

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

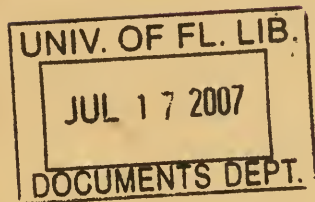
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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., August 22, 1917.

No. 1.

Disposing of French Ladder Dredges.

The old French ladder dredges *No. 1* and *No. 5* have been dismantled by the Dredging Division, and the hulls are to be dry docked at Balboa for inspection, to see if it is feasible to cut them up and make two barges of each. The gears, buckets, etc., have been stored as spare parts for the *Marmot*, which is the only one of the French ladder dredges left in service. The other material is to be sold as scrap.

The dredges had been offered for sale as they stood, after retirement, but the best offer received was \$10,000 for the two. The value of the spares recovered is estimated at \$18,000, in addition to which there will be a considerable return from the sale of the scrap.

To Dismantle Small Dipper Dredges.

The 5-yard dipper dredges *Cardenas*, *Chagres*, and *Mindi* are to be dismantled and their hulls converted into barges. Useful material in them, such as valves, piping, etc., will be turned in to stock, and the remaining metal sold as scrap. The work has not been begun. These dredges were retired from service in November, 1915.

Cable Company to Move Offices into Canal Zone.

Plots of land in the Canal Zone have been assigned to the Central and South American Telegraph Company for the construction of an office building and of quarters for the employees of the company. The office is to be situated on the new road to Gavilan Island from East Balboa, and the quarters are to be on the Zone line road, to the south of the present limits of building in Ancon, below the old Administration Building.

The company is considering application for a site in the Canal Zone at the Atlantic end, on which to place a building for the Colon cable office.

School Buildings.

The old frame school building at Balboa is being removed. The work began on August 20. The new concrete building will be ready for the opening of school on October 1, as will the new buildings at Ancon, Pedro Miguel, Gatun, and Colon Beach.

CANAL WORK FOR JULY, 1917.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War, of Canal operations during the month of July, 1917, is presented in part herewith:
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 15, 1917.

*The Honorable, the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of July, 1917:

CANAL BUSINESS.

The number of oceangoing ships making the transit of the Canal was 187. The aggregate net tonnage of the ships passing through the Canal was 577,664, Panama

Canal measurement, and the total cargo carried through the Canal was 677,112 tons of 2,240 pounds.

Collections of tolls amounted to \$550,054.78, and deposits were made with assistant treasurers in the United States in the amount of \$234,904 to be applied on payment of tolls and other charges against vessels using the Canal. Sales of commissary supplies to ships aggregated \$56,597.21; of ice, \$1,187.69, and of supplies from storehouses, \$28,674.02.

A summary of the business at the ports at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal respectively, during the month is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Ships making transit of Canal from.....	97	90	187
Net tonnage of ships through Canal from.....	279,487	297,177	577,664
Cargo carried through Canal from..... tons..	292,470	384,642	677,112
Nationality of ships through the Canal from:			
British.....	33	31	64
United States.....	27	33	60
Norwegian.....	15	7	22
Chilean.....	5	5	10
Peruvian.....	5	4	9
Dutch.....	5	2	7
Danish.....	3	3	6
Japanese.....	3	3	6
Costa Rican.....	1		1
French.....		3	1
Swedish.....		1	1
Ships through Canal in ballast from.....	25	11	36
Net tonnage of above.....	59,723	33,247	92,970
Motor ships through Canal from.....	2		2
Net tonnage of above.....	9,290		9,290
Sailing ships through Canal from.....	2	1	3
Net tonnage of above.....	3,183	1,041	4,224
Tolls levied on ships entering Canal from.....	\$266,833.39	\$287,077.32	\$553,910.71
Total ships entering port.....	194	186	380
Total vessels clearing from port.....	197	185	382
Total.....	391	371	762
Net tonnage of vessels entering.....	552,846	487,939	1,040,785
Net tonnage of vessels clearing.....	556,028	485,634	1,041,662
Total.....	1,108,874	973,573	2,082,447
Vessels entering port, not passing through Canal.....	54	10	64
Net tonnage of above.....	163,020	24,106	187,126
Vessels clearing from port, not passing through Canal.....	49	8	57
Net tonnage of above.....	153,776	18,151	171,927
Vessels passing through Canal which handled passengers or cargo at port, entering.....	21	34	55
Net tonnage of above.....	36,881	53,270	90,151
Vessels through Canal which handled passengers or cargo at port, clearing.....	21	34	55
Net tonnage of above.....	35,551	53,270	88,821
Local cargo arriving..... tons..	33,088	35,536	68,624
Local cargo shipped..... tons..	7,669	925	8,594
Total.....	40,757	36,461	77,218
Cargo received by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R..... tons..	84,866	2,365	87,231
Cargo dispatched by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R..... tons..	62,367	784	63,151
Cargo rehandled by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R..... tons..	2,194		2,194
Total cargo handled.....	149,427	3,149	152,576
Cargo stevedored, included in above..... tons..	79,787	479	80,266
Coal bunkered in ships..... tons..	33,906	1,807	35,713
Oil issued to steamships from Canal tanks..... bbls..	5,350.67	2,424.89	7,775.56
Total issues of fuel oil from Canal tanks..... bbls..	10,288.93	32,353.30	42,642.23
Sales of water to ships..... gals..	3,172,500	1,263,300	4,435,800
Vessels supplied with water.....	115	67	182
Vessels dry docked.....	9	10	19
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin.....	1,295	556	1,851
Other than first cabin.....	1,130	1,744	2,874
Total.....	2,425	2,300	4,725
Passengers departing:			
First cabin.....	1,322	596	1,918
Other than first cabin.....	807	1,769	2,576
Total.....	2,129	2,365	4,494
Total movement of passengers.....	4,554	4,665	9,219
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped.....	215	32	247
Seamen discharged.....	324	105	429
Seamen deserted.....	10		10
Seamen deceased.....			
Seamen's wages received.....	\$628.46	\$414.72	\$1,043.18
Seamen's wages disbursed.....	528.06	168.54	696.60
Balance on hand, August 1.....	348.76	246.18	594.94

LOCKS.

The last of the four towing locomotives built at Balboa Shops was turned over to the locks division at Gatun on July 7, and the installation of electric fittings was begun by the lock operating forces. The electrical work on locomotives No. 657 and No. 659, which were delivered in June, is 90 per cent completed on the former, and 35 per cent completed on the latter. The installation of permanent handrails and foot-walks over the rising stem valves at Miraflores continued, and was completed for the center wall. In the replacement of the low-tide fender timbers along the south approach wall at Miraflores, the installation of chains for holding the timbers was completed on the west side of the wall and 25 per cent completed on the east side.

Commercial lockages were made as follows:

Locks.	Number of lockages.	Number of vessels.
Gatun	171	183
Pedro Miguel	179	180
Miraflores	179	180

The report of vessels handled through the locks includes small craft, such as launches, which are not included in the totals for seagoing commercial traffic. Dredging equipment and other Government vessels are not included.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION.

The output of the hydroelectric station at the Gatun Spillway during July was 4,516,700 kilowatt-hours. Work was continued on the erection of penstocks for the addition to the station, and power and light wiring for the building was begun. Part of the material for the headgates was received. The walls of the building were completed up to the second gallery, and the tail race arch was poured; a total of 600 cubic yards of concrete was placed during the month, and 60 tons of steel were assembled and erected.

Operations of the spillway were made to allow the surface of Gatun Lake to rise to and be maintained at approximately 85 feet above sealevel. This was done in order to expedite the killing of water hyacinths at the heads of valleys.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....						
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	192,921	36,745	229,666	33,589	196,077	
Panama Railroad steel wharf at Balboa.....	4,925	6,955	11,880		11,880	
Miraflores Lake.....						
Gaillard Cut:						
Haut Obispo slide.....	3,235		3,235	3,235		
Buena Vista slide, east.....	5,470		5,470	5,470		
Cascadas slide, east.....	2,525		2,525	2,525		
Powder House slide.....	8,860		8,860	8,860		
Whitehouse slide.....	2,740		2,740	2,740		
La Pita slide.....		1,850	1,850		1,850	
Culebra slides.....		302,980	302,980	302,980		
Cucaracha slide.....	27,329	31,655	58,984	58,984		
Miscellaneous sections.....	128,390		128,390	128,390		
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	178,549	336,485	515,034	515,034		
Atlantic entrance channel.....	19,452		19,452	19,452		
Auxiliary works.....	44,088	19,048	63,136			63,136
Chagres River gravel beds.....	27,437		27,437			27,437
Total.....	467,372	399,233	866,605	568,075	207,957	90,573

In addition to the foregoing, 6,000 cubic yards of earth were rehandled and not credited to Canal excavation.

Steamshovel excavation was begun on the ridge north of Contractors Hill and east of the old Rio Grande village; 4,200 cubic yards of earth were placed on the dump west of Pedro Miguel Lock, and 6,115 cubic yards of earth were cast over onto the west Culebra slide.

Culebra and Cucaracha slides showed unusual movement during the month, but in no way interfered with the passing of ships; elsewhere, no signs of slide movement were apparent.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Pacific terminal—Riprapping at the reloader wharf of the Balboa coaling plant was completed on July 23, and the reloader wharf was cleared and cleaned. The vertical fenders were completed by the driving of 54 creosoted piles, having an aggregate

length of 3,570 feet, and a pile cluster at the northwest corner of the reloader wharf was wrapped and braced. Seven hundred and forty lineal feet of horizontal floating fenders were placed.

Dismantling the old sand crane at the lumber yard was completed, and the scrap was loaded for shipment to storage.

The Pacific terminal construction organization was abolished on July 31, its work being practically completed.

Atlantic terminal—The work at Pier 6 was as follows:

Item.	Accomplished during month.	Total to August 1.	Percentage of completion.
Steel cylinders driven, Lin. ft....	2,825	18 650	77
Excavation from cylinders, Cu. yds....	1,627	12,130	73
Concrete poured into cylinders, Cu. yds....	3,610	14,597	58

No work was done on the boat landing and launch house during the month; this was due to nonreceipt of the floor steel from the United States.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

The shops at Balboa, Cristobal, and Paraiso, and the several auxiliary plants of the Mechanical Division together completed 933 shop orders, leaving 654 uncompleted at the end of the month. The foundry at Balboa turned out 131,348 pounds of iron, 85,503 pounds of steel, and 26,835 pounds of brass. Equipment was hostled as follows: Locomotives, 1,999, and cranes, 265. Five hundred and sixty-one shop and 2,576 field repairs were made on cars, and 1,144 light repairs were made on other rolling equipment.

Vessels dry docked at Cristobal included the steamship *Cauca*, tug *Reliance*, barges *No. 36* and *No. 123*, and five vessels in the naval and military service of the Government. At the 1,000-foot dry dock at Balboa, the following were in dock during the month: Steamships *Baldersby*, *Caribbean*, *San Joaquin*, and *Swainby*; dredges *No. 83* and *No. 85*; tug *La Boca*; coal hoist *No. 1*; and barges *No. 137* and *No. 139*.

Thirty job orders were received at the Cristobal Shops for work on ships making the port of Cristobal or passing through the Canal, other than vessels of the Panama Railroad.

The tug *Reliance*, which had sunk outside the West Breakwater on December 27, was raised on July 12 and placed in the dry dock at Cristobal on the following day for repairs.

The seagoing suction dredge *Culebra* was converted at Balboa into a cattle boat for the Supply Department. The work was done in five days. Extensive repairs and alterations were made in the dry dock at Balboa to the *Caribbean*, sister ship of the *Culebra*, to give her more capacity for hauling stock.

Drafting work for the 120-foot Coast Guard cutter was begun. The engine is to be manufactured at Balboa Shops, the boilers to be purchased in the United States.

An order has been given for the building of two police boats at Balboa Shops, and plans are in preparation.

The new pattern shop and the paint manufacturing shop were placed in service during the month of July.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

At the end of the month, the administration building for Ancon Hospital was under roof, ready for the tile, and the rubbing of the exterior walls was completed; the building as a whole was 40 per cent complete. A portion of the foundation for the kitchen and mess was poured. The removal of the isolation ward was completed, and excavation was begun for the new building. The building for the Ancon restaurant was practically completed at the end of the month, and the installation of fixtures should be finished during August. No work was done on the school house at Ancon. The Balboa Shops mess building was 88 per cent completed at the end of the month, and the lumber storehouse was complete with the exception of the fire walls. All footings were poured for the garbage incinerator at Gavilan Island, and the frames for the first floor slab were erected. Plastering and plumbing for the Pedro Miguel school were completed. Six of the houses for the chicken farm at New Culebra were complete at the end of the month.

Nineteen of the type-14 houses in the new Cristobal townsite were ready for occupancy on August 1, being entirely completed with the exception of exterior painting. Carpenter work on 21 of the 25 type-17 cottages in the village was completed, and the trim on the four others was 90 per cent complete. The footings for the 8 additional type-14 houses in the new Cristobal site were completed, and about 60 per cent of the material has been delivered.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

Municipal work in the new Cristobal townsite during July included final work on the sump plant, paving 1,223 square yards of street and laying 1,320 linear feet of curb, and grading and planting in grass an area of 5,505 square yards. One thousand cubic yards of dry fill were placed in the road to the dairy at Mindi, and 900 linear feet of pavement were constructed. Preliminary work was done for resurfacing roads and streets in Gatun, and resurfacing Roosevelt Avenue in Cristobal.

The work on the Corundu River storm sewer is 46 per cent complete, a total of 1,239 linear feet having been completed in July. Ratproofing work was completed at Dock 16, Balboa, in connection with which 1,843 square yards of asphaltic concrete pavement were laid. Work was begun on a road from the Terminal Building to the new lumber shed, and 3,555 square yards of it were completed. Grading around the new restaurants at Balboa and Ancon was begun. In the Balboa townsite, 24,259 square yards were graded and 3,034 square yards planted in grass. Miscellaneous municipal construction was carried on in the various Army posts.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force actually engaged on Wednesday, July 25, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office	42	40	82
Dock construction	271	40	311
Building Division	2,237	332	2,566
Electrical	481	172	652
Municipal engineering	1,963	98	2,061
Lock operation	573	137	710
Dredging	1,829	260	2,088
Mechanical	1,912	842	2,754
Marine	271	93	364
Fortifications	1,005	57	1,062
General construction	123	11	134
Total	10,707	2,082	12,788
Supply:			
Main office	14	12	26
Cattle industry-plantations	1,846	27	1,873
Commissaries	1,482	173	1,655
Subsistence	359	22	381
Quartermaster	1,845	92	1,937
Accounting	15	210	225
Health	790	200	990
Executive	105	363	468
Panama Railroad	4,276	369	4,645
Grand total	21,428	3,555	24,983

The total gold force is an increase of 6 over the 3,649 engaged on June 27, and the silver force is an increase of 331 over the 20,597 reported on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on July 31 numbered 19,414, divided as follows: Americans, 7,919, of whom 3,717 were men, 1,945 women, and 2,257 children; 299 Europeans, of whom 248 were men, 14 women, and 37 children; and 11,196 West Indians, of whom 6,283 were men, 1,985 women, and 2,928 children. Three hundred and twenty-three applications for gold family quarters were on file on July 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions in the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon continued good. The death rate in the Canal Zone, for civilian population only, was 17.47 per thousand per year, from all causes; from disease alone it was 14.98, and from external causes 2.49.

A case of infantile paralysis was admitted to Ancon Hospital from Pedro Miguel district on July 31. The patient was a child three years old, without history or contact with any previous case of the disease. The child had not been out of Pedro Miguel district for two years. This is a sporadic case, similar to the two cases appearing in the Balboa district in December, 1916, which also were without history of outside contact. The patient has been isolated and quarantine of all children contacts maintained, and the usual methods of disinfection carried out. With this exception, no disease of a quarantinable nature originated or was brought to the Isthmus during the month.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on July 31, exclusive of fortifications, was \$20,627,965.94; the balance in fortifications was \$11,424,644.01. Pay rolls for

the forces on the Isthmus for July amounted to \$996,063.63, including \$37,466.49 for fortifications.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington amounted to \$682,450.99, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus to \$1,337,518.48. Payment of \$258,602.16 was also made to the Panama Railroad for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,484,904.06, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$28,798.61. Requisitions for purchase in the United States amounted to \$441,297.01. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds amounted to \$221,638.44, and disbursements under the same heading to \$220,628.92.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING,

Governor.

Executive Order.

In view of the high national importance of carrying out the spirit of the Selective Service Act and of securing its fullest effectiveness, by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable to the work of the Civil Executive Departments by reason of their special personal experience and skill, I direct that the greatest care be exercised by Department officials in issuing the affidavits of necessity provided for by the Presidential Regulations, Section 20, paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), for the purpose of authorizing the discharge of such persons by local boards.

Those paragraphs provide as follows:

"(c) *Persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails*—Any person employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, upon presentation to such board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit signed by the postmaster or some appointee of the President or Postmaster General having direct supervision of such employee, stating that such employee is, in his opinion, necessary to the effective and adequate transmission of the mails and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in the effective and adequate transmission of the mails.

"(d) *Artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States*—Any artificer or workman employed in any armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit signed by the commandant or officer having command of the armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States in which such person is employed, stating that such person is, in his opinion, necessary to the efficient and adequate operation of such armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States and can not be replaced by another person without substantial loss of efficiency in the effective and adequate operation of such armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States."

"(e) *Persons employed in the service of the United States designated by the President to be exempted*—Any person employed in the service of the United States, upon presentation to such local board at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit signed by the official of the Government of the United States having direct supervision and control of the department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the Government of the United States in which such person is employed, stating that such person is, in his opinion, necessary to the adequate and effective operation of such department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch in the service of the United States and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss in the adequate and effective operation of said department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the service of the United States."

In the case of a person in the service of a Department within the District of Columbia, who files with the local board a claim of discharge from the selective draft, the affidavit of the Departmental official having direct supervision and control of the branch of the service in which he is employed, as provided for in the above quoted regulations, will be forwarded to the Secretary of that Department, accompanied by a memorandum giving sufficient data to enable the Secretary to determine whether or not the case is a proper one for exemption. If on the information furnished he deems the case a proper one for exemption by the board, he will endorse the affidavit "Approved;" if not, "Disapproved." In either case, the affidavit will be returned to the official making it, to be filed with the local board as required by the instructions on the back thereof.

In the case of a person in Departmental service stationed outside of the District of Columbia, the affidavit of the official having direct supervision of the applicant

will be forwarded for approval or disapproval to the official, to be designated by the Secretary of the Department, who has jurisdiction or control of the area within which the applicant is stationed at the time, unless the affidavit is originally made by such official next in authority.

In the case of a person in the service of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, or other commission or board or body not organized directly under one of the ten Executive Departments, the same general method will be followed so far as practicable, with a view to reducing the discharges of drafted men to the minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war.

It is earnestly hoped, moreover, that, acting in the same spirit as the Federal Departmental officials, all citizens who may be called upon, as employers, under Section 44 of the Regulations, to make affidavits for securing the discharge of persons deemed to be indispensable to national industrial interests during the emergency, will exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous caution to the end that there will appear to be no favored or exempted class among the citizens called by law to the national defense.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 28, 1917.

Registration.

The Governor of The Panama Canal has issued the circular letter quoted below, under date of August 20:

The following cablegrams exchanged with the Washington Office are quoted for the information of all concerned:

Cablegram sent—"Referring to your cablegram of June 13, registration regulations: Advise if employees visiting United States are still required to register, and if prior registration with American Consul-General, Panama, is sufficient."

Cablegram received—"Referring to your cable of the 8th inst. Provost Marshal General advises registration before American Consul-General at Panama sufficient."

The foregoing has reference to circular letter from this office dated June 16, 1917, which stated that all Canal employees within the designated ages, 21 and 30 years, both inclusive, who return to the United States on account of vacation or otherwise, should register within five days after reaching the first United States port.

While the Selective Service Law is not effective in the Canal Zone, it is necessary for employees to register when returning to the United States as stated above unless they desire to register with the Consul-General of the United States in Panama.

The Washington Office also advises by cable that there has been forwarded by mail an opinion rendered by the Provost Marshal General relative to persons registered and residing in foreign countries which will permit examination by physicians in the Canal Zone under certain conditions. Full details will be published immediately upon receipt.

All employees who may be selected for military service under the Selective Service Law, upon receiving notice thereof, and at that time residing on the Isthmus, should immediately notify this office in writing to that effect, through the head of the department or division, giving the following information: Full name, position, age, local residence, serial number given by local board, and official designation and address of local board. The head of the department or division will forward to this office such notice with a statement as to whether or not, in his opinion, the employee is necessary to the adequate and effective operation and maintenance of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company, and whether or not such employee could be replaced by another person without substantial loss to the Government.

Employees on leave in the United States and receiving notice of selection, should immediately telegraph the Washington Office of The Panama Canal to that effect, and advice will be cabled this office.

Due consideration will be given to the merits of each individual case as to whether an affidavit supporting claim for exemption will be issued in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Service Law, but it is manifest that such affidavit can not be filed in many cases. It should be noted by employees that the statement on the registration card that discharge is claimed will not be construed or considered as the presentation of a claim for discharge by local boards.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following civil service examinations will be held on the dates indicated. Information concerning the same has been posted at Canal clubhouses and post offices, as per the numbers of announcements indicated:

Assistant inspector of cloth equipment; assistant inspector of leather; assistant inspector of small hardware; assistant inspector of textiles; assistant inspector of leather equipment; (male); \$80 to \$125 a month; nonassembled; No. 1370-amended. Applications must be filed with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on September 11, 1917.

Laboratorian (qualified in chemistry and physics) (male); \$1,000 a year; examination about September 9, 1917.

Land classifier (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time.

Radio engineer (male); \$1,800 a year; nonassembled; No. 1797. Applications must be filed with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on September 4, 1917.

Statistician (male); \$1,800 a year; nonassembled. Applications must be filed with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on September 11, 1917.

Accountant (male); grade I, \$2,500 to \$3,600 a year; grade II, \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; nonassembled. Applications must be filed with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on September 4, 1917.

Fireman (male); Bureau of Standards; \$660 a year; examination about September 23, 1917.

Printer (male and female); \$.50 an hour; examination about September 23-24, 1917.

Inspectors of ordnance equipment (male); grade I, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; grade II, \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; nonassembled; No. 1770. Applications will be received at any time.

Aeronautical engineer (male); \$8.96 a day; nonassembled; No. 1799. Applications must be filed with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on September 4, 1917.

Toolmaker (male); \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; nonassembled; No. 1805. Applications should be filed with the Commission at Washington without delay.

Laboratory aid in foreign seed and plant introduction (male); \$600 to \$900 a year; examination about September 23, 1917; No. 1808.

September Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of September, 1917. Predictions are based on the records at Colon and Ancon for the past 10 and 11 years, respectively:

Winds—Light southeast winds will prevail over the Atlantic coast with an average hourly velocity of about 7 miles, although a maximum velocity as high as 35 miles an hour may occur during the passage of local rain or thunder showers. Light northwest winds will continue over the interior and the Pacific coast, with an average hourly velocity of about 6 miles. A maximum velocity of 25 or 30 miles an hour may be expected during local rain or thunder storms, but such velocities seldom last more than a few minutes.

Rain—The average September rainfall on the Atlantic coast, for a period of 46 years, is 12.51 inches, while the average amount at the Pacific entrance, for a period of 20 years, is 7.60 inches. Heavy showers may be expected over both coasts, and 19 to 24 days on which .01 inch or more of rain occurs. The average number of days on which the rainfall equals or exceeds one inch (1.00) is four on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific side.

Fogs—Few, if any, fogs are likely to occur on either coast, but night and early morning fogs will be numerous over the interior. The average number of fogs over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal during the month of September is 25, of which 57 per cent are dense. (In a dense fog objects can not be distinguished at a distance of 1,000 feet.) All fogs that occur may be expected to lift or be dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—The average shade air temperature over both coasts will be approximately 80° Fahrenheit. At the Pacific entrance, the maximum temperature for the month is not likely to exceed 94° F., or the minimum to be lower than 68° F., while at the Atlantic entrance a temperature higher than 91° F. or lower than 71° F. is not likely to occur. The mean daily range in temperature will be about 14° F. on the Pacific coast and 9° F. on the Atlantic.

Barometric pressure—Except for the well marked diurnal change, variation in atmospheric pressure on the Isthmus are so slight as to have little value as indicators of future weather conditions. The mean atmospheric pressure for

the month will be about 29.84 inches over both coasts. The highest pressure is not likely to be above 29.95 inches, or the minimum lower than 29.70 inches.

Relative humidity—The percentage of moisture in the air varies but slightly from month to month during the rainy season. The average for the month of September will be close to 85 per cent. The daily range, however, will be greater on the Pacific coast, where the percentage of moisture is higher during the night-time and lower during the daytime, than on the Atlantic side.

Storms—Local wind, thunder, or rain squalls of more or less limited extent may be expected frequently over the Isthmus during the month of September. No severe general storms are likely to occur, as the Canal Zone lies without the regions of violent and widespread atmospheric disturbances. The West Indian hurricane season is from July to October, but the normal path of the storms during September lies well to the northward of the Isthmus. However, a rough sea and brisk winds may be experienced occasionally outside of the breakwaters in Limon Bay, following the passage of one of these storms. The average number of days on which thunderstorms occur is 19 on both coasts.

Generally cloudy weather will continue over both coasts, and smooth to moderate seas may be expected at the Pacific entrance to the Canal.

Tides—No consideration need be given to the tidal fluctuation at the Atlantic entrance, as the maximum tidal range at Colon is approximately two feet. Panama (Balboa) tide predictions are given on page 11.

Tug "Reliance" Returned to Service.

The tug *Reliance*, which was placed in dry dock at Cristobal on July 13, after being raised from the sea off the end of the West Breakwater, was returned to the Dredging Division service on Saturday, August 18, and placed in commission on Monday. The boat has a new crew; the master and one of the crew were drowned when she sank, the boatswain shipped the same day for New York, the engineer died later in Ancon Hospital, and the rest of the crew scattered. The *Reliance* is at work in Gaillard Cut.

Case of Infantile Paralysis.

A case of infantile paralysis, in the person of a white American girl, three years old, was admitted to Ancon Hospital from Pedro Miguel on July 31. The case was sporadic, as were the two cases from Balboa in December, 1916, there being no traceable history of contact with previous cases. Precautions of quarantine and disinfection were taken, and no other cases have developed.

Closing of Paraiso Shops.

The Paraiso Shops are to be closed this week. This is on account of the reduced work in the Cut.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Popo Alexander.....	88032	St. Lucia.....	Colon.....	Colonagency, P. R. R.	August 1, 1917.
Samuel Ashmeade.....	79903	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	August 13, 1917.
Henry Ashby.....	31915	Barbados.....	Ancon.....	Municipal Eng. Divr.	August 1, 1917.
Joseph Brown.....	103756	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	August 11, 1917.
Edward Bennett.....	79701	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	August 9, 1917.
James Farrington.....	58393	Jamaica.....	Dredge Paraiso....	Dredging Division...	August 7, 1917.
William Heath.....	157397	Jamaica.....	Gatun.....	Supply Department..	August 13, 1917.
Augustin Jimenez.....	137088	Colombia.....	Colon.....	Building Division...	August 13, 1917.
George Maragh.....	112763	India.....	Camp Bied.....	Panama Railroad....	August 5, 1917.
Mantut Mando.....	111195	Guadeloupe....	Camp Bied.....	Panama Railroad....	August 10, 1917.

Official Circulars.

Assumption of Command.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 17, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

The following General Orders No. 9 of the Commanding Officer, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, is published for your information and guidance.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 9

HEADQUARTERS,
PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., August 14, 1917.

In compliance with instructions of the War Department contained in cablegram of the 5th instant, the undersigned assumes command of the Panama Canal Department and authority and jurisdiction over the operations of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants, and appurtenances, and the control and government of the Canal Zone, as set forth in Section 13, Panama Canal Act.

(37 Stat. 569)
(3660)

A. CRONKHITE,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

Official:

JAS. S. MOSS,
*Adjutant General,
Department Adjutant.*

Acting Superintendent of Gatun Locks.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 15, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective with the departure of Mr. E. D. Stillwell on leave, about the 16th instant, the duties of Superintendent of Gatun Locks will be performed by Mr. H. M. Thomas.

JAY J. MORROW,
Engineer of Maintenance.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Changes in Staff.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 17, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

The following General Orders No. 10 of the Commanding Officer, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, is published for your information and guidance.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 10

HEADQUARTERS,
PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., August 15, 1917.

I. Major William E. Cole, Coast Artillery Corps, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as Acting Chief of Staff of the Department.

(3981)

II. Major James B. Mitchell, Inspector General's Department, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as Intelligence Officer at these headquarters, *vice* Major Perry L. Miles, Infantry, D. O. L., who, to enable compliance with War Department cable instructions of the 11th instant, is relieved.

(3981)

III. Lieut. Colonel Herbert A. White, Judge Advocate General's Department, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of the Canal Zone, *vice* Lieut. Colonel John K. Miller, 5th Infantry, who, to enable

compliance with War Department cable instructions of the 11th instant, is relieved.

(3981)

By command of Brigadier General Cronkhite:

W. E. COLE,

*Major, Coast Artillery Corps,
Acting Chief of Staff.*

Official:

JAS. A. MOSS,
Adjutant General, Adjutant.

Appointments.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 13, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective today, Mr. B. C. Poole is appointed district quartermaster at Cristobal.

Mr. J. H. K. Humphrey is appointed assistant superintendent, cattle industry.

WM. R. GROVE,
Chief Quartermaster.

Accountable Officials.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 15, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 149:

Effective this date, Mr. B. C. Poole is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in use in the quartermaster's district, Cristobal.

Mr. J. H. K. Humphrey and Mr. B. T. Carr are released as accountable officials of The Panama Canal.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 20, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

*Bacques, C. A.	McGonagle, Cornelius J.
Bedell, Mrs. W. H.,	Moke, George, Box 526
Box 114	Nilsen, Niles, Box 23
Britt, Charles	Paul, A.
Brittle, Carl B.	Pedigo, Lankford
*Cate, C. I., Box 104	Petersen, Carl E.
Crouch, William T.,	*Peterson, Mrs. L.,
Box 41	Box 474
*Cunha, Mrs. R. B.	Phelan, P. J.
Dakers, James, Box 437	Phillips, Tom, c/o
Decker, D. L.	Y. M. C. A.
Donavan, Mrs. Eileen	*Porter, Allen
Edwards, Joseph	*Redwood, Emily
*Griffith, Major H.	Schultz, Anthony
Halley, Dr. Albert R.	Ucross, Miss M., Box 42
Jones, Aaron J.	Pacific Veteran
Johnson, James	Wigfield, Humphrey
Lyons, Alfred	Wittrann, Mrs. F.
McCloud, Mrs. John	Worrell, C.

* Papers.

Applications for Family Quarters, July 31.

STATIONS.	Number of applications.
Ancon	144 (25)
Ancon Hospital	4
Paraiso	66 (1)
Gatun	50 (7)
Cristobal	168 (76)
Total	432 *(109)

*Applicants now occupying family quarters.

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until October 1 are given in this table:

AUGUST.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Aug. 22....	0:13 1.5	6:22 15.1	12:34 1.8	6:37 14.5
Thursday, Aug. 23....	0:44 2.1	6:50 14.8	1:09 2.3	7:10 14.0
Friday, Aug. 24.....	1:19 2.8	7:22 14.4	1:47 3.0	7:33 13.4
Saturday, Aug. 25....	1:51 3.5	7:58 13.9	2:34 3.7	8:27 12.7
Sunday, Aug. 26.....	2:48 4.2	8:46 13.3	3:33 4.2	9:28 12:1
Monday, Aug. 27.....	3:52 4.8	9:52 12.8	4:46 4.4	10:47 11.9
Tuesday, Aug. 28....	5:11 4.9	11:19 12.8	6:02 4.0	.....
Wednesday, Aug. 29..	0:13 12.5	6:30 4.3	12:39 13.5	7:14 3.0
Thursday, Aug. 30....	1:21 13.7	7:40 3.1	1:43 14.5	8:14 1.7
Friday, Aug. 31.....	2:18 15.1	8:38 1.6	2:40 15.7	9:05 0.3

SEPTEMBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Saturday, Sept. 1....	3:10 16.4	9:29 0.1	3:32 16.7	9:51 -0.8
Sunday, Sept. 2.....	3:59 17.5	10:14 -1.0	4:21 17.4	10:35 -1.5
Monday, Sept. 3.....	4:45 19.1	10:58 -1.6	5:09 17.7	11:18 -1.5
Tuesday, Sept. 4.....	5:32 18.3	11:41 -1.6	5:58 17.5	.....
Wednesday, Sept. 5..	0:00 -1.2	6:17 17.9	12:24 -1.0	6:42 16.8
Thursday, Sept. 6....	0:45 -0.2	7:02 17.0	1:10 0.1	7:27 15.3
Friday, Sept. 7.....	1:32 1.1	7:48 15.8	2:00 1.5	8:14 14.5
Saturday, Sept. 8....	2:24 2.5	8:38 14.5	2:55 2.8	9:08 13.2
Sunday, Sept. 9.....	3:24 3.9	9:37 13.2	4:00 4.0	10:18 12.2
Monday, Sept. 10....	4:34 4:9	10:52 12.3	5:13 4.7	11:45 11.8
Tuesday, Sept. 11....	5:50 5.3	12:15 12.1	6:25 4.7	.....
Wednesday, Sept. 12..	1:01 12.1	7:02 4.9	1:21 12.5	7:31 4.2
Thursday, Sept. 13....	1:57 12.7	8:00 4.2	2:11 13.1	8:22 3.4
Friday, Sept. 14.....	2:41 13.5	8:45 3.3	2:55 13.7	9:03 2.6
Saturday, Sept. 15....	3:16 14.1	9:24 2.4	3:31 14.3	9:39 2.0

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Sunday, Sept. 16.....	3:49 14.7	9:58 1.7	4:05 14.8	10:12 1.5
Monday, Sept. 17....	4:21 15.2	10:31 1.2	4:38 15.1	10:45 1.2
Tuesday, Sept. 18....	4:51 15.5	11:03 0.9	5:10 15.2	11:16 1.3
Wednesday, Sept. 19...	5:21 15.5	11:34 1.0	5:42 15.1	11:47 1.5
Thursday, Sept. 20....	5:50 15.4	12:08 1.3	6:12 14.8	.....
Friday, Sept. 21.....	0:20 2.0	6:21 15.2	12:42 1.8	6:45 14.4
Saturday, Sept. 22....	0:54 2.6	6:55 14.8	1:20 2.4	7:21 13.9
Sunday, Sept. 23.....	1:34 3.3	7:34 14.2	2:06 3.2	8:07 13.3
Monday, Sept. 24....	2:25 4.0	8:22 13.6	3:05 3.8	9:05 12.7
Tuesday, Sept. 25....	3:31 4.5	9:29 13.0	4:16 4.1	10:22 12.5
Wednesday, Sept. 26...	4:50 4.6	10:56 12.8	5:33 3.9	11:48 13.1
Thursday, Sept. 27....	6:08 4.0	12:18 13.4	6:44 3.1	.....
Friday, Sept. 28.....	0:56 14.2	7:18 2.8	1:25 14.4	7:47 2.0
Saturday, Sept. 29....	1:54 15.5	8:17 1.4	2:20 15.6	8:41 0.8
Sunday, Sept. 30.....	2:45 16.7	9:08 0.0	3:13 16.6	9:29 -0.3

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the *times* of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridiem* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The *elevations* of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea water springs, which is 8.3 feet below mean sea level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, August 18, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Mira- flores Lake
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., Aug. 12.....	128.00	94.49	85.20	85.13	54.20
Mon., Aug. 13.....	128.65	94.89	85.13	85.07	54.46
Tues., Aug. 14.....	132.40	95.15	85.14	85.10	54.19
Wed., Aug. 15.....	136.35	100.20	85.28	85.21	54.30
Thurs., Aug. 16.....	130.35	96.23	85.12	85.11	54.20
Fri., Aug. 17.....	131.15	96.65	85.18	85.13	54.00
Sat., Aug. 18.....	130.05	96.60	85.10	85.09	54.10
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Returning Goods.

The advertising pages of the department stores of New York and other principal cities in the United States are carrying notices to the public asking its assistance in stopping the return-goods abuse and in eliminating waste by supporting the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. It is being pointed out that merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought and afterward returned, means waste, decreased efficiency, loss to the merchants, and higher cost to the public. It becomes everyone's duty to eliminate waste, as the saving effected eventually benefits customer and dealer alike.

For a long time the Commissary Division has had a rule that no goods will be received for credit or exchange not offered within 48 hours from date of purchase, this rule applying to all merchandise except that sold on a strictly nonreturnable basis.

Sauerkraut.

Machinery for the manufacture of sauerkraut has been installed in the industrial laboratory, and it is expected to begin work in this connection in the near future. On account of the time required for proper fermentation, it is considered unlikely that any of this product will be offered for sale in the line commissaries before November 1.

New Shoes.

Three numbers in men's shoes, manufactured by the Stetson company, have recently been received from New York, and put on sale with gratifying results. One is a black oxford, another a Cordovan oxford, and a third a Cordovan boot. They are in late lasts.

Grapes.

A steamship arriving on the Isthmus August 8 brought 40 crates of Malaga grapes for the Commissary Division, which were bought at auction and from the best of those offered for sale in New York. It is believed that within a short time large quantities of grapes will be available for export.

Recipes.

Sponge bananas—Cover the bottom of a flat baking dish with small sponge cakes or lady fingers. Upon these place a layer of whole bananas and sprinkle with sugar to taste and the juice of one whole orange or a lemon. Sprinkle with chopped nuts or coconut. Bake in a medium oven about 15 minutes. Serve with custard sauce or thick cream. It should be remembered that the bananas are more tart when cooked than when raw.

Potato puff—Make a duchesse potato mixture in the usual fashion, allowing the yolks of two eggs to each pint of mashed potato mixture, season highly, put in a buttered baking dish after beating until light and fluffy, brush over with melted butter, and bake until brown and puffy in a hot oven, serving at once.

One Gallon Stone Jugs at 25 Cents.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 14, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 613:

To commissary managers—A limited supply of one gallon stone jugs is available for sale to commissary patrons at 25 cents each.

Please place order with wholesale hardware section for one or more as samples.

R. K. MORRIS,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Aprons, black sateen, ea.....	\$0.67
Aprons, kimona style, light percale.....	.67
Braid, featheredge No. 0, 6 yards, pc.....	.05
Braid, rosebud trimming, No. 1034, yd.....	.21
Braid, rosebud trimming, No. 1030, yd.....	.17
Cord, coronation, skein.....	.03
Covers, table, wigwam, 36 x 50, ea.....	2.75

Crepe, serpentine, 29", yd.....	\$0.22
Glasses, eye, amber color, ea.....	.50
Hats, Madagascar straw, ea.....	1.40
Hats, Madagascar straw, ea.....	1.40
Hats, felt, Knox, Jolly Roger, ea.....	4.10
Hats, felt, Knox, Manhattan, ea.....	3.30
Hats, felt, Knox, Jolly Roger, green, ea.....	2.85
Hats, Stetson, olive color, S 17, ea.....	3.65
Hats, Stetson, black, S 17, ea.....	3.65
Pencils, eyebrow, ea.....	.07
Ribbon, fancy, No. 200, yd.....	.23
Robes, Navajo, 60 x 76, ea.....	8.00
Robes, Navajo, 54 x 74, ea.....	5.50
Rugs, steamer, 58 x 74, ea.....	7.65
Rugs, steamer, 60 x 74, ea.....	10.65
Rugs, steamer, 60 x 74, ea.....	8.30
Rugs, steamer, 60 x 74, ea.....	11.30
Shirts, gray flannel, regulation West Point, ea.....	3.20
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 200, yd.....	.70
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 100, yd.....	.36
Sets, lunch, h. s. and embd., 1 cloth and 6 naphins, set.....	0.50

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., August 29, 1917.

No. 2.

Occupation of Quarters in New Cristobal Village.

All of the recently completed cottages and four-family houses in the new Cristobal townsite have been assigned to the families of employees, and all but about 20 are occupied. By the first of September practically all of the apartments will be in use. The completed houses include 19 four-family houses and 25 cottages; in addition to which 8 four-family houses are under construction, erection of the superstructures having been begun the first of this month.

The 25 cottages face toward the sea, fronting on a road paralleling the beach and on a plaza laid out about midway of the length of the beach road. The four-family houses are in the rear of the cottages. The completed part of the town is at the northeastern corner of Manzanillo Island, to the rear of the radio reservation. The proposed development of a site will extend westward to "G" Street, Colon, about 2,000 feet from the beach. The site is semiswamp lands, reclaimed by dumping dry spoil from a borrow pit to a depth of 4 feet. The entire area to be included in the development contains about 80 acres, approximately one-third of which has been reclaimed.

Storing Lock Gate and Operating Spare Parts at Corozal.

All the equipment formerly used in the manufacture of hollow concrete blocks in the old storehouse building on the west side of the Panama Railroad at Corozal has been removed, and the building is to be devoted to the storage of spare parts for the lock equipment.

The lock gate spares at Paraiso are also to be transferred to Corozal. All are to be repainted, left-hand gate parts with red lead and right-hand parts with black asphaltum. In this way, if the parts of any single type of gate structure are required, it will be relatively easy to remove the parts bearing the designated color.

The gate parts have been occupying a space about 300 feet long by 50 feet wide, and it will not be practicable to store them all in the storehouse. A plan has been devised of mounting the spare girders on concrete columns to serve as roof trusses, and making a shed by building a temporary roof on them. The other spares for the gates can be stored under the shed thus formed, leaving the storehouse available for the spare parts for the lock operating machinery.

Economy in the Use of Drugs.

On account of the rising costs of drugs, and the actual scarcity in the markets of many, district physicians and those in charge at hospitals have been directed to scrutinize carefully the needs in their sections and make every effort, consistent with proper care of patients, to reduce consumption of those items which are markedly expensive or difficult to obtain. In the same spirit, the cooperation of employees and their families is requested, to the end that they may economize and prevent wastage in drugs and medical supplies issued from Canal dispensaries.

Warning Buoy.

A second warning buoy was established in Balboa Harbor on August 23, to mark the southeastern extremity of the restricted area. The description follows:

Second class nun buoy, painted red, in 58 feet of water, one mile, 135 degrees (SE) true from center of San Jose Rock, on the following bearings:

Taboguilla Island left tangent $184^{\circ} 30'$ (South Magnetic).

Taboga Island right tangent $217^{\circ} 00'$ (SSW $\frac{2}{3}$ W. Magnetic).

San Jose Rock, center $315^{\circ} 00'$ (NW $\frac{3}{4}$ W. Magnetic).

Passenger Lists.

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., *August 11, 1917.*

CIRCULAR No. 679-3:

1. For the purpose of securing uniform data for quarantine, immigration, police, and statistical purposes, The Panama Canal will require the submission of a passenger list or manifest on a prescribed form from ships arriving at or departing from Canal ports, or passing through the Canal. Forms will be furnished to steamship companies by The Panama Canal.

2. The form for arriving ships is printed on white paper, and that for departing ships on buff paper.

3. Four copies of each form will be required. Detailed instructions are given on the reverse of the forms. Incoming ships will deliver lists to the boarding officer of the Canal on arrival. Outgoing ships will deliver lists to the customs office before obtaining clearance; however, with the consent of the Bureau of Customs, previously obtained, lists may be furnished through an agency on the Isthmus within 48 hours after clearance of the vessel.

4. This order will be effective October 1, 1917. A distribution of forms to the lines calling at Canal ports or making the transit of the Canal regularly will be made from this office. Thereafter it will be incumbent on the steamship companies to requisition additional supplies of forms as needed. They may be secured from this office or from The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

5. In case of a ship making the transit of the Canal, the incoming form will be submitted in full. The outgoing form may be submitted with the declaration on the face: "List of passengers same as incoming, with these exceptions:"—noting as exceptions the passengers disembarked or embarked at Canal ports.

6. The detailed passenger list will not be required in the case of large bodies of men passing en masse through the Canal, as in the movement of troops or bodies of contract laborers. In such cases it will be sufficient to state the aggregate number, nationality, occupation, port of embarkation, and final destination. In the case of large bodies landing at a Canal port, except for an immediate transfer to an outgoing ship, and excepting military bodies, it will be necessary to submit detailed list.

7. Nothing in this notice shall be construed as changing the requirement now in effect regarding information to be furnished concerning prohibited aliens.

8. Paragraphs 8 and 15 of circular No. 679 (revised) are amended accordingly.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Supplement to Schedule of Rates for Supplies and Services.

The Panama Canal has issued supplement No. 2 to tariff No. 1, schedule of rates for supplies and services furnished to shipping and allied interests at the Panama Canal, under date of August 10, 1917, as follows:

ITEM 3—PILOTAGE.

2. The charge of \$10 additional for a pilot outside the Atlantic breakwaters will not be made, until further notice, as pilotage outside the breakwater is being required for the convenience and protection of the Canal.

ITEM 18—STEVEDORING AND TRANSFERRING CARGO.

7. Effective September 10, 1917, general cargo for Colon landed on the docks at Cristobal will be delivered at the option of the Railroad, either through the freight house or from cars on the tream track. The delivery line will be charged at the rates specified in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4, Item 18.

No charge will be made against the consignees for loading or transferring unless

they desire their cargo switched to some place in the yard other than the team track in which case there will be a switching charge of \$5 per car.

ITEM 22.

1. Fuel oil, per barrel of 42 gallons, delivered to vessel: Cristobal-Colon, \$2.25; Balboa, \$1.80.

ITEM 28—MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

2. Add the following: When a private bathroom, used by one patient only, is furnished, a charge of \$2 per day will be made; when used by two patients occupying rooms connecting with common bathrom, \$1 per day. Telephone service in private rooms at Ancon Hospital, when desired by patients, will be furnished at the rate of \$1 per week or fraction thereof.

3. Visit of physician to vessels alongside dock, \$5; to vessels in harbor at anchor, or transiting the Canal, \$7.50; except for visits to two or more in same family, or to two or more members of crew, in which case full price will be charged for first and \$2.50 for each additional patient.

ITEM 32—HOTEL WASHINGTON.

3. Single meals: Adults—Breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1; dinner, \$1.50. Children—Any meal, 50 cents.

ITEM 33—HOTEL TIVOLI.

American Plan Only.

Section 1:

Room.	ADULTS.						Children over 12 years and all children not occupying room with parents or nurse.			
	Daily rate.		30-day rate		60-day rate.		Daily.		30 days or more.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2 or 3	1	2 or 3
Number in room.....										
First grade room.....	\$6 00	\$11 00	\$5 00	\$9 00	\$4 00	\$7 00	\$1 50	\$2 00	\$1 00	\$1 50
Second grade room.....	5.50	10 00	\$4.50	\$8 00	\$3.50	\$6.00	1 00	1.50	.50	1.00

Sections 2 to 5, both inclusive, no change.

Section 6. Table board :

Adult's.	Rate.	All children, daily.	
Monthly.....	\$75.00	First 30 days.	After 30 days.
Meals:			
Breakfast.....	1 00	\$2.00	\$1.50
Luncheon.....	1 00		
Dinner.....	1 50		

ITEM 35—SPECIAL TRAINS.

1. Special train, consisting of engine, baggage or buffer car, and 1 coach, seating not to exceed 60 passengers:

Minimum charge, deposited or guaranteed in advance, \$100. The rate for one-way train will be the same as for a round trip.

All passengers must be provided with tickets, but no charge will be made for a special train when the fares collected at regular tariff rates amount to \$150, or more; when the fares amount to less than \$150 but more than \$100, only a sufficient amount will be retained from the \$100 deposit to make up the sum of \$150; the balance will be refunded.

Change in Price of Fuel Oil.

Since the publication of supplement No. 2 to tariff No. 1, given above, the following prices for fuel oil have been authorized, effective September 1: Per barrel of 42 gallons, at Cristobal, \$2.50; at Balboa, \$2.

Opening of Lands along Trinidad River.

A survey of public lands in the vicinity of Escoval, Republic of Panama, bordering Gatun Lake and about 9 miles from Gatun, is being

made by engineers of the Government of Panama in preparation for opening the area to homesteaders.

Twenty thousand hectares, on both sides of the Trinidad River above Escoval, are included. Up to August 19, the engineer in charge stated, anyone could receive 10 hectares for development without payment to the Government; at present the price of \$1 per hectare is in effect, and colonies may obtain as high as 4,000 hectares.

Increasing the Stock of Cattle.

In order to increase the supply of cattle on the Isthmus and stock the pastures with young animals which will attain their growth under Canal ownership, the Supply Department has borrowed the seagoing suction barge *Culebra* from the Dredging Division and placed it in temporary service as a cattle ship. The *Culebra* is plying over the same route, between the Isthmus and Colombia, as her sister ship, the *Caribbean*, which has been in the cattle service for more than a year.

The *Culebra* was prepared for cattle work by the installation of temporary deck and pens on the main deck, giving a capacity of 375 head. The work was done in five days. It is expected that the ship can be returned to the Dredging Division about the first of September.

In addition to the *Caribbean* and the *Culebra*, which make the ocean voyages, the cattle business is using claret No. 4, and several barges for distributing the cattle among the pastures. The number of cattle in the pastures is to be brought to approximately 7,000 by December 1.

Identification Certificates for Silver Employees.

Supplies of silver employees' identification records have been sent to the employees on the gold roll who are in immediate supervision of silver employees. Use of these forms is to be governed by the following instructions:

One copy of this form is to be given to each silver employee. He will fill in all the information required on lines one to five, inclusive. His record with The Panama Canal or with the Panama Railroad Company should be shown on lines 7 to 15, inclusive. Signature is required on line 16.

Foremen and others having supervision of silver employees must see to it personally that the blanks are properly filled out. Superiors will be required to fill out the blanks for any employee who is unable to do so himself. Spoiled blanks must be destroyed.

Foremen or superiors should exercise great care to describe marks such as amputations, scars, or other physical marks, as provided on line 6.

Photographs will not be required for the present.

Every future change of status must be recorded by superiors. In case of termination of service, record should be made on lines 17 to 26, inclusive, and regular clearance issued to the employee.

When pay receipts are issued to employees, they should be instructed in making the proper record of their payment as required on the reverse side of the form.

The record has spaces for the employee's name in full; metal check number; place of birth; date of arrival on the Isthmus; residence on the Isthmus; height; weight; name, relationship, and post office address of nearest relative on the Isthmus. Below is a descriptive certificate to be signed by foreman. There is a section for the history of previous employment, and at the bottom a space for record of transfers, terminations of service, and changes of rating.

On the reverse of the form are ruled spaces in which the employee is to insert each month the roll and pay numbers, shown on his pay certificate, the net amount of his pay, and the amount of deductions from pay. This is to extend to and include December, 1923.

Automobiles and Motorcycles Licensed in the Canal Zone.

The number of passenger automobiles licensed for only private use in the Canal Zone, by residents of the Zone, is 286, as of August 25. The total number of passenger machines operated for hire by residents of the Canal Zone is 22. The number of trucks owned by individuals is 4. The total number of machines with original license in the Canal Zone is 454. Including 445 which were licensed originally in the Republic of Panama and carry a reciprocal license in the Zone, the total number of automobiles licensed to operate in the Canal Zone is 899. There are 208 motorcycles bearing original and 5 bearing reciprocal licenses in the Canal Zone, and 380 bicycles licensed.

Of the automobile licenses, 140 are for official cars owned by The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad and 2 for machines owned by the Government of Panama. There are 70 official licenses for motorcycles.

A publication from the Department of Agriculture states that in the year 1916 there were in the continental United States 3,394,314 passenger automobiles, 118,682 motor trucks and commercial vehicles, and 250,820 motorcycles.

The population per motor car for the United States was 29 persons, and the motor cars per mile of public rural road averaged 1.4. Exclusive of the military, the population in the Canal Zone was 23,295 as of June, 1917. Excluding official machines, the ratio is 74.6 persons per automobile; including all machines owned in Canal Zone, the ratio is 51. The length of roads in the Canal Zone and adjacent parts of Panama, including city streets and rural roads, in many parts scarcely distinguishable, is approximately 125.4 miles. The ratio of all automobiles (899) to miles is 7.17.

Closing of Miraflores Road during Target Practice.

The Governor has issued the following notice to all concerned:

On account of target practice being held on Miraflores Dumps, the road crossing the dump will be open for traffic only for five-minute periods beginning on each hour and each half hour, *i. e.*, the road will be opened from 7 to 7.05, and from 7.30 to 7.35, and similarly for each hour throughout the day.

Changes in Offices.

The offices of the Special Attorney, District Attorney, and Land Agent, constituting the law offices of the Canal, have been moved from the old Administration Building at Ancon to the frame building heretofore occupied by the Ancon white school.

The District Court remains on the first floor of the old Administration Building, and the Army Headquarters offices occupy the second and third floors and two rooms of the first floor.

The office of the Department Ordnance Officer has been moved from room 329, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, to Army Headquarters at Ancon.

Physical Examination for Silver Employees Handling Foodstuffs.

The male silver employees of the Commissary Division whose duties require them to handle foodstuffs will be given a physical examination each month, in the same way as hotel and mess employees. If the handling of foodstuffs by any employee be considered a menace to the general health, for any reason, the commissary manager is to

direct his suspension until the employee presents a certificate from the district physician to the effect that the employee may be allowed to resume work.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following civil service examinations will be held on the dates indicated. Information concerning the same has been posted at Canal clubhouses and post offices, as per the numbers of announcements indicated:

Assistant inspector, Child Labor Division (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,680 a year; examination about September 23, 1917.

Mechanical and electrical engineer (male); \$1,560 to \$3,000 a year; nonassembled; September 18, 1917.*

Construction engineer (male); \$1,560 to \$3,000 a year; nonassembled; September 18, 1917.*

Bookkeeper (female); \$1,000 a year; examination about September 23, 1917.

Assistant director, Child Labor Division (male and female); \$2,400 to \$2,820 a year; nonassembled; September 18, 1917.*

Inspector, Child Labor Division (male and female); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; September 18, 1917.*

Assistant in the prevention of infant mortality (female); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; September 18, 1917.*

Experts in child welfare (male and female); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; September 18, 1917.*

Expert electrical and mechanical aid (male); \$6 a day; nonassembled; No. 1801; September 11, 1917.*

Assistant in crop physiology (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; examination about September 23, 1917.

Law clerk, stenographer and typewriter (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; examination about September 23-24, 1917.

Investigator in accounting and office management (male); \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year; nonassembled; No. 1669-amended; September 18, 1917.*

Assistant in marketing dairy products (male); grade I, \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; September 25, 1917.*

Assistant in marketing dairy products (male); grade II, \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; examination about September 23, 1917; No. 1901.

Expert electrical and mechanical aid (male); \$12 a day; nonassembled; September 18, 1917.*

Experts in the prevention of infant mortality (male and female); \$2,400 to \$3,600 a year; nonassembled; September 13, 1917.*

Special agents and research assistants (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,680 a year; examination about September 23, 1917.

* Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased or insane employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

DECEASED.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Samuel Dixon.....	88286	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	August 24, 1917.
Richard Johnson.....	45916	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Building Division....	August 14, 1917.
Benjamin Lawson.....	171245	Jamaica.....	Camp Biedr.....	Building Division....	August 24, 1917.

INSANE.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence	Employed by	Date of commitment.
Martin Luther Morris	138468	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	October 26, 1916.
Joseph Gomez.....	43835	Antigua.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	July 12, 1917.
Levi Nathaniel Warlock.....	123898	Jamaica.....	.....	Municipal Eng. Div	January 24, 1917.

Official Circulars.**Closing of Paraiso Shops.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 24, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective at close of working hours on Saturday, August 25, 1917, the shops of the Mechanical Division at Paraiso will be closed down by mutual agreement between the Resident Engineer, Dredging Division, and the Superintendent of the Mechanical Division. The necessary arrangements to operate the pumping plant at Paraiso will be made by the Municipal Engineer.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Certification of Contractors' Invoices for Payment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 24, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

I am advised by the General Purchasing Officer that he is receiving numerous complaints from contractors regarding delay in payment of their invoices covering material purchased by The Panama Canal. The opinion is expressed that such delay is considered by many contractors as sufficient grounds to warrant them in increasing the amount of their bids submitted to cover material advertised for by The Panama Canal, and, in some instances limits competition, in that some contractors refuse to submit bids on account of the delay, after receipt of material, in certifying bills for payment.

An investigation of the files in connection with this matter develops the fact that a longer delay than appears reasonable occurs on the Isthmus as regards certification of contractors' invoices for payment.

In order to eliminate in so far as practicable future complaints of the nature in question, all concerned should be impressed with the importance of prompt checking of all material received from the United States. The necessary steps should be taken which will insure prompt certification and return to the Chief Quartermaster of all United States bills and inspection calls, and, if for any reason these papers can not be accomplished promptly, the Chief Quartermaster should be so advised with statement indicating reasons in order that the matter may be investigated without delay.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 24, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 661-50:

Major Benedict Crowell, Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. A., has been designated as General Purchasing Officer, Purchasing Department, and Chief of Office, Washington Office of The Panama Canal, to take effect on August 25, 1917, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Earl I. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., relieved from duty with The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Reduced Rate Transportation for Servants.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 23, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Hereafter this office will not issue requests for reduced rate of transportation on the Panama Railroad Steamship Line from Cristobal to New York to servants accompanying employees or

members of their families to the United States unless the employee will certify that such servant will continue in the employ of himself or family after arrival in the United States.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Chief Hydrographer.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 22, 1917.

To all concerned—Mr. Ralph Z. Kirkpatrick has been appointed Chief Hydrographer, vice Mr. F. D. Wilson, resigned, and is hereby assigned to duty in charge of the Section of Meteorology and Hydrography, effective this date.

JAY J. MORROW,
Engineer of Maintenance.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Examination by Board of Local Inspectors.

The Board of Local Inspectors will conduct examinations at the Administration Building, Balboa Heights, room No. 304, on Wednesday, September 5, 1917, beginning promptly at 8 a. m., for persons desiring the following classes of licenses: Pilots, masters, mates, marine engineers, and navigators of motor boats. All applicants for license must procure from the office of the board, room No. 237, Balboa Heights, form of application and information respecting the filling out of the same, not later than a day previous to the examination.

Applicants for licenses as navigators of motor boats will be required to give demonstration of their ability to operate such boats, and will be obliged to provide themselves with boats for this purpose. This test will be given on Thursday, the day following the written examination, as follows: At Cristobal, upon arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., and at Balboa at 2 p. m. Applicants for the test at Cristobal or Balboa should present themselves at the office of the Captain of the Port; at Gamboa, the deputy inspector will be present at the Panama Railroad station at the hour mentioned above.

All applicants for chauffeurs' licenses at the Pacific end of the Canal will be examined by the fire inspector, the motor inspector, and the motor operators at the Balboa fire station. Applicants will be taken care of every week day between 1.30 p. m. and 4.30 p. m.

For the benefit of applicants residing in Gatun and Cristobal or Colon, examination for licenses as navigators of motor boats will be held at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal on Friday, September 7, 1917, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applicants should be provided with motor boats for the demonstration test.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 27, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers have been received in the office of the Director of Posts for the following and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Bittner, Earl R.	*Griffith, J. T.
Bugbey, Mrs. E. P.	Hoffman, Otto
Connors, John F.	Kennedy, Edward F.,
Davis, Mrs. J. N.	Box 107.
DeLong, Miss Mary,	Knoop, Roy M.
Box 492	Rockwood, Albion R.
Durrant, Allang	Sauser, Earl T.
*Edwards, Joseph	Waddell, Hugh,
*Frash, F. D.	no Dr. Skillern
Gallivan, John D.	

*Papers.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Stores Closed on Labor Day.

Commissary stores will be closed all day on Labor Day, September 3, with the exception of the grocery and cold storage departments, which will be open from 8 to 9 a. m.

Goods Lost at Sea.

Advice has been received that the steamship by which a large shipment of Royal Doulton ware was consigned to the Commissary Division, has been lost at sea, presumably torpedoed. Besides many stock items of chinaware, there were included in this shipment numerous special orders for individuals. Several thousand dollars worth of notions, and a shipment of khaki cloth for the Commissary Division were on the same boat.

This is the first loss of the kind that has been suffered by the Commissary Division since the beginning of the war.

Duplicate order was placed at once by cable.

Watermelons.

It is improbable that further shipments of watermelons can be obtained from New York. The commissary purchasing agent has given the information that he could obtain no watermelons for shipment on the *Colon*, arriving August 22, as there was only one car in shipping condition in the New York market on the date of sailing.

Vichy Water.

Advice has been received from New York that the stock of Vichy has been entirely exhausted, and the former suppliers were unable to fill a small order sent to them some time ago by the Commissary Division. They advise, however, that a small shipment is expected in the next week or so, at which time they hope to fill the order, though at greatly increased prices.

Electric Appliances.

It has been reported that not all commissary patrons are aware that electric units, other than irons, are carried by this division.

Grills, toasters, and heaters are still being stocked, and percolators and stoves will be sold again as soon as orders now in the hands of the supplier are completed.

High Price of Carpets and Rugs.

According to the *Dry Goods Economist*, in the issue of August 4, 1917, prices for floor coverings have soared since the war began to heights once thought prohibitive. Since the War Department has entered into contracts with a number of rug and carpet manufacturers for the production of articles needed by United States soldiers, it seems unlikely that there will be any reduction in the present high cost of these articles.

The Commissary Division has been unable to obtain indigo blue denim in the States. By last mail the purchasing agent advises the reason, that this class of merchandise has been withdrawn, on account of the dye situation and no satisfactory substitute being available.

Reports from the retail stores indicate that the Madagascar hats at 84 cents, \$1.15, and \$1.40, recently added to the stock, are selling rapidly.

Recipes.

Banana pudding—Slice two large bananas thin and sprinkle sugar over them, letting them stand two or three hours until they become saturated with their syrup. Make a custard of one quart milk heated to boiling point, to which add four eggs beaten with four tablespoons sugar, and one tablespoon cornstarch. Turn the custard over the bananas and frost with the whites of two eggs beaten with sugar and brown lightly in the oven. Serve cold.

Carame soup—Take equal parts of chicken and veal consomme, clarified, heat and add slices of cooked carrot, leeks, turnips, asparagus tips, shredded lettuce, and tiny lozenges of toasted bread.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., September 5, 1917.

No. 3.

Selective Service Law Applied to Persons Residing in Foreign Countries.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BALBOA HEIGHTS, September 1, 1917.

There is quoted below the ruling of the Provost Marshal General relative to persons registered under the selective service law and residing in foreign countries, which was referred to in the 4th paragraph of the circular issued by this office under date of August 20, 1917:

"A person registered and residing in a foreign country in a place too far for exacting a journey to the United States, should apply by letter to the local board where he is registered, if known to him, or if not, to the Adjutant General of the State, if he is registered as a citizen of any State, or if not, then to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, enclosing a certificate of the American Consul that he is resident there and that two named physicians are experienced licensed physicians there. The Adjutant General of a State, if the application is made to him, or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, if the application is made to it, shall assign such application to a local board. The local board having jurisdiction, or to which the application has been assigned, shall appoint one of the physicians named to make physical examination and shall appoint the other physician named by the Consul to make a reexamination without reference to or regard for the report of the first examiner, in the event that the physician first making the physical examination shall find the person physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service. The local board shall send by mail to the said American Consul the aforesaid papers of appointment, together with a copy of the Rules and Regulations Prescribed by the President, forms for use in connection with such Rules and Regulations (Form 100), regulations for physical examination, and form of certificate for physical examination. The certificate of examination shall be sworn to by the physician or physicians in accordance with the regulations, before the Consul, who shall forward it to the local board to which the registration card has been assigned, together with the claim, if any, of the applicant for exemption or discharge, together with such affidavits as he may care to submit to substantiate same, and also a certificate of identity of the person examined.

"The foregoing rule does not apply to places adjacent to the United States reasonably accessible. In such cases the party should apply, as in the above cases, requesting a transfer to a local board in the United States under Section 29 of the Regulations.

"All registrants must pay their own expenses in complying with the law. Compensation to examining physicians is provided for under Disbursing Regulations, Section 11, Paragraph C."

Employees affected by the above quoted ruling who wish to be examined on the Isthmus should be governed accordingly and appear before the American Consul-General at Panama, or the American Consul at Colon, and procure the necessary certificate of residence.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Balboa Shops Constructing Vessel for United States Coast Guard Service.

A Coast Guard cutter for the United States Coast Guard Service is being constructed at the Balboa Shops. The hull dimensions will be: Length, over all, 120 feet 3 inches; beam, molded, 24 feet; depth at side, 13 feet 6 inches.

The frames in general will be spaced 22 inches except fore and aft, where they change to 11-inch spacing to strengthen ship for ice-breaking purposes. In order to trim ship most advantageously, the fore

and aft peaks will be constructed as trimming tanks with salt water capacity of 18 and 3 tons, respectively.

The fresh water tanks, with a total capacity of 1,200 gallons, will be located abaft the fore hold. The fuel oil tanks will have a capacity of 11,000 gallons, and will be separated from the fresh water tanks by a cofferdam.

Quarters for petty officers and crew, consisting of 15 built-in pipe berths and 15 hammocks, will be located on the berth deck. Officers' quarters, finished in mahogany, will be located on the main deck aft of the engine room.

The power of this boat will be provided by two oil-burning water-tube boilers of marine type, constructed for a working pressure of 200 pounds per square inch, placed in a water-tight compartment with one fire room. The total heating surface will be about 2,200 square feet.

The main engine will be a vertical, inverted cylinder, direct acting, triple expansion type having one high pressure cylinder 13 inches, one intermediate 21 inches, and one low pressure 34 inches in diameter, the stroke of all pistons to be 26 inches. The indicated horsepower of the main engine when making the maximum number of revolutions will be about 600 per minute.

The boat will be fitted up with a radio outfit and an electric lighting plant with one dynamo and auxiliary machinery.

The construction contract was desired and authorized for the Balboa Shops for two-fold economy. It is believed that the Government plant at Balboa can compete favorably at this time with private plants in the United States on small hulls of this nature, and new construction at the Balboa Shops is of great assistance in keeping advantageously employed forces of mechanics adequate to handle satisfactorily such emergency ship repair work as may be required by ships transiting the Canal. Efficient execution of the contract is of advantage to both the Canal and the employees, for whom it may result in more stable employment with less frequent reduction of force.

Occupants of Quarters.

The following is a tabulation of occupants of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad quarters on July 31, 1917:

Place.	GOLD.			EUROPEANS.			WEST INDIANS.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Balboa (a).....	1,159	672	923	96	5	10	1,067	498	787
Ancon.....	840	455	447	.....	.....	.....	199	16	4
Corozal.....	17	13	6	.....	.....	.....	69	14	.....
Pedro Miguel (b).....	287	174	170	3	3	8	(c)550	326	502
Paraiso.....	180	81	98	42	4	14	491	110	189
Culebra (d).....	20	14	11	.....	.....	.....	(e) 204	134	226
Gamboa (f).....	30	8	8	1	.....	.....	(g) 172	76	91
Gatun.....	210	152	169	22	2	5	919	455	470
Cristobal (h).....	974	366	425	84	.....	.....	(i)2,612	356	659
Totals.....	3,717	1,945	2,257	248	14	37	6,283	1,985	2,928

(a) Includes Palo Seco; (b), Miraflores and Red Tank; (c), 27 Panamans; (d), Empire and Las Cascadas; (e), 11 Panamans; (f), New Culebra and Gold Hill; (g), 13 Panamans; (h), Colon Beach and Colon Hospital; (i), 15 East Indians, 13 colored American citizens, and 384 Panamans.

The Rainiest Months on the Isthmus.

An employee of the Canal has inquired, "Which is the rainiest month on the Isthmus?" No month has the greatest precipitation at all stations, but October and November together take first and second

place at practically all stations, and it may be stated that the period of maximum precipitation occurs between the first part of October and the latter part of November. March is the month of least rainfall.

The following table shows the month of greatest rainfall for each station, the average precipitation, in inches, there during that month, the years of record, and the months second, third, and fourth in precipitation:

Station.	Month of maximum rainfall	Average precipitation in month	Years of record	Second month	Third month	Fourth month
Balboa.....	October.....	9.56	18	November..	May.....	July.
Balboa Heights.....	October.....	10.51	20	November..	May.....	August.
Miraflores.....	October.....	12.77	9	November..	May.....	September.
Pedro Miguel.....	October.....	12.62	9	May.....	November..	June.
Rio Grande.....	October.....	12.74	12	May.....	November..	September.
Culebra.....	November.....	12.27	28	October.....	May.....	September.
Camacho.....	October.....	13.47	11	November..	May.....	September.
Empire.....	October.....	13.23	12	November..	May.....	August.
Gamboa.....	October.....	12.70	34	November..	August.....	May.
Juan Mina.....	October.....	15.00	7	November..	September..	August.
Alhajuela.....	November.....	14.46	18	October.....	August.....	July.
Vigia.....	October.....	16.41	9	November..	June.....	September.
Frijoles.....	October.....	16.56	5	November..	May.....	June.
Trinidad.....	November.....	17.81	9	October.....	May.....	September.
Monte Lirio.....	November.....	21.59	9	October.....	May.....	June.
Gatun.....	November.....	20.42	12	October.....	May.....	August.
Brazos Brook.....	November.....	22.84	11	October.....	July.....	June.
Colon.....	November.....	21.51	46	July.....	August.....	October.
Bocas del Toro.....	December.....	13.40	8	July.....	January....	May.

The records for Bocas del Toro are included because they form a part of the regular weather reports. Conditions at that station vary from those on the Isthmus by reason of its different situation, especially its being farther north.

Reporting Quarantine Diseases.

The district physician at Balboa has reported that there have been cases of measles and whooping cough which were not reported to him or the district sanitary inspector. The following is the law on the subject (Executive Order of October 14, 1911):

Every physician, druggist, school teacher, clergyman, midwife, nurse, head of a family, or other person in attendance on or in charge of any one sick or injured, having knowledge of the existence in any district of the Canal Zone of any of the diseases hereinafter named, shall immediately report the same to the District Physician or Sanitary Inspector. The diseases required to be so reported are:

Anthrax	Measles
Chicken pox	Plague
Cholera, Asiatic	Puerperal septicemia
Diphtheria (croup)	Relapsing fever
Dysentery	Rubella (Rotheln)
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	Scarlet fever
Erysipelas	Smallpox
Glanders	Tetanus
Infectious diseases of the eye	Tuberculosis (of any organ)
Leprosy	Typhus fever
Malarial fever	Typhoid fever
Whooping cough	Yellow fever

Any person who fails to make due report, as required by this order, of any of the above enumerated diseases shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Directions have been given that if it appears that concealment of cases has been intentional, with the purpose of avoiding quarantine, prosecution should be instituted.

Copies of Annual Report for 1917.

Copies of the annual report of the Governor of The Panama Canal for 1917 will be distributed free for official use only. Employees who wish a copy for personal use should make application to the Executive Office, Balboa Heights, not later than September 15. The report bound in blue cloth will cost \$1.50 a copy; paper, \$1. The edition will be limited by the number of applications received.

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Opening of Red Tank Commissary.**

It is expected that Red Tank Commissary, which will be operated as a branch of the retail store at Pedro Miguel, will be opened for business Thursday, September 6.

The building is practically completed and supplies and equipment are now being shipped. Owing to the delay in the shipment of showcases from the United States, it will be impossible to open all sections for several weeks and only the groceries and cold storage departments will be operated for the time being. The store when fully operated will contain three grocery sections, three cold storage sections, one candy counter, one hardware section, one boots and shoe section, and probably two drygoods sections.

The opening of this store will do much to relieve the congestion which, within the past year has manifested itself on the silver side at Pedro Miguel Commissary.

"Left-overs."

According to the press bulletin of the Louisiana State University, much food is thrown out because many people do not know how to utilize "left-overs" or will not take the trouble to keep and prepare them.

The specialists point out that left-over cereals can be reheated or combined with fruits, meats, or vegetables into appetizing side dishes; that even a spoonful of cereal is worth saving as a thickener of soups, gravies, and sauces. Stale bread can be utilized in a variety of ways in combination with vegetables and meats, and in preparing hot breads and puddings.

Skim milk, too widely looked down upon as a food, although it contains practically all the nourishing elements of whole milk with the exception of the cream or fat, can be used as a beverage, in cooking cereals, or as a basis of milk soups or sauces. Even sour milk, so largely thrown away, can be used in making hot breads or in the home manufacture of cottage cheese.

Recipes.

Honey drop cakes—Required: $\frac{3}{4}$ cup honey, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, 1 egg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, 2 tablespoons water, 1 cup raisins cut into small pieces.

Heat the honey and butter until the butter melts. While the mixture is warm add the spices. When it is cold add part of the flour, the egg well beaten, the soda dissolved in the water, and the raisins. Add enough more flour to make a dough that will hold its shape. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

Batons of cheese—Sprinkle puff pastry with grated cheese, very thickly, cut into finger or baton-shaped pieces, lay on buttered paper in a pan and brown in a quick oven and serve hot. Paprika may be sprinkled over them before baking if wanted still more hot.

Grapefruit supreme—Take small grapefruit of uniform size, remove the peeling and all pith and skin from each section, and rearrange in the shape of the entire fruit in a cocktail glass, placed in a bed of ice in the service glass. Pour over some maraschino, sprinkle over a little powdered sugar, decorate with strips of angelica and a cherry, and serve ice cold.

Bird's nest salad—Take as many hearts of white lettuce as there are portions to be served, wash and with kitchen scissors hollow out the centers by snipping out two or three of the leaves. Mix to a paste a package of cream cheese and the same weight of Roquefort, the juice of an onion, one red pepper, four olives and a quarter cup of pecan nut meats chopped fine, a tablespoonful of chutney syrup, a saltspoonful of pepper, and enough sweet cream to make the paste soft enough to mold. When ready, mold into eggs the size of marbles, put six in each

nest, on a little of the lettuce shredded, and send to table with a tureen of Russian dressing made of mayonnaise, to which add enough tomato to color it delicate pink; add juice of an onion, and a teaspoonful of chopped red and green pepper.

Cauliflower, mousseline sauce—Boil the cauliflower in salted water until tender, drain and serve whole in a folded napkin with mousseline sauce. This is simply Hollandaise sauce, thinned by the addition of a little plain whipped cream.

Revised List of Commissary Stores Open Hours.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 28, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 767-3:

The open hours of the various commissary stores, are as follows:

Camp Bierd, Cristobal, and Gamboa, 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 3 to 6 p. m.

Ancon (gold), Balboa, Gatun, La Boca, Paraiso, and Pedro Miguel, 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 2.30 to 5.30 p. m.

Corozal, Culebra, Empire, Fort Sherman, Las Cascadas, 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p. m.

Fort Randolph, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ancon (silver), 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 3 to 6 p. m. except in rush period generally from 9th to 25th, inclusive, when hours are from 2.30 to 6 p. m.

R. K. MORRIS,
General Manager.

Return of Vegetable Crates.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 29, 1917.

To all concerned—Despite numerous letters and memoranda on the subject, the problem of securing return of vegetable crates sent out from this depot still remains unsolved.

It is of no small importance that these crates be returned to us, in order that the large amount of fresh vegetables from the plantations operated by the Commissary Division may be promptly moved.

I hope that it will not be necessary again to call attention to this matter. It should not be so difficult for this division to obtain proper cooperation; and Army organizations, hotels, and all other consignees, are urged to send back without delay all crates suitable for the packing of plantation produce.

R. K. MORRIS,
General Manager.

Refund for Return of Empty Jars.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 31, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 622:

Retail grocery list advertises P. C. honey in jars at 25 cents, with refund of 4 cents for return of empty jar.

Until further notice 5 cents will be refunded for all pint jars with screw top. It must be understood, however, that both the jar and screw top are to be in good condition,—fit for refilling.

R. K. MORRIS,
General Manager.

All Shirts Laundered For Ten Cents Each.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 21, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 815:

To all concerned—Effective at once, the charge for laundering shirts of all descriptions will be 10 cents. Heretofore shirts have been charged for at the following rates: Unstarched shirts,

8 cents; starched shirts, 10 cents; silk shirts, 12 cents.

These prices are hereby canceled, and the above mentioned price of 10 cents will cover all classes of shirts.

R. K. MORRIS,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Cloth, flaxon, white, yd.	\$0.36
Hose, ladies', black, regular sizes, pr.	.17
Hose, ladies', white, regular sizes.	.17
Lace, white cotton, yd.	.16
Overalls, boys, Slipover, ea.	.42
Percalé, Imperial, yd.	.13
Perfume, extracts, Djer Kiss 1½-oz. bot.	1.55
Perfume, lotion, Djer Kiss, bot.	1.00
Pins, flat, combination ally, ea.	.09
Powder, talcum, Djer Kiss, bot.	.20
Powder, face, Djer Kiss, flesh color, box.	.67
Powder, face, Djer Kiss, white, box.	.67
Powder, sachet, Djer Kiss, bot.	.61
Soap, toilet, Djer Kiss, cake.	.25
Water, toilet, Djer Kiss, 7-oz., bot.	1.90
Water, toilet, vegetable, Djer Kiss, 4-oz. bot.	.67
Shirts, men's, negligee, striped percale, ea.	.56
Shirts, men's, negligee, white, ea.	.58
Shirts, negligee, ea.	.58
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, open ends, ea.	.35
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, French seamed, ea.	.47
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, French seamed, ea.	.67
Towel, crash, union, 17", yd.	.12
Towel, crash, union, 16", yd.	.13
Towels, Turkish, 20" x 38", ea.	.35
Towels, Turkish, 21" x 37", ea.	.50
Towels, Turkish, 21" x 45", ea.	.75
Towels, T. b., bleached, hemmed, ea.	.61
Towels, T. b., bleached, hemmed, ea.	.35
Voile, novelty, 36", yd.	.43
Combs, back, amber color, ea.	.30
Flags, American, U. S. standard wool bunting, 4' x 2'6", ea.	3.00
Flags, American, U. S. standard wool bunting, 5' x 3', ea.	3.50
Flags, American, U. S. standard wool bunting, 6' x 3', ea.	4.35
Flags, American, U. S. standard wool bunting, 7' x 4', ea.	5.00
Flags, American, U. S. standard wool bunting, 10' x 5', ea.	8.00
Flags, American, U. S. standard wool bunting, 12' x 6', ea.	11.65
Linen, brown, dress, 31", yd.	.31
Poplin, Dixie, white, 27", yd.	.33
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 12, yd.	.41
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 3, yd.	.13
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 12, yd.	.38
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 9, yd.	.32
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 16, yd.	.25
Ribbon, fancy, silk, No. 100, yd.	.51
Skirting, sport, 36", yd.	.35
Beans, marrow, lb.	.15
Sauerkraut, 5-gal. keg.	2.25
Batteries, cell, Ever-ready, auto, ea.	.35
Dishes, vegetable, round, Minton, 9", ea.	4.90
Dishes, vegetable, oval, Minton, 9", ea.	4.90
Plugs, spark, for motorcycles, "Splitdorf" ea.	.54
Seeds, vegetable, pkg.	.04
Bedspreads, cotton, scalloped, 81 x 99, ea.	5.00
Cloths, tea, linen, Damask, h. s., 36", ea.	1.80
Covers, table, fringed cotton damask, white, 67 x 69, ea.	1.70
Covers, table, fringed cotton damask, 62 x 62, ea.	1.70

Small Boats Passing Through Restricted Area.

The Captain of the Port of Balboa issued the following notice on August 29:

Panama Canal employees owning motor boats with the privilege of passing through the restricted area during daylight may take either of two courses, going or returning as follows:

1. Continue on course of channel prism until clear of the dumping buoys or the danger buoys off San Jose Rock before turning to the right or left.
2. Set course, after rounding No. 9 channel buoy, to pass point Palo Seco leaving Panamarca Rock on the port hand going out (starboard hand returning) and continue on until outside the Tortola Island; leaving this island on the port hand going out.

Closing of Driftwood Boom at Chagres River Bridge.

The boom stretched between piers at the Chagres River bridge to keep driftwood from entering the Canal channel is being kept closed at night and on Sundays and holidays. Between 7 p. m. and 6.30 a. m. it will be opened only for official business, on request of the Gamboa gravel plant. On Sundays and holidays it will be opened at any time between 6.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. on request to the watchman stationed there between those hours for the purpose. During the daytime of working days the gate is open. It is at the same point as before.

High School Entrance Examinations.

High School entrance examinations will be held in the office of the Superintendent of Schools, room 305, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, on Monday, September 24, beginning at 9.15 a. m. All who wish to take the examinations should advise the Superintendent of Schools on or before September 15.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following civil service examinations will be held on the dates indicated. Information concerning the same has been posted at Canal clubhouses and post offices, in accordance with the numbers of announcements indicated:

Subinspector of ordnance (male), Navy Department; \$4.48 per diem; non-assembled. Applications will be accepted at any time; No. 790, amended

Land classifier (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; Applications will be accepted at any time; No. 1798, amended.

Inspector of cloth (male); \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year; nonassembled; applications will be received at any time.*

Copyist draftsman (male and female); \$2 to 3.44 per diem; on or about October 7, 1917.

Trained nurse, Indian Service (female); \$720 a year; nonassembled; applications will be accepted at any time.*

Forest assistant (male); \$1,600 a year; on or about October 7 and 8, 1917.

Field assistant in forest pathology (male); \$1,200 to \$1,620 a year; on or about September 23, 1917.

Dynamo tender (male); \$3.68 per diem; on or about September 23, 1917.

Assistant in marketing fruits and vegetables (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; on or about September 23, 1917; No. 1940.

Assistant in marketing live stock and meats (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; September 25, 1917.†

Junior assistant in marketing live stock and meats (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; on or about September 23, 1917.

* Until further notice.

† Date given for nonassembled examination is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

Official Circulars.**Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 23, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 669-8:

The following ratings and rates of pay are established effective July 1, 1917, amending Circular No. 669-4, and cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Anglesmith (*per hour*), 76 cents.
Blacksmith (*per month*), \$165, \$154, (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59, 54, 49 cents.
Blacksmith, heavy forger (*per hour*), 82, 77 cents.
Blacksmith, heavy forger, hydraulic press (*per hour*), 85 cents.
Blacksmith, shipsmith (*per hour*), 74 cents.
Boatbuilder (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60 cents.
Boilermaker (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60, 55, 50, 45 cents.
Boilermaker, layerout, (*per hour*), 74 cents.
Cabinetmaker (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60 cents.
Car inspector (*per month*), \$165.
Car repairer (*per hour*), 63, 58, 53, 48 cents.
Carpenter, car (*per hour*), 63, 58, 53, 48 cents.
Caulker (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60 cents.
Chipper and caulk (*per hour*), 67, 62, 57 cents.
Coppersmith (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59, 54 cents.
Electroplater (*per hour*), 71, 66, 61 cents.
Flangeturner (*per hour*), 80, 75 cents.
Instrument maker (*per hour*), 79, 74, 69, 64, 59 cents.
Lampist (*per month*), \$183.
Machinist (*per month*), \$165, (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59, 54, 49, 44 cents.
Machinist, layerout (*per hour*), 77 cents.
Machinist, fleet (Dredging Division), (*per month*), \$165, \$127.
Machinist, P. R. R. motor car house (*per month*), \$165.
Molder (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59, 54, 49, 44 cents.
Patternmaker, (*per hour*), 80, 75, 70 cents.
Pipefitter (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60, 55, 50, 45 cents.
Planing mill hand (*per hour*), 63, 58, 53, 48, 43 cents.
Repairman, instrument (*per month*), \$165.
Rigger (*per hour*), 67, 62, 57, 52, 47 cents.
Riveter (*per hour*), 67, 62 cents.
Sandblast operator (*per hour*), 57 cents.
Sheet-metal worker (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59 cents.
Shipfitter (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59, 54, 49, 44 cents.
Shipfitter, loftsmen (*per hour*), 79 cents.
Ship joiner (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60, 55, 50 cents.
Shipwright (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60, 55, 50 cents.
Typewriter and adding machine repairman (*per month*), \$165, \$144, \$131.
Welder, acetylene (*per hour*), 67, 62, 57 cents.
Welder, electric (*per hour*), 67, 62, 57 cents.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Transfer of Pacific Terminal Construction Work to Building Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 28, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 660-36:

Effective August 30, 1917, all construction work in connection with the Pacific Terminals will be taken over by the Building Division, and all employees engaged thereon will report to Mr. Hartley Rowe, Resident Engineer.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Department of Operation and Maintenance.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 29, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 660-35:

With the departure of Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. A., Engineer of Maintenance, the

duties of his office will be temporarily assumed as follows:

1. The operations of the Electrical Engineer, the Resident Engineer, Building Division, and the Municipal Engineer, will continue under their present heads reporting directly to the Governor of the Canal.

2. The Superintendents of Gatun and Pacific locks, the Office Engineer, the Assistant Engineer, Section of Surveys, and the Chief Hydrographer, will report to Major T. H. Dillon, U. S. A.

3. Mr. A. R. Brown, Assistant Engineer, will report directly to the Governor on such matters as have to do with the inspection of construction contracts, and to the Resident Engineer, Building Division, on such matters as have to do with the construction work of the Pacific Terminals.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Proprietary Purchases.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 30, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

My attention has been called to the fact that several contractors from whom The Panama Canal has been making proprietary purchases of material in the past are apparently arbitrarily increasing the price for material supplied, presumably under the assumption that The Panama Canal will continue purchase of their particular brands of material.

The necessity is recognized for proprietary purchase of repair parts for machines and equipment now in use and for equipment which has been standardized by The Panama Canal, as also a few items which experience and comparative tests on the Isthmus have demonstrated to be particularly suitable for our requirements.

Your attention is invited to the fact that in the future, as in the past, it is desired insofar as practicable to purchase all material for use of The Panama Canal under competition, and it is requested that those directly responsible for the ordering of material be impressed with this fact, with the end in view of reducing to a minimum purchase of material without competition.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Organization of Auditor's Office.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 10, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective at once the organization of the Auditor's Office will be divided into the following bureaus and sections, in charge of the employees named:

1. Canal Accounting Bureau, in charge of Mr. G. K. Rounsevell, Chief Accountant, with the following sections:

1. General accounts.
2. Costkeeping section, in charge of Mr. L. A. Clark.

2. Canal Auditing Bureau, in charge of Mr. Samuel Bardelson as Chief Examiner, which will include the following sections:

1. Collection accounts.
2. Bills receivable, including Panama Railroad bills.
3. Post office accounts.
4. Clubhouse accounts.
5. Tabulating section.

3. Claims Bureau, in charge of Mr. J. H. Helmer, Claim Officer, consisting of the following sections:

1. Injury claims.
2. Freight claims.
3. Accounts payable, Panama Canal.
4. Accounts payable, Panama Railroad Company.
5. Pay rolls.

4. Railroad Accounting Bureau, in charge of Mr. W. H. Kromer, Railroad Accountant, consisting of the following sections:

1. Railroad accounts.
2. Commissary accounts, in charge of Mr. J. R. DeGrummond.
5. General Inspection Bureau, in charge of Mr. Herbert Pearson.
6. Property Inspection Bureau, in charge of Mr. Max Herz.
7. Coupon counting section, in charge of Mr. A. E. Strasser.
8. Mails, files and addressograph, in charge of Mr. T. M. Drake.
9. Freight claim inspection. The appointment of Mr. F. B. Clements as Freight Claim Inspector is announced.
10. Time Inspection Bureau.

The costkeeping work for the Panama Railroad and clerks engaged thereon in the Costkeeping Bureau will be transferred to the Railroad Accounting Bureau.

Routine correspondence originating in the Railroad Accounting and Claims bureaus, and in the Costkeeping section may be signed by the employees in charge. All other correspondence of the Auditor's office, including all letters to the New York and Washington offices, and all circulars, will be prepared for the Auditor's signature.

The Assistant Auditor on the Isthmus is especially assigned the supervision of the Auditing, Time Inspection and Coupon Counting bureaus, including the administrative examination of accounts required by law. All matters relating to the legality of payments, the construction of contracts, and distribution and disposition of collections insofar as they are governed by law, will be referred to him by the various bureaus and sections of the Auditor's office.

The Assistant Auditor on the Isthmus is authorized to sign the name of the Auditor to payrolls, clubhouse vouchers, post office warrants, certificates of examination of the accounts of minor collecting officers, reports from the Coupon Counting Bureau and such other papers as may be specified by the Auditor.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Officials.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 30, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 150:

Effective this date, the following are designated accountable officials of The Panama Canal, vice Col. J. J. Morrow:

Mr. H. M. Thomas, Acting Superintendent, Gatun Locks.

Mr. W. R. Holloway, Superintendent, Pacific Locks.

Mr. O. E. Malsbury, Assistant Engineer, Division of Surveys.

Mr. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Chief Hydrographer,

Mr. J. J. Walsh, General Foreman, Maintenance of Gatun Dam.

Mr. Hartley Rowe, Resident Engineer, Building Division, assumes accountability for non-expendable property charged to Pacific terminals.

Col. J. J. Morrow is hereby relieved as an accountable official of The Panama Canal.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Approved: *Auditor, The Panama Canal.*
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Appointments.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 28, 1917.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 199:

Lieut. Jesse L. Byrd, Medical Reserve Corps, Acting Health Officer, Colon, is appointed Health Officer, Colon, effective August 15, 1917.

Lieut. Maurice E. Heck, Medical Reserve Corps, Acting Health Officer, Panama, is appointed Health Officer, Panama, effective August 29, 1917.

Capt. Henry Hanson, Medical Reserve Corps, Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector, is appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector, effective August 25, 1917.

D. C. HOWARD, *Chief Health Officer.*

First-Aid and Other Medical Supplies.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 31, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 135:

To all concerned—Circular No. 76, of March 22, 1915, and circular letter of March 23, 1916, from this office, relating to issue of first-aid supplies, are hereby revoked, and the following instructions will govern the issue of first-aid and other medical supplies to shops, field parties, etc.:

First-aid supplies for employees in shops, and field parties, which are supplied by this department without charge, will include the following:

For shops—Iodine tincture, boric acid ointment, bandages, assorted; cotton, absorbent; plaster, adhesive, 2-inch.

For field parties—In addition to articles included in list for shops. Cathartic compound tablets; quinine, liquid.

Requests for above first-aid supplies will be made by letter addressed to this office. The letter should state where the supplies are to be used, the number of men employed, and the number of days for which required. The letter should be signed by or bear the approval of the Head of the Department or Division requiring the supplies.

Whenever employees need other medicines or supplies than included on the above list, they should be sent to the nearest dispensary or hospital, where the district physician will give the necessary attention and prescribe such medicines or supplies as may be needed. Medicines and supplies for stock will not be issued from hospitals or dispensaries.

When medicines or medical supplies are required by departments or divisions for veterinary or other purposes than employees first-aid treatment, such supplies will be asked for on requisition or foreman's order, which will be forwarded direct to the Medical Storekeeper, Ancon, who is authorized to fill such requisitions and orders making charges therefore against the proper department or division.

All empty containers and any unused supplies, should be turned into the medical storehouse or the nearest dispensary, when no longer required.

Approved: D. C. HOWARD,
CHESTER HARDING, *Chief Health Officer.*
Governor.

Obituary.

George Henry Bliss, employed as a steam engineer in the Division of Municipal Engineering, died at Ancon Hospital on August 22. His residence in the United States was at 47 State Street, Newark, N. J.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Mira- flores Lake
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., Aug. 19.....	129 85	95 51	85 22	85 14	54 04
Mon., Aug. 20.....	129 20	95 20	85 22	85 09	54 07
Tues., Aug. 21.....	130 40	95 94	85 34	85 23	54 14
Wed., Aug. 22.....	132 20	97 33	85 12	85 09	53 80
Thurs., Aug. 23.....	130 55	96 72	85 26	85 16	53 78
Fri., Aug. 24.....	131 30	96 65	85 21	85 19	53 90
Sat., Aug. 25.....	130 95	96 61	85 22	85 12	54 30
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., September 12, 1917. No. 4.

Pipeline Suction Dredge "No. 4" to Go to San Francisco.

The 18-inch pipeline suction dredge No. 4, retired, has been transferred to the District Engineer Officer at San Francisco and is awaiting towage to that port from Balboa. Such overhauling and replacement of parts as was necessary was completed on September 11. A donkey boiler was installed and connections were made to water tanks and bilge pumps, which were overhauled.

Quarters for United Fruit Company Employees in New Cristobal.

Two four-family (type-14) houses for quarters for employees of the United Fruit Company are being erected in the new Cristobal townsite. They will be of the same type as the four-family houses already built there for Canal employees.

In connection with the establishment of Fort de Lesseps the Government took over the frame building of the United Fruit Company near the old Panama Railroad office building.

Second Liberty Loan.

Press matter to advertise the second Liberty Loan of 1917 is being circulated by the Treasury Department. Details of the time and conditions of the flotation have not been given, but the suggestion is made that money be saved for investment in the coming issue.

Identification Records for Silver Employees.

In connection with the silver employees' identification record there has been issued a supplemental sheet, covering past record and future changes of status, for use in cases where more space is needed than is provided for these items on the identification record. Only a small supply of this form has been printed and its use is to be limited to actual requirements.

Settlers and Colonists on the Shores of Gatun Lake.

In the last year there has been an increase of over 200 people, or about 10 per cent, in the population along the shores of Gatun Lake, beyond the Canal Zone, who are dependent on the lake for transportation. Excluding some 40 employees of the Canal, this population is about 2,200. At the current rate of increase the population should double within nine years, and it seems probable that it will do so. Two new colonies are projected and individual families are taking up homesteads from time to time. The bulk of the population is natives of Panama, and West Indians; there are only three men in the area, other than employees of the Canal, who are citizens of the United States. These men are engaged primarily in lumbering operations and trade; none is making his living directly from the soil by farming or gardening.

The Canal Zone police maintain a patrol of the lake area and the lands below the 100-foot contour, principally to prevent encroach-

ments on Canal territory. There are four principal areas, lying in as many valleys. The Chagres area, above Gatuncillo, has about 315 people other than Canal employees; the Gatun valley, in the area to the eastward of Monte Lirio station on the Panama Railroad, has over 1,000 people. On the west side are the Caño Quebrada with 285 people, and the Trinidad area with about 570, and a few remote houses are scattered between. The principal growth has been in the Gatun River valley, around New Limon; and on the Trinidad, especially at Escoval, which is close to the boundary. Above Escoval there are numerous houses spread through the region of the Siri and Siricito Rivers, which are tributaries of the Trinidad, formerly flowing into it at Las Raices, before the rise of the lake submerged the streams. Ten miles up the Trinidad from the fork at Las Raices is the point where a colony of 40 people from the United States made an unsuccessful effort last year to establish a community.

An inspection of the site of this settlement was made by the police last week. One member of the party wrote of it as follows:

As far as Escoval there is a clear channel, with plenty of room for passage between the trees. From Escoval to Las Raices the trees are thicker, though at nearly all points an experienced launch man can go full speed ahead. The rising of the lake has killed the trees, and their leafless limbs, gnarled and knotty, rise against the sky with a suggestion of wintry desolation. It is a strange contrast to the abundant verdure on the islands and peninsulas. There are times under a gray sky when calm stretches of the lake look like a swamp land in winter, flooded and frozen. And then there are coves, where the rich verdure comes down to the water, and the tangled trees are ablaze with blossoms and alive with birds, in the densest tropical jungle. Passage from scene to scene of this sort, twisting in and out among the trees, the varied trees with their various orchids, is one of the peculiar charms of the lake.

Above Las Raices the trees are thicker, and in the narrowing valley, where the wind and the waves do not reach them, are numerous floating islands. These are masses of grass and reeds and bushes, matted together and rooted in a light soil of rotted vegetation, all floating on the surface of the water. At a distance they look like firm land, real islands; but they can usually be distinguished by a flatness of outline and the rank grass growing on them. When the wash from the launch strikes them they bob and smirk like the pretenders that they are.

The water has loosened the roots of most of the trees, and many have fallen. The jungle is thinning. Every hard rain and wind storm brings a few trees down and on our trip the wash from the launch brought down half a dozen. Usually they sway and rock a while before falling, so that the launch is beyond danger when the crash occurs. But there have been accidents, and there are crowded sections where the launch men tread softly and make as little stir as possible. The thought of a giant tree, six feet in diameter and fifty feet high, crashing down upon a launch is one to make for caution. The operator of the police launch is an expert at twisting and turning and narrow shaves; he handles his launch with the precision of a "jitney" on a crowded street.

As the launch advances above Las Raices the course grows more and more tortuous. The stranger loses all sense of direction, and the ability of the operator to make way where no passage is to be seen until the boat is right upon it seems uncanny.

The launch came to shoal water about two hundred yards from the colony landing. We crowded into a panga and wriggled our way through trees and stumps to a bank overgrown with guinea grass. No sign of a landing or trail was visible. Their concealment in the thick growth is perfect. The tree past which the panga grazed in running its nose into the bank was looped about with a piece of fence wire, and a few rotting boards crunched under foot as we stepped aground. Pushing through the grass, someone stumbled over two abandoned wheelbarrows. Such were the remaining signs of human activity at the once busy landing, where a year before had passed the persons, the goods, the hopes and faiths of forty white men and women who had thought to achieve independence and wealth in the jungle.

The grass-grown space marked the clearing for the landing. Beyond it was the primeval forest, of high trees with spreading branches interwoven into a darkening canopy. Through the woods to the camp site we followed a clear and open trail, a trail that had been designed for a narrow road and graded. The woods had very little undergrowth as compared with the jungles usually found on the Isthmus; except

for the recurrence of curious, bright exotic plants, and a humid slickness of dripping trees the forest was much like woods in the temperate zones.

The trail ended in a clearing of about ten acres, at a point four hundred yards from the landing and perhaps a hundred feet above the level of the lake. The clearing was grown up with guinea grass, shoulder high. Beyond was the unending jungle. Within, grouped closely together as if for protection, were the thatch-roofed houses which had been meant to shelter the colonists.

We pushed our way through the grass, over rough and stumpy ground, to the central house, which was recalled as the mess house and assembly hall. Within was a litter of abandoned furniture—bedsteads, folding cots, stoves, pictures, bottles, chairs, a saddle, several axes; and on the center pole of the structure, incongruous in this far-away scene of shattered effort yet appropriate in her trembling before the elements, was fastened an oval replica of that much-discussed picture, "September Morn." It was the last fantastic touch of realism.

Half a dozen of the houses were still standing, though without walls, and in the thatched roofs tree frogs and crickets made their play. In one house was found a large chest. It contained a great deal of stationery, numerous copies of the prospectus by which the people had been drawn into the enterprise, a mimeograph machine, several files of correspondence, the stock certificate book, and the great seal of the company.

Outside, in the midst of the grass could be seen large stumps which had baffled the energy of the colonists; yet between them and all about were growing pineapples and papaya and bananas and peppers and a few other vegetables that the colonists had started. About the walls, the former walls of the former homes, were spotted asters and a few dahlias and regular rows of croton, and at one place a few choked roses.

One of the party recalled the day the colonists left. They had literally reached the point of starvation. Their funds were exhausted and the returns from their efforts had not met their needs. The Red Cross and The Panama Canal stepped in and offered to take the people out. They hated to give up, but they had reached the end of their resources.

A heavy rain was falling. The thatch roofs, the work of novices which needs experts, leaked like sieves. The people were called together in the assembly house. The American Consul for the district talked to them, the Red Cross representative said what his organization could do for them, the police authority told them they must decide either to stay or to leave that day.

Nine who had still some funds and faith decided to stay; the others, hungry and ragged and sick, gathered up such of their belongings as they could take, and moved off through the pouring rain, down the slippery trail to the landing. There the launch took them, and they were carried to Gatun and placed in Canal quarters until such time as they could be returned to the United States.

Those that stayed in the camp gradually dispersed. One couple, the last, remained until a few months ago; and now only one man of the forty is still on the lake, working a patch of land a quarter of a mile below the old camp, building boats, getting out lumber.

He works hard now and talks less than in the days of the colony, they say, perhaps because he has fewer people to talk to, and some who know him well expect that "will make a go of it yet."

From what the men who were in touch with the colony say, it appears that the failure might be ascribed to too much hope and too little preparedness. The colonists did not have the means to support themselves during the unproductive period, and many of them were physically and temperamentally unsuited to such an undertaking. The prospectus had made golden promises, and the people expected to get rich quick.

Most of the colonists returned to the States. A few secured work on the Isthmus. They did not seem depressed, after they had been dried and fed and housed. This tale is told as showing the rebounding quality of at least one of them: He applied at one of the division offices for a job on the Canal. The superintendent was seated at his desk, with his feet cocked up, smoking a cigarette. He examined the applicant patronizingly, the while he puffed his cigarette and exhaled the smoke in long, deliberating drafts.

"You must understand," he said, "That this is a job that requires some brains." To which announcement he received the unexpected response: "Well, I've never yet made a cigarette-holder out of my head." The irrepressible young man was appointed and has made good.

The commanding officer at Fort Grant has issued an order prohibiting the entrance to the reservation of children under 15 years

of age from the Ancon-Balboa district. This is on account of the prevalence of contagious diseases among the children.

Articles Lost and Found on Panama Railroad Property.

A watch fob made of a metal check of an old series ("P. R. R. Co. 5954"), plated with silver, was found along the line of the Panama Railroad and sent to THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD for advertisement. It is not customary to publish such notices in this paper, and the fob has been forwarded to the station agent at Panama for storage with other articles recovered on the property of the railroad. If it is not claimed within 90 days it will revert to the finder.

This is in accord with the established practice of the railroad in caring for articles found on its property. Such articles are turned over by the finder to the station agent at Colon or Panama, who gives a receipt. If the owner does not claim the article within 90 days it is given to the person who turned it in.

Meal Hours at Canal Restaurants.

The following are the hours between which the principal restaurants of the Canal are open for the serving of meals:

WASHINGTON HOTEL, COLON.	
<i>Daily.</i>	
Breakfast.....	6.30 to 9.00
Lunch.....	12.00 to 2.00
Dinner.....	6.00 to 8.30

TIVOLI HOTEL, ANCON.	
<i>Daily.</i>	
Breakfast.....	6.00 to 8.00
Lunch.....	12.00 to 2.00
Dinner.....	6.00 to 8.30

BALBOA	
<i>Week days.</i>	
Breakfast.....	5.00 to 7.30
Lunch.....	11.00 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.30

<i>Sundays and holidays.</i>	
Breakfast.....	6.00 to 8.30
Lunch.....	11.30 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.30 to 7.30

PARAISO.	
<i>Week days.</i>	
Breakfast.....	5.00 to 7.00
Lunch.....	11.00 to 1.00
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.00

<i>Sundays and holidays.</i>	
Breakfast.....	6.00 to 8.00
Lunch.....	11.30 to 1.00
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.00

CRISTOBAL.	
<i>Week days.</i>	
Breakfast.....	5.00 to 7.30
Lunch.....	11.00 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.30

<i>Sundays and holidays.</i>	
Breakfast.....	6.00 to 8.30
Lunch.....	11.30 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.30 to 7.30

PEDRO MIGUEL.	
<i>Week days.</i>	
Breakfast.....	5.00 to 7.30
Lunch.....	11.00 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.30

<i>Sundays and holidays.</i>	
Breakfast.....	6.00 to 8.30
Lunch.....	11.30 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.30

ANCON.	
<i>Week days.</i>	
Breakfast.....	5.00 to 8.00
Lunch.....	11.00 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.30

<i>Sundays and holidays.</i>	
Breakfast.....	5.00 to 8.00
Lunch.....	11.30 to 1.30
Dinner.....	5.00 to 7.30

Liberty Loan Bonds of First Issue.

Employees desiring Liberty Loan bonds of the first issue should apply to Mr. T. L. Clear, treasurer of the Liberty Loan committee, at Balboa Heights.

Several employees who have terminated their service desire to recover the amount paid by them for bonds, and they can be transferred to any other employee. These bonds are in denominations of \$50 and \$100 and must be paid for by November 15.

Trucks for Hauling Garbage in Panama.

Two garbage trucks are to be purchased for the work of handling garbage in the city of Panama. Each will consist of a Ford chassis with an automatic, rear-dumping body.

Mail for Expeditionary Forces in Europe.

For the benefit of those desiring to forward mail matter to persons in the United States military and naval forces in Europe, the following matter is abstracted from official orders:

Letters, post cards, and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classifications, conditions, and rates of postage.

Mail addressed to members of the forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company, and organization to which the addressee belongs, as well as the name and address of the sender, and be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Under no circumstances should the sender attempt to designate on the addressed envelope the location of the unit. The correct manner of addressing such a letter is as follows:

Return to Mrs. John Smith, Blank Street, New York City.	STAMP
JOHN SMITH, JR., Co. X, INFANTRY, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.	

Parcels of fourth-class or domestic parcel post matter not exceeding 20 pounds in weight originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage, the eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof being chargeable on parcels subject to pound rates; but such parcels may not be registered, insured, or sent C. O. D.

Every parcel must bear the sender's name and address, which should be placed in the upper left-hand corner of the address side. It is important that parcels sent to the expeditionary forces be securely wrapped and packed, fully and plainly addressed in accordance with the foregoing, and have proper postage prepaid thereon.

Persons may forward certain magazines to the forces in Europe for one cent each. Magazines to be accepted for mailing under this order must have printed in the upper right hand corner of the front cover the following:

NOTICE TO READER.

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front. No wrapping—No address.

A. S. BURLISON, *Postmaster-General.*

Copies of Annual Report for 1917.

Copies of the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for 1917 will be distributed free for official use only. Employees who wish a copy for personal use should make application to the Executive Office, Balboa Heights, not later than September 29. The report bound in blue cloth will cost \$1.50 a copy; paper, \$1. The edition will be limited by the number of applications received.

Weather Conditions in August, 1917.

The rainfall for the month was above normal everywhere except on the Pacific coast, the Caño River, the Siri branch of the Trinidad, and at the line stations of Culebra, Empire, and Frijoles. Totals ranged from 6.27 inches at Balboa to 22.25 inches at the Gatun River station. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded on any one day was 3.72 inches, at Brazos Brook on the 17th.

The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 14.38 inches, or 20 per cent above the 7-year mean, while over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela it was 15.82 inches, or 10 per cent above the 16-year mean.

The air temperature, wind movement, temperature of the sea water, and the

evaporation were below normal on both coasts, while the atmospheric pressure, relative humidity, and daytime cloudiness were above the normal. There was a deficiency of evaporation over the lake surface at Gatun.

One fog occurred on the Pacific coast on the morning of August 4, and a number of fogs were observed at interior stations; 38 per cent of them were dissipated by 6.30 a. m., 72 per cent by 7.30 a. m., while a few of the fogs were not dissipated until after 9 a. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Maximum, on the 21st, 85.23; minimum, on the 7th, 84.87; mean for the month, 85.04. Evaporation from the lake surface amounted to 4.008 inches.

Conditions at the Canal entrances are summarized as follows:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.
*Balboa Heights..	29.882	79.4	89	Aug. 16	71	Aug. 31	92	7.42	8.00	23	4277	N.W.	36	N.
Colon..	29.850	78.8	86	Aug. 8	72	Aug. 7	90	15.79	14.92	29	5302	N.W.	24	N.
														Aug. 13 Aug. 16

*Formerly Ancon.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following civil service examinations will be held on the dates indicated. Information concerning the same has been posted at Canal clubhouses and post offices, as per the numbers of announcements indicated:

Agriculturist in farm management demonstrations (male); \$1,800 to \$2,760 a year; nonassembled; October 2, 1917.*

Senior expert electrical and mechanical aid (male); \$12 a day; nonassembled; No. 1904; September 18, 1917.*

Senior statistical clerk (male), \$1,500 a year; statistical machine operator, grade I (male), \$1,500 a year; statistical machine operator, grade II (male), \$1,200 a year; nonassembled; September 25, 1917.*

Barn architect (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; September 25, 1917.*

Senior signal engineer, grade I (male); \$3,000 to \$4,800 a year; nonassembled; October 2, 1917.*

Metallographist (male), \$1,500 to \$2,000; assistant chemist (male), \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year; nonassembled; No. 1938. Applications must be filed with the Commission at Washington.

Assistant chemist (male); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; nonassembled; October 2, 1917.*

Scientific assistant in public health work (male); grade I, \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year; grade II, \$900 to \$1,500 a year; nonassembled; October 2, 1917.*

Lithographic transferrer (male); \$4 a day; nonassembled; No. 2005; October 2, 1917.*

Rural engineering draftsman (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; nonassembled; No. 2004; October 2, 1917.*

Investigator in marketing fruits and vegetables (male); \$1,800 to \$2,760 a year; nonassembled.†

Radio draftsman (male and female); \$3.52 to \$6 a day; copyist radio draftsman (male and female); \$3.44 a day; nonassembled.†

Assistant in marketing fruits and vegetables (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; nonassembled.†

Junior topographer and topographic aid (male); \$720 to \$1,800 a year; nonassembled.†

Plate cleaner (male); \$2.69 to \$4.16 a day; nonassembled.†

Second class (or assistant) steam engineer (male); \$1,200 a year; examination about October 7, 1917.

Assistant in crop acclimatization (male); \$900 to \$1,400 a year; examination about October 7, 1917.

Assistant geologist, ground water work (male); \$1,200 a year; examination about October 7, 1917.

* Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Applications will be received at any time.

Clerk qualified as typewriter repairer (male); \$1,200 a year; examination October 7, 1917; No. 1953.

Lay inspector, grade I (male); \$840 a year; examination October 7, 1917.

Physician (male); \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year; nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time.

Preparator in mematology (male and female); \$660 to \$1,000 a year; examination about October 7, 1917.

Tariff clerk (male); \$1,200 a year; examination about October 7, 1917.

Topographic draftsman (male); Panama Canal Service; \$137.50 a month; examination about October 7, 1917.

Trained nurse (male and female); Panama Canal Service; \$85 and \$95 a month; examination about October 7, 1917.

Postal clerk (male and female); Panama Canal Service; \$100 to \$125 a month; examination September 30, 1917; No. 1958.

Clerk (male and female); Panama Canal Service; \$100 a month; examination October 14, 1917; No. 1991.

Statistical clerk (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; examination about October 7, 1917; No. 1964.

Telephone operator (male and female); \$660 to \$720 a year; examination about October 7, 1917; No. 1966.

Assistant in plant disinfection (male); \$1,200 to \$1,440 a year; examination October 3, 1917.

Pathologist (male); \$2,000 a year; examination about October 7, 1917.

Elevator conductor (male); examination October 3, 1917.

Preparator in entomology (male); \$600 to \$1,000 a year; examination about October 7-8, 1917.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that as sufficient eligibles have been secured from the continuous open competitive examination for electrical draftsman for the Navy Department (announcement No. 1697), until further notice no applications for this examination will be accepted unless filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., prior to the hour of closing business on September 7, 1917.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that the maximum age limit prescribed for the open competitive examination for assistant land classifier (No. 1402-amended), for men only, for which applications may be filed at any time until further notice, has been changed from 40 to 45 years.

Until further notice no more applications will be accepted for the position of assistant director of traffic; nonassembled; No. 1516.

Collision between the "Panama" and a Transport.

In connection with the collision between the steamship *Panama* and the transport *Saratoga* off Staten Island on July 30, as the *Panama* was making New York from Cristobal, the *Red Cross Bulletin* of August 20 pays a tribute to the activity of the New York County chapter in reoutfitting the members of a base hospital unit aboard the transport, "some of whom saved nothing from the *Saratoga* but their lives and their nightclothes."

The accident occurred at half-past one in the afternoon and appears, from the preliminary report made by the officials of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, to have been due to failure of the engineers to respond to signals from the bridge of the *Panama*. Final report has not been made. The *Saratoga* was towed to the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, where she sank alongside the pier. The cost of placing her in service again was estimated at \$100,000. Damage to the *Panama* was slight.

Sales of Oils to Merchants in Panama and Colon.

In connection with temporary shortages in the oil supply of companies operating tanks on the Isthmus, authority has been granted for the sale of fuel oil from tanks of The Panama Canal to merchants in Panama and Colon at the rate of \$2.25 net per drum of 42 gallons at Balboa and \$2.75 net at Cristobal. When delivery is made by tank

motor truck the charge is \$2 and \$2.50 per barrel, plus the cost of effecting delivery.

It is not the intention of the Canal to enter into this business on a permanent basis, but simply to assist in keeping up the supply, with the consent of all concerned. The regular consumption of fuel oil in plants in the two cities is 1,576 barrels per month.

List of Diplomatic Corps Accredited to the Government of the Republic of Panama.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

United States of America, William Jennings Price (accredited October 10, 1913).
Portugal, Fernac Botto Machado (absent); (accredited January 6, 1914).
Great Britain, Sir Claude Mallet (accredited October 14, 1914).
Chile, Albert Yocham (San Jose, C. R.); (accredited September 27, 1915).

Resident Ministers.

Ecuador, J. Cuevas Garcia (absent); (accredited May 7, 1912).
Belgium, H. Henin (Guatemala); (accredited December 1, 1912).
Cuba, R. Gutierrez Alcaido (accredited July 6, 1917).

Charges d'Affaires.

Nicaragua, Marcos E. Velazquez (accredited June 16, 1911).
Brazil, Louis Guimaraes (Habana); (accredited May 25, 1912).
France, J. P. E. Bize (absent); (accredited October 13, 1912); Maurice de Simonin (acting).
Italy, Carlos Raguzzi (accredited September 15, 1913).
Spain, Emilio de Motta (absent); (accredited July 13, 1915).
Peru, Oscar Barrenechea y Raygada (accredited October 7, 1916).

List of the Consular Corps.

Consuls General.

Argentina, Jacobo F. Peuser, Panama.
Bolivia, Samuel Boyd, Panama.
Costa Rica, Humberto M. Vaglio, Panama.
China, V. C. Shu, Panama.
Chile, Ciro Risopatron Barros (absent).
United States of America, Alban G. Snyder, Panama.
Salvador, Ernesto A. Boyd, Panama.
Guatemala, J. F. Arango, Panama.
Honduras, Marcos E. Valazquez, Panama.
Haiti, Jules Faine, Colon.
Mexico, Francisco Mallen (absent).
Netherlands, David M. Sasso, Panama.
Norway, Michael Strom Lie, Mexico.
Portugal, Jose da Costa Carneiro, San Jose, C. R.
Peru, Oscar Barrenechea y Raygada, Panama.
Paraguay, Juan Brin, Panama.
Venezuela, Rafael Angel Arraiz, Colon.

Consuls in the City of Panama.

Belgium, B. D. Fidanque (absent).
Belgium, Alfred L. Maduro (acting).
Chile, Juan Ehrman.
Denmark, I. L. Maduro.
Spain, Emilio de Motta (absent).
Ecuador, Modesto Rivadeneira.
Greece, Florencio Arosemena Icaza.
Italy, Carlos Raguzzi.
Nicaragua, Jolio Arjona Q.
Sweden, B. Malo.
Switzerland, Jose Misteli (absent); Alberto Antenea (Chancellor in Charge).
San Domingo, Luis Felipe Marin (absent).

Vice Consuls in the City of Panama.

Brazil, Amyntas de Lima.
Cuba, Antonio Mesa y Plasencia.
China, C. N. Chau.
Spain, Luis San Simon Ortgea.
Great Britain, Alexander B. Hutcheon.
Mexico, Baldomero Mendez.
Norway, C. D. Corinaldi.
Portugal, Esteben Duran.

Venezuela, Virgilio Capriles.

Proconsuls in the City of Panama.

Great Britain, E. S. Humber.

Consular Agents in the City of Panama.

Peru, Alberto Obarrio.

Consuls in the City of Colon.

Bolivia, Isidoro Hazera (acting).
Cuba, Julio Dominguez y Romay.
Costa Rica, Daniel Rojas P.
United States of America, Julius D. Dreher.
Spain, Antonio Andrade Polanco.
Guatemala, Vicente Delgado.
Norway, Oswald Montagu Grimsey.
Netherlands, J. J. Ecker.
Portugal, Ruben Arcia.
Peru, Luis Sayan Palacios.

Vice Consuls in the City of Colon.

Belgium, J. J. Henriquez.
Denmark, Jose Fidanque.
United States of America, Chas. M. Haywood.
France, M. H. de Jussieu de Senevier.
Great Britain, Frank Joseph de Boissiere (absent) J. R. Murray (acting).
Mexico, Inocencio Galindo.
Norway, Nicolas Bergh.
Portugal, Ofilio Hazera.
Sweden, J. J. Ecker.
San Domingo, Jose M. Fidanque.

Proconsuls in the City of Colon.

Great Britain, William McAdam.

Consular Agents in the City of Colon.

Italy, Miguel Papio.

Consuls in Bocas del Toro.

Costa Rica, Juan Rafael Mora Escalante.
Nicaragua, Salomon Conoan.

Vice Consuls in Bocas del Toro.

Great Britain, William H. Ponton (absent); P. P. Hamilton (acting).
Norway, Hans F. W. Kandler.
Portugal, E. C. McFarland.

Consular Agents in Bocas del Toro.

United States of America, Paul Osterhout.
France, E. Cochez.

Vice Consuls in David.

France, Eugenio Loeffler.

Consular Agents in David.

Spain, Pedro del Rio.

Vice Consuls in Santiago de Veraguas.

Spain, Julio Garcia Sierra.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, September 1, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboba	Gatun	
Sun., Aug. 26	129.55	94.99	85.14	85.10	53.84
Mon., Aug. 27	125.80	94.79	85.10	85.06	53.93
Tues., Aug. 28	133.40	98.28	85.21	85.19	53.97
Wed., Aug. 29	131.20	97.33	85.15	85.14	54.16
Thurs., Aug. 30	130.70	96.33	85.24	85.19	54.30
Fri., Aug. 31	125.65	94.78	85.26	85.19	54.24
Sat., Sept. 1	128.75	94.48	85.18	85.15	53.87
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125 0	91.0			

Official Circulars.**Assumption of Command.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 1, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

The following General Orders No. 13 of the Commanding Officer, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, is published for your information and guidance.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS | HEADQUARTERS,
No. 13 | PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., August 31, 1917.

Under the provisions of A. R. 196, the undersigned assumes command of the Panama Canal Department and authority and jurisdiction over the operations of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants, and appurtenances, and the control and government of the Canal Zone, as set forth in Section 13, Panama Canal Act. (37 Stat. 569).
(3662)

G. F. LANDERS,
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps

Oath of Office.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 5, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Hereafter all employees appointed on the gold roll will be required to execute oath of office as prescribed by Section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Weekly Passes to Silver Employees.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 7, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective on and after October 1, 1917, no weekly passes will be issued to silver employees transferred away from the station where their families are located unless they occupy regularly assigned Panama Canal or Panama Railroad quarters.

This action is necessary in view of the extended abuse to which this privilege has been subjected by silver employees who are obtaining transportation in violation of the rules governing its issue.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Furnishing Intoxicating Liquor to Members of Military Forces.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 6, 1917.

To all concerned—For your information, the following is quoted from War Department Bulletin No. 45, dated Washington, C. D., July 23, 1917:

"Under authority of Section 12 of the act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917, reading:

"That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, that no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or

spirited liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medical purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section of the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months or both."

the following regulations are established by the President:

"No person, whether acting as an officer, member, agent, representative, or employee of a corporation, partnership, or association, or as an agent, representative, or employee of an individual, shall, in or within five miles of any military camp, except as hereinafter provided, sell or barter, directly or indirectly, either alone or with any other article, any alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any person, or give or serve any such alcoholic liquor to any person, except that this prohibition against serving or giving alcoholic liquor shall not apply to the serving of wines or liquors in a private home to members of the family or to bona fide guests therein other than officers or members of the military forces; and no person, whether acting individually or as a member, officer, agent, representative, or employee of any corporation, partnership, or association, or as an agent, representative, or employee of an individual shall send, ship, transmit, or transport in any manner or cause to be shipped, transmitted, or transported in any manner, any alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any place within five miles of any military camp, except for use in his home as hereinbefore authorized: *Provided*, that where the existing limits of an incorporated city or town are within five miles of a military camp, the prohibition upon the sale, barter, gift, service, sending, shipment, transmission, or transportation of alcoholic liquors imposed by this regulation shall not apply to any part of the incorporated city or town distant more than one-half mile from said camp."

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Department Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS | HEADQUARTERS,
No. 14 | PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., September 1, 1917.

Major G. Maury Cralle, Quartermaster Corps, having reported in compliance with War Department cable instructions of August 29, 1917, is relieved from duty as depot quartermaster, Balboa, and assigned to duty as department quartermaster and in charge of all construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps in the Canal Zone, relieving Major Theodore B. Hacker, Quartermaster Corps, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed, in compliance with above indicated War Department cable instructions, by first available commercial transportation to Washington, D. C., reporting upon arrival to the Quartermaster General for instructions. Line of travel is prescribed due to no other available transportation within a reasonable time. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

(3836)
By order of Colonel Landers:

W. E. COLE,
Lieut.-Col., Coast Artillery Corps,
Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:
FRANK C. WOOD,
Capt., P. R. Inf.,
Acting Adjutant.

Changes in Fortification Section.**THE PANAMA CANAL,****DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,**

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 7, 1917.

To all concerned—1. Mr. Francis E. Holleran, assistant engineer, in addition to his present duties will take over the duties of Mr. H. S. Brink, assistant electrical engineer, Signal Corps, resigned.

2. Mr. G. R. Dehn is appointed inspector, electrical, with responsibility for all electrical material. He is hereby qualified to request the transfer of, and to receipt for any Signal Corps property or equipment in the hands of the material officer or artillery engineers that may be necessary for the prosecution of the work. He will report to Mr. Francis E. Holleran, assistant engineer.

W. D. A. ANDERSON,

Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,

Approved: *in charge of Fortification Work*

CHESTER HARDING,

Governor.

Accountable Officials.**THE PANAMA CANAL,****ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,**

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 31, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 151:

Effective August 21, 1917, the following are designated accountable officials of The Panama Canal, vice Commander H. I. Cone:

Lieut. J. G. Fels, Captain of the Port, Cristobal.

Lieut. Chas. Svensson, Captain of the Port, Balboa.

Mr. F. Kariger, Superintendent, Lighthouse Subdivision.

H. A. A. SMITH,

Approved: *Aucilor, The Panama Canal.*

CHESTER HARDING,

Governor.

Accountability for Articles of Platinum.**THE PANAMA CANAL,****ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,**

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 1, 1917.

To all accountable officials—Effective at once, all articles made of platinum will be carried on the property records by complete description and correct weight of each piece.

Please submit to this office as soon as possible a list of such articles for which you are accountable, showing description, weight, cost, and responsible officer.

H. A. A. SMITH,

*Auditor, The Panama Canal.***Restrictions in Wagon Deliveries.****THE PANAMA CANAL,****SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,**

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., September 8, 1917.

BULLETIN NO. 854:

To all concerned—Because of the difficulty or danger attendant upon the handling of certain items, announcement is made that effective September 15 deliveries of the following articles will not be made by commissary wagons: Alcohol, bay rum, rat and roach paste, and food, garden spray.

R. K. MORRIS, General Manager.

Ice-Cream Wagon Deliveries.**THE PANAMA CANAL,****SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,**

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., September 1, 1917.

BULLETIN NO. 853:

To all concerned—Due to the fact that there has been little demand for the service and few sales from the daily ice cream wagon in the Ancon-Balboa district, it has been decided to continue this delivery on Sundays and holidays only.

The same service will be extended to the Cristobal district and to other districts as soon as transportation facilities are available.

R. K. MORRIS, General Manager.

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.**SEPTEMBER.**

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Sept. 12....	1:01 12.1	7:02 4.9	1:21 12.5	7:31 4.2
Thursday, Sept. 13....	1:57 12.7	8:00 4.2	2:11 13.1	8:22 3.4
Friday, Sept. 14.....	2:41 13.5	8:45 3.3	2:55 12.7	9:03 2.6
Saturday, Sept. 15....	3:16 14.1	9:24 2.4	3:31 14.3	9:39 2.0
Sunday, Sept. 16.....	3:49 14.7	9:58 1.7	4:05 14.8	10:12 1.5
Monday, Sept. 17.....	4:21 15.2	10:31 1.2	4:38 15.1	10:45 1.2
Tuesday, Sept. 18....	4:51 15.5	11:03 0.9	5:10 15.2	11:18 1.3
Wednesday, Sept. 19...	5:21 15.5	11:34 1.0	5:42 15.1	11:47 1.6
Thursday, Sept. 20....	5:50 15.4	12:08 1.3	6:12 14.8	.....
Friday, Sept. 21.....	6:20 2.0	6:21 15.2	12:42 1.5	6:45 14.4
Saturday, Sept. 22....	6:54 2.6	6:55 14.8	1:20 2.4	7:21 13.9
Sunday, Sept. 23.....	1:34 3.3	7:34 14.2	2:06 3.2	8:07 13.3
Monday, Sept. 24....	2:25 4.0	8:22 13.6	3:05 3.3	9:05 12.7
Tuesday, Sept. 25....	3:31 4.5	9:29 13.0	4:16 4.1	10:22 12.5
Wednesday, Sept. 26...	4:50 4.6	10:56 12.8	5:33 3.9	11:48 13.1
Thursday, Sept. 27....	6:08 4.0	12:13 13.4	6:44 3.1	.....
Friday, Sept. 28.....	6:56 14.2	7:18 2.8	1:25 14.4	7:47 2.0
Saturday, Sept. 29....	1:54 15.5	8:17 1.4	2:20 15.6	8:41 0.8
Sunday, Sept. 30.....	2:45 16.7	9:08 0.0	3:13 16.5	9:29 -0.3

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; ante meridiem figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The elevations of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea water springs, which is 8.5 feet below mean sea level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (−) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Geo. Henry Bliss.....	3244	United States....	Paraiso.....	Oper. & Main. Dept.	August 23, 1917.
Joseph Evans.....	76966	Guadeloupe.....	Colon.....	Municipal Eng. D.v.	August 19, 1917.
Joseph Jordan.....	91986	Barbados.....	Camp Bied.....	Panama Railroad....	August 25, 1917.
Robert Nugent.....	147234	Jamaica.....	Gatun.....	Supply Department..	August 22, 1917.
Cecil Powell.....	114298	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Colon agency, P. R. R.	August 25, 1917.
Roberto Reyes.....	114871	Peru.....	Camp Bied.....	Panama Railroad....	August 18, 1917.
Ramon Vivas.....	147455	Panama.....	New Culebra.....	Supply Department..	August 24, 1917.
Joseph Wellington..	76719	Jamaica.....	Mount Hope....	Supply Department..	August 19, 1917.
Alfred Mainwaring, alias Manwarren.....	132370	Grenada.....	Panama.....	Building Division....	July 25, 1917.
Eliebert Carter.....	158873	Barbados.....	Camp Bied.....	Panama Railroad....	September 6, 1917.
Frank A. Hermida.....	2327	United States....	Balboa.....	Dredging Division....	August 28, 1917.
Robert James.....	142193	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Building Division....	September 2, 1917.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 10, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Alexandra, D.	*King, Marcus
Bailey, William J.	*Knights, C. R.
*Barnett, R. J.	Knott, Roy M.
Beacham, J. W., Jr.	Lilley, N. J.
Black, Geo. I.	Lovendge, Charles G.
Casale, Alfredo	McRee, H. L.
*Casanova, Marcelo	McLaughlin, Harry
Crouch, William T.	Martinez, M. E.
*Collinson & Cunn-	*Metelski, John
hams	Morris, W. E.
Danskin, George	Mulkey, Roy Quinton
Darcy, James J.	Polka, Frank
*Darcy, Max	Pardo, B.
Darcy, Samuel	Parks, William
*Davis, Clarence B.	Patrick, Charles
Fuller, Col. T.	Pickerton, Joseph B.
Gibson, James C.	Romasanta, Simeon
*Gilmeister, Fred	Rowe, John C.
Hambleton, Holland G.	Scanlon, Jack
Besch, Mich.	Seibt, Mrs. I. F.
*Helen, J. L.	Shelton, J. T.
*Hogan, Edward	Siggy, A.
Hymes, Harry	*Smith, B. D.
Howard, Bussey H., Jr.	*Springer, Edw. P.
James, Juan H.	*Stafloponeos, D.
Jensen, Jans	Suzanne, Claire (pkg.)
Johnston, Mrs. Ida	Turner, H. W.
Joseph, Vincent	Wallace, Clarence
*Hewitz, G.	Woolworth, Donald

*Papers.

Examination by Board of Local Inspectors.

The Board of Local Inspectors will conduct examinations at the Administration Building, Balboa Heights, room No. 304, on Wednesday, September 19, beginning promptly at 8 a. m., for persons desiring the following classes of licenses: Pilots, masters, mates, marine engineers, and navigators of motor boats. All applicants for license must procure from the office of the board, room No. 237, Balboa Heights, form of application and information respecting the filling out of the same, not later than a day previous to the examination.

Applicants at the Pacific end for examination for licenses as chauffeur may present themselves at the Balboa fire station any week day between 1.30 p. m. and 4.30 p. m. for examination and presence in the board room during a meeting of the Board of Local Inspectors will not be required.

Applicants for licenses as navigators of motor

boats will be required to give demonstration of their ability to operate such boats, and will be obliged to provide themselves with boats for this purpose. This test will be given on Thursday, the day following the written examination, as follows: At Cristobal, upon arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., and at Balboa at 2 p. m. Applicants for the test at Cristobal or Balboa should present themselves at the office of the Captain of the Port; at Gamboa, the deputy inspector will be present at the Panama Railroad station at the hour mentioned above.

For the benefit of applicants residing in Gatun and Cristobal or Colon, examination for licenses as navigators of motor boats will be held at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal on Friday, September 21, 1917, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applicants should be provided with motor boats for the demonstration test.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

August Rainfall for three years.

Stations.	1915	1916	1917	Station average	Years of record.	Rainy days, 1917.
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa.....	13.09	11.69	6.27	7.83	19	26
Balboa Heights.....	15.24	10.53	7.42	8.00	21	23
Miraflores.....	11.35	10.52	9.45	8.89	9	25
Pedro Miguel.....	10.41	9.78	9.51	8.72	10	25
Rio Grande.....	10.04	6.34	10.22	9.70	13	26
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra.....	9.96	5.05	9.97	10.25	26	24
Camacho.....	8.70	6.62	9.95	9.72	12	28
Empire.....	9.92	5.66	8.76	9.44	14	25
Gamboa.....	4.51	12.22	12.62	11.99	35	25
Juan Mins.....	9.39	12.81	15.30	12.00	7	26
Alhajuela.....	10.39	10.98	13.32	12.69	19	30
Vigia.....	12.16	11.60	15.71	12.94	9	31
Frijoles.....	7.62	7.63	9.71	10.50	6	28
Trinidad.....	8.38	10.37	16.35	10.98	10	25
Monte Lirio.....	12.47	10.50	12.83	11.88	10	30
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun.....	12.31	5.97	17.81	14.06	13	28
Brazos Brook.....	11.45	6.42	19.71	14.34	12	30
Colon.....	12.89	8.74	15.79	14.92	47	29
Doras del Toro.....	8.20	4.08	.....	.....	9	.....

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Mutton Carcasses.

It seems very difficult to obtain mutton carcasses at the present time. With reference to two unfilled requisitions from the Commissary Division, the purchasing agent wrote on August 30 that there were no mutton carcasses to be had in the New York market. He stated that there was a steamer due some time the coming week, and that there was a possibility that he might be able to get some, but that the chances were remote.

Shortage of Salmon.

A big shortage is predicted in this year's salmon pack. Advices indicate that the pack on the lower end of the Alaskan peninsula, in the Port Mala district, has proved a great failure this year. These fisheries have always been considered some of the best and most productive in Alaska.

The pack of 1917 in these districts, now finished, amounted to only 10 per cent of last year.

In southern Alaska indications are that the canners will have less than one-half of last year's output.

The Columbian River reports state that the fishing has been very slack, it being estimated that the pack will be 25 per cent less than last year's at the corresponding date.

Oysters.

In a few weeks oysters will be on sale. The price this season will be about 20 per cent higher than usual, but that increase will still leave the oyster in the cheap food class.

Recipes.

Uses for pineapple skins—Wash the pineapple before paring, then chop or cut the pineapple skins into small pieces; put into a saucepan with four cupfuls of cold water and a few grains of salt and let stand for several hours; boil slowly for two hours; press through a strainer, then strain through a piece of cheesecloth or muslin, and to each cupful of strained stock add three-quarters of a cupful of sugar. This syrup is used in fruit tapioca pudding, gelatin or sauce for pudding; one cupful of sugar to each cupful of stock, and a little lemon juice, makes a good syrup to serve with waffles, hot cakes, boiled rice or cereals.

Uses of orange and lemon peel—Instead of throwing away the rinds use them as follows: Cover the orange or lemon peel with cold water, adding two tablespoonfuls of salt to a quart of water. Put in a cold place for twenty-four hours; drain, then cover with boiling water; boil slowly for one hour; drain, cut into thin slices and spread on a plate to dry; then boil one cupful of sugar with one cupful of water for three minutes; add the skins and boil for fifteen minutes; remove from the syrup; spread on a platter or plate and sprinkle with granulated sugar; dry either in the hot sun or in a cool oven. Pack in a glass jar, if desired to keep for any length of time.

The motorship *Colombia*, en route from Port Limon to Cristobal, was burned to the water's edge on Monday night, September 3, 1917. This vessel was bringing from Costa Rica fruits, vegetables, sugar, etc., for the Commissary Division valued in the amount of \$3,200.

A shipment of an exceptionally fine quality of cucumbers of the hothouse variety was placed on sale at the retail stores last week.

The Commissary Division has been trying for some time to obtain squash, parsnips, and cauliflower from the United States, but the most recent advice from the commissary purchasing agent is to the effect that there is as yet none of these vegetables in the market in shipping condition.

In a communication dated August 30 the New York office advised that it would be at least two weeks before it would be able to begin shipments of barrel apples.

The commissary purchasing agent advises that red raspberries are very scarce in the Eastern markets, and he will be able to ship, therefore, only 15 cases at the present time.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., September 19, 1917.

No. 5.

Replacing Auxiliary Hut at Land End of Pier 18.

The one-story reinforced concrete house at the northeast corner of the slip between Pier 18 and the quay wall at Balboa, housing tide register instruments and a launch supply room and boatswains' workshop, is being rebuilt. It was badly damaged on August 4 by being rammed by a steamship coming to dock at Pier 18. The walls and roof were damaged and several instruments were destroyed.

The work of replacement was begun on September 14, when a locomotive crane was used to pull down sections of the walls. The dimensions of the house were approximately 27 feet by 17 feet, with a height of 13 feet, with walls about 6 inches thick. The new house will be on essentially the same plan.

Changes in Building No. 8, Balboa Shops, for Marine Work.

Building No. 8 was formerly designated as a planing mill. The machinery in it was arranged to handle the various parts used in car repairs, and comparatively little consideration was given to any arrangement for making ship repairs. All machinery was arranged for handling the general run of planing mill work only, with one small corner designated for cabinet and joiner work, but since the plant at Balboa has been developing into marine work a new arrangement and new machinery have been provided for this shop.

The new arrangement divides the building into four parts: The planing mill, 60 by 295 feet; the shipwright shop, 60 by 105 feet; the boat shop, 60 by 150 feet; and the joiner shop, 60 by 190 feet.

There is a saw-filing room and toolroom, 20 feet by 60 feet, on the north side, between the joiner shop and the boat shop. On the northwest end of the boat shop and 10 feet above the floor, a mound loft, 20 feet by 60 feet, has been erected. This is used in laying down lines in connection with the boat building work.

At present there are building in the new boat shop, two police launches, 31 feet long, and two navy standard motor sailing launches, 33 feet long. The latter are for the Marine Division. An order is expected for the construction of four 40-foot motor sailing launches for the Army.

In the joiner shop there are now under construction a new pilot house for the tug *Porto Bello* and a 25-foot deckhouse for the steamer *Balboa*.

The shipwright shop is engaged at present in the construction of three cargo barges for the Army.

Native lumber is being used to a great extent in the construction of small boats and on barge repair work.

The keels and deadwoods of the police boats are made of *maria*, which is taking the place of oak and from present indications promises excellent results. The keels of the two motor sailing launches are being made of *roble*, which is native oak and appears to be suitable for the purpose.

Almendra, a very hard native wood, is used extensively in connection with barge and tugboat work. It is a hard, twisted-grain wood, suitable for rails, fenders, or use in any location where there is considerable abrasion.

A new planer and sawmill have been purchased for the planing mill. The planer is being installed now and the sawmill is expected to arrive at an early date. A few minor changes were made in relocating the present machinery.

With the new arrangement in all the shops in this building, the work can be taken care of in a more systematic manner and rehandling of material will be eliminated.

Coaling Vessels at Cristobal.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal has issued the following notice to all concerned under date of September 15, 1917, with respect to coaling vessels:

In the past considerable difficulty has been experienced and extra and unnecessary expense incurred by The Panama Canal in coaling vessels at cargo docks, due to the fact that this office has been entirely ignorant of arrangements made between the agents and coaling station authorities.

With a view of eliminating any misunderstanding between those concerned, it is directed that all arrangements for coaling vessels at this terminal be made direct with the Port Captain's office.

Every effort will be made to expedite the coaling of all vessels, but if, after arrangements have been made with agents or masters and coaling can not proceed, through the fault of the vessel or its agents, the expense involved will be charged against the ship.

This office will determine the time, place, and method of coaling all vessels with due respect to convenience of all concerned.

Agents and others interested in the coaling of vessels are requested to consult this office freely in order to cause as little delay as possible.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following civil service examinations will be held on the dates indicated. Information concerning them has been posted at Canal clubhouses and post offices, as per the numbers of announcements indicated:

Junior chemist qualified in tars (male); \$1,500 a year; nonassembled; No. 1959; October 2.*

Clerk, Panama Canal service (male and female); \$100 a month; examination October 14; No. 1991.

Announcement No. 1332, gauge checker, is discontinued until further notice.

Law clerk (stenographer and typewriter) examination is postponed to October 26-27; announcement No. 1897.

Balance of stores clerk (male and female); from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year for grade I, and from \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year for grade II; nonassembled.†

Mechanical draftsman, armor and steel plant, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department (male); grade I, \$4 to \$5.04 a day; grade II, \$5.28 to \$6 a day; grade III, \$6.24 to \$8 a day; nonassembled.†

Assistant in agricultural economics (male); \$1,800 to \$2,280 a year; nonassembled; No. 2019; October 9, 1917.*

Assistant in marketing, grade I, (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled.†

Engineer in forest products (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; October 16, 1917.*

Inspector of wagons and wagon material (male); \$1,500 a year; nonassembled; No. 2021; October 9, 1917.*

* Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Establishing Defensive Sea Areas for Terminal Ports of The Panama Canal, and Providing Regulations for the Government of Persons and Vessels Within Said Areas.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, the following-described defensive sea areas for the terminal ports of The Panama Canal are hereby established, to be maintained until further notification, at the places and within the limits prescribed as follows, that is to say:

ATLANTIC ENTRANCE:

Outer limit—From the northern end of Naranjos Cays to a point 2 miles due north of the breakwater entrance, thence tangent to the arc of a circle with 1-mile radius, having the mouth of the Chagres River as a center, thence along the arc of this circle to the beach.

Inner limit—Line joining east end of west breakwater and west end of east breakwater.

PACIFIC ENTRANCE:

Outer limit—Line joining Venado Island with north end of Taboguilla Island; thence north 53° east, true, for 5 miles; thence north 39° west to a point with San Jose Rock bearing north 53° west, true, distant 2 nautical miles; thence to Tres Hermanos Beacon; thence to Punta Mala.

Inner limit—Line joining Guinea Point with inner end of causeway.

The following orders and regulations for the government of persons and vessels within the limits of said defensive sea areas, which orders and regulations are necessary for the purposes of defense of the Canal Zone, are hereby promulgated:

I. In the neighborhood of each defensive sea area the following entrances are designated for incoming and outgoing vessels:

ATLANTIC:

Designated entrance for incoming vessels:

A patrol boat stationed with end of west breakwater bearing south, true, distant 2 nautical miles.

Designated entrance for outgoing vessels:

The main entrance to the Panama Canal, between the breakwaters.

PACIFIC:

Designated entrance for incoming vessels:

Patrol boat stationed with north end of Taboguilla Island bearing due west, distant 1 nautical mile.

Designated entrance for outgoing vessels:

Canal prism.

II. A vessel desiring to cross a defensive sea area shall proceed to the vicinity of the entrance, flying her national colors, together with International Code number and pilot signal, and there await communication with the Harbor Entrance Patrol. It is expressly prohibited for any vessel to enter the limits of a defensive sea area otherwise than at a designated entrance and after authorization by the Harbor Entrance Patrol.

III. Boats and other craft employed in the Harbor Entrance Patrol will be distinguished by the union jack, which will be shown from a position forward. At night they may show a vertical hoist of 3 lights—white, red, and white, in the order named.

IV. On receiving permission from the Harbor Entrance Patrol to enter a defensive sea area, a vessel must comply with all instructions as to pilotage and other matters that she may receive from proper authority, either before or during her passage across the area; it is understood that only upon condition of such compliance is the said permission granted.

V. No permission will be granted to other than a public vessel of the United States or a Canal craft to cross a defensive area between sunset and sunrise, nor during the prevalence of weather conditions that render navigation difficult or dangerous. A vessel arriving off a defensive sea area after sunset shall anchor or lie-to at a distance of at least a mile outside its limits until the following sunrise; vessels discovered near the limits of the area at night may be fired upon.

VI. No vessel shall be permitted to proceed within the limits of a defensive sea area at a greater speed than six (6) knots per hour.

VII. All matters pertaining to fishery and the passage of small crafts within a defensive sea area shall be regulated by the senior officer of the Harbor Entrance Patrol.

VIII. These regulations are subject to modification by the senior officer of the

Harbor Entrance Patrol when the public interest may require; and such notification as circumstances may permit will be issued regarding modifications thus made.

IX. Any master of a vessel or other person within the vicinity of a defensive sea area who shall violate these regulations, or shall fail to obey an order to stop and heave to, or shall perform any act threatening the efficiency of mine or other defenses or the safety of navigation, or shall take any action inimical to the interests of the United States in its prosecution of war, may be detained therein by force of arms and renders himself liable to prosecution.

X. The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this executive order shall cease from this date.

XI. This order shall take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
27 August, 1917.

[No. 2692.]

Advance in Rate for Passage from New Orleans to Cristobal by Way of Havana.

The minimum fare from New Orleans to Cristobal by way of Havana on ships of the United Fruit Company has been advanced from \$70 to \$80, on account of the steamers calling at Bocas del Toro before reaching Cristobal. The reduced rate accorded to Canal employees and their families has been advanced accordingly to \$60 for minimum-priced accommodations, which is a reduction of 25 per cent from the regular tariff.

Furnishing Kerosene for Quarters in Place of Coal.

Occupants of Canal family quarters who prefer oil stoves to the coal ranges supplied by the Canal may receive, in place of coal, not more than 10 gallons of kerosene a month, without charge. They must furnish their own oil stoves.

Urging Everyone to Learn to Swim.

The Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds has issued a folder, 3 by 5 inches, advertising the swimming pool at Balboa. The statement is made that more than 7,000 persons lose their lives every year in the United States through accidental drowning. Classes for beginners are announced as follows:

Monday, 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.; Tuesday, 9 to 11 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 to 11 a. m., and 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.; Thursday, 9 to 11 a. m., and 7.30 to 9 p. m.; Friday, 4.30 to 5.30 p. m. Any other time by special appointment with swimming instructors.

Continuing the Work in Secondary Schools.

The United States Commissioner of Education is urging the maintenance of schools at previous standards, during the war, and regular attendance by the pupils. In one of his letters he says in part:

"Everywhere there seems to be fear lest our schools of all kinds and grades, and especially the public schools, will suffer this year because of conditions growing out of our entrance into the war. On the other hand, both for the present defence and for the future welfare of our country, as well as for the individual benefit of the children, it is of the greatest importance that the schools shall be maintained in their full efficiency, both as to standards of work and attendance of children."

The schools of the Canal Zone will open October 1, with a teaching staff as large as last year's. With the new buildings and equipment in five towns it is expected that the standards of instruction can be made higher during the coming session than before.

Official Circulars.**Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 12, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 699-9:

The following ratings and hourly rates of pay are established effective July 1, 1917, amending circular No. 669-4, and cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Bricklayer (*per hour*), 88, 83, 78, 73, 68, 63 cents.
Carpenter, house (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59, 54, 49 cents.

Metal lather (*per hour*), 78, 73, 68, 63, 58 cents.

Painter (*per hour*), 65, 60, 55, 50 cents.

Painter, letterer and grainer (*per hour*), 75 cents.

Painter, sign (*per hour*), 86 cents.

Plasterer (*per hour*), 86, 81, 76, 71, 66, 61 cents.

Plumber, construction work (*per hour*), 84, 79, 74, 69, 64, 59, 54 cents.

Tilessetter (*per hour*), 82, 77, 72, 67, 62, 57, 52, 47 cents.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 13, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 699-10:

The following ratings and monthly rates of pay are established, effective July 1, 1917, amending circular No. 669-4, and cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Accountant, chief (*per month*), \$250 (Accounting Department).

Accountant, commissary (*per month*), \$225 (Accounting Department).

Accountant, cost (*per month*), \$225, \$200 (Accounting Department).

Chemist (*per month*), \$275 (Health Department), \$200, \$196, \$183, \$157, \$131.

Chief examiner (*per month*), \$225 (Accounting Department).

Chief of section (*per month*), \$225, \$200 (Accounting Department).

Claim agent (*per month*), \$164 (Accounting Department).

Clerk of court (*per month*), \$250.

Constable (*per month*), \$131.

Director of physical training (*per month*), \$200 (Schools and Playgrounds).

Inspector, boiler (*per month*), \$185.

Inspector, chief property (*per month*), \$225 (Accounting Department).

Inspector of finished material (*per month*), \$165.

Inspector, freight claim (*per month*), \$200 (Accounting Department).

Inspector, scale (*per month*), \$165.

Inspector, time (*per month*), \$164, \$153, \$142, \$131, \$114, \$103 (Accounting Department).

Inspector, traveling (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$153 (Accounting Department).

Inspector, traveling, chief (*per month*), \$225 (Accounting Department).

Marshal, deputy (*per month*), \$160.

Physiologist (*per month*), \$300.

Secretary, associate (*per month*), \$175 (Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds).

Superintendent of power (*per month*) \$300 (Electrical Division).

Superintendent of maintenance and construction (*per month*), \$300 (Electrical Division).

Supervisor of substations and transmission lines (*per month*), \$200 (Electrical Division).

Wire chief (*per month*), \$187.50.

Lineman, high tension (*per month*), \$170.

Monotype operator (*per month*), \$163, \$149.

Monotype operator (machinist) (*per month*), \$182.

Operator (electric), switchboard, chief (*per month*), \$187.50.

Progressman (*per month*), \$153.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 13, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 669-11:

The following ratings and hourly rates of pay are established effective July 1, 1917, amending circular No. 669-4, and cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Apprentice (*per hour*), 40, 31, 22, 16 cents.

Cablesplicer (electrical) (*per hour*), 74, 69 cents.

Helper (*per hour*), 46, 43, 40, 37 cents.

Ironworker (*per hour*), 70, 65, 60, 55, 50 cents.

Lineman, power and light (*per hour*), 74, 69 cents.

Wireman (*per hour*), 74, 69, 64, 59, 54, 49 cents.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Engineering Constructing Foremen.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 15, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

The following rates of pay are established for engineering construction foremen on the basis of rates paid in the Government service in the United States, plus 25 per cent:

\$184, \$177, \$170, \$164, \$157, \$151, \$144, \$136, \$131, \$124, \$110, \$103.

Foremen on the gold roll should be rerated as of July 1, in accordance with the new rates. Automatic promotions may be made only to the rate next above that which the employee occupied on June 30, viz:

\$175 to \$177; \$162.50 to \$164; \$150 to \$151; \$137.50 to \$144; \$125 to \$131; \$100 to \$110.

The \$103 rate will be reserved as an entrance rate for inexperienced engineering construction foremen. Promotions not indicated above, and exceptional cases, will be handled administratively.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Employees Authorized to Countersign Railroad Passes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 11, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

It is desired that there be prepared and furnished to this office at as early a date as practicable, a revised list of employees authorized to countersign Panama Railroad passes, showing the department and the kind of pass or passes they are authorized to draw from the ticket stock clerk and countersign for official use, with 10 specimen signatures in each instance.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Appointments.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 11, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 661-51:

Effective this date, Machinist Malcolm C. Davis, U. S. N., and Carpenter Clarence W. Chaddock, U. S. N., are appointed members of the Board of Admeasurement, vice Lieut. Charles Svenson, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and Lieut. J. G. Fels, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Rates for Service of Cranes and Locomotives.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 10, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 692-5 (superseding circulars Nos. 692-2 and 692-3):

Effective at once, the following rates will be charged for the service of cranes and locomotives:

1. Locomotive cranes of less than 75 tons capacity, including engineer, fireman, and the cost of coal, oil, waste, and repairs:

	Per hour.
Between departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad	\$2.75
For overtime service	3.25
To individuals and companies	3.50
For overtime service	4.25
2. Wrecking cranes of 75 tons capacity: Between departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad	3.75
For overtime service	4.50
To individuals and companies	5.00
For overtime service	6.00
3. Wrecking crane of 100 tons capacity: Between departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad	20.00
For overtime service	22.50
To individuals and companies, including overtime service	25.00
4. Locomotive service: To individuals and companies	12.00

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Opening of Schools.

THE PANAMA CANAL, DIVISION OF SCHOOLS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 12, 1917.

To all concerned—The public schools of the Canal Zone will open on Monday, October 1, 1917.

All children residing in the Canal Zone, whether of employees or nonemployees, and children of American employees of The Panama Canal, Panama Railroad, United States Army and Navy, and other departments of the United States Government residing in Panama or Colon are entitled to free school privileges. The children of employees not living in the Canal Zone and not citizens of the United States are not entitled to Canal Zone school privileges. No child will be admitted, however, who will not be six (6) years old on or before February 1, 1918.

Schools for white children will be opened at the following places:

Balboa, grades 1 to 12, inclusive;
Ancon, grades 1 to 8, inclusive;
Pedro Miguel, grades 1 to 8, inclusive;
Paraiso, grades 1 to 3, inclusive;
Empire, grades 1 to 6, inclusive;
Gatun, grades 1 to 8, inclusive;
Cristobal (Colon Beach), grades 1 to 11 (12)*.

*Parents of fourth-year high school students desiring to avoid or to minimize the train riding necessary for attending the Balboa high school, should consult the Superintendent of Schools, and see what plan can be arranged and what fourth-year subjects can be offered at Cristobal.

The dividing line between the Ancon and Balboa school districts commences at the nurses' quarters and extends to the railroad tracks, passing between houses Nos. 592 and 593-X. Grade pupils who live in houses Nos. 36, 47, 569, 570, 571, 572, 574, and 592, and on the Ancon side of these houses, will attend the Ancon school; those who live in houses Nos. 201, 202, 576, 593, to 604, including 593-X, and on the Balboa side of these houses, will attend the Balboa school.

Pupils who live in Corozal will attend the Balboa school.

Pupils of grades 4 to 8, inclusive, who live in Paraiso, and pupils of grades 7 and 8 who live on the west side of the Canal will attend the Pedro Miguel school.

Grade pupils who live between Gatun and New Culebra will attend the Gatun school. They will take the train arriving at Gatun at 8.40 a. m., and return on the train leaving Gatun at 5.25 p. m.

The Corozal pupils will take the train for Balboa leaving at 7.34 a. m., and return on the train leaving Balboa at 3.10 p. m.

The Culebra pupils in the first six grades will

take the 9.10 a. m. train for Empire, and return on the train leaving Empire at 3.10 p. m. The Las Cascadas pupils in these grades will take the Camp Otis bus for Empire at 8.50 a. m., and return on the train leaving Empire at 2.54 p. m.

The Paraiso pupils who attend the Pedro Miguel school will take the brake leaving at 7.45 a. m., and return on the brake leaving Pedro Miguel at 2 p. m.

First, second, and third-year high school pupils who live between New Culebra and Colon will take the train arriving at Colon at 8.55 a. m., and return from Colon on the 5.10 p. m. train.

All high school pupils who live between Balboa and Las Cascadas will take the train arriving at Balboa at 7.40 a. m., and return on the train leaving Balboa at 3.10 p. m.

Fourth-year high school pupils who live between New Culebra and Colon, and attend the Balboa high school, will take the train arriving at Balboa at 9 a. m., and return on the train leaving Balboa at 5.10 p. m.

Pupils living in Cristobal will take the train to the Washington Hotel leaving the commissary at 8.35 a. m., and return on the train leaving the Washington Hotel at 3.15 p. m. No transportation will be necessary for pupils using this train.

Pupils remaining at school during the noon hour will be under the supervision of a teacher.

White schools will open and close according to the following schedule:

	A. M.	P. M.
Balboa high	8.00-11.30	12.30-3.00
Balboa elementary	8.00-11.30	12.30-2.00
Ancon	8.00-11.30	12.30-2.00
Pedro Miguel	8.00-11.30	12.30-2.00
Paraiso	8.30-11.30	12.30-2.30
Empire	9.30-12.30	1.00-2.45
Gatun	8.00-11.30	12.30-2.00
Cristobal elementary	9.00-12.00	1.00-3.00
Cristobal high	9.00-12.00	1.00-4.00

Wherever practicable, the first grade in all white schools will dismiss thirty (30) minutes earlier than the other grades, and the second grade fifteen (15) minutes earlier, both morning and afternoon.

Schools for colored children will open at La Boca, Pedro Miguel, Paraiso, Empire, Gatun, and Cristobal. The sessions will be from 8 to 11 a. m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.

The above schedules are subject to such changes as conditions may warrant.

Requests should be made to this office immediately for railroad transportation for children living in communities where schools of appropriate grades, or brake service, are not provided.

Parents of pupils attending the Canal Zone schools for the first time should prepare the following information and give the slip of paper containing the same to the pupils to hand to the teachers on the first day of school: Pupil's name; place and date of birth; date of arrival on the Isthmus; city, or town, and State in which pupil attended school, if pupil has previously attended school; and name, check number, occupation, and address of parent or guardian. Pupils who have attended school in the States should, if possible, submit their report cards from such schools.

A. R. LANG,

Approved: Superintendent of Schools.
C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Acting Storekeeper at Cristobal Store.

THE PANAMA CANAL, SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA, C. Z., September 14, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective as of the 11th instant, and during the absence on leave of Mr. R. B. Groves, the duties of Storekeeper, Supply Department, Cristobal, will be performed by Mr. W. R. Smith.

Approved: J. J. JACKSON,
W. R. GROVE, General Storekeeper.
Chief Quartermaster.

Steamshovel with 50-foot Boom.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 12, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

There is on hand at the obsolete store, Cristobal, one steamshovel No. 127 (70-ton Bucyrus). This shovel has been fitted with a 50-foot boom and special swing circle and was used for handling rock at Porto Bello.

We have an offer for this shovel but, before accepting, advice is requested as to whether you have any present or prospective use for the shovel as it is at present, or whether you desire the 50-foot boom held for any prospective use of The Panama Canal.

WM. R. GROVE,
Chief Quartermaster.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 17, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by phone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Barnes, Mrs. Wm.	Lilley, Norman J.
*Barrett, Warren H.	Mitchell, Reginald
Barrow, J. W.	Norford, Abraham
Bellis, E. S., Box 554	Nunn, Paul H.
Brian, Victor M., M. D.	Nye, Mr.
Brooks, Mrs. Evelyn	O'Reiley, Mrs. T. J.
Burns, W. J.	Box 27
Cole, Fred W.	Payne, Mrs. Jimmie
Edgerley, Miss Mildred P.	Patrick, Charles, Box 48
Gammond, Bobb	Scantlebury, R., Box 187
Hall, Wm. T., Box 109	*Shaw, Thos. E.
Harrison, Mrs. Lee	Smith, C. W.
Heinson, Wm., care Y.M.C.A.	Stwyer, Warren A. (2)
Hornnes, Pete	Twitcheil, Mrs. James
Howard, Mrs. B.	Viahos, Peter (2)
Janes William	Wallace, Lee (2)
Johnson, James	Wertz, A.
*Knights, C.R., Box 863	Wills, Geo. W., Box 299
	Latham, E. L., care Y.M.C.A.

* Papers.

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications for gold family quarters were on file August 31, 1917, as follows:

STATIONS.	Number of application
Ancon	146 (25)
Ancon Hospital	3
Paraiso	7
Gatun	42 (3)
Cristobal	149 (48)
Total	347 (76)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Joaquin Almonasia....	140899	Chile.....	Clapet No. 7....	Lighthouse Section...	Sept. 6, 1917.
Ralph P. Baldwin.....	3210	United States...	Cristobal.....	Municipal Eng. Div...	Sept. 11, 1917.
Edward Hunter.....	10104	United States...	Gatun.....	Mechanical Division.	Sept. 8, 1917.
Peter Johnson.....	1665	United States...	Balboa.....	Executive Dept.,...	Sept. 8, 1917.

Sale of Old French Building in Cristobal.

Sealed bids will be received in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Balboa Heights, up to 10 a. m., October 1, and then opened, for the purchase of old French building No. 1005. Form of proposal and further information can be had by applying to the district quartermaster, Cristobal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

School Children Living at Mt. Hope.

Beginning October 1, the train from Margarita to Cristobal will stop at Tower 5 at 8.25 a. m., for pupils living at Mount Hope who attend the schools at Cristobal. Returning, the train will stop at Tower 5 at 3.20 p. m.

Tower 5 is the junction at the northeast apex of the Mount Hope wye, where the track branching to the east from the main line at Mount Hope station joins the main Margarita line. It is about 400 yards from Mount Hope station.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the two weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, September 15, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboba	Gatun	
Sun., Sept. 2,	128 45	94 48	85 18	85 15	53 87
Mon., Sept. 3,	131 70	97 04	85 12	85 08	54 14
Tues., Sept. 4,	129 40	95 95	85 28	85 16	54 09
Wed., Sept. 5,	127 50	93 93	85 18	85 13	53 81
Thurs., Sept. 6,	141 55	104 15	85 52	85 39	54 77
Fri., Sept. 7,	131 25	97 45	85 31	85 38	54 20
Sat., Sept. 8,	128 95	95 20	85 08	85 10	54 20
Sun., Sept. 9,	129 85	95 77	85 20	85 13	53 98
Mon., Sept. 10,	129 70	95 91	85 14	85 11	53 75
Tues., Sept. 11,	129 10	95 29	85 05	85 16	53 99
Wed., Sept. 12,	128 60	94 90	85 09	85 04	54 20
Thurs., Sept. 13,	127 75	94 29	85 10	85 10	53 70
Fri., Sept. 14,	127 40	93 69	85 11	85 05	50 98
Sat., Sept. 15,	131 00	96 73	85 20	85 15	50 95
Height of low water to nearest foot	125 0	91 0			

Obituary.

Peter Johnson, employed as a clerk in the Executive Department, died in Ancon Hospital on September 8. He was born in Sweden, and a citizen of the United States, with residence at Washburn, N.D.

Edward Hunter, of Gatun, aged 17, employed as a shipwright apprentice, was drowned on September 8, at Dock 13, Cristobal, while fishing.

Ralph P. Baldwin, employed as a foreman in the Division of Municipal Engineering, died in Colon Hospital on September 11. His residence in the United States was Milford, Del. *

Frank E. Green, employed as a commissary assistant, died in Ancon Hospital on September 13. His residence in the United States was 604 Neilson Street, Utica, N. Y.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Leggings.

Owing to the present low stock of popular sizes in leather leggings and the delay in getting delivery on requisitions for new supply, arrangements have been made to have a number of pairs of the larger sizes (for which demand is limited) cut down to smaller sizes. The work is being done by forces of the district quartermaster, Balboa Heights, and it is expected that the leggings will be ready to be placed on sale during the present week. A number of pairs of pigskin leggings, which are now difficult to obtain, are included in the lot being altered.

Grapes and Melons.

A shipment of choice Concord, Delaware, and Tokay grapes was received on the steamship which arrived on the 17th instant. A requisition for Malaga grapes went unfilled, as those offered for sale in New York were not in shipping condition.

There was also received on this ship a consignment of casaba melons of exceptional quality.

A novelty that has recently been placed on sale in the hardware sections of the retail stores is an electric portable lamp. It is of very good construction, both mechanically and electrically, and is priced at \$2.70.

The first shipment of oysters for the season was received on the steamship *Alliance* on September 14, and was placed on sale in the retail stores the following day.

The Commissary Division, anticipating the big advance in the price of woollens, purchased an ample stock and its customers may buy without paying the marked increase which has occurred within the past six months. There are plenty of fine staple suitings, such as gray, blue, black, and cream serge, and there are also tweeds in blues and shepherd plaid patterns.

Information has been received that a brand of tobacco popular with commissary patrons, which has been shipped to Panama in soldered tins, has, on account of the present tin situation, been advanced in price 14 cents per pound.

Selection of Foods.

The following general suggestions in regard to selection of foods is contained in a bulletin issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Use cereals (flour, meal, cereal breakfast foods, etc.) freely, taking pains to prepare them with great care and to vary the kind from day to day if necessary to keep people from tiring of them.

Remember that a quart of whole milk a day for each child, to be used as a beverage and in cookery, is not too much.

Remember that, except in the case of milk for children, the amount needed of foods specially useful for body-building purposes—that is, meats and meat substitutes, fruits, and vegetables—is not large, but what is needed is needed very much.

Do not be ashamed to plan closely. Thrift in food means providing enough food, neither too little nor too much.

Notice carefully how much of such staples as flour, sugar, milk, cooking fat, etc., is used each week for a month, and see if there are any ways of cutting down the quantity consumed.

Try to make the dishes served of such size that there will be enough to satisfy the appetite of the family and no unnecessary table and plate waste.

Do not be above noticing whether anything usable is thrown away with the garbage, which always shows how thriftily food is used in a household.

Many inexpensive materials can be made attractive and the diet can be pleasantly varied by a wise use of different flavorings.

"Finicky" tastes in food often prevent the use of many valuable materials which might be the means of saving money.

Good food habits are an important part of personal hygiene and thrift. Children get such habits by having suitable amounts of suitable foods served to them and then being expected to eat what is before them.

True economy lies not only in buying wisely, but also in making the fullest possible use of what is bought.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., September 26, 1917. No. 6.

Supplying Gas to Bona Island Light.

In order to save time and money in supplying gas to the light atop Bona Island, Gulf of Panama, a shelter for cylinders has been erected at a point about 30 feet above high water and a connecting gaspipe laid to the light. Eighteen cylinders, each containing 160 cubic feet of gas, are connected in series, giving a total initial supply of 2,880 cubic feet, enough to supply the light for 650 days. The gas goes through 2,000 feet of pipe with a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch hole at a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, and is furnished to the light through a reducing valve.

This does away with the necessity of carrying cylinders to and from the top of the island, which is 685 feet above the sea and reached by a precipitous trail. The handling of cylinders up and down this height was laborious and dangerous, as well as expensive in the damage done to cylinders in accidents.

Washington Hotel Makes a Profit.

The Washington Hotel in Colon made a profit of \$2,466.99 during the fiscal year ended June 30. Operating expenses were \$110,783.33, and revenues were \$113,203.32. Revenues in the preceding year were \$88,050.19.

This was the first year in which the hotel made a profit. It is due to the increased patronage, principally from travelers to and from the west coast countries.

Defensive Sea Areas at Terminals.

The Executive Order published in this paper last week, "Establishing defensive sea areas for terminal ports of the Panama Canal, and providing regulations for the government of persons and vessels within said areas," has been printed as Canal circular No. 601-66 and supersedes circular No. 643-37, dated April 20, 1917.

CANAL WORK IN AUGUST, 1917.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War, of Canal operations during the month of August, 1917, is presented in part herewith:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 15, 1917.

*The Honorable, the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of August, 1917:

CANAL BUSINESS.

The number of oceangoing ships making the transit of the Canal was 172. The aggregate net tonnage of these ships was 521,034, Panama Canal measurement, and the total cargo carried through the Canal was 583,425 tons of 2,240 pounds.

Collections of tolls amounted to \$498,407.93, and deposits were made with assistant treasurers in the United States in the amount of \$369,394.83 to be applied on payment of tolls and other charges against vessels using the Canal. Sales of commissary sup-

plies to ships aggregated \$39,116.63; of ice, \$904.16, and of supplies from storehouses, \$74,841.38.

A summary of the business at the ports at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal respectively, during the month is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Ships making transit of Canal from	79	93	172
Net tonnage of ships through Canal from.....	244,833	276,151	521,034
Cargo through Canal from	228,732	354,693	533,425
Nationality of ships through Canal from:			
British	24	32	56
United States	17	21	46
Norwegian	12	15	27
Chilean	5	4	9
Peruvian	4	2	8
Japanese	5	2	7
Danish	3	3	6
Dutch	4	1	5
Costa Rican	2	3	5
French	1	.....	1
Italian	1	.....	1
Swedish	1	.....	1
Ships through Canal without cargo from	16	13	29
Net tonnage of above	62,107	30,479	92,586
Ships through Canal in ballast from	12	7	19
Net tonnage of above	43,006	25,587	73,593
Motorships through Canal from	2	2	4
Net tonnage of above	4,548	5,008	9,556
Sailing ships through Canal from	1	.....	1
Net tonnage of above .....	.....	835	835
Tolls levied on ships entering Canal from.....	\$240,392 37	\$258,888 40	\$499,281 27
Total ships entering port	169	168	337
Total vessels clearing from port.....	173	168	341
Total	342	336	678
Net tonnage of vessels entering	475,607	427,286	832,893
Net tonnage of vessels clearing	463,751	432,981	898,735
Total	621,358	850,270	1,781,628
Vessels entering port, not passing through Canal.....	51	6	57
Net tonnage of above	134,128	1,730	135,858
Vessels clearing from port, not passing through Canal	54	7	61
Net tonnage of above	140,233	7,485	147,718
Vessels passing through Canal which handled passengers or cargo at port, entering	30	38	68
Net tonnage of above	61,473	60,781	122,254
Vessels through Canal which handled passengers or cargo at port, clearing	24	33	62
Net tonnage of above	49,116	60,781	109,897
Local cargo arriving	80,568	8,668	98,236
Local cargo shipped	3,432	41	3,473
Total	93,000	8,709	101,709
Cargo received by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R. tons.	72,833	869	73,702
Cargo dispatched by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R. tons.	53,308	214	53,522
Cargo rehandled by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R. tons.	2,696	.....	2,696
Total cargo handled	128,837	1,083	129,920
Cargo stevedored included in above	58,425	483	58,908
Coal received during month	68,383	2,340	70,723
Coal supplied Panama Railroad Steamship Line	5,086	.....	5,086
Coal supplied to other lines	28,152	1,554	29,736
Oil issued to steamships from Canal tanks	435 86	35,573 72	36,034 58
Total issues of fuel oil from Canal tanks	7,025 46	70,110 49	77,135 95
Oil received during the month .....	.....	86,472 44	86,472 44
Sales of water to ships	2,930,257	1,309,500	4,239,757
Vessels supplied with water	105	71	177
Vessels dry docked	7	9	16
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin	1,090	2,501	3,591
Other than first cabin	565	1,368	1,933
Total	1,655	3,869	5,524
Passengers departing:			
First cabin	1,530	2,397	3,927
Other than first cabin	988	1,290	2,278
Total	2,518	3,687	6,205
Total movement of passengers	4,173	7,556	11,729
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped	254	23	282
Seamen discharged	239	26	265
Seamen deserted	7	.....	7
Seamen deceased	1	.....	1
Seamen destitute	3	.....	3
Seamen's wages received	\$1,654 15	\$169 40	\$1,823 55
Seamen's wages disbursed	1,409 83	127 78	1,537 61
Balance on hand September 1	691 08	287 50	978 58

LOCKS.

Installation of electrical fittings on new towing locomotive No. 657 at Miraflores was completed and the machine was tested; similar work on Nos. 659 and 660 at Gatun was brought to 65 per cent of completion. The attachment of chains for holding down the low-tide fender timbers at the south end of Miraflores Locks was completed. Commercial lockages were made as follows:

Locks.	Number of lockages.	Number of vessels.
Gatun	159	169
Pedro Miguel	163	167
Miraflores	156	167

The report of vessels handled through the locks includes small craft, such as launches, which are not included in the totals for seagoing commercial traffic. Dredging equipment and other Government vessels are not included.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION.

Erection of penstocks for the addition to the hydroelectric station continued, and preliminary work was done for the erection of the headgates. Eighty tons of steel were erected in the building proper, practically completing this part of the work. Concrete placed during August amounted to 522 cubic yards.

The net output of the hydroelectric station during August was 4,730,300 kilowatt-hours. The ratio between water used for power and for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.39 to 1. Water wasted over the spillway amounted to 17,710.54 million cubic feet. Rainfall over the lake surface, 13.97 inches, and was the highest recorded for August. It was 32 per cent above the 7-year mean.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	36,715	45,563	82,280		82,280	
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	163,718	17,675	186,393	43,907	142,486	
Miraflores Lake.....						
Gaillard Cut:						
Culebra slides		169,480	169,480	169,480		
Cucaracha slide		25,925	25,925	25,925		
Division office slide.....		6,230	6,230	6,230		
East Powder House slide.....		12,435	12,435	12,435		
East Empire side		17,755	17,755	17,755		
Tower "K" incline		77,035	77,035	8,005	69,030	
South of pontoon bridge at Paraiso ..	95,680		95,680	95,680		
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	95,680	308,933	434,610	335,610	69,000	
Atlantic entrance channel						
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	40,020	32,894	72,914			72,914
Chagres River gravel beds.....	29,879		29,879			29,879
Total	371,012	405,064	776,076	379,517	203,766	102,793

There was no rehandling during August. Excavation by steamshovel No. 203, north of Contractors Hill, amounted to 40,990 cubic yards of earth, classified as maintenance. Including this, the total excavation from the Cut was 445,600 cubic yards, and from the Canal, 817,066 cubic yards.

Culebra and Cucaracha slides showed no unusual movement during the month, except a surface movement on the west Culebra slide between August 17 and 20; this interfered in no way with the passage of ships.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—The work at Pier 6 was as follows:

Item.	Accomplished during month.	Total to September 1	Percentage of completion.
Steel cylinders driven,	Lin. ft. 3,210	21,800	90
Excavation from cylinders,	Cu. yds. 1,937	14,037	84.5
Concrete poured into cylinders.....	Cu. yds. 4,625	19,222	77

No work was done on the boat landing and launch house during the month; this was due to nonreceipt of the floor steel from the United States.

Pacific terminal—One hundred and fifty feet of floating fenders were made for the unloader wharf of the coaling plant, 1,000 feet were repaired, and 11 counterweights

were replaced to suit the fenders. All fenders were fitted with chain bridles. The operation of the coaling plant was taken over by the Panama Railroad Company, and the plant was placed in regular commercial use on the same general basis as the larger plant at Cristobal.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

The shops at Balboa, Cristobal, and Paraiso, and the several auxiliary plants of the Mechanical Division together completed 1,015 shop orders, leaving 656 uncompleted at the end of the month. The foundry at Balboa turned out 151,427 pounds of iron, 81,674 pounds of steel, and 23,849 pounds of brass. Equipment was hostled as follows: Locomotives, 1,951; and cranes, 255. Four hundred and sixty-nine shop and 2,459 field repairs were made on cars, and 1,336 light repairs and one heavy repair job were performed on other rolling equipment.

Vessels dry docked at Cristobal included the auxiliary schooner *Colombia*, tugs *Reliance* and *Chame*, two barges, and two vessels in the naval service of the Government. The following were in dock at the 1,000-foot dry dock at Balboa: Steamship *Beldrige*, tug *La Boca*, dredges No. 82, *Corozal*, and *Marmet*, wrecking barge No. 91, and two concrete pontoons.

Thirty-one job orders were received at Cristobal Shops for work on commercial ships passing through the Canal or making the port of Cristobal, other than Panama Railroad vessels.

Overhauling of the tug *Reliance* was completed during August, in 30 working days from the time work was begun at Cristobal, and the boat was returned to service.

A cofferdam was built in front of the gate of the Cristobal dry dock to allow repairs to be made to the leaves.

The tug *La Boca* was overhauled at the Balboa dry dock and converted from a coal to an oil burner. Shop work was begun on two 33-foot motor sailing launches for the Marine Division, and on the 120-foot Coast Guard cutter. An order was placed by the Army for the construction of three wooden barges, each to be 45 feet long by 14 feet in breadth, with a depth of 4 feet, and shop work on them is advancing.

An extension of building No. 2, the forge shop, at Balboa Shops was begun and was about 90 per cent completed at the end of the month.

The shops at Paraiso were closed on August 25, in consequence of decreased dredging operations in Gaillard Cut. The working force was absorbed, for the time being, at Balboa and Cristobal shops. The transfer of some of the machinery for temporary service at Balboa and Cristobal was begun, and orders previously placed in the United States for a considerable quantity of machinery for the terminal shops were cancelled.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Concrete work on the administration building for the hospital at Ancon was completed, with the exception of the steps. The black partitions were completed on the third floor, and plastering and tile-setting were begun. The building as a whole was 48 per cent completed. Excavation was completed for the kitchen and mess, and for the isolation ward; all of the footings for the former and 50 per cent of those for the latter were poured.

The lumber storehouse at Balboa was completed. Trim work and painting for the Balboa school, and trim and tile work for the Balboa Shops mess were completed. All the concrete up to and including the first floor of the garbage incinerator at Gavilan Island was poured, and the installation of the incinerator units was begun.

Erection of buildings for the chicken farm at New Culebra was brought to 90 per cent of completion by the end of the month.

All of the 19 type-14 houses and the 25 type-17 cottages in the new Cristobal townsite were completed at the end of the month and the eight additional type-14 houses were under roof, with all partitions in.

The reinforcing steel for the first permanent barn for the dairy farm at Mindi was placed, and 2,500 square feet of floor were poured.

Erection of a checking-in shed for the laborers on the terminal piers at Cristobal was begun.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

In the Baboa townsite extension, 15,418 square yards of ground were graded, 3,115 square yards were planted with grass, and 747 square yards of concrete sidewalk were laid. Four hundred and eighty square yards of concrete paving were laid in connection with the new road to the recently completed lumber storehouse at Balboa. General improvement and widening of the roads in the grounds of Ancon Hospital was undertaken. Work on the storm sewer for the Corundu River continued; 18 piles were driven and the sewer was completed for a distance of 632 feet. Construction of the roads and water and sewer lines to the site of the proposed quarters in

Ancon for employees of the Central and South American Telegraph Company was continued.

Work in connection with the road, water, and sewer lines for the new quarters for silver employees at Red Tank, south of Pedro Miguel, included grading 1,093 square yards in front of houses and constructing 2,058 lineal feet of gutter.

Thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty square yards were planted in grass in the new Cristobal townsite. Building the road to the dairy farm at Mindi continued, and 640 square yards of concrete road were constructed during August. The site for the first barn at the farm was graded. Clearing and preparatory work were done for a road to the hog farm at Margarita, and 516 feet of sewer pipe were laid in connection with the farm. Resurfacing of Roosevelt Avenue in Cristobal was continued; 2,905 square yards of pavement were completed.

In grading around the new school at Gatun, 2,924 cubic yards were excavated and an area of 9,632 square yards was graded; 8,000 square yards were planted in grass. Work was continued on resurfacing the roads in Gatun.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force actually engaged on Wednesday, August 22, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	38	42	80
Building Division.....	2,581	357	2,938
Electrical.....	438	182	620
Municipal engineering.....	1,777	100	1,877
Lock operation.....	579	139	718
Dredging.....	1,733	221	1,954
Mechanical.....	1,785	793	2,578
Marine.....	289	99	379
Fortifications.....	648	58	706
General construction.....	89	8	97
Total.....	9,957	1,990	11,947
Supply:			
Main office.....		12	12
Cattle industry-plantations.....	1,908	23	1,931
Commissaries.....	1,565	183	1,748
Subsistence.....	371	23	394
Quartermaster.....	1,667	91	1,758
Accounting.....	15	209	224
Health.....	829	202	1,031
Executive.....	105	359	464
Panama Railroad.....	3,396	369	3,765
Grand total.....	19,813	3,461	23,274

The total gold force is a decrease of 94 from the 3,555 engaged on July 25, and the silver force is a decrease of 1,709 from the 24,983 reported on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on August 31 numbered 19,265, divided as follows: Americans, 7,898, of whom 3,630 were men, 1,962 women, and 2,306 children; 286 Europeans, of whom 236 were men, 14 women, and 36 children; and 11,081 West Indians, of whom 6,157 were men, 1,992 women, and 2,932 children. Two hundred and seventy-one new applications for gold family quarters were on file on August 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions in the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon continued good. The death rate in the Canal Zone, for civilian population only, was 15.97 per thousand per year, from all causes; from disease alone it was 15.47, and from external causes, 0.50.

A case of smallpox appeared at the Balboa quarantine station on August 22, in the person of a passenger on a steamship from Bolivia via Peru. The patient had been isolated aboard the ship immediately on the appearance of the eruption. The usual precautions of vaccination, fumigation, and detention were taken. The patient, held in isolation, is convalescent. With this exception, no disease of a quarantinable nature originated on or was brought to the Isthmus during the month. Whooping cough and measles have continued prevalent in the Balboa and Ancon districts, and rigid measures to enforce quarantine and discourage the assembling of children have been put in force.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on August 31, exclusive of fortifications, was \$17,158,105.87; the balance in fortifications was \$11,131,135.31. Pay rolls for

the forces on the Isthmus for August amounted to \$988,422.35, including \$34,856.85 for fortifications.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$899,306.89, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,218,187.35. Payment of \$241,192.87 was also made to the Panama Railroad for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,337,221.85, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$38,672.04. Requisitions for purchase in the United States amounted to \$797,542.69, making the total for the two months of the fiscal year \$1,238,839.70. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$229,985.29, and disbursements under the same heading, \$206,307.82.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING,

Governor.

Quarantine Activities in August.

The following is a consolidated report of quarantine transactions at the ports of Balboa-Panama and Cristobal-Colon for the month of August, 1917:

Number of vessels inspected and passed.....	237	
Number of vessels inspected and detained in quarantine.....	11	
Number of vessels inspected and transiting Canal in quarantine.....	8	
Total number of vessels entered during the month.....		256
Number of supplementary inspections of detained vessels.....	100	
Total number of inspections of vessels during month.....		356
Number of vessels fumigated on arrival.....	17	
Number of vessels fumigated prior to departure.....	2	
Number of bills of health issued.....	101	
Number of bills of health visced.....	120	
Number of crew inspected and passed.....	13,013	
Number of passengers inspected and passed.....	11,561	
Number of stowaways found on board incoming vessels.....	2	
Total number of persons inspected and passed on arrival.....		24,576
Number of supplementary inspections of persons on detained vessels.....	1,131	
Total number of persons inspected during the month.....		25,707
Number of persons vaccinated at port on arrival.....	425	
Number of persons vaccinated at port of departure or en route.....	518	
Total number of persons vaccinated.....		943
Number of persons detained at quarantine stations to complete period of incubation of yellow fever and bubonic plague.....	330	
Number of persons detained on board vessels to complete period of incubation of yellow fever and bubonic plague.....	1,635	
Total number of persons detained in quarantine.....		1,965
Number of persons arriving from foreign ports:		
Cabin.....	713	
Steerage.....	49	
Total.....		1,122
Number of persons arriving from coast towns in small launches and sailing craft.....	1,539	
Number of persons departing for coast towns in small launches and sailing craft.....	1,289	
Number of persons in transit for Pacific ports, not passing through Canal.....	223	
Number of persons in transit, passing through the Canal.....	624	
Number of persons in transit for Atlantic ports.....	372	
Number of immigrants rejected and deported.....	32	

Direction of Bocas del Toro from Colon.

A subscriber in Bocas del Toro calls attention to the error in a statement in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of September 5 to the effect that Bocas del Toro is north of Colon. He writes:

"There seems to be a general impression that Bocas is north of Colon but I am unable to give you any idea on what this impression is founded. Bocas is due west of Mount Hope, or a couple of miles south of Colon. If you will look at a War Department map of the Republic of Panama, taking the circle which designates Mount Hope, it will be found that the center of Bocas is exactly west."

The latitude of Bocas del Toro, as given in the Port Directory published by the Office of Naval Intelligence, United States Navy Department, is 9° 15' N. and that of Colon is 9° 22' 54" N. Bocas is, accordingly, about 9 miles south of the parallel through Colon.

Supplement to Tariff No. 1.

The Panama Canal has issued supplement No. 3 to Tariff No. 1, schedule of rates for supplies and services furnished to shipping and allied interests at the Panama Canal, as follows:

ITEM 13—DRY DOCKS.

		Balboa.	Cristobal.
1. Rates:			
<i>Men-of-war.</i>	Per displacement ton, for docking and undocking	\$0.25	\$0.15
	For each lay day.....	.15	.10
<i>Army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships.</i>			
	Per gross ton, Panama Canal measurement:		
	For docking and undocking.....	.25	.15
	For each lay day.....	.15	.10
<i>Merchant steamers.</i>	Per gross ton, Panama Canal measurement:		
	For docking and undocking.....	.25	.15
	For each lay day.....	.15	.10
<i>Merchant sailing vessels.</i>	Per net ton, Panama Canal measurement.		
	For docking and undocking.....	.25	.15
	For each lay day.....	.15	.10

*Minimum charges:**Docked alone:*

When the dock is pumped for the exclusive benefit of one vessel and is occupied by a single vessel:

For docking and undocking..... (*) \$75.00

For lay days.....150.00 45.00

*At Balboa, the minimum charge for docking days is the actual cost of docking and undocking, calculated in the following manner:

The actual cost of labor and docking and undocking, plus the prevailing division surcharge, the cost of unusual material used and \$150 for the use of the dry dock, plus 10 per cent, the Panama Canal surcharge.

NOTE.—The \$150 per day for the use of the Balboa dry dock covers the cost of power and labor for operating the dry dock pumps and the depreciation and maintenance of the pumping plant and dry dock equipment and structures.

*Docked with other vessels:**At Balboa:*

Docking days.—When a vessel is docked with one or more other vessels, the minimum charge for docking days is the actual cost of docking and undocking as shown above, except that the \$150 per day for use of dry dock will be equally divided on the basis of the number of small vessels docked, regardless of their tonnage or valuation.

Lay days.—The regular rate of 15 cents per ton for lay days will apply except in those instances in which the ship's tonnage multiplied by the regular rate fails to cover the ship's pro rata share of the \$150 flat rate for the use of the dry dock.

At Cristobal:

When a vessel, whose tonnage is below the amount which at regular rates would equal less than the minimum rate above, is docked with one or more vessels:

For docking and undocking.....\$60.00

For lay days.....30.00

ITEM 22.

1. Fuel oil, per barrel of 42 gallons, delivered to vessel, \$2.50 at Cristobal, \$2.00 at Balboa.

October Weather Probabilities.

During the month of October, 1917, the following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances. Predictions are based on the records at Colon and Ancon for the past 10 and 11 years, respectively:

Winds.—Light, variable winds will prevail over the Atlantic coast with an average hourly velocity of about 7 miles an hour. The prevailing direction of the wind will be from the southeast, although west and northwest winds may be expected during the middle of the day. A maximum velocity of from 30 to 38 miles an hour may be reasonably expected during the passage of local rain or thunder squalls.

Over the Pacific coast and the interior, light northwest winds will prevail with an average hourly velocity of about 6 miles. Here, too, during occasional rain or thunder

squalls, the maximum velocity of the wind may exceed 30 miles an hour, but these storms are invariably of short duration.

Rain—The average October rainfall at the Atlantic entrance of the Canal is 14.78 inches, and on the Pacific side 10.51 inches, these averages being for periods of 47 and 20 years, respectively. Twenty-five days with rain may be expected on the Atlantic coast, and 22 on the Pacific coast, while the average number of days with heavy rain (1.00 inch or more) is 6 at the Atlantic entrance and 3 at the Pacific. Throughout the length of the Canal, the greatest part of the rainfall occurs during the daytime, and heaviest rainfall generally occurs between the hours of 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. However, at this season of the year, the percentage of daytime rainfall is higher over the interior and Pacific coast than over the Atlantic coast, and heavy rainfall may be expected there during the early morning hours. Over both coasts the time of least rainfall is from 8 to 9 a. m.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur at either Canal entrance, but night and early morning fogs will be numerous over the interior. Over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal, 25 nights with fog may be expected, but as all fogs lift or are dissipated before 8:30 a. m. they should not prove a hindrance to navigation.

Temperature—The average shade air temperature will be about 79 degrees Fahrenheit over both coasts. On the Atlantic coast the temperature is not likely to rise above 90° F. or fall lower than 70° F., while on the Pacific side the maximum temperature may be as high as 95° F. and the minimum as low as 68° F. The mean daily range in temperature will be about 10° F. on the Atlantic coast and 14° F. on the Pacific coast.

Barometric pressure—The average sealevel atmospheric pressure will be approximately 29.85 inches over both coasts. The maximum reading for the month is not likely to exceed 29.95 inches, or the minimum to be lower than 29.70 inches.

Relative humidity—The humidity of the atmosphere should average about 87 per cent over both coasts. The range is greater on the Pacific coast than on the Atlantic, the average nighttime humidity being 95 per cent and 92 per cent, respectively, while the average minimum recorded during the day is 75 per cent and 78 per cent.

Storms—The Isthmus is seldom visited by violent or widespread atmospheric disturbances, although rain, wind, or thunder storms of more or less limited extent are of common occurrence, and may be expected frequently during the month. Rough weather may be experienced occasionally to the northward of the Atlantic entrance, as this is the season of the West Indian hurricanes. The path of these storms lies well to the northward of the Isthmus during the month of October, but a rough sea, accompanied by brisk winds, may be expected outside the breakwaters in Limon Bay after the passage of one of these storms. Generally cloudy weather will continue over both coasts. Smooth seas are usually experienced at the Pacific entrance during the month of October.

Tides—The extreme tidal range at Colon is less than 2 feet, and tidal fluctuations at the Atlantic entrance need not be considered.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until November 1 are presented in the table on page 59.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following civil service examinations will be held on the dates indicated. Information concerning them has been posted at Canal clubhouses and post offices, as per the numbers of announcements indicated:

Assistant in agricultural economics (male), \$1,800 to \$2,280 a year; nonassembled; October 9, 1917.*

Assistant in marketing, grade I (male), \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; grain, hay, or seed.†.

Engineer in forest products (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; nonassembled; October 16, 1917.*

Inspector of wagons and wagon material (male); \$1,500 a year; nonassembled; October 9, 1917.*

* Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

The setting out of a dozen flower beds of varying kinds and of a number of ornamental trees on the grounds about the yard office and round house at Balboa has relieved to a considerable extent the dull aridity which is usual in railroad yards.

Nominations for Offices in the Red Cross.

The chairman of the Canal Zone chapter of the Red Cross has appointed the following committee to nominate candidates for the year beginning November 1, 1917: Dr. R. C. Connor, chairman, Judge S. E. Blackburn, Messrs. C. M. Lupfer, J. O. Collins, S. M. Hitt, C. W. Lee, and T. L. Clear.

The committee requests that members of the chapter make oral or written suggestions to any member of the committee as to men or women they would like to have nominated. An opportunity is offered to select officers who will be representative and active in the work. The officers to be elected are chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and three members of an executive committee.

Changes in Transportation Arrangements and Other School Notes.

The Superintendent of Schools authorizes the following:

For the purpose of carrying the school children from Las Cascadas, where there is no school, to Empire the shuttle train of the Panama Railroad will make a special trip to Empire, directly after arrival at Las Cascadas at 9.20 in the morning. It will return to Las Cascadas in ample time to leave on its regular run to Panama at 10.30. The children will return to Las Cascadas on a train leaving at Empire 2.54 p. m.

The point at which the train between Margarita and Cristobal will stop for children from Mount Hope has been changed from Tower 5 to Tower B, near the main highway.

The Health Department has agreed that the schools in Ancon and Balboa may open on October 1, as scheduled, the epidemic of children's diseases in the district having been brought under control.

The first teachers' meeting will be held on Saturday, October 6, at the Balboa school.

Orders for Copies of Annual Report.

Orders for copies of the Annual Report for 1917 for personal use should be sent to the Executive Secretary, Balboa Heights, by the end of the month. Employees are not required to pay in advance; a memorandum of name and address, and style of binding desired, is all that is necessary. The price of the report bound in cloth is \$1.50; in paper, \$1.

Deliveries of Milk in Ancon-Balboa District and Fort Grant.

Beginning October 1, all deliveries of milk from the Corozal farm to individuals in Ancon, Balboa Heights, Balboa, and Fort Grant will be made through the commissaries at Ancon and Balboa. Those receiving milk may call at the stores for their daily supply, or if they desire the milk will be delivered at their homes for an extra charge of two cents a bottle.

Change of Afternoon Hours of Gatun Dispensary.

The afternoon hours of the Gatun dispensary are changed, effective September 26, to 3 to 5 p. m. on week days. The morning hours continue 8 to 11 on week days and 8.30 to 9.30 on Sundays and holidays.

Removing Coal and Gravel Trestle at Cristobal.

The trestle in the French canal at Cristobal, at the north end of Dock 13, formerly used for dumping cars of coal and gravel into barges, is being removed. Coal is supplied now by the coaling plant and barges of gravel are towed through the canal from the gravel plant at Gamboa.

Official Circulars.

In Charge of Section of Surveys.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 10, 1917.
To all concerned—Effective with the resignation of Mr. O. E. Malsbury, Assistant Engineer, on September 11, 1917, Mr. F. R. Fitch will assume charge of the Section of Surveys.

T. H. DILLON, *Electrical Engineer.*
Approved:
CHESTER HARDING, *Governor.*

Brass Borings and Turnings.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 20, 1917.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:
Effective at once a price of 10 cents per pound will be allowed by the Supply Department for brass borings and turnings turned in by the various departments and divisions. Mixed brass as listed in my circular letter of July 9, 1917, is not to be considered as including borings and turnings.

WM. R. GROVE, *Chief Quartermaster.*

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ELECTRICAL DIVISION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 21, 1917.
To all concerned—Effective September 20, 1917, at noon, Mr. L. A. Chandler has been appointed general foreman for the northern district, Telephone Section, Electrical Division, The Panama Canal.

C. L. BLEAKLEY, *Supervisor.*
Approved:
T. H. DILLON, *Electrical Engineer.*

Promotions or Changes of Rating.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 15, 1917.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:
Attention is called to paragraph 16, section B, of Circular 663, reading as follows:
"No promotions, or other changes in rating, shall be made while an employee is on leave of absence, or is absent on account of injury or sickness through no fault of his own."

Numerous requests are being received recommending promotions or other changes in rating while employees are on leave of absence, and

especially in this case where an employee is on annual leave for a few days.

It is therefore requested that no applications be submitted, effective during the period that an employee is on leave, in order to eliminate corrections and changes in our records.

C. A. McILVAINE, *Executive Secretary.*

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any weekday, between 1:30 and 4:30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday of the same week at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the Board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Panama.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, October 3, 1917.

GEORGE J. VANDERSLICE, *Recorder.*

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Cheek No.	Native of	1st man resident.	Employed by	Date of death.
Edward Jas Anderson	38690	Jamaica	Panama	Supply Department	September 9, 1917.
Paul Britton	70162	Grenada	Panama	The Panama Canal	September 12, 1917.
Samuel Burch	130984	Jamaica	Colon	Fortifications Section	September 12, 1917.
Matthew Charles	79588	Guadeloupe	Camp Bied	Panama Railroad	September 5, 1917.
George Criel	41889	Barbados	Colon	Building Division	September 11, 1917.
Enos C. Dawkins	156272	Jamaica	Colon	Dredging Division	September 15, 1917.
Albert Duanev	114199	Jamaica	Colon	The Panama Canal	September 15, 1917.
Frank E. Green	16226	United States	Balboa	Supply Department	September 13, 1917.
John H. Hart	103767	Jamaica	Colon	Panama Railroad	September 13, 1917.
James Lloyd	23099	Nassau	Panama	Dredging Division	September 7, 1917.
Augustus J. Murphy	30 5	United States	Colon Beach	Electrical Division	September 21, 1917.
John Nelson	36401	Jamaica	Gatun	Gatun Locks	September 14, 1917.
Chas. Pilgrim	141747	Barbados	Colon	Building Division	September 7, 1917.
James Ralph	114593	Jamaica	Colon	Commissary Division	September 11, 1917.
John Thomas	128580	Martinique	Camp Bied	Health Department	September 1, 1917.

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until November 1 are given in this table:

SEPTEMBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Sept. 26...	4:50 4.6	10:56 12.8	6:33 3.9	11:48 13.1
Thursday, Sept. 27....	6:08 4.0	12:18 13.4	8:44 3.1	.....
Friday, Sept. 28.....	0:56 14.2	7:18 2.8	1:25 14.4	7:47 2.0
Saturday, Sept. 29....	1:54 15.5	8:17 1.4	2:20 15.6	8:41 0.8
Sunday, Sept. 30.....	2:45 16.7	9:08 0.0	3:13 16.6	9:29 -0.3

OCTOBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Monday, Oct. 1.....	3:35 17.3	9:54 -0.9	4:02 17.2	10:14 -0.9
Tuesday, Oct. 2.....	4:22 18.0	10:37 -1.5	4:50 17.4	10:22 -1.0
Wednesday, Oct. 3....	5:08 18.0	11:20 -1.4	5:36 17.2	11:39 -0.5
Thursday, Oct. 4.....	5:54 17.5	12:02 -0.7	6:21 16.7	.....
Friday, Oct. 5.....	0:23 0.4	6:37 16.7	12.45 0.3	7:08 15.7
Saturday, Oct. 6.....	1:09 1.6	7:24 15.6	1:32 1.6	7:52 14.6
Sunday, Oct. 7.....	1:59 2.9	8:11 14.3	2:25 2.9	8:43 13.4
Monday, Oct. 8.....	2:56 4.1	9:05 13.1	3:24 4.0	9:43 12.5
Tuesday, Oct. 9.....	4:02 5.0	10:12 12.2	4:32 4.8	11:00 12.0
Wednesday, Oct. 10....	5:14 5.4	11:31 11.9	5:42 5.0	.....
Thursday, Oct. 11....	0:15 12.2	6:23 5.2	12.42 12.1	6.47 4.8
Friday, Oct. 12.....	1:13 12.7	7:22 4.5	1:36 12.6	7.41 4.2
Saturday, Oct. 13.....	1:58 13.3	8:12 3.6	2:19 13.3	8:27 3.5
Sunday, Oct. 14.....	2:35 14.0	8:53 2.7	2:58 14.0	9.07 2.9
Monday, Oct. 15.....	3:10 14.6	9:29 2.0	3:35 14.5	9:43 2.3
Tuesday, Oct. 16.....	3:44 15.1	10:04 1.3	4.09 14.9	10:17 1.9
Wednesday, Oct. 17....	4:17 15.5	10:38 1.0	4.44 15.2	10:41 1.7
Thursday, Oct. 18....	4:50 15.6	11:11 0.9	5:19 15.2	11:25 1.8
Friday, Oct. 19.....	5:25 15.6	11:46 1.0	5:54 15.1	.....
Saturday, Oct. 20.....	0:00 2.1	6:01 15.4	12.23 1.4	6.31 14.8

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Sunday, Oct. 21..	0:38 2.5	6:39 15.1	1:04 2.0	7:12 14.5
Monday, Oct. 22.....	1:22 3.0	7:23 14.6	1:52 2.6	8:09 14.1
Tuesday, Oct. 23.....	2:16 3.6	8:14 14.0	2:43 3.2	8:57 13.8
Wednesday, Oct. 24....	3:21 4.0	9:18 13.4	3:55 3.6	10:05 13.6
Thursday, Oct. 25.....	4:24 4.0	10:35 13.2	5:05 3.6	11:20 14.0
Friday, Oct. 26.....	5:45 3.6	11:54 13.6	6:14 3.1	.....
Saturday, Oct. 27.....	0:28 14.7	6:53 2.7	1:02 14.3	7:18 2.4
Sunday, Oct. 28.....	1:27 15.7	7:53 1.5	2:00 15.2	8:15 1.5
Monday, Oct. 29.....	2:20 16.5	8:45 0.5	2:52 16.0	9:07 0.8
Tuesday, Oct. 30.....	3:09 17.1	9:33 -0.3	3:42 16.5	9:53 0.3
Wednesday, Oct. 31....	3:58 17.3	10:18 -0.7	4:30 16.7	10:38 0.2

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence: the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridiem* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The elevations of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea water springs, which is 8.5 feet below mean sea level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Misdirected Mail.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by phone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Allen, Theophilus	McDonald, Miss S.
Blaha, Thomas	Montano, Hario
Bowie, Capt. Henry	Nurse, Cameron, Box
Clagg, Mrs. A. H.	431
Crouch, William, Box 41	Powell, Jos. A. M.
Diehl, Mrs. G. R., Box 166	Reid, Samuel N., Box 946
Dorestant, Enoch	Renauf, Frederic
Ferrer, Felix A.	Secht, Mrs. J. L., Box
Flowers, J. L.	362
Gurnear, Miss R.	Stevens, Clayton H.,
Graves, Fon. General	Pox K.
Howard, Mrs. Busey H.	Tran, Dr. P. A.
Hughes, Capt. Thurston	Westra, Mrs. Peter, Box
Macartiney, Mrs. Mae, Box 415	72

Obituary.

Agustus J. Murphy, employed as a wireman in the Electrical Division, died at Colon Hospital on September 21 as the result of a dive into the breakers outside the Washington Hotel swimming pool. His residence in the United States was 48 Dearing Road, Mattapan, Mass.

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Guava Jelly.**

There will be put on sale in the commissaries in the near future guava jelly put up in 1-pint jars. This jelly is a product of the industrial laboratory and is made from guavas grown on the Commissary Division's plantations on the Isthmus.

Bloodwurst Well Received.

Many favorable comments have been heard on the bloodwurst which has been sold in the cold storage sections of the commissaries the past week. This is a product of the sausage factory at Cristobal.

Jersey Peaches.

A consignment of Jersey peaches was received on last week's New York steamer, with advice that this is the last week of these peaches in the New York market.

Ice Cream Peddle Service from Cristobal Commissary.

An ice cream peddle service, which will be in operation Sundays and holidays, was begun on September 16. It will include all routes in Cristobal, Colon Beach, and New Cristobal. There will be two wagons engaged in this work, operating between the hours of 4.30 and 6 p. m.

New Pack of Tomatoes.

The new pack of tomatoes in the United States is now ready, and the Commissary Division expects in the near future action on several requisitions calling for brands of catchup in large request with its patrons, which it has been unable to obtain heretofore because of there being none available in the New York market.

Another advance has been made in the wholesale price of Palm Beach cloth. It amounts to approximately 4 cents to the yard on narrow width, and 8 cents on double width. This increase will not affect present commissary prices.

Mango Ice Cream.

Mango ice cream, which has been manufactured by the ice cream plant at Cristobal for a number of months, is an article that has been well received in New York City. The mango is shipped from the West Indies to the New York market in the form of canned pulp, unsweetened. Besides being used in straight ice cream it is also made up in ices, and as a layer in neapolitan brick.

To Test Alarm Clocks Prior to Sale.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., September 21, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 858:

To all commissary managers—Before making sales please test all alarm clocks, and return to the wholesale hardware section, Cristobal, any found defective.

R. K. MORRIS,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Men's gun metal bals, pr.....	\$5.40
Men's white canvas dress oxfords, pr....	5.70
Men's white canvas pumps, pr.....	5.15
Men's calf lace bals, pr.....	7.00
Men's gun metal lace oxfords, pr.....	3.60
Men's tan calf bluchers, pr.....	4.40
Men's white Nubuck oxfords, Neolin sole, pr.....	5.85
Women's white fabric lace boot, pr.....	4.40
Women's glazed kid pumps, pr.....	4.85
Women's patent kid pumps, pr.....	5.15
Women's black kid lace, pr.....	7.90
Women's white kid lace, pr.....	6.55
Women's Russ calf light tan lace, pr.....	6.60
Women's black vici lace, pr.....	6.25
Women's Havana brown kid crimped pumps, pr.....	4.80

Women's choc. vici pumps, pr.....	6.10
Women's patent vamp pumps, pr.....	3.50
Women's patent leather pumps, pr.....	4.40
Women's vici kid crimped pumps, pr.....	4.60
Women's white kid crimped pumps, pr....	5.40
Women's patent leather pumps, pr.....	4.60
Laces, round silk, black, for blind eyelet shoes, 63", pr.....	.10
Laces, round silk, white, for blind eyelet shoes, 63", pr.....	.11
Laces, round silk, tan, for blind eyelet shoes, 63", pr.....	.10
Laces, round silk, black, for blind eyelet shoes, 27", pr.....	.06
Laces, round silk, black, for blind eyelet shoes, 36", pr.....	.08
Laces, round silk, white, for blind eyelet shoes, 27", pr.....	.07
Laces, round silk, white, for blind eyelet shoes, 35", pr.....	.09
Laces, round silk, tan, for blind eyelet shoes, 27", pr.....	.06
Laces, round silk, tan, for blind eyelet shoes, 36", pr.....	.08
Laces, flat, merc., black, 30", pr.....	.05
Laces, flat, merc., tan, 30", pr.....	.05
Laces, flat, merc., white, 30", pr.....	.05
Lifts (horns), shoe, celluloid, ea.....	.08
Polishes, russet, Dandy shoe dressing, 32-oz hot.....	.33
Polish, white shoe cleanser, tin.....	.07

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., October 3, 1917.

No. 7.

Assisting in Hurricane Signal Service.

In connection with the hurricane signal service established by the United States Weather Bureau for the benefit of shipping in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, the Section of Hydrography and Meteorology of the Canal has been cabling to the Bureau twice each day the following data on conditions at Cristobal: Barometric reading, maximum and minimum temperatures, direction and velocity of the wind, state of weather (whether clear, partly cloudy, or cloudy), and the higher clouds.

Following the opening of the Canal the Weather Bureau began to amplify the former hurricane service. A representative was sent out to make arrangements at additional islands and coast ports through the Caribbean for the daily forwarding of observations. A considerable improvement in the hurricane reports, both in timeliness and exactness, is anticipated as the result of these additions. Up to this time the service has been interfered with by war restrictions.

The first hurricane service for the Caribbean was established in 1898, for the protection of the United States fleet off Cuba. A station was begun at Barranquilla, Colombia, but transferred from that port to Colon, on account of the health conditions in Barranquilla. The station was discontinued after the war, and until recently the Bureau secured most of its hurricane data from ships in the area.

Supply Department to Breed Cattle in the Zone.

Thirty bulls are to be purchased in Louisiana or southern Texas for breeding cattle in the Canal Zone. Holsteins will be preferred for the dairy herd, and it is the intention to buy 10 of them. Herefords will probably be used for beef cattle, but the buyer has instructions to purchase bulls of any other excellent beef-producing strains if he deems it advisable.

The original scope of the cattle industry of the Supply Department was to fatten young cattle brought to the pastures from outside. This business has been so well established that the time has arrived to begin experimental breeding on the Isthmus.

Saving of Time in Unwatering Cristobal Dry Dock.

Repairs to the gates of the 300-foot dry dock at Cristobal were completed in the month of September and have so decreased the leakage that it is possible to pump out the dock in a little more than half the time formerly required. The pumping out now requires about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours as compared with 3 hours under the conditions that have prevailed for several years.

In order to repair these gates it was necessary to sink an emergency dam consisting of three sections of timbers bolted together and reinforced diagonally and vertically with heavy steel angles. This was sunk in the outer groove of the dock entrance and held down by weights

totaling about 40 tons. The bottom was reinforced with heavy shores well braced against the floor of the dock sill.

It was interesting to note that the copper sheathing on the gates had protected the wood perfectly and there was no evidence of any damage to the wood of the gates or to the wood at the bottom of the sill due to action of teredos.

While the gates were being repaired a large coral rock estimated to weigh about five tons was removed from the sill of the dock, where evidently it had been for a number of years.

From the first of January to the first of September 68 vessels were docked at Cristobal and the same number, 68, at Balboa.

Dump for Rubbish to be Established on Mindi Island.

In connection with proposed improvements of Colon, by extension of streets in the section east of "E" street and south of 9th street, it has been decided to cease dumping rubbish on the dump near the junction of "E" street with the Mount Hope road. A dump is to be established on Mindi Island, to the south of the track leading to the coaling plant. It will be used principally for the disposal of rubbish from Panama Railroad and Supply Department operations. The resulting fill is expected to reclaim in part some swamps which have been breeding places the year around for anopheles mosquitoes.

Compilation of Immigration Laws and Regulations.

A compilation of the immigration laws and regulations in effect in the Canal Zone has been made in pamphlet form. Copies have been furnished to the Captains of the Ports for distribution to shipping. The pamphlet contains these prefatory paragraphs:

The enforcement of the immigration laws and regulations is in the hands of the quarantine officers at Balboa and Cristobal. So far as practicable, the laws of the Republic of Panama governing immigration are also given effect, because of the ease with which transit may be made between the two territories. This office has already distributed copies of a translation of the sections of Law No. 32 of 1914 of the Republic of Panama governing the admission and exclusion of foreigners to or from that territory, and copies are still available for distribution. Copies of the "Legal provisions governing the exclusion of Chinese, Syrians, Turks, and North Africans of the Turkish race from the Republic of Panama," as well as other laws of that territory, may be secured upon application to the Secretary of Foreign Relations, Panama, R. P.

All persons arriving at ports of the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama, must conform to the "Quarantine Laws and Regulations," copies of which may be procured from this office.

Supplemental Registers for Stenographers and Typewriters.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that until further notice the examination papers of competitors in stenographer and typewriter examinations for the Departmental and Field Services who fail to attain an eligible rating in at least one part of the examination (stenography or typewriting), with the subjects and weights as shown in Form 1424, will be considered with a view to determining whether or not they attain eligibility in at least one part of the examination (stenography or typewriting) without the subjects of spelling, penmanship, letter writing, and arithmetic, the subjects considered having the following weights:

STENOGRAPHY.		
	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Weights.</i>
1. Stenography		80
2. Copying from rough draft.....		20
Total.....		100
(If a competitor fails to attain a rating of at least 70 per cent on stenography the other subject will not be considered.)		

TYPEWRITING.

*Subjects.**Weights.*

1. Copying from rough draft.....	35
2. Copying from plain copy.....	35
3. Time (total consumed in two subjects above).....	30
Total.....	100

Those who attain an average percentage of at least 70 in either or both parts of the examination, with subjects and weights as above, will have their names placed upon a supplemental stenographer register, or a supplemental typewriter register, or both, as the case may be, and in addition, those whose names are placed upon both of these separate supplemental registers will also have their names placed upon a supplemental combined stenographer and typewriter register, the averages in the two parts of the examination being combined, with a weight of 2 for stenography and a weight of 1 for typewriting.

The supplemental registers thus established will be used for making certifications for stenographer and typewriter positions only in case the registers resulting from the full stenographer and typewriter examinations, including the subjects of spelling, penmanship, letter writing, and arithmetic, fail to meet the needs of the service. Persons whose names appear upon such supplemental registers will not be eligible for appointment from such registers to positions paying more than \$1,000 a year, nor for transfer, until they have qualified in a full examination, either stenography or typewriting, or both.

Those who fail to attain an average percentage of at least 70 in either the stenography part or the typewriting part, but who attain a rating of at least 40 per cent in either part, will have their names placed upon the register for clerk with knowledge of stenography or typewriting, provided they attain an average of at least 70 per cent in the following subjects, with the weights given:

*Subjects.**Weights.*

1. Spelling.....	20
2. Arithmetic.....	30
3. Penmanship.....	10
4. Letter writing.....	30
5. Copying from rough draft.....	10
Total.....	100

Civil Service Examinations.

The following civil service examinations will be held on the dates indicated. Information concerning the same has been posted at Canal clubhouses and post offices, as per the numbers of announcements indicated:

Assistant to officer in charge of classification (male); \$2,400 a year; October 16, 1917.*

Organizer of storehouse arrangement and control (male); \$2,400 a year; October 16, 1917.*

Assistant to business manager (male); \$1,800 a year; October 16, 1917.*

Controller of stores balance (male); \$1,800 a year; October 16, 1917.*

Clerk qualified in statistics or accounting (male); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year for grade 1, \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year for grade 2; nonassembled.†

Investigator in wool warehousing (male); \$2,200 to \$3,000 a year; October 16, 1917.*

Head nurse, operating (female); \$528 a year; October 21, 1917.

Plate cutter and addressograph operator (male and female); \$60 a month; October 21, 1917.

Multigraph operator (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; October 21, 1917.

Assistant agriculturist (male); \$2,040 to \$2,520 a year; October 23, 1917.*

Mechanical draftsman, armor and steel plant (male); \$4 to \$8 per day; No. 2020.†

Assistant in marketing, grade 1 (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; grain, hay, or seed; No. 2025.†

Supervising mining engineer and metallurgist (male); \$3,600 to \$4,000 a year; No. 2027; October 16, 1917.*

Engraver (male); \$3.84 to \$8.95 per diem; No. 2028; October 16, 1917.*

Inspector of clothing (male); \$960 a year; No. 2029; October 16, 1917.*

Chemist in forest products (male); \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; No. 2031; October 16, 1917.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing examinations, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Extension of Motor Car Repair Facilities at Balboa Heights.

An addition is being made to the motor car house near the Balboa station of the Panama Railroad to add four bays for automobiles under repair, including two new pits, and to extend the work room. The original two-story building was designed for railway motor cars only; in July, 1916, a one-story extension was made, to contain five

bays and repair benches for highway motors, and the new addition will make nine bays. There are four repair pits, 17 feet long, and one of extra length, 27 feet. The addition is necessary to keep pace with the increased use of automobiles in the Government service.

A Laboratory for the Study of Paints and Painting in the Tropics.

Arrangements have been made at the Miraflores purification plant for a central laboratory to handle the inspection and testing of paints used on Canal structures and equipment. A laboratory is being installed on the second floor of the office building at the purification plant, with the requisite benches, cabinets, sinks, etc., and a chemist who has specialized in paints will come from the United States to conduct the work. The purpose is to make a study of formulas and methods of application and determine the best processes of protecting woods and metals in varying circumstances.

Expenditures by the Canal for paint materials amounted to \$127,-173.44 in 1914; \$255,366.56 in 1915; and \$229,463.58 in 1916. There are five paint-grinding machines at Balboa Shops for general Canal needs and one at Pedro Miguel Lock, which does work for all locks. The problem of painting has never been solved, although practically every kind of paint that is mixed has been tried on the Isthmus, and tests have been made in coating with concrete and metal sprays. There are now between 15 and 20 steel plates, coated with various mixtures, exposed at the lower end of Miraflores Locks for tests. Other departments have conducted tests and made observations, and now the determination of most effective protection is to be made the subject of special study.

Meteors.

Persons attending an outdoor moving picture show at Fort Grant in the evening of September 23 reported having seen a meteor of unusual duration and brightness. The matter aroused interest and on request, Mr. G. E. Matthews, meteorologist at Balboa Heights, prepared a comment, as follows:

The ordinary meteor, or shooting star, is of common occurrence and on almost any evening if the sky is clear, one can see several such objects. They are generally small, however, and probably no larger than the ordinary pebble in the gravel walk. Traveling as they are, with a speed which is one hundred times greater than the swiftest rifle bullet, they become luminous shortly after they encounter the earth's atmosphere, the friction being so great that most of them are actually melted and transformed into a brilliant streak of vapor.

Sometimes shooting stars appear in vast multitudes, the most interesting of which are the Leonids, which are met with about the middle of November, and were responsible for the meteoric showers of 1833, 1866, and again, though not so remarkable, in 1899. These shooting stars which we see in November, belong to a mighty shoal of unnumbered little objects that sweep along in an oval nearly two thousand million miles long. The course that they pursue is so vast that not less than 33½ years are required to make one complete journey. The path in which the earth travels crosses the track of these objects. The main shoal, although spread for many millions of miles along the track, generally does not happen to be at the point of crossing when the earth reaches the same point, and we encounter only the few stragglers. Once every thirty-three years the principal part of the shoal of these little bodies arrives at the point of crossing at the same time as the earth, and the result is a grand display of Leonids.

Those who are interested in meteors should keep on the lookout between November 13 to 16 of this year, and if the sky is clear they will probably see several such objects; a grand display is not due, however, for several years.

Official Circulars.**Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 28, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 669-12:

Effective July 1, 1917, the following ratings and rates of pay are established for mechanics on a monthly basis, superseding all other rates for these ratings:

Battery repairman, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$123.
Boilermaker, \$156, \$145, \$134, \$123, \$112, \$104.
Cablesplicer, \$165, \$154, \$144.
Carpenter, \$156, \$145, \$134, \$124.
Instrument repairman, \$165, \$154, \$144.
Ironworker, \$156, \$145, \$134, \$123, \$112, \$104.
Lineman, light and power, \$165, \$154.
Machinist, \$165, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$121, \$110, \$102.
Machinist, fleet (for Dredging Division only), \$165, \$154, \$132, \$123.
Meter inspector, \$165, \$154, \$144.
Operator, \$165, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$121, \$110, \$102.
Operator, air compressor, \$165, \$154.
Operator, Gamboa sand crane, \$165, \$154.
Operator, floor, power plant, \$165, \$154.
Operator and machinist, \$165, \$154.
Operator and wireman, \$165, \$154.
Operator, pump (Gamboa only), \$165, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$123.
Operator, switchboard, \$165, \$154, \$143, \$132.
Operator, Gamboa sand plant, \$165, \$154.
Operator, oil pump, \$165, \$154.
Pipefitter, \$156, \$145, \$134, \$123, \$112, \$104.
Signal maintainer, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$123.
Steam engineer, \$165, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$121, \$112.
Steam engineer, air compressor, \$154, \$143, \$133.
Steam engineer, electric power plant, \$165, \$154.
Steam engineer, hoisting, pile driver, track-shifter engineer, \$143, \$132, \$121, \$112.
Steam engineer, pump station, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$121, \$112.
Steam engineer, oil pumps, \$165, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$121, \$112.
Steam engineer and machinist, power plant (the rates hereby established do not apply to the special rates for derrick barge and 50-ton crane engineers) \$165, \$154.
Telephone inspector, \$165, \$154, \$143, \$133.
Wireman, \$165, \$154, \$143, \$132, \$121, \$112.
Wireman, district, \$165, \$154.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Assignment of Quarters for Gold Employees with Dependent Relatives.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 27, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 627-20:

1. Paragraph 13 of circular No. 627-15 of August 5, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

13. For the purpose of assignment of quarters the wife is considered the family of an employee, but applications from a widow or widower employees having dependent children residing with them will be assigned in the same order and under the same conditions as applications from employees for occupancy by themselves and their families. In case there are no regular applications of these classes on file in a district, assignments may be made to employees for occupancy by themselves and a dependent relative or relatives. Relatives for the purpose of this rule shall ordinarily include only the father, mother, or sister of the employee, but in especially meritorious cases consideration may be given to other relatives, where absolute dependency is shown. Such cases will be considered individually by the Executive Office. In all cases the application must bear a certificate from the employee that the relative is entirely dependent upon him or her for support and intends to reside permanently on the Isthmus. Under no circumstances will quarters

be assigned for the occupancy of a relative who merely contemplates a visit to the Isthmus. In case the dependency of the relative ceases for any reason, the right to continue occupancy of the quarters will be automatically forfeited. Assignments will be made to this class of applicants in accordance with the total length of satisfactory service of the employee, but such assignments will not carry the right to transfer to quarters in another town unless there are no regular applicants on file in the town to which transfer is desired.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Transfer of Electrical Work in Quarters.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 12, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 660-37:

1. Effective October 1, 1917, all electrical work in quarters will be turned over to the Electrical Division. This includes maintenance work, as at present, as well as the inspection, preparation of estimates, changing installations, and renewing equipment as it becomes obsolete or worn out.

2. The Electrical Engineer will arrange to have the necessary inspections made, and will decide when and what changes are to be made.

3. When alterations or additions to existing buildings are to be made, the district quartermaster will advise the Electrical Division in advance, in order that the necessary electrical work may be performed at the proper time.

4. Occupants of quarters will make all requests pertaining to changes in, or additions to electrical systems in quarters, to the district wireman, who will transmit their requests to the proper authorities in the Electrical Division for decision.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Transfer of Electrical Work in Balboa Shops to Electrical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 29, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 660-38:

1. Effective October 1, 1917, the electrical force, or such part as may be required, which is now being carried on the rolls of the Mechanical Division at Balboa Shops, will be transferred to the Electrical Division.

2. Thereafter all electrical work now being done by the Mechanical Division at Balboa Shops will be turned over to the Electrical Division. This will include the regular inspection and maintenance work, and special work on electrical equipment of the Mechanical Division in Balboa Shops and around the docks, as well as the electrical repair on all commercial shipping and floating equipment of other departments and divisions.

3. In all such matters the various departments and divisions of The Panama Canal concerned will deal directly with the Electrical Division, instead of the Mechanical Division as heretofore. Commercial shipping interests will make their requests for electrical work in the usual manner through the Port Captain, whose authority will be recognized as sufficient for this work. Bills for electrical work against commercial shipping will be rendered by the Electrical Division in the usual manner.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Fishing in Vicinity of Gatun Spillway.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 27, 1917.

To all concerned—Governor's circular of January 22, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

Effective at once, fishing in the Chagres below the Gatun Spillway, and in the spillway apron,

east of the railroad bridge across the spillway, between the bridge and the hydroelectric station, will be permitted only with a rod and reel; and the use of hand lines, spears, nets, seines, dynamite, or any other means, is prohibited. Nets and seines may be used, however, for the purpose of obtaining bait.

Fishing will be permitted only between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., the daylight period. After 6 p. m. only authorized employees on necessary official business will be permitted to remain in the vicinity thereof. However, authorized fishermen going to or coming from the spillway will be allowed to cross the locks at any hour from 6 a. m. to 6.30 p. m., daylight period, the last half hour being considered sufficient to enable them to leave the vicinity.

With the exception noted above, only authorized employees on necessary official business will be permitted to go on the locks between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., nighttime period.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Military Camps.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 21, 1917.

To all concerned—In connection with circular issued under date of September 6, 1917, quoting War Department Bulletin No. 45, the following quotation from War Department Bulletin No. 48, dated Washington, D. C., August 22, 1917, is published for your information:

"The following modification of the regulations established by the President under authority of section 12 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' and published in paragraph 1, section III, Bulletin No. 45, War Department, dated July 23, 1917, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"The President directs that the term 'military camps' employed in the regulations established by the President and published in paragraph 1, section III, Bulletin No. 45, War Department, dated July 23, 1917, shall be construed to refer only to cantonments or camps established for the mobilization and training of divisions of the National Army or divisions composed of members of the National Guard drafted into service of the United States, to training camps established under authority of section 54 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, to camps at ports of embarkation, to other camps designated as embarkation camps, to camps designated as ambulance camps, and to camps designated as aviation camps."

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Chief Quartermaster.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 24, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, Capt. F. H. Smith, U. S. A., will act as Chief Quartermaster, vice Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Grove, U. S. A., relieved from duty with The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Electrical Inspector.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ELECTRICAL DIVISION,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 24, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective September 24, 1917, Mr. C. W. Roberts is appointed electrical inspector, and as such he will report to and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the superintendent of maintenance and construction.

All employees of the Electrical Division will furnish the electrical inspector such assistance and information as he may require in the performance of his duties.

T. H. DILLON,
Electrical Engineer.

Unnecessary Use of Registered Mail Service.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 24, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

My attention has been called to the apparent unnecessary use by departments and divisions of The Panama Canal, commissaries, and the Panama Railroad, of the privilege of free registration in the Canal Zone postal service.

This practice only increases the expense of the operation of the postal service and is unnecessary, except in special cases, as there are very few losses of ordinary mail in the Canal Zone postal service. Only things of intrinsic value, or of special importance, should be registered. It has been the practice to register empty coin sacks, empty coupon sacks, obsolete blueprints, obsolete metal checks, ordinary stationery, and many similar articles that have no particular value and are of no special importance.

These unnecessary registrations impede the postal service and should be discontinued.

By direction of the Governor.
C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Promotions or Other Changes of Ratings.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 21, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Referring to circular dated September 15th, requesting that no applications for promotions or other changes in ratings be submitted covering employees while on leave of absence:

Attention is called to the fact that this arrangement does not apply where any rates of pay are eliminated by revision of salaries, in which case the changes necessary are automatic.

Please be governed accordingly.
C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Teachers' Stations.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
DIVISION OF SCHOOLS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 26, 1917.

To teachers of white schools—Teachers have been assigned to duty for the ensuing school year as follows. The grades indicated are necessarily provisional:

Balboa high school—Geo. A. Manning, principal, history, room 52; M. L. Cloys, mathematics, room 60; May L. Smith, Latin, room 27; Olga J. Frost, modern languages, room 36; Myrtis M. Gallup, English, room 54; Elizabeth S. Burkheiser, commercial, room 41; B. L. Boss, science, room 59.

Balboa grade school—Elise Cage, principal, grade 1, room 16; Ethel L. Scott, grade 1, room 2; Elsie E. Boyd, grade 1, room 15; Elizabeth M. Harris, grade 2, room 3; Mattie A. Frazier, grade 2, room 14; Dorothy Chadwick, grades 2 and 3, room 6; Jeannette L. Little, grade 3, room 12; Thelma Craddock, grade 3, room 4; Virginia M. Paul, grade 4, room 13; Nina P. Becker, grade 4, room 24; Lillian Shane, grade 5, room 25; Edna A. Reese, grade 5, room 26; Dove L. Prather, grade 6, room 29; Ethel R. Sheiff, grade 6, room 34; Edith Ellis, grade 7, room 38; Hazel Howe, grades 7 and 8, room 39; Lillian Hassenfratz, grade 8, room 37.

Ancon—Grace E. McGray, principal, grade 1, room 3; Berlah E. Schild, grades 1 and 2, room 4; Florence M. Dildine, grade 2, room 4; Martha J. Sadler, grade 3, room 5; Minnie O.

Russell, grade 4, room 6; Ollie Dix, grade 5, room 7; Leona M. Thacher, grade 6, room 9; Etta Reed, grades 7 and 8 room 10.

Pedro Miguel—Emma M. Cobban, principal, grades 7 and 8, room 5; Effie E. Littell, grades 5 and 6, room 4; Muriel K. Neal, grades 3 and 4, room 1; Emma L. Eger, grades 1 and 2, room 3.

Paraiso—Anna C. Shea, grades 1, 2, and 3. *Empire*—Nelle M. Shea, principal, grades 1, 2, and 3; Mary Healy, grades 4, 5, and 6.

Gatun—Ida B. Potts, principal, grades 7 and 8, room 5; Florence A. Harrison, grades 5 and 6, room 4; Annie E. Stone, grades 3 and 4, room 1; Mabel L. Baillie, grades 1 and 2, room 3.

Cristobal grades and high school—Katherine I. Davis, principal, English, room 27; (not yet reported), mathematics, science, room 26; Katherine M. Sanderson, history, languages, room 23; Myrtle M. Shore, grades 7 and 8, room 29; Janet I. Hughes, grades 6 and 7, room 21; Lenore H. Field, grade 6, room 8; Mallye A. deCamp, grade 5, room 11; Grace E. Homes, grades 4 and 5, room 9; Beatrice Faulkner, grade 4, room 6; Velma A. Currier, grade 3, room 3; Margaret L. Beyschlag, grade 2, room 4; St. Clair Nisbet, grades 1 and 2, room 2; Anna Mosteller, grade 1, room 1.

Line teachers—Shirley C. Porsey, lower grades, —post office, Balboa Heights; Ida O. Erickson, upper grades—post office, Balboa.

Spanish teachers—Laura K. Renion, Pacific end, grades—post office, Ancon; Franco Vilfranca, Atlantic end grades, and high school—post office, Cristobal.

Music—Arthur E. Ward, director; post office, Balboa.

Physical training—Archibald J. Scott, director; post office, Balboa. (Organization of Clubs and Playgrounds.)

Industrial training—Thomas G. Sutherland, supervisor, Pacific—post office, Balboa; (not yet reported), assistant supervisor, Atlantic end—post office, Cristobal; Charlotte Pendleton, household arts—post office, Balboa; August P. Gompf, apprentice instructor—post office, Balboa Heights.

Supervisors—Alice Alexander, lower grades—post office, Balboa Heights; Francis X. Karrer, upper grades and colored schools—post office, Balboa Heights.

A. R. LANG,
Superintendent of Schools.

Approved:
C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Teachers to Remain after School for Conferences with Parents.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
DIVISION OF SCHOOLS.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., September 24, 1917.

To all concerned—Grade teachers will remain at school a half hour after the close of the afternoon session in order to offer parents an opportunity for conferences and to attend to miscellaneous school matters. Permission to be absent during this time will be granted by the office only in case of necessity.

High school teachers will remain after school for conferences with parents by appointment.

Principals and teachers will not be called to answer telephone calls during school hours except in cases of emergency.

Parents should note these arrangements and so far as possible avoid interfering with the regular work during school hours.

A. R. LANG,
Superintendent of Schools.

Approved:
C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Increased Refund for Empty Quart Bottles.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., September 28, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective at once and until further notice, the allowance for returned empty quart bottles without lettering or designs is increased from 2½ cents to 3½ cents each.

R. K. MORRIS, General Manager.

Water Rents.

Water rents for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, will be due and payable October 1 to 16, 1917, at the water service office, Avenue "B," Panama, and at the water service office, 8th and Cash streets, Colon. Discount period ends October 16, 1917. All bills must be paid on or before November 16, 1917, to avoid forced collection and the shutting off of water. In Colon the notices will not be delivered on the premises, but they may be obtained by the property owners at the office where water rents are payable. W. J. SPALDING, Acting Municipal Engineer.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the two weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, September 29, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sub., Sept. 16	129 05	95 59	85 16	85 12	51 00
Mon., Sept. 17	120 75	95 93	85 22	85 12	52 12
Tues., Sept. 18	131 15	97 05	85 25	85 18	52 15
Wed., Sept. 19	124 80	96 72	85 23	85 20	52 20
Thurs., Sept. 20	128 50	94 78	85 11	85 12	53 00
Fri., Sept. 21	127 75	94 19	85 16	85 09	54 20
Sat., Sept. 22	124 70	95 14	85 05	85 08	54 22
Sun., Sept. 23	128 10	94 79	85 15	85 11	54 40
Mon., Sept. 24	128 10	94 76	85 10	85 09	54 17
Tues., Sept. 25	127 30	94 40	85 10	85 13	54 20
Wed., Sept. 26	127 80	94 41	85 00	85 07	54 16
Thurs., Sept. 27	127 00	93 44	85 04	85 05	54 10
Fri., Sept. 28	126 80	93 39	85 12	85 04	54 30
Sat., Sept. 29	127 45	94 06	85 22	85 15	53 99
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125 0	91 0			

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Joseph Bynoe	123244	Barbados	Campo Bied	Dredging Division	September 19, 1917.
Samuel Buttar	115899	Jamaica	Colon	Panama Railroad	September 21, 1917.
Pierre Lucien	138014	Martinique	Panama	Supply Department	September 21, 1917.
Jeremiah Wilson	87143	Barbados	Colon	Colon agency P. R. R.	September 25, 1917.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Rugs in Color Combinations.

Rugs in very attractive color combinations, priced at \$6.30 and \$8.30, are being displayed in the retail stores.

Linen Fabrics.

The following is quoted from a letter received on September 27 from a British firm which has made a number of purchases for the Commissary Division:

"We have before us the report on the linen situation contained in 'Commissary Notes' on page 552 of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD dated 4th July.

"The situation is now far more serious, as the Government controls not only the yarns suitable for aeroplane fabric, but all yarns of any description, and yarn can only be secured for commercial production in exceptional circumstances, and then under license. It is evident that the supply of yarns can certainly no more than cover the requirement for aeroplane cloth for the Allied armies, therefore when existing stocks of cloth are cleared, as they very soon must be, linen fabrics will be practically unobtainable."

Inability to Ship Candy.

A letter dated London, August 30, from a firm of chocolate manufacturers and wholesale confectioners advises that it will be unable to make further shipments for the time being, owing to the prohibition by the British Government of the export of confectionery. The particular order affected by this cancellation was for a brand of candy which has been popular with commissary patrons for a number of years.

A cable from the commissary purchasing agent contains the information that he could find no beets or lemons fit to ship on the boat arriving this week.

One hundred and sixty crates of tokay grapes and 148 boxes of pears were bought at auction by the commissary purchasing agent, and shipped to the Isthmus on the stean-ship *Advance*. There were no malaga grapes in the market in shipping condition.

Two hundred boxes of bell flower apples were received on a boat from New York this week.

Charges for Pigskin Leggings and Other Leather Products.

On July 15 the Commissary Division placed an award with a British firm for pigskin leggings. It is difficult to obtain this item at present, even at the advanced prices which purchasers are obliged to pay. The following letter in this connection has been received from the contractors:

"With reference to the price, we are sorry that we cannot make any concession.

"If you are not already aware we might tell you that the tanners are not allowed to sell anything in the matter of hide leathers, except under the supervision of the Government, who fix the prices.

"Therefore we are quite helpless with regard to the prices we are compelled to charge, to cover the cost of the raw material.

"We have no open market and before we can purchase any of these leathers we are compelled to get permission from the War Trade Department who issue a permit and fix the prices.

"We think it just as well to give you the full facts, so that your friends may have confidence in us that we are not asking exorbitant prices for our own gain. As a matter of fact, with the additional expense upon us of higher wages, which we are compelled to pay, the business for some time has been of very little use to us so far as profit is concerned.

"Whenever there is a possibility of a reduction in price you may rest assured we shall only be too pleased to concede this."

Scrap Burlap and Clean Rags.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., September 28, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 861:

To commissary employees.—Effective at once you are instructed to save all pieces of burlap and unserviceable bags and wrappers, and to bundle

them neatly for delivery to the wholesale cold storage plant, which will transfer them to the obsolete store, Mount Hope, for use in making waste.

All burlap coverings are to be carefully removed, and such as can be used to advantage should be sent to the ice cream plant.

R. K. MORRIS, General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., October 10, 1917.

No. 8.

Oxy-acetylene and Electric Welding and Cutting Department, Balboa Shops Manufacturing Plant.

The gas plant in building No. 16, Balboa Shops, produces acetylene, oxygen, and hydrogen. The quality of the gases is carefully controlled by chemical analysis. This description of the plant is of interest to Canal divisions as well as to shipping:

The acetylene generating and compressing plant consists of two Navy-type acetylene generators, each having a capacity of 200 pounds of calcium carbide at a single filling and generating 200 cubic feet of acetylene gas per hour. This outfit includes a 100-cubic foot gasometer, a purifying and drying apparatus, Chatillon and Osgood weight scales, and an acetone charging apparatus, a gas meter, a 3-stage compressor, and a tank charging rack, with especially prepared cylinders to contain compressed acetylene gas.

The special acetylene cylinders are used for supplying gas for coast and range lights for the Marine Division, the Republic of Panama, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. There also are acetylene gas cylinders used for welding and cutting purposes at Balboa, Cristobal, Paraiso, and other points along the Canal Zone. This plant supplies also gas for tanks for lighting purposes on automobiles and motorcycles.

There are about 18,000 pounds of residue per month which is a by-product in the manufacture of acetylene gas. It is turned over to the Balboa storehouse and is used for fertilizer and whitewashing purposes on the Canal Zone.

Acetylene gas manufactured in this plant during the year ending June 30, 1917, amounted to 606,649 cubic feet.

The oxygen and oxy-hydrogen generating and compressing plant consists of a 50-horsepower motor-generator set, a 30-horsepower motor-generator set, 45 electrolytic cells, two gas meters, a 100-cubic foot oxygen gasometer, a 100-cubic foot hydrogen gasometer, a gas testing apparatus, a gasoline apparatus, three retorts, three scrubbers, a water distilling outfit, hydrogen compressor, two oxygen compressors, with cylinders to contain compressed oxygen and compressed hydrogen.

Oxygen is the combustion agent used in oxy-acetylene and oxy-hydrogen welding and cutting. It is used also by the chemical laboratory and Ancon Hospital for medical purposes. It is manufactured in building No. 16, Balboa Shops, by two methods—the electrolysis of water process and the chemical process.

The electrolytic method of manufacturing oxygen and hydrogen is by decomposing water to which caustic soda has been added. The operation is carried out by means of electricity, the water being divided into its elements (H₂O) and the two gases collected separately and conveyed to gasometers. The electrolytic outfit is running 24 hours per day, producing about 4,000 cubic feet of oxygen and 8,000 cubic feet of hydrogen per day.

The chemical process of manufacturing oxygen is by mixing potassium chlorate with about one-eighth of its weight of manganese dioxide. This is put into air-tight retorts and heated by a gasoline apparatus until the oxygen is driven out and into the oxygen gasometer; the residue remaining in the retorts is taken out and shipped to the United States, where it is sold. If necessary 4,500 cubic feet of oxygen can be produced in 24 hours by the chemical process, but on account of its being much more expensive than the electrolytic process the chemical method is used only when enough oxygen can not be secured by the electrolytic method to carry on the work. Oxygen manufactured at this plant during the year ending June 30, 1917, amounted to 1,099,378 cubic feet.

The oxy-acetylene process is used in cutting and welding work in general, such as cutting steel and wrought iron plates, rivets, cutting out rivet holes, cutting off lengths; to miter or bevel any section of steamships, barges, dredges, dipper sticks, spuds, buckets, impellers, and iron and steel scrap; welding cast iron, steel, aluminum, brass, copper, and malleable iron, as in welding together broken ship machinery, foundry castings, cracked cylinders, propellers, dredge buckets, spuds, dippers, pipe, and shop machinery.

Oxy-hydrogen is also used at Balboa Shops for cutting, but not as extensively as

the oxy-acetylene process. Oxygen removes carbon from gas engine cylinders in a few minutes and more effectively than any other method.

Electric arc welding outfits used by the Mechanical Division are portable machines, one being stationed at Balboa Shops and one at Cristobal Shops. The equipment used for this line of work is especially suitable for marine and locomotive boiler work, heavy steel castings, plate work, patches, and heavy frame work.

In oxy-acetylene and electric welding, each has its special advantages and in cases in which either process can do the work the point of quality and economy decides the method. The great saving of time and labor is seen when it is stated that it would require 4 men with pneumatic air tools to cut off as many rivet heads on ships, dredge buckets, or spuds as one oxy-acetylene cutter could do in the same length of time. Broken parts may be welded together in a few hours that would require days to have made at a foundry or weeks if parts had to be ordered from the United States. Repairs can be made by the electric welding process on steamships and locomotive boilers in a day that would require five or six days by other methods.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Freight rate clerk (male); \$1,200 and \$1,500 a year; October 23, 1917.*
- Linotype machinist (male); 60 cents an hour; on or about November 11, 1917.
- Scientific assistant (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year; November 7-8, 1917. (See Spring manual for further information.)
- Assistant inspector of cloth equipment (male); \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year; No. 1370-amended.†
- Assistant inspector of leather (male); \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year; No. 1370-amended.†
- Assistant inspector of small hardware (male); \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year; No. 1370-amended.†
- Assistant inspector of textiles (male); \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year; No. 1370-amended.†
- Assistant inspector of leather equipment (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1370-amended.*
- Assistant in foreign marketing of agricultural products (male); \$1,600 to \$2,280 a year; October 23, 1917.*
- Investigator in foreign marketing of agricultural products (male); \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year; October 23, 1917.*
- Assistant observer (Weather Bureau) (male); \$900 a year; November 7, 1917.
- Electrician (male); \$4 to \$5 a day; November 7, 1917.
- First-class steam engineer (male); \$1,500 a year; November 7, 1917.
- Library assistant (male and female); \$720 to \$1,500 a year; November 7, 1917.
- Pressman (male); 55 cents an hour; November 7, 1917.
- Press feeder (male and female); Government printing office, female, \$2 a day, and hydrographic office, male, \$480 a year; November 6, 1917.
- Veterinarian (male), Bureau of Animal Industry; \$1,400 a year; November 7, 1917.
- Junior engineer, mining (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; November 7-8, 1917.
- Assistant in visual agricultural instruction (male); \$2,000 a year; October 30, 1917.*
- Assistant electrical engineer, qualified in municipal research (male); \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; November 6, 1917.*
- Inspectors of artillery ammunition (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1240-amended.†
- Inspectors of ordnance equipment (male); grade 1, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; grade 2, \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; No. 1770-amended.†
- Senior signal engineer, Interstate Commerce Commission (male); grade 2; \$1,800 to \$2,700 a year; October 30, 1917.*
- Subclerical (male); \$600 to \$720 a year; No. 2044, October 18, November 8, and 22, and December 6 and 13, 1917; application for examination may be filed at any time, and will be considered for the first examination held after it is filed.
- Teacher (male and female), Indian Service; \$600 to \$720; November 7-8, 1917.

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing examinations, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

New Culebra Named "Summit."

The name of New Culebra station on the Panama Railroad was changed to "Summit," effective Monday, October 8. On the same day Summit was designated as a train order station, and opened as a freight and ticket agency. The office hours are from 6.30 a. m. to 6.20 p. m., daily except Sundays and holidays. On Sundays and holidays the office will be closed, but all trains will stop; conductors will collect cash from boarding passengers.

The name "Summit" was chosen because the station is near the highest point of the railway, where the top of the rail is 271 feet above sealevel. It lies about midway between the summit and the point at which the railroad crosses the continental divide.

Quarantine.

Following improved conditions with respect to infectious diseases in the Balboa district, the restriction against admitting children to the commissary, clubhouse, etc., was lifted on Saturday, October 6. This will not release families in which a member has had an infectious disease, if the incubation period of the disease has not expired.

Deliveries of Baggage from Balboa and Ancon.

The following is from the district quartermaster of the Ancon-Balboa district:

It is requested that a notice be placed in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD requesting employees going on leave, who live at Balboa and Ancon, to request the district quartermaster to handle their baggage before 1 p. m. on the day before sailing date. It is necessary for us to get baggage in the afternoon on the date previous to the sailing date, and if requests come into this office late in the afternoon and the truck is already out handling baggage it is sometimes difficult to get additional orders out to it. In one or two cases delay almost caused what baggage had been collected to miss the 5 o'clock train.

Work at Industrial School During Vacation.

During the past school vacation, the supervisor of industrial training conducted a vacation school at the Balboa school shop, principally to give the boys something to do. Attendance was voluntary. On September 28 the supervisor submitted a brief report of the work in July, August, and September, as follows:

"The children attended the vacation school in two groups, each having met twice a week and 25 times during the summer. One group, composed of boys who lived in the vicinity of Balboa, met in the mornings, while the other, composed of those who lived out of town, met in the afternoons. Two women were enrolled with the former group, one for woodworking and one for drawing.

"No definite course of instruction was pursued because of the fact that the school grades of the students ranged from the sixth grade to the second year of high school. The boys seemed to come into class because there was something definite to be made, and as a result the work was more intense in nature and more profitable to them than that of the regular sessions.

"It is interesting to note that the output of the shop for the past three months was sold to the students for \$80, while that of the nine months preceding the vacation sessions sold for about \$88. In the vacation period there were 50 meetings, while those of the regular school period totaled 216.

"Fifty-two students were enrolled and the average class attendance was 16. The following articles were made: Three library tables, one porch swing, one child's table, one child's chair, 23 library table lamps, five porch screens, one serving table, two tool boxes, one picture frame, seven serving trays, 11 book racks, nine tie racks, eight pot stands, one foot stool, five flower tables, two waste baskets, three sewing companions, one ironing board, etc."

Subscriptions to Second Issue of Liberty Loan Bonds.

The Governor appointed on October 3 a committee to arrange for subscriptions among employees to the second issue of Liberty Loan bonds of the United States. The committee met on October 5 and made preliminary preparations; details can not be stated in advance of official information on the loan from Washington. A mass meeting is to be held at Balboa on Saturday, October 20, but subscriptions will be accepted from the beginning of the campaign.

Information received through one of the local banks from the Federal Reserve Bank in New York is to the effect that the new loan will be for three billion dollars or more; will bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum; and will be exempt from taxation except for the supertax on incomes and the excess profits tax. The subscription will close in Washington on October 27. It will close two days earlier on the Isthmus, October 25, in order that the subscriptions may be compiled and cabled to Washington before the close of business on October 27.

Employees may buy bonds for cash, or by pay roll deduction, or by a combination of cash with deduction. Payment by deduction is to be made in not more than five monthly installments, the first of which is to be collected from pay for the month of November. Deductions from pay for October will complete the payments of those who subscribed for the first issue.

Enrollment on the Opening Day of School for the Canal Zone.

Enrollment on the opening day of school in the Canal Zone schools was as follows, the figures for last year being presented for comparison:

	1917	1916		1917	1916
<i>White Schools:</i>			<i>Colored Schools:</i>		
Balboa high school.....	137	118	La Boca.....	178	153
Cristobal high school.....	29	32	Pedro Miguel.....	117	27
Total in high schools.....	166	150	Pa aiso.....	90	76
Ancon grade school.....	215	196	Empire.....	84	44
Balboa grade school.....	509	323	Gatun.....	88	88
Pedro Miguel grade school.....	101	79	Cristobal.....	80	56
Paraiso grade school.....	23	24	Total in colored schools.....	637	444
Empire grade school.....	62	54			
Gatun grade school.....	77	96	Total white and colored on opening		
Cristobal grade school.....	*267	*239	day.....	2,057	1,608
Tot. in white schools.....	1,420	1,164			

*Cristobal and Colon Beach.

The increase over the number on the opening day in 1916 was: White, 256; colored, 193; total, 449. Percentage of increase was 27.9.

The new concrete restaurant at Ancon was opened to the public on October 4.

Weather Conditions in September, 1917.

The rainfall for the month was above normal at 12 stations and deficient at 6 stations. Totals ranged from 8.44 inches at Trinidad to 17.67 inches at Colon. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded on any one day was 4.79 inches, at Culebra on the 7th. Heavy rains in excess of four inches were also recorded at Miraflores, Pedro Miguel, Rio Grande, Empire, and Colon on the 6th, and at Camacho on the 7th.

The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 12.73 inches, or 9 per cent above the 7-year mean, while over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela it was 12.94 inches, or 5 per cent above the 16-year mean.

The air temperature on the Atlantic coast was normal, while on the Pacific coast

it was slightly below the average. The atmospheric pressure, daytime cloudiness, and wind movement were above normal on both coasts, while the surface temperature of the sea water was below the average. The relative humidity was above normal on the Pacific coast and below on the Atlantic, while the evaporation was below the average at Balboa Heights, but above at Colon and over the lake surface at Gatun.

No fogs were observed on either coast, and of those observed at interior stations, 54 per cent were dissipated by 6.30 a. m., 76 per cent by 7.30 a. m., while all morning fogs had lifted or were dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Maximum, on the 6th, 85.39; minimum, on the 30th, 84.90; mean for the month, 85.06. Evaporation from the lake surface amounted to 4.851 inches.

Conditions at the Canal entrances are summarized as follows:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of 01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.
*Balboa Heights	29.865 79 0	89	Sep. 22	71	Sep. 10	91	11 53	7.79	25	4515	N.W.	36	S.	Sep. 19
Colon	29.853 79 8	90	Sep. 12	72	Sep. 3	87	17 67	12 62	22	5464	S.E.	33	E.	Sep. 25

*Formerly Ancon.

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications for gold family quarters were on file on September 30, 1917, as follows:

STATIONS.	Number of applications
Ancon	150 (29)
Ancon Hospital	5 (4)
Paraiso	7
Gatun	12 (3)
Cristobal	150 (48)
Total	324 (84)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

September Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	1915	1916	1917	Station average	Years of record.	Rainy days, 1917
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa	3.59	6.97	9.41	6.9	19	25
Balboa Heights	3.69	8.02	11.53	7.7	21	25
Miraflores	6.12	5.38	14.25	9.4	9	23
Pedro Miguel	6.78	10.43	11.78	8.9	10	21
Rio Grande	8.51	10.22	11.39	10.5	13	23
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra	9.21	10.42	13.05	10.7	28	24
Camacho	10.70	10.57	9.95	10.4	12	24
Empire	8.21	9.21	11.44	8.7	14	24
Gambao	9.91	11.37	9.93	10.4	35	21
Juan Mina	9.02	14.59	11.51	11.9	7	27
Alhajuela	9.60	14.68	9.92	11.7	19	27
Vigia	10.37	23.64	10.67	13.1	10	26
Frijoles	9.84	6.65	13.78	10.7	6	20
Trinidad	10.14	8.57	8.44	11.45	10	13
Monte Lirio	14.8	9.88	14.0	12.89	10	21
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun	16.12	8.24	12.20	10.39	13	24
Brazos Brook	4.51	13.03	13.31	12.26	12	26
Colon	13.85	10.41	17.67	12.62	47	22
Bocas del Toro	2.55	1.92			9	...

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 8, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Anderson, Alfred F. J.	Langhead, Ed.
Archibald, Carlton	McFarlane, Vincent
Balding, Clarence	McPherson, Mr. and
Biggerstaff, Ray	Mrs. A. C.
Bramin, Edw.	Maldonado, Joseph
Brown, Elwood H.	*Maltby, E. A.
Cole, F. W.	Marshall, John
Conoly, William L.	Mason, Joseph
Crowley, Jas.	Miller, Jerome W.
*Daskill, Mrs. G. D.	*Mitchell, Reginald
Farrer, Jessie M.	Nielsen, Christian D.
Feige, C. H.	Nix, Henry J.
*Flynn, Chas. J.	Odens, Toney J.
Georges, Lamuel T.	Reuther, Robert C.
Goodman, Harry W.	*Robey, Edward B.
*Greenidge, Edward	Rosakraus, Miss Etta
Hanons, Joseph	Scarborough, W. W.
Hardman, Mrs. R. C.	Stone, Lawrence H.
Holtzclaw, H. C.	Stout, Renold
Howard, B. H.	Street, Wm. A.
Judge, Eliza	Tricher, Mrs., Box 74
*Knight, Rt. Rev. Al-	Welsh, Joseph L.
bion W.	Wilson, Frederick M.

*Paper or parcel.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, October 6, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Mira- flores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gambao	Gatun	
Sun., Sept. 30	129.15	24.65	85.02	85.02	54.00
Mon., Oct. 1	129.15	24.65	85.07	85.10	54.33
Tues., Oct. 2	128.95	24.38	84.96	85.05	53.98
Wed., Oct. 3	128.00	23.73	85.07	85.08	54.05
Thurs., Oct. 4	128.70	23.56	85.12	85.16	54.10
Fri., Oct. 5	128.70	24.58	85.0	85.09	54.20
Sat., Oct. 6	129.15	24.78	85.02	85.00	54.20
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

Official Circulars.

Citizens of Panama.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 5, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Please use a canvass made of the gold and silver roll employees under your supervision to determine how many are citizens of the Republic of Panama. Let your return give the name, place of occupation, place of residence, and method of attaining citizenship, viz., by birth or by naturalization. In the case of naturalized citizens please indicate the date. Names should be written plainly, or typewritten wherever possible.

The form* herewith should be used. These will be distributed with the time books and must be returned with the time books by October 13. Additional forms, if required, can be secured promptly by telephoning the Chief Timekeeper, Balboa Heights.

In case there are no citizens of the Republic of Panama in a gang, the foreman will so state on the face of the form, over his signature, and return with time book.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

*The form has spaces for department or division, person in charge, names, places of employment and of residence, and indication whether native citizens or naturalized.

Emergency Permits.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 3, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

It is frequently necessary, in special emergencies, for employees not holding restricted area permits authorized by circular dated April 23, 1917, to enter such areas for short periods.

As several days are usually required to secure the necessary photographs for attaching to restricted area permits, authority has been secured for issuing an emergency permit in such cases. This new form of permit does not require a photograph of the holder and may be issued by the Executive Secretary immediately upon receipt of request. It will ordinarily be used for but a few days, or until the particular work upon which the employee is engaged has been completed. Where employees have occasion to enter restricted areas frequently, they should be supplied with the regular permits requiring photographs.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Appointments.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 5, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 661-52 (corrected):

1. Effective this date, Col. Albert E. Truby, Medical Corps, U. S. A., is appointed Chief Health Officer, vice Col. Deane C. Howard, relieved from duty with The Panama Canal.

2. Effective this date, Capt. Robert L. Loughran, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., is appointed Superintendent, Ancon Hospital, vice Col. Albert E. Truby. Captain Loughran will report direct to the Chief Health Officer.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 8, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 661-53:

Effective this date, Mr. Robert K. Morris is

appointed Chief Quartermaster, vice Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Grove, U. S. A., relieved from duty with The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 3, 1917.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 205:

Dr. Robert L. Bowen, captain, Medical Reserve Corps, having reported to The Panama Canal for duty to-day, is assigned as Superintendent, Colon Hospital, and will proceed at once to that station and assume charge of that institution.

D. C. HOWARD,
Chief Health Officer.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 4, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 152:

Effective this date, Col. Albert E. Truby, Medical Corps, U. S. A., is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Col. D. C. Howard, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in use by the Health Department.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 2, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

In addition to the rates for general foreman established by circular No. 669-4, the Governor has authorized a rate of \$187.50, effective July 1, 1917.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Address of the American Legation.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 1, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Mail for the American Legation, Panama, should be addressed to Panama, R. P., instead of Ancon.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Information Slips.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 2, 1917.

To heads of departments and divisions, foremen, and field timekeepers—In order to renew our personnel records, blank information slips, revised form 195, will be forwarded to you with the time books within the next few days.

Please have each employee on the gold roll, and every American citizen, or alien receiving over \$75 per month or 40 cents per hour, on the silver roll, fill out the information slips in duplicate. It is necessary only to fill in the face of the form, the reverse side to remain blank.

Foremen and field timekeepers should see that these information slips are filled out promptly and returned to this office as soon as possible.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Handling Food Pails on Trains.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 5, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 860:

To all concerned—Effective November 1, no food pails will be handled on Panama Railroad trains except those bearing food pail tag, form AI 23, showing name of owner of the pail, his department, between what points pail is to be handled, and signature of his foreman or head of department. A supply of form AI 23 will be furnished by the Master of Transportation, Panama Railroad, on request to the heads of departments. Heads of departments are requested to limit this privilege to strictly necessary cases in order to eliminate the present delay and confusion around station platforms due to great number of pails handled and presence of messengers and relatives of employees at trains to receive and deliver pails.

W. F. FOSTER,

Approved: *Master of Transportation.*S. W. HEALD,
*Superintendent.***Liberty Loan Bonds of First Issue.**THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 6, 1917.

To all subscribers for Liberty Loan bonds—The first issue of Liberty Loan Bonds has not yet been completed by the United States Treasury on account of the great amount of work involved and the further reason that Congress has now changed the rate of interest, increasing it from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 4 per cent. This means that the first issue of bonds, dated June 15, 1917, and for which the employees have been making monthly payments for the past four months, will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Notice has been received from Washington that $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds will not be delivered to the subscribers unless expressly requested. If a subscriber has his $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond sent to the Isthmus it means that he must immediately return it to the United States Treasury through the Federal Reserve Bank which handled his original application, in order that his bond may be changed from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent.

The United States Treasury assumes the responsibility for original delivery of Liberty bonds but will not be responsible for their return to the Treasury or the return of the converted bond to the subscriber.

The advantage of having the bonds converted to those bearing 4 per cent, before being sent to the Isthmus is plainly apparent and this procedure will be followed unless a subscriber shall notify the Liberty Loan committee in writing not later than October 10 that he desires his $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond delivered to him. In such case the Liberty Loan committee can not assume the responsibility of returning them to Washington to be converted to bonds bearing the higher rate of interest or for the return of the converted bonds to the subscriber.

Respectfully,

T. L. CLEAR,

*Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee.***Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.**

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Panama.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, October 17, 1917.

GEORGE J. VANDERSLICE, *Recorder.***Sale of Small Tables.**

Sealed bids will be received by the storekeeper, Supply Department, Administration Building, up to 10 a. m., October 12, 1917, for the purchase of one, any, or all of the 13 small tables in the basement of the building. These tables are suitable for holding plants or flowers in pots and may be examined upon application to the storekeeper, basement, Administration Building.

Bids will be considered from employees of The Panama Canal only.

The right is reserved to reject any bids or to accept any bid most advantageous to the Government, all things considered.

Purchaser will be required to remove tables from the storehouse immediately upon receipt of notice of the acceptance of the bid.

Bids must be accompanied by full amount of bid, which will be returned in case of rejection of same.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
William Lee	24263	Demerara	Panama	Dredging Division	September 23, 1917.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Stock for Chicken Farm.

The steamship *Panama*, which arrived October 2, brought approximately 1,200 chickens, consisting mostly of Rhode Island reds, white plymouth rocks, and white leghorns, with two pens of Sicilian buttercups (a new breed), and two pens of white wyandottes. These were boxed in specially constructed crates—193 in all.

A poultry expert, who will assume charge of the chicken industry for the Commissary Division, supervised the purchase of this poultry from various breeders, handled all details, and accompanied the shipment to the Isthmus. He was assisted by two employees of the Washington office, who saw to it that the fowls received proper care during the voyage; as a consequence the stock arrived in fine condition.

The chickens were shipped Tuesday night to the farm at Summit, where they will be used as foundation stock.

In view of the heavy rains prevalent in the Canal Zone, early feathering birds were selected. It was thought that they possessed the highest meat and egg qualifications for this climate.

Repairs to Electrical Devices.

Arrangements have been completed with the Electrical Division to make necessary repairs to the electrical devices now handled by the Commissary Division.

All claims or requests for repairs on these devices should be filed with the customer's local commissary.

The Electrical Division will pass upon the merits of such claims, determining whether the repairs are necessary through fault of customer or of manufacturer. In case it is decided that the fault is with the customer, they will advise the commissary manager with whom the claim originated how much the repairs will cost, who will in turn ascertain from patron whether or not it is satisfactory to go ahead with such repairs; if not, the appliance will be returned without repairs. In case the customer is liable for the cost of repairs the manager will collect before the device is returned to the customer.

If responsibility does not rest with the customer, the Electrical Division will charge the cost of repairs direct to the suppliers.

It is believed that this method will greatly facilitate matters inasmuch as when sending these electrical devices to the suppliers for repairs, it has taken from two to four months to obtain the return of them.

Malaga Grapes.

The commissary purchasing agent, New York, stated in a letter dated September 26 that the first shipment of malaga grapes was reported due to arrive from Spain within a few days. Requisition for this fruit has been in for some time, and a consignment of these grapes, if they are in shipping condition, doubtless will be received within a short time.

Closing Out Sale.

Owing to light sales, the following items of decorated crystal ware carried in the hardware sections of the retail stores have been reduced in price, and will not be reordered: Vinegar bottles, salad and berry bowls, carafes, decanters, berry dishes, lemonade glasses, claret jugs, trays.

Baby carriages, door mats, and some razors also have been reduced.

Thirteen new styles in women's shoes were received recently and have been placed on sale in the retail stores.

During the month of September approximately 21,000 gallons of ice cream were manufactured in the plant at Cristobal.

The amount of green coffee roasted in the plant at Cristobal in the month of September was 47,801 pounds.

Orders for Jelly Rolls.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., October 3, 1917.

MEMORANDUM NO. 643:

To commissary managers—jelly rolls, advertised in retail bakery list No. 6 at 15 cents each.

are made for delivery on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. Orders must be placed with the order clerk two days in advance of required delivery.

Please attach this notice to your file copy of bakery list.

R. K. MORRIS,
General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., October 17, 1917.

No. 9.

The School for Apprentices of The Panama Canal.

The apprentice school, an institution which has been in operation for several years, is providing for the apprentices employed by The Panama Canal opportunities equalling those provided by some of the best industrial organizations of the United States. The school aims to supply to the apprentices the phases of academic and technical training necessary in making effective application of their practical or trade training.

Since its institution, the apprentice school has been in charge of the supervisor of industrial training for the Schools Division. Heretofore, the class instruction has been given by the supervisor, assisted by a draftsman from the Mechanical Division. All of the apprentices were from the Mechanical Division, this being the only division which had made any provision for the training of apprentices. During the past year it became apparent that a change in the organization of the school was necessary, if the most effective work was to be done.

Upon recommendation of the Supervisor of Industrial Training, and by cooperation of the Schools, Mechanical, and Electrical Divisions, the position of apprentice instructor was created. The entire time of this instructor is given to the apprentice school and to promoting the general welfare of the apprentices. His duties include, besides the regular classroom instruction, visiting the apprentices in the shops, keeping in touch with the work being done by the boys, learning from their foremen the character of their work and the general satisfaction they are giving, seeing that the kind of work is changed at the proper time according to a definitely arranged program for each trade, and keeping in touch with the rates of pay and bonuses earned by the boys. This close association with the shop work of the apprentices enables the instructor to plan the classroom work to best advantage.

A new and somewhat enlarged program of classroom work is being put into operation. Some of the subjects given are of general benefit and are required of all boys. Other subjects, especially related to particular trades, are required of the boys working in those trades. By this arrangement the particular needs for the different trades are better provided for than if all boys were given exactly the same work.

All apprentices are required to take mechanical drawing. This consists of work in orthographic projection, detail drawing, and tracing, through all four years for all except the electrical apprentices, who are given elementary architectural drawing in the fourth year.

Mathematics is required of all apprentices in their first and second years. This is applied mathematics, dealing with the fundamental operations of arithmetic, geometry, and trigonometry as applied in shop practice. Problems are chosen, as far as is possible, from the shop work of the individual apprentice.

In the third and fourth years all Mechanical Division apprentices are given instruction in elementary mechanics and the mechanics of materials. Electrical apprentices will be given instruction in the essentials of electricity and chemistry in their third and fourth years. All Mechanical Division apprentices are given instruction in the working principles of steam and gas power machinery. Electrical Division apprentices will be given similar instruction in the working principles of electrical machinery.

All apprentices will be given instruction in the materials of construction, dealing with the nature, production, and uses of the various materials. Study and practice in correct English usage will be required of all apprentices. This will include composition of shop reports, oral explanation of mechanical devices, "interviewing," business letter forms, and technical spelling.

The school for apprentices of the Balboa Shops is located in the Mechanical Division building at Balboa. Provision has been made to take care of the apprentices of the Electrical Division there also. A branch school, located near the Cristobal Shops, is conducted for the boys employed in the Cristobal Shops.

There are employed in the Mechanical Division at present 35 apprentices, dis-

tributed as follows: Blacksmiths, 2; boilermakers, 7; coppersmiths, 1; draftsmen, 1; machinists, 15; molders, 2; patternmakers, 1; pipefitters, 4; shipfitters, 2.

The term of apprenticeship is four years. The rates of pay are as follows: First year, 16 cents per hour; second year, 22 cents per hour; third year, 31 cents per hour; fourth year, 40 cents per hour.

After the first year, apprentices who obtain a "general satisfaction" rating of 90 per cent or more, receive a 10 per cent addition to the above base rates of pay.

The officials of the Electrical Division have had under consideration for some time a plan for the training of apprentices in the electrical trades. This plan has now become effective and apprentices will be employed in these trades. Applications will be received by the Electrical Engineer.

November Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of November, 1917. Predictions are based on November records of 10 and 11 years at Colon and Ancon, respectively:

Winds—Light and variable winds of an average hourly velocity of from 6 to 12 miles an hour will prevail throughout the month at the Atlantic entrance, the higher hourly average occurring during the middle of the day. Southeast and west winds will predominate, the former during the early morning hours, and the latter during the afternoon. Maximum velocities of from 30 to 40 miles an hour are possible during local rain or thunder squalls.

At the Pacific entrance and over the interior light northwest winds will prevail, with a considerable percentage of variable wind during the daytime. The average hourly velocity will range from 5 miles during the early morning to 8 miles during the middle of the day, although maximum velocities of from 25 to 30 miles an hour are liable to occur during rain or thunder squalls.

Rain—The average November rainfall at Colon is 21.51 inches and at the Pacific entrance 10.20 inches, these averages being for periods of 46 and 20 years, respectively. About 26 days with rain may be expected at the Atlantic entrance, and 23 days at the Pacific, while the average number of days with heavy rain (1.00 inch or more) is 8 at the Atlantic entrance and 3 on the Pacific side. The greater part of the rainfall (about 70 per cent) occurs during the daytime at the Pacific entrance and over the interior, while along the Atlantic coast nearly half of the November rain occurs during the nighttime.

Fogs—A few fogs may be expected on the Pacific coast, but none are likely to occur on the Atlantic. The average number of nights with light or dense fog over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal is 14. These fogs should not prove a hindrance to its navigation in the daytime, as practically all of the fogs that occur may be expected to lift or become dissipated before 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—The average shade air temperature will be approximately 79° Fahrenheit over both coasts. The temperature on the Atlantic coast is more equable than on the Pacific, but the time of occurrence of the maximum and minimum temperature is practically the same for both coasts, the higher temperature occurring from 12 noon to 2 p. m., and the lower from 4 to 6 a. m. The temperature is not likely to rise above 90° F. or fall lower than 70° F. on the Atlantic coast while at the Pacific entrance the maximum temperature may be as high as 94° F. and the minimum as low as 67° F. The mean daily range of the temperature is approximately 8° F. on the Atlantic coast, and 14° F. on the Pacific.

Barometric pressure—The average sealevel atmospheric pressure will be about 29.85 inches. Local barometric readings are of little value in forecasting weather conditions, as, except for the well marked diurnal change, fluctuations in air pressure on the Isthmus are very slight. The maximum pressure during the month may not be expected to exceed 29.98 inches, or the minimum pressure to be less than 29.68 inches.

Relative humidity—The relative humidity of the atmosphere will average about 88 per cent over both coasts. The range is greater on the Pacific coast, the nighttime humidity being about 95 per cent and the average minimum during the day about 75 per cent, while on the Atlantic coast they are 92 per cent and 82 per cent, respectively.

Storms—The so-called "northers" may extend as far south as the Atlantic entrance of the Canal during the month of November. These storms are characterized by steady, brisk, northerly winds, ranging in velocity up to 30 or more miles an hour, and are usually accompanied by a heavy swell. Local wind, thunder, and rain squalls,

of more or less limited extent, may be expected frequently during the month. Generally, cloudy weather will continue over both coasts, and smooth to moderate seas may be expected at the Pacific entrance.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations need not be considered in navigating the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, as the extreme range is about two feet. An average tidal range of about 13 feet occurs at the Pacific entrance, while the maximum range may reach 20 feet during spring tides.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until December 1 are given on page 83.

Liberty Loan Bonds of Second Issue.

The Governor issued the following notice under date of October 11:

To employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company—United States Treasury Department circular No. 90, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under date of October 1, 1917, invites the people of the United States of America to subscribe to the second issue of United States gold bonds, known as the Liberty Loan. The bonds are issued under the provision of the Act of Congress, approved September 24, 1917.

Bearer and registered bonds are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000, also registered bonds in denominations of \$50,000 and \$100,000, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from November 15, 1917, payable semiannually, on March 15 and November 15. They are redeemable on November 15, 1942 (25 years), but subject to redemption at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after November 15, 1927 (10 years).

They are convertible into higher rate bonds if, and when, higher rate bonds are next issued during the war.

They are exempt as to principal and interest from all taxation by the United States, any States, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) United States graduated additional income taxes (commonly known as surtaxes) and excess-profits and war-profits taxes. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Applications must be in the United States Treasury or Federal Reserve Bank within the United States before the close of business October 27, 1917.

The liberal response by the people of the Canal Zone to the first call for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan leads me to believe that the employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company will be participants of the second loan also.

With that end in view I have designated a committee, whose names appear below, with instructions to provide a method whereby employees can purchase the bonds, paying for them in installments by collection from the pay roll, and similar to the arrangement made for the first issue.

President Wilson was sufficiently interested in the response of the people of the Canal Zone to the first issue of bonds, to send me a word of commendation of your liberal participation therein.

I am of course interested that we should make a good showing in the second Liberty Loan, and I recommend that as many of our people be subscribers, and in as large amounts as may be consistent with their ability and other obligations.

I have appointed the following committee to take charge of this subject and to make the necessary arrangements for employees to purchase the bonds: Mr. T. L. Clear, chairman; Mr. H. A. A. Smith, Mr. C. A. McIlvaine, Maj. T. H. Dillon, Col. A. E. Truby, Mr. S. W. Heald, Mr. H. Rowe, Mr. R. D. Gatewood, Mr. James Cosgrove, Mr. J. E. Siler, Mr. R. R. Watson, Mr. C. H. Calhoun, Mr. E. P. Sine, Mr. S. Paul, Mr. A. S. Boyd.

Application blanks are being distributed to all employees with this issue of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD.

Mass Meeting at Balboa for Liberty Loan.

A mass meeting in the interest of the Liberty Loan will be held at Balboa Saturday evening, October 20, beginning at 7.30 o'clock. The formal program will be preceded by a band concert and followed by open air dancing and other entertainment. Special train service, carrying American employees and soldiers without charge, will be provided from Colon and Las Cascadas.

Infant Mortality on the Isthmus.

The effects of residence on the Isthmus upon white employees and their families, coming from the temperate climate of the United States, has been a subject of much discussion. While statistics show that the death rate among American employees engaged in the construction of the Panama Canal has been low as compared with the gross death rate in the United States, this was to be expected, from the fact that the employees were a picked body of young and middle-aged men, physically sound on appointment, among whom a minimum of deaths might be anticipated.

Opportunity of making another comparison between health conditions on the Isthmus and in the United States is afforded by the infant mortality rate, or deaths occurring among children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate among white American children born on the Isthmus is exceptionally low, as compared with the United States and other countries, as will be seen by the following tables:

BIRTHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES AMONG AMERICAN CHILDREN ON THE ISTHMUS, 1910-1916, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Population*	No. of births	Birth rate†	Deaths among infants under one year of age	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)
1910.....	10,176	226	22.21	6	26.55
1911.....	11,854	265	22.36	11	41.51
1912.....	11,923	185	15.52	13	70.27
1913.....	12,344	224	18.15	10	41.64
1914.....	11,468	188	16.39	4	21.28
1915.....	13,861	210	15.15	10	47.62
1916.....	15,693	211	13.44	8	37.91
Totals.....	87,319	1,503	17.28	62	41.09

*Total Americans on Isthmus, including military garrisons. †Per 1,000 population. ‡Average.

COMPARISON WITH RATE IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.†

Year.*	Country	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Infant mortality rate.
1914.....	Australian Commonwealth.....	28.1	71.0
1912.....	Austria.....	31.3	150.0
1912.....	Belgium.....	22.6	120.0
1916.....	Canal Zone.....	13.44	37.9
1914.....	England and Wales.....	23.8	103.0
1912.....	France.....	19.0	78.0
1912.....	German Empire.....	28.3	147.0
1912.....	Hungary.....	36.3	186.0
1913.....	Italy.....	31.7	137.0
1911.....	Japan.....	34.1	157.0
1919.....	Russia.....	44.0	248.0
1912.....	Sweden.....	23.8	71.0
1915.....	United States (registration area).....	24.9	100.0

*Last year for which statistics are available. †Data obtained from first annual report—Birth Statistics, U. S. A., for 1915.

The average infant mortality rate among American children on the Isthmus for the past seven years has been 41 deaths per 1,000 births, while in the United States the rate has been 100 deaths per 1,000 births. Expressed in another way, at the prevailing rates, one child out of each ten born in the United States dies before reaching its first birthday, while in the Canal Zone only one American child out of 25 born fails to live until its first birthday.

This low infant mortality rate among Americans on the Canal Zone may be attributed to several causes, among them the following:

(1) Employees and their families in the Canal Zone are on a higher economic plane than the average family in the United States.

(2) Treatment in the dispensaries and hospitals in the Canal Zone is readily available, and is furnished free or at a very low cost.

(3) Most children are born in the hospitals, where both mother and child are under the care of experienced physicians and nurses during the critical period of the first week or ten days of the child's life.

(4) Infants in the tropics escape the varying changes of temperature and season that those in the United States must pass through.

(5) The mother in the Canal Zone has more time to devote to her offspring than the average mother in the United States. Many mothers there are obliged to work for wages to contribute to the family's income.

(6) If artificial feeding is required, milk above the average obtainable in the United States is available. Proper milk formulas and free advice are given by competent physicians.

While the infant mortality rate among white American children is particularly low, the reverse is true among the native-born and West Indian children. The mortality rate among infants on the Isthmus under one year of age (taking all births reported for the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon) was 223.8 for 1915, and 216.8 for 1916.

This was more than double the rate for the registration district in the United States for 1915, and higher than any foreign countries from which we have statistics, with the exceptions of a rate of 248.0 for Russia in 1909, and 286.0 for Chile in 1914.

The high death rate can be attributed to several causes, such as:

(1) The majority of children are born at home, amid unhygienic surroundings, and often without proper care at time of birth.

(2) Ignorance of mothers in the proper care of their children.

(3) Malnutrition, etc., due to the low economic status of a large per cent of the population.

(4) The crowding together in tenement houses of many of the poorer classes, several persons often living and sleeping in one room.

While the birth rate per gross thousand population among the American population on the Isthmus is much lower than in the United States and foreign countries, this is readily accounted for by the relatively small number of American women on the Isthmus in proportion to the total American population. Particularly is this true among the military garrisons. The birth rate among the native-born and West Indian population, however, is almost double that of New York City, which is about 26 per thousand.

New Breakfast-and-Dinner Rate at Tivoli Hotel.

A rate of \$50 per month for breakfast and dinner at the Tivoli Hotel, for Government employees only, has been established, effective October 1.

The quarantine restriction forbidding children under 15 years of age to enter the reservation at Fort Grant, which was established on September 8, was revoked on October 10.

Civil Service Examinations.

Aid (male), Lighthouse Service; \$1,020 a year; November 6, 1917.*

Apprentice fish culturist (Bureau of Fisheries) (male); \$600 to \$960 a year; November 7, 1917.

Nonassembled. Date given for donassembled examinations is the last day for filing examination, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

Official Circulars.

Changes in Supply Department Organization and Personnel.

THE PANAMA CANAL, SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 8, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective this date, the following changes in the organization and personnel of the Supply Department are announced:

The position of Assistant Chief Quartermaster is abolished.

Mr. Roy R. Watson is appointed Superintendent, Supply Department, in immediate charge of all district quartermasters, hotels, restaurants, messes, and storehouses.

Mr. J. J. Jackson is appointed General Manager, Commissary Division, vice the undersigned, in charge of warehouses, cold storage plants, manufacturing plants, and retail commissaries.

Mr. W. B. Brown is continued as Superintendent, Cattle Industry, in charge of the purchase of cattle and live stock.

Dr. W. J. Taylor is appointed Supervisor, in charge of pastures, plantations, hog, chicken, and dairy farms, reporting to the Chief Quartermaster.

Mr. Mark D. Smith is appointed General Storekeeper, vice Mr. J. J. Jackson, promoted. Mr. E. H. Parmelee is appointed United States requisition clerk, vice Mr. Mark D. Smith, promoted.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Promotions in Supply Department.

THE PANAMA CANAL, SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 10, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective October 15, the following changes in the organization and personnel of the Supply Department are announced:

Mr. B. C. Poole is appointed district quartermaster, Balboa Heights, vice Mr. Roy R. Watson, promoted.

Mr. J. M. King is promoted district quartermaster, Cristobal, vice Mr. B. C. Poole, promoted.

Mr. Harry Dundas is appointed district quartermaster, Paraiso-Pedro Miguel, vice Mr. J. M. King, promoted.

Mr. H. H. Morehead is appointed inspector, Chief Quartermaster's office.

Mr. E. M. Reinhold is appointed district quartermaster, Gatun, vice Mr. H. H. Morehead, transferred.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Acting Receiving and Forwarding Agent.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 11, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective October 13, 1917, and during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles H. Mann, Mr. W. T. Sexton will act as Receiving and Forwarding Agent.

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Band Concert Schedule.

The following is a schedule of public concerts to be given by military bands:

5th Infantry.

De Lesseps Park—Oct. 31, Dec. 5.
Empire—Oct. 5, Nov. 2 and 30, Dec. 28.
Soldier's Club—Oct. 13, Nov. 24, Dec. 29.
Corozal—Nov. 16.
Commanding General—Nov. 3.

29th Infantry.

De Lesseps Park—Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Dec. 12.
Camp Gaillard—Oct. 25, Nov. 23, Dec. 21.
Soldier's Club—Oct. 6, Nov. 10, Dec. 16.
Corozal—Oct. 19.
Commanding General—Dec. 1.

Porto Rico Regiment.

De Lesseps Park—Oct. 3, Nov. 14, Dec. 19.
Camp Otis—Three times during period to Dec. 31.
Soldier's Club—Nov. 3, Dec. 8.
Corozal—Dec. 14.
Commanding General—.....

33rd Infantry.

De Lesseps Park—Oct. 17, Nov. 21, Dec. 26.
Gatun—Three times during period to Dec. 31.
Soldier's Club—Oct. 27, Dec. 1 and 22.
Commanding General—.....

5th Band, Coast Artillery Corps.

De Lesseps Park—Oct. 10, Nov. 26.
Fort Grant—Oct. 12, Nov. 9, Dec. 7.
Soldier's Dance Club, Ft. Grant—Oct. 13 and 27, Nov. 10 and 24, Dec. 8 and 22.
Soldier's Club—Oct. 20, Nov. 17.
Commanding General—.....

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 15, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

*Adams, Lieut. Morgan	*Miller, J. C.
Baker, Pete	*Mitchell, Mrs. S. E.
Barenther, Adolph	Morewitz, J. F.
Benetz, Mrs. M. I.	Myrick, Jesse C.
Bibb, Albert	Neil, W. O.
*Bobson, Mrs. J. R.	Pemberton, Wm.
*Brin, Raul	*Pryme, E.
Brown, Earl	Regnier, Miss Elsie
Bryant, Capt. S. S.	Robinson, Miss Valnie
Butler, Wavley	*Rogers, Mrs. A.
Coburn, Miss Ida I.	*Shaw, Mrs. T. E.
Daskill, Mrs. G. D.	*Springer, Edward P.
Fidler, Frank	Stewart, Miss C.
Fittler, Miss Margaret	Veach, Miss Gladys
Goetz, Miss Matilda	Ethel
Goolfellow, H.	Werter, M. C.
Gordon, Clifford	Wert, A.
*Greenridge, Edward	Westra, Peter
*Klingensmith, Lieut.	Williams, George
Wm. R.	Woolley, Preston
Langhan, Robert L.	Yarbrough, Robert
Lilley, N. J.	Ydelling, Stanley

*Paper or parcel.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sea level, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, October 13, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboba	Gatun	
Sun., Oct. 7.....	129 43	94 99	85 12	85 06	54 23
Mon., Oct. 8.....	128 35	94 53	85 20	85 12	54 25
Tues., Oct. 9.....	127 90	93 58	85 03	85 03	54 01
Wed., Oct. 10.....	128 85	94 43	85 08	85 09	54 01
Thurs., Oct. 11.....	132 85	97 13	85 07	85 11	54 12
Fri., Oct. 12.....	129 50	94 66	85 02	85 06	54 20
Sat., Oct. 13.....	135 50	98 43	85 03	85 05	54 20
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125 0	91 0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Organdy, printed, 39 x 40, yd.....	\$0.22
Robes, bath, blanket, ea.....	5.10
Robes, lounging, blanket, ea.....	6.10
Robes, lounging, blanket, ea.....	7.10

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until December 1 are given in this table:

OCTOBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Oct. 17....	4:17 15.5	10:38 1.0	4:44 15.2	10:41 1.7
Thursday, Oct. 18....	4:50 15.6	11:11 0.9	6:19 15.2	11:25 1.8
Friday, Oct. 19.....	5:25 15.6	11:46 1.0	6:54 15.1	.....
Saturday, Oct. 20.....	0:00 2.1	6:01 15.4	12:23 1.4	6:31 14.9
Sunday, Oct. 21.....	0:38 2.5	6:39 15.1	1:04 2.0	7:12 14.5
Monday, Oct. 22.....	1:22 3.0	7:23 14.6	1:52 2.6	8:09 14.1
Tuesday, Oct. 23.....	2:16 3.6	8:14 14.0	2:49 3.2	8:57 13.8
Wednesday, Oct. 24....	3:21 4.0	9:18 13.4	3:55 3.6	10:05 13.6
Thursday, Oct. 25.....	4:24 4.0	10:35 13.2	5:35 3.6	11:20 14.0
Friday, Oct. 26.....	5:45 3.6	11:54 13.6	6:14 3.1	.....
Saturday, Oct. 27.....	0:28 14.7	6:53 2.7	1:02 14.3	7:18 2.4
Sunday, Oct. 28.....	1:27 15.7	7:53 1.5	2:00 15.2	8:15 1.5
Monday, Oct. 29.....	2:20 16.5	8:45 0.5	2:52 16.0	9:07 0.8
Tuesday, Oct. 30.....	3:09 17.1	9:33 -0.3	3:42 16.5	9:53 0.3
Wednesday, Oct. 31....	3:58 17.3	10:18 -0.7	4:30 16.7	10:38 0.2

NOVEMBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Thursday, Nov. 1.....	4:45 17.2	11:00 -0.6	5:13 16.6	11:21 0.5
Friday, Nov. 2.....	5:32 16.8	11:42 -0.1	6:03 16.2	.....
Saturday, Nov. 3.....	0:04 1.2	6:13 16.1	12:25 0.7	6:48 15.5
Sunday, Nov. 4.....	0:48 2.1	7:02 15.2	1:09 1.7	7:22 14.7
Monday, Nov. 5.....	1:36 3.1	7:47 14.2	1:57 2.8	8:19 13.9
Tuesday, Nov. 6.....	2:29 4.9	8:35 13.3	2:50 3.7	9:10 13.1
Wednesday, Nov. 7....	3:28 4.8	9:29 12.5	3:50 4.5	10:09 12.8
Thursday, Nov. 8.....	4:32 5.1	10:36 12.0	4:51 5.0	11:15 12.5
Friday, Nov. 9.....	5:34 5.1	11:44 11.9	5:52 5.1	.....
Saturday, Nov. 10....	0:13 12.7	6:33 4.7	12:45 12.3	6:43 4.8

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Sunday, Nov. 11.....	1:03 13.2	7:27 4.0	1:33 12.8	7:42 4.3
Monday, Nov. 12.....	1:45 13.8	8:14 3.3	2:16 13.4	8:29 3.7
Tuesday, Nov. 13.....	2:25 14.3	8:56 2.5	2:58 14.0	9:10 3.1
Wednesday, Nov. 14..	3:05 14.8	9:38 1.8	3:37 14.5	9:50 2.6
Thursday, Nov. 15....	3:45 15.3	10:13 1.2	4:17 14.9	10:27 2.2
Friday, Nov. 16.....	4:23 15.6	10:51 0.9	4:58 15.2	11:06 1.9
Saturday, Nov. 17....	5:05 15.7	11:30 0.7	5:40 15.3	11:45 1.9
Sunday, Nov. 18.....	5:43 15.6	12:09 0.9	6:22 15.4	.....
Monday, Nov. 19.....	0:28 2.1	6:32 15.4	12:52 1.3	7:07 15.3
Tuesday, Nov. 20.....	1:15 2.4	7:19 15.1	1:41 1.7	7:55 15.1
Wednesday, Nov. 21..	2:10 2.8	8:11 14.6	2:25 2.3	8:48 14.9
Thursday, Nov. 22....	3:10 3.1	9:03 14.1	3:37 2.7	9:43 14.7
Friday, Nov. 23.....	4:15 3.1	10:17 13.7	4:33 3.1	10:53 14.7
Saturday, Nov. 24....	5:21 3.0	11:30 13.7	5:44 3.1	11:59 15.0
Sunday, Nov. 25.....	6:26 2.5	12:37 14.0	6:43 2.8	.....
Monday, Nov. 26.....	1:00 15.4	7:27 1.9	1:37 14.6	7:50 2.4
Tuesday, Nov. 27....	1:54 15.8	8:23 1.2	2:32 15.1	8:45 1.9
Wednesday, Nov. 28..	2:47 16.1	9:13 0.7	3:24 15.4	9:35 1.5
Thursday, Nov. 29....	3:37 16.2	10:00 0.3	4:15 15.7	10:19 1.3
Friday, Nov. 30.....	4:27 16.2	10:43 0.2	5:02 15.7	11:04 1.4

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in bold-faced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridiem* figures are given in the ordinary light-faced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The *deviations* of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea water springs, which is 8.3 feet below mean sea level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sea level is included in the predictions.

The cable address of The Panama Canal, on the Isthmus, is "Panama, Panama;" in the United States, "Panama, Washington."

Executive Order.

By direction of the President, it is ordered:

That Burt New and George A. Connolly, who have been appointed members of the Joint Commission for the appraisal and settlement of damages to property in the Canal Zone, in accordance with the provisions of Articles Six and Fifteen of the Convention between the United States and Panama, concluded November 18, 1903, be allowed Twenty-five (\$25) dollars per day for their services, including all expenses, from the time of their sailing from New York until their return thither; provided that they shall be granted free transportation on the Panama Railroad Steamship Line from New York to the Isthmus and return, free transportation over the Panama Railroad, and such other transportation as may be necessary when traveling on official business on the Isthmus; they shall also be allowed the ordinary privileges of Government employees on the Isthmus, including employees' rates at the hotels of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1917.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Melons and Apples.

Sixty crates of casaba melons were received on the steamship *Allianca* last week. The same ship brought 120 barrels of Jonathan and 103 barrels of York imperial apples, bought in the open market. All were of good quality and were received in first class condition. Box apples now arriving in the New York market are in rather poor shipping condition. The variety that the commissary purchasing agent could find suitable for shipment was the winter bananas, which have no color and not very much flavor, therefore he shipped the barrelled Jonathans, which were of extremely fancy quality, both in flavor and color, they being much better than any box apples obtainable and cheaper in price.

Baseball Supplies.

An initial shipment of baseball supplies has just been received. It will be placed on sale at three stores only—Balboa, Cristobal, and Pedro Miguel.

Shipment consists of baseballs, bats, infielders' gloves, catchers' mitts, masks, leg guards, protectors, baseball shoes, toe plates, uniform bags, and ankle bandages.

Fruit Shipments.

The steamer *Colon* which arrived Tuesday, October 16, brought a large shipment of apples, part of which are Jonathans, and part York imperials.

Fifty crates of honey dew melons of fine quality, and 72 crates of Niagara grapes also were received, the latter being shipped instead of the Spanish malaga grapes, of which there is none in the market as yet.

Delaying Delivery of Corn Meal and Oatmeal.

Some difficulty is being experienced in securing prompt deliveries of items such as yellow and white corn meal, oatmeal, cereals, etc. This is on account of the tin plate situation at present. One wholesale house with which an order was placed wrote under date of September 28 that no single item in its line of merchandise has caused it "more trouble lately than the specially made tins which formerly were obtainable at short notice and now are about as precious as gold dollars and as difficult to get."

Hogs.

The steamship *Caribbean* on her last trip from Colombia brought 126 shoats and 248 hogs—the largest number received by this division on any one voyage. That the local market is not being neglected is demonstrated by the fact that the commissary local buyer in Panama bought 251 hogs the same week.

The steamer *San Blas*, which sank at the wharf at Bocas del Toro, R. P., Tuesday afternoon, October 10, carried approximately \$1,000 worth of fruits and vegetables, shipped by the products buyer at Cartago, Costa Rica, for the Commissary Division.

Commissary managers have been instructed to replace on all shoes sold at the retail stores any buttons that may be defective.

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., October 24, 1917.

No. 10.

Joint Commission.

Decision of the Umpire.

In the matter of the claim of the heirs of Agustín Ayala and Jose Gabriel Duque for property known as "San Lazaro," located in Panama-Balboa Road (East Balboa), dockets Nos. 1208 and 2851.

In the matter of the claim of Mrs. Dolores Ycaza viuda de Arias, for property known as "Punta Mala," located in Panama-Balboa Road (East Balboa) docket No. 1470.

In the matter of the claim of Alberto B. Obarrio and Laurent Roquebert for improvements on their properties in "Chorrillo," docket No. 3058.

Summary.

SAN LAZARO.

The property known by the name of "San Lazaro" is composed of two agricultural tracts (according to the public deeds of sale in the docket); the "Huerta de San Lazaro," valued at \$255, Colombian silver (*) at a public sale on January 29, 1878; and the portion called "Huerta de la Algodona," valued at \$600, Colombian silver, at a public sale on July 26, 1879. On the above dates Mr. Agustín Ayala acquired these lands by reason of his being the highest bidder, paying \$170, Colombian silver, for the first, and \$800, Colombian silver, for the second; in all \$970, Colombian silver, for both properties, which would measure, judging from the boundaries shown in the respective deeds, 20 or 21 hectares. Mr. Agustín Ayala sold $5\frac{1}{2}$ hectares of this property in 1884 to the Universal Inter-oceanic Canal Company for the sum of \$5,000 silver, \$3,000 being for the land and \$2,000 for the fruit trees and damages to both properties on account of the surveys made on the ground for a road from the city to the mouth of the river. He also sold a lot, 83/100 of a hectare

El Arbitro de la Comisión Mixta de Tierras Estados Unidos de America—República de Panamá, Panamá.

Reclamación de Los Herederos de Agustín Ayala y Jose Gabriel Duque, por la propiedad denominada "San Lazaro," enclavada entre Panamá y el camino de Balboa, expedientes números 1208 y 2851.

Reclamación de la Señora Doña Dolores Ycaza viuda de Arias por la propiedad denominada "Punta Mala," enclavada entre Panamá y el camino de Balboa, expediente número 1470.

Reclamación de Alberto B. Obarrio y Laurent Roquebert por mejoras en sus propiedades en "Chorrillo," expediente número 3058.

Apuntamiento.

SAN LAZARO.

La propiedad denominada "San Lazaro" está formada de dos fincas agrícolas (según la denominación de las escrituras públicas de venta existentes en el expediente): La "Huerta de San Lazaro," valorada en \$255 pesos plata colombianos (*) al procederse a su venta en pública subasta el 29 de Enero de 1878; y la "Huerta de la Algodona" valorada en \$600 pesos plata colombianos, al procederse a su venta en remate el 26 de Julio de 1879. En dichas fechas el señor Agustín Ayala las adquirió en calidad de mejor postor, abonado \$170 pesos plata colombianos por la primera y \$800 pesos plata colombianos por la segunda, total: \$970 pesos plata por ambas propiedades que, a juzgar por los límites señalados en las escrituras públicas respectivas, vendrían a medir alrededor de veinte a veintiuna hectáreas. De estas, el señor Agustín Ayala, vendió a la Compañía Universal del Canal Interoceánico, cinco hectáreas y media, en 1884, por el precio de \$5,000 pesos, en esta forma: \$3,000 como precio del terreno, y \$2,000 por los árboles frutales, y en concepto de indemnización por los daños causados en ambas

*The rate of exchange of the Colombian silver peso from 1882 to 1898 ranged from 22 per cent to 154 per cent.

* El cambio del peso plata Colombiano en los años 1882 a 1898 osciló entre 22% a 154%.

(or 8,300 square meters) to Mr. Agustin Arias Feraud in the year 1890 for the sum of \$300 silver, and in the same year (1890) a rectangular lot 118 meters long and 12 meters wide, to Dr. Carlos de Ycaza for the sum of \$100 silver. One hectare of the remaining lot was acquired by the United States in 1908.

On the 28th day of May, 1913, Mr. Jose Gabriel Duque presented to the Joint Land Commission a claim (1208) against the Government of the United States for the expropriation of the property known as San Lazaro, claiming from \$90,000 to \$100,000 gold. Mr. Duque explained to the Land Commission that he had acquired the above-mentioned property on January 11, 1907, by purchase from Mr. Carlos Clement for the sum of \$5,000 gold, and filed copy of the public instrument which refers to the judicial records of the case.

On January 31 of the same year (1907), Mr. Jose Gabriel Duque offered this property for sale to the Canal Commission for 20 cents a square meter. At that time the United States Government seemed disposed to buy the land and occupied eleven hectares, but the Commission did not agree on the value of the property and the following year (1908) the United States acquired only one hectare, paying Mr. Jose Gabriel Duque the sum of \$1,000 United States currency, plus 6 per cent interest.

The depopulation of the Canal Zone having been announced by the Executive Order of December 5, 1912, Mr. Duque presented the above-mentioned claim and a year after its presentation (December 2, 1914) requested that the amount claimed be raised to \$315,000 gold.

The heirs of Agustin Ayala then continued living on the San Lazaro property. They were not of age and in their subsequent testimony before the Joint Land Commission denied that Mr. Duque was

huertas con los estudios hechos sobre el terreno para la construcción de un camino de la ciudad a la boca del río; vendió también a don Agustin Arias Feraud, un lote de 83/100 de hectárea (o sean 8,300 metros cuadrados) en el año 1890 por la suma de \$300 pesos; y en el mismo año (1890) un lote cuadrilátero de 118 metros de largo por 12 metros de ancho, al Dr. Don Carlos de Ycaza, por la suma de \$100 pesos. Además, una hectárea del lote remanente fué adquirida por los Estados Unidos en 1908.

En 28 de Mayo de 1913, el señor José Gabriel Duque compareció ante la Comisión Mixta de Tierras y formuló una reclamación (No. 1208) contra el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, por la expropiación de la propiedad denominada "San Lázaro" en demanda de una indemnización por la suma de \$90,000.00 a \$100,000.00 oro.

El señor José Gabriel Duque expuso ante la Comisión Mixta de Tierras que en 11 de Enero de 1907 había comprado al señor Carlos Clement la mencionada propiedad por la suma de cinco mil Balboas (\$5,000 pesos oro), entregando copia de una escritura de venta en que se hacía referencia al expediente judicial correspondiente.

El 31 de Enero de aquel año (1907) el señor José Gabriel Duque había ofrecido en venta la mencionada propiedad a la Comisión Istmica del Canal al precio de veinte centavos (20 centavos) el metro cuadrado. En aquella época (1907) el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos parecía dispuesto a adquirirla y ocupó 11 hectáreas, pero la Comisión no llegó a ponerse de acuerdo acerca del valor de la propiedad, y al año siguiente (1908) adquirió solamente una hectárea, abonando al señor José Gabriel Duque la cantidad de mil dollars (\$1,000.00) más el 6% de interés.

Dictada la depopulación total de la Zona del Canal por Orden de 5 de Diciembre, 1912, el señor José Gabriel Duque presentó la reclamación a que hemos hecho referencia en primer término, y el año siguiente de formulada (2 de Diciembre de 1914) solicitó que la recompensa demandada fuese elevada a \$315,000.00.

Los Herederos de Agustin Ayala continuaban a la sazón habitando la propiedad de San Lázaro, eran menores de edad, y negaron al comparecer posteriormente ante la Comisión Mixta de Tierras,

the owner of the property of their parents, and under no consideration represented their interests before the Commission or anywhere else.

In a communication to the Commission dated April 10, 1916, Mr. Duque stated that in making the claim before that tribunal he did so in good faith, believing himself to be the owner of the property of San Lazaro, but it having come to his knowledge that the vendor, Carlos Clement, did not own the property and could not dispose of it, it belonged, therefore, to the heirs of Augustin Ayala, some of whom were minors, for which reason he withdrew his claim, reserving the right as creditor for the amount of money he had advanced to the said heirs, and for the mortgage which he had on the property. In the public deed (attached to the docket) it is stated that on January 5, 1906, he acquired from Mr. Carl von Lindemann a mortgage of \$1,705.50 silver on the property. The counterfeit deed which Mr. Jose Gabriel Duque presented to the Commission in 1913 states that he acquired both properties "*free from all encumbrance and mortgage.*"

On April 7, 1916, there was named a guardian of the minors—Emilia Ayala Villalaz, Rosa Ayala Villalaz, and Francisco Ayala (mentally deficient since birth)—and a representative of Carmen Ayala, Teresa Ayala de Ferrugia, Candida Ayala, and Manuel Ayala, legitimate heirs of Agustin Ayala and Teresa Valdes de Ayala (deceased), who presented a claim, No. 2851, in the name of these claimants before the Joint Land Commission for the property known as San Lazaro. This time the amount was raised to \$480,000 gold, in the belief (according to his testimony after this sum was claimed) that the tract comprised about 12 hectares but there having been a new survey made, as a consequence of which the tract measured 152,242 square meters (or 15 hectares and 2,242 square meters), of which 22,089 square meters were swamp land. At the opening of the case (April 24, 1916) it was requested that the amount claimed be again increased to \$608,968 gold, or a valuation of \$4 a square meter.

que el señor José Gabriel Duque fuese propietario de la finca de sus padres, ni que bajo ningun concepto representara sus intereses ante la Comisión Mixta ni en ninguna parte.

El señor José Gabriel Duque en escrito de 10 de Abril de 1916, compareció ante la Comisión Mixta de Tierras y manifestó que al presentar la reclamación ante la misma, lo había hecho creyéndose de buena fé dueño de la propiedad de San Lázaro, pero que habiendo averiguado que el vendedor, señor Carlos Clement no poseía la finca, y no podía enajenarla, continuaba ésta perteneciendo por tanto, a los Herederos de Agustin Ayala, algunos de ellos menores de edad, por cuyo motivo retiraba la reclamación presentada, pero reservándose un lugar en ella, en concepto de acreedor, por cantidades adelantadas a dichos herederos y por el derecho de una hipoteca que sobre la finca tenía. En escritura pública (anexa al expediente) consta que el 5 de Enero de 1906 había adquirido del señor Carl von Lindemann el derecho a una hipoteca de 4,705.50 pesos plata que gravaba la finca. En la escritura aprócrifa que dicho señor José Gabriel Duque presentó ante la Comisión Mixta de Tierras en 1913, hacía constar que adquirió dichas fincas "*libre ae todo gravamen e hipoteca.*"

En 7 de Abril de 1916, se nombró curador a los menores, Emilia Ayala, Villalaz, Rosa Ayala Villalaz, y Francisco Ayala (incapacitado mentalmente desde su nacimiento) cuyo curador en representación además, de Carmen Ayala, Teresa Ayala de Ferrugia, Cândida Ayala y Manuel Ayala, herederos legítimos de Agustin Ayala y de Teresa Valdes de Ayala (difunta), presentó la correspondiente reclamación ante la Comisión Mixta de Tierras (No. 2851) por la expropiación de la finca denominada San Lázaro, elevando esta vez la cuantía de la recompensa a \$480,000 oro. Segun manifestó despues, se demandaba esta suma en la creencia de que la finca medía unas doce hectáreas, mas habiendo practicado nuevo deslindamiento y resultando de él que la extension de las tierras abarca 152,242 metros cuadrados (o sea, 15 hectáreas y 2,242 metros cuadrados) de los que 22,089 (o sea 2 hectáreas y 2,089 metros cuadrados) eran pantano; al comparecer en la vista el 24 de Abril de 1916 se solicitó (a razon de \$4.00 el metro cuadrado) \$608,968.00 oro.

The rights of the true and legitimate owners of the property having been established, it was necessary that the Commission decide on four points: (a) the extension of the property; (b) the rights of the heirs of Agustín Ayala to the swamp land above mentioned (rights contested by the attorney for the United States); (c) whether there should be included in the claim the hectare bought from José Gabriel Duque by the United States in 1908; and (d) the value of the lands.

The claimants have presented witnesses to prove that if the United States had permitted them to place the San Lazaro tract in municipal order (utilizing, naturally, the improvements since made on the land by the United States in clearing the land of brush and undergrowth, filling in the swamps, installing the water system, sanitating the property, and taking advantage of the growing demand for dwellings because of the rapid increase in the population due to the works of the Canal), it would be worth at the rate of \$3, \$4, or even more per square meter. Furthermore, they allege that the valuation of the property should be in conformity with the current prices in the city of Panama at the time of the depopulation order of the Canal Zone, not at the time said Zone was "granted to the United States in perpetuity." (Article II of the Treaty of November 18, 1903.) There was no serious attempt to prove the agricultural value of the lands. The lands in the rest of the Republic are almost entirely public lands.

The attorney for the United States has in turn presented witnesses to prove that if the works of the United States were disregarded, the lands in question would have no more value than agricultural land, and there should not be paid for them more than the registered price of the sale of lands prior to the signing of the Treaty.

As was stated in his argument before the Joint Commission at the time of the hearing of the case, and also at the audience granted him by the umpire (in which the attorneys representing the claimants for the properties of San Lazaro and Punta Mala declined to participate), the registered prices of important sales made—not prior to the signing of the

Establecido el derecho de los verdaderos y legítimos dueños de esta propiedad, la Comisión Mixta de Tierras tenía que decidir acerca de cuatro cuestiones: (a) la extensión de la propiedad; (b) el derecho de los Herederos de Agustín Ayala sobre los pantanos mencionados (derecho discutido por el Asesor del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos); (c) si debía incluirse en la reclamación la hectárea comprada por los Estados Unidos al señor José Gabriel Duque en 1908; y (d) el avalúo de las tierras.

Los reclamantes han presentado testigos al objeto de probar que si los Estados Unidos les hubiera permitido la urbanización de la finca de San Lázaro (utilizando, naturalmente, las mejoras introducidas desde luego en dicha finca por los mismos Estados Unidos: desmonte de maleza, relleno de pantanos, servicio de aguas potables, saneamiento e higienización del terreno, y la creciente demanda de viviendas, a causa del rápido aumento de la población, originada por las obras del Canal) esta valdría a razón de \$3.00, \$4.00 y aún más dólares por metro cuadrado.

Pretenden para esto, además, que el avalúo de la propiedad debe estar en armonía con los precios corrientes en la ciudad de Panamá al tiempo en que se dictó la depopulación de la Zona del Canal, no al en que dicha Zona entró a ser del "dominio perpétuo" (Artículo II del Tratado de 18 de Noviembre de 1903) de los Estados Unidos. El valor agrícola de las tierras no se ha intentado probar seriamente. Las tierras en el resto de la República son en su casi totalidad baldías.

El Asesor Letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha presentado a su vez testigos con el objeto de probar que prescindiendo de las obras realizadas por los Estados Unidos, las tierras en cuestión no tienen otro valor que el agrícola y no debe abonarse por ellas otro que los precios registrados en la venta de tierras con anterioridad a la firma del Tratado.

Tanto en su argumentación ante la Comisión Mixta al tiempo de la vista del caso, como en la audiencia concedida para esto por el Arbitro (a la que los abogados de las reclamaciones de "San Lázaro y Punta Mala" rehusaron asistir) el Abogado del Gobierno puso de manifiesto que los precios registrados en ventas importantes realizadas, no ya en tiempos

Treaty, but after 1903—ranged, at the most, between \$480 and \$500 per hectare. He also stated that in 1907 when the value of the entire property of San Lazaro was considered by the Joint Commission, the Panamanian members, Messrs. Constantino Arosemena and Samuel Lewis, stated over their signatures (*) that in their opinion all the tract of San Lazaro was worth \$15,000, since which date the only improvements on the property have been those made by the Government of the United States. The attorney for the Government stated that he considered that figure a generous one. In the course of his argument he compared the elements which the courts of Colombia and of the United States take into consideration in appraising the value of lands, and stated that while the courts of Colombia provide for the payment of lands in the condition in which they are found at the time of the expropriation, and the purpose for which they are used at that time, considering every other element a mere "hope;" the courts of the United States provide for a consideration of the adaptability of the land, so that the American courts are more liberal than the Colombian. He insisted that if the basis for appraising lands, adopted by the attorneys for the claimants which tends to raise claims to sums like that in the present case, were accepted, it would constitute a flagrant violation of Article VI of the Treaty which definitely establishes the rule which should be applied to these appropriations in conformity with the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, which reads as follows:

"The grants herein contained shall in no manner invalidate the titles or rights of private land holders or owners of private property in the said zone, etc.
* * * The appraisal of said private lands and private property and the assessment of damages to them shall be based upon their value before the date of this convention."

At the hearing accorded the attorneys by the Umpire (in which the attorneys for the claimants in the San Lazaro and Punta Mala lands declined to partici-

anteriores a la firma del Tratado, sino con posterioridad a 1903, oscilaron, cuando mas entre \$480 y \$500 por hectárea; y que en 1907, cuando se trató del avaluo del total de la finca de San Lazaro por la Comisión Mixta, los Miembros por Panamá, señores Don Constantino Arosemena y Don Samuel Lewis, declararon bajo su firma (*) que en su opinión toda la finca de San Lazaro valía \$15,000.00, desde cuya fecha no se habían hecho en ella otras mejoras que las llevadas a cabo por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. La cifra indicada constituía en su sentir, un precio generoso. Compara los elementos que, por las leyes de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos, se toman en consideración para el avaluo de las tierras, y manifiesta que mientras por la jurisprudencia de Colombia se aprecia solamente el estado y uso presente de aquéllas al tiempo de la expropiación, considerando todo otro elemento como mera "esperanza"; por la de los Estados Unidos se aprecia además la adaptabilidad, y el haber preferido ésta a aquélla en las expropiaciones en cuestión, se ha reconocido que la jurisprudencia de los Estados Unidos es más generosa que la del país. Insiste en que aceptar las bases de avaluo adoptadas por los abogados de los reclamantes, que conducen a elevar la reclamación a sumas como la demandada, constituiría una violación flagrante del Artículo VI del Tratado que establece precisamente la regla que debe aplicarse a estas expropiaciones, de conformidad con lo al efecto pactado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Panamá, al tenor siguiente:

"Las concesiones que aquí se expresan de ninguna manera invalidaran los títulos de derechos de los ocupantes de tierras o dueños de propiedad particular en la referida zona, etc. * * * *La apreciación de estas tierras o propiedades particulares y el avaluo de los daños a ellas causados tendrán por base el valor que tenían antes de celebrarse este tratado.*"

En la audiencia concedida a los letrados por el Arbitro (a la que los reclamantes de "San Lazaro" y "Punta Mala" rehusaron asistir) el Asesor Letrado por

* In a communication dated June 5, 1907, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama by these gentlemen, of which the Subsecretary of that Department, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, issued a certified copy, July 12, 1907.

* En informe dirigido por dicho señores al Honorable Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Panamá el 5 de Junio de 1907, del que extendió copia certificada el Subsecretario de aquel Departamento, Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, el 12 de Julio de 1907.

pate), the attorney for the United States called attention to the fact that a strip of land of 1,416 square meters at one time belonging to the property of San Lazaro and now a part of the inheritance known as Punta Mala, property of Mrs. Dolores Ycaza, widow of Arias, subject of another claim; and also another piece of 8,300 square meters belonging to the heirs of Agustin Arias Feraud, had not been eliminated from the San Lazaro tract by the attorneys for the claimants, but were still claimed by them as forming a part of the 152,242 square meters, and within the boundaries of the San Lazaro tract. As these transfers of property appear in the docket and on account of their having been inadvertently overlooked by the members of the Joint Commission, the attorney for the United States requested the Umpire to eliminate said parcels from the total area claimed by the heirs of Agustin Ayala, and to make the awards accordingly. The Umpire stated that he would study the matter and take into consideration the request made by the attorney for the United States.

The Joint Commission reached an agreement on the first three questions: (a) accepting the extension of the property as alleged by the claimants; (b) declaring the swamps or manglares a part of the property known as San Lazaro to which the owners are entitled to compensation (contested by the attorney for the United States) and (c) that the hectare bought from Jose Gabriel Duque by the United States Government should not be included in the area of the tract, holding that the award of 1908 was valid.

The Joint Commission further agreed that any award made should be paid to the guardian and representative of the heirs of Agustin Ayala.

On the last point, the value, the Commission did not reach an agreement, as a consequence of which the case has been referred to the Umpire for decision.

The disagreement on this last point is represented in the following figures:

Attorneys representing the claimants.....	\$608,968.00
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parte del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos llamó la atención sobre el hecho de que una tira de terreno de 1,416 metros cuadrados en otro tiempo perteneciente a las tierras de "San Lázaro," pero en la actualidad parte de la heredad denominada "Punta Mala" propiedad de Doña Dolores Ycaza, viuda de Arias, y objeto de otra reclamación; y otro trozo de 8,300 metros cuadrados pertenecientes a los herederos de Agustin Arias Feraud, continuaban todavía formando parte de los 152,242 metros cuadrados en que los reclamantes estimaban el deslindamiento de las tierras de "San Lázaro," y que como estas transferencias de propiedad figuraban en el expediente, el no haberlo notado los Miembros de la Comisión Mixta debía obedecer a una inadvertencia involuntaria, solicitaba del Arbitro que dichas parcelas fueran deducidas del total reclamado por los Herederos de Agustin Ayala, y la indemnización reducida proporcionalmente. El Arbitro manifestó estudiaría y tomaría en consideración lo solicitado por el Abogado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

La Comisión Mixta de Tierras ha logrado ponerse de acuerdo acerca de las tres primeras cuestiones; (a) aceptando la extensión de la finca propuesta por los reclamantes; (b) declarando los pantanos o manglares parte de la propiedad denominada "San Lázaro," y a los dueños con derecho a la compensación correspondiente (contra lo sostenido por el Asesor Letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos); (c) que la hectárea comprada al señor José Gabriel Duque por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, no debía incluirse en el área de la finca, declarando firme la decisión de 1908.

La Comisión Mixta de Tierras acuerda además que la compensación a que haya lugar deberá ser abonada al curador y representante de los Herederos de Agustin Ayala.

Acercas del último punto, el avaluo, la Comisión Mixta de Tierras no logró ponerse de acuerdo, pasando en su consecuencia la causa a la decisión del Arbitro.

La desavenencia acerca de este punto oscila entre las siguientes cifras:

Abogados de parte de los reclamantes.....	\$608,968.00
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Attorneys for the Government of United States...	\$15,000.00
Commissioners on the part of Panama (maximum)...	191,010.00
Commissioners on part of United States (minimum)	17,500.00

PUNTA MALA.

This claim was filed on July 15, 1913, in the sum of \$165,650 for twelve hectares and 3,600 square meters of land lying partly in the Republic of Panama and partly in the Canal Zone.

At the beginning of the trial of the case the attorney for the Government of the United States admitted ten hectares and 44/100 as the part actually expropriated, which area was agreed to by the attorneys for the claimants.

Mr. Alberto B. Obarrio, duly represented before the Commission, appeared as intervenor in the property, claiming a little more than a half hectare (5,479 $\frac{3}{4}$ square meters), stating that he was prepared to prove his ownership.

The legitimate rights of the claimant having been determined, the area of the property claimed having been admitted and the part in dispute having been disregarded, the Joint Commission proceeded with the case. It resulted that the property was bought in two lots by Dr. Don Carlos de Ycaza, one on the 16th of October, 1862, and the other on the 22d of December, 1890, and the property was valued at \$650 silver, in the probate proceedings of the will of Dr. Carlos de Ycaza, dated September 1, 1898, recorded in the docket.

The area of the property subject of this claim was reduced to nine hectares and 9,021 square meters, or 99,021 square meters. Three-fifths of this is comparatively level and the rest is hilly. This last part contains a quarry of 30,000 to 40,000 cubic meters of stone.

The level part of the property in its characteristics is similar to that of San Lazaro, which it joins, and the attorneys requested that the testimony in that case be considered in this case of Punta Mala. As in that case, witnesses were presented to prove that if it were put in municipal

Abogados de parte del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.....	\$15,000.00
Comisionados por parte de Panamá (maximum)....	191,010.00
Comisionados por parte de los Estados Unidos (minimum).....	17,500.00

PUNTA MALA.

Presentada la reclamación el 15 de Julio de 1913; area reclamada, doce (12) hectáreas y 3,600 metros cuadrados; enclavada parte en Panamá, parte en la Zona; valor reclamado, \$165,650.00.

Abierto el período de prueba, el Asesor Letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, rectifica el area presentada concretándola a diez (10) hectáreas 44/100, que es la parte realmente expropiada, rectificación aceptada por la representación de la reclamante.

Don Alberto B. Obarrio se hace debidamente representar ante la Comisión Mixta para intervenir una parte de dicha propiedad consistente en poco más de media hectárea (5,379 $\frac{3}{4}$ metros cuadrados) que hace presente ser suya y estar dispuesto a probarlo ante los Tribunales ordinarios correspondientes.

Determinados el legítimo derecho de la reclamante, rectificadas el area objeto de expropiación, descontada la parte en disputa, la Comisión Mixta entró de lleno en el despacho del caso, resultando que la propiedad fué adquirida por el Dr. Don Carlos de Ycaza, en dos lotes; uno en 16 de Octubre de 1862; otro en 22 de Diciembre de 1890; y fué tasada en \$650 pesos en el expediente de sucesión de aquél incoado ante el Tribunal correspondiente el 1 de Septiembre de 1898, existente en el legajo de esta reclamación.

El area del terreno queda reducida a nueve (9) hectáreas y 9,021 metros cuadrados, o sean 99,021 metros cuadrados. De el 3/5 partes es relativamente llana, y el resto montañosa, esta última parte con una cantera de 30,000 a 40,000 metros cúbicos de piedra, segun la testificación pericial.

La parte llana de esta propiedad en sus características se asemeja a la de San Lazaro, con la que linda, y los abogados solicitan que la prueba testifical de dicha reclamación se considere pertinente a la de "Punta Mala." Como en aquella, se presentan testigos con el fin de probar

order it could be sold at \$3, \$4, or more per square meter. The sum of \$165,650 was therefore claimed for 99,021 square meters, in which area was included the quarry.

The attorney for the Government of the United States, observing the rule of the Treaty of 1903 for the appraisal of expropriated lands, called attention to important sales made to the Inter-oceanic Canal Company, which, according to his statement, give an accurate standard of the value of the lands prior to the signing of the Treaty. He requested the Joint Commission to consider these prices in estimating the value of this property inasmuch as the Treaty was made expressly for the purpose of appraising the value of these lands, and good or bad, it is the law which determines the manner of estimating the value of the property expropriated. He repeated his contention that the increase in the prices in the sale of lands in the city of Panama, which the attorneys for the claimants desire to apply to the Canal Zone, property of the United States since the signing of the Treaty, is due to the works of sanitation, of municipal improvements, and of the Canal carried to completion by the United States, and that the Government should not pay for its own improvements.

At the hearing granted by the umpire (at which the attorneys for the claimants declined to participate) the attorney for the Government of the United States stated that the award for the lands of Punta Mala should not exceed the sum of \$7,500, at which it was appraised in 1907 by the Panamanian members of the Joint Commission, Messrs. Constantino Arosemena and Samuel Lewis. He also stated that the owner had not been molested in the operation of the quarry, which is still being exploited.

The difference in the value estimated is shown in the following figures:

By the attorneys for the claimant.....	\$165,650.00
By the attorneys for the United States.....	7,500.00
By the Commissioners on the part of Panama (maximum).....	51,181.00

que urbanizada se podría vender a \$3.00, \$4.00 y más altos precios, por metro cuadrado, demandando la suma de \$165,650 por 99,021 metros cuadrados incluyendo en dicha area la parte de cantera.

El Asesor Letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, ateniéndose a lo dispuesto por el Tratado de 1903 para regular el avaluo de estas expropiaciones, hace relación de importantes compras hechas por la Compañía del Canal Inter-oceánico las que, según él, dan la norma perfecta de cuales eran los valores de las tierras con anterioridad a la firma del Tratado. Solicita de la Comisión Mixta, que al valuar esta propiedad tenga presente dichos precios, pues el Tratado se convino para estas transacciones, y bueno o malo es la ley que determina la manera de apreciar el valor de los terrenos expropiados. Renueva su argumento en pró de que el alza de los precios en la venta de tierras en la ciudad de Panamá, que se desea por los abogados de los reclamantes aplicar a la Zona del Canal, propiedad de los Estados Unidos desde la firma del Tratado, es originada por los trabajos de saneamiento, de urbanización y del Canal, llevados a cabo por los Estados Unidos, los cuales no deben pagar por sus propias mejoras.

En la audiencia concedida por el árbitro (a la que los abogados de la reclamante rehusaron asistir) el Asesor Letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos manifestó que el precio que debía abonarse por los terrenos de "Punta Mala" no debiera exceder de la suma de \$7,500.00 en que fué avaluada en 1907 por los mismos miembros Panameños de la Comisión Mixta, don Constantino Arosemena, y don Samuel Lewis. Manifestó además que la propietaria no había sido molestada en su explotación de la cantera que continuaba siendo explotada hasta el presente.

Las diferencias en el avaluo oscilan entre las siguientes cifras:

Abogados de parte de los reclamantes.....	\$165,650.00
Abogados de parte del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.....	7,500.00
Comisionados por parte de Panamá (maximum).....	51,181.00

By the Commissioners on
the part of United States
(minimum)..... \$10,673.24

OBARRIO AND ROQUEBERT.

Mr. Alberto B. Obarrio appeared before the Commission at a hearing held on April 27, 1917, and stated that as he had intended to place lands belonging to him called "La Huerta de los Pocitos," lying in the part of Panama known as Chorrillo, in municipal order, before the boundary line of the Zone was exactly defined, he had requested permission from the civil authorities of the Zone to construct a sewer, a work which was necessary before authority could be granted to carry out his project.

Mr. Laurent Roquebert, claimant also, appeared and stated that inasmuch as he owned property in the same district and was also desirous of placing it in municipal order, he had taken the same steps as Mr. Obarrio.

As soon as permission was given by the Canal Zone authorities, the claimants, by mutual consent, decided to have the sewer constructed and the work was performed by the engineers of the Canal Zone Government in conformity with the laws governing such installations, the claimants paying the Government all expenses incident to the work.

The sewer was built to conform with the shape of the land, but the United States Government having expropriated a part of "La Huerta de los Pocitos" soon after the sewer was completed, the plan of placing the property in municipal order had to be changed because of the irregular form in which the land was left (as is shown in the maps attached to the docket) and the sewer had to be abandoned, as it was rendered useless.

The claimants ask only their pro rata share of the money paid by them to the Canal Zone Government for the construction of the sewer and do not claim interest or any other damages. Under this arrangement Mr. Obarrio claims the sum of \$1,168.24 and Mr. Roquebert \$466.85.

The Commission has not been able to agree as to whether or not the claimants have been damaged on account of the

Comisionados por parte de
los Estados Unidos (mini-
mum)..... \$10,673.24

OBARRIO-ROQUEBERT.

El señor Don Alberto B. Obarrio compareció ante la Comisión Mixta de Tierras en audiencia celebrada el 27 de Abril, 1917, y manifestó que con el fin de urbanizar tierras de su pertenencia conocidas por "La Huerta de los Pocitos," enclavada en la parte de Panamá denominada "Chorrillo," cuando la línea de demarcación de la Zona no estaba todavía exactamente definida, había solicitado de las autoridades civiles de la Zona permiso para construir una alcantarilla, obra indispensable previa a la concesión de la autorización para construir viviendas.

Señor Laurent Roquebert, parte también en la reclamación, compareció igualmente, manifestando que, propietario en dicho distrito y deseoso así mismo de urbanizarlo, había dado iguales pasos que el señor Obarrio.

Concedido por las autoridades civiles de la Zona el permiso solicitado para la construcción de la alcantarilla de referencia, comenzaron mancomunadamente los trabajos, llevados a cabo de conformidad con las leyes de la Zona, por los ingenieros de ésta, y su costo abonado al Gobernador de la misma.

La alcantarilla fué situada de conformidad con la configuración del terreno, pero como esta configuración cambió, a causa de haber expropiado los Estados Unidos una parte de "La Huerta de los Pocitos" a raíz de terminada la alcantarilla, y cuando los propietarios se disponían a edificar, el plan de urbanización fué necesario alterarlo en armonía con la forma irregular con que quedaba el terreno (según consta en los planos anejos al expediente), y la alcantarilla hubo de ser abandonada por no ser posible utilizarla.

Los perjudicados demandan solo el valor a pro rata, empleado y pagado a la Zona, por su construcción, sin reclamar intereses ni daños y perjuicios. En tal concepto reclama el señor Obarrio la cantidad de \$1,168.24; y el señor Roquebert la cantidad la de \$466.85.

La Comisión no ha logrado ponerse de acuerdo respecto de si los reclamantes han sido o nó perjudicados, por el hecho

fact that some time afterwards the Municipality of Panama incorporated in the city the district of Chorrillo and installed a sewer at its own expense.

The disagreement is based on the different points of view from which it is considered; the equitable or the utilitarian.

The argument in this case was limited to answers on the part of the attorneys for the United States and for the claimants, to questions asked by the Umpire.

EXAMINATION AND DECISION ON THE POINTS IN CONTROVERSY.

The disagreement of the Joint Commission in regard to the value of the properties is not based merely on arithmetical differences, but on a fundamental disagreement as to whether the Treaty of 1903 should be applied to the claims in question.

These two conflicting proposals raise the issue squarely as to the meaning and effect, in the matter of appraisal and award of that clause of Article VI above quoted; hence it is apparent that the undersigned, to whom the case has been submitted on a division of opinion, as provided by the Treaty, must, as a preliminary step, pass upon and settle the contested question as to the limitation imposed in the matter of the measure of damages which may be awarded by the Commission, and consequently by the Umpire, in the exercise of powers vested in it and him by the terms of the convention.

Although the text of some of the rules adopted by the Joint Commission for the interpretation of the last part of Article VI of the Treaty of November 18, 1903, reads in such a way that it might be understood as modifying fundamental principles of the agreement reached between the United States and the Republic of Panama for the valuation of privately owned lands within the limits of the Canal Zone and taken over by the United States, the fact is that the Treaty has not been changed by any method recognized in international law; that treaties, the supreme law of nations, can not be changed in any basic particular by international commissions entrusted with

de que algun tiempo después el Municipio de Panamá incorporó a la ciudad el distrito de "Chorrillo" instalando por su cuenta el alcantarillado correspondiente.

La divergencia estriba en el punto de visto bajo el que se considera; el equitativo o el utilitario.

En la audiencia ante el Árbitro la argumentación quedó reducida a la respuesta de parte de los abogados de los reclamantes y del gobierno a preguntas dirigidas por aquél.

EXAMEN Y DECISION ACERCA DE LOS PUNTOS EN CONTROVERSA.

La desavenencia de la Comisión Mixta respecto del avalúo de las propiedades, no estriba en diferencias meramente aritméticas, sino en desacuerdo fundamental respecto de si debe aplicarse o no, a las reclamaciones en cuestión, el Tratado de 1903.

Estos dos puntos en controversia conducen a discutir en equidad la acepción y el verdadero tenor de la cláusula del Artículo VI antes citada, en cuanto se relaciona con la valuación de tierras y su consiguiente remuneración: Entra pues de lleno en las facultades del infrascrito a quien se han sometido los casos en discordia, de conformidad con lo establecido en el Tratado, el examinar y decidir, como primera medida, el punto de origen de la desavenencia, teniendo presente las restricciones impuestas a la Comisión y en su caso, al Arbitro, para el otorgamiento de las remuneraciones que deben conceder en virtud de las facultades con que el referido Tratado inviste a una y a otro.

Aunque el texto de alguna de las reglas adoptadas por la Comisión Mixta de Tierras para la interpretación de la última parte del Artículo VI del Tratado de 18 de Noviembre de 1903, está redactado de tal suerte que podría entenderse como modificación de los principios fundamentales del acuerdo convenido entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Panamá, para el avalúo de las tierras de propiedad particular enclavadas en la Zona del Canal y expropiadas por los Estados Unidos, el hecho de que el Tratado no ha sido modificado empleando ninguno de los procedimientos reconocidos en el derecho internacional; de que los Tratados, como ley suprema de la

their execution when one party insists on the fulfillment of the agreement, or by the opinion (independent of its academic value) of the officials of the Governments of the high contracting parties; that by Article XXIV of the Treaty of 1903, it is literally set out that no change of the Treaty shall take place without the "consent of the Government of the United States;" that this Government has always insisted that the Treaty must be observed in settling damages for the expropriation of private property situated in the Canal Zone, and that there exists no legal reason for reaching the conclusion that there has been any change in the fundamental principles which form the basis of the Treaty of November 18, 1903.

Furthermore, if it is true that the rules to which we have referred, discussed by the Commission, or inadvertently expressed by some of its members, have caused valuable time to be lost in the hearings, and have given to the attorneys for the claimants ground to cite them as accepted jurisprudence, it is no less true that practically all these rules are a dead letter because when it has come time to apply them in settling damages the Commission has been divided in opinion and the case has been referred to the Umpire for decision.

The technical opinion of the Government of Panama is, nevertheless, that Article VI of the Treaty applies only to lands taken by the United States for the physical construction of the Canal, and that the depopulation order of December 5, 1912, was virtually a modification of the Treaty, and for this reason Article VI does not apply to expropriations made after the date last mentioned.

The sovereignty of the Zone in which these properties are situated has changed, and it has formed a part of the United States in perpetual dominion since the date of the ratification of the Treaty, February 26, 1904. The treaty provides that in paying for the cession in perpetuity of public lands lying within the Zone, the United States will acquire also the right to private property therein which is necessary for the "construction, main-

nacione., no pueden ser modificados en su parte fundamental por Comisiones Internacionales encargadas de su ejecución cuando una de las partes insiste en el cumplimiento de lo pactado, ni por la opinión (independientemente de su valor académico de funcionarios de los Gobiernos de las Altas Partes contratantes; de que, además, por el Artículo XXIV del Tratado de 1903, se determina textualmente que no se hará modificación alguna en él "sin el consentimiento de los Estados Unidos"; y de que éstos, como Gobierno, han insistido en que se observara el Tratado para la conclusión de las expropiaciones de propiedad particular enclavadas en la Zona del Canal; no existe fundamento legal para considerar modificado, en sus principios fundamentales, el Tratado de 18 de Noviembre de 1903.

Además, las reglas a que nos hemos referido, discutidas por la Comisión o inadvertidamente enunciadas por alguno de sus miembros, si bien es cierto que han sido causa de que en la vista de las causas se emplee inutilmente un tiempo valioso, y dado origen además a que los abogados de los reclamantes pretendan citarlas como jurisprudencia sentada, no es menos cierto que en el terreno de la práctica dichas reglas han sido letra muerta, toda vez que cuando ha llegado el momento de aplicarlas a una reclamación determinada con respecto al avalúo, la Comisión se ha dividido, y el caso ha pasado al Arbitro para su fallo.

La opinión técnica panameña sostiene que el Artículo VI del Tratado tuvo aplicación solamente para la expropiación de las tierras necesarias para la excavación material del Canal, y que la orden de depopulación de la Zona de 5 de Diciembre de 1912, vino a modificar virtualmente el Tratado y, por lo tanto, no tiene aplicación a las expropiaciones llevadas a cabo con posterioridad a aquella fecha.

La Zona en que estaban enclavadas dichas propiedades, había cambiado de Soberanía y entrado a formar parte de los Estados Unidos, en dominio perpétuo, desde la fecha de las ratificaciones del Tratado, 26 de Febrero de 1904. El Tratado anuncia que abonado a la República de Panamá el importe por la cesión a perpetuidad de los terrenos del Estado enclavados en la Zona los Estados Unidos adquirirán, así mismo, los de

tenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said canal." (Article II.)

The defense of the canal, to which the above article refers, and the establishment of fortifications (Article XXIII) could not technically have begun before the work of the canal was finished, and therefore the depopulation order of December 5, 1912, does not change, but simply carries out, the purpose for which the Republic of Panama ceded to the United States the zone within which lies the private property in controversy.

On the other hand the Joint Commission gets existence and its authority from this Article VI of the Treaty of 1903, and it would be highly inconsistent to contend that the provisions of that article are not binding upon the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

If the Commission is to answer the purpose for which it has been created by Article VI of the Treaty of November 18, 1903, it would seem desirable to revise some of its rulings in order to make them conform with the organic law governing its duties. This law also permits of making awards in equity, from which principle neither of the high contracting parties has ever thought to depart.

In view of the existing controversy, and after a careful examination and study of the precedents and history of the work of the Joint Commission, the undersigned, in his capacity as umpire under His Majesty, the King of Spain, duly appointed upon the joint request of the Governments of the United States and of Panama, viewing with an equal mind the interests of both parties, in order that on the one hand the rights of the claimants may be protected by principles of just and equitable compensation, and that on the other hand the United States need not be put in the position of making payments which may be other than strictly just and equitable:

Considering, first, that according to the above statements announced at the first hearing of the attorneys for the Government and for the claimants, on September 27, 1917, the Treaty of November 18, 1903, has not in any manner been

propiedad particular para dedicar aquel territorio a la "*construcción, mantenimiento, funcionamiento, saneamiento y protección de dicho canal.*" (Artículo II.)

La defensa del Canal a que se refiere dicho Artículo y establecimiento de fortificaciones mencionadas en el Artículo XXIII, no podía dentro de la técnica militar empezarse hasta que las obras del Canal en sí, estuvieran próximas a su término, por tanto, la orden de depopulación de 5 de Diciembre de 1912, no modificó, sino que completó los fines para los que la República de Panamá había cedido a los Estados Unidos la Zona donde radican las propiedades particulares en controversia.

Por otra parte, la Comisión Mixta de Tierras deriva su existencia y su autoridad, precisamente del Artículo VI del Tratado de 1903, y constituiría una gran inconsistencia pretender que las prescripciones de aquel Artículo no afectan a la Comisión para el desempeño de su cometido.

Si la Comisión ha de responder a los fines para los que ha sido instituida en virtud del Artículo VI del Tratado de 18 de Noviembre de 1903, deseable fuera revisara sus acuerdos, poniendolos en perfecta armonía con la ley orgánica de su funcionamiento que, por otra parte, permite dictar sentencias dentro de la equidad de la que ninguna de las Altas Partes contratantes en el Convenio ha podido pensar en desviarse.

En vista de la controversia existente, y luego de detenido exámen y estudio de los procedimientos é historia de los trabajos realizados por la Comisión Mixta de Tierras, el que suscribe en su calidad de Arbitro de su Majestad el Rey de España, debidamente nombrado a petición de los Estados Unidos de América y de la República de Panamá, mirando con igual interés a ambas partes, con el objeto de que de un lado los derechos de los reclamantes sean equitativamente compensados dentro de las limitaciones de la ley; y por el otro evitar que los Estados Unidos de América satisfagan otra compensación que la estrictamente equitativa al tenor de la misma:

Considerando, primero que segun queda expuesto en las declaraciones que preceden, enunciadas en su primera audiencia a los letrados del Gobierno y de los reclamantes, el día 27 de Septiembre próximo pasado, el Tratado de 18 de No-

modified and Article VI of that Treaty determines the rule for the valuation of the property expropriated; in appraising the value of this property the so-called current prices of 1912, which the claimants desire to apply, must be entirely eliminated, as well as all speculative prices the increase in which is directly due to the works of the canal carried to completion by the Government of the United States;

Considering, second, that the meaning of Article VI of the Treaty can not be honestly understood except as intending to give to the lands their true value, independent of any element which has improved or depreciated them; and inasmuch as the abnormal condition of the country prior to the signing of the Treaty contributed to the economic depression, to the instability of the value of currency, and to the lack of guarantees for property which caused a consequent enormous depreciation, the prices before 1903 did not represent the actual value of the property at that time, and these elements must also be eliminated;

Considering, third, that eliminating the elements which have caused an increase in the market prices as well as those which have caused them to diminish, there remains, to appraise the value generally attributed to land under normal economic conditions; its extension, its location, its adaptability, its technical agricultural and geological elements, besides the special merits of each particular case;

Considering, fourth, that in view of the fact that the Commission is an international tribunal and each one of its members is vested with full authority and has the confidence of his respective government, in conformity with the announcement of the Umpire made at the hearing on the 27th ultimo, he will consider as final the decisions of the Commission on the points on which it has agreed, and he will decide only those questions on

viembre de 1903, no ha sido en manera alguna modificado, y su Artículo VI determina la regla para la valuación de las propiedades expropiadas, para determinar el valor de estas deben eliminarse de plano, los llamados precios corrientes de 1912, tal y como los entienden y desean aplicarlos los reclamantes, así como todo otro precio especulativo cuya alza sea originada directamente por las obras del Canal, llevadas a cabo por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos;

Considerando, segundo que como el sentido del Artículo VI del Tratado no puede entenderse de otro modo que por el honrado propósito de conceder a las tierras su verdadero valor, independientemente de contingencias que lo hayan podido mejorar, dicho se está que hay que descontar, así mismo, los elementos que lo pudieran haber depreciado, y como las circunstancias anormales por las que venía atravesando este país con anterioridad a la firma del Tratado, contribuyeron a su depresión económica a la inestabilidad del valor de la moneda, a la falta de garantías para la propiedad que, en su consecuencia, experimentaba una depreciación enorme, los precios anteriores a 1903 no eran representativos del valor actual y real de la propiedad en aquella fecha, y por tanto hay que eliminarlos igualmente;

Considerando, tercero, que descontado los elementos que han podido ocasionar una alza en los precios del mercado, como aquellos que depreciaron injusta é indebidamente las propiedades, quedan para justipreciar los valores de las mismas, los elementos que de ordinario se toman en consideración para apreciar el valor de las tierras en circunstancias normales económicas; su extensión, su situación, su adaptabilidad, los elementos técnico agrícolas y técnico geológicos, más aquellos principios de equidad que los méritos especiales de cada caso aconsejen ser tomados en consideración;

Considerando, cuarto, en atención a que la Comisión tiene carácter internacional y cada una de sus partes está investida de plenos poderes y goza de la confianza de los respectivos Gobiernos de sus Naciones, de conformidad con su acuerdo en la audiencia de 27 de Septiembre próximo pasado, considerará como decisivos todos aquellos puntos acerca de los que, la Comisión haya logrado ponerse de acuerdo, y decidirá aquellos sobre los que no

which no agreement has been reached and those which have been inadvertently overlooked;

Considering, fifth, that at the hearing held on the 27th ultimo, the attorney for the Government of the United States called attention to the fact that the members of the Commission had proceeded to appraise the value of the property known as San Lazaro without having deducted from the area, nine thousand, seven hundred and sixteen (9,716) square meters belonging to third parties (documentary evidence of which may be found in the records of this case), to which neither the owners of the lands of San Lazaro nor their attorneys made objection, the area is therefore reduced 9,716 square meters, and the remainder of the tract is appraised at thirty-four thousand, one hundred dollars (\$34,100), United States currency;

Considering, sixth, that inasmuch as the Government of the United States has physically occupied a large portion of the property known as San Lazaro since the date of the depopulation order of the zone he considers it just that six per cent interest from that date to the day on which full payment or tender of payment is made, be allowed the claimants;

Considering, seventh, that since the depreciation which the hilly part of the property known as Punta Mala has suffered is equalized by the quarry which it contains, he estimates its value at twenty-seven thousand dollars (\$27,000), United States currency, without interest on account of the fact that the owners of the property have not been molested in the exploitation of the quarry which they have continued to operate up to the present time, according to the statement made by the attorney for the Government, to which no objection was made by the owners of the property nor by their attorneys at the hearing allowed them by the Umpire;

Considering, eighth, that in equity, Mr. Alberto B. Obarrio and Mr. Laurent Roquebert should be reimbursed for one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents (\$1,168.24), United States currency and four hundred and sixty-six dollars and eight-five cents (\$466.85), United States currency, respec-

haya logrado hacerlo, y los que por in advertencia hayan quedado sin tratar;

Considerando, quinto, que en la audiencia del 27 de Septiembre próximo pasado, los Abogados del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos llamaron la atención acerca del hecho de que los miembros de la Comisión Mixta habían procedido al avaluo de la propiedad denominada "San Lázaro," sin deducir de su area nueve mil setecientos diez y seis (9,716) metros cuadrados, pertenecientes a terceros reclamantes, cuyos antecedentes obran en la prueba documental del expediente de la reclamación, sin que, ni los dueños de las tierras de San Lázaro, ni sus abogados, presentaran objeción; quedan reducidos del area reclamada 9,716 metros cuadrados y avaluado en su consecuencia el total restante en *Treinta y cuatro mil cien dollars, moneda de los Estados Unidos \$34,100.00.*

Considerando, sexto, que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha ocupado materialmente gran parte de la propiedad denominada "San Lázaro" desde la fecha de la orden de depopulación de la Zona, estima justo se satisfaga además el interés del seis por ciento (6%) anual desde la mencionada fecha, hasta el día en que se pague o se ponga a la disposición de los reclamantes el pago de la indemnización en su totalidad;

Considerando, séptimo, que la depreciación a que puede dar origen la parte montañosa de la propiedad denominada "Punta Mala" está compensada por la cantera existente en la misma, estima su valor en veinte y siete mil dollars, moneda de los Estados Unidos, (\$27,000) sin interés, por el hecho de que los propietarios no han sido molestados en la explotación de la cantera que han venido trabajando hasta el presente, segun manifestación de los Abogados del Gobierno, no objetada ni por los propietarios ni por sus representantes en la audiencia al efecto concedida.

Considerando, octavo, que en equidad don Alberto B. Obarrio y señor Laurent Roquebert no deben ser privados de las cantidades invertidas en la construcción de una obra llevada a cabo con la autorización de las autoridades del Canal y su importe abonado a las mismas, y de la que no pudieron hacer uso a causa de

tively, which sums represent the expense incurred by them for an installation made with the permission of the Canal Zone authorities, and paid to these authorities, which installation was afterwards rendered useless as a result of an order of the United States Government;

órdenes emanadas de aquéllas, en su consecuencia, deben ser reembolsados de las sumas que reclaman correspondientes: el señor Alberto B. Obarrio, mil ciento sesenta y ocho dollars con veinticuatro centavos, moneda de los Estados Unidos (\$1,168.24), y el señor Laurent Roquebert cuatrocientos sesenta y seis dollars con ochenta y cinco centavos, moneda de los Estados Unidos (\$466.85).

(Siguen las órdenes de pago en favor de los reclamantes.)

Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States of America in the sum of sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-five and nine hundredths dollars (\$62,735.09), United States currency, in favor of the persons hereinafter named as per the amounts specified;

To the guardian of Emilia Ayala Villalaz, Rosa Ayala Villalaz (minors) and Francisco Ayala (mentally deficient since birth), and the representative of Carmen Ayala, Teresa Ayala de Ferrugia, Candida Ayala, and Manuel Ayala, all legitimate heirs of Agustin Ayala and Teresa Valdes de Ayala (deceased), for all rights, title, and interest which the said heirs may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located in Panama-Balboa Road (East Balboa), known by the name of San Lazaro, subject of the claims (dockets Nos. 1208 and 2851), including all improvements of whatever nature located thereon and any and all damages sustained by the same heirs on account of the expropriation of the above mentioned property by the United States of America, the sum of thirty-four thousand, one hundred dollars (\$34,100), United States currency, plus interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum from the date of the depopulation order of the Zone, December 5, 1912, until the day on which full payment, or tender of payment, is made.

To Dolores Ycaza viuda de Arias, for all right, title, and interest which the said claimant may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located in Panama-Balboa Road (East Balboa), known by the name of Punta Mala, subject of the claim, docket No. 1470, including all improvements of whatever nature located thereon and any and all damages sustained by her on account of the expropriation of the above-mentioned property by the United States of America, the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars (\$27,000), United States currency, without interest, for the reason formerly expressed, but if payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 13th day of November, 1917, the award shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum until paid.

To Alberto B. Obarrio, for damages caused to his sewer system on his property located in the district of Chorrillo, involved in claim, docket No. 3053, one thousand, one hundred, sixty-eight and twenty-four-hundredths dollars (\$1,168.24), United States currency, and if payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 13th day of November, 1917, the award shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum until paid.

To Laurent Roquebert, for damages caused to his sewer system on his property located in the district of Chorrillo, involved in claim, docket No. 3053, four hundred, sixty-six and eighty-five-hundredths dollars (\$466.85), United States currency, and if payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 13th day of November, 1917, the award shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum until paid.

Total, \$62,735.09.

Given at the National Palace, Panama,
October 13, 1917.

MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Umpire.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Panamá en español y inglés a los 13 días del mes de Octubre, 1917.

(Firmado) MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Arbitro.

Official Current Prices Paid by the French Canal Company in the Purchase of Lands Along the Line of the Panama Canal Before 1903.

PRICES IN COLOMBIAN SILVER PESOS.

Lands	Deed No.	Year	Grantor	No. hectares	Price	Per hectare
El Paraiso.....	46	1881	Josefa Vallerino de Arosemena	54	\$5,000	\$92.59
Palo Matias y Ahorca Lagarto	65	1881	Carmen Macias de Ramos	316	4,000	12.66
Tabernilla.....	125	1881	Tomas Paredes de Bernal	285	5,000	17.54
Santa Cruz.....	.....	1881	Jose R. Mudarra.	100	1,700.00	17.00
Palo Horqueta y Matias	.....	1882	Est. of Federico G. Byrne	250	5,000.00	20.00
Penas Blanca Abaja	64	1882	Buenaventura Gutierrez	100	2,000.00	20.00
Penas Blanca en Medio	166	1882	Aniceto & Louisa Cerezo	100	2,000.00	20.00
Penas Blanca Arriba	94	1882	Manuela & Jose Archeche	115	2,300.00	20.00
Bohio y Pena Blancas	7	1882	Jose del Rosario Melendez	75	1,500.00	20.00
Barro Colorado Abajo	57	1882	Matco Iturralde..	.....	.....	.....
Barro Colorado Abajo	32	1882	Mateo & Segundo Rodriguez.	150	3,000.00	20.00
Barro Colorado Arriba	79	1882	Manuel Vasquez..	25	500.00	20.00
Barro Colorado y Palanquillo	40	1882	Elisio de Leon....	75	1,500.00	20.00
Palenquillo y Frijol Grande	107	1882	Pedro C. Cerezo..	115	2,300.00	20.00
Gatun.....	7	1882	Sara A. de Correoso.	300	8,000.00	26.67
Barrero, Chupadero y Cia	195	1882	Manuel J o s e Hurtado	377.5	7,550.00	20.00
Inkerman, Mt. Hope	16	1882	Juan Stevenson...	490	4,500.00	9.183
Buena Vista....	.....	1882	Condemnation....	179	3,591.00	20.00
Barrero, Chupadero y Cia	309	1883	Manuel J o s e Hurtado	2,700	54,000.00	20.00
Calle Bruja....	288	1883	Manuel Vasquez..	360	5,760.00	16.00
Barbacoas y San Pablo	298	1883	Public sale.....	800	5,000.00	6.25
Mamei y Culo Seco	.....	1883	Condemnation....	119	2,380.00	20.00
Matachin.....	133	1883	Buenaventura Correoso et al	177	5,720.00	32.32
Carro de Cabra, etc.	56	1883	Elios Alba.....	200	4,000.00	20.00
Juan Grande....	49	1884	Florentino Rodriguez et al	129	5,000.00	38.76
Miraflores.....	232	1885	Jose Felix Villaverde	284	13,500.00	47.54
Bailamonos....	240	1885	Alfaro Bros. et al.	278	2,500.00	8.99
Caimito Mulato.	284	1885	Alfaro Bros.....	600	10,000.00	16.67
Tabernilla.....	403	1886	Tomaso Paredes de Bernal	175	3,800.00	21.71
Rio Indio y Matachin	129	1887	Pedro Bracho et al	136	8,160.00	60.00
Buena Vista....	.....	1888	Porfirio Melendez.	93.15	8,722.00	93.63

Official Current Prices Paid by Individuals in the Purchase of Lands in the Vicinity of the City of Panama Prior to 1903.

PRICES IN COLOMBIAN SILVER PESOS.

Lands	Deed No.	Year	Grantor	No. hectares	Price	Per hectare
Galla.....	188	1881	Josefa A. Josane..	19	\$4,500.00	\$236.84
Feuillet & Murrillo	115	1882	Manuel M. Salanilla	165	10,000.00	60.61
La Boca.....	173	1883	Jose I. Cano, et al.	57	15,000.00	263.15
Padres Paces....	192	1883	Violetta.....	1.8	1,000.00	555.56
Tres Pozos.....	47	1884	Pedro Perez de Perez	11	7,700.00	700.00
Tallafero o Ran Runnels	160	1884	Manuel M. de Icaza	11	6,418.00	583.45
San Juan de Dios Huerta (near Ancon Hill)	187	1886	Jeromimo Ossa, et al.	10½	7,000.00	666.67
Calle Paraiso....	78	1886	Marcelino Quinzada	.233	899.00	38,582.00
Hatillo d'Echevero	41	1887	Delphine Lemoine	1,200	240.00	2,000.00

Official Current Prices Paid by Individuals in the Purchase of Lands Along the Line of the Panama Canal Before 1903.

PRICES IN COLOMBIAN PESOS SILVER.

Lands	Deed No.	Year	Grantor	No. hectares	Price	Per hectare
Juan Diaz Caballero y Guadeloupe	61	1883	Dr. Amador Guerrero.	1,403	\$10,000.00	\$7.12
Mata Redonda..	292	1884	Juan Santaboïs..	1,627	2,000.00	1.23
Mata Redonda..	79	1887	Jose Z. Batista...	813½	2,500.00	3.07
Miraflores.....	222	1888	Miguel de la Espriella, et al.	820½	1,350.00	1.65
Miraflores.....	247	1888	Josefa Arce.....	410½	675.00	1.65
Miraflores.....	.....	1889	Maria S. Lucero de Villaverde	410½	675.00	1.65
Guanabano.....	70	1890	J. G. Duque.....	838	2,000.00	2.39
Tabernilla.....	248	1890	Manuela Palma..	848	500.00	.59
Mata Redonda..	179	1890	Jose G. Duque...	813½	2,000.00	2.46
Mata Redonda..	85	1891	Jose G. Duque and Manuel Espinosa.	1,627	4,000.00	2.46
Penas Blanca Abajo	20	1891	Samuel D. Gonzalez	800	200.00	.25
El Guabal.....	266	1892	Feliciano Rodriguez.	420	330.00	.72
Masamba.....	.....	1893	Joaquin Hernandez	150	250.00	1.66
Miraflores.....	48	1893	J. R. Santo Domingo	374¾	600.00	1.60
Juan Diaz Caballero y Guadeloupe	106	1893	Henry Schubert...	927	25,000.00	26.96
Puerto Escondido	39	1894	Thos. R. Cowan..	600	600.00	1.00
Miraflores.....	26	1895	Luis Escobar.....	374¾	600.00	1.60
E. Guabal.....	163	1896	Heirs of Montoto.	420	100.00	.23
El Guabal.....	185	1898	Josefa Reys.....	420	2,000.00	4.76

¹ Gold.

² Square meters.

Official Current Prices Paid by Individuals in the Purchase of Lands in the Vicinity of the City of Panama Prior to and after 1903.

PRICES IN COLOMBIAN SILVER PESOS.

Lands	Deed No.	Year	Grantor	No. of hectares	Price	Per hectare
San Lazaro y Algodona	210	1878	Public sale.....	20	\$976.00	\$48.80
San Lazaro y Algodona	175	1880	Public sale.....	20	976.00	48.80
Santa Rosa.....	.....	1882	Nelson.....	19.45	2,500.00	128.53
San Lazaro y Algodona	114	1884	Agustin Ayala....	5.5	5,000.00	909.09
Cajar Orchard...	100	1884	Jose Pena.....	3	1,500.00	500.00
Santa Rosa.....	.....	1888	Ehrman.....	19.45	15,000.00	771.21
San Lazaro y Algodona	222	1890	Agustin Ayala....	8.460	600.00	709.00
San Lazaro y Algodona	322	1890	Agustin Ayala....	216	100.00	4,676.00
Cajar Orchard...	.....	1890	Jose Pena.....	1	450.00	450.00
Vega.....	.....	1893	Vega.....	5.72	1,000.00	174.82
Mamey y Culo Seco	.....	1894	Public sale.....	619	1,000.00	1.62
Mamey y Culo Seco	107	1895	Vic. Alfaro.....	619	1,000.00	1.62
Mamey y Culo Seco	.....	1895	Public sale.....	392	1,300.00	3.32
La Margarita...	89	1895	Benjamin Brown.	400	800.00	2.00
La Margarita...	120	1895	Eugenio & Emma Lebeuf	200	400.00	2.00
Rio Indio y Mindi	99	1896	Manuel Gari.....	271	500.00	1.84½
Mandinguita....	26	1898	Mrs. Dom. de Aguillar	50	150.00	3.00
Mamey y Culo Seco	260	1899	Vicente Alfaro....	392	1,600.00	4.09
Bailamonos.....	90	1899	Dolores Icaza Arias	33½	66.66	2.00
Guyabal.....	.....	1899	David Condon...	789	2,000.00	2.54
Palenquilla.....	18	1900	Julian Mirandade Leon	1,103	10,000.00	9.07
Tabernilla y Cano Quebrado	274	1900	Mrs. Tomas Paredes de Bernal	2,000	4,250.00	2.12
Frijol Grande...	41	1901	Estefana Villaverde de Gutierrez	2,500	1,250.00	.50
Buenavista y Agua Salud	42	1901	Rafael y Albertina Gutierrez	1,000	1,250.00	1.25
Cansa-Loma y Waterloo	107	1903	Mariana Barsallo	256	1,000.00	3.906
Barro Colorado Arriba	112	1903	Mrs. Trinidad Ramos	894	1,000.00	1.11
San Jose.....	356	1903	Edw. Ycaza et al	363	10,000.00	27.80
Vega.....	210	1904	E. Martinez de Canavagio	5.72	4,000.00	699.30
Santa Rosa.....	.....	1905	Diaz.....	19.45	41,790.00	2,148.00
Rio Indio y Mindi	35	1908	Manuel Gari.....	271	4,999.95	18.45

* Gold.

* Square meters.

Relacion Oficial de Precios Corrientes Pagados por la Compañia Francesa del Canal en la Compra de Tierras a lo Largo de la Linea del Proyecto del Canal de Panamá con Anterioridad al Año 1903.

PRECIOS EN PESOS PLATA COLOMBIANOS.

Tierras	Escritura No.	Año	Otorgante	No. de hectareas	Precio	Por hectarea
El Paraiso.....	46	1881	Josefa Vallerino de Arosemena	54	\$5,000.00	\$92.59
Palo Matias y Ahorca Lagarto	65	1881	Carmen Macias de Ramos	316	4,000.00	12.66
Tabernilla.....	125	1881	Tomas Paredes de Bernal	285	5,000.00	17.54
Santa Cruz.....	.....	1881	Jose R. Mudarra.	100	1,700.00	17.00
Palo Horqueta y Matias	.....	1882	Federico G. Byrne	250	5,000.00	20.00
Penas Blanca Abaja	64	1882	B u e n a v e n t u r a Gutierrez	100	2,000.00	20.00
Penas Blanca en Medio.....	166	1882	Aniceto y Louisa Cerezo	100	2,000.00	20.00
Penas Blancas Arriba	94	1882	Manuela y Jose Archeche	115	2,300.00	20.00
Bohio y Pena Blancas	7	1882	Jose del Rosario Melendez	75	1,500.00	20.00
Barro Colorado Abajo	57	1882	Mateo Iturrado.	.....	.....	.....
Barro Colorado Abajo	32	1882	Mateo & Segundo Rodriguez	150	3,000.00	20.00
Barro Colorado Arriba	79	1882	Manuel Vasquez..	25	500.00	20.00
Barro Colorado y Palanquillo	40	1882	Elisio de Leon....	75	1,500.00	20.00
Palenquillo y Frijol Grande	107	1882	Pedro C. Cerezo..	115	2,300.00	20.00
Gatun.....	7	1882	Sara A. de Correoso	300	8,000.00	26.67
Barrero, Chupadero y Cia	195	1882	Manuel Jose Hurtado	377.5	7,550.00	20.00
Inkerman, Mt. Hope	16	1882	Juan Stevenson...	490	4,500.00	9.183
Buena Vista.....	.....	1882	Expropiación.....	179	3,591.00	20.00
Barrero, Chupadero y Cia	309	1883	Manuel Jose Hurtado	2,700	54,000.00	20.00
Calle Bruja....	288	1883	Manuel Vasquez..	360	5,760.00	16.00
Barbacoas y San Pablo	298	1883	Pública Subasta..	800	5,000.00	6.25
Mamey y Culo Seco	.....	1883	Expropiación.....	119	2,380.00	20.00
Matachin.....	133	1883	B u e n a v e n t u r a Correoso et al.	177	5,720.00	32.32
Carro de Cabra etc.	56	1883	Elios Alba.....	200	4,000.00	20.00
Juan Grande....	49	1884	Florentino Rodriguez et al	129	5,000.00	38.76
Miraflores.....	232	1885	Jose Felix Villaverde	284	13,500.00	47.54
Bailamonos.....	240	1885	Alfaro Hermanos et al	278	2,500.00	8.99
Caimito Mulato.	284	1885	Alfaro Hermanos.	600	10,000.00	16.67
Tabernilla.....	403	1886	Tomaso Paredes de Bernal	175	3,800.00	21.71
Rio In dio y Matachin	129	1887	Pedro Bracho et al	136	8,160.00	60.00
Buena Vista.....	.....	1888	Porfirio Melendez.	93.15	8,722.00	93.63

Relacion Oficial de Precios Corrientes Pagados por la Compañía Francesa del Canal en la Compra de Tierras en las Inmediaciones de la Ciudad de Panamá con Anterioridad al Año 1993.

PRECIOS EN PESOS PLATA COLOMBIANOS.

Tierras	Escritura No.	Año	Otorgante	No. de hectareas	Precio	Por hectarea
Galla.....	188	1881	Josefa A. Josane..	19	\$4,500.00	\$236.84
Feuillet & Murillo	115	1882	Manuel M. Salanilla	165	10,000.00	60.61
La Boca.....	173	1883	Jose I. Cano et al.	57	15,000.00	263.15
Padres Paces....	192	1883	Vialette.....	1.8	1,000.00	555.56
Tres Pozos.....	47	1884	Petra Perez de Perez	11	7,700.00	700.00
Tallafero o Ran Runnels	160	1884	Manuel M. de Icaza	11	6,418.00	583.45
San Juan de Dios Huerta (cerca del cerro Ancon)	187	1886	Jeromimo Ossa, et al.	10½	7,000.00	666.67
Calle Paraiso....	78	1886	Marcelino Quinzada	233	899.00	38,582.00
Hatillo d'Echeverro	41	1887	Delphine Lemoine	1,200	240.00	2,000.00

Relacion Oficial de Precios Corrientes Pagados por Particulares en la Compra de Tierras a lo Largo del Canal con Anterioridad al Año 1903 y Pocos Años Despues.

PRECIOS EN PESOS PLATA COLOMBIANOS.

Tierras	Escritura No.	Año	Otorgante	No. de hectareas	Precio	Por hectarea
Juan Diaz Caballero y Guadeloupe	61	1883	Dr. Amador Guerrero	1,403	10,000.00	\$7.12
Mata Redonda..	292	1884	Juan Santabois...	1,627	2,000.00	1.23
Mata Redonda..	79	1887	Jose Z. Batista...	813½	2,500.00	3.07
Miraflores.....	222	1888	Miguel de la Espriella et al	820½	1,350.00	1.65
Miraflores.....	247	1888	Josefa Arce.....	410¼	675.00	1.65
Miraflores.....	.....	1889	Maria S. Lucero de Villaverde	410¼	675.00	1.65
Guanabano.....	70	1890	J. G. Duque.....	838	2,000.00	2.39
Tabernilla.....	248	1890	Manuela Palma..	848	500.00	.59
Mata Redonda..	179	1890	Jose G. Duque...	813½	2,000.00	2.46
Mata Redonda..	85	1891	Jose G. Duque and Manuel Espinosa	1,627	4,000.00	2.46
Penas Blancas Abajo	20	1891	Samuel D. Gonzalez	800	200.00	.25
El Guabal.....	266	1892	Feliciano Rodriguez	420	300.00	.72
Masamba.....	.....	1893	Joaquin Hernandez	150	250.00	1.66
Miraflores.....	48	1893	J. R. Santo Domingo	374¼	600.00	1.60
Juan Diaz Caballero y Guadeloupe	106	1893	Henry Schubert...	927	25,000.00	26.96
Puerto Escondido	39	1894	Thos. R. Cowan..	600	600.00	1.00
Miraflores.....	26	1895	Luis Escobar.....	374¼	600.00	1.60
El Guabal.....	163	1896	Heirs of Montoto.	420	100.00	.23
El Guabal.....	185	1898	Josefa Reys.....	420	2,000.00	4.76

*Oro.

*Metros cuadrados.

Relacion Oficial de Precios Corrientes Pagados por Particulares en la Compra de Tierras en las Inmediaciones de la Ciudad de Panamá con Anterioridad al Año 1903 y Pocos Años Despues.

PRECIOS EN PESOS PLATA COLOMBIANOS.

Tierras	Escritura No.	Año	Otorgante	No. de hectareas	Precio	Por hectarea
San Lázaro y Algodona	210	1878	Pública Subasta..	20	\$976.00	\$48.80
San Lázaro y Algodona	175	1880	Pública Subasta..	20	976.00	48.80
Santa Rosa.....	.....	1882	Nelson.....	19.45	2,500.00	128.53
San Lázaro y Algodona	114	1884	Agustin Ayala....	5.5	5,000.00	909.09
Cajar Orchard...	100	1884	Jose Pena.....	3	1,500.00	500.00
Santa Rosa.....	.....	1888	Ehrman.....	19.45	15,000.00	771.21
San Lázaro y Algodona	222	1890	Agustin Ayala....	8,460	600.00	709.00
San Lázaro y Algodona	322	1890	Agustin Ayala....	216	100.00	4,676.00
Cajar Orchard...	.....	1890	Jose Pena.....	1	450.00	450.00
Vega.....	.....	1893	Vega.....	5.72	1,000.00	174.82
Mamey y Culo Seco	.....	1894	Pública Subasta..	619	1,000.00	1.62
Mamey y Culo Seco	107	1895	Vic. Alfaro.....	619	1,000.00	1.62
Mamey y Culo Seco	.....	1895	Pública Sabasta..	392	1,300.00	3.32
La Margarita...	89	1895	Benjamin Brown..	400	800.00	2.00
La Margarita....	120	1895	Eugenio y Emma Lebeuf	200	400.00	2.00
Rio Indio y Mindi	99	1896	Manuel Gari.....	271	500.00	1.84½
Mandinguita....	26	1898	Mrs. Dom. de Aguillar	50	150.00	3.00
Mamey y Culo Seco	260	1899	Vicente Alfaro...	392	1,600.00	4.09
Bailamonos.....	90	1899	Dolores Icaza Arias	33½	66.66	2.00
Guyabal.....	.....	1899	David Condon...	789	2,000.00	2.54
Palenquilla.....	18	1900	Julian Miranda-de Leon	1,103	10,000.00	9.07
Tabernilla y Cano quebrado	274	1900	Mrs. Thomas Paredes de Bernal	2,000	4,250.00	2.12
Frijol Grande...	41	1901	Estefana Villaverde de Gutierrez	2,500	1,250.00	.50
Buena Vista y Agua Salud	42	1901	Rafael y Albertina Gutierrez	1,000	1,250.00	1.25
Cansa-Loma y Waterloo	107	1903	Mariana Barsallo.	256	1,000.00	3.906
Barro Colorado Arriba	112	1903	Sra. Trinidad Ramos	894	1,000.00	1.11
San Jose.....	356	1903	Edw. Yeaza et al.	363	10,000.00	27.80
Vega.....	210	1904	E. Martinez de Canavagio	5.72	4,000.00	699.30
Santa Rosa.....	.....	1905	Diaz.....	19.45	41,790.00	2,148.00
Rio Indio y Mindi	35	1908	Manuel Gari.....	271	4,999.95	18.45

* Oro.

* Metros cuadrados.

Hearing by Umpire in Session Hall of the National Assembly of Panama.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1917.

Due notice having been given the interested parties that the undersigned, Umpire of the Joint Commission, would hear arguments in the claims of Eladio Lasso, docket No. 1473, Valdes and Morales, docket No. 1472, and Eusebio Morales, docket No. 3506, on Saturday, October 13, 1917, at 9 o'clock, the attorneys for the Government, Messrs. Frank Feuille and Walter F. Van Dine, and the attorneys for the claimants, Messrs. Ganson and Teran, appeared before him in the assembly room of the National Palace.

The Umpire opened the session by signing his decision in the San Lazaro, Punta Mala, and Obarrio-Roquebert claims, which decision was read immediately after being signed. The Acting Secretary was then instructed to read the list of prices unanimously agreed upon by the Commission as a tentative basis for arriving at some estimate of the valuation of improvements.

The Umpire stated that the cases before him had been presented as one by the Joint Commission, but as they really covered two different claims (there being two tracts of land, two claimants, and two attorneys) he thought each case should be argued separately. The attorney for the Government stated that he would not oppose that division but said that it would simplify matters if a general argument were made covering the characteristics applicable to both tracts.

At the beginning of his argument Mr. Ganson attacked the motives of one of the Commissioners in arriving at a conclusion, to which the attorney for the United States made objection, whereupon the Umpire stated that the attorneys should base their arguments on reason, and pointed out that attacking the motives of an individual had nothing to do with values of property and did not add any weight to the arguments; that if the attorneys for the claimants would be reasonable he was certain that the attorneys for the United States would also be reasonable; that he would not tolerate any attorney's indulging in personalities; that this was an international body and claims should be settled in a friendly and dignified manner, but he felt that the attorneys for the claimants had not always so presented their cases; and that in the future he did not wish to hear the motives of any individual criticised. Mr. Ganson then declined to proceed with his opening argument but reserved the right to rebut.

The attorney for the United States called attention to the fact that the Commissioners had decided upon the area of the lands without taking into consideration the agreement reached between himself and the claimant, and called attention to Exhibit H in the case, which was a map showing a lesser area signed by both the attorney for the United States and Mr. Lasso. The Umpire stated that since Mr. Williams, who represented the United States at the close of the case, had agreed with the attorneys for the claimant, and that as a result of this agreement the Commission had decided the area accordingly, he would uphold the Commission in its decision and make no change.

At the conclusion of the argument in the Lasso case, the Umpire stated that the attorneys could proceed with the Valdes and Morales case. The attorney for the Government expressed his desire to submit this case without argument inasmuch as one of the claimants is the President of the Republic. The Umpire then said that he would appreciate it if Dr. Teran, too, would decline to argue the case. Dr. Teran announced that he preferred to argue, and requested permission to make his argument in Spanish. The Umpire told him that the stenographers could not report the argument in Spanish, but inasmuch as this is an international body in which both languages (English and Spanish) are official, if the attorney for the Government did not object, he could proceed in Spanish, but that he (the Umpire) preferred that he make his argument in English in order to have an accurate record. Dr. Teran insisted in making his argument in Spanish and as the attorney for the Government understands that language perfectly, he made no objection.

Dr. Teran, in opening his argument, stated that his position was most embarrassing as he was there to take up a claim in which one of the claimants is Dr. Ramon M. Valdes, who holds a very exalted position, that of President of the Republic, but that the claim was for rights acquired as a remuneration for his professional services before Dr. Valdes became President, and that his position was still more embarrassing on account of the fact that by the rulings of the Umpire, which had just been read, the interests of Dr. Valdes were greatly damaged. Here the Umpire interrupted him and requested him not to make any comments or criticism in the court room with regard to his rulings, but to confine himself to reasoning in defence of the claimants. Dr. Teran, disregarding the Umpire's request, insisted that the rulings were injurious to his claimant's interests, and that there existed official proof in the record in regard to the real value of the lands, which proof had been rejected, and that the duties of an umpire, according to the definition in an English dictionary—

At this point the Umpire took the floor and announced that the argument was closed and the cases would be decided together as presented by the Commission.

Dr. Teran delivered to the Acting Secretary a typewritten brief, which, having been prepared previous to the announcement of the Umpire's decision, could not contain the wording of his oral argument, the cause of this incident.

(Sgd.) MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,

(Sgd.) G. E. BLISS, *Acting Secretary.*

Umpire.

Official Circulars.

Rates of Pay, Silver Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 13, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 666-9 (superseding all previous circulars of 666 series):

1. Effective October 1, 1917, employees on the silver roll of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company shall be rated as hereinafter shown. These ratings and rates of pay have been prepared with the view to limiting the minimum and maximum rates of pay that can be given to this class of help, without the necessity of obtaining prior authority, and to eliminating, so far as possible, all unnecessary ratings. It is also desired to establish a uniform rate of pay for work of a similar nature in different departments and divisions.

2. An employee's rating shall in all cases correspond with his duties. Where it is considered desirable to pay a higher or lower rate or to use a different rating than shown, each case should be taken up separately and authority secured to use the higher or lower rate of pay or different rating. It is thought that the ratings and rates of pay hereinafter shown will be sufficient to meet ordinary requirements and no change should be requested unless this is absolutely necessary in order to make the employee's pay commensurate with the work done, or to make the rating correspond with the duties performed.

3. Unless otherwise specified, the maximum salary paid an employee on entering the service shall be the lowest rate of pay given in the table of authorized ratings, and a new employment shall not be made at a higher rate of pay than that authorized as the maximum entrance salary for the class of work performed. Roll timekeepers must see that new employees are not started at higher rates unless special authority is issued by the Governor; however,

(a) An employee may be regularly transferred from one department, division, or gang to another without reduction.

(b) An employee, absent for not more than sixty days, with the prior consent of competent authority in his department or division, may be reinstated at his former rate, or an employee discharged on account of reduction of force or lack of work, may be reinstated within six months at his former rate of pay.

(c) An employee transferred from one class of work to another (artisan to clerk, etc.) may be paid at the monthly rate or hourly rate corresponding to that received at the time of transfer or to the next higher or lower rate, at the discretion of the head of the department, regardless of the entrance salary of the position to which transferred.

4. The following conditions shall govern the reemployment of a former employee on the silver roll who has been discharged for unsatisfactory service or misconduct, with no objections to reemployment, or who has left the service of his own accord:

(a) If discharged for unsatisfactory service or misconduct, with no objections to reemployment, he may be reemployed only at a lower rate of pay than that previously received.

(b) If he quits voluntarily, with no objections to reemployment, without having given five days' notice, he may be reemployed only at a lower rate of pay than that previously received.

(c) If he quits voluntarily, with no objections to reemployment, after having given five days' notice, he may be reemployed within sixty days at the rate previously received, or at the entrance salary of any other position for which he is qualified, even though such entrance rate be higher than his old rate. After sixty days have elapsed, he may be reemployed only at a lower rate of pay than that previously received.

5. An employee on the silver roll who has been discharged for unsatisfactory service or misconduct, with objections to reemployment, may not be reemployed unless objections are removed by the department or division entering the objections, or by the Governor, and will be reemployed only under the conditions quoted in paragraph 4, section (a).

6. An employee leaving the service or transferring from one department, division, or gang, to another, with the exception of Boy "A" or Laborer "A", will be furnished with "Silver Employee's Service Slip", form PC 262-1 properly filled out.

7. The maximum monthly rate of pay for silver employees shall be \$62.50 U. S. currency, except where otherwise shown or where special authority has been granted as provided in paragraph 24 to pay a higher rate. The monthly silver rates of pay are intended for those employees whose hours of work are more or less irregular, or whose time it may be difficult to check up on an hourly basis. The rate of pay per month shall not exceed the pay which would be received for the number of hours worked at the hourly rate of pay established for the same class of work. Whenever practicable, an hourly rate should be applied in preference to a monthly rate. The following table shows the corresponding monthly amount, at the different standard hourly rates of pay based on eight, nine, ten, and twelve hours work per day:

Standard rates of pay. (U. S. Currency.)	Monthly pay equivalent to different hourly rates. Sundays not included.			
	8 hours daily 204 hours per month.	9 hours daily 230 hours per month.	10 hours daily 255 hours per month.	12 hours daily 306 hours per month.
5 cents.....	\$10.20	\$11.50	\$12.75	\$15.30
6 cents.....	12.24	13.80	15.30	18.36
7 cents.....	14.28	16.10	17.85	21.42
8 cents.....	16.32	18.40	20.40	24.48
9 cents.....	18.36	20.70	22.95	27.54
10 cents.....	20.40	23.00	25.50	30.60
11 cents.....	22.44	25.30	28.05	33.66
12 cents.....	24.48	27.60	30.60	36.72
13 cents.....	26.52	29.90	33.15	39.78
14 cents.....	28.56	32.20	35.70	42.84
15 cents.....	30.60	34.50	38.25	45.90
16 cents.....	32.64	36.80	40.80	48.96
17 cents.....	34.68	39.10	43.35	52.02
18 cents.....	36.72	41.40	45.90	55.08
19 cents.....	38.76	43.70	48.45	58.14
20 cents.....	40.80	46.00	51.00	61.20
21 cents.....	42.84	48.30	53.55	64.26
22 cents.....	44.88	50.60	56.10	67.32
23 cents.....	46.92	52.90	58.65	70.38
24 cents.....	48.96	55.20	61.20	73.44
25 cents.....	51.00	57.50	63.75	76.50
26 cents.....	53.04	59.80	66.30	79.56

8. Unless otherwise specified, an employee may be promoted after having served one month, within the discretion of proper authority.

9. A promotion shall be made only to the next higher grade.

10. Employments, changes in ratings, transfers, and terminations of service, of American citizens, or of aliens who receive more than \$1.5 a month or 40 cents an hour, on the silver roll, shall be reported in the same manner and on the same forms as in cases of persons employed on the gold roll, excepting that no medical certificate is required in connection with a person employed on the silver roll. As the above classes of employees are entitled to leave privileges, it is necessary that this information be furnished in all cases, and that all absences be reported on the prescribed form (PC 481), as promptly as possible in order that proper entries may be made on the records.

11. In all time books and on all pay rolls the designations used will be Laborer "A", Laborer "B", Laborer "C", Laborer "D", Artisan "A", Artisan "B", Artisan "C", Artisan "D", as the case may be.

12. The standard hourly rates of pay for silver employees shall be six cents, seven cents, eight cents, nine cents, ten cents, eleven cents, twelve cents, thirteen cents, fourteen cents, fifteen cents, sixteen cents, seventeen cents, eighteen cents, nineteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-one cents, twenty-two cents, and twenty-three cents, U. S. currency.

13. Boy "A"—*Six cents an hour*—This is the entrance rate of pay for all boys (including, water, shop, and messenger). They may be promoted to Boy "B", at eight cents an hour, after thirty days' satisfactory service.

14. Boy "B"—*Eight cents an hour*—This rate can be used as the entrance rate only in cases where prior authority has been obtained from the Governor's office, and for well-developed boys of 16 years of age or over.

15. Laborer "A"—*Thirteen cents an hour*—This will be the entrance rate for all common labor, except as hereinafter specifically authorized. The employee will, if retained in the service, be promoted to fourteen cents an hour on the first of the month following the completion of thirty days' service. This shall apply to the laborers now in service who have been employed thirty days.

16. Laborer "B"—*Fourteen cents an hour*—Laborers shall receive this rate after complying with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

17. Laborer "C"—*Fifteen cents an hour*—This is a special rate and may be used only where the work is especially difficult, extra hazardous, or particularly disagreeable, such as work that requires the men to be in mud continuously, caisson work, cleaning sewers, etc. Prior authority must be obtained in each case where it is considered necessary to use this rate, and a statement should be furnished showing the nature of the work to be performed and the approximate length of time that this class of labor will be required. This will also be the entrance rate for white labor.

18. Laborer "D"—*Seventeen cents an hour*—Only white labor is included in this class. It is desired, however, that colored labor be employed whenever and wherever practicable.

19. Helper "A"—*Fifteen cents*, and "B"—*Seventeen cents an hour*—These ratings may be applied only to those performing the duties of helpers to shop or other mechanics, such as machinists, car repairers, carpenters, plumbers, etc.

20. Artisan—Employees performing the duties of shop, building construction, and other mechanics and artisans shall be given this rating. It covers employees performing services, under the direction of white foremen, as follows:

Blacksmith	Drill runner	Pressman
Boilermaker	Ironworker	Printing Plant
Cableslicer	Linenman	employees
Carpenter	Machinist	Planing mill hand
Car repairer	Mason	Plumber
Calker	Molder	Riveter
Cement finisher	Painter	Upholsterer
Coppersmith	Pipefitter	Wireman

21. Artisan "A"—*Seventeen cents an hour*—This is the standard rate of pay for artisans; and is the maximum entrance rate for artisans.

22. Artisan "B"—*Twenty cents an hour*—Artisans may be granted this rate only after demonstrating that the quality and quantity of their work is such as would, in the opinion of the

foreman in charge, entitle them to a higher rate than Artisan "A".

23. Artisan "C"—*Twenty-three cents an hour*—Artisans may be granted this rate only after demonstrating that the quality and quantity of their work is such as would, in the opinion of the foreman in charge, entitle them to a higher rate than Artisan "B".

24. The rates marked with a (*) in the list following are special and will be eliminated as fast as practicable. Employees who received these rates on May 1, 1914, except clerks, may be continued without change if necessary for the good of the service; but no further promotions to these rates may be made without the approval of the Governor.

25. The rates of pay of disabled employees at Corozal Farm will be fixed by special regulations.

26. Office timekeepers will see that no employee is carried on the rolls, unless the foregoing instructions have been complied with.

DESIGNATIONS AND RATES OF PAY.

Hourly Rates.

Cents, U. S. C.

Artisan "A", 17; "B" 20; "C" 23; "D" 26; "E" 33 cents.

(Note—For explanation of duties to be performed under Artisan "A", "B", and "C", see paragraphs 20, 21, 22 and 23. The Artisan "D" and "E" rates at 26 and 33 cents are for use of Mechanical Division only.

Asphaltman, 15 and 17 cents.

Blueprinter, 24, 25 and 26 cents.

(Note—These rates for use in blueprinting room of Administration Building only.)

Blueprinter helper, 17, 18, 19 and 20 cents.

Bookbinder, 26 cents.

Bottlewasher (female), 11 cents.

Boy "A", 6; "B", 8 cents.

(Note—See paragraphs Nos. 13 and 14).

Bricklayer, 26 and 31 cents.

(Note—These rates for European workmen only.)

Caissonman (for work at top of caisson), 15;

(for work in caisson), 19 cents.

Cementman, 15 cents.

(Note—This rate shall apply only to men handling dry cement in cars and cement sheds.)

Checker, 19 and 23 cents.

Coal handler, 17 cents.

Compositor, 21, 23 and 26 cents.

Concreteman, 15 cents.

(Note—This rate shall apply only to men handling concrete materials to mixers and to men placing concrete in forms.)

Crusherman, 15 and 17 cents.

Diver, 23, 26 and 45 cents.

Fireman, 14 and 19 cents.

(Note—These rates for P. R. R. docks only.)

Foreman, 21 and 23 cents.

(Note—These rates are for use on P. R. R. docks only.)

Gangwayman, 17 cents.

(Note—For P. R. R. docks only.)

Helper "A", 15; "B", 17 cents.

(Note—For explanation of duties to be performed under this designation, see paragraph No. 19.)

Ironworker, 26 cents.

Laborer "A", 13; "B", 14; "C", 15; "D", 17 cents.

(Note—For explanation of different grades, see paragraphs Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18.)

Laborer, \$12 cents, P. R. Seco.

Laundry, 10, 11, and 12 cents.

Laundryman, 14, 16, 19 and 23 cents.

Leverman, 15 cents.

(Note—For P. R. R. main line service only.)

Longshoreman, 15 cents.

(Note—For P. R. R. docks only.)

Molder, tile, 20 cents.

(Note—For concrete block plant only.)

Mucker, 15 cents.

Nozzleman, 17, 19 and 21 cents.

Operator, crane, 17 and 21 cents.

Operator, motor truck, 14 cents.

(Note—For P. R. R. docks only.)

Packer (female), 9 cents.

Papercutter, 21 cents.

Paver, 15 cents.
 Pitman, 15 cents.
 Powder helper, 15 cents.
 Powderman (loading holes), 15 and 19 cents.
 Printer, *26 cents.
 (Note—For special classes of work and extra skillful men.)

Rigger, 15 cents.
 Riveter, *26 cents.
 (Note—For extra skillful men working aloft.)
 Rubber stamp maker, 26 cents.
 Scytherman, 15 cents.
 Shoemaker, 19 cents.
 Stower, 15 cents.

(Note—For P. R. R. docks and local Agency at Panama.)

Trucker, 14 cents.

(Note—For P. R. R. docks only.)

Winchman, 17 and 19 cents.

(Note—For P. R. R. docks only.)

Woodsmen, 17 cents.

(Note—This rate for field parties only.)

*Special—see paragraph 24.

Monthly Rates.
 Dollars U. S. C.

Agent, Assistant, \$75.

(Note—This rating for use on P. R. R. only.)
 Artisan, \$35, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$51.50, \$52.50 and \$62.50.

(Note—These ratings are for use at the coal-ing plants and locks only, with the following exceptions: The Mechanical Division may use the \$35 rate for the helper to the Scale Inspector. The \$62.50 rate may be used only on the locks.)
 Attendant, \$86.50, \$819, \$20.00, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$46.50, \$47.50.

(Note—The \$6.50 rate for Ancon Hospital chronic ward only.)

(Note—An entrance rate of \$27.50 is authorized when subsistence is not furnished.)

(Note—The \$46.50 rate is exclusively for operating room attendants and an attendant at Palo Seco. The \$47.50 rate is for laboratory attendants at filtration plants only.)

Baggage-master, road service, \$62.50 and \$75.

(Note—For main line passenger service, not including branch.)

Baker, \$839, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$62.50, \$75, and \$875.

(Note—The \$75 rate is for Ancon Hospital only.)

Barber, \$27.50.

Blacksmith, \$42.50 and \$52.50.

(Note—These ratings are for use in corrals and floating equipment only.)

Boatman, \$19, \$30, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$37.50, and \$40.

(Note—These ratings are for the crews of cayucas and rowboats only. Crews of cayucas may be paid an entrance rate of \$32.50. This does not apply to crews of rowboats.)

Boatswain, \$47.50 and \$57.50.

Boy, \$811.50, \$12.50, \$14, \$15, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$21.50, \$22.50.

(Note—Water boys and shop boys shall be employed at hourly rate only. Cabin boys and mess boys shall be rated as waiters.)

(Note—The \$21.50 rate is for bell boys at the Tivoli and Washington Hotels only.)

Brakeman, road, \$52.50 and \$57.50.

Butcher, \$30, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$40, \$42.50, \$47.50 and \$52.50.

(Note—Maximum entrance rate \$42.50.)

Cable splicer, \$62.50 and \$75.

Captain:

Dredge, \$100.

Clapet, \$85.

Steam launch, \$75.

(Note—Masters will be known and rated as "Captain". Ratings above \$75 per month are for white employees only.)

Carpenter, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$57.50, \$61.50, and \$62.50.

(Note—The \$42.50 rate is for floating equipment only. The \$62.50 rate is for seagoing dredges and Pacific Locks only; \$47.50 rate for floating equipment and locks only; \$52.50 and \$57.50 rates for locks only.)

Car recorder and sealer, \$47.50.

(Note—For P. R. R. docks only.)

Cartman, \$35, and \$37.50.

Cartman (Panama Health Office authorized to pay 25 cents an hour for cartman, horse and cart).

Cattleman, \$829, \$30, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$41.50 and \$42.50.

Cemeteryman, \$35.

Chainman, \$35, \$40, \$42.50.

Chainman foreman, \$47.50, and \$52.50.

Chauffeur, \$31.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50.

(Note—Entrance rate when subsistence is furnished shall be \$31.50. Entrance rate when subsistence is not furnished shall be \$42.50. The maximum rate when subsistence is furnished shall be \$41.50.)

Checker, \$37.50, \$40, \$42.50.

(Note—American citizens may be employed at \$42.50 entrance rate in the Commissary Division.)

Clerk, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$35, \$37.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$75.

(Note—The usual entrance rate for clerks is \$35. The \$75 rate shall be paid only to Yard Clerks in the service of the P. R. R. where long hours and Sunday and holiday work are required.)
 Coachman, \$52.50, *\$75.

Coalman, \$35.

Coalpasser, \$42.50.

(Note—For floating equipment only.)

Cook, \$224, \$26.50, \$31.50, \$34, \$36.50, \$41.50, \$46.50, \$51.50, \$56.50, \$61.50.

(Note—The maximum entrance rate for cook on marine equipment and field parties is \$41.50. In all other cases the maximum entrance rate shall be \$26.50. The Section of Surveys may pay an entrance rate of \$51.50 when sending out a field party for a short time. Entrance rate of \$31.50 for Palo Seco.)

Counteraman, \$224, \$26.50, \$31.50.

(Note—For hotels with *a la carte* service only.)

Crib and valve tender, \$37.50, \$42.50.

Dairyman, \$25, \$27.50, \$32.50.

Elevatorman, \$42.50.

(Note—For passenger elevatormen only.)

Engineer:

Marine (dredge), \$67.50, \$75.

Marine (clapet), \$65, \$75.

Marine (steam launch), \$75.

Steam, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50, \$57.50, \$62.50.

Farrier, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$51.50, \$52.50.

Fireman, \$30, \$32.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50, \$62.50.

(Note—The maximum entrance rate for firemen on pile drivers shall be \$32.50; for standard gauge locomotives \$37.50; for firemen at Cristobal Power Plant \$42.50; for firemen on dredges, tugs, and clapets, \$47.50. The maximum rate of pay for firemen on standard gauge locomotives shall be \$62.50. The maximum rate of pay for firemen in yard service shall be \$52.50. Maximum entrance rate for steamshovel firemen \$37.50; maximum rate \$52.50. Balboa oil handling plant, entrance rate \$42.50.

Flagman (crossing), \$35, \$40.

Road service, \$52.50, \$57.50.

(Note—The \$52.50 rate for flagman is the maximum for motor car service.)

Foreman, \$26.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, *\$75.

(Note—The maximum entrance rate for white foremen shall be \$52.50. An entrance and maximum rate of \$52.50 shall be allowed for dock foremen. Entrance rate of \$26.50 when subsistence is furnished, for pasture clearing foremen.)

Gardener, \$29, \$30, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$36.50, \$37.50.

Gateman, \$42.50.

(Note—For coal-handling plants only.)

Helper, \$114, \$15, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$19, \$20, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$37.50, \$42.50.

(Note—The designation of "Helper" will apply to cook's helper, kitchen helper, scullions, scrubber, and other employees performing helpers' duties for which distinct designations are

not provided. A maximum entrance rate of \$20 shall be allowed for helpers picking fruits and vegetables at the Cold Storage Plant. The \$37.50 and \$42.50 rates shall be paid only to the helpers at the P. R. R. motor bus garage at Balboa. Fortification entrance rate of \$20 in remote localities.)

Hostler, \$30, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$42.50.
Housekeeper, \$36.50.

(Note—For Hotel Washington.)

Janitor, \$819, \$824, \$30, \$32.50, \$35.
Janitor, head, \$42.50.

Janitress, \$25, \$30 (New Gatun).

Keeper, \$17.50, \$62.50, \$65, \$75.

(Note—The \$17.50 rate shall not be regarded as the maximum entrance rate.)

Keeper, assistant, \$37.50, \$45, \$52.50, \$62.50.

Laborer, \$27.50, \$29, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$41.50, \$42.50. Per diem, 65 and 75 cents.

(Note—The \$27.50, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$42.50 rates for plantations, chicken, hog, and dairy farms. \$37.50 and \$12.50 rates must be approved by Chief Quartermaster, and may be used as entrance rates. 65 cents and 75 cents, with subsistence, either as an entrance rate, pasture, chicken, hog industries only.)

Laborer, \$35.

(Note—For use at fuel oil handling plants only.)

Lampalighter, \$10.

(Note—For P. R. R. service only.)

Laundress, \$16.50, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50, \$32.50, \$37.50.

Laundryman, \$30, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50.

Leadman, \$42.50, \$47.50.

(Note—For hydrographic work only.)

Leverman, \$45, \$50.

Lockman, \$30, \$32.50, \$37.50.

(Note—These rates for Division of Lock Operation only.)

Lockman, foreman, \$62.50, \$65, \$70, \$75.

Luggerman, \$30, \$32.50, \$35, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50.

(Note—The rating of luggerman shall be confined to men handling ice, meat, and other cold storage supplies. The maximum entrance rate shall be \$35.)

Maid, \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50.

(Note—For maids in women's bachelor quarters where The Panama Canal pays part only of salary.)

Maid, \$13.50, \$16.50, \$19.

(Note—The \$19 rate shall be confined to maids at the Insane Asylum, Quarantine Station at Balboa, and Palo Seco Leprosy Asylum. Entrance rate of \$16.50 for Insane Asylum.)

Maintainer, \$40, \$45.

Mate:

Clapet, \$75, \$87.50.

Dredge, \$80, \$88.00.

Messenger, \$19, \$20, \$22.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$29, \$30, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$52.50.

(Note—The maximum entrance rate for messengers shall be \$30.)

(Note—The \$52.50 rate shall be confined to distribution messengers of Executive Office.) Money counter, \$52.50, \$65, \$75.

Oil, \$35, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50, \$57.50.

(Note—On dredges, tugs, and claps, oilers may be appointed at any rate up to and including \$52.50. The \$57.50 rate shall be confined to oilers on seagoing dredges, pipe line dredges, and tugs; the \$52.50 rate shall be confined to oilers on other marine equipment. The maximum rate for oilers on land shall be \$47.50.)

Operator:

Air compressor, \$62.50, \$75.

Electric power plant, \$42.50, \$47.50.

Filter, \$52.50.

Motor boat, \$31.50, \$34, \$35, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$39, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$57.50, \$62.50, \$75, \$87.50.

(Note—For motor boat operators, a maximum entrance rate of \$52.50 is authorized for positions authorized at a rate of \$62.50 or more.)

Motor truck, \$35, \$37.50.

(Note—For operators of electric baggage trucks

in railroad stations; also between warehouse and industrial laboratory and cold storage plant.)

Pontoon bridge, \$40.

Pump, \$52.50.

(Note—The rating of "Operator, pump" at \$52.50 shall be confined to employees in pump station where there is no white supervision.)

Telephone, \$35, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50. Paint and call boy, \$40.

(Note—For use on P. R. R. docks only.)

Painter, \$37.50, \$40, \$52.50, \$62.50.

(Note—The \$37.50 and \$40 rate is for Miraflores filter plant only.)

(Note—The \$52.50 and \$62.50 rates for Supply Department only, for resilvering mirrors.)

Patrolman, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$52.50.

Policeman, 1st and 2d year, \$42.50, 3d and 4th year, \$47.50, 5th and 6th year, \$52.50, after 6th year, \$57.50, \$62.50.

(Note—Policeman acting as operator of motor boats, or as clerks at a central station, may be paid at the \$62.50 rate irrespective of length of service. The policeman acting as clerk at the penitentiary may be paid \$52.50 rate irrespective of length of service.)

Porter, \$30, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$40.

(Note—The rating of porter shall be used only for employees handling baggage at P. R. R. stations.)

Saddler, \$35, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$52.50, \$62.50.

(Note—The \$62.50-rate is for Ancon Corral only.)

Salesman, \$35, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50.

(Note—The Commissary Division may pay American citizens entrance salary of \$42.50.)

Saleswoman, \$27.50, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$42.50.

(Note—These ratings are for colored women only.)

Scavenger, \$37.50.

Seaman, \$32.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$57.50.

(Note—The \$57.50 rate for seamen not allowed if subsistence is furnished.)

Signalman, \$62.50.

(Note—For Marine Division only.)

Stableman, \$35.

Steward, \$40, \$52.50, \$62.50, \$75.

Storeman, \$30, \$33.50, \$32.50, \$35, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50.

Switchman (yard), \$52.50.

Switchtender, \$47.50.

Teacher, \$52.50, \$62.50, \$65; (Palo Seco) \$66.50.

(Note—Teachers of colored schools who act as principals will receive the following amounts in addition to their regular salaries:

For principals of schools with two rooms \$5 per month.

For principals of schools with three or more rooms, \$10 per month.

Teamster, \$37.50, \$42.50.

Trackman, \$35.

(Note—For emergency use only on P. R. R. where long hours and Sunday and holiday work are required.)

Trackwalker, \$32.50.

(Note—For use on P. R. R. only.)

Trainman, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, \$42.50.

(Note—For Panama Canal work only.)

Waiter, \$819, \$821.50, \$824, \$831.50.

(Note—The \$31.50 rate is for use only on floating equipment where the waiters have the care of crew's quarters in addition to other duties.)

Waiter, head, \$26.50, \$31.50, \$33, \$36.50.

(Note—The \$61.50 rate for Hotel Tivoli only.)

Watchman, \$21.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$37.50, \$40.

Watchman, per day, \$1.10.

(Note—For use on P. R. R. docks only.)

Water tender, \$57.50.

Wheelwright, \$52.50.

Winchman, \$52.50, \$57.50.

Winer, \$42.50.

(Note—For use on oil burning equipment.)

* Denotes rates that include subsistence.

† Special—See paragraph No. 24.

CHESTER HARDING,

GOVERNOR

Exceeding Speed Limit in Panama.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 17, 1917.

To all concerned—The authorities of the Republic of Panama have complained to this office that automobiles and trucks in the service of The Panama Canal are operated over the streets of the city of Colon at a speed in excess of that fixed in the decree which regulates the speed of those vehicles, namely, ten miles an hour.

It is directed that Panama Canal chauffeurs discontinue this practice, and in future they will be expected to strictly observe the traffic regulations in force in the Republic of Panama when operating Panama Canal motor vehicles in that territory.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Burial Charges.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 15, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 618-15:

Effective November 1, 1917, schedule of laboratory and miscellaneous charges in circular No. 618-11, dated December 27, 1916, for interment, is amended to read as follows:

Employees of The Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, or of contractors under The Panama Canal.....	\$3.00
Families of employees of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad, or of contractors under The Panama Canal:	
(a) Monthly pay of employee \$50 or less.....	3.00
(b) Monthly pay of employee more than \$50 but less than \$100.....	4.00
(c) Monthly pay of employee \$100 or more.....	5.00
Servants of all employees of the United States and of contractors under The Panama Canal.....	3.00
All classes of patients not listed in this schedule.....	5.00
Private pay patients.....	10.00
No charge will be made for interment of American employees.	

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Authority of Sentinels.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 16, 1917.

To all concerned—Attention is again invited to the necessity for all Canal employees and other civilians recognizing the authority and obeying promptly any orders of military guards and sentinels at Canal structures.

The following extract from circular dated February 28, 1917, is quoted for your information and guidance:

"These guards have been furnished for the guard of Canal structures by the Commanding General, Canal Zone Troops, at the request of the Governor, and while not removed from the command of the military authorities, they are, while engaged in this duty at their respective stations, vested with all the authority possessed by the Canal Zone police. They are authorized to refuse access to Canal Zone structures to all unauthorized persons, to enforce regulations necessary for the proper identification of all authorized employees and visitors, to make arrests for violation of such regulations, and to prevent, by the use of such force as is at their disposal, any felonious damage to Canal structures. Canal employees and other civilians are especially enjoined that the instructions of these sentinels must be obeyed. If a sentinel's instructions deny a Canal employee access to a place where his duty requires his presence, argument in support of the employee's contention

should be submitted to the sentinel's immediate superior officer, and not to the sentinel."

The orders issued to sentinels necessarily give them very little latitude in carrying out their instructions, and employees have no more right to argue with sentinels than sentinels have to instruct employees how to perform their duties. Employees must be prepared to show whatever may be required by way of identification, for unless sentinels stopped everyone and required proper identification, especially at night, the protection which they are supposed to give would be of very little value. Employees should bear in mind that the guard changes frequently and consequently it is not possible for them to know by sight all employees working at various places.

I have no doubt that all Canal employees desire to insure the safety of the Canal structures, and there is no better means of showing this than to assist the guard in every way that lies in their power. Employees themselves should keep a lookout for unauthorized or suspicious persons about their work and should make it a point to report such cases to the sentinel on guard.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Employees in Gatun and Cristobal Qualified to Serve as Jurors

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 19, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Please forward to this office as promptly as possible, a list in triplicate of the employees in your department or division residing in Gatun and Cristobal who are qualified to serve as jurors. It is desired to interfere as little as possible with the work, and on account of the limited number of employees available for jury duty, you are requested to include all the employees whose services could be readily spared without inconveniencing the work.

The qualifications of a juror are:

1. Citizen of the United States.
2. Between the ages of 21 and 65.
3. In good standing and in full possession of ordinary faculties.
4. Resident of the Canal Zone for three months. (Employees quartered in Panama or Colon, including New Cristobal, should not be included in this list.)
5. Able to read, write, and understand the English language.

The following persons are exempt from jury duty, and their names should not be included in the list furnished:

Attorneys at law, physicians, ministers of an established religion, members of the military, naval, and police forces, officers of The Panama Canal of the rank and above the rank of resident engineer.

The list should give the name, age, residence and occupation, and place of employment of each employee as follows:

Name.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Employed
Dick Doe	27	Ancon	Machinist	Paraiso Shops

The following comment of the District Attorney is quoted for your information:

"It would further appear that department heads should now be able to definitely determine the employees who can serve as jurors without detriment to the work. Judging from past experience, those summoned are not required, as a rule, to be absent from duty for more than two days. The law requires a panel of thirty men, and when twelve have been secured, the remainder are immediately allowed to return to their work, though they may be required to return on some other date during the month if another case is set for trial."

By direction of the Governor.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Surveyed Padlocks.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 19, 1917.

To all concerned—At the present time surveyed padlocks are being returned in single or small shipments from various offices to the Mechanical Division, in compliance with existing instructions. In order to reduce such shipments to a minimum in the future, offices surveying padlocks will notify the district quartermasters who will call for same and make shipments when reasonable quantities have accumulated.

C. A. MCILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

has not the postmaster's certificate that it contains no prohibited articles.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copies of this circular should be posted in the lobby of your office for the information of the public.

C. H. CALHOUN, Director of Posts.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 22, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Ackin, David	Hodgson, H. H.
Anderson, Mrs. Bella	Holdridge, R. L.
Pergstresser, Grant G.	Kopald, Charles
Bolen, Henry D. (2)	Kuhr, Edward
Brown, K. F.	Panlilo, Nicanor G.
Byrne, Mrs. Jno.	Quimby, Dr. E. E.
Clements, Bernard	Robinson, Adalbert E.
Durham, A. N.	Seeley, Frederick
Dutcher, William	Smith, John
*Grant, Esme	Triplett, Miss Minnie
Harrison, Mrs. J. B. (2)	

*Catalogue.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sea level, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, October 20, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatunboa	Gatun	
Sun., Oct. 14.....	131.85	66.13	85.11	85.14	54.17
Mon., Oct. 15.....	130.49	95.99	85.25	85.29	53.96
Tues., Oct. 16.....	132.60	97.23	85.49	85.50	54.22
Wed., Oct. 17.....	132.60	97.25	85.70	83.75	54.16
Thurs., Oct. 18.....	130.95	95.10	85.88	85.87	54.00
Fri., Oct. 19.....	129.80	95.19	85.99	85.00	53.98
Sat., Oct. 20.....	151.80	96.64	86.17	85.11	54.47
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125 0	91.0			

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased or insane employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other money due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

DECEASED.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
John Anderson.....	56742	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Building Division....	October 17 1917.
Jose Castillo.....	86367	Colombia.....	Cano Bierd.....	Colon agency, P.R.R..	October 3, 1917.
Isaac Elson.....	25113	Martinique....	Panama City....	Mechanical Division..	October 18, 1917.
Louis Garcia.....	161869	Spain.....	Panama City....	Supply Department....	October 7, 1917.
David Pert.....	152097	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	October 11, 1917.
Christopher Sobers..	142262	Barbados.....	Camp Bierd.....	Fortifications Section.	October 12, 1917.
William Lee.....	24263	Montserrat....	Panama City....	Dredging Division....	September 23, 1917
A. J. Dawson.....	16300	United States..	Panama City....	Panama Railroad....	October 16, 1917.
James Hamilton.....	20162	Jamaica.....	Panama City....	Health office, Panama.	October 16 1917.

INSANE.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of commitment.
John Brathwaite....	35101	Barbados.....	.....	Mechanical Division.	November 14, 1916.

Direct Passenger Service between New York and West Coast as Far as Valparaiso.

Announcement of a direct service between New York and ports on the west coast of South America, by way of the Canal, using vessels of approximately ten thousand tons, which will carry passengers, is made by W. R. Grace & Company. Five new ships are to be used. The *Santa Ana* was launched on October 13, the *Santa Lucia* should be launched in about a month, and the three others are to follow about three months apart. It is expected that the *Santa Ana* will be sent through the Canal in November. The following comment on the line, based substantially on the company's circulars, is taken from the *Brooklyn Eagle*:

"One of the finest sight-seeing tours in the world, along the western coast of South America, affording views for hundred of miles of the snow-capped peaks of the Andes, is before long to be made possible for the tourist in a line of palatial American ships, which will make the trip through the Canal and as far south as Valparaiso, without change of boats.

"Five 10,000-ton first-class passenger ships are being built by W. R. Grace & Co. for this route, and the first boat will be put in commission in November. It is said that now that tourist travel to Europe is out of the question, this trip to South America, by way of the Canal, will be immensely popular, especially as a winter route, as the climate, from the end of November to the middle of March, along the west coast is described as magnificent.

"In view of the rapidly growing trade between Chile, Peru, Bolivia and the other west coast countries and New York, it is expected that the route will be largely patronized by business men.

"The trip to Valparaiso, 4,871 miles by the Canal, will take 18½ days, including landings at 8 intermediate ports, which will permit tourists to take mountain trips by scenic railroads to interior points, affording some of the finest views in the world; also visits to the old Indian ruins, the abode of the Incas, to Lake Titicaca, the highest large body of water in the world, and other ports. Viña del Mar is said to be a tourists' paradise.

"Connection will be made by the Transandine Railroad with Buenos Aires on the Atlantic coast. These boats will be devoted entirely to first-cabin passengers. The round trip will take 40 days.

* * * *

"The first stops of the new ships will be made at Cristobal and Balboa, in the Canal Zone. They will be followed by Callao, Peru, a good harbor 35 miles from Lima. The next stop will be Mollendo, Peru, the principal seaport of Bolivia; the fifth at Arica, the first port in Chile; the sixth at Iquique, the nitrate port, with its grand scenery and cloudless skies; the seventh at Antofagasta, the terminal of the Bolivian railway system; eighth, Coquimbo, an ore port, and ninth at Valparaiso."

Proposals for Furnishing Beef Cattle.

Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing The Panama Canal with 15,000 to 20,000 head of beef cattle during the year beginning June, 1918, and 10,000 to 15,000 head during the year beginning June, 1919, or for 2,000 or more head during any part of the above period. Proposals will be received until 4 p. m., January 10, 1918. Form of proposal, conditions of contract, and full information may be secured upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

The Executive Office has received an inquiry relative to Harvey L. Turner who claims to have been employed on the Isthmus during the years 1915 and 1916. Any information that will substantiate Mr. Turner's claim of employment with The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company or of his presence on the Isthmus during the period stated should be communicated to the Executive Secretary at Balboa Heights.

Designations of Military Reservations.

The following general orders No. 16, issued from headquarters, Panama Canal Department, at Ancon, under date of October 19, 1917, are published for the information of all concerned:

In conformity with War Department instructions dated September 18, 1917, the following decision designating reservations of the coast defenses in this Department are promulgated for the information and guidance of this command:

(a) The forts at the Pacific entrance to the Canal shall be known as the Coast Defenses of Balboa;

(b) The name "Fort Grant" will be applied to the reservation that will include the islands of Flamenco, Perico, Naos, and Culebra;

(c) The name "Fort Amador" will be applied to the reservation located at the inner end of the causeway on the mainland, formed through the construction of the Canal, and originally known as the Balboa dump. (This will include ground occupied by the barracks and the two six-inch batteries, Smith and Birney.)

(d) The name "Fort Sherman" will be applied to the area assigned for military purposes at Toro Point;

(e) The name "Fort Randolph" to be applied to the area assigned for military purposes at Point Cano Principal (Margarita Island);

(f) The name "Fort de Lesseps" to be applied to the area assigned for military purposes at Manzanillo Point.

The name "Fort Amador," designated to apply to the part of the reservation indicated above, will hereafter be used in all references thereto.

Change in Designation of Post Office at Fort Grant.

In accordance with the instructions of the War Department dated September 18, 1917, the name of the post office at Fort Grant has been changed to Fort Amador.

Liberty Day.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 22, 1917.

The President by proclamation has designated Wednesday, October 24, as Liberty Day, and has made the afternoon of that day a holiday for all Federal employees throughout the country, whose services can be spared.

This holiday has been designated to aid the Liberty Loan, the success of which is so vital to the nation that it is the first duty of every citizen to support to the utmost the financial measures essential to the effective and successful prosecution of the war.

The Governors of the various States of the Union, and of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, as well as of the Canal Zone, have been requested to cooperate in properly observing Liberty Day and in aiding the successful completion of the second Liberty Loan.

Under the authority of that proclamation, Canal business will, so far as practicable, be suspended at 12 o'clock on that day, for the purposes indicated. Employees paid on a monthly or annual basis will be allowed time under the same rules governing payment for Sunday time. For other employees, time will be carried the same as for an ordinary working day, and payment made only for services rendered.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Duplicate Engineering Magazines.

The Canal library at Balboa Heights has a number of duplicate copies of the following engineering magazines, for which it has no further need, and they will be given to anyone desiring copies to complete files: *The American Machinist*, 1914 and 1915; *Electrical World*, February to August, 1915; *Engineering Record*, August, 1914, to April, 1916; "Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers," 1910 to 1913.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal

Zone post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Special agent in educational community organization (male); \$1,800 a year; November 20.*

Special field agent in entomology (male); \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year.†

Deck officer (male); \$900, with allowance, a year; November 11-12.† The positions of "Aid", \$1,000 to \$1,100 a year, and "Hydrographic and geodetic engineer", \$1,200 to \$4,000 a year, are filled by promotion from this position.

Seed warehouseman, grade 2 (male); \$840 to \$1,000 a year; November 25; No. 2110.

Chief clerk (male); \$2,000 a year; November 20; No. 2107.*

Accounting and statistical clerk (male); Interstate Commerce Commission; \$1,200 to \$1,620 a year; November 25; No. 2103.

Mining draftsman (male); \$1,020 a year; November 25-26; No. 2102.

Immigrant inspector (male); \$1,380 a year; November 25, No. 2101.

Assistant coal mining engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; November 13; No. 2099.*

Anesthetist (male); \$1,200 a year, with board; November 13; No. 2089.*

Military storekeeper (male); \$1,200 a year; November 6; No. 2088.*

Metal furniture draftsman (male); grade 1, \$4 to \$5.04 a day; grade 2, \$5.28 to \$6 a day; No. 2086.†

Topographic draftsman (male and female); \$900 to \$1,500 a year; copyist topographic draftsman, \$480 to \$1,200 a year; November 21-22; No. 2085.

Subinspector of powder (male); \$5.04 a day; October 30; No. 2084.*

Inspector of small-arms ammunition (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 2078.†

Laboratory assistant (male); \$600 to \$900 a year; November 7-8; No. 2073.

Specialist in rural economics (male); \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; November 11; No. 2072.

Assistant in visual agricultural instruction (male); \$2,000 a year; October 30; No. 2071.*

Teacher (male and female); Indian Service; \$600 to \$720 a year; November 11-12; No. 2070. Quarters are usually furnished by the Government. Board in common mess costs approximately \$15 per month. As difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination.

Assistant electrical engineer, qualified in municipal research (male); \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; November 6; No. 2069.*

Radio inspector (male); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; November 11; No. 2068.

Aid (male), Lighthouse Service; \$1,020 to \$1,380 a year; November 6; No. 2066.*

Laboratory assistant (male); \$3.28 to \$4.48 a day; November 11-12; No. 2062.

General mechanic (male); \$840 a year; November 6; No. 2060.*

Assistant in foreign marketing of agricultural products (male); \$1,600 to \$2,280 a year; October 23; No. 2049.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examination is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Occupants of Quarters.

The following is a tabulation of occupants of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad quarters on September 30, 1917:

Place.	GOLD.			EUROPEANS.			WEST INDIANS.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Balboa (a).....	1,039	693	908	85	6	9	1,067	540	773
Ancon.....	768	476	434	.....	.....	.....	229	15	4
Corozal.....	15	13	5	.....	.....	.....	22	23	16
Pedro Miguel (b).....	256	152	157	3	3	8	(c)561	323	502
Paraiso.....	134	67	85	44	4	14	473	111	189
Culebra (d).....	18	15	12	.....	.....	.....	(e) 202	139	230
Gamboa (f).....	28	7	5	1	.....	.....	(g) 202	72	87
Gatun.....	196	135	153	22	2	5	958	455	470
Cristobal (h).....	966	411	510	84	.....	.....	i 2,393	366	672
Totals.....	3,420	1,669	2,269	239	15	36	6,077	2,044	2,943

(a) Includes Palo Seco; (b), Miraflores and Red Tark; (c), 26 Panamans; (d), Empire and Las Cascadas; (e) 15 Panamans; (f), Summit and Gold Hill; (g), 12 Panamans and 47 prisoners; (h), Colon Beach and Colon Hospital; (i), 9 East Indians, 8 colored American citizens, and 358 Panamans.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Marrow Fat Beans.

At present the Commissary Division has on hand a large stock of marrow fat beans, the demand for which has not been as great as was anticipated. This, it is thought, is due to a considerable extent to the fact that many persons do not know that the difference between the marrow variety and navy beans is chiefly one of size, both being members of the "tough podded" class of beans.

Vessel Chartered to Handle Costa Rican Products.

The motor vessel *Oretina* has been chartered by the Panama Railroad Company for a period of six months. This is a 100-ton motor-driven boat of American registry, build in 1917, and is to be put in service between Cristobal and Port Limon, Costa Rica, for the purpose of transporting fruits, vegetables, sugar, etc., consigned to the Commissary Division by its products buyer who is located at Cartago.

This charter was found necessary due to the fact that there is a dearth of small vessels plying regularly between these two ports, and the commissary shipments can not be handled in any other way. Inauguration of this service makes it possible to discontinue the use of the schooner *Carolie*, which has been used for the past few months in carrying this cargo.

Sauerkraut.

An up-to-date kraut-making plant has recently been installed at the industrial laboratory, Cristobal, for the purpose of supplying the trade on the Isthmus with a first class product reasonably priced. In order to do this, it is the intention of the Commissary Division to take advantage of the low price of cabbage in the United States when the season is at its height and to import the raw product in such quantities as will make possible the putting up of a year's supply of kraut.

The first output of the commissary plant has been taken from the curing vats and will go on sale in the retail stores within a few days. It is believed that the trade will find it to compare very favorably in appearance and flavor with the product which has heretofore been imported, and that there will be a large demand for this wholesome food.

Bacteriologists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, are the authors of the following comments with reference to sauerkraut:

"Sauerkraut has an added advantage due to its lactic acid content. The writer has been informed on good authority that certain physicians often have prescribed sauerkraut liquor in certain forms of stomach troubles and that the results have been very gratifying. It has been found that within certain limits lactic acid has a beneficial effect upon the system and aids in the digestion of other food materials.

"For the above reason it would seem that sauerkraut deserves a much greater popularity than it at present enjoys."

Slaughtering.

On Saturday, October 6th, 250 hogs were killed at the abattoir. This is the largest number so far handled there in one day. But for an accident to the machinery, 300 or more would have been slaughtered.

Ninety head of cattle are killed at the slaughterhouse each day except when large shipments of hogs are handled and when hides, bones, hoofs, horns, etc., are being assembled for shipment to the United States.

The commissary purchasing agent has advised that in spite of the fact that the new pack has been received tomato ketchup is still hard to obtain.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., October 15, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective Monday, October 15, 1917, Mr. R. A. Brayton is appointed superintendent of manufacturing plants and wholesale warehouses, Commissary Division.

Effective this date, Mr. C. L. Yearick is appointed chief clerk of the Commissary Division, vice Mr. R. A. Brayton, promoted to superintendent.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Appointments.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., October 17, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective Thursday, October 18, 1917, Mr. A. W. Goulet is appointed chief commissary inspector, vice Mr. V. T. Cornwell, appointed commissary manager, Balboa commissary, vice Mr. B. E. McKeever, transferred to other duties.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., October 31, 1917.

No. 11.

Two Discharging Coal Barges for Harbor Deliveries.

Cable advice has been received from the New York office of the Panama Railroad Company that arrangements had been made for a tug to tow from New Orleans to Cristobal two coaling barges, built for auxiliary service at the Atlantic terminal of the Canal, and that the tug was to leave October 17.

These barges, designated as No. 57 and No. 58, have each a capacity of 600 tons of coal and are equipped with unloading machinery. They were built by the United States Steel Products Company at Ambridge, Pa., and delivered at New Orleans by way of the Mississippi River. Their unloading rate is about 70 tons an hour.

Applications for Bonds of Second Issue of Liberty Loan.

Subscriptions to the second issue of Liberty Loan bonds made through the Liberty Loan committee of the Panama Canal aggregated \$549,850, in a total of 3,548 applications. Some of the employees submitted more than one application, increasing their original subscriptions. The subscription by the Army forces on the Isthmus was \$1,133,250 and subscriptions by individuals through the banks amounted to \$114,000. The total for the Isthmus was \$1,797,100.

The distribution by divisions of subscriptions made through the Liberty Loan committee of the Canal follows:

Mechanical Division, \$75,150; Panama Railroad Company, \$67,700; Engineer of Maintenance, \$62,800; Executive Office, \$58,700; Building Division, \$54,450; Dredging Division, \$51,550; Supply Department, \$42,400; Accounting Department, \$34,650; Health Department, \$30,000; Electrical Division, \$29,850; Division of Municipal Engineering, \$16,000; lodges and other organizations of employees, etc., \$26,600.

CANAL WORK IN SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War, of Canal operations during the month of September, 1917, is presented, in part, herewith:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 15, 1917.

*The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of September, 1917:

CANAL BUSINESS.

The number of oceangoing ships making the transit of the Canal was 190. The aggregate net tonnage of these ships was 548,429, Panama Canal measurement, and the total cargo carried through the Canal was 736,442 tons of 2,240 pounds.

Collections of tolls amounted to \$581,579.39, and deposits were made with assistant treasurers in the United States in the amount of \$306,419.55 to be applied on payment of tolls and other charges against vessels using the Canal. Sales of commissary supplies to ships aggregated \$50,107.10; of ice, \$1,386.52; and of supplies from storehouses, \$41,076.24, including \$30,063.98 worth of fuel oil.

A summary of the business at the ports at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, during the month is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal	Balboa.	Total.
Ships making transit of Canal from.....	79	111	190
Net tonnage of ships through Canal from.....	214,409	370,020	584,429
Cargo through Canal from..... tons..	222,564	513,878	736,442
Nationality of ships through Canal from:			
British.....	22	43	65
United States.....	24	33	57
Norwegian.....	15	13	28
Chilean.....	3	6	9
Peruvian.....	4	4	8
Danish.....	3	3	6
Dutch.....	1	4	5
Japanese.....	3	1	4
Costa Rican.....	1	1	2
Italian.....	1	1	2
Swedish.....	2	.....	2
Argentinian.....	.....	1	1
French.....	4	2	6
Ships through Canal without cargo from.....	.....	.....	.....
Net tonnage of above.....	9,174	2,412	11,586
Ships through Canal in ballast from.....	13	7	20
Net tonnage of above.....	37,884	18,497	56,381
Motorships through Canal from.....	1	.....	1
Net tonnage of above.....	9	.....	9
Sailing ships through Canal from.....	.....	1	.....
Net tonnage of above.....	.....	533	533
Tolls levied on ships entering Canal from.....	\$200,772 33	\$374,701 16	\$575,473 49
Total ships entering port.....	200	180	380
Total ships clearing from port.....	198	179	377
Total.....	393	359	757
Net tonnage of vessels entering.....	549,046	472,194	1,021,840
Net tonnage of vessels clearing.....	554,668	466,549	1,021,217
Total.....	1,104,314	938,743	2,043,057
Vessels entering port, not passing through Canal.....	54	8	62
Net tonnage of above.....	149,754	14,223	163,977
Vessels clearing from port, not passing through Canal.....	50	8	58
Net tonnage of above.....	136,615	14,189	150,804
Vessels passing through Canal which handled passengers or cargo at port, entering.....	20	29	49
Net tonnage of above.....	38,371	42,460	80,840
Vessels passing through Canal which handled passengers or cargo at port, clearing.....	21	29	50
Net tonnage of above.....	39,493	42,460	81,953
Local cargo arriving..... tons..	55,148	9,889	65,037
Local cargo shipped..... tons..	21,220	142	21,362
Total local cargo.....	76,368	10,031	86,399
Cargo received by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R..... tons..	51,165	2,199	53,364
Cargo dispatched by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R..... tons..	55,272	202	55,474
Cargo rehandled by Receiving and Forwarding Agency of P. R. R..... tons..	1,719	.....	1,719
Total cargo handled.....	108,156	2,401	110,557
Cargo stevedored, included in above..... tons..	58,733	377	59,110
Coal received during month..... tons..	50,266	.....	50,266
Sales of coal to Panama Railroad Steamship Line vessels..... tons..	7,456	.....	7,456
Sales of coal to other lines..... tons..	40,542	.....	40,542
Oil issued to steamships from Canal tanks..... bbls..	903.14	13,769.18	14,672.32
Total issues of fuel oil from Canal tanks..... bbls..	7,446 '2	39,165.14	46,611.96
Sales of water to ships..... gals..	8,376,157	1,127,300	9,503,457
Vessels supplied with water.....	113	73	186
Vessels dry docked.....	6	7	13
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin.....	1,402	1,558	2,960
Other than first cabin.....	606	3,087	3,693
Total.....	2,008	4,645	6,653
Passengers departing:			
First cabin.....	1,608	1,435	3,043
Other than first cabin.....	1,161	3,683	4,844
Total.....	2,769	5,118	7,887
Total movement of passengers.....	4,777	9,763	14,540
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped.....	103	6	109
Seamen discharged.....	87	17	104
Seamen deserted.....	22	*1	23
Seamen deceased.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamen destitute.....	4	.....	4
Seamen's wages received.....	\$1,953.60	\$110.95	\$2,064.55
Seamen's wages disbursed.....	2,093.78	89.33	2,183.11
Balance on hand, October 1.....	450.90	309.42	760.32

LOCKS.

Installation of electrical fittings on the last of the four towing locomotives built at Balboa Shops was begun at Miraflores; this locomotive is No. 658. The work was

advanced to 15 per cent of completion by the end of the month. Similar work on locomotives Nos. 659 and 660 at Gatun was 85 per cent completed. There are 14 requisitions in force for miscellaneous spare material for the lock machinery. The material is inspected on arrival and stored, subject to the demand of the operating force.

Commercial lockages were made as follows:

Locks.	Number of lockages.	Number of vessels.
Gatun	162	150
Pedro Miguel	175	178
Miraflores	172	178

The report of vessels handled through the locks includes small craft, such as launches, which are not included in the totals for seagoing commercial traffic. Dredging equipment and other Government vessels are not included.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION.

Erection of penstocks for the addition to the hydroelectric station continued, and 683 cubic yards of concrete was placed around them. The work was 20 per cent completed. Seventy tons of steel were erected. Work was begun on the forms for the concrete roof slabs for the building.

The net output of the hydroelectric station during September was 4,570,000 kilowatt-hours. The ratio between water used for power and for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.26 to 1. Water wasted over the spillway amounted to 23,852.58 million cubic feet. Rainfall over the lake watershed was 12.73 inches, and was 9 per cent above the 7-year mean. Total and net yields exceeded records for September, since the formation of the lake.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	51,475	11,200	62,275	39,975	22,700	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	85,331	27,600	112,931	35,661	77,270	.....
Miraflores Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaillard Cut:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culebra slides.....	10,800	230,815	241,615	241,615	.....	.....
East Powder House slide.....	.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	.....	.....
65-foot berm.....	.....	36,200	36,200	10,490	25,800	.....
Tower "R" incline.....	.....	5,900	5,900	5,600	300	.....
South of pontoon bridge at Paraiso.....	92,199	.....	92,199	92,199	.....	.....
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	102,999	279,915	382,914	336,814	26,100	.....
Atlantic entrance channel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	38,202	38,396	76,598	.....	.....	76,598
Chagres River gravel beds.....	28,188	.....	28,188	.....	.....	28,188
Total.....	306,195	357,111	663,305	432,450	126,070	104,786

In addition to the foregoing, 9,300 cubic yards of material from Gaillard Cut were rehandled in Miraflores Lake in connection with reconstruction of the dam west of the lower end of Pedro Miguel Lock. This dam was washed out in the evening of September 6, during a heavy rain. The break was approximately 80 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Work was begun on September 10 to construct a concrete spillway and culvert before refilling the washed-out section. The concrete work was practically completed during the month, and the rehandled spoil completed about 50 per cent of the requisite hydraulic fill.

Steamshovel No. 203 excavated 34,410 cubic yards of earth, maintenance, north of Contractors Hill. Including this, the total excavation from the Cut was 417,324 cubic yards and the total for the Canal was 697,716 cubic yards.

Culebra and Cucaracha slides showed no unusual movement during the month and sufficient channel was maintained at all times through the slide area.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—The work at Pier 6 was as follows:

Item.	Accomplished during month.	Total to October 1.	Percentage of completion.
Steel cylinders driven.....	720	22,610	100
Excavation from cylinders.....	345	14,382	100
Concrete poured into cylinders.....	2,427	21,649	98.5

The last of the steel cylinders for Pier 6 was driven on September 7, and the excavation of spoil from the cylinders was completed on September 19.

Fifty girders and 20 columns for the floor and shed of the boat landing and launch house were received in September. Fourteen floor girders are yet to be delivered; upon their receipt the construction will be continued.

Pacific terminal—Work was in progress during the month on rat-proofing Pier 18, and the work was about 76 per cent completed at the end of the month.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

Work on the order received from the Navy Department for anchors is advancing satisfactorily, and at the close of the month was in such a stage as to warrant the expectation that between 60 and 70 of the anchors will be ready for shipment by the end of October.

The new deckhouse for the steamship *Balboa* was completed and is ready for installation on the ship upon her return to Balboa.

Overhauling and repairing of five steamshovels for the Chile Exporation Company was practically completed at the end of the month.

Vessels in the 1,000-foot dry dock at Balboa included the steamships *H. T. Scott* and *Sumatra*, schooners *Chiriqui* and *Teresa*, dredge *Cascadas*, and two barges. Repairs outside of dry dock were performed on 11 vessels. Ships in the dry dock at Cristobal were the tug *Poe*, launch *Pequeni*, three barges, and a submarine. Forty-eight job orders were received at the Cristobal Shops for work on commercial ships passing through the Canal or making the port of Cristobal, other than Panama Railroad vessels.

Repairs to the gate of the Cristobal dry dock were completed, with a consequent great reduction of leakage and of time required for pumping out the dock.

The shops at Balboa and Cristobal and the several auxiliary plants of the Mechanical Division together completed 904 shop orders, leaving 632 uncompleted at the end of the month. The foundry at Balboa turned out 171,925 pounds of iron, 95,764 pounds of steel, and 16,810 pounds of brass. Equipment was hostled as follows: Locomotives, 1,958, and cranes, 250. Three hundred and sixty-three shop and 2,065 field repairs were made on cars, and 996 light repairs on other rolling equipment.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The Ancon Hospital administration building was completely under roof at the end of the month, the plastering was completed, and 20 per cent of the tile setting was done. The building as a whole was 60 per cent completed. The kitchen and mess building was completed up to the roof; all the concrete was poured for the first and second floors. Concrete work on the basement, basement walls, and first floor of the isolation ward was completed. Excavation was begun for the nurses' home.

The schools at Ancon, Balboa, Pedro Miguel, Gatun, and Cristobal were completed during the month, with the exception of the furniture, which was late in arriving.

The restaurant at Ancon was completed. All the concrete up to and including the second floor of the garbage incinerator at Gavilan Island was poured, and the construction of the stack was completed.

The buildings for the chicken farm at Summit (New Culebra) were completed. Construction was begun there on one 4-family gold quarters, one 16-family silver quarters, and one barracks for Chinese gardeners.

At the end of the month two of the 8 additional 4-family quarters at New Cristobal were complete, except for painting; the other 6 are 70 per cent completed.

The general storehouse at Mount Hope was completed, and the checking-in shed for the dock workers at the terminal piers was completed except for the installation of benches.

The concrete base at the dairy at Mindi was carried to 88 per cent of completion, and the cement blocks for one barn were laid. Block work was begun on two silos and feed rooms.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

Construction on a road leading from the Balboa substation along the west side of Sosa Hill to La Boca was begun. A road to the new restaurant at Ancon was completed, and about 90 per cent of the grading about the building was finished. The road to the site of quarters for employes of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, in Ancon, was 98 per cent completed, and the construction of side-walks in the Balboa townsite extension was continued. The Corundu River storm sewer was advanced to 55 per cent of completion.

The grading of grounds and construction of walks at the school and dispensary buildings at Pedro Miguel was in progress during the month.

The resurfacing of Roosevelt Avenue in Cristobal was finished in September, and work was begun on Columbus Avenue and "A" Street. Construction of the "G"

Street storm sewer was 95 per cent complete at the end of the month. Grading and planting with grass was carried on at the new Cristobal school.

Road and sewer construction for the hog farm at Margarita and the dairy at Mindi continued, as did the resurfacing of streets in Gatun and straightening some parts of the Mount Hope-Gatun road.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force actually engaged on Wednesday, September 19, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	41	39	80
Building Division.....	2,669	335	3,004
Electrical.....	390	180	570
Municipal engineering.....	1,752	93	1,845
Lock operation.....	539	127	666
Dredging.....	1,765	239	2,004
Mechanical.....	1,592	775	2,367
Marine.....	299	91	390
Fortifications.....	721	55	776
General construction.....	66	6	72
Total.....	9,834	1,940	11,774
Supply:			
Main office.....		10	10
Cattle industry-plantations.....	1,714	48	1,762
Commissaries.....	1,571	178	1,749
Subsistence.....	369	20	389
Quartermaster.....	1,733	99	1,832
Accounting.....	14	231	245
Health.....	820	191	1,011
Executive.....	127	354	481
Panama Railroad.....	3,789	364	4,153
Grand total.....	19,971	3,435	23,406

The total gold force is a decrease of 26 from the 3,461 engaged on August 22, and the silver force is an increase of 158 over the 19,813 reported on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on September 30 numbered 19,012, divided as follows: Americans, 7,653, of whom 3,420 were men, 1,969 women, and 2,269 children; 290 Europeans, of whom 239 were men, 15 women, and 36 children; and 11,064 West Indians, of whom 6,077 were men, 2,044 women, and 2,943 children. Two hundred and forty new applications for gold family quarters were on file on September 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions in the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon continued good. The death rate in the Canal Zone, for civilian population only, was 12.88 per thousand per year, from all causes; from disease alone it was 11.50, and from external causes, 1.38.

Two lepers arrived at Cristobal during September. One, from Colombia, was returned to that country; the other, from Bocas del Toro, Panama, was transferred to the asylum at Palo Seco, after bacteriological confirmation. No other diseases of quarantinable nature originated on or were brought to the Isthmus during the month. The epidemic among the children in the Ancon-Balboa district subsided. No secondary cases of infantile paralysis have followed the case reported in August.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on September 30, exclusive of fortifications, was \$15,642,651.62; the balance in fortifications was \$10,364,425.16. Pay rolls for the forces on the Isthmus for September amounted to \$928,091.78, including \$31,274.33 for fortifications.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$797,121.17, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,277,710.56. Payment of \$247,662.99 was also made to the Panama Railroad for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,469,219.71, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$2,127.45. Requisitions for purchase in the United States amounted to \$589,967.12, making the total for the three months of the fiscal year \$1,828,806.82. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$213,492.84, and disbursements under the same heading, \$199,139.12.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Neurological Clinic at Ancon Hospital.

A clinic for the observation and treatment of neurological cases will be conducted by Dr. Louis Wender in the medical clinic, Ancon Hospital, every Friday morning from 9 to 11.

JOINT COMMISSION.

United States of America—Republic of Panama, Office of the Umpire, Panama.

Announcement.

On October 17, 1917, an article was published in the Spanish section of the *Star and Herald*, over the signature of Oscar Teran, one of the attorneys practising before the Umpire of the Joint Commission, appointed under Articles VI and XV of the Panama Canal Treaty of November 18, 1903, between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, the translation of which article reads as follows:

"The Minutes Published by the Umpire of the Joint Commission Lack Accuracy.

"So states Dr. Oscar Teran who makes some corrections and explains in detail the attitude of the Umpire at the hearing on the 13th of October.

"Editor,
Star & Herald,
City.

"Dear Sir:

"I come to knock at your doors begging hospitality for these short lines with regard to the 'minutes' which over the signature of 'Manuel Walls y Merino, Umpire,' appear in the morning edition of your paper.

"That which happened at the session on the 13th inst. over which Mr. Walls y Merino presided as Umpire or Third in Dispute (not as Arbitrator) is not explained with that accuracy which should characterize this class of official documents called 'minutes', which document does not give a correct statement of the facts. Above all, the minutes do not show the intolerance on the part of the Umpire, which was the characteristic note of the session.

"The incidents which concern me occurred as follows:

"When my turn came to argue, I requested permission to make my argument in Spanish, to which Mr. Walls y Merino made some objections, but which request was consented to by the Attorney for the American Government. I began by stating that my client, Mr. Ramon M. Valdes, on account of his being the President of the Republic, was prevented from assisting his attorney in this matter, with much delicacy leaving the entire case to him. The Umpire asked if I had brought a written argument and as my answer was affirmative, he said that he would accept it without my having to make an oral argument. I declined, stating that I preferred to make my argument orally, and the session continued. I referred to the expropriation proceedings before the Joint Commission and also to the opinions or decisions of the Members of the Commission, to which, I said, there had now been added a new ruling—that expressed by Mr. Walls y Merino in his decision in the San Lazaro and Punta Mala cases. I was going to analyse this new ruling when the Umpire interrupted me, saying that he would not tolerate references to his previous decisions. 'Nor to your findings in those decisions?' I asked. 'Nor to my findings in them' was more or less the answer given by the Chairman of the session. I left this theme and continued my oral argument more or less as follows: 'It is necessary before anything else to define the powers of the judge who listens to me. The Treaty calls him "Umpire", which in English and according to the dictionary' . . . I had arrived at this point when I was again interrupted by the voice of Mr. Walls y Merino, who was now standing and said threateningly 'I have not come here to have my powers analysed; the session is closed.' I dared to ask, 'Have you found by chance that I have been disrespectful?' to which he answered, 'No, but I have not come here to be discussed; the session is closed.' And with gestures of wrath he withdrew, the first one to leave the hearing room.

"The attitude of the Umpire on this occasion, if improper in form, implies in the essence an ignorance of the fundamental legal principles governing the limitation of public duties. The Umpire with powers singularly limited by Article XV of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, is not omnipotent in his decisions, nor are his ideas infallible. To say that his powers are not to be analysed nor his opinions discussed is a trivial matter in this country where the President of the Republic is discussed and the decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice are criticized.

"Strike, but listen," is a celebrated Greek phrase. Mr. Walls y Merino is throwing in the street rights acquired by claimants in the cases which have been referred to him for decision, but nevertheless he does not permit anyone to ascertain to what misconception of intelligence or of the heart this phenomenon is due.

"Nor can it be viewed with indifference that the Umpire pays no attention to the record and the proofs therein contained, obtained by hard work, infinite pains and considerable expense, bases his conclusions on fancy and looks for new proofs other than those found in the record.

"How can it be permitted for the Umpire to accept the declarations of the Attorney for the American Government against the claimants, for no other reason than because he makes them in his oral argument and in the absence of the attorney for the claimants. The word of an attorney in his argument is valuable insofar as it is based on the testimony contained in the record. Nevertheless, Mr. Walls y Merino, accepting the word of the Attorney, Mr. Frank Feuille, has deducted from the San Lazaro lands 9,000 square meters; and accepting the same word, he has dispossessed the owners of Punta Mala of interest due them during the time which has transpired until the payment of the award.

"And so on and so forth.

"I am, your obedient servant.

(Signed) OSCAR TERAN."

Before proceeding against said Teran, the Umpire deemed it due him to ascertain whether or not he was the author of the article and responsible for its publication, and with this end in view, the Acting Secretary of the Joint Commission was directed by the Umpire, to address the following communication to the above-mentioned attorney:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 REPUBLICA DE PANAMA
 Joint Commission
 Comision Mixta

P. O. Box 103, Ancon, Canal Zone
 Apartado, Zona del Canal
 Offices: National Palace,
 Panama
 Oficinas: Palacio Nacional,
 Panama.

Members of the Commission
 Miembros de la Comision:
 Federico Boyd Clement L. Bouve
 Nicholas Cornet Ricardo J. Alfaro
 Secretary:
 Secretario:
 J. A. Langston.

Umpire:
 Arbitro:
 Manuel Walls y Merino.

Dr. Oscar Teran,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Panama.

Ancon, October 17, 1917

Sir:

I am directed by the Umpire to request you to state whether or not the article published in the Spanish section of the *Star & Herald* of October 17th, morning edition, appearing over your signature, entitled "El Acta Publicada por el Arbitro de la Comision Mixta Adolece de Infidelidad," and dated October 16th, was in fact written by you, and if so, did you authorize its publication?

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd) G. E. BLISS,
 Acting Secretary.

Please acknowledge receipt on attached carbon.

The following letter was received in reply to this communication:

Oscar Teran
 Abogado
 Attorney and Counselor
 Box 55, Panama.

Panama, October 19th, 1917.

Miss G. E. Bliss,
 Acting Secretary, Joint Land Commission,
 Government Palace, Panama.

I have your letter dated Ancon, October 17th. Prior to answering the same I would ask you to kindly request the Umpire to state whether or not the article published in the Spanish edition of the *Diario de Panama* of October 16th, appearing over his signature, entitled "*El abogado Ganson hace ataques personales.—El Arbitro retira el derecho de palabra al Dr. Teran.*", was in fact written by him, and if so, did he authorize its publication?

Respectfully yours,
 (Sgd) OSCAR TERAN,
 Attorney before Joint Commission and Umpire.

Considering: That the said article was mendacious in character and couched in language tending to discredit the official acts of the Umpire, sitting as an international tribunal duly constituted by virtue of the Panama Canal Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama;

That said article was an unwarranted public attack on the verity of the minutes, duly approved by the Umpire, of the proceedings had at a public session held by the Umpire;

That the reply of said Teran to the Acting Secretary's communication is evasive and impertinent and is tantamount to an admission of the offense, and is deemed to be, in effect, a repetition of the previous offense;

That the said Teran, by writing the said article and causing the same to be published, is guilty of gross disrespect to the Umpire sitting as an international tribunal under appointment from the two sovereignties, parties to the Canal Treaty, from whom he derives his power and authority;

That the Umpire, in order to maintain the dignity of his tribunal, is constrained to take appropriate action in order that no such offense may be repeated;

Therefore, it is ordered that the privilege heretofore allowed to the said Teran to appear before the Umpire on behalf of claimants, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and the Acting Secretary of the Joint Commission is directed to notify the said Teran in writing, that hereafter he will not be permitted to appear before the Umpire; and that a copy of this ruling be sent to the Joint Commission for such action as that tribunal may deem proper when it convenes; and that a copy thereof be furnished to the public press for publication.

Given at the National Palace, Panama, October 26, 1917.

MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
 Umpire.

Clerks' Examination.

The classified service examination for clerk, Panama Canal Service, postponed from October 14, will be held at Balboa Heights on Sunday, November 4, beginning at 9 a. m. Applications not already filed should be submitted at once.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Physical laboratory helper (male); \$600 to \$840 a year; November 25; No. 2109.
 Statistician (male); \$1,800 a year; November 20; No. 2122.*
 Steel plate transferer (male); \$7.67 a day; November 13; No. 2118.*
 Apprentice fish culturist (male); \$600 to \$900 a year; November 11-12; No. 2064.
 Assistant observer (Weather Bureau) (male); \$900 a year; November 11; No. 2064.
 Electrician (male); \$4 to \$5 a day; November 11; No. 2064.
 First class steam engineer (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; November 11; No. 2064.
 Library assistant (male and female); \$720 to \$1,500 a year; November 11; No. 2064.
 Pressman (male); 55 cents an hour; November 11; No. 2064.
 Press feeder (male and female); Government Printing Office (female), \$2 a day; Hydrographic Office (male), \$840 a year; November 11; No. 2064.
 Veterinarian (male), Bureau of Animal Industry; \$1,400 a year; November 11; No. 2064.
 Junior engineer, mining (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; November 11-12; No. 2064.
 Clerk-draftsman (male); \$1,200 a year; November 25-26.
 Clerk qualified as freehand artist (male and female); \$1,000 a year; November 25.
 Engineer (male); Indian Service, \$600 to \$900 a year.†
 Apprentice plate cleaner, transferer, and engraver (male); \$500 first year; \$600 second year; \$700 third year; \$840 fourth year; November 25.
 Field aid in plant pathology (male); \$840 to \$1,080 a year; November 25.
 Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey (male); \$1,200 a year; November 25-26.
 Computer, Nautical Almanac Office and Naval Observatory (male); piece work, about \$1,200 a year; November 25-26.
 Architectural draftsman (male and female); \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year; Supervising Architect's Office, Treasury Department; November 25-26.
 Junior architectural draftsman (male and female); \$840 to \$1,000 a year; Supervising Architect's Office, Treasury Department; November 25-26.
 Junior engineer (civil) and draftsman (male); \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year; Departmental Service; November 25-26.
 Junior engineer (male); \$1,200 a year and expenses when on field duty.†
 Passenger rate clerk (male); express rate clerk (male); each \$100 a month with promotion to \$1,400 a year after 6 months' satisfactory service; November 25.
 Ship draftsman (male); Lighthouse Service, grade 1, \$1,600 a year; grade 2, \$2,000 a year; November 25.

*Nonassembled. Date named for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office, Balboa Heights, at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
James B. Williams..	145068	Barbados.....	Panama City....	Commissary Division	September 28, 1917.
Joseph Taylor	121315	Panama.....	Panama City....	Supply Department.	October 19, 1917.
John Niles	112723	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	October 23, 1917.

Sale of Cement Sweepings.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Balboa Heights, C. Z., not later than 10 a. m., November 15, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase

of approximately 1,200 bags of cement sweepings, located at Cristobal store. Form of proposal, conditions of contract, and any other information desired may be had by applying at the office of the Chief Quartermaster.

Official Circulars.

Act of Congress.—Trading with the Enemy.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 25, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 60U-43:

The Act of Congress quoted below is published for information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT To define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Trading with the enemy Act."

Sec. 2. That the word "enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean, for the purposes of such trading and of this Act—

(a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of any nation with which the United States is at war or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

(b) The government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, of any officer, official, agent, or agency thereof.

(c) Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term "enemy."

The words "ally of enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—

(a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of such ally nation, or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

(b) The government of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision of such ally nation, or any officer, official, agent, or agency thereof.

(c) Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term "ally of enemy."

The word "person," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean an individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic.

The words "United States," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States or occupied by the military or naval forces thereof.

The words "the beginning of the war", as used herein, shall be deemed to mean midnight ending the day on which Congress has declared or shall declare war or the existence of a state of war.

The words "end of the war," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean the date of proclamation

of exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, unless the President shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date, in which case the date so proclaimed shall be deemed to be the "end of the war" within the meaning of this Act.

The words "bank or banks," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean and include national banks, State banks, trust companies, or other banks or banking associations doing business under the laws of the United States, or of any State of the United States.

The words "to trade," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—

(a) Pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.

(b) Draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action.

(c) Enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation.

(d) Buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of, or receive any form of property.

(e) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful—

(a) For any person in the United States, except with the license of the President, granted to such person, or to the enemy, or ally of enemy, as provided in this Act, to trade, or attempt to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade, directly or indirectly for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

(b) For any person, except with the license of the President, to transport or attempt to transport into or from the United States, or for any owner, master, or other person in charge of a vessel of American registry to transport or attempt to transport from any place to any other place, any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of enemy nation, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person transported or attempted to be transported is such subject or citizen.

(c) For any person (other than a person in the service of the United States Government or of the Government of any nation, except that of an enemy or ally of enemy nation, and other than such person or classes of persons as may be exempted hereunder by the President, or by such person as he may direct), to send, or take out of, or bring into, or attempt to send, or take out of, or bring into the United States, any letter or other writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail; and it shall be unlawful for any person to send, take, or transmit, or attempt to send, take, or transmit out of the United States, any letter or other writing, book, map, plan, or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy: *Provided, however,* That any person may send, take, or transmit out of the United States anything herein forbidden if he shall first submit the same to the President, or to such officer as the President may direct, and shall obtain the license or consent of the President, under such rules and regulations, and with such exemptions as shall be prescribed by the President.

(d) Whenever, during the present war, the President shall deem that the public safety demands it, he may cause to be censored under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time establish, communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country he may from time to time specify, or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port, place, or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country. Any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such com-

munication to such censorship or willfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication shall be punished as provided in section sixteen of this Act.

Sec. 4. (a) Every enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, and every enemy or ally of enemy, doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office, or otherwise, may, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, apply to the President for a license to continue to do business; and, within thirty days after such application, the President may enter an order either granting or refusing to grant such license. The license, if granted, may be temporary or otherwise, and for such period of time, and may contain such provisions and conditions regulating the business, agencies, managers, and trustees, and the control and disposition of the funds of the company, or of such enemy or ally of enemy, as the President shall deem necessary for the safety of the United States; and any license granted hereunder may be revoked or re-granted or renewed in such manner and at such times as the President shall determine: *Provided, however,* That reasonable notice of his intent to refuse to grant a license or to revoke a license granted to any reinsurance company shall be given by him to all insurance companies incorporated within the United States and known to the President to be doing business with such reinsurance company: *Provided further,* That no insurance company, organized within the United States, shall be obligated to continue any existing contract, entered into prior to the beginning of the war, with any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, but any such company may abrogate and cancel any such contract by serving thirty days' notice in writing upon the President of its election to abrogate such contract.

For a period of thirty days after the passage of this Act, and further pending the entry of such order by the President, after application made by any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, within such thirty days as above provided, the provisions of the President's proclamation of April sixth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, relative to agencies in the United States of certain insurance companies, as modified by the provisions of the President's proclamation of July thirteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, relative to marine and war-risk insurance, shall remain in full force and effect so far as it applies to such German insurance companies, and the conditions of said proclamation of April sixth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, as modified by said proclamation of July thirteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall also during said period of thirty days after the passage of this Act, and pending the order of the President as herein provided, apply to any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. It shall be unlawful for any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, to whom license is granted, to transmit out of the United States any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such company or to use any such funds as the basis for the establishment directly or indirectly of any credit within or outside of the United States to, or for the benefit of, or on behalf of, or on account of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

For a period of thirty days after the passage of this Act, and further pending the entry of such order by the President, after application made within such thirty days by any enemy or ally of enemy, other than an insurance or reinsurance company as above provided, it shall be lawful for such enemy or ally of enemy to continue to do business in this country and for any person to trade with, to, from, for, on account of, on behalf of or for the benefit of such enemy or ally of enemy, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of sections three and sixteen hereof shall apply to any act or attempted act of transmission or transfer of money or other property out of the United States and to the use or attempted use of such money or property as the basis for the estab-

lishment of any credit within or outside of the United States to, or for the benefit of, or on behalf of, or on account of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

If no license is applied for within thirty days after the passage of this Act, or if a license shall be refused to any enemy or ally of enemy, whether insurance or reinsurance company or other person, making application, or if any license granted shall be revoked by the President, the provisions of sections three and sixteen hereof shall forthwith apply to all trade or to any attempt to trade with, to, from, for, by, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of such company or other person: *Provided, however,* That after such refusal or revocation, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for a policyholder or for an insurance company, not an enemy or ally of enemy, holding insurance or having effected reinsurance in or with such enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, to receive payment of, and for such enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company to pay any premium, return premium, claim, money, security, or other property due or which may become due on or in respect to such insurance or reinsurance in force at the date of such refusal or revocation of license; and nothing in this Act shall vitiate or nullify then existing policies or contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or the conditions thereof; and any such policyholder or insurance company, not an enemy or ally of enemy, having any claim to or upon money or other property of the enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company in the custody or control of the alien property custodian, hereinafter provided for, or of the Treasurer of the United States, may make application for the payment thereof and may institute suit as provided in section nine hereof.

(b) That, during the present war, no enemy, or ally of enemy, and no partnership of which he is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, shall for any purpose assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or partner or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war, except under license from the President.

Whenever, during the present war, in the opinion of the President the public safety or public interest requires, the President may prohibit any or all foreign insurance companies from doing business in the United States, or the President may license such company or companies to do business upon such terms as he may deem proper.

Sec. 5. (a) That the President, if he shall find it compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war, may, by proclamation, suspend the provisions of this Act so far as they apply to an ally of enemy, and he may revoke or renew such suspension for time to time; and the President may grant licenses, special or general, temporary or otherwise, and for such period of time and containing such provisions and conditions as he shall prescribe, to any person or class of persons to do business as provided in subsection (c) of section four hereof, and to perform any act made unlawful without such license in section three hereof, and to file and prosecute applications under subsection (b) of section ten hereof; and he may revoke or renew such licenses from time to time, if he shall be of the opinion that such grant or revocation or renewal shall be compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war; and he may make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Act; and the President may exercise any power or authority conferred by this Act through such officer or officers as he shall direct.

If the President shall have reasonable cause to believe that any act is about to be performed in violation of section three hereof he shall have authority to order the postponement of the performance of such act for a period not exceeding ninety days, pending investigation of the facts.

(b) That the President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or

otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, export or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States), and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, whether enemy, ally of enemy or otherwise, or between residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States; and he may require any such person engaged in any such transaction to furnish, under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed.

Sec. 6. That the President is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties of, and fix the salary (not to exceed \$5,000 per annum) of an official to be known as the alien property custodian, who shall be empowered to receive all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy, or ally of enemy, which may be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of this Act; and to hold, administer, and account for the same under the general direction of the President and as provided in this Act. The alien property custodian shall give such bond or bonds, and in such form and amount, and with such security as the President shall prescribe. The President may further employ in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and fix the compensation of such clerks, attorneys, investigators, accountants, and other employees as he may find necessary for the due administration of the provisions if this act: *Provided*, That such clerks, investigators, accountants, and other employees shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the civil-service law: *Provided further*, That the President shall cause a detailed report to be made to Congress on the first of January of each year of all proceedings had under this Act during the year preceding. Such report shall contain a list of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each, and a statement of the different kinds of property taken into custody and the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 7. (a) That every corporation incorporated within the United States, and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee, or trustees within the United States, issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests, shall, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe and, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, and at such other times thereafter as the President may require, transmit to the alien property custodian a full list, duly sworn to, of every officer, director, or stockholder known to be, or whom the representative of such corporation, association, company, or trustee has reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen residing outside of the United States, of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen residing outside of the United States, of any ally of any nation with which the United States is at war, together with the amount of stock or shares owned by each such officer, director, or stockholder, or in which he has any interest.

The President may also require a similar list to be transmitted of all stock or shares owned on February third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, by any person now deemed as an enemy or ally of enemy, or in which any such person had any interest; and he also may require a list to be transmitted of all cases in which said corporation, association, company, or trustee has reasonable cause to believe that the stock or shares on February third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, were owned or are owned by such enemy or ally of enemy, though standing on the books in the name of another: *Provided, however*, That the name of any such officer, director, or stockholder shall be stricken permanently or temporarily

from such list by the alien property custodian when he shall be satisfied that he is not such enemy or ally of enemy.

Any person in the United States who holds or has or shall hold or have custody or control of any property beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy, or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, shall, with such exceptions and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, and within thirty days after the passage of this Act, or within thirty days after such property shall come within his custody or control, or after such debt shall become due, report the fact to the alien property custodian by written statement under oath containing such particulars as said custodian shall require. The President may also require a similar report of all property so held, of, for, or on behalf of, and of all debts so owed to, any person now defined as an enemy or ally of enemy, on February third, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided*, That the name of any person shall be stricken from the said report by the alien property custodian, either temporarily or permanently when he shall be satisfied that such person is not an enemy or ally of enemy. The President may extend the time for filing the lists or reports required by this section for an additional period not exceeding ninety days.

(b) Nothing in this Act contained shall render valid or legal, or be construed to recognize as valid or legal, any act or transaction constituting trade with, to, from, for or on account of, or on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy performed or engaged in since the beginning of the war and prior to the passage of this Act, or any such act or transaction hereafter performed or engaged in except as authorized hereunder, which would otherwise have been or be void, illegal, or invalid at law. No conveyance, transfer, delivery, payment, or loan of money or other property, in violation of section three hereof, made after the passage of this Act, and not under license as herein provided shall confer or create any right or remedy in respect thereof; and no person shall by virtue of any assignment, indorsement, or delivery to him of any debt, bill, note, or other obligation or chose in action by, from, or on behalf of, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy have any right or remedy against the debtor, obligor, or other person liable to pay, fulfill, or perform the same unless said assignment, indorsement, or delivery was made prior to the beginning of the war or shall be made under license as herein provided, or unless, if made after the beginning of the war and prior to the date of passage of this Act, the person to whom the same was made shall prove lack of knowledge and of reasonable cause to believe on his part that the same was made by, from or on behalf of, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy; and any person who knowingly pays, discharges, or satisfies any such debt, note, bill, or other obligation or chose in action shall, on conviction thereof be deemed to violate section three hereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the carrying out, completion, or performance of any contract, agreement, or obligation originally made with or entered into by an enemy or ally of enemy where, prior to the beginning of the war and not in contemplation thereof, the interest of such enemy or ally of enemy devolved by assignment or otherwise upon a person not an enemy or ally of enemy, and no enemy or ally of enemy will be benefited by such carrying out, completion, or performance otherwise than by release from obligation thereunder.

Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent payment of money belonging or owing to an enemy or ally of enemy to a person within the United States not an enemy or ally of enemy for the benefit of such persons or of any other person within the United States, not an enemy or ally

of enemy, if the funds so paid shall have been received prior to the beginning of the war and such payments arise out of transactions entered into prior to the beginning of the war, and not in contemplation thereof: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made without the license of the President, general or special, as provided in this Act.

Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the prosecution of any suit or action at law or in equity in any court within the United States by an enemy or ally of enemy prior to the end of the war, except as provided in section ten hereof: *Provided, however*, That the enemy or ally of enemy licensed to do business under this Act may prosecute and maintain any such suit or action so far as the same arises solely out of the business transacted within the United States under such license and so long as such license remains in full force and effect: *And provided further*, That an enemy or ally of enemy may defend by counsel any suit in equity or action at law which may be brought against him.

Receipt of notice from the President to the effect that he has reasonable ground to believe that any person is an enemy or ally of enemy shall be prima facie defense to any one receiving the same, in any suit or action at law or in equity brought or maintained, or to any right or set-off or recoupment asserted by, such person and based on failure to complete or perform since the beginning of the war any contract or other obligation. In any prosecution under section sixteen hereof, proof of receipt of notice from the President to the effect that he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is an enemy or ally of enemy shall be prima facie evidence that the person receiving such notice has reasonable cause to believe such other person to be an enemy or ally of enemy within the meaning of section three hereof.

(c) If the President shall so require, any money or other property owing or belonging to or held for, by, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy not holding a license granted by the President hereunder, which the President after investigation shall determine is so owing or so belongs or is so held, shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to the alien property custodian.

(d) If not required to pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver under the provisions of subsection (c) hereof, any person not an enemy or ally of enemy who owes to, or holds for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy not holding a license granted by the President hereunder, any money or other property, or to whom any obligation or form of liability to such enemy or ally of enemy is presented for payment, may, at his option, with the consent of the President, pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver to the alien property custodian said money or other property under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe.

(e) No person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect to anything done or omitted in pursuance of any order, rule, or regulation made by the President under the authority of this Act.

Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of money or property made to the alien property custodian hereunder shall be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same to the extent of same. The alien property custodian and such other persons as the President may appoint shall have power to execute, acknowledge, and deliver any such instrument or instruments as may be necessary or proper to evidence upon the record or otherwise such acquittance and discharge, and shall, in case of payment to the alien property custodian of any debt or obligation owed to an enemy or ally of enemy, deliver up any notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness or obligation, or any security therefor in which such enemy or ally of enemy had any right or interest that may have come into the possession of the alien property custodian, with like effect as if he or they, respectively, were duly appointed by the enemy

or ally of enemy, creditor, or obligee. The President shall issue to every person so appointed a certificate of the appointment and authority of such person, and such certificate shall be received in evidence in all courts within the United States. Whenever any such certificate of authority shall be offered to any registrar, clerk, or other recording officer, Federal or otherwise, within the United States, such officer shall record the same in like manner as a power of attorney, and such record or a duly certified copy thereof shall be received in evidence in all courts of the United States or other courts within the United States.

Sec. 8. (a) That any person not an enemy or ally of enemy holding a lawful mortgage, pledge, or lien, or other right in the nature of security in property of an enemy or ally of enemy which, by law or by the terms of the instrument creating such mortgage, pledge, or lien, or right, may be disposed of on notice or presentation or demand, and any person not an enemy or ally of enemy who is a party to any lawful contract with an enemy or ally of enemy, the terms of which provide for a termination thereof upon notice or for acceleration of maturity on presentation or demand, may continue to hold said property, and, after default, may dispose of the property in accordance with law or may terminate or mature such contract by notice or presentation or demand served or made on the alien property custodian in accordance with the law and the term of such instrument or contract and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe; and such notice and such presentation and demand shall have, in all respects, the same force and effect as if duly served or made upon the enemy or ally of enemy personally: *Provided*, That no such rule or regulation shall require that notice or presentation or demand shall be served or made in any case in which, by law or by the terms of said instrument or contract, no notice, presentation, or demand was, prior to the passage of this Act, required; and that in case where, by law or by the terms of such instrument or contract, notice is required, no longer period of notice shall be required: *Provided further*, That if, on any such disposition of property, a surplus shall remain after the satisfaction of the mortgage, pledge, lien, or other right in the nature of security, notice of that fact shall be given to the President pursuant to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and such surplus shall be held subject to his further order.

(b) That any contract entered into prior to the beginning of the war between any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States, and an enemy or ally of an enemy, the terms of which provide for the delivery during or after any war in which a present enemy or ally of enemy nation has been or is now engaged, of anything produced, mined, or manufactured in the United States, may be abrogated by such citizen or corporation by serving thirty days' notice in writing upon the alien property custodian of his or its election to abrogate such contract.

(c) The running of any statute of limitations shall be suspended with reference to the rights or remedies on any contract or obligation entered into prior to the beginning of the war between parties neither of whom is an enemy or ally of enemy, and containing any promise to pay or liability for payment which is evidenced by drafts or other commercial paper drawn against or secured by funds or other property situated in an enemy or ally of enemy country, and no suit shall be maintained on any such contract or obligation in any court within the United States until after the end of the war, or until the said funds or property shall be released for the payment or satisfaction of such contract or obligation: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the suspension of the running of the statute of limitations in all other cases where such suspension would occur under existing law.

Sec. 9. That any person, not an enemy, or ally of enemy, claiming any interest, right, or title in any money or other property which may have

been conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder, and held by him or by the Treasurer of the United States, or to whom any debt may be owing from an enemy, or ally of enemy, whose property or any part thereof shall have been conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder, and held by him or by the Treasurer of the United States, may file with the said custodian a notice of his claim under oath and in such form and containing such particulars as the said custodian shall require; and the President, if application is made therefor by the claimant, may, with the assent of the owner of said property and of all persons claiming any right, title, or interest therein, order the payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment or delivery to said claimant of the money or other property so held by the alien property custodian or by the Treasurer of the United States or of the interest therein to which the President shall determine said claimant is entitled: *Provided*, That no such order by the President shall bar any person from the prosecution of any suit at law or in equity against the claimant to establish any right, title, or interest which he may have in such money or other property. If the President shall not so order within sixty days after the filing of such application, or if the claimant shall have filed the notice as above required and shall have made an application to the President, said claimant may, at any time before the expiration of six months after the end of the war, institute a suit in equity in the district court of the United States for the district in which such claimant resides, or, if a corporation, where it has its principal place of business (to which suit the alien property custodian or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made a party defendant), to establish the interest, right, title, or debt so claimed, and if suit shall be so instituted then the money or other property of the enemy, or ally of enemy, against whom such interest, right, or title is asserted, or debt claimed, shall be retained in the custody of the alien property custodian, or in the Treasury of the United States, as provided in this Act, and until any final judgment or decree which shall be entered in favor of the claimant shall be fully satisfied by payment or conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery by the defendant or by the alien property custodian or Treasurer of the United States or order of the court, or until final judgment or decree shall be entered against the claimant, or suit otherwise terminated.

Except as herein provided, the money or other property conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian shall not be liable to lien, attachment, garnishment, trustee process, or execution, or subject to any order or decree of any court.

This section shall not apply, however, to money paid to the alien property custodian under section ten hereof.

Sec. 10. That nothing contained in this Act shall be held to make unlawful any of the following acts:

(a) An enemy, or ally of enemy, may file and prosecute in the United States an application for letters patent, or for registration of trade-mark, print, label, or copyright, and may pay any fees therefor in accordance with and as required by the provisions of existing law and fees for attorneys or agents for filing and prosecuting such applications. Any such enemy, or ally of enemy, who is unable during war, or within six months thereafter, on account of conditions arising out of war, to file any such application, or to pay any official fee, or to take any action required by law within the period prescribed by law, may be granted an extension of nine months beyond the expiration of said period, provided the nation of which the said applicant is a citizen, subject, or corporation shall extend substantially similar privileges to citizens and corporations of the United States.

(b) Any citizen of the United States, or any corporation organized within the United States, may, when duly authorized by the President, pay to an enemy or ally of enemy any tax, annuity, or fee which may be required by the laws of such

enemy or ally of enemy nation in relation to patents and trade-marks, prints, labels, and copyrights; and any such citizen or corporation may file and prosecute an application for letters patent or for registration of trade-mark, print, label, or copyright in the country of an enemy, or of an ally of enemy after first submitting such application to the President and receiving license so to file and prosecute, and to pay the fees required by law and customary agents' fees, the maximum amount of which in each case shall be subject to the control of the President.

(c) Any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States desiring to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, a machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on, or to use any trade-mark, print, label or cause to be carried on, a process under any patent or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy at any time during the existence of a state of war may apply to the President for a license; and the President is hereby authorized to grant such a license, nonexclusive or exclusive as he shall deem best, provided he shall be of the opinion that such grant is for the public welfare, and that the applicant is able and intends in good faith to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the process or to use the trade-mark, print, label, or copyrighted matter. The President may prescribe the conditions of this license, including the fixing of prices of articles and products necessary to the health of the military and naval forces of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war, and the rules and regulations under which such license may be granted and the fee which shall be charged therefor, not exceeding \$100, and not exceeding one per centum of the fund deposited as hereinafter provided. Such license shall be a complete defense to any suit at law or in equity instituted by the enemy or ally of enemy owners of the letters patent, trade-mark, print, label or copyright, or otherwise, against the licensee for infringement or for damages, royalty, or other money award on account of anything done by the licensee under such license, except as provided in subsection (g) hereof.

(d) The licensee shall file with the President a full statement of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license, and of the prices received in such form and at such stated periods (at least annually) as the President may prescribe; and the licensee shall pay at such times as may be required to the alien property custodian not to exceed five per centum of the gross sums received by the licensee from the sale of said inventions or use of the trade-mark, print, label or copyrighted matter, or, if the President shall so order, five per centum of the value of the use of such inventions, trade-marks, prints, labels or copyrighted matter to the licensee as established by the President; and sums so paid shall be deposited by said alien property custodian forthwith in the Treasury of the United States as a trust fund for the said licensee and for the owner of the said patent, trade-mark, print, label or copyright registration as hereinafter provided, to be paid from the Treasury upon order of the court, as provided in subdivision (f) of this section, or upon the direction of the alien property custodian.

(e) Unless surrendered or terminated as provided in this Act, any license granted hereunder shall continue during the term fixed in the license or in the absence of any such limitation during the term of the patent, trade-mark, print, label, or copyright registration under which it is granted. Upon violation by the licensee of any of the provisions of this Act, or of the conditions of the license, the President may, after due notice and hearing, cancel any license granted by him.

(f) The owner of any patent, trade-mark, print, label, or copyright under which a license is granted hereunder may, after the end of war and until the expiration of one year thereafter, file a bill in equity against the licensee in the district court of the United States for the district in which

the said licensee resides, or, if a corporation, in which it has its principal place of business (to which suit the Treasurer of the United States shall be made a party), for the recovery from the said licensee for all use and enjoyment of the said patented invention, trade-mark, print, label, or copyrighted matter: *Provided, however*, That whenever suit is brought, as above, notice shall be filed with the alien property custodian within thirty days after date of entry of suit: *Provided further*, That the licensee may make any and all defenses which would be available were no license granted. The court on due proceedings had may adjudge and decree to the said owner payment of a reasonable royalty. The amount of said judgment and decree, when final, shall be paid on order of the court to the owner of the patent from the fund deposited by the licensee, so far as such deposit will satisfy said judgment and decree; and the said payment shall be in full or partial satisfaction of said judgment and decree, as the facts may appear; and if, after payment of all such judgments and decrees, there shall remain any balance of said deposit, such balance shall be repaid to the licensee on order of the alien property custodian. If no suit is brought within one year after the end of the war, or no notice is filed as above required, then the licensee shall not be liable to make any further deposits, and all funds deposited by him shall be repaid to him on order of the alien property custodian. Upon entry of suit and notice filed as above required, or upon repayment of funds as above provided, the liability of the licensee to make further reports to the President shall cease.

If suit is brought as above provided, the court may, at any time, terminate the license, and may, in such event, issue an injunction to restrain the licensee from infringement thereafter, or the court, in case the licensee, prior to suit, shall have made investment of capital based on possession of the license, may continue the license for such period and upon such terms and with such royalties as it shall find to be just and reasonable.

(g) Any enemy, or ally of enemy, may institute and prosecute suits in equity against any person other than a licensee under this Act to enjoin infringement of letters patent, trade-mark, print, label, and copyrights in the United States owned or controlled by said enemy or ally of enemy, in the same manner and to the extent that he would be entitled to do if the United States was not at war: *Provided*, That no final judgment or decree shall be entered in favor of such enemy or ally of enemy by any court except after thirty days' notice to the alien property custodian. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be served in the same manner as civil process of Federal courts.

(h) All powers of attorney heretofore or hereafter granted by an enemy or ally of enemy to any person within the United States, in so far as they may be requisite to the performance of acts authorized in subsections (d) and (g) of this section, shall be valid.

(i) Whenever the publication of an invention by the granting of a patent may, in the opinion of the President, be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or may assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may order that the invention be kept secret and withhold the grant of a patent until the end of the war: *Provided*, That the invention disclosed in the application for such patent may be held abandoned upon it being established before or by the Commissioner of Patents that, in violation of said order, said invention has been published or that an application for a patent thereof has been filed in any other country, by the inventor or his assigns or legal representatives, without the consent or approval of the commissioner or under a license of the President.

When an applicant whose patent is withheld as herein provided and who faithfully obeys the order of the President above referred to shall tender his invention to the Government of the United States for its use, he shall, if he ultimately receives a patent, have the right to sue for com-

pensation in the Court of Claims, such right to compensation to begin from the date of the use of the invention by the Government.

Sec. 11. Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: *Provided, however*, That no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

Sec. 12. That all moneys (including checks and drafts payable on demand) paid to or received by the alien property custodian pursuant to this Act shall be deposited forthwith in the Treasury of the United States, and may be invested and reinvested by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness, under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe for such deposit, investment, and sale of securities; and as soon after the end of the war as the President shall deem practicable, such securities shall be sold and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury.

All other property of an enemy, or ally of enemy, conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder shall be safely held and administered by him except as hereinafter provided; and the President is authorized to designate as a depository, or depositaries, of property of an enemy or ally of enemy, any bank, or banks, or trust company, or trust companies, or other suitable depository or depositaries, located and doing business in the United States. The alien property custodian may deposit with such designated depository or depositaries, or with the Secretary of the Treasury, any stocks, bonds, notes, time drafts, time bills of exchange, or other securities, or property (except money or checks or drafts payable on demand which are required to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury) and such depository or depositaries shall be authorized and empowered to collect any dividends or interest or income that may become due and any maturing obligations held for the account of such custodian. Any moneys collected on said account shall be paid and deposited forthwith by said depository or by the alien property custodian into the Treasury of the United States as hereinbefore provided.

The President shall require all such designated depositaries to execute and file bonds sufficient in his judgment to protect property on deposit, such bonds to be conditioned as he may direct.

The alien property custodian shall be vested with all of the powers of a common-law trustee in respect of all property, other than money, which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and, acting under the supervision and direction of the President, and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, may manage such property and do any act or things in respect thereof or make any disposition thereof or of any part thereof, by sale or otherwise, and exercise any rights which may be or become appurtenant thereto or to the ownership thereof, if and when necessary to prevent waste and protect such property and to the end that interests of the United States in such property and rights or of such person as may ultimately become entitled thereto, or to the proceeds thereof, may be preserved and safeguarded. It shall be the duty of every corporation incorporated within the United States and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee, or trustees within the United States issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests to transfer such shares or certificates upon its, his, or their books into the name of the alien property custodian upon demand, accompanied by the presentation of the certificates which represent such shares or beneficial interests. The alien property custodian

shall forthwith deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, the proceeds of any such property or rights so sold by him.

Any money or property required or authorized by the provisions of this Act to be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to the alien property custodian shall, if said custodian shall so direct by written order, be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to the Treasurer of the United States with the same effect as if to the alien property custodian.

After the end of the war any claim of any enemy or of an ally of enemy to any money or other property received and held by the alien property custodian or deposited in the United States Treasury, shall be settled as Congress shall direct: *Provided, however*, That on order of the President as set forth in section nine hereof, or of the court, as set forth in sections nine and ten hereof, the alien property custodian or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, shall forthwith convey, transfer, assign, and pay to the person to whom the President shall so order, or in whose behalf the court shall enter final judgment or decree, any property of an enemy or ally of enemy held by said custodian or by said Treasurer, so far as may be necessary to comply with said order of the President or said final judgment or decree of the court: *And provided further*, That the Treasurer of the United States, on order of the alien property custodian shall, as provided in section ten hereof, repay to the licensee any funds deposited by said licensee.

Sec. 13. That, during the present war, in addition to the facts required by sections forty-one hundred and ninety-seven, forty-one hundred and ninety-eight, and forty-two hundred of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of June fifteen, nineteen hundred and seventeen, to be set out in the master's and shipper's manifests before clearance will be issued to vessels bound to foreign ports, the master or person in charge of any vessel, before departure of such vessel from port, shall deliver to the collector of customs of the district wherein such vessel is located a statement duly verified by oath that the cargo is not shipped or to be delivered in violation of this Act, and the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo of such vessels shall in like manner deliver to the collector like statement under oath as to the cargo or the parts thereof laden or shipped by them, respectively, which statement shall contain also the names and addresses of the actual consignees of the cargo, or if the shipment is made to a bank or other broker, factor, or agent, the names and addresses of the persons who are the actual consignees on whose account the shipment is made. The master or person in control of the vessel shall, on reaching port of destination of any of the cargo, deliver a copy of the manifest and of the said master's, owner's, shipper's, or consignor's statement to the American consular officer of the district in which the cargo is unladen.

Sec. 14. That, during the present war, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the manifest or the additional statements under oath required by the preceding section are false or that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any property to or for the account or benefit of an enemy, or ally of enemy, or any property or person whose export, taking out, or transport will be in violation of law, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered subject to review by the President to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

The collector of customs shall, during the present war, in each case report to the President the amount of gold or silver coin or bullion or other moneys of the United States contained in any cargo intended for export. Such report shall

include the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees, together with any facts known to the collector with reference to such shipment and particularly those which may indicate that such gold or silver coin or bullion or moneys of the United States may be intended for delivery or may be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or an ally of enemy.

Sec. 15. That the sum of \$450,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be used in the discretion of the President for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for the payment of salaries of all persons employed under this Act, together with the necessary expenses for transportation, subsistence, rental of quarters in the District of Columbia, books of reference, periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchanges thereof, miscellaneous supplies, printing to be done at the Government Printing Office, and all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing.

Sec. 16. That whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Act or of any license, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, and whoever shall willfully violate, neglect, or refuse to comply with any order of the President issued in compliance with the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 17. That the district courts of the United States are hereby given jurisdiction to make and enter all such rules as to notice and otherwise, and all such orders and decrees, and to issue such process as may be necessary and proper in the premises to enforce the provisions of this Act, with the right of appeal from the final order or decree of such court as provided in sections one hundred and twenty-eight and two hundred and thirty-eight of the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."

Sec. 18. That the several courts of first instance in the Philippine Islands and the district court of the Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this Act committed within their respective districts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the United States of offenses under this Act committed upon the high seas and of conspiracies to commit such offenses as defined by section thirty-seven of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, and the provisions of such section for the purpose of this Act are hereby extended to the Philippine Islands and to the Canal Zone.

Sec. 19. That ten days after the approval of this Act and until the end of the war, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, to print, publish, or circulate, or cause to be printed, published, or circulated in any foreign language, any news item, editorial or other printed matter, respecting the Government of the United States, or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war, or any matter relating thereto: *Providing*, That this section shall not apply to any print, newspaper, or publication where the publisher or distributor thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published in such print, newspaper, or publication, and has caused to be printed, in plain type in the English lan-

guage, at the head of each such item, editorial, or other matter, on each copy of such print, newspaper, or publication, the words "True translation filed with the postmaster at on (naming the post office where the translation was filed, and the date of filing thereof), as required by the Act of (here giving the date of this Act)."

Any print, newspaper, or publication in any foreign language which does not conform to the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be nonmailable, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, to transport, carry, or otherwise publish or distribute the same or to transport, carry or otherwise publish or distribute any matter which is made nonmailable by the provisions of the Act relating to espionage, approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided further*, That upon evidence satisfactory to him that any print, newspaper, or publication, printed in a foreign language may be printed, published, and distributed free from the foregoing restrictions and conditions without detriment to the United States in the conduct of the present war, the President may cause to be issued to the printers or publishers of such print, newspaper, or publication, a permit to print, publish, and circulate the issue or issues of their print, newspaper, or publication, free from such restrictions and requirements, such permits to be

subject to revocation at his discretion. And the Postmaster General shall cause copies of all such permits and revocations of permits to be furnished to the postmaster of the post office serving the place from which the print, newspaper, or publication granted the permit is to emanate. All matter printed, published and distributed under permits shall bear at the head thereof in plain type in the English language, the words, "Published and distributed under permit authorized by the Act of (here giving date of this Act), on file at the post office of (giving name of office)."

Any person who shall make an affidavit containing any false statement in connection with the translation provided for in this section shall be guilty of the crime of perjury and subject to the punishment provided therefor by section one hundred and twenty-five of the Act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and any person, firm, corporation, or association, violating any other requirement of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or, in the discretion of the court, may be both fined and imprisoned.

Approved October 6, 1917.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Saturday, November 3, being a legal holiday, followed by a Sunday, the cold storage and grocery sections of all commissaries will be open from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. on Saturday.

Neapolitan Ice Cream.

Neapolitan ice cream, in quart bricks, will be available after November 5, at 30 cents.

Loss of Sweet Corn Crop.

Advice has been received that a large portion of the Middle Western sweet corn crop has been destroyed by frost. In northern Illinois and in Minnesota and parts of Iowa, the early September frost destroyed thousands of acres of corn planted for canning. At some points the acreage laid waste approximated 25 per cent of that planted for the cannery at that point; at other points a still larger part of the acreage was lost, and at some the frost was directly responsible for the loss of 90 per cent or more of the packers' entire sweet corn crop.

As a result of the above, the commissary purchasing agent advised under date of October 5 that canned corn is one of the scarcest things in New York, and in his opinion it will be only a question of a very short time when corn will be off the market.

It has become increasingly difficult to get deliveries on canned corn and malt vinegar.

Electric percolators recently received are selling well in the line stores.

Roses, ferns, shrubs, crotons, etc., can always be purchased from the Corozal Hospital farm. The roses can be ordered through the various commissaries and paid for in coupons.

Fishing Tackle.

A requisition has recently been placed for a large assortment of fishing tackle and accessories, such as bags, live bait cans and pails, seats, ferrules, chocks, drags, nets, hooks, lines, spoons, guides, reels, etc. Considering the difficulty now being encountered in obtaining prompt deliveries it is doubtful whether this shipment will arrive before Christmas or New Year's. When it is received announcement will be made through these columns.

Rods will not be carried in stock, but orders will be placed for anyone desiring them.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Men's Pon Ton Everetts, house slippers, pr	\$1.25	Shirts, men's negligee, white, ea.	\$0.61
Women's Pon Ton Princess house slippers,		Thread, linen, olive drab, No. 40, 200-yds.,	
or.....	1.15	spool.....	16
Men's Pon Ton Miles, house slippers, pr.	1.15	Thread, silk, olive drab, No. 0, 100-yds.,	
Odorous, red, bot.....	.38	s ocl.....	.11
		Blue, laundry, pkg. of two 1-oz. cakes, pkg.	.05

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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No. 12.

Storm and Norther on Atlantic Side.

A storm of the "norther" type visited the Atlantic slope on the Isthmus on November 4 and the morning of the 5th. Heavy seas were running over the breakwaters in Limon Bay but no appreciable damage was done to the breakwaters or to seagoing shipping. The wind reached a maximum velocity of 40 miles an hour at 5.30 a. m., November 5. This velocity has been exceeded during only one preceding norther, that of April 3-6, 1915, when a velocity of 46 miles an hour was recorded. A novelty of the storm was that the seas came from the west; breaking on the East Breakwater, which extends west-northwest, waves were seen to race three or four hundred feet on top of the breakwater before sloughing off to the lee side. The temperature at Colon ranged between 80° and 73° F. during the storm. Rainfall for 24 hours amounted to 2.73 inches at Colon and 2.95 inches at Monte Lirio, decreasing toward the center and Pacific slope of the Isthmus to a minimum of .58 inch at Balboa Heights.

An 18-foot cayuca carrying 12 persons was upset in Gatun Lake during the storm, about midway between New Providence, Panama, and Monte Lirio, Canal Zone, and six were drowned. The drowned included four men, one woman, and one boy of six years; all were West Indians. The other six were rescued by a motor launch, the *Alberto, Jr.* Four of the rescued men are employees of The Panama Canal.

The schooner *Blanche E. Pendleton*, which was swept ashore near Coco Solo, in the outer harbor at Colon, during the norther of February 8-10, 1915, and had lain there since, broke up during the night of November 5.

Supplement No. 4 to Tariff No. 1.

Effective November 1, 1917, the following additions and changes were made in Panama Canal Tariff No. 1—Schedule of rates for supplies and services furnished to shipping and allied interests at the Panama Canal:

ITEM 5—TUGS AND CLAPETS.

1. For harbor work, shifting berth, work around piers or locks, and short tows in Gaillard Cut and elsewhere:

First hour or fraction thereof.....	\$20.00
Each succeeding quarter hour or fraction thereof.....	5.00

When vessels are compelled to take tugs owing to obstructions in the Canal, or when channels may be constricted during construction work, no charges are imposed for tugs.
2. For towage through the Canal from or to either entrance to the Canal, anchorage in harbor or dock, whether loaded or in ballast:

Per net vessel ton, Panama Canal measurement.....	.15
Per displacement ton, Panama Canal measurement.....	.06
Minimum charge for vessel towed alone.....	300.00
3. The Canal reserves the right to tow through the Canal, at its convenience, vessels having a tonnage of 1,500 net tons or less, Panama Canal measurement; also the right to take more than one vessel at one time. If more than one vessel is towed at one time minimum charge will be

\$450, divided in proportion to the tonnage of the vessels towed, Panama Canal measurement, with a minimum charge for either vessel of \$150.00.

4. For supply boats, for small tugs *De Lesseps* or *Sanidad*, and for clapnets:
 First hour or fraction thereof..... \$12.00
 Each succeeding quarter hour or fraction thereof..... 3.00

ITEM 18—STEVEDORING AND TRANSFERRING CARGO.

8. The charge for locomotive cranes for handling cargo will be \$3.50 per hour. Wrecking cranes will be charged for at regular Panama Canal rates.

ITEM 21—COAL.

1. For steamships, including warships of all nations, delivered from coaling plants or alongside of vessels in lighters or in cars on the wharves, and trimmed in bunkers, per ton of 2,240 pounds:
 At Cristobal-Colon..... \$10.00
 At Balboa..... \$11.50

ITEM 23—WATER.

1. Canal Zone:
 Alongside of dock, through hose, per 1,000 gallons..... \$0.50
 Minimum charge, regardless of quantity..... 3.00
 Delivered to ships at anchor by floating equipment, per 1,000 gallons..... 2.00
 Minimum charge, regardless of quantity..... 10.00
 Charges are based upon even thousand gallons, 500 gallons or over being charged as 1,000 gallons.

ITEM 26—LAUNDRY.

2. Laundry received at either the Ancon or Cristobal laundry before 9 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, will be placed on the 5 p. m. train that day; laundry received before 1 p. m., except on Sundays and holidays, can be dispatched for the other terminal of the Canal by the 11 a. m. train the following day. Approximately two hours are required for transit across the Isthmus by railroad.

Freight Tariff and Classification No. 25.

The Panama Railroad Steamship Line has issued freight classification and tariff No. 25, which is a reprint of freight classification and tariff No. 20, as modified by supplements No. 1 and No. 2 thereto, and contains no other changes.

Tariff No. 25 publishes class and commodity rates from New York to Colon and Cristobal, and the rates in it were made effective May 3, 1917. The tariff covers 12 pages and contains the usual sections dealing with application of rates; bills of lading; bulky packages or pieces; class and commodity rates to Colon, R. P., and Cristobal, C. Z.; classification; consignments "to order;" consular regulations; export declarations; explosives and articles rated as "D;" extra handling charges; gross weight; heavy packages or pieces; insurance; lumber and timbers; marking of packages; minimum charge; owner's risk; packages containing articles of more than one class; packages exceeding \$100 in value; Panama Canal supplies; Panama Railroad commissary supplies; parcel receipts; petroleum; prepayment of freight charges; rules and regulations; storage charges on the Isthmus; strapping and sealing of packages; and transfer charges at Cristobal.

Officers of Red Cross.

The following have been elected officers of the Canal Zone chapter of the American National Red Cross, to serve for the year beginning November 1, 1917: Chairman, Mr. S. W. Heald; vice chairman, Mr. E. S. Waid; secretary, Miss Alice Alexander; treasurer, Mr. J. H. McLean; executive committee, Mr. T. L. Clear, Mr. W. P. Copeland, Mr. Hartley Rowe.

Executive Order.—Trading With the Enemy.

Vesting Power and Authority in Designated Officers and Making Rules and Regulations under Trading with the Enemy Act and Title VII of the Act Approved June 15, 1917.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An Act to Define, Regulate, and Punish Trading with the Enemy and for Other Purposes," approved October 6, 1917, and by Title VII of the Act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An Act to Punish Acts of Interference with the Foreign Relations, the Neutrality and the Foreign Commerce of the United States, to Punish Espionage and Better to Enforce the Criminal Laws of the United States and for Other Purposes," (hereinafter designated as the Espionage Act), I hereby make the following orders and rules and regulations:

WAR TRADE BOARD.

I. I hereby establish a War Trade Board to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Secretary of Commerce, of the Food Administrator, and of the United States Shipping Board.

II. I hereby vest in said Board the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse licenses, for the exportation of all articles, except coin, bullion, or currency, the exportation or taking of which out of the United States may be restricted by proclamations heretofore or hereafter issued by me under said Title VII of the Espionage Act.

III. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority to issue, upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, licenses for the importation of all articles the importation of which may be restricted by any proclamation hereafter issued by me under Section 11 of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

IV. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority not vested in other officers by subsequent provisions of this order, to issue, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, licenses to trade either directly or indirectly with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

V. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, to issue to every enemy or ally of enemy, other than enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance companies, doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office, or otherwise, applying therefor within thirty days of October 6, 1917, licenses temporary or otherwise to continue to do business, or said Board may withhold or refuse the same.

VI. And I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the executive administration of the provisions of Section 4 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act relative to granting licenses to enemies and enemy allies to assume or use other names than those by which they were known at the beginning of the war. And I hereby authorize said Board to issue licenses not inconsistent with the provisions of law or to withhold or refuse licenses to any enemy, or ally of enemy, or partnership of which an enemy or ally of enemy is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, to assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or ally of enemy or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war.

VII. I hereby revoke the executive order of August 21, 1917, creating the Exports Administrative Board. All proclamations, rules, regulations and instructions made or given by me under Title VII of the Espionage Act and now being administered by the Exports Administrative Board are hereby continued, confirmed and made applicable to the War Trade Board, and all employees of the Exports Administrative Board are hereby transferred to and constituted employees of the War Trade Board in the same capacities, and said War Trade Board is hereby authorized to exercise without interruption, the powers heretofore exercised by said Exports Administrative Board.

VIII. The said War Trade Board is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred. And I hereby vest in the War Trade Board the power conferred upon the President by Section 5 (a) to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers conferred upon said Board.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

IX. I hereby establish a War Trade Council to be composed of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce,

the Food Administrator and the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and I hereby authorize and direct the said War Trade Council thus constituted to act in an advisory capacity in such matters under said Acts as may be referred to them by the President or the War Trade Board.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

X. I hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of any investigation, regulation or prohibition of any transaction in foreign exchange, export or earmarking of gold or silver coin, or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, or between residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States; and I hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority and power to require any person engaged in any such transaction to furnish under oath complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such persons either before or after such transaction is completed.

XI. I further hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of the provisions of subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Act relative to sending, or taking out of, or bringing into, or attempting to send, take out of, or bring into, the United States, any letter, writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail; and of the sending, taking, or transmitting, or attempting to send, take, or transmit, out of the United States, any letter, or other writing, book, map, plan or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy. And said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue licenses to send, take or transmit out of the United States anything otherwise forbidden by said subsection (c) and give such consent or grant such exemption in respect thereto, as is not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

XII. I further authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a license under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law or to withhold or refuse the same to any "enemy" or "ally of enemy" insurance or reinsurance company doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office or otherwise, which shall make application within thirty days of October 6, 1917.

XIII. I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of such executive administration, to take such measures, adopt such administrative procedure, and use such agency or agencies as he may from time to time deem necessary and proper for that purpose. The proclamation of the President, dated September 7, 1917, made under authority vested in him by Title VII of said Act of Congress, approved June 15, 1917, shall remain in full force and effect. The executive order, dated September 7, 1917, made under the authority of said title shall remain in full force and effect until new regulations shall have been established by the President, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, and thereupon shall be superseded.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.

XIV. I hereby establish a Censorship Board to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the War Trade Board, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

XV. And I hereby vest in said Censorship Board the executive administration of the rules, regulations, and proclamations from time to time established by the President under subsection (d) of section 3, of the Trading with the Enemy Act, for the censorship of communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission, passing between the United States and any foreign country from time to time specified by the President, or carried by any vessel, or other means of transportation touching at any port, place or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country.

XVI. The said Censorship Board is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

XVII. I further hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law or to withhold or refuse the same, to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States to file and prosecute applications in the country of an enemy or ally of enemy for letters patent or for registration of

trade-mark, print, label, or copyright, and to pay the fees required by law and the customary agents' fees, the maximum amount of which in each case shall be subject to the control of such Commission; or to pay to any enemy or ally of enemy any tax, annuity or fee which may be required by the laws of such enemy or ally of enemy nation in relation to patents, trade-marks, prints, labels, and copyrights.

XVIII. I hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority to issue, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 (c) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, a license to any citizen of the United States, or any corporation organized within the United States, to manufacture or cause to be manufactured a machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on or cause to be carried on a process under any patent, or to use any trade-mark, print, label, or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy, at any time during the present war; and also to fix the prices of articles and products manufactured under such licenses necessary to the health of the military and the naval forces of the United States, or the successful prosecution of the war; and to prescribe the fee which may be charged for such license, not exceeding \$100.00 and not exceeding 1 per centum of the fund deposited by the licensee with the Alien Property Custodian as provided by law.

XIX. I hereby further vest in the said Federal Trade Commission the executive administration of the provisions of section 10 (d) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, the power and authority to prescribe the form of, and time and manner of filing statements of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license and of the prices received and the times at which the licensee shall make payments to the Alien Property Custodian, and the amounts of said payments, in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy Act.

XX. I further hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority, whenever in its opinion the publication of an invention or the granting of a patent may be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or may assist the enemy, or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, to order that the invention be kept secret and the grant of letters patent withheld until the end of the war.

XXI. The said Federal Trade Commission is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

XXII. I hereby vest in the Postmaster General the executive administration of all the provisions (except the penal provisions) of Section 19, of the Trading with the Enemy Act, relating to the printing, publishing or circulation in any foreign language of any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war or any matter relating thereto, and the filing with the Postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit of a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published in such print, newspaper, or publication, and the issuance of permits for the printing, publication, and distribution thereof free from said restriction. And the Postmaster General is authorized and empowered to issue such permits upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law and to refuse, withhold, or revoke the same.

XXIII. The sum of \$35,000.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby allotted out of the funds appropriated by the Trading with the Enemy Act, to be expended by the Postmaster General in the administration of said section 19 thereof.

XXIV. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

XXV. I hereby vest in the Secretary of State the executive administration of the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Act relative to any person transporting or attempting to transport any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of enemy nation, and relative to transporting or attempting to transport, by any owner, master or other person in charge of a vessel of American registry, from any place to any other place, such subject or citizen of an enemy or enemy ally.

XXVI. And I hereby authorize and empower the Secretary of State to issue licenses for such transportation of enemies and enemy allies or to withhold or refuse the same.

XXVII. And said Secretary of State is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred and to grant, refuse, withhold or revoke licenses thereunder.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

XXVIII. I hereby vest in the Secretary of Commerce the power to review the refusal of any Collector of Customs under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, to clear any vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

XXIX. I hereby vest in an Alien Property Custodian, to be hereafter appointed, the executive administration of all the provisions of Section 7 (a), Section 7 (c), and Section 7 (d) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, including all power and authority to require lists and reports, and to extend the time for filing the same, conferred upon the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (a), and including the power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (c), to require the conveyance, transfer, assignment, delivery or payment to himself, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of any money or other properties owing to or belonging to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any enemy or ally of an enemy, not holding a license granted under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, which, after investigation, said Alien Property Custodian shall determine is so owing, or so belongs, or is so held.

XXX. Any person who desires to make conveyance, transfer, payment, assignment or delivery, under the provisions of Section 7 (d) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, to the Alien Property Custodian of any money or other property owing to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy, not holding a license granted as provided in the Trading with the Enemy Act, or to whom any obligation or term of liability to such enemy or ally of enemy is presented for payment, shall file application with the Alien Property Custodian for consent and permit to so convey, transfer, assign, deliver or pay such money or other property to him and said Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to exercise the power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (d) to consent and to issue permit upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

XXXI. I further vest in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of all the provisions of Section 8 (a), Section 8 (b), and Section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, so far as said Sections relate to the powers and duties of said Alien Property Custodian.

XXXII. I vest in the Attorney General all power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of Section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

XXXIII. The Alien Property Custodian to be hereafter appointed is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient, and not inconsistent with law, to administer the powers hereby conferred; and he shall further have the power and authority to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of said Section 7 (a), Section 7 (c), Section 7 (d), Section 8 (a), and Section 8 (b), conferred upon the President by the provisions thereof and by the provisions of Section 5 (a), said rules and regulations to be duly approved by the Attorney General.

XXXIV. The Alien Property Custodian to be hereafter appointed shall, "under the supervision and direction of the President, and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe," have administration of all moneys (including checks and drafts payable on demand) and of all property other than money which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6, Section 10, and Section 12 thereof.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 12, 1917.*

New Road between Corozal and Miraflores.

In the reconstruction of the highway between Panama and Paraiso, forces of the Division of Municipal Engineering are engaged in building a new road, a short cut, from Corozal to a point opposite Miraflores tunnel. It will run generally parallel to the Panama Railroad and about 300 feet to the east, though at the Cardenas River it will swing close to the track in order to cross the stream on an extension of the culvert built for the railroad. From the river to Miraflores it will run on top of the Miraflores dump.

The old road swings to the east from Corozal in order to pass around the outer limit of the dump, and has a number of curves in crossing the

ridge which forms the south bank of the Cardenas. The new road will be like a chord subtending the elliptical curve of the old, and will lessen the distance between junction points by about 3,840 feet. Convicts are employed on part of the cutting and filling, but the greater part of the construction is being done by paid labor.

The Balboa Foundry, Mechanical Division.

The foundry building at Balboa Shops consists of a high section with monitor roof, with a lean-to along each side of the building. The structure measures 316 feet in length; the main section is 61 feet in width and the lean-to at each side has a width of 29 feet, so that the total width is 119 feet.

The foundry general is made up of three sections, known as the brass foundry, the iron foundry, and the steel foundry.

The brass foundry is equipped with a battery of three oil-burner furnaces, a 1-ton air hoist, and raw material bins. The furnaces are capable of turning out 3,000 pounds of metal per day, including all different compositions of brass and bronze. The castings made in the brass foundry will run in unit weight from 1 ounce to 1,000 pounds.

The iron foundry is equipped with one 48-inch cupola, with ladles varying in capacity from 100 pounds to 13 tons; a 25-ton electric crane, two air hoists of 5-tons capacity, two molding machines, and one squeezer. The molding machines take care of all the grate bar work. This foundry is capable of turning out castings varying in unit weight from $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 13 tons. The many castings made on this floor are not only for local needs but to meet orders placed by different steamship companies and individuals for such castings as a jobbing shop would put out.

The steel foundry covers a larger portion than any of the other sections, as attached to it are an annealing and two mold-drying ovens, with a blower room with three power blowers to furnish draft for all furnaces. They are capable of taking care of all furnace work in the steel foundry. These are oil-burner furnaces.

This section also has a 44-inch cupola, and 2-ton converter with a capacity of 26 tons per day. Oil-burning equipment is used for drying all freshly lined ladles for handling the fluid metal in pouring steel castings. One overhead electric crane of 25-tons capacity and two 5-ton air hoists take care of all heavy work in the steel foundry. The steel section turns out castings varying in unit weight from $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 5 tons. Many of the castings for the Canal dredging fleet are made on this floor, including rollers, crank-shafts, propellers, etc.

The steel foundry is at present engaged in the manufacture of a number of anchors and these are being turned out at an average rate of 14 per week. In conformity with specifications they will have to weigh approximately 1,300 pounds in the rough casting and withstand a severe test before leaving the plant.

The core-room section is for the making and drying of cores for use on all castings of brass, iron, and steel. This section is capable of handling all cores for the entire foundry, and is equipped with one hammer-type core machine, one small bumper, one rod-bending machine, and one rod-cutting machine. There is also one large core oven and one battery of sectional core ovens.

Another section of the foundry general is set off for a mixing room. Here a grinding mill is used for grinding ganister for lining the con-

verter, and for grinding facing sand to be used on all steel castings. There are also sand bins sufficiently large to store several months' supply of different grades of sand.

The cleaning section of the foundry general takes care of all castings, cleaning them for shipment to the machine department or storehouse to be delivered to outside points. This section is equipped with a sand blast which cleans the sand from all rough castings. When the castings leave the sand blast they have all rough edges clipped off by pneumatic hammers before they are placed on the cold saws to have the risers or gates cut off. One 10-ton electric crane is used in the cleaning section for moving heavy castings in and out of the sand blast and for placing castings on cars for shipment.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Oiler (male); \$720 a year; November 27; No. 2148.*

Specialist in school hygiene and sanitation (male); \$3,000 a year; November 20; No. 2123.*

Addressograph mechanic (male); \$840 a year; November 27; No. 2158.*

Laboratory aid in plant pathology; \$720 a year; November 25; No. 2136.

Field and laboratory aid in plant pathology; \$720 to \$1800 a year; November 21; No. 2137.

Clerk qualified in business administration (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500; No. 1297 and No. 1514—amended; supplemental.†

Schedule clerk (male and female); \$1,400 to \$1,600 a year; No. 1297 and No. 1514—amended; supplemental.†

Fireman (male); \$600 to \$720 a year; November 13; No. 2117.*

Marine draftsman (male); \$137.50 to \$150 a month; November 27; No. 2144.*

Mechanical draftsman (male); \$137.50 to \$150 a month; November 27, 1917; No. 2144.*

Operative (male and female); \$720 to \$1,000 a year; November 18; No. 2119.

Engineer (male); \$600 to \$900 a year; Indian Service; No. 2145.†

Lithographer (male); \$1,000 a year; November 25.

Calculating machine operator (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; December 5; No. 1108.

Assistant herdsman (male); \$720 to \$1,200 a year; December 9.

Mechanical laboratorian (male); \$4.42 per diem; December 9.

* Nonassembled. Date named for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Official Circulars.

Organization of Supply Department.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 8, 1917.
CIRCULAR No. 660-39:

1. The Supply Department, under the supervision and direction of the Chief Quartermaster, is charged with the ordering, storage, and distribution of material and supplies for use of The Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, and their employees; for other departments of the Government on the Isthmus and their employees, and for supplying vessels of the United States and other vessels, when required; with the operation of commissaries, hotels, restaurants, messes, pastures, plantations, farms, and laundries; with the maintenance of buildings, the assignment of quarters and the care of grounds; with recruiting and distribution of unskilled labor; and

has charge of the necessary animal and vehicle transportation.

2. The Supply Department is subdivided as follows:

(a) District Quartermasters, Hotels, Restaurants, Messes, and Storehouses.

(b) Commissary Division.

(c) Pastures, Plantations, Hog Farms, Chicken Farms, and Dairies.

(d) Purchase of live stock and cattle.

(e) United States Requisition Bureau.

(f) Printing Plant.

3. The district quartermasters, hotels, restaurants, messes, and storehouses are under the direct supervision of the superintendent, Supply Department, who reports to the Chief Quartermaster.

(a) The district quartermasters are charged with the assignment of buildings; repairs to buildings costing less than \$50 for any one item; collection and disposal of garbage and night soil in the Canal Zone, and the cutting of grass, except at

Cristobal and Mount Hope (which is under the Health Department); in charge of official vehicle and animal transportation, including corrals and greenhouse. Quartermasters' storehouses are also in charge of the district quartermasters.

(b) The Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, and Hotel Washington, Colon, are under the immediate supervision of resident managers, as are also the various restaurants and messes. These individual managers report to the Superintendent, Supply Department.

(c) The Balboa, Cristobal, and Paraiso storehouses and the Balboa and Mount Hope fuel oil handling plants are under the direct supervision of the General Storekeeper. The General Storekeeper is also responsible for the upkeep of the stock of general material and supplies, and supervises the receiving and taking into stock of such supplies.

4. The Commissary Division, under the direction of a General Manager, operates the various warehouses, cold storage plants, manufacturing plants, laundries, and retail commissaries.

5. The various pastures, plantations, hog farms, chicken farms, and dairies operated by the Supply Department are under the immediate charge of a Supervisor, reporting to the Chief Quartermaster.

6. The purchase of live stock and cattle is in charge of a Superintendent, Cattle Industry, reporting to the Chief Quartermaster.

7. The United States Requisition Bureau, in charge of a United States requisition clerk, prepares and checks all requisitions for material and supplies to be purchased in the United States, except for the Commissary Division.

8. The printing plant is in charge of a Printer, reporting to the Chief Quartermaster. All stationery for use on the Isthmus will be issued from the printing plant.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Rates of Pay for Employees of Corozal Hospital.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 27, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 625-4:

Paragraph 23 of circular No. 625-2, dated September 15, 1915, is hereby amended to read as follows, effective October 1, 1917:

The rates of pay for hourly men shall be 4, 6, and 8 cents gold per hour to colored laborers, 6, 8, and 11 cents gold per hour to European laborers, and \$16.50, \$19.00, \$21.50, \$24.00, \$26.50, \$31.50, and \$36.50 for monthly men (foremen, messengers, dairymen, clerks, etc.). The \$36.50 rate is for clerks only.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Sales of Material.—Prices.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 12, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 630-6:

1. Articles transferred to the Supply Department for sale shall be promptly appraised by a Board of Appraisers consisting of:

(a) The Surveying Officer.

(b) A representative of the Mechanical Division designated with the approval of the Governor.

The above-named board shall report to the Chief Quartermaster.

2. The Storekeeper, Cristobal Store, shall submit to this board, periodically, a list of all such articles to be appraised or reappraised, recommending for each item or group of items a sale price determined by current demand or exigencies of the market.

3. In order to consummate a quick sale of any items which may not have been appraised, or for which a reappraisal may be desired, the Storekeeper, Cristobal Store, may obtain authority

from the board by telephone to effect sale of such items, the authority so given to be confirmed later.

4. Circular No. 630, dated April 1, 1914, is amended accordingly.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Telephones.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 24, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 650-5 (corrected):

Effective November 1, 1917, the following rates will be charged for telephone service rendered to the Panama Railroad Company, other departments of the Government, and outside interests:

1. All office telephones will be charged at the rate of \$6 per month.

2. All residence telephones will be charged at the rate of \$3 per month, instead of at the two rates of \$2.50 and \$7.50 per month as at present, and all such telephones will be entitled to unlimited service.

3. All extension telephones will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per month, as at present.

4. All telephone trunks will be charged at the rate of \$30 per month, instead of \$15 per month as at present.

5. Circular No. 650-3 is hereby revoked, and circular No. 650-2 is amended accordingly.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Overhead Surcharges, Mechanical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 26, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective October 1, 1917, the overhead surcharge on all work performed by the Mechanical Division for Panama Canal departments and divisions, and the Panama Railroad Company, will be 25 per cent, instead of 35 per cent as heretofore.

On work performed for individuals and companies, and for other departments of the Government, the surcharge of 35 per cent will be continued.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Land Agent.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 24, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective November 1, 1917, Mr. Walter F. Van Dame is appointed Land Agent for The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, vice Mr. R. S. Carlson, resigned, the duties of that position to be performed by him in addition to his present duties.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor, The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 25, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 156:

Effective as of September 10, 1917, Mr. F. R. Fitch is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. O. E. Malsbury, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in use by the Division of Surveys.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Officials.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 8, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 153:

Effective this date, the following are designated accountable officials of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad, vice Maj. F. H. Smith:

Mr. R. R. Watson is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal and will account for nonexpendable property in use by the Panama Canal branch of the Supply Department, as follows: Line restaurants and messes, Hotel Tivoli, Hotel Aspinwall, Balboa, Paraiso, and Cristobal storehouses, and Printing plant.

Mr. Watson is also designated an accountable official of the Panama Railroad and as such will account for nonexpendable property in use by the Hotel Washington.

Mr. J. J. Jackson is designated an accountable official of the Panama Railroad and will account for nonexpendable property in use by commissary warehouses, cold storage and manufacturing plants, local buyers, laundries, and retail commissaries.

Dr. W. J. Taylor is designated an accountable official of the Panama Railroad and will account for nonexpendable property in use on pastures, plantations, hog, chicken and dairy farms, and in connection with the cattle industry.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Officials.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 8, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 154:

Effective this date, the following are designated accountable officials of The Panama Canal:

Mr. B. C. Poole is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. R. R. Watson, to account for nonexpendable property in use in the Balboa quartermaster's district.

Mr. J. M. King is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. B. C. Poole, to account for nonexpendable property in use in the Cristobal quartermaster's district.

Mr. E. M. Reinhold is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. H. H. Morehead, to account for nonexpendable property in use in the Gatun quartermaster's district.

Mr. Harry Dundas is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. J. M. King, to account for nonexpendable property in use in the Paraiso-Pedro Miguel quartermaster's district.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Fortifications Organization.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 1, 1917.
To all concerned—Effective this date, Mr. F. E. Holleran, Assistant Engineer, is appointed Chief of Office, Fortification Division.

He will have charge of design, office work, field engineering, and inspection. In my absence, he is authorized to act on all proper matters, subject to my approval of a prompt report from him.

Mr. J. M. Smith, clerk, will report to direct Mr. F. E. Holleran.

W. D. A. ANDERSON,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Employees Authorized to Sign Foreman's Orders.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 31, 1917.

TO ALL ACCOUNTABLE OFFICIALS:

"All changes, cancellations, and additions to list of employees authorized to sign foreman's orders for both expendable and nonexpendable material should be sent to the office of the Auditor, who will issue circular letters to all concerned."

The above has not been strictly complied with in the past. Hereafter storekeepers will refuse to honor foreman's orders unless the person signing has been authorized to do so.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Second-hand Pipe.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 26, 1917.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

The Supply Department is in need of a large quantity of second-hand pipe of various sizes for use in connection with the extension work on the plantations and pastures.

It is believed that there is a considerable amount of scrap and second-hand pipe on the Isthmus which might be collected and turned in. It is therefore requested that all foremen of your division be instructed to forward surplus second-hand or scrap pipe to the Storekeeper, Supply Department, Cristobal, as promptly as possible.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Items Manufactured at the Mattress Factory.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 23, 1917.
To all concerned—In the future such items as mosquito bars, field cots, tarpaulins, bunk bottoms, waiters' coats (flour sack), waiters' aprons (flour sack), and waiters' pants (flour sack), manufactured at the mattress factory, will be carried in stock and issued from the Balboa storehouse. Requisitions should be made accordingly.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Charges for Team Service.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 2, 1917.
To all concerned—Effective October 1, the charges for team service will be as follows:
Teams, \$3.75 per day; carts, \$2.75 per day; saddle animals, \$1.10 per day.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Gasoline Drums.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 1, 1917.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:
It is requested that all West India Oil Company gasoline drums under WO-72069, Req. 2851, and WO-71543, Req. 3514, be returned to the General Storekeeper at the earliest practicable date. These drums were due to be returned July 2, 1917. There are approximately 225 outstanding.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Post Offices May Cash Coupons or Checks for Interest on Liberty Loan Bonds.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUREAU OF POSTS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 27, 1917.

To all postmasters—You are advised that authorization has been secured for the use of postal funds in your possession for cashing the coupons of the Liberty Loan coupon bonds of the United States upon presentation when such coupons fall due.

You are also authorized to cash warrants issued by the Treasury Department in payment of interest on the Liberty Loan registered bonds, when such warrants are properly endorsed and presented by responsible persons.

You may deposit these paid coupons and warrants with the Collector, who will give you credit for them the same as for cash, and they may be included in your regular remittances.

C. H. CALHOUN,
Director of Posts.

Weekly Report.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., October 24, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 667:

To all commissary managers—In order to provide a more satisfactory method for bringing various matters to the attention of this office, it is desired that you submit a weekly report covering the operation of your store.

This report should include any feature relative to which you may suggest an improvement as well as the suggestions or criticisms of customers, their attitude toward the division; their comments regarding its stock, service, policy, etc.; advice as to stock received, its appearance, quality, price, method of packing or shipping.

You are at liberty to take up and discuss freely in this report any matter of interest to the Commissary Division.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Special Orders for Paraffin Wax.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., October 27, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 668:

To commissary managers—In response to a number of calls for paraffin wax, arrangements have been made for the sale of this article on special orders, placed with this office.

Orders will be accepted for any quantity, from one pound up; price at present is 11 cents per pound.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., October 31, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective November 5, 1917, Mr. Sidney L. Vance is appointed acting local buyer, Commissary Division, at Panama, vice Mr. J. W. Coffin, Jr., transferred to other duties.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, November 14, 1917.

GEORGE J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Sale of Bottles.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Balboa Heights, not later than 10 a. m., November 15, 1917, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of approximately 1,200 bottles of different sizes and makes. Form of proposal, conditions of contract, and any other information desired may be had by applying at the office of the Chief Quartermaster.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 24, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Armstrong, Mrs. Cath-	Quintero, Carlos (box 74)
Corasmin, Paul (box 566)	Redman, Mrs. J. R.
Dauskin, Miss Marion,	Renucci, Joseph
(box 81)	Selkirk, Wyatt O.
Harris, Miss Elizabeth	Shilling, Wilbur O. (2)
Jewell, L. L.	Stroop, Mrs. Haynes,
Kang, M. W. (2)	(box 228)
Kiger, P. R.	Taplin, Claudie
Lawrence, Lonnie Green	Walrand, Eric
Ledford, Mrs. Janie	Wells, L. J.
Lee, E. E.	*Woodward, W. W.
Pettis, Walter	*Wright, Mrs. C. H.

*Paper or parcel.

Obituary.

Alph J. Dawson, employed as a watchman by the Panama Railroad, died at Ancon Hospital on October 16. His residence in the United States was Erville, Ill.

Walter Rumrill, employed as a car repairer, died at Ancon Hospital on October 30. His residence in the United States was State Line, N. H.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Sale of Christmas Linens.

One of the largest shipments of linen ever imported by the Commissary Division arrived at Cristobal recently, and part of it has been distributed to the line stores at Cristobal, Gatun, Pedro Miguel, Ancon, and Balboa. The shipment includes a wide variety of patterns at a convenient range of prices, low costs having been achieved through the big orders placed when the market was down. In fact, had the Commissary Division not placed its requisitions for stock and anticipated requirements over a year in advance it would have been impossible to obtain goods at a reasonable figure; for although importation still is permitted the manufacture of linen for commercial purposes was inhibited by the British Government a number of months since.

Commissary patrons wishing to purchase linens for Christmas gifts may do so on and after Monday, November 12, at which time there will be placed on sale goods comprising table cloths, lunch cloths, and tea cloths, with napkins to match; embroidered round and square tea cloths; embroidered round doilies; plain hemstitched and embroidered sideboard and dresser scarfs; embroidered pillow cases; embroidered bedspreads; hemstitched huck towels; and napkins without table cloths.

Christmas and New Year's cards have already been received, and will be distributed to line stores in the near future. A greater number and a wider variety of cards will be carried in the retail commissaries the coming season than previously.

Olive drab braid at 3 cents the yard, olive drab silk thread at 11 cents the spool, and olive drab linen thread at 16 cents the spool, may now be obtained in the retail stores.

During the month of October 728,753 loaves of bread were baked in the Cristobal bakery. The average daily output was 28,129 loaves.

Patterns of a quiet type, such as one might wear a second season, form the greater part of the offerings of the Commissary Division in woolens. The material in tweeds, blue and black serges, etc., is durable and low-priced.

A new addition to stock in the men's wear department is a silk-and-rubber raincoat which is not only a late model but very serviceable as well.

Another new item for men is a low white canvas shoe made in a new design.

A requisition has been placed for worsteds and for knitting needles. Yarns in gray and, if obtainable, olive drab, will be carried.

The Commissary Division is finding it somewhat difficult to obtain deliveries of jam, which one concern explains as follows:

"* * * a very serious situation has occurred in reference to sugar and at the present time we find it almost impossible to obtain any, with no definite advice from the refineries as to how soon they can supply it. * * * Under the circumstances we trust you will be patient with us as to deliveries, assuring you we will get your orders out at the earliest possible moment."

A shipment of grapefruit, corn, chickens, and ducks was received from the products buyer, Saint Marc, Haiti, during the past week. The season for alligator pears is practically at an end; and probably none will be shipped until next July, at which time shipments of mangoes also may be expected.

The Commissary Division is prepared to fill orders for ice cream in fancy molds. There is a large assortment which, it is believed, will prove popular with the Thanksgiving and holiday trade.

Among the individual forms in which ice cream can be obtained are: A miniature roast turkey, Santa Claus, holly leaf, Old Glory, American shield, Uncle Sam, and many others.

Because of the perishable nature of the article it is impossible to display these specialties in the line stores, but commissary managers will explain the designs and flavors in which these moulds may be made up, and will also quote prices.

Orders for small quantities may be filled on short notice, but when large quantities are desired orders should be placed at least three days in advance.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., November 14, 1917.

No. 13.

Export Licenses.

Shippers should note that no cargo can be exported from Canal Zone ports without prior application having been made for an export license. Some commodities may not require export license, but inquiry must be made in every case. Blank application forms may be obtained from the chief customs inspectors at Balboa and Cristobal, and licenses will be issued or refused by the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs. This applies not only to cargo originating in the Canal Zone but to all cargo shipped from Canal Zone ports, irrespective of its origin. Applications for licenses should be submitted as far in advance of the contemplated date of shipment as possible, as it will frequently be necessary to refer the matter to Washington for a decision.

It should be understood that what is contemplated is not an embargo on exports but merely export administration in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Act, the Trading with the Enemy Act, and resulting proclamations of the President.

Prices of Coal.

Under a circular dated October 15, 1917, the following prices for the sale of coal were established to become effective on November 1, 1917:

	Price per ton of 2,240 pounds.
CRISTOBAL-COLON.	
For steamships, including warships of all nations, delivered from coaling plants or alongside of vessels in lighters or in cars on the wharves, and trimmed in bunkers.....	\$10.00
(When request is made by commander of vessel, chief engineer, or agent, for trimming on deck, between decks, or special trimming in bunkers for convenience of vessel, an additional charge of 30 cents per ton will be made for extra handling.)	
To parties taking carload lots (including United States Army).....	10.00
To parties taking less than carload lots, from plants, cars, or bins, or less than 25 tons from lighters.....	11.50

BALBOA.

For steamships, including warships of all nations, delivered from coaling plants or alongside of vessels in lighters or in cars on the wharves, and trimmed in bunkers.....	11.50
(When request is made by commander of vessel, chief engineer, or agent, for trimming on deck, between decks, or special trimming in bunkers for convenience of vessel, an additional charge of 30 cents per ton will be made for extra handling.)	
To parties taking carload lots (including United States Army).....	11.50
To parties taking less than carload lots, from plants, lighters, cars, or bins	13.00

AT PANAMA AND LINE POINTS.

To parties taking carload lots (including United States Army).....	11.50
To parties taking less than carload lots, from plants, cars, or bins, or less than 25 tons from lighters.....	13.00
Santo Tomas Hospital (special rate).....	9.50

For small quantities, delivered in sacks, an additional charge of \$1 per ton will be made for the cost of sacks, when sacks are furnished by the Panama Railroad, also \$1 per ton for the cost of sacking.

December Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of December, 1917. Predictions are based on Colon and Ancon records for the past 10 and 11 years, respectively:

Winds—With the approach of the dry season, there will be an acceleration of the wind movement at both Canal entrances. North and northeast winds will prevail over the Atlantic coast, with an average hourly velocity of from 9 to 14 miles an hour, the highest velocity occurring from noon to 5 p. m. The maximum velocity for a 5-minute period is not likely to exceed 35 miles an hour.

Northwest winds will continue over the interior and at the Pacific entrance, the average hourly velocity being from 6 to 9 miles an hour. Here, too, a maximum velocity of 35 miles an hour may occur, although the probability of so high a velocity is slight.

Rain—The month of December usually marks the transition from rainy season to dry season conditions. Occasionally the dry season begins as early as the first of the month, while in other years rainy season weather has continued until the end of the month. The tendency is for the rains to linger later in the season along the Atlantic coast than on the Pacific, and for the percentage of daytime rainfall to be greater on the Pacific side. The average rainfall for the month is 11.91 inches at the Atlantic entrance, and 4.47 inches at the Pacific, these averages being for periods of 46 and 20 years, respectively. Twenty-two days with rain may be expected on the Atlantic coast and 16 on the Pacific side, while the average number of days with heavy rain (1.00 inch or more) is 3 and 2, respectively.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur at either Canal entrance, but night and early morning fogs may be expected over the interior. The average number of fogs during the month over the Gallard Cut section of the Canal is 15. All of the fogs that occur may be expected to lift or be dissipated before 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—The average shade air temperature will be close to 80° Fahrenheit over both coasts. On the Atlantic coast the temperature is not likely to rise above 89° F., or fall lower than 66° F., while on the Pacific side a maximum temperature as high as 94° F. may occur. The record minimum on both coasts is 66° F. The maximum temperature for the day usually occurs between noon and 2 p. m., and the minimum between 4 and 6 a. m. The mean daily range in temperature should be about 8° F. on the Atlantic coast, and 16° F. on the Pacific.

Barometric pressure—Atmospheric pressure over the Isthmus is remarkably constant and uniform, and except for the well marked diurnal change, changes in pressure are so slight that they have little value as indicators of future weather conditions. The average sealevel pressure will continue close to 29.85 inches. The maximum reading for the month is not likely to exceed 30.00 inches, or the minimum to fall lower than 29.65 inches.

Relative humidity—With the arrival of the dry season there will be a decrease in the percentage of moisture in the air. The humidity should average about 85 per cent over both coasts. The range, however, is greater on the Pacific coast, percentages ranging between 67 per cent and 92 per cent. On the Atlantic coast the humidity should vary between 80 per cent and 90 per cent.

Storms—The so-called "northers" occasionally reach as far south as the Atlantic entrance to the Canal during the period from November to April. These storms are characterized by steady, brisk, northerly winds, ranging in velocity up to 30 or more miles an hour. The winds alone are of insufficient force to affect navigation seriously but they are usually accompanied by a heavy sea or swell that may at times prove troublesome. Local thunderstorms will not be so frequent during the month of December. The average number of thunderstorms during the month is 4 on the Atlantic coast, and 5 on the Pacific.

Smooth seas may be expected throughout the month at the Pacific entrance of the Canal.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations at Colon are so slight that they need not be considered in navigating the Atlantic entrance to the Canal.

Panama tide predictions for the period until January 1 are given on page 151.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which

there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal Zone post offices and clubhouses. In cases where announcements are not posted persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Inspector of stoves and ranges (male); Quartermaster Corps; \$125 a month; December 4.*

Gauge designer (male); War Department; \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year.†

Specialist in agricultural education (male); Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; \$3,000 a year; December 4.*

Special agent for agricultural education (male); Federal Board of Vocational Education; \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year; December 4.*

Special agent for home economics education (female); Federal Board for Vocational Education, Departmental Service; \$3,000 a year; December 4.*

Special agent for trade or industrial education (male and female); Federal Board for Vocational Education, Departmental Service; \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year; December 4.*

Vehicle engineer (male); War Department; \$1,500 a year; December 4.†

Assistant in visual agricultural instruction (male); \$2,000 a year; December 11.*

Architectural and structural steel draftsman (male); Lighthouse Service; \$1,500 a year; December 16-17.

Electrical designer (male); Panama Canal Service; \$153 to \$164 a month; December 11.*

Editorial clerk (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; December 16.

Inspector of car equipment (male); \$1,500 a year; December 11.*

Medical interne (male and female); St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.; \$900 a year, with maintenance; December 9.

Pathologist (male); Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; \$2,000 a year; December 9.

Telegraph rate expert (male); \$117 a month; December 4, 1917.*

Assistant inspector of cannon forgings (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 2179.†

Assistant inspector of finished machine parts (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 2179.†

Laboratory aid (male and female); Hygienic Laboratory; \$720 to \$900 a year; No. 2183; December 9.

Inspector of artillery ammunition (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1240-amended.†

Bookbinder (male); \$0.50 an hour; No. 2178; December 9.

Finger-print classifier (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; No. 1683-amended.†

Mechanical laboratorian (male); \$4.24 a day; No. 2174; December 9.

Manual training teacher (male); Indian Bureau; \$720 to \$1,000 a year; No. 2162; December 9-10.

Domestic science teacher (female); Indian Bureau; \$600 to \$720 a year; No. 2173; December 9-10.

Junior chemical engineer (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; December 9.

Inspector of ordnance equipment (male), No. 1770-amended; and inspector of lumber (male), No. 1302-supplemental, closed November 7, 1917.

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examination is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death
Daniel Arthur.....	147521	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Supply Department..	October 26, 1917.
Albert M. Dickinson..	16371	United States...	Balboa.....	Panama Railroad...	October 31, 1917.
John Gale.....	56244	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Health Department..	October 26, 1917.
Walter Rumrill.....	7210	United States...	Balboa.....	Mechanical Division..	October 30, 1917.
Nata Singh.....	141502	India.....	Colon.....	Mun. Eng. Division..	October 29, 1917.
Ezekiel Thorpe.....	112634	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	October 28, 1917.
Charles Byfield.....	144096	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Mun. Eng. Division..	July 19, 1917.

Pergola at Tivoli Available for Parties.

The manager of the Tivoli Hotel advises that the recently completed pergola at the hotel "affords an ideal place for bridge parties, special dinners, etc.", and that it will be rented for such purposes at a nominal charge. Arrangements may be made with the manager of the hotel.

The hotel will have a special Thanksgiving dinner on November 29, with souvenir menu cards.

Weather Conditions in October, 1917.

The October rainfall was below the normal everywhere, except at Vigia, Rio Pequeni (Culebra), and Rio Indio (upper Chagres). Totals ranged from 22.24 inches at Rio Indio on the upper Chagres to 5.56 inches at Culebra. The maximum amount of rainfall recorded in any one day was 3.41 inches, at Vigia on the 30th.

The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 16.51 inches, or 24 per cent below the 7-year mean, while over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela it was 14.66 inches, or 3 per cent above the 16-year mean.

The air temperature was below the average at both entrances of the Canal. The atmospheric pressure and relative humidity were above normal on the Pacific side and below on the Atlantic. The daytime cloudiness and sea temperature were above normal on the Pacific coast and below on the Atlantic coast. The wind movement was above normal on both coasts. The evaporation for the month was below the average on both coasts but above the average over the lake surface at Gatun.

No fogs were observed on either coast, and of those observed at interior stations, 24 per cent were dissipated by 6 a. m., 53 per cent by 7 a. m., 88 per cent by 8 a. m., and all fogs lifted or were dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Mean for the month, 85.50; maximum, on the 31st, 86.12; minimum, on the 5th, 84.95. Evaporation from the lake surface amounted to 4,750 inches.

Conditions at the entrances to the Canal are summarized as follows:

Stations	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.				
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.	Date.
*Balboa Heights ...	29.856	78.2	88	Oct. 10	70	Oct. 18	92	6.14	10.30	20	4258	N.W.	23	S.	Oct. 5
Colon	29.845	79.1	88	Oct. 6	72	Oct. 25	88	7.87	14.94	24	4498	S.E.	28	N. E.	Oct. 6

*Formerly Ancon.

Use of Telephones during Storms.

Inquiry has been made whether it is dangerous to use the Canal telephone system during electrical storms. The telephone service advises that there is no danger now, as all telephone circuits are in cable.

Occupants of Quarters.

The following is a tabulation of occupants of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad quarters on October 31, 1917:

Place.	GOLD.			EUROPEANS.			WEST INDIANS.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Balboa (a).....	1,031	699	897	101	14	22	1,123	489	798
Ancon.....	760	477	419	.....	.....	.....	183	15	4
Corozal.....	15	14	3	.....	.....	.....	41	13	.....
Pedro Miguel (b).....	264	161	163	3	3	8	(c) 631	323	502
Paraiso.....	126	64	76	54	4	14	434	116	184
Culebra (d).....	19	16	12	.....	.....	.....	(e) 187	129	207
Gamboa (f).....	20	6	5	1	.....	.....	(g) 197	71	85
Gatun.....	199	144	158	10	2	5	926	453	470
Cristobal (h).....	949	420	540	84	.....	.....	(i) 2,227	398	921
Totals.....	3,383	2,001	2,273	253	23	49	5,949	2,007	3,171

(a) Includes Palo Seco; (b), Miraflores and Red Tank; (c), 24 Panamans; (d), Empire and Las Cascadas; (e) 14 Panamans; (f), New Culebra and Gold Hill; (g), 12 Panamans (h), Colon Beach and Colon Hospital; (i), 9 East Indians, 12 colored American citizens, and 262 Panamans.

Official Circulars.**Care in Handling Foodstuffs.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 6, 1917.

To all concerned—Attention is invited to the following circular urging care on the part of all employees in the handling of foodstuffs.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor, The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company,

TO EMPLOYEES OF TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Gentlemen—In the interest of conserving the foodstuffs of the country by the elimination of waste, it is urgently requested that employees of the carriers engaged in the transportation of foodstuffs, exercise such care and diligence as will minimize the damage to this class of freight when in carrier's custody for transportation and lessen the economic loss.

We appeal to all railroad employees, particularly those engaged in station, yard, and train service, as a patriotic duty to the nation, to exercise such precaution in providing proper refrigeration, ventilation, protection from the weather, and care in loading, switch and train handling of carload and less than carload shipments of food products, as will eliminate waste.

Observe the slogan "EFFICIENT, MAXIMUM SERVICE," and in so doing you will render an enduring service to your country.

THE NATION IS COUNTING ON YOU.

HERBERT HOOVER,
U. S. Food Administrator.

Increase in Charge for Laborers' Meal Tickets.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 1, 1917.

To field timekeepers and all concerned—By approval of the Governor, the charge for laborers' meal tickets is increased from 27 cents to 30 cents, and from 9 cents to 10 cents, respectively; effective November 1, 1917.

The present stock of tickets will be used until exhausted, but charge will be made on the pay roll at the new rate.

Field timekeepers will notify all employees to whom they issue tickets.

There is no change in the rate for the 40-cent meal tickets.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Act of Congress.—Urgent Deficiency Appropriation, 1918.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., October 17, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-42:

The extracts from the Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

* * * * *

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

* * * * *

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, and in the Panama Canal Zone, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen, \$40,000.

* * * * *

PANAMA CANAL.**FORTIFICATIONS.**

For the extraordinary expenses heretofore and hereafter incurred by the governor of the Panama Canal in protecting the Canal and canal structures, \$300,000.

For extraordinary expenses for military purposes heretofore and hereafter incurred in protecting the Panama Canal and canal structures, \$150,000.

Ordnance Depot: For additional amount for a building for storing artillery vehicles, \$5,500; For a set of quarters, single family cottage for armament machinist at Fort Grant, \$2,700.

Submarine base (Coco Solo Point): For dredging inner basin and channel to same, concrete dock, containing walls, finger docks, tracks, dry fill, municipal works, electrical work, officers' quarters, barracks, shops, storehouses, stationary crane, magazines and torpedo storage, shop and power tools, furniture, and plant equipment, \$902,625: *Provided*, That the construction work hereunder shall be performed under the direction of the governor of the Panama Canal.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

* * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical and Hospital Department: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies; gas masks; motor ambulances, and motorcycles for medical service, their maintenance, repair, and operation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may in his discretion select types and makes of motor ambulances for the Army and authorize their purchase without regard to the laws prescribing advertisement for proposals for supplies and material for the Army; disinfectants; type-writing machines for military posts, camps, hospital ships, and transports; supplies required for mosquito destruction in and about the military posts in the Canal Zone; * * * \$100,000,000.

* * * * *

Sec. 4. That the appropriations contained herein under the Military and Naval Establishments shall be available for the payment of obligations on account of the existing emergency incurred prior to the passage of this Act and which are properly chargeable to such appropriations.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized during the period of the existing emergency, from appropriations available therefor to advance payments to contractors for supplies for their respective departments in amounts not exceeding thirty per centum of the contract price of such supplies: *Provided*, That such advances shall be made upon such terms as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, shall prescribe and they shall require adequate security for the protection of the Government for the payments so made.

Sec. 6. That section five of the Act of June twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six, prohibiting the transfer of employees from one executive department to another, shall apply with equal force and effect to the transfer of employees from executive departments to independent establishments and vice versa and to the transfer of employees from one independent establishment to another: *Provided*, That the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation shall be considered a Government establishment for the purposes of this section.

Sec. 7. That no civil employee in any of the executive departments or other Government establishments, or who has been employed therein

within the period of one year next preceding his proposed employment in any other executive department or other Government establishment, shall be employed hereafter and paid from a lump sum appropriation in any other executive department or other Government establishment at an increased rate of compensation. And no civil employee in any of the executive departments or other Government establishments or who has been employed therein within the period of one year next preceding his proposed employment in any other executive department or other Government establishment and who may be employed in another executive department or other Government establishment shall be granted an increase in compensation within the period of one year following such reemployment: *Provided*, That the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation shall be considered a Government establishment for the purposes of this section: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be construed to repeal section five of the Act of June twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six, which prohibits the transfer of employees from one department to another.

Sec. 8. That in determining the right of employees to increased compensation as heretofore authorized by law at rates of five and ten per centum per annum for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, such employees as are employed on piecework, by the hour, or at per diem rates, shall be entitled to receive, from July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, the increased compensation at the rate of ten per centum when the fixed rate of compensation for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hundred and twelve days in said year would amount to less than \$1,200, and at the rate of five per centum when not less than \$1,200 and not more than \$1,800: *Provided*, That this method of compensation shall not apply to any per diem employees regularly paid a per diem for every day in the year.

* * * * *

Approved, October 6, 1917.

Permits for Restricted Areas.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 7, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

In future, when requesting restricted area permits for employees under your charge to enter fortifications, a full statement of the necessity to visit such areas should be submitted. Permits to enter fortifications will not be issued to employees who are seldom called on to work at fortifications, as a special conduct can be arranged with the Coast Defense Commander in such cases.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Property Accounts of Certain Officials.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 6, 1917.

To all accountable officials—All invoices and other papers pertaining to the property accounts of the following officials should be mailed to the Property Bureau, Balboa Heights:

Lieut. J. G. Fels, Captain of the Port;
Lieut. Chas. Svenson, Captain of the Port;
Mr. F. Kariger, Lighthouse Superintendent;
Mr. J. J. Walsh, General Foreman;
Mr. F. R. Fitch, Assistant Engineer;
Mr. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Chief Hydrographer;
Mr. W. R. Holloway, Superintendent, Pacific Locks;

Mr. H. M. Thomas, Acting Superintendent, Atlantic Locks;

Mr. J. J. Jackson, General Manager, Commissary Division;

Mr. R. R. Watson, Superintendent;

Dr. W. J. Taylor, Supervisor.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 5, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressee. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

*Anderson, Bernard G.	Galt, E.
Austerman, Russell	Henry, Mrs. Alexander
*Bangs, Mrs. Luella	Kang, M. W.
Brooks, A. W.	Long, Joseph
Bunting, Clifford	MacArthur, A. J.
Conrath, William J.	*MacKay, Geo. L.
Cotton, Mrs. C. A., Box 103	Mitchell, Mrs. Edward
Cotton, Miss Mary	*Pickett, Mrs. James
Arabella	Plummer, George S.
Creque, John	Quigley, H. J.
Decelles, E. H.	*Robertson, Chas. W.
Delez, Michael	Schafer, Jacob
*Donlin, Thos. (2)	Selbach, P.
*Dunn, Miss J. W.	*Smith, Pvt. L. R.
*Ebdon, Thos. J., Box 139 (2)	Van-Hern, Mr.
	*Yale, Mrs. Gertrude B.

NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

Allen, C. N.	Goeman and Ellman
Allen, Mrs. J. J. G., Box 1033	Jennings, G. J., Box 582
Barker, Mrs. George	Johnson, Jim
Benitz, Mrs. M. T.	Josephs, Mrs. Cecelia
Berger, A.	*Kaang, M. W.
Bradley	Lockwood, Harry
Brooks, Austin, W. (2)	Lockwood, H. M., Box 84
Brown, Miss Mattilee, Box 203	McKinney, Mr. & Mrs. Cromwell (5)
Clarke, Joseph Howard, Box 35	Mulvehill, John F.
Covington, Oscar	Nickel, Martin
Doll, Clair	Ott, Lewis (2)
*Donlin, Thomas	Polo, L. M.
Edwards, Joseph	Rickey, C. T.
Fisher, E. M.	Teague, R. C.
Gale, Peter	Vera, Simplicio
Garvey Trucking Co., Thos. E.	Warrezinko, Alexander
	White, J. A.

*Paper or parcel.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the three weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, November 10, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sun., Oct. 21.....	129.70	95.15	86.10	86.07	54.04
Mon., Oct. 22.....	128.60	94.20	86.08	86.06	54.00
Tues., Oct. 23.....	128.60	94.10	86.12	86.07	54.00
Wed., Oct. 24.....	136.80	100.28	86.08	85.90	50.99
Thurs., Oct. 25.....	131.10	97.33	85.96	85.98	50.90
Fri., Oct. 26.....	128.75	94.04	86.00	86.07	50.60
Sat., Oct. 27.....	128.55	93.90	86.12	86.06	51.00
Sun., Oct. 28.....	128.25	93.51	86.15	86.06	50.88
Mon., Oct. 29.....	129.95	95.38	86.12	86.06	51.21
Tues., Oct. 30.....	134.00	98.40	86.12	86.06	51.80
Wed., Oct. 31.....	132.00	97.85	86.10	86.12	52.00
Thurs. Nov. 1.....	130.80	95.20	86.08	86.12	51.80
Fri., Nov. 2.....	129.05	94.25	86.10	86.06	53.27
Sat., Nov. 3.....	130.00	95.20	86.10	86.06	53.22
Sun., Nov. 4.....	136.40	99.95	86.18	86.09	53.45
Mon., Nov. 5.....	139.10	101.90	86.50	86.22	53.54
Tues., Nov. 6.....	132.35	96.72	86.10	86.09	53.40
Wed., Nov. 7.....	132.10	96.87	86.14	86.09	53.40
Thurs., Nov. 8.....	130.00	94.91	86.02	86.04	53.26
Fri., Nov. 9.....	131.00	95.19	86.10	86.08	53.50
Sat., Nov. 10.....	130.10	95.20	86.10	86.05	53.35
Height of low water to nearest foot	126.0	91.0			

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until January 1, 1918, are given in this table:

NOVEMBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Nov. 14..	3:05 14.8	9:38 1.8	3:37 14.5	9:50 2.6
Thursday, Nov. 15....	3:45 15.3	10:13 1.2	4:17 14.9	10:27 2.2
Friday, Nov. 16.....	4:23 15.6	10:51 0.9	4:58 15.2	11:06 1.9
Saturday, Nov. 17....	5:05 15.7	11:30 0.7	5:40 15.3	11:45 1.9
Sunday, Nov. 18.....	5:48 15.6	12:09 0.9	6:22 15.4	.....
Monday, Nov. 19....	0:28 2.1	6:32 15.4	12:52 1.3	7:07 15.3
Tuesday, Nov. 20....	1:15 2.4	7:19 15.1	1:41 1.7	7:55 15.1
Wednesday, Nov. 21..	2:10 2.8	8:11 14.6	2:35 2.3	8:48 14.9
Thursday, Nov. 22....	3:10 3.1	9:08 14.1	3:37 2.7	9:48 14.7
Friday, Nov. 23.....	4:15 3.1	10:17 13.7	4:39 3.1	10:53 14.7
Saturday, Nov. 24....	5:21 3.0	11:30 13.7	5:44 3.1	11:59 15.0
Sunday, Nov. 25.....	6:26 2.5	12:37 14.0	6:49 2.8	.....
Monday, Nov. 26....	1:00 15.4	7:27 1.9	1:37 14.6	7:50 2.4
Tuesday, Nov. 27....	1:54 15.8	8:23 1.2	2:32 15.1	8:45 1.9
Wednesday, Nov. 28..	2:47 16.1	9:13 0.7	3:24 15.4	9:35 1.5
Thursday, Nov. 29....	3:37 16.2	10:00 0.3	4:15 15.7	10:19 1.3
Friday, Nov. 30.....	4:27 16.2	10:43 0.2	5:02 15.7	11:04 1.4

DECEMBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Saturday, Dec. 1....	5:15 15.8	11:25 0.4	5:48 15.5	11:46 1.7
Sunday, Dec. 2	6:00 15.5	12:06 0.9	6:31 15.2	.....
Monday, Dec. 3	0:28 2.3	6:43 14.9	12:46 1.6	7:14 14.8
Tuesday, Dec. 4	1:13 2.9	7:24 14.2	1:30 2.4	7:55 14.2
Wednesday, Dec. 5 ..	2:00 3.5	8:05 13.5	2:16 3.2	8:35 13.7
Thursday, Dec. 6 ...	2:52 4.1	8:50 12.8	3:06 3.9	9:20 13.3
Friday, Dec. 7.....	3:45 4.5	9:41 12.3	3:58 4.5	10:09 12.9
Saturday, Dec. 8 ...	4:40 4.7	10:40 11.9	4:53 4.9	11:06 12.8
Sunday, Dec. 9.....	5:37 4.6	11:43 11.9	5:50 5.0	.....

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Monday, Dec. 10....	0:02 12.9	6:34 4.2	12:40 12.2	6:50 4.8
Tuesday, Dec. 11....	0:53 13.3	7:30 3.6	1:32 12.7	7:45 4.3
Wednesday, Dec. 12..	1:42 13.8	8:20 2.9	2:19 13.3	8:35 3.7
Thursday, Dec. 13...	2:28 14.3	9:07 2.1	3:06 13.9	9:22 2.9
Friday, Dec. 14.....	3:14 14.9	9:50 1.3	3:53 14.6	10:06 2.2
Saturday, Dec. 15 ...	4:01 15.4	10:31 0.6	4:40 15.1	10:48 1.6
Sunday, Dec. 16....	4:49 15.7	11:13 0.2	5:26 15.6	11:32 1.3
Monday, Dec. 17....	5:36 15.8	11:55 0.0	6:12 16.0	.....
Tuesday, Dec. 18....	0:17 1.1	6:24 15.8	12:39 0.2	6:58 16.1
Wednesday, Dec. 19..	1:05 1.2	7:13 15.5	1:27 0.6	7:45 16.1
Thursday, Dec. 20...	1:57 1.5	8:03 15.1	2:18 1.2	8:34 15.6
Friday, Dec. 21.....	2:53 1.8	8:56 14.5	3:14 1.8	9:28 15.3
Saturday, Dec. 22 ...	3:53 2.2	9:52 13.9	4:14 2.5	10:27 14.9
Sunday, Dec. 23.....	4:55 2.4	11:04 13.5	5:17 3.0	11:30 14.6
Monday, Dec. 24....	5:59 2.5	12:14 13.3	6:22 3.2	.....
Tuesday, Dec. 25....	0:35 14.5	7:03 2.3	1:18 13.5	7:27 3.1
Wednesday, Dec. 26..	1:35 14.6	8:03 1.9	2:15 13.9	8:26 2.7
Thursday, Dec. 27...	2:30 14.8	8:57 1.4	3:10 14.2	9:19 2.3
Friday, Dec. 28.....	3:22 14.9	9:44 1.0	4:00 14.6	10:05 1.9
Saturday, Dec. 29 ...	4:12 15.0	10:27 0.7	4:49 14.8	10:48 1.7
Sunday, Dec. 30	4:59 15.0	11:06 0.6	5:32 14.9	11:28 1.7
Monday, Dec. 31....	5:41 14.8	11:45 0.8	6:12 14.8	.....

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the *times* of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridiem* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The *elevations* of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea water springs, which is 8.3 feet below mean sea-level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Christmas Goods.

Christmas toys will be placed on sale at 8 a. m., Monday, November 19, at the old freight house, Colon, Gatun commissary, Pedro Miguel, Balboa, at the old Ancon hotel, and Empire.

Orders for Christmas trees at 60 cents (small), and 90 cents (medium), and \$1.90 for the large size will be taken by solicitors and at commissaries, and by the deposit account order desk at depot commissary, November 12 to 17, inclusive.

The Commissary Division must be advised of any change in patrons' address between November 17 and December 20.

Managers are instructed not to permit inspection, sale, or reservation of toys prior to opening of sale.

Yuletide cards, greeting cards, and gift calendars for 1918 have been distributed to Ancon, Balboa, Cristobal, Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and Empire commissaries, and will be placed on sale in those stores on Wednesday, November 14.

Advice has been received from a British chinaware manufacturer that it is hoped to complete special orders now on hand for Canal Zone customers so that they may reach the Isthmus before Christmas.

The steamship *Allianca*, arriving last week, brought 336 barrels of apples for the Commissary Division. This was in excess of the quantity ordered, but the commissary purchasing agent advised that these apples represented the two best cars sold on the New York market this year, and he thought it advisable to make the over shipment.

One hundred kegs of red emperor grapes, and 50 kegs of Elmira grapes were also received on the same boat.

Haitian Coffee.

According to data published in the daily press, the exports of coffee from Haiti in 1916 amounted to 784,395 quintals, as compared with 368,800 quintals in 1915, or an increase during 1916 of 415,595 quintals. Shipments of coffee to Europe during the period referred to have been hampered by a scarcity of vessels plying between Haitian and European ports. Recently, however, a considerable shipment of this commodity was made to Italy via New York.

The Commissary Division has now a produce buyer in Haiti who is investigating the island's markets. The export tax on coffee is so high, however, that it is doubtful whether the product can be obtained at an appreciably lower figure than is being paid at present. It is understood that efforts are being made by buyers to have this duty removed.

Discontinuance of Sales Slips.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 5, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 870:

To commissary managers—Effective immediately, you are directed to discontinue the use of sales slips in all departments, excepting where necessary as receipts for laundry or goods purchased for delivery.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Central American Granulated Sugar.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 9, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 685:

To commissary managers—A supply of Central American granulated sugar put up in two-pound bags for 15 cents ($7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound) is now ready for delivery.

Place order at once with wholesale groceries for such quantity as you consider your trade will demand.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Christmas Fruit Cakes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 12, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 681-1:

To all concerned—Orders for Christmas fruit cakes at \$1.10 each will be taken by solicitors in the commissaries beginning December 17th to December 20th, inclusive. Subsequent orders will be telephoned as received. Delivery will not be guaranteed on orders for this item received after December 20.

Instructions contained in memorandum No. 681 in this connection are hereby amended.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Butter, fresh, $\frac{1}{2}$ s, tin.....	\$0.32
Sauce, hot, Southern, 2-oz, bot.....	.21
Cigars, El Toro Comodores, Porto Rico, ea.....	.05
Cigars, Ricoro Bismarks, Porto Rico, ea.....	.13
Cigars, Ricoro Deliciosos, Porto Rico, ea.....	.07
Cigars, Ricoro Imperiales, Porto Rico, ea.....	.10
Cigars, Ricoro Panatelas, Porto Rico, ea.....	.07

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., November 21, 1917.

No. 14.

Notice to Mariners.—Gas Buoys Established—Panama Bay.

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 8, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 643-41:

On November 2, 1917, three gas buoys were established to mark the outer limits of the defensive sea area. These buoys are cylindrical, with pyramidal superstructure painted white, and each exhibits a flashing white light with the following characteristics: 1 second dark, 1 second light; focal plane 12 feet, visible about 6 miles. The locations and bearings of these buoys are as follows:

Outer Buoy, 5 miles N 53 degrees East from Northern Extremity of Taboguilla Island on the following bearings:

Northern Extremity Taboguilla Island	233°	true (SW 5-16 W Mag)
Tortola Island, right tangent	268° 45'	true (W 1-2 S Mag)
San José Rock, centre	299°	true (NWxW 13-16 W Mag)

Taboguilla Buoy, 3,000 feet due North from Northern Extremity of Taboguilla Island on the following bearings:

Taboguilla Island, left tangent	175° 30'	true (S 13-16 E Mag)
Taboga Island, right tangent	250°	true (SWxW 3-4 W Mag)
Tortola Island, right tangent	306°	true (NWxW 1-4 W Mag)

Inner Buoy, 2 miles N 53 degrees East from centre of San José Rock on the following bearings:

Taboguilla Island, left tangent	191°	true (S 7-16 W Mag)
San José Rock, centre	233°	true (SW 5-16 W Mag)
Naos Island, right tangent	263° 45'	true (S 15-16 S Mag)

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Highway through Bed of Sosa Hill Quarry.

A connecting road is being built from the electric substation at Balboa along the base of Sosa Hill, opposite Balboa Shops, to the road to the old pier at La Boca. It will have a length of 3,260 feet and will be 20 feet wide, finished with asphaltic concrete. The course lies through the bed of the old Sosa Hill quarry. Turn-outs will connect with the roads through Balboa Shops at the boiler shop (building No. 14) and at the dry dock control house (building No. 29). The purpose of the road is primarily to afford easier connection with the shops, dry dock, and coaling plant.

Increasing Storage of Water in Gatun Lake.

Commencing in the early morning of November 20, the surface of Gatun Lake is being raised to elevation 86.50 above sealevel, in anticipation of securing the normal storage level of 87 feet before the beginning of the dry season. The advance from 86.50 to 87 will be started between December 7 and 10.

The surface had been maintained during most of the current rainy season around elevation 85 feet, to diminish the depth through which the dredges were excavating in the Cut. An advance to 86 feet was made the latter part of last month, beginning October 15.

Removal of Last Traces of Gamboa Dike.

The removal of the last parts of the old Gamboa dike was completed last month by the dredge *Marmot*. Six thousand four hundred cubic yards of rock were removed from the site, completing all original

excavation at the dike. There will be the necessity of performing some dredging from time to time to maintain the channel, as there is at other parts, but the silting effect of the Chagres, the old bed of which crosses the Canal channel at Gamboa, has not been especially noticeable. Back water from the lake extends up the valley about eight miles, as the channel lies, to the mouth of the Gatuncillo River.

The dike was blown up on October 10, 1913, and the greater part of the material was removed directly afterward by dredges to open the Cut to navigation. The activity of the slides diverted the dredges to them, and the clearing away of the remainder of the dike was left until a satisfactory channel past the slides had been assured.

Lightening Top of Slide at Rio Grande.

Auxiliary excavation by steamshovel, for lightening the top of the west Culebra slide at its south end, begun the latter part of July, was completed last month. The material removed by the shovel amounted to 87,600 cubic yards and was dumped on the west slope of the Pedro Miguel Dam. The steamshovel cut was above the 250-foot level and extended from the site of the former village of Rio Grande southward to Contractors Hill. Additional excavation of the lower levels of this section is being done by sluicing.

Quarantine Activities in October, 1917.

The following is a consolidated report of quarantine transactions at the ports of Balboa-Panama and Cristobal-Colon for the month of October, 1917:

Number of vessels inspected and passed.....	216	
Number of vessels held in quarantine.....	15	
Number of vessels inspected and transiting Canal in quarantine.....	10	
Number of vessels passed on medical officer's certificate.....	1	
Total number of vessels entered.....		242
Number of supplemental inspections of detained vessels.....	98	
Number of vessels fumigated on arrival.....	18	
Number of vessels fumigated prior to departure.....	1	
Number of bills of health issued.....	218	
Number of bills of health vised.....	134	
Number of crew inspected on arrival.....	13,125	
Number of passengers inspected on arrival.....	3,252	
Number of stowaways found on board incoming vessels.....	7	
Total number of persons inspected on arrival.....		16,384
Number of crew passed on medical officer's certificate.....	157	
Number of supplementary inspections of passengers and crew.....	1,241	
Number of persons vaccinated in port on arrival.....	192	
Number of persons vaccinated in port of departure or en route.....	553	
Total number of vaccinations.....		745
Number of persons detained at quarantine stations to complete period of incubation of yellow fever or bubonic plague.....	285	
Number of persons detained on board vessels.....	2,338	
Total number of persons detained in quarantine.....		2,613
Number of persons arriving from foreign ports:		
Cabin.....	985	
Steerage.....	427	
Total.....		1,412
Number of persons arriving from coast towns in small launches and sailing craft.....	1,425	
Number of persons departing for coast towns in small launches and sailing craft.....	1,211	
Number of persons in transit, passing through the Canal.....	439	
Number of persons in transit for Pacific ports, not passing through Canal.....	265	
Number of persons in transit for Atlantic ports.....	381	
Number of immigrants rejected and deported.....	24	

Ten head of horses for riding stock for the Supply Department pastures have been ordered from a dealer in David, Chiriqui Province, Panama, at a price of \$80 each, delivered in Panama City. Their acceptance is subject to inspection.

Executive Order.

Correction of Executive Order Number 2692, dated August 27, 1917, entitled "Establishing Defensive Sea Areas for Terminal Ports of The Panama Canal, and Providing Regulations for the Government of Persons and Vessels Within Said Areas."

In order to correct a typographical error in the Executive Order dated August 27, 1917, entitled "Establishing Defensive Sea Areas for Terminal Ports of The Panama Canal, and Providing Regulations for the Government of Persons and Vessels Within Said Areas," it is hereby directed that the word "south" be substituted for the word "north" following the words "thence north 39° west to a point with San José Rock bearing" in the description of the outer limit of the Pacific entrance of the defensive sea areas of the terminal ports of The Panama Canal. As corrected, the description will read as follows:

"PACIFIC ENTRANCE:

"OUTER LIMIT—Line joining Venado Island with north end of Taboguilla Island; thence north 53° east, true, for 5 miles; thence north 39° west to a point with San José Rock bearing south 53° west, true, distant 2 nautical miles; thence to Tres Hermanos Beacon; thence to Punta Mala."

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
24 October, 1917.

[No. 2737.]

The above has been published as Canal circular No. 601-68.

United States Immigration Tax of \$8 on Alien Children Unaccompanied by Parent.

Since May 1, 1917, the alien tax of \$8 has been collected by the immigration authorities in the United States from alien children under 16 years of age entering the country unaccompanied by a parent. Several instances have occurred on ships of the Panama Railroad Line in which a child traveling with a guardian was charged the tax, and in one case it was necessary for the line to pay the charge in order to land the passenger.

Agents of connecting carriers on the west coast have been requested accordingly to collect the \$8 alien tax on alien children, not accompanied by one or both parents, destined for the United States. The amount is added to the price of the through ticket and included with the pro rata of the final carrier, which line makes the payment of the tax to the immigration service.

Subscriptions for War Work of Y. M. C. A. in Army and Navy.

The Canal clubhouses have opened subscription lists to assist in raising the \$35,000,000 war fund called for by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States for work in the Army camps and in the Navy. President Wilson has recognized the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the following executive order, dated April 27, 1917:

"The Young Men's Christian Association has, in the present emergency, as under similar circumstances in the past, tendered its services for the benefit of enlisted men in both arms of the service. This organization is prepared by experience, approved methods, and assured resources, to serve especially the troops in camp and field. It seems for the best interests of the Service that it shall continue as a voluntary civilian organization; however, the results obtained are so beneficial and bear such a direct relation to efficiency, inasmuch as the Association provision contributes to the happiness, content, and morale of the personnel, that in order to unify the civilian betterment activities in the Army, and further the work of the organization that has demonstrated its ability to render a service desired by both officers and men, official recognition is hereby given the Young Men's Christian Association as a valuable adjunct and asset to the Service. Officers are enjoined to render the fullest practicable assistance and cooperation in the maintenance and extension of the Association, both at permanent posts and stations and in camp and field. To this end attention of officers is called to the precedent and policy already established."

Murrina among Supply Department Horses.

The trypanosomal disease known as "murrina" has broken out among the horses on some of the Supply Department pastures and plantations. The Chief Quartermaster has given orders that infected animals be immediately shot and disposed of, and instructions have been issued to district quartermasters that no horse or mule should be allowed to drink away from the corral, and no native animal should be allowed to drink in the corral. Owners of private animals have been notified to take similar precautions.

Under date of August 3 of this year the Chief of the Board of Health Laboratory made the following comment on murrina, in a report on the prevalence of diseases of domestic animals on the Isthmus:

"*Trypanosomiasis*. Murrina, a fatal disease of horses, not known to occur elsewhere than in the Republic of Panama, was shown to be caused by the *Trypanosoma, hippicum* (Darling) in 1909, when it appeared among some American horses and mules that had recently arrived from the United States and had been pastured with native horses at Gatun. There were also a smaller number of cases at the Pacific end of the Canal. The epidemic in the American horses was soon eradicated and the disease has not reappeared in the Canal Zone. The disease was readily found in native horses at several villages in the Republic of Panama, the last cases examined by the laboratory staff having been at Pecora in 1916. The trypanosome is pathogenic for laboratory animals and for some of the wild animals of Panama.

"Beef cattle from various districts of the Republic of Panama have been readily shown to harbor in their blood a trypanosome which does not appear to be pathogenic for laboratory animals. Only about a dozen steers have been examined but most of them were carriers of the parasite. The trypanosome has not yet been identified and it is not known whether it is to be regarded as a harmless or pathogenic species."

Proposals for Furnishing 1,000,000 Feet, Board Measure, Native Lumber.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, until 10 a. m., December 1, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing The Panama Canal with 1,000,000 feet, board measure, native lumber, pieces to be not less than 10" x 10" square and 10 to 40 feet in length. Complete specifications and conditions may be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster's office. Bids must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 10 per cent of the amount named.

The Panama Canal reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be marked, "Proposals for furnishing 1,000,000 feet, board measure, native lumber," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

A Move Toward Relieving Traffic Congestion on Central Avenue, Panama.

Forces of the Division of Municipal Engineering have completed the widening of "D" street in Panama, along the north side of Santa Ana Plaza, from Central Avenue to Fourteenth Street. This was effected by reducing the width of the pavement on the north side of the street; between 8 and 9 feet were made into roadway at the point of greatest change, which is at the junction of "D" Street and Central Avenue.

The widening is part of a plan to relieve congestion of traffic by diverting some of it from Central Avenue.

Services for Employees by District Quartermaster's Forces.

It has been the practice of district quartermasters to render small services to employees of the Government, such as hauling baggage, transferring household goods from one house to another, etc., without

requiring payment in advance. There is no authority for rendering services or selling supplies or materials of any kind to employees or nonemployees on credit, and in not requiring payment in advance the employee in the quartermaster's office becomes himself personally liable to the Canal for the amount involved.

Employees should bear this in mind and realize the obligation to prompt payment of bill rendered if the quartermaster's men authorize the service without payment in advance. Otherwise it will be necessary to require a deposit in advance, the balance of such deposit being returned to the employee after deduction of charges. This involves additional paper work for all concerned, but will be necessary if the courtesy is abused.

War Relief Fund Ball at Tivoli Hotel.

A charity ball is to be held at the Tivoli Hotel the evening preceding Thanksgiving Day, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, to raise money for the war relief work of the organization in the Army and Navy of the United States. Special train service from Colon and return will be provided.

First-aid and Other Medical Supplies.

The following extract from circular letter of the Chief Health Officer dated August 31, 1917, is published for the information of all concerned:

First-aid supplies for employees in shops, and field parties, * * * include the following:

For shops—Iodine tincture; boric acid ointment; bandages, assorted; cotton, absorbent; plaster, adhesive, 2".

For field parties, in addition to above—Cathartic compound tablets; quinine, liquid.

Requests for first-aid supplies will be made by letter addressed to the Chief Health Office. The letter should state where the supplies are to be used, the number of men employed, and the number of days for which required.

No medical supplies other than the above will be furnished except on a physician's prescription.

New Flag Poles in Cristobal.

A wooden flag pole, 70 feet in height, is to be erected on the plot in front of the Atlantic terminal office building, between the building and the piers. It will be surmounted by a gold leaf ball, 12 inches in diameter. A pole has recently been erected near the inner end of the dry dock at Cristobal Shops.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Arnold Bennett.....	77709	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Building Division....	November 4, 1917.
George Powell.....	132195	Jamaica.....	Monte Lirio.....	Mun. Eng. Division..	November 4, 1917.
Thomas Ricketts.....	149009	Jamaica.....	Monte Lirio.....	Panama Railroad....	November 4, 1917.
Samuel Smith.....	45303	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Building Division....	November 4, 1917.
Russell Barnes.....	3956	United States...	Balboa.....	Supply Department...	November 7, 1917.
Archibald Earle.....	144810	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	.....	November 9, 1917.
Robert Finley.....	157851	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Supply Department...	November 5, 1917.
Jose de Lavandeyra..	1997	United States...	Ancon.....	Executive Department	November 3, 1917.
William Morris.....	155178	Jamaica.....	Camp Biedr.....	Coaling station.....	November 5, 1917.

Official Circulars.

Coupon Books.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 10, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 663-6:

Paragraph 12 of circular No. 663 is amended to read as follows:

12. All commissary books issued, except those issued through the Timekeeping Office for pay roll deduction, must be validated by the issuing clerk with stamp provided for that purpose, showing date of issue and the name and metal check number of the employee to whom issued. Books issued through the Timekeeping Office must have the name and metal check number of the employee, as well as the pay roll and pay number, plainly written therein before being mailed or delivered to the foreman in the field.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 8, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 669-13:

Effective September 24, 1917, the following ratings and hourly rates of pay are established, cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Apprentice (*per hour*), first year, 16 cents; second year, 23 cents; third year, 32 cents; fourth year, 42 cents.

Helper (*per hour*), 47, 44, 41, 38 cents.

Painter (*per hour*), 68, 63, 58, 53 cents.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Washing Out Boilers.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 12, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 674-1:

Paragraph 72 of circular No. 674, dated June 20, 1914, is amended to read as follows:

72. All boilers shall be thoroughly washed out not less frequently than once every fourteen (14) days; excepting locomotive boilers, or boilers using water from condensers, which shall be thoroughly washed out not less frequently than once every twenty-eight (28) and thirty (30) days, respectively. In special instances, the Boiler-Inspection Service may, at their discretion, and upon request of the head of department or division, extend these periods of time.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Loan of Property for Other than Official Use.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 15, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 656-12:

Effective at once no Panama Canal or Panama Railroad property will be loaned for other than official use, without first securing the authority of the Governor.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Forms for Accounting Purposes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 14, 1917.

To all concerned—Paragraph No. 1 of circular No. 660-2, dated April 1, 1914, which defines the authority and duties of the Auditor, says in part:

"He shall prescribe all forms for recording the receipt and disbursement of money and property, and all forms necessary for use in accounting

for money and property, except as otherwise prescribed in accordance with law."

Departments, divisions, and offices making requisitions for forms to be used for accounting purposes will submit the proposed form to the Auditor for his approval, before the printing plant has begun work on the form.

The printing plant will submit proof of all forms to be used in accounting for money and property, to the Auditor for approval.

The reserve stock of serially numbered tickets and other forms having a money value will be kept on hand by the Collector, Panama Canal. All serially numbered receipts and other serially numbered accounting forms will be carried in stock by the storekeeper, Balboa Heights. These will be issued in suitable quantities upon requisition.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Approved: Auditor, The Panama Canal.
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 16, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 157:

Effective as of October 8, 1917, Mr. M. D. Smith is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. J. J. Jackson, and as such will account for the stock at Balboa store.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Approved: Auditor, The Panama Canal.
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Inspector of Hotels and Restaurants.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 10, 1917.

To all concerned—During the absence of Mr. C. A. Strom on leave Mr. J. B. Doyle is designated Acting Inspector of Hotels and Restaurants.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

United States Naval Cable Censorship.— Notice to the Public.

PANAMA, R. P., November 9, 1917.

On and after midnight, November 11-12, 1917, all code addresses will be cancelled, except one general code address for each individual or other organization, which may be selected by the individual, firm, or other organization from its list of registrations now active, but in case any general address has been published the published address must be selected.

When a single word firm name is ordinarily used as a code address and its use is to be continued any other registered code address will be cancelled.

Persons or firms who have at present more than one authorized code address will advise the Central and South American Telegraph Company at the earliest opportunity the one code address which they desire to use in future.

By direction of the Naval Censor, Panama.
J. C. KIERNAN.

Charge on Special Deliveries of Ice Cream.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 17, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 872:

To commissary managers—Under date of September 7, 1916, bulletin No. 332 was issued setting forth certain charges to be assessed on special deliveries of ice cream in accordance with the Chief Quartermaster's circular No. 96, dated May 19, 1914, which reads as follows:

"Special deliveries (leaving commissary within one hour after receiving order) will be made at any time to anyone. An extra charge of 10 cents for each 20 pounds or part thereof will be made for this service."

The above numbered bulletin is hereby revised insofar as special deliveries of ice cream are concerned (charges for all other commodities to remain the same as shown in Chief Quartermaster's circular above referred to) to read as follows:

Ice cream in containers of two gallons or less, 15 cents for each container.

Ice cream in containers from two gallons to and including five gallons, 20 cents for each container.

Ice cream in containers any size over five gallons, 30 cents for each container.

These rates become effective at once, and it is requested that you advise all concerned accordingly.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, November 28, 1917.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Sales of Office Furniture.

A number of surplus items of office furniture will be offered for sale about or shortly after December 1. Employees will be given first chance to purchase this furniture and those who are desirous of obtaining same should make request in writing immediately to Mr. H. H. Hammer, Property and Requisition Bureau, Balboa Heights, for the items they desire, with as full description as possible.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 17, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Barton, Richard	Hopwood, Norman,
Brown, Jos. H., Jr.	Box 157
Bryant, Capt. S. S., Box	Jones, Capt. Isaac H.
263	Linton, Mrs. A. L.,
Button Machinery Co.	Box 707
*Conrath, Wm. J.	Locken, Thos.
DeLong, I. N.	Lunar, Miss Doris &
Dooling, Bill	Florence
Evan, Joseph A.	Lynche, Mrs. Maud,
Hart, Charles F., Box 154	Box 842
Hanson, Charles	McKinney, Mr. &
Heister, Ralph D.	Mrs. Cromwell
Herbougner, F. C., Box 285	Porzan, Phil
Hill, Eugene	Roche, Mrs. Chas.
	Scism, O. F.

*Paper.

Obituary.

Jose de Lavandeyra, employed as a translator, was found dead in his quarters in Ancon on November 3. He was born in France and was a naturalized citizen of the United States. At time of death he had no legal residence in the United States.

Russell Barnes, employed as custodian of the Administration Building, died in Ancon Hospital on November 7. His residence in the United States was Washington, D. C.

Albert M. Dickinson, employed as a conductor on the Panama Railroad, died at Ancon Hospital on October 31. His residence in the United States was 161 East Carolina Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, November 17, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Mira- flores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gam- boa	Gatun	
Sun., Nov. 11	129.25	94.65	86.04	86.01	53.45
Mon., Nov. 12	129.35	94.74	86.13	86.07	53.30
Tues., Nov. 13	133.10	96.86	86.10	86.05	53.94
Wed., Nov. 14	131.80	94.72	86.16	86.03	54.15
Thurs., Nov. 15	130.15	95.37	86.10	86.10	54.30
Fri., Nov. 16	145.80	105.80	86.42	86.25	54.22
Sat., Nov. 17	139.65	102.25	86.55	86.29	53.69
Height of low water to nearest foot	126.0	91.0			

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications for gold family quarters were on file on October 31, 1917, as follows:

STATIONS.	Number of applications
Ancon	150 (25)
Ancon Hospital	6 (4)
Paraiso	2
Gatun	15
Cristobal	142 (48)
Total	315 (77)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

The demand for oysters is increasing at a lively rate, says a trade journal, due not only to the public's desire to help the Government in saving animal meats and fats, but because the oysters are of exceptional quality and flavor this season.

A shipment of 12 barrels of shell oysters was received last week by the Commissary Division.

Orders for fruit cakes for Thanksgiving are now being accepted at all retail commissaries. The 1-pound size, which has always been popular with the trade, will be sold this year for \$1.10.

Yellow Corn Meal at Six Cents per Pound.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 20, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 692:

To commissary managers—We have commenced the manufacture of yellow corn meal, and are prepared to supply it in two-pound packages to retail at 6 cents.

Owing to the difficulty in keeping this commodity for any length of time only small quantities should be ordered.

Render report of sales, quantity received, and sold for the first 10-day period. We will continue guiding it according to the demand.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Christmas Tree Ornaments.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 15, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 681-3:

To commissary managers—Please arrange to hold Christmas tree ornaments for sale on Monday, November 26, 1917; and advise your trade accordingly.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Christmas Boxes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 17, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 681-4:

To all concerned—Employees desiring to send cheer and good will to our forces and to those of the Allies in the field as well as to the men in cantonments at home and abroad, will find two combination comfort Christmas boxes at their local commissary, marked at reasonable prices. The details of packing and safe forwarding will be attended to without charge by the managers themselves if it is so desired.

Combination No. 1 consists of:

One pipe, one package of gum, one package of cigarette papers, one package of Fatima cigarettes, one tin of Prince Albert tobacco, one tin of Tuxedo, one plug of Star chewing tobacco, one box matches, one fancy box.

Combination No. 2 consists of:

One package of Fatima cigarettes, one package of gum, one package of cigarette papers, one package of King Bee cigarettes, one tooth brush, one package tooth paste, one package writing paper, one tin of Prince Albert tobacco, one box matches, and one fancy box.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Instructions re Christmas Boxes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 17, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 681-5:

To commissary managers—Referring to memorandum addressed to all concerned, calling at-

tention to the two combination comfort Christmas boxes that may be purchased at your stores for gifts to our forces and those of the Allies in the field as well as in cantonments at home and abroad:

Please inform your trade that all details of packing and safe forwarding to destination will be attended to without charge by you for them if it is so desired.

The following directions are for your guidance, except such part of it as is applicable to your customers; you may advise them thereof—

1. No customs declaration is necessary for parcel-post packages directed to our forces in France.

2. Packages must be wrapped carefully and a list of contents (sample attached) must be pasted on the outside wrapper. Tissue paper—a large supply of which is expected on the next boat—should be used as a filler on the inside of the box, and may also be used as a preliminary wrapper over the box before being encased in the usual hardware wrapping paper. This tissue paper when used is to be charged to commissary expense.

3. The holly-covered boxes of the six and seven-cent kind are to be drawn from wholesale dry-goods and charged to packages at 5 cents each, and credit adjustment taken to cover the difference.

4. An increase in price on any item included in the packages will proportionately increase the price of that package.

5. Postage stamps will be issued to you through the local buyer on regular transfer; these stamps are to be an additional charge against the package, which customers must pay.

6. Combination No. 1, as listed in memorandum, will be sold at \$1, which will include the box but not postage; subject, however, to price changes that may go into effect within the life of this offer.

7. Combination No. 2, as listed in memorandum, will be sold at \$1.05, which will include the box but not postage; subject, however, to price changes that may go into effect within the life of this offer.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Stock.

Batting, cotton, roll,	\$0.19
Buttons, pearl, line, 3½, doz.	.10
Buttons, pearl, line, 4½, doz.	.13
Buttons, pearl, line, 6, doz.	.25
Buttons, pearl, line, 8, doz.	.45
Buttons, pearl, line, 8½, doz.	.49
Cloths, table, union, round, 67 x 68, ea.	1.80
Cloths, table, union, round, 67 x 86, ea.	2.40
Corn plasters, Blue Jay, box	.19
Handkerchiefs, men's, H. S. linen, initial- ed, 19", ea.	.44
Handkerchiefs, ladies', sheer cambric, H. and E., ea.	.22
Pins, knitting, pr.	.17
Pins, knitting, pr.	.25
Pins, knitting, pr.	.36
Rackets, tennis, Lee's "Dreadnought", ea	6.45
Suiting, burward, yd.	1.20
Thread, khaki, olive drab, 36 and 40, spool	.05
Underwaists, Little Beauty, ea.	.32
Cases, suit, leather, 24", ea.	17.00

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., November 28, 1917.

No. 15.

Ten-day Rainy Period, Culminating in Norther.

The Canal Zone was visited by a stormy period of unusual duration and intensity, between November 15 and 25. Rain fell every day at all the stations and in several cases amounted to over three inches on successive days. The run-off from the Chagres basin was the largest since the formation of Gatun Lake, but the elevation of the lake surface was controlled without difficulty by spillway operations. The maximum elevation reached at Gatun was 86.79 feet.

On the Atlantic side a norther developed on the 24th and 25th. At 3 a. m. on the 24th the wind had attained a velocity of 25 miles an hour, blowing from the northwest with occasional shifts to the north. It continued to average from 25 to 34 miles an hour till 8 a. m. of the 25th, when it moderated. By afternoon it had fallen below 20 miles an hour. From 1 p. m., November 24, to 6 a. m., November 25, the average was slightly over 31 miles an hour, with a maximum for 5 minutes of 42 miles at 7.28 p. m., from the northwest. This has been exceeded only once in the last 10 years. A heavy swell was running outside the harbor and inside the breakwaters the bay was choppy.

Requirements of Persons (Passengers) Arriving at Canal Zone Ports.

The following order has been issued by the Provost Marshal of the Canal Zone, with the approval of the Department Commander:

On and after December 10, 1917, all persons, except alien enemies or allies of enemies, and except employees of The Panama Canal and U. S. Government and their families, who must identify themselves as such, arriving at Canal Zone ports should have in their possession the following described papers of identification:

Class 1—American citizens: Proper passport certifying to their identity, etc.

Class 2—Aliens traveling to other United States ports: Proper passport certifying to their identity, nationality, etc., to which is attached alien's declaration issued by the American consular representative at their port of departure.

Class 3—Aliens with ultimate destination the Canal Zone or Republic of Panama: Proper passport certifying to their identity, nationality, etc., to which is attached alien's declaration issued by the American consular representative at their port of departure; copy of said declaration either having preceded or accompanied them.

Class 4—Aliens traveling to other than United States ports: Proper passport certifying to their identity and nationality.

Application of Trading with the Enemy Act.

The following order has been issued by the Provost Marshal of the Canal Zone, with the approval of the Department Commander:

The following is quoted for the particular information of steamship companies and their agents, from the Act of Congress entitled "Trading with the Enemy Act," approved October 6, 1917:

Section 2, sub-section (c), paragraph 3:

"The words 'United States,' as used herein, shall be deemed to mean all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States or occupied by the military or naval forces thereof."

Section 3, sub-section (b):

"For any person, except with the license of the President, to transport or attempt to transport into or from the United States, or for any owner, master, or other person in charge of a vessel of American registry to transport or attempt to transport from any place to any other place, any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of enemy

nation, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person transported or attempted to be transported is such subject or citizen."

Section 16, page 16:

"That whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Act or of any license, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, and whoever shall willfully violate, neglect, or refuse to comply with any order of the President issued in compliance with the provisions of this Act, shall upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States."

Transmission of Communications.

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 16, 1917.

To masters of vessels, agents, owners, shippers, postal agents, and others concerned—
In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c), section 3 of the trading with the enemy Act, which was approved by the President October 6, 1917, you are advised that no person shall send, take out of, or bring into, or attempt to send, take out of, or bring into the Canal Zone, any letter or other writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail, or with special permission through the Bureau of Customs of The Panama Canal.

Pursers or other officers of ships shall be directed to deliver to customs inspectors any communication mailed on board ship to be carried from the Canal Zone. Shipping papers and such documents as are carried in consignees' mail shall be submitted to a customs officer.

You are also advised that no closed or other mails shall be received on or delivered from ships in Canal Zone waters excepting from or to Canal Zone postal or customs officials, or such other persons as may be specially designated by the Director of Posts. Resident postal agents of foreign countries shall make their deliveries to and receive their mail from ships through a Canal Zone postal or customs official, or such other person as may be designated by the Director of Posts.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Stamp Tax on Passage Tickets.

The Chief of the Washington Office of The Panama Canal has issued the following memorandum under date of November 15:

For the information and guidance of employees in the service of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, the members of their families and other relatives, traveling from the United States to the Isthmus of Panama at their own expense, there is noted hereunder the stamp tax on such passage tickets required by the War Revenue Act, approved October 3, 1917, which tax the various steamship lines will collect on each steamship passage ticket in accordance with the following table:

On tickets costing \$10 or less.....	No tax
On tickets costing over \$10 and including \$30.....	\$1.00
On tickets costing over \$30 and including \$60.....	3.00
On tickets costing over \$60.....	5.00

This memorandum is being issued so that prospective passengers will provide themselves with sufficient funds to meet this stamp tax at the time of the purchase of their passage tickets.

Dismantling 5-Yard Dipper Dredges.

Work of dismantling the 5-yard dipper dredge *Mindi* was begun the latter part of this month. The machinery is to be removed and offered for sale and the hull will be made into a barge. Similar work was already under way on the *Cardenas*, and will be begun in time on the third of the 5-yard dipper dredges, the *Chagres*. The three were withdrawn from service over a year ago. They were offered for sale intact but from the bids received it was judged they could be disposed of to better advantage by dismantling.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Multigraph operator (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; December 16.

Junior assistant in marketing products (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; December 12.

As insufficient eligibles were obtained from the examination on September 19, 1917, for junior assistant in marketing dairy products, announcement No. 1091, this examination is reannounced for December 15.

Bookkeeper and accountant, radio (male and female); \$1,800 a year; December 29.*

Assistant bookkeeper and accountant, radio (male and female); \$1,200 a year; December 29.*

Auditing clerk, radio (male and female); grade 1, \$1,800 a year; December 29.*

Auditing clerk, radio (male and female); grade 2, \$1,200 a year; December 29.*

Plant quarantine inspector (male); \$1,200 to \$2,500 a year.†

Highway engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year.†

Substation operator (male); \$1,200 a year; December 16.

Scientific preparator (male); \$1,200 a year; December 16.

Laboratory assistant in leather technology (male); December 18.*

Economic geologist (male); \$3,000 a year; December 18.*

Electrical expert aid (male); \$4 to \$6 a day; December 18.*

Assistant in lumbering (male); \$2,000 to \$2,600 a year; December 18 No. 2208.*

Mechanical draftsman (male and female); Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department; \$3.52 to \$6 a day; No. 1135-amended.†

Inspector of hats, shoes and leather (male); \$100 a month; No. 1371-amended.†

Ore dressing engineer (male); \$2,400 to \$3,600 a year; December 18; No. 2207.*

Automobile inspector (male); \$75 to \$150 a month; December 26; No. 2231.*

Motorcycle inspector (male); \$75 to \$150 a month; December 26; No. 2231.*

Inspector of motor transportation (male); \$75 to \$150 a month; December 25; No. 2231.*

Assistant inspector of gun-fire control instruments (male); Ordnance Department at Large; \$100 to \$125 a month.†

Coal yard foreman (male); \$1,000 a year; January 12, 1918.

Draftsman (male and female); architectural, mechanical, structural steel; Navy Yard Service; \$3.28 to \$6 a day; No. 2206.†

Explosives engineer (male); \$2,520 to \$2,700 a year; December 26; No. 2235.*

Inspector of material for small arms (male); \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year.†

Inspector of waybills (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†

Junior chemist (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,440 a year; unusually qualified persons \$1,800 a year; junior chemist qualified in fuels, \$1,020 a year.†

Laboratory apprentice; (male and female); Department of Commerce; \$540 a year; aid, grade 1, \$600 a year; aid, grade 2, \$720 a year; December 16.

Laboratory assistant (male and female); Department of Commerce; \$900 a year.†

Production clerk (male); War Department; \$125 a month.†

Scientific assistant in farm machinery (male); \$1,620 to \$2,040 a year; January 12, 1918.

Superintendent of farm and transportation (male); United States Penitentiary Service; \$900 a year, with house and garden; January 12, 1918.

Surveyor (male); General Land Office Service; \$125 to \$140 a month; January 12 to 13, 1918; No. 1.

Stenographic clerk (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; on or about December 9; No. 2159.

The examination for immigrant inspector, announced in the issue of October 24, to be held on November 25, has been postponed. A new supply of manuals will be received in time for distribution to those competing in the examination. Announcement will be made in due course.

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time until further notice.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of afterlife.

We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

And while we render thanks for these things let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened; and that in His good time liberty and security and peace with the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

Executive Order.

Mr. William P. Henshaw may be appointed as clerk in the Panama Canal service and may be transferred to a classified position in the United States without reference to the civil service rules.

This order is issued on the recommendation of both the Secretary of War and the Governor of The Panama Canal. It appears that Mr. Henshaw was first appointed as clerk in the Panama Canal service on October 16, 1905, without examination in the absence of eligibles, with the approval of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. He has served continuously since then, with the exception of one year's absence from the Isthmus, in the responsible capacities of accountant, receiving teller, bookkeeper, and pay clerk, rendering excellent service and showing a thorough knowledge of accounting and bookkeeping as applied to Government work.

Mr. Henshaw has been unable to attain status in the usual manner by entering a competitive civil service examination on the Isthmus, on account of being beyond the maximum age limit required for entrance to such examinations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 2, 1917.

Executive Order.

By direction of the President, it is ordered:

That the Executive Order dated September 14, 1917, fixing the compensation of Burt New and George A. Connolly, members of the Joint Commission for the appraisal and settlement of damages to property in the Canal Zone, is hereby amended so as to permit the payment to Messrs. New and Connolly of their salaries of Twenty-five dollars (\$25) per day, including all expenses, effective November 8, 1917, regardless of the date of their sailing from New York. This Order is issued in view of the fact that, in accordance with my instructions, Messrs. New and Connolly have today reported in Washington for duty in connection with their services as members of the Joint Commission.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1917.

Red Cross Christmas Seals for 1917.

The Canal Zone chapter of the American Red Cross has received for sale 130,000 Christmas seals. They are being offered to the public through the clubhouses, post exchanges, schools, post offices, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, and other voluntary agencies. The local chapter has offered prizes of \$15, \$10, and \$5, respectively, to the schools selling the greatest number of seals in proportion to enrollment. The schools winning the prizes will probably add them to their library funds.

The stamps sell for one cent each and the proceeds are devoted to work against tuberculosis. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds will be forwarded to the central organization in the United States and the remainder, less selling expenses, placed in the treasury of the Canal Zone chapter for assistance to tubercular cases in the Canal Zone.

The seal for this year shows an original outdoor Christmas tree, a cedar or similar pinaceous tree, with the branches bowed down under a load of snow. In the center, suspended from a point near the top of the tree, is a white shield on which is blazoned the familiar red cross of Geneva. Above, at the two sides of the tree and as if against the sky, are the numerals "19" and "17". Across the base of the design, on the snow at the foot of the tree, is inscribed "American Red Cross." The words "Merry Christmas" are printed on the left margin of the stamp, from bottom to top, and "Happy New Year" on the right, reading downward. The holiday phrases and the cross are printed in red on white ground; the remainder of the design is printed in green, the snow showing white and a light tint showing the wintry sky.

Sale of Steamshovels and Boilers.

Sealed proposals are invited by The Panama Canal for the purchase of all, or a part of sixteen 70-ton and three 95-ton Bucyrus steamshovels and 11 Scotch marine boilers of various sizes. Copy of circular No. 1181, giving full information, may be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

The conductors on trains are experiencing considerable difficulty in collecting hat checks on arrival or just prior to reaching destination on account of hats being placed in the rack and passengers not assisting them in the collection. This could be overcome if the passengers would cooperate with the conductor and secure their hats prior to reaching their destination, handing him the check when called for; or if the hat is on the head the check can be easily secured by the conductor.

Proposals for Furnishing the Panama Canal with 250,000 Pounds of Green Coffee.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Manager, Commissary Division, Cristobal, C. Z., until 4 p. m., January 1,

1918, and then opened, for furnishing 250,000 pounds of green coffee in accordance with the specifications and conditions in circular No. 6, copy of which will be mailed upon request addressed to the General Manager. The right is reserved to accept any bid, or to reject any or all bids.

Panama Health Office Emphasizes Importance of Fresh Air.

In an effort to improve the general health of people in the tenement houses of Panama the Health Department has been making a careful study of living conditions with a view to suggesting the necessary improvements.

Letters are being sent out from the office of the Health Officer of Panama, suggesting what is needed to insure the proper lighting and ventilation of all living quarters. Where there are no windows they must be cut in, and where tight board shutters exist these must be replaced by blinds or shutters of immovable lattice work. These blinds can be closed at night but there will still be enough air constantly passing through the lattices to insure the proper ventilation. The Health Officer has issued the following statement:

Every month about 30 persons in Panama die from pulmonary tuberculosis, and for the six months from January to June, 1917, inclusive, the tuberculosis death rate in Panama has been 529.8 per 100,000—probably one of the highest death rates from this disease to be found anywhere in the world. It is the duty of everybody in Panama to cooperate with the city Health Department and the Panama Red Cross Society in bringing down this high death rate by improving the living conditions of our people.

Not many years ago the popular idea was that night air caused various kinds of diseases. Just how this occurred nobody knew, so to satisfy the credulous public the advocates of this belief selected two high-sounding terms—"miasma" and "noxious effluvia" and attributed all kinds of ills to these mysterious elements supposed to exist in night air.

All one had to do to avoid malaria or the dreaded yellow fever was to go to bed early and close tightly every door, window, or other opening through which the "deadly" night air could enter. As a matter of fact the only dangerous thing about the night air was the large number of mosquitoes which were present at night.

However, since it has been proven that mosquitoes are the only agents capable of transmitting malaria or yellow fever, the "night air theory" with its awful "miasmata" and "noxious effluvia" has been hard to overcome. Unfortunately, many of our less educated people still hold to the old belief and still persist in sleeping all night with doors and windows tightly barred.

The custom of tightly closing all doors and windows, especially in the tenement houses, is now causing more sickness and a greater number of deaths in Panama than anything else with which the health authorities have to contend.

In a sleeping room containing anywhere from six to a dozen beings, and with all doors and windows tightly closed, is it any wonder that such diseases as bronchitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis spread like "wildfire?" To prevent such diseases it is necessary that we breathe fresh pure air, day and night.

The best medicines known for the cure or prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis, or the great white plague, are fresh air and sunlight.

If you feel chilly at night with the windows open, don't close the windows but put on more covers.

The only night air which is injurious is last night's air. Open the windows and let it out.

In *The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, issue of Monday, October 29, 1917, appeared a tabulation for the week ending October 20 which showed that the jobbers in 26 States were selling sugar to the retailers at \$.0877 per pound. On the same date, the same grade of sugar was being sold over the counters of the commissary stores in the Canal Zone at \$.084 a pound.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them,

should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Charles Edwards...	91045	St. Lucia.....	Camp Biedr....	Panama Railroad ..	November 21, 1917.
Golbourne Price.....	127764	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Mun. Eng. Division.	November 21, 1917.
Romo Palacio.....	111059	Colombia.....		Colon agency, P.R.R.	November 13, 1917.

Official Circulars.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 10, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 669-14:

Effective July 1, 1917, the following ratings and hourly rates of pay are established, cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Boatbuilder (*per hour*), 72, 67, 62 cents.
Cabinetmaker (*per hour*), 72, 67, 62 cents.
Caulker (*per hour*), 72, 67, 62 cents.
Shipfitter (*per hour*), 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, 50 cents.
Loftsmen (*per hour*), 80 cents.
Shipjoiner (*per hour*), 72, 67, 62, 57, 52 cents.
Shipwright (*per hour*), 72, 67, 62, 57, 52 cents.
Leadingman:

Boilermaker (*per hour*), 81 cents.
Cabinetmaker (*per hour*), 83 cents.
Ironworker (*per hour*), 81 cents.
Machinist (*per hour*), 85 cents.
Pipefitter (*per hour*), 81 cents.
Shipfitter (*per hour*), 86 cents.
Shipwright (*per hour*), 83 cents.
Wireman (*per hour*), 85 cents.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Commutation of Subsistence for Employees of Corozal Hospital.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 17, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 625-5:

Effective November 1, 1917, paragraph 27 of circular No. 625-2, as amended by circular No. 625-3, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Employees having families dependent upon them and living with them shall be allowed commutation of subsistence at the rate of thirty cents gold per day for colored men and 40 cents gold per day for white men for each day they are on duty or sick with a doctor's certificate covering the period of their sickness, and shall be allowed the same commutation for Sundays and holidays, providing they shall have worked the day preceding and the day following, or providing absence on these days was due to their illness.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Urgency of Work Requiring Use of Iron and Steel.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 20, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Circular No. 1 of the Council of National Defense establishes priority classification to govern the manufacture of iron and steel during the war in which the United States is now engaged.

Priority certificates are issued by the Priorities Committee under such classification as the urgency of the work may warrant. Cable requests to the Washington Office to expedite shipment of awards covering iron and steel products must therefore include such information as will enable the committee to grant the proper priority to Panama Canal orders.

Heads of departments and divisions will submit to the Chief Quartermaster, when requesting

that the General Purchasing Officer expedite delivery of such products, full information as to the purpose for which the material is to be utilized.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Dates of Delivery of Gold Pay Receipts.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 15, 1917.

To all concerned—The following schedule showing the time for delivery of gold pay receipts from the timekeeping office is published for the information of all concerned:

1st—Executive Office, Joint Commission and Law and Land, Accounting Department, Office Engineer, Mechanical—office, Division of Schools.

2d—Subsistence Division.

3d—Quartermaster's Division, Fortifications Division, Municipal Engineering Division, P. R. R.—Superintendent, Receiving and Forwarding Agent.

4th—Division of Civil Affairs, Division of Lock Operation, Electrical Division, Marine Division, Commissary Division, Plantations, P. R. R. Transportation.

5th—Health Department, Building Division.

6th—Mechanical—Cristobal Shops, Mechanical—Balboa Shops, Dredging Division.

The foregoing schedule shows the time that experience has shown that pay receipts can ordinarily be delivered and will be adhered to as closely as conditions will permit. Pay receipts, however, will not be delivered from the Timekeeping Office in advance of the date shown, and if a Sunday or holiday intervene, the delivery may be delayed one or two days. The practice of calling up the timekeeping office or the Auditor's office relative to the time for delivery of pay receipts should be discontinued, unless the delivery is delayed at least 24 hours beyond the time specified in the foregoing schedule.

Whether the pay receipts can be delivered in accordance with the foregoing schedule depends to a large extent upon the promptness with which the timebooks are forwarded to the Chief Timekeeper after the close of the month.

In the event of any material increase or decrease of force in any division, the schedule will be modified to meet the conditions.

H. A. A. SMITH,

Approved: Auditor, The Panama Canal.
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

List of Toys Not Yet Received on Isthmus.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 22, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 681-6:

To commissary managers—For your information and that of your customers I give below list of toys on requisition which have not yet been received on the Isthmus. No cable will be placed for the duplication of items already received:

Mechanical and iron toys—Trolley cars, hand cars, fire engines, drays, hook and ladder trucks, parcels post, police patrol, railways (ranging from 75 cents to \$3.75), various (jiggers, millers, etc.), transfer wagons, mail wagons, boats (passenger, sidewheelers, tugs, etc., ranging in price from 50 cents to \$2.)

Infants' toys—Christmas stockings, floaters, pyroxy animals, rattles (celluloid, ivory teething, carved bone, ranging in price from 25 cents to 50 cents.)

Girls' toys—Matting satchels, bedroom furniture, library, aluminum cooking utensils, agate cooking utensils, cradles, chiffoniers, washstands, dressers, chairs to match above, pastry, wardrobe trunks, white enamel beds, tea sets, china (ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$2.50), dolls (ranging in price from 50 cents to \$2.50).

Boys' toys—Punching bags, struction outfits without motor, struction outfits with motor (ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$7.50).

Musical toys—Musical figures, assorted; metallophones, tambourines, phonographs, phonograph records, music boxes (ranging in price from 30 cents to 75 cents), trumpets (ranging in price from 18 cents to 80 cents), blow toys.

Games—Marbles, assorted.

Miscellaneous—Auto wheel coasters, velocipedes, Irish mail (ranging in price from \$3 to \$4). Ben Hur racers, spring board coasters, fumed oak desks, fumed oak chairs (ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$2), desks and chairs, fumed oak tables.

A. B. C. blocks, doll Pullman sleepers, doll sidewalk sulky.

Ornaments—Garlands (ranging in price from 3 cents to 17 cents), bells, 7", 9", 11", 14", 16", 18", 19" (ranging in price from 1½ cents to 6 cents.)

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Plated Spoons at 15 Cents per Dozen.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

CRISTOBAL C Z., November 20, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 694:

To commissary managers—There are on hand at the wholesale hardware section at the present time 100 dozen plated spoons of fairly good quality, priced at 15 cents the dozen.

This article would be suitable for use on special occasions such as picnics, socials, etc., and you are asked to bring it to the attention of patrons.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Sales of raincoats the past week have been considerably above the average. One number, which is moving particularly well, is a coat which has recently been reduced from \$5.35 to \$4.

No grapes were received on boats arriving this week, as those offered in the New York market were in very poor condition.

It has been impossible to obtain any quantities of malaga grapes from Spain this season, owing to scarcity of tonnage. The American vice-Consul at Almeria, Spain, has cabled Washington that approximately 300,000 barrels of grapes await shipment to the United States and England.

Anticipating an increased demand for cornmeal as a result of the Food Administrator's campaign, the Commissary Division has installed in the building occupied by the coffee roasting plant a grist mill, which is now in operation. This mill has a capacity of 2,000 pounds a day.

Cornmeal is being put up in 2-pound packages and sold in the retail commissaries at 3 cents a pound. By grinding the meal in the Canal Zone, it is possible to sell it at a lower price than previously, when it was obtained from the United States. For purposes of comparison, it may be stated that bulk meal has been retailed at 6 cents per pound.

Roses, ferns, shrubs, crotons, etc., can always be purchased from the Corozal Hospital Farm. The roses can be ordered through the various commissaries and paid for in coupons.

Neapolitan ice cream, which was formerly sold at 40 cents per quart and was available only on special order, is now being carried daily in the line stores at the price of 30 cents the quart brick. It is sold only in this size.

Turkeys for Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays were received from New York by recent arrival. They will be placed on sale in all retail stores. Geese, capons, Long Island ducks, broilers, etc., also may be obtained.

It is expected that a large number of freshly killed turkeys from the poultry farms also will be available for this year's trade.

New items in the shoe sections of the retail stores are men's and women's Pon Ton slippers at \$1.15 and \$1.25 the pair. They should prove attractive for the holiday trade.

Among the items which will be received for the Christmas trade are collar boxes, collar bags, letter cases, wallets, French mirrors, sewing cases, military cases, medicine cases, and portfolios.

Production of butter substitutes continues on an unprecedented scale. The Government report for September, based on stamp sales, showed a September output of 28,852,903 pounds against 20,932,344 pounds in August and 10,334,173 pounds in September, 1916.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., December 5, 1917.

No. 16.

Notice to Mariners.—Gas Buoys Established—Panama Bay.

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 8, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 643-41 (corrected):

1. On November 2, 1917, three gas buoys were established off the Pacific entrance, the Panama Canal, on the following (approximate) bearings:

Inner Buoy (No. 1), 2 miles N 53 degrees East True from center of San José Rock on the following bearings:

Taboguilla Island, left tangent	191°	true (S 7-16 W Mag)
San José Rock, center	233°	true (SW 5-16 W Mag)
Naos Island, right tangent	263° 45'	true (S 15-16 S Mag)

Outer Buoy (No. 2), 5 miles N 53 degrees East True from Northern Extremity of Taboguilla Island on the following bearings:

Northern Extremity Taboguilla Island	233°	true (SW 5-16 W Mag)
Tortola Island, right tangent	268° 45'	true (W 1-2 S Mag)
San José Rock, center	299°	true (NWxW 14-16 W Mag)

Taboguilla Buoy (No. 3), 3,000 feet due North from Northern Extremity of Taboguilla Island on the following bearings:

Taboguilla Island, left tangent	157° 30'	true (S 13-16 E Mag)
Taboga Island, right tangent	250°	true (SWxW 3-4 W Mag)
Tortola Island, right tangent	306°	true (NWxW 1-4 W Mag)

2. These buoys are cylindrical, with pyramidal superstructure painted white, and each exhibits a flashing white light with the following characteristics: 1 second dark, 1 second light; focal plane 12 feet, visible about 6 miles.

3. Buoys Nos. 1 and 2 have been placed with reference to the defensive sea area, Pacific entrance, the Panama Canal, as heretofore established. Buoy No. 3 has been placed in accordance with modification to regulations governing the passage of small sailing craft only, through a certain portion of the defensive sea area, Pacific entrance, the Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Canal Zone Export Licenses.

In connection with the requirement that shipments of goods from the Canal Zone be under export licenses, as published in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of November 14, the following circular setting forth the procedure has been issued by the Governor, under date of November 28. If further information is desired it may be obtained from the chief customs inspectors:

To all steamship agents, exporters, and others concerned—You are advised that, effective at once, no cargo, excepting that originating in the United States or possessions, and covered by export license, or cargo destined to the United States or possessions, shall be exported from Canal Zone ports without license or permission from the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs.

Applications shall be made in all cases to the chief customs inspector at the port of exportation upon forms provided for that purpose. Before accepting cargo for shipment carriers should request the consignor to apply for license, attaching copies of the ocean bill of lading to the application. If license is granted the bill of lading will be stamped with the license number, and if license is not required, the bill of lading will be so marked. The original license will be delivered to the applicant, who should hand it to the steamship company's agent, with the completed bill of lading. There is a stub upon this license which shall be detached and completed by the chief customs inspector at the port of consignment, and all bills of lading covering local or transshipped cargo, together with all export licenses, and a complete manifest of all local and transshipped cargo must be furnished to the chief customs inspector at the port of departure at least one hour before schedule time of sailing of the vessel. The customs office will check the bills of lading against the manifest and return all papers except the manifest to the proper officers of the vessel.

For all transshipped cargo not originating in, or destined to, the United States, or its possessions, it will be necessary for the steamship company's agent to make application for export license in the absence of a regularly accredited agent of the consignor or the consignee on the Isthmus.

Please note that the stipulation relative to outgoing manifest changes the present regulations, in that the manifest must be submitted at least one hour before sailing time of the vessel, instead of 48 hours afterward, and must contain a complete list, not only of local cargo, but of all cargo transshipped at a Canal Zone port.

Passenger Declarations and Handling of Baggage at Canal Ports.

In order to comply with the proclamations resulting from the Espionage Act relative to the amount of gold and currency that may be carried out of the United States or the Canal Zone, the following self-explanatory form for declaration is being furnished to outgoing passengers by the Bureau of Customs through the registration officers. This form includes information as to the amount and classes of money that may be carried out, as well as information regarding that part of the Trading with the Enemy Act which prohibits any person other than one in the Government service from carrying out of or into the United States or the Canal Zone any form of communication except in regular course of mail.

The form has been printed in English, Spanish, French, and Italian, and is handed to each passenger destined to some country other than the United States or its possessions at the time he obtains his departure permit from the registration officer:

STATEMENT OF PASSENGER LEAVING THE CANAL ZONE FOR A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

(Passengers destined to the United States or its possessions need not complete this form.)

INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS.

1. By virtue of the "Espionage Act" of June 15, 1917, of the Congress of the United States of America, and the Executive Order of the President of September 7, 1917, relative to export control, instructions have been issued by the United States Treasury Department to permit travelers leaving the country (including the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama) to carry on their persons and in their baggage:

(a) United States notes, National Bank notes, and Federal Reserve notes, not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for each adult;

(b) American silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, and silver certificates, not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each adult;

(c) Gold coin or gold certificates, not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each adult.

2. The "Trading with the Enemy Act," of October 6, 1917, of the Congress of the United States of America provides, in part, that it shall be unlawful—

"For any person (other than a person in the service of the United States Government or of the Government of any nation, except that of an enemy or ally of enemy nation, and other than such persons or classes of persons as may be exempted hereunder by the President or by such person as he may direct), to send, or take out of, or bring into, or attempt to send, or take out of, or bring into the United States, any letter or other writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail."

In accordance with the above-mentioned laws, I,, hereby declare that I intend to leave the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, for, on the steamship, scheduled to sail, and I shall not have in my possession any sums of money, in coin or currency of the classes above mentioned, in excess of the amounts permitted by law to be carried out on my person or in my baggage.

I further certify that I shall not carry or attempt to carry any communications of the kinds above prohibited.

Declared before me this day of, A. D., 191..

..... Passenger.
.....
..... Customs Inspector.

The affidavit is made before a customs inspector by the outgoing passenger just prior to embarkation.

The above regulations necessitate the inspection of outgoing baggage, and accordingly the following circular has been sent by the Governor to steamship lines and agents:

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 24, 1917.

To all steamship lines and agents—You are advised that, effective at once, no baggage of passengers bound for foreign ports shall be placed aboard vessels in the Canal Zone until it has been examined and passed by Canal Zone customs authorities.

In order to handle this matter effectively, it will be necessary for you to submit to the chief customs inspector at the port of departure a complete list of outgoing passengers at least one hour before sailing time.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

CANAL WORK IN OCTOBER, 1917.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War, of Canal operations during the month of October, 1917, is presented, in part, herewith:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 15, 1917.

The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of October, 1917:

CANAL BUSINESS.

Sales of commissary supplies to ships aggregated \$38,260.02; of ice, \$1,135.84; and of supplies from storehouses, \$51,106.36, including \$35,298.02 worth of fuel oil.

A summary of the business at the ports at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, during the month is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Motorships through Canal from.....	4	1	5
Net tonnage of motorships.....	17,908	65	17,973
Sailing ships through Canal from.....		2	2
Net tonnage of sailing ships.....		3,121	3,121
Coal received during month.....tons.	89,616		89,616
Coal supplied Panama Railroad Steamship Line.....tons.	3,951		3,951
Coal supplied to other lines.....tons.	28,100	1,413	29,513
Oil issued to commercial steamships from Canal tanks.....bbls.	4,795.93	11,561.73	16,357.71
Total issues of fuel oil from Canal tanks.....bbls.	12,098.09	40,941.02	53,039.11
Vessels supplied with water.....	107	55	162
Sales of water to ships.....gals.	6,244,602	722,300	6,966,902
Vessels dry docked.....	9	9	18
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin.....	1,805	571	2,376
Other than first cabin.....	966	573	1,539
Total.....	2,771	1,144	3,915
Passengers departing:			
First cabin.....	1,165	524	1,689
Other than first cabin.....	1,181	578	1,759
Total.....	2,346	1,102	3,448
Total movement of passengers.....	5,117	2,246	7,363
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped.....	178	28	206
Seamen discharged.....	146	39	185
Seamen deserted.....	10		10
Seamen deceased.....			
Seamen destitute.....			
Seamen's wages received.....	\$464.74	\$199.45	\$664.19
Seamen's wages disbursed.....	395.87	127.32	523.19
Balance on hand, November 1.....	519.77	381.55	901.32

LOCKS.

Installation of electrical fittings on new towing locomotive No. 658 at Miraflores is about 25 per cent completed, and the work on locomotives Nos. 659 and 660 at Gatun is about 85 per cent completed.

The crib fender at the end of the south approach wall of Pedro Miguel Lock collapsed during the month as the result of the piles having been weakened by teredos.

The old piles were removed and new driven, 119 new piles being required. Replacement of the floating part of the fender is 35 per cent complete. The overhauling of the fender at the end of the north approach wall at Miraflores, also bored by teredos, was completed during October. It was not necessary to remove all the old piling, and 18 new piles were driven in connection with the work.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION.

Erection of the addition to the hydroelectric station was advanced to 77 per cent of completion. Three hundred and sixteen cubic yards of concrete were poured in the roof and corners of the main building, and 3,208 cubic yards in the penstock covering.

The net output of the hydroelectric station during October was 4,502,790 kilowatt-hours, and the computed water consumption was 3,387,142,800 cubic feet. The ratio between water used for power and for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.30 to 1. Water wasted over the spillway amounted to 15,185.5 million cubic feet. Rainfall over the lake watershed was estimated as 11.51 inches, and was 24 per cent below the 7-year mean.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	194,900	15,000	209,900	177,700	32,200	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	84,200	29,400	113,600	20,000	93,600	.....
Miraflores Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaillard Cut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culebra slides.....	45,300	108,500	153,800	153,800	.....	.....
East Empire slide.....	.....	29,700	29,700	29,700	.....	.....
East Cascade slide.....	.....	16,300	16,300	16,300	.....	.....
East Powder House slide.....	.....	7,600	7,600	7,600	.....	.....
Whitehouse slide.....	.....	5,900	5,900	5,900	.....	.....
65-foot berm.....	.....	2,600	2,600	.....	600	.....
Tower "R" incline.....	.....	600	600	600	.....	.....
Gamboa dike.....	.....	6,400	6,400	.....	6,400	.....
South of pontoon bridge at Paraiso.....	25,500	.....	25,500	25,500	.....	.....
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	70,800	177,600	248,400	241,400	7,000	.....
Atlantic entrance channel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	52,300	68,100	120,400	.....	.....	120,400
Chagres River gravel beds.....	31,454	.....	31,454	.....	.....	31,454
Total.....	433,654	290,100	723,754	439,100	132,800	151,854

Two thousand cubic yards were rehandled in Miraflores Lake by dredge No. 86 in completing the hydraulic fill for the restoration of the dam west of the south end of Pedro Miguel Lock.

Steamshovel No. 203 excavated 8,000 cubic yards of earth, maintenance, north of Contractors Hill. Including this, the total excavation from the Cut was 256,400 cubic yards and the total for the Canal was 731,754. The steamshovel was withdrawn on October 5, having completed its task, which aggregated 87,600 cubic yards of excavation.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—Filling of the cylinders for Pier 6 was completed on October 19. The concrete poured into cylinders during October amounted to 356 cubic yards, making a total of 22,005 cubic yards poured.

Final shipments of steel girders for the boat landing and launch house were received during the month, and erection of the steel work was begun on October 6. The work was completed on October 25, a total of 511,570 pounds of steel having been erected. Of this, 297,887 pounds were in the floor and 213,683 pounds in the shed. The pouring of concrete for the floor of the boat landing was begun on October 31, and 83 cubic yards were poured. This work is approximately 20 per cent complete.

Pacific terminal—Work was continued on the ratproofing of Pier 18 and Dock 15 at Balboa, and on dredging away the cofferdam at the dry dock entrance.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

New bending rolls and plate planer for the boiler shop at Balboa Shops arrived from the United States in October, and their installation was about 50 per cent completed at the end of the month. The former office building and storehouse of the Division of Terminal Construction north of the entrance to the dry dock was renovated into a rigging and sail loft, garage, and outside tool room, and one end is being used by the marine electricians.

All authorized work on the steamshovels and locomotives for the Chile Exploration Company was completed in October, and the last of this equipment was shipped.

The new deckhouse and extension of upper deck were fitted on the steamship *Balboa*, October 10-13. Work on the tug *Porto Bello* was about 85 per cent completed at the end of the month. The bending of steel frames for the Coast Guard cutter was begun on October 16. Vessels in the dry dock at Balboa during the month included the cable ship *Guardian*, oil steamer *Coalinga*, dredge *Gamboa*, tug *Porto Bello*, floating caisson dam No. 1, two barges, and two vessels of the Navy. Repairs outside the dry dock were performed on 11 other vessels.

Vessels in dry dock at Cristobal included the steamship *Yenrut*, launch *Orotina*, crane barge *LaValley*, two barges, and four vessels of the Navy.

The shops at Balboa and Cristobal and the several auxiliary plants of the Mechanical Division together completed 909 shop orders, leaving 754 uncompleted at the end of the month. The foundry at Balboa turned out 121,919 pounds of iron, 164,782 pounds of steel, and 8,117 pounds of brass. Equipment was hosted as follows: Locomotives, 1,985, and cranes, 250. Four hundred and forty-five shop and 2,053 field repairs were made on cars, and 1,218 light repairs on other rolling equipment.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The Ancon Hospital administration building was 70 per cent completed at the end of the month. A considerable portion of the floor tile was set during October, and the installation of the trim was begun. Work on the kitchen and mess building was carried to the completion of the roof, all concrete having been poured and practically all cement blocks set, and 60 per cent of the plastering completed. All concrete for the isolation ward, with the exception of the roof, was in place at the end of the month, and the roof was ready for the tile. Excavation for the foundations of the nurses' quarters was completed and the footings and first floor were poured.

Concrete work on the garbage incinerator at Gavilan Island was completed and the roof laid. The work there was 95 per cent complete at the end of October.

Work on the Pedro Miguel dispensary was resumed and at the end of the month 50 per cent of the trim had been installed.

Construction of a cold storage plant at Mount Hope was begun, and during the month 90 per cent of the foundation excavation was completed. The handling plant and temporary structures were practically completed.

Excavation for the nurses' quarters at Colon Hospital was completed, the footings were poured, and the forms for the first floor were erected.

The two type-14 family quarters for the United Fruit Company at New Cristobal were completed, ready for occupancy, and the eight type-14 houses for The Panama Canal were 90 per cent completed.

Four silos and two feed rooms at the dairy at Mindi were under roof at the end of the month. The silos were 90, 50, 30, and 25 per cent completed, respectively.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

The road leading along the foot of Sosa Hill from the Balboa substation to the old pier at La Boca was advanced to 31 per cent of completion. Preliminary work was continued on the relocation of the highway between Pedro Miguel and Ancon. A road to the chicken farm at Summit from the Panama-Gamboa road was about 30 per cent completed at the end of October.

Water and sewer connections were installed for the new buildings being erected at Quarry Heights for staff officers' quarters. Grading and grass planting and the laying of sidewalks around the new hotels and school buildings were continued. Concrete placed in the Corundu River sewer amounted to 405 cubic yards.

Resurfacing Cristobal streets continued, and work was performed during the month on Roosevelt and Columbus Avenues. Construction of the storm sewer on "G" Street, Colon, advanced with the completion of 189 feet in October, making a total to date of 1,790 feet. In the installation of two cross streets in New Cristobal, 1,157 square yards of concrete pavement was laid. Work was in progress on filling and grading, and the construction of a storm sewer, at the Colon quarantine station and the radio reservation. Municipal work around the new school at Colon Beach was completed.

Installation of a 6-inch water line from the Mindi Diversion to the stables at Mindi was begun. Water connections were made for the new cold storage plant at Mount Hope.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force actually at work on Wednesday, October 24, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	39	38	77
Building Division.....	2,486	299	2,785
Electrical.....	320	191	511
Municipal engineering.....	1,976	94	2,070
Lock operation.....	503	131	634
Dredging.....	1,759	251	2,010
Mechanical.....	1,545	753	2,298
Marine.....	274	97	371
Fortifications.....	642	46	688
General construction.....	66	6	72
Total.....	9,610	1,906	11,516
Supply:			
Main office.....		14	14
Cattle industry—plantations.....	1,787	43	1,830
Commissaries.....	1,541	195	1,736
Subsistence.....	370	21	391
Quartermaster.....	1,872	100	1,972
Accounting.....	14	203	217
Health.....	791	199	990
Executive.....	126	436	562
Panama Railroad.....	4,238	359	4,597
Grand total.....	20,349	3,476	23,825

The total gold force is an increase of 41 over the 3,435 at work on September 19, and the silver force is an increase of 378 over the 19,971 reported on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on October 31 numbered 19,109, divided as follows: Americans, 7,657, of whom 3,383 were men, 2,001 women, and 2,273 children; 325 Europeans, of whom 253 were men, 23 women, and 49 children; and 11,127 West Indians, of whom 5,949 were men, 2,007 women, and 3,171 children. Two hundred and thirty-eight new applications for gold family quarters were on file on October 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions in the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon continued good. The death rate in the Canal Zone, for civilian population only, was 12.48 per thousand per year, from all causes; from disease alone it was 11.48, and from external causes, 1.00.

Three cases of typhoid fever were admitted to the hospitals, which seemed to have had their origin on the steamship *Advance* during the trip from New York, September 22 to October 2. The ship was inspected and all members of the steward service were examined to determine if any were typhoid carriers. No carriers were found, but recommendations were made that the dish-washing facilities of the ship be improved. No diseases of a quarantinable nature originated on or were brought to the Isthmus during the month.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on October 31, exclusive of fortifications, was \$14,560,988.59; the balance in fortifications was \$10,146,008.07. Pay rolls for the forces on the Isthmus for October amounted to \$1,000,124.16, including \$30,562.45 for fortifications.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$748,193.03, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,208,768.43. Payment of \$234,589.74 was also made to the Panama Railroad for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,379,714.02, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$36,411.83. Requisitions for purchase in the United States amounted to \$793,411.34, making the total for the four months of the fiscal year \$2,622,218.16. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$199,388.78, and disbursements under the same heading, \$220,287.06.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

On account of reduction in force in several branches of the service a number of subscribers to the second Liberty Loan have asked that their applications be cancelled. If other employees desire to subscribe or to increase their subscriptions the Liberty Loan Committee will be glad to hear from them.

Christmas Mail for the United States.

In view of congestion in the United States mail service, persons on the Isthmus who desire to place Christmas presents in the hands of friends and relatives in the United States by Christmas Day should mail them at least a week earlier this year than usual. The postal authorities state that it would be well to mail such parcels as soon as as possible, marking them, if desired, "not to be opened until Christmas."

Fifty cans of food and game fish minnows, supplied by the Bureau of Fisheries, were liberated in Gatun Lake on November 26. They consisted of black bass, sunfish, carp, and bullhead.

Surveyors' Examination.

Examination for the position of surveyor in the Panama Canal service will be conducted at Balboa Heights on December 16, beginning at 9 a. m. This examination is open to all recorders (survey) now employed as such on the Isthmus.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Local and assistant inspector of boilers (male); local and assistant inspector of hulls (male); Steamboat-Inspection Service; \$1,600 to \$2,000 per year; December 16-17; No. 2212.

Specialist in food research (female); Department of Agriculture; \$1,560 a year; December 30.*

Assistant in dietetics (female); Department of Agriculture; \$1,320 a year; December 30.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examination is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased and insane employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Alfred Patton.....	115587	Colon, R. P.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	November 25, 1917.
Lewis Escobar.....	139713	Colombia.....	Colon.....	Supply Department..	November 27, 1917.
George Herd.....	55222	Jamaica.....	Panama City....	Mun. Eng. Division..	November 27, 1917.
John Summersall....	156583	Bermuda.....	Gatun.....	Panama Railroad....	November 27, 1917.
George Washington..	88584	Africa.....	Camp Biedr....	Panama Railroad....	November 25, 1917.

INSANE.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of commitment.
William Alleyne.....	120324	Barbados.....	Gatun.....	Mun. Eng. Division..	July 30, 1917.
Ramon Mayor.....	8756	Spain.....	Panama City....	Mechanical Division..	August 11, 1917.
Jeremiah Wilson.....	76829	Panama.....	.....	Mun. Eng. Division..	August 25, 1917.
Joseph Brodwick.....	141790	Martinique.....	Panama City....	Mun. Eng. Division..	September 14, 1917.
Edwin White.....	34786	Barbados.....	New Gatun....	Mun. Eng. Division..	September 14, 1917.
Albert Holder.....	10748	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	October 16, 1917.
William Lindo.....	115411	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	November 15, 1917.
John Euever.....	72085	Jamaica.....	.....	Supply Department..	November 15, 1917.

Official Circulars.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 29, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 669-15:

The following ratings and rates of pay are established, effective September 24, 1917, cancelling other ratings and rates of pay for these positions:

Battery repairman (*per month*), \$164, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119.

Cablesplicer (electrical) (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129; (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62 cents.

Electrician (Coaling Plants) (*per month*), \$175.
General mechanic (Health Department and Coaling Plants) (*per month*), \$175.

Inspector, finished material (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Inspector, launch (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Inspector, meter (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Inspector, motor (Fire Protection) (*per month*), \$175.

Inspector, scale (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Inspector, telephone (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119.

Instrument maker (*per hour*), 83, 78, 73 cents.

Lineman, high tension (*per month*), \$180.

Lineman, light and power (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129; (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57 cents.

Machinist (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119, \$116, \$108; (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents.

Machinist, automobile repairer, (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Machinist, fleet (Dredging Division) (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Machinist, layer-out (*per hour*), 81 cents.

Machinist, leadingman (*per hour*), 90 cents.

Operator (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119, \$116, \$108.

Operator, air compressor (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Operator, reloader, tower, viaduct, crane, barge (Coaling Plants) (*per month*), \$175.

Operator, floor (power plants) (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Operator, locks (control house) (*per month*), \$200.

Operator, locks, general (*per month*), \$185.

Operator, locks, towing locomotive (*per month*), \$175.

Operator, pump, oil (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152.

Operator, pump station (*per month*), \$175, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Operator, sand crane (Gambao) (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Operator, switchboard (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Operator and machinist (power plant) (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Operator and wireman (power plant) (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Repairman, instrument (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Repairman, typewriter and adding machine (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Signal maintainer (*per month*), \$164, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119.

Steam engineer (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119; (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents. (These rates do not affect the rates already established for derrick barge and 50-ton crane engineer.)

Steam engineer, air compressor (*per month*), \$164, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Steam engineer, electric power plant (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152.

Steam engineer, gantry crane (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152.

Steam engineer, hoisting (*per month*), \$164; (*per hour*), 73 cents.

Steam engineer, piledriver (*per month*), \$152. (*per hour*), 62 cents.

Steam engineer, trackshifter (*per month*), \$139, \$129; (*per hour*), 57, 52 cents.

Steam engineer, locomotive crane (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119; (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents.

Steam engineer, oil pump (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Steam engineer, pump station (*per month*), \$164, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119.

Steam engineer and machinist (power plant) (*per month*), \$175, \$162.

Wireman (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129, \$128, \$119, \$116, \$108; (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents.

Wireman, district, (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor, The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 23, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 669-16:

The following ratings and rates of pay are established, effective September 24, 1917, cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Anglesmith (*per hour*), 80 cents.

Blacksmith (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129; (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents.

Blacksmith, heavy forger (*per hour*), 86, 81 cents.
Blacksmith, hydraulic press (*per hour*), 91, 89 cents.

Blacksmith, shipsmith (*per hour*), 78 cents.

Boatbuilder (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62 cents.

Boilermaker (*per month*), \$170, \$159, \$158, \$148, \$134, \$125; (*per hour*), 76, 71, 60, 55, 50 cents.

Boilermaker, layer-out (*per hour*), 80 cents.

Cabinetmaker (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62 cents.

Carpenter, car (*per hour*), 66, 61, 50, 45 cents.

Carpenter, fleet (*per month*), \$175, \$164, \$162, \$152, \$139, \$129.

Car repairer, steel (*per hour*), 66, 61, 50, 45 cents.

Car repairer, special (*per hour*), 71 cents.

Caulker (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62 cents.

Chipper and calker (*per hour*), 70, 65, 54 cents.

Coppersmith (*per hour*), 79, 74, 63, 58, 53 cents.

Electroplater (*per hour*), 74, 69, 58 cents.

Flangeturner (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66 cents.

Ironworker (*per month*), \$170, \$159, \$158, \$148, \$134, \$125; (*per hour*), 76, 71, 60, 55, 50 cents.

Molder (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents.

Patternmaker (*per hour*), 83, 78, 67 cents.

Pipefitter (*per month*), \$168, \$157, \$156, \$146, \$132, \$123; (*per hour*), 75, 70, 59, 54, 49 cents.

Planing mill hand (*per hour*), 66, 61, 50, 45, 40 cents.

Plumber, ship (*per hour*), 76, 71, 60, 55, 50 cents.

Rigger (*per hour*), 71, 66, 55, 50 cents.

Riveter (*per hour*), 71, 66, 55 cents.

Sheet-metal worker (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57 cents.

Shipfitter (*per hour*), 80, 75, 64, 59, 54 cents.

Loftsmen (*per hour*), 85 cents.

Ship joiner (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents.

Shipwright (*per hour*), 78, 73, 62, 57, 52 cents.

Welder, acetylene (*per hour*), 71, 66, 55 cents.

Welder, electric (*per hour*), 71, 66, 55 cents.

(A rate of 15 per cent more than maximum hourly rate for any trade in the organization of the Mechanical Division is authorized for leadingman.)

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Charges for Crushed Rock, Gravel, and Sand.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 21, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 711-2 (superseding circular No. 711-1):

Effective December 1, 1917, crushed rock.

gravel, and sand will be furnished at the following rates:

1. To departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company:	
	F.O.B. cars
	Gamboa.
	Cubic yd.
Crushed rock.....	\$1.40
Gravel, run-of-bank and No. 2.....	.60
Gravel, No. 1.....	.45
Sand.....	1.25

	In Barges		
	Gatun	Cristobal	Toro Point
	Cu. yd.	Cu. yd.	Cu. yd.
Gravel, run-of-bank and No. 2.....	\$0.85	\$1.00	\$1.05
Gravel, No. 1.....	.70	.85	.90
Sand.....	1.50	1.65	1.70

2. To all others, delivered in carload lots at any point on the Panama Railroad:

	Cu. yd.
Crushed rock.....	\$2.40
Gravel, run-of-bank and No. 2.....	1.60
Gravel, No. 1.....	1.45
Sand.....	2.25

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Rates for Service of Locomotives and Crews.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 24, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 692-6:

Effective December 1, 1917, the following rates will be charged for the use of locomotives:

- Locomotive service:
 - Between departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad:
 - For service entirely within yard limits, per hour..... \$10.00
 - For service outside of yard limits or general service both in and out of yard limits, per hour... 11.00
 - For individuals and companies; inside yard limits, per hour..... 12.00
- Locomotives without crews or supplies:
 - When assigned to departments and divisions or to the Army or Navy for service on tracks owned and maintained by such interests, per working day..... 12.00
- Crews of locomotives loaned to departments and divisions or to Army or Navy:
 - Direct labor cost plus surcharge of 25 per cent on gold labor and 10 per cent on silver labor.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Landing Boats Near Hydrographic Stations.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 20, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 683-2:

The landing or mooring of any cayuca, launch, or other floating equipment within fifty feet of any hydrographic instrument or tower is prohibited, except where prior authority has been secured from the Chief Hydrographer.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Tuberculin Test for Imported Animals.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 21, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 700-1:

1. In order to prevent the introduction of tuberculosis among domestic animals, effective at once it is ordered that all cattle and hogs im-

ported into the Canal Zone for dairy or breeding purposes, or such animals arriving at Canal Zone ports for transshipment to other points, when considered necessary, shall be accompanied by health certificate including tuberculin test chart, executed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or upon arrival be submitted to the tuberculin test administered by an accredited representative of the Health Department under the following conditions:

2. All hogs shall be given the intradermal test immediately upon arrival, and if found free from tuberculosis after retention for seventy-two hours after the administration of the test shall be released.

3. All cattle not accompanied by a tuberculin test chart, shall be held separate from other animals for 30 days, including period in transit, at the expiration of which time they shall be given the subcutaneous or thermal test, and if found free from tuberculosis shall be released.

4. All animals showing a reaction to the test shall be marked or branded in a conspicuous manner and be slaughtered under the supervision of a veterinarian of the Health Department.

5. Provided, however, that at the request of the owner, a reactor may be held in quarantine for thirty days and be retested, and if showing no reaction on retest may be released for any purpose if conspicuously marked, but not permanently branded except by consent of owner, and be retested at the end of six months from the second test.

6. Provided further, that when a reactor is a valuable or thoroughbred pregnant female, the same may be held until parturition.

7. The method of administering the tuberculin tests, as above outlined, may be changed from time to time in the discretion of the Chief Health Officer.

8. The charges for the above service shall be made to cover the cost of properly administering the same and shall be regulated by the Chief Health Officer.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

The Panama Canal Press.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 27, 1917.

To all concerned—The printing plant located at Mount Hope, Canal Zone, and operated by The Panama Canal, is hereby officially designated as "The Panama Canal Press."

This title should be used in all circulars, communications, publications, etc., wherein reference is made to the plant, and should be used as the imprint on all books, pamphlets, and other publications issued by the plant.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Personnel Files of Employees Transferring or Terminating Service.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 28, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Attention is invited to the first paragraph of circular of the Chairman and Chief Engineer, dated November 10, 1913, which reads as follows:

"In the future, when a gold employee is transferred from one department or division to another, in addition to issuing a regular transfer slip, the employee's file, accompanied by his card, or cards, containing his record as to the date of his employment, promotions, reductions, absences, with or without pay, sick leave, injury leave, etc., will be sent to the department or division to which he is transferred."

Hereafter, the same disposition shall be made of the personnel files of American citizens on the silver roll, and aliens on the silver roll receiving more than \$75 a month or 40 cents an hour.

When employees of the classes mentioned leave

the service of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company, their personnel files should be transferred to the Executive Office, for consolidation with the personnel records there.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Superintendent in Charge, Dredging Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 22, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective this date, Mr. James Macfarlane is designated Superintendent in Charge, Dredging Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. G. Comber.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Copies of Foremen's Orders for Nonexpendable Property.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 23, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 158:

To all concerned—Effective with issues for the month of December, 1917, all quartermaster storekeepers and commissary managers will forward daily the triplicate copy of form A-152, or quadruplicate copy of form X-234, of nonexpendable foremen's orders filled, direct to the accountable official, i. e., to:

Mr. J. M. King, District Quartermaster, Cristobal.

Mr. E. M. Reinhold, District Quartermaster, Gatun.

Mr. Harry Dundas, District Quartermaster, Paraiso.

Mr. B. C. Poole, District Quartermaster, Balboa Heights.

Mr. R. D. Gatewood, Superintendent, Mechanical Division, Balboa.

Mr. W. G. Comber, Resident Engineer, Dredging Division, Paraiso.

Property Bureau, Balboa Heights, for account of:

Lieut. Chas. Svensson, Captain of the Port, Balboa.

Lieut. J. G. Fels, Captain of the Port, Cristobal, Mr. F. Kariger, Pilot in Charge, Aids to Navigation.

Mr. T. S. Booz, General Secretary, Clubs and Playgrounds.

Mr. D. E. Wrigitt, Municipal Engineer.

Mr. H. Rowe, Resident Engineer, Building Division.

Mr. C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary.

Col. A. E. Truby, Chief Health Officer.

Mr. R. R. Watson, Superintendent, Supply Department.

Mr. J. J. Jackson, General Manager, Commissary Division.

Dr. W. J. Taylor, Supervisor, Cattle Industry.

Mr. S. W. Heald, Superintendent, Panama Railroad.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Dillon, Electrical Engineer.

Mr. W. R. Holloway, Superintendent, Pacific Locks.

Mr. E. D. Stillwell, Superintendent, Gatun Locks.

Mr. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Chief Hydrographer.

Mr. F. R. Fitch, Section of Surveys.

Mr. J. J. Walsh, General Foreman, Gatun Dam.

Mr. A. F. Morris, Supervisor, Fortification Section.

The accountable official will promptly report to this office the foreman's order serial number and the voucher number under which the order is taken up on the property records, together with any exceptions or changes in designations.

Other copies of foremen's orders will be handled by storekeepers as heretofore.

H. A. A. SMITH,

Approved: Auditor, The Panama Canal.
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 24, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 159:

Effective as of November 23, 1917, Mr. E. D. Stillwell, Superintendent, Gatun Locks, is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. H. M. Thomas, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property charged to Gatun Locks.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Need of Locomotive Cranes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 27, 1917.

HEADS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Information has been received to the effect that the Engineer Department of the Army in the United States is urgently in need of locomotive cranes.

It is requested that you advise this office whether or not any cranes in your service can be permanently released at the present time, or at an early date.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Packing of Parcel Post Packages.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 26, 1917.

MEMORANDUM NO. 698:

To all concerned—A recent ruling of the Post Office Department, requiring that parcel post packages directed to our forces or those of the Allies in the field be packed in wooden boxes, makes it necessary that instructions issued by memorandums 681-4 and 681-5 be rescinded, insofar as they may affect foreign shipments. Commissary managers, will, however, prepare Christmas boxes for shipment to our forces in cantonments in the United States.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Food.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., November 26, 1917.

MEMORANDUM NO. 697:

To commissary managers—You are instructed to post in conspicuous places in your stores, signs bearing the following legend:

The Food Administration asks that you—

Buy your food with thought,

Cook it with care,

Use less wheat and meat,

Buy local foods,

Serve just enough,

Use what is left.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port

of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is obtained and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, December 12, 1917.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Ketchup, tomato, 9-oz. bottle.....	\$0.15
Milk, natural, sterilized, tin.....	.12
Salmon, tin.....	.16
Vinegar, white, P. C., qt. bot.....	.12
Men's Palm Beach oxfords, pr.....	3.60
Men's black, wax split bluchers, pr.....	3.15
Men's chocolate, wax split bluchers, pr....	3.30

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 3, 1917.
Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for

the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Allen, Hubert	Matolsky, John
Aubeck, C.	Michael, J.
Barbe, Capt. W.	Olsen, Mrs. O. M.
Brewerton, Mrs. Ridgeley	Pilkerton, Dr. Joseph
Cline, Mrs. B.	Powell, Jos. A. M.
*Daskill, Mrs. G. D.	Preston, Mrs. Harry
*Dean, Mrs. D. M.	Reznier, Miss Elsie
Doyle, Mrs. Rosa	Robinson, Mrs. V. K.
Famelis, Nicolas	Ryan, Martin
*Flynn, Chas. J.	St. Clair, L. M.
Gompf, August P.	Scheunaman, Wm.
Graham, F. L.	Shaw, James J., Jr.
Howard, C.	Smith, Emanuel
Langham, Robert L.	Starkes, Dr. Carlton C.
Lindsay, J. H.	Utz, Vance
McChone, Wyllie (2)	*Wells, L. J.
McNally, Francis	Whitcomb, Carl

*Paper.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the two weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, December 1, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., Nov. 18.....	133.90	97.22	86.47	86.40	53.95
Mon., Nov. 19.....	133.60	98.13	86.32	86.30	53.60
Tues., Nov. 20.....	133.80	101.50	86.76	86.59	54.15
Wed., Nov. 21.....	132.20	98.54	86.60	86.58	53.93
Thurs., Nov. 22.....	130.85	95.72	86.52	86.50	53.70
Fri., Nov. 23.....	132.03	100.35	86.68	86.55	53.90
Sat., Nov. 24.....	137.35	100.35	86.58	86.51	53.80
Sun., Nov. 25.....	149.75	107.95	87.04	86.79	54.30
Mon., Nov. 26.....	134.80	98.74	86.77	86.76	54.40
Tues., Nov. 27.....	132.00	96.59	86.59	86.55	54.27
Wed., Nov. 28.....	131.85	96.33	86.57	86.53	54.20
Thurs., Nov. 29.....	133.15	97.44	86.53	86.52	54.40
Fri., Nov. 30.....	131.50	96.53	86.55	86.54	54.45
Sat., Dec. 1.....	130.35	94.92	86.50	86.49	54.45
Height of low water to nearest foot	126.0	91.0			

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Care of Bathing Suits.

Claims are occasionally received in the General Manager's office that bathing suits are made of defective material, or do not give the amount of service which the customer thinks should be received. In the majority of cases examination of the garments has shown that the yarns are sound and firm and that the suit simply has not been given the proper treatment.

Manufacturers of this class of goods state that bathing suits were never built to stand abuse but that they should last for a long time with proper care. They suggest that a suit always be rinsed in fresh water, taking care to get all of the sand and water out, and dried in the sun if possible. The suit should then be placed on a hanger, not hung on a nail, as this will break the threads and cause holes to appear.

The Commissary Division is willing to stand back of the bathing suits sold in its retail stores, but it should be appreciated that the highest grade garment can be ruined by rough treatment.

Sauerkraut.

Another shipment of sauerkraut from the Cristobal plant has just been sent to the line commissaries, and customers have commented favorably upon the product that is being manufactured by the industrial laboratory, the first output having sold readily in the retail stores.

Care is used to select only sound cabbage for fermentation. All the outer green leaves and any portion of the head not perfectly sound are removed. After the heads are properly cleaned, the core is shredded by a special machine and the heads are

then passed on to the cutting machine. This is constructed with a large circular disc containing a number of knives which revolve at high speed, rapidly cutting the cabbage into long thin strings. In the fermentation vats, the cabbage is spread around, salt applied, and all the air possible expelled. After a period of four to five weeks the product is taken out and packed in kegs.

The sauerkraut manufacturers at their recent annual convention decided, says a Government report from Washington, to increase the cabbage acreage and the production of sauerkraut. A resolution was adopted declaring that sauerkraut is no longer a hyphenated delicacy, and recommending that it be advertised nationally as a great American dish.

No More Flour of All Hard Wheat during War.

In advising of the purchase of 5,000 barrels and 1,000 half-barrels of flour—the remaining items on a large requisition—the commissary purchasing agent in New York has pointed out that this will not be hard-wheat flour as previously furnished but will be a mixture in accordance with the regulations of the Food Administration. The latter, he states, will not allow the grinding of flour of all hard wheat, and the present specification calls for approximately 70 per cent hard wheat, 25 per cent soft, and 5 per cent durum. The mixture may be varied somewhat according to the location of the mill and the availability of hard and soft wheat, but in no circumstances is all-hard-wheat flour to be ground. The purchasing agent adds that "it is quite possible that the percentage of hard wheat mentioned above will be reduced as time goes on."

Chinaware from Great Britain.

By recent post communications were received from two British concerns from which chinaware is purchased by the Commissary Division.

It is stated that in consequence of the recent and further serious increases in the cost of all raw materials and fuel, a further advance in wages, and the drastic requirements of military authorities which were effecting an inevitable reduction in output, it would be necessary to increase prices to the Commissary Division on this class of goods on future orders.

In the November 9th issue of a local newspaper it was stated that passengers on a steamship which had just arrived at Cristobal, had enjoyed alligator pears from Haiti to Cristobal, and that a number of persons had brought baskets of this fruit with them. The Commissary Division had stated on November 7 that the season for avocados in Haiti was at an end. In answer to inquiries from patrons as to how these statements could be reconciled, the products buyer at St. Marc has given the following explanation:

"In all markets after the regular season on any commodity is practically over, as far as getting any considerable quantity is concerned, there are always a few to be had for some weeks later, and such is the condition with the pears here.

"For two or three days before the expected arrival of a boat the market people scour the country, picking up a few here and there and get together two or three hundred at the most, and of course people getting off here imagine that they are to be had in abundance."

The regular season, during which time a good supply of fine pears and mangoes may be expected, begins in July and ends in October.

Sale of Swiss Laces and Embroideries.

The wholesale dry goods section recently received from Switzerland a shipment comprising a wide range of patterns in edgings and insertions. A sale will be held in the retail commissaries on Friday, December 7, at which time the following items will be offered: Guipure laces, net laces, voile embroideries, organdie embroideries, nain-sook embroideries, embroidery veinings, etc.

It is requested that persons knowing recipes for making corn bread cheaply send them to the Commissary Division at Cristobal for publication. With eggs at 64 cents a dozen, as they are this week, it is desirable to reduce their use in corn bread to a minimum, or to omit them entirely if good bread can be made without them.

The steamship *Allianca* which arrived this week brought 100 boxes of apples, bought at auction, which are of especially fine quality.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., December 12, 1917.

No. 17.

Additional Regulations Prescribing the Conduct of Alien Enemies.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date of April 6, 1917, "That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared;"

Whereas it is provided by Section four thousand and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes, as follows;

Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed, as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

Whereas, by Section four thousand and sixty-eight, four thousand and sixty-nine, and four thousand and seventy, of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

And whereas, by a proclamation dated April 6th, 1917, I declared and established certain regulations prescribing the conduct of alien enemies;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the authority vested in me, hereby declare and establish the following regulations, additional and supplemental to those declared and established by said proclamation of April 6th, 1917, which additional and supplemental regulations I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

13. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards of any canal; nor within one hundred yards of any wharf, pier or dock used directly by or by means of lighters by any vessel or vessels of over five hundred (500) tons gross engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing, nor within one hundred yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal or other terminal, storage or transfer facility adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier or dock; and wherever the distance between any two of such wharves, piers or docks, measured along the shore line connecting them, is less than eight hundred and eighty yards, an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards of such shore line.

14. Whenever the Attorney General of the United States deems it to be necessary, for the public safety and the protection of transportation, to exclude alien enemies from the vicinity of any warehouse, elevator or railroad depot, yard or terminal which is not located within any prohibited area designated by this proclamation or the proclamation of April 6, 1917, then an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within such distance of any such warehouse elevator, depot, yard or terminal as may be specified by the Attorney General by regulation duly made and declared by him; and the Attorney General is hereby authorized to fix, by regulations to be made and declared from time to time, the area surrounding any such warehouse, elevator, depot, yard or terminal from which he deems it necessary, for the public safety and the protection of transportation to exclude alien enemies.

15. An alien enemy shall not, except on public ferries, be found on any ocean, bay, river or other waters within three miles of the shore line of the United States or its territorial possessions; said shore line for the purpose of this proclamation being hereby defined as the line of sea coast and the shores of all waters of the United States and

its territorial possessions, connected with the high seas and navigable by ocean going vessels; nor on any of the Great Lakes, their connecting waters or harbors, within the boundaries of the United States.

16. No alien enemy shall ascend into the air in any airplane, balloon, airship, or flying machine.

17. An alien enemy shall not enter or be found within the District of Columbia.

18. An alien enemy shall not enter or be found within the Panama Canal Zone.

19. All alien enemies are hereby required to register at such times and places and in such manner as may be fixed by the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to provide, as speedily as may be practicable, for registration of all alien enemies and for the issuance of registration cards to alien enemies and to make and declare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for effecting such registration; and all alien enemies and all other persons are hereby required to comply with such rules and regulations; and the Attorney General in carrying out such registration, is hereby authorized to utilize such agents, agencies, officers, and departments of the United States and of the several states, territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof and of the District of Columbia as he may select for the purpose, and all such agents, agencies, officers and departments are hereby granted full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this regulation when acting by the direction of the Attorney General. After the date fixed by the Attorney General for such registration, an alien enemy shall not be found within the limits of the United States, its territories or possessions, without having his registration card on his person.

20. An alien enemy shall not change his place of abode or occupation or otherwise travel or move from place to place without full compliance with any such regulations as the Attorney General of the United States may, from time to time, make and declare; and the Attorney General is hereby authorized to make and declare, from time to time, such regulations concerning the movements of alien enemies as he may deem necessary in the premises and for the public safety, and to provide in such regulations for monthly, weekly, or other periodical report by alien enemies to federal, state or local authorities; and all alien enemies shall report at the times and places and to the authorities specified in such regulations.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 1408.]

Handling Mail, etc., to or from Ships.

The following rules have been established by the Port Captains to govern the handling of mail, cablegrams, orders, etc., either to or from vessels at the Canal terminals:

1. No mail, cablegrams, orders, or notes of any description, excepting letters or official memorandums from this office direct to the master of a vessel, shall be received, handled, transported, or sent to any vessel in the port, unless same has been received direct from the customs office and bears the proper "Censored" stamp.

2. Excepting official letters or memorandums from this office direct to the master of a vessel, no mail, cablegrams, orders, or notes of any description will be received, handled, or transported either to or from any vessel in this port, excepting by a Canal pilot.

3. Canal pilots may, when other proper means are not available, accept from the master of a vessel at this terminal or while en route through the Canal letters or cablegrams with cash to cover, such items to be promptly delivered direct to this office.

4. Mail, cablegrams, etc., delivered to this office by Canal pilots should be immediately forwarded to customs office by messenger. Any other mail or cablegrams should be refused and messenger directed to customs office.

The Light on Navassa Island.

The following is the Hydrographic Office description of the light recently established on Navassa Island, off the southwest extremity of Haiti and on the course of ships plying between the Canal and the Windward Passage:

Caribbean Sea—Navassa Island—Light Established—On October 21, 1917, a *group flashing white light with 1 group of 2 flashes every 30 seconds*, thus, flash 0.7 second, eclipse 6.8 seconds, flash 0.7 second, eclipse 21.8 seconds, of 47,000 candlepower, was established on Navassa Island.

The light is exhibited 395 feet above high water from a cylindrical concrete tower and is visible 27 miles.

Approx. position: Lat. 18° 24' N., Long. 75° 01' W.

(See Notice to Mariners 13 (715), 14 (768) of 1917.)

Press reports state the recent establishment of a new record for quick passage from Liverpool to Callao, of 19 days, by a ship which passed through the Canal. The distance of 5,936 miles is said to have been covered in 19 days, a rate of 312.4 miles a day.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal Zone post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board at Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Junior irrigation engineer (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; January 13, 1918; No. 7.

Assistant (male), Philippine Service; \$1,200 a year; December 30-31, 1917; No. 2200.

Teacher (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; December 30-31, 1917; No. 2200.

Assistant substation operator (male); \$900 a year; December 26, 1917; No. 2242.*

Assistant engineer (male); \$1,500 a year upward; on or about January 13, 1918.

Junior engineer (male); \$900 a year upward; on or about January 13, 1918.

Assistant inspector of hull material (male); \$4.48 to \$5.04 a day.†

Cement inspector (male); \$900 to \$1,000 a year.†

Dairy husbandman (male); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; December 26, 1917.*

Executive secretary (male); \$2,400 to \$2,800 a year.†

Marine inspector (male); \$2,500 a year; December 26, 1917; No. 2250.

Passenger rate clerk (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†

Freight rate clerk (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†

Express rate clerk (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†

Third class steam engineer (male); \$1,000 a year; on or about January 13, 1918.

Laboratory aid (male); \$4 a day; No. 2239.†

Assistant inspector of hull (wood) construction (male); \$4 to \$6 a day; No. 811.†

Laboratory aid in agricultural technology (male and female); No. 6; January 13, 1918.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that as sufficient eligibles have been secured from the continuous open competitive nonassembled examinations for assistant inspector of leather equipment; assistant inspector of textiles; assistant inspector of cloth equipment; No. 1370-amended; supplemental, until further notice no applications for these examinations will be accepted.

Nematologist (male and female); \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year; No. 2243; December 26, 1917.*

Scientific and administrative assistant (male); \$2,000 a year; January 2, 1918.

Plant propagator (male); \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year; January 13, 1918.

Second class (or assistant) steam engineer (male); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; Departmental Service; January 13, 1918.

Sanitary engineer (male); \$2,500 a year; Public Health Service; December 26, 1917.*

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examination is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Correction of Error in Notice to Mariners.

Due to a typographical error in copy in circular No. 643-41 (corrected), published in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of December 5, the first of the bearings given for Taboguilla Buoy (No. 3) was shown as 157° 30'. This should read 175° 30'.

Mail for Passengers on Incoming Panama Railroad Vessels.

The Captain of the Port at Cristobal advises that his office will not hereafter receive mail for passengers on incoming vessels of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

The practice had grown up of residents of the Canal Zone addressing letters to incoming passengers on the Panama Railroad ships in care of the Captain of the Port. Persons desiring to send mail to such passengers may address them in care of "General Delivery, Cristobal, C. Z.," where the mail will be held for delivery to the addressee.

Weather Conditions in November, 1917.

The November rainfall was above the normal everywhere except at Colon. Totals ranged from 33.68 inches on the Gatun River station to 13.33 inches at Balboa. The maximum amount of rainfall recorded on any one day was 7.23 inches, at Rio Grande on the 20th. The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 47 per cent above the 7-year mean, or 24.28 inches against a mean of 16.48 inches. Over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuella it was 15 per cent above the 16-year mean, or 22.33 inches against a mean of 19.47 inches.

The air temperature was below the average at both entrances of the Canal, and the air pressure was above the average. The relative humidity was above the average on the Pacific side and below on the Atlantic. The daytime cloudiness was normal on the Pacific side, and above the normal on the Atlantic side. The temperature of the sea water was below the normal at both entrances to the Canal. The wind movement was below normal on the Pacific side and above on the Atlantic. The evaporation for the month was below the average on both coasts, and slightly above over the Gatun Lake surface at Gatun.

One light fog was observed on the Pacific coast on the 9th, and none at the Atlantic coast. Of the fogs observed at interior stations, 27 per cent were dissipated by 6 a. m., 48 per cent by 7 a. m., 63 per cent by 8 a. m., and practically all fogs lifted or were dissipated by 9 a. m. One light fog was observed at Gatun on the 19th, beginning at 9 a. m. and ending at 3 p. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Mean for the month, 86.22; maximum, on the 25th, 86.79; minimum, on the 10th, 11th, and 13th, 85.94. Evaporation from the lake surface amounted to 3.617 inches.

A summary of climatological conditions at the entrances to the Canal is presented herewith:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.				
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.	Date.
*Balboa Heights...	29 872 78 0	90	Nov. 27	71	Nov. 6	93	13 77	10 37	24	4627	N.W.	28	N.	Nov. 24	
Colon	29 872 77 5	85	Nov. 9	72	Nov 25	89	20.49	21 49	24	7651	N.W.	42	N.W.	Nov. 24	

*Formerly Ancon.

Stenographic Clerks.

The examination for stenographic clerk, Departmental Service, for men and women, scheduled for December 9, 1917, has been postponed until December 16. Persons desiring to take the examination should apply to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights, C. Z., at once, for forms Nos. 304 and 1424.

Sale of Desks.

A quantity of old desks, located on Pier 18, Balboa, will be sold to employees desiring them, at \$2.50, \$5, and \$7.50, depending on their condition. No more than one desk will be sold to each person.

A sales clerk will be at Pier 18 from 12 m. to 5 p. m. on Thursday and Friday, December 13 and 14, for the purpose of selling these desks.

Arrangements can be made with sales clerk for delivery in Ancon-Balboa, or to the freight house for shipment to other points, at a cost of 50 cents per desk.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

As part of the campaign to reduce the mortality from tuberculosis in Panama the Health Officer of Panama City has submitted the following statement to the press for publication:

The prevention of any of the so-called communicable diseases depends upon the discovery of both the direct and the contributory causes. Cures may be effected in some instances, but in prevention, by the removal of causes, lies the logical hope of the ultimate elimination of any disease.

Preventive measures have eliminated yellow fever in Panama and in the Canal Zone, and have almost eliminated malaria. Vaccination, wherever adopted, has eliminated the once dreaded smallpox. And now let us attack another great sanitary problem which already, in other parts of the world, has begun to yield to preventive measures.

The disease which takes the highest annual toll in human lives in the city of Panama is tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. In view of the fact that the direct cause of this malady has been known for 35 years, and in view of the present high death rate from tuberculosis in Panama, we have evidently done very little in the way of prevention.

It is like trying to fill a sieve with water for us to advocate the spending of vast sums of money for building hospitals and sanatoria for the *cure* of these unfortunate consumptives if we are blind to the conditions which predispose to their infection, and do nothing in this direction.

The people of this city must be brought face to face with cold facts. They should know the principal conditions which favor the spread of consumption, and they should also know the conditions under which two-thirds or more of the inhabitants of this city live, and it is the purpose of the Health Department to point out some of these facts.

Consumption is caused by the entrance and growth in the body of tiny organisms or germs so small that they can only be seen by the use of a microscope. Countless thousands of these deadly little organisms are coughed up daily in the sputum of a person suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs.

Persons living daily with consumptives are constantly exposed to the danger of becoming infected, and where large families are crowded into one small room the danger is greatly increased. Even so, in spite of overcrowding, conditions are not so bad if there is good ventilation which insures a constant supply of fresh pure air.

Proper lighting of living and sleeping quarters is also of the utmost importance since it is known that sunlight has the power of destroying the germs of consumption. Also, if a room is well lighted and cheerful it is invariably kept cleaner by the occupants, and therefore there is less likelihood that dust- and germ-laden sputum will be allowed to accumulate.

Fresh air and sunlight are about the only essentials to life which are free and abundant. They not only kill germs, but are necessary for the good health of men and animals. With good health, a person's vital resistance to disease is increased, so that even though exposed to disease germs he is not so liable to contract the disease which they carry.

Every case of tuberculosis reported to the Panama Health Office is investigated and the living conditions carefully noted, and almost without exception the contributory causes or conditions above referred to exist.

As to living conditions, they are awful. Whole families consisting of anywhere from two to a dozen persons live, eat, and sleep in one room ten or twelve feet square. Almost never do we find a room containing more than one window, and hundreds—yes, many hundreds of these rooms contain no windows at all.

There are no openings for ventilation excepting a small transom over the door, and when the families close the doors and retire for the night they must breathe and rebreathe the same air, over and over again, poisonous and germ-laden though it may

be. Is it any wonder that a consumptive living under such conditions will spread his infection to others?

In other instances a sufficient number of doors and windows exists but owing to a foolish prejudice against "night air" people will persist in barring all doors and windows so tightly that very little of the pure fresh night air can enter.

The city health department is just beginning a campaign of education with a view to lowering the excessive death rate from tuberculosis in Panama. Stationary lattice-work doors and window blinds are being advocated and this measure, when adopted, will at least insure the occupants of sleeping quarters a constant supply of fresh air during the night. These doors and window blinds can be thrown wide open during the day to admit all the air and sunlight possible.

Hereafter the advice to tenants will be to avoid dark and poorly ventilated houses, and upon no occasion to think of renting, for sleeping quarters, a room without any windows. Property owners must awaken to the fact that if they desire paying tenants it is necessary for the conditions in tenement houses to be such as will insure the continued health, happiness, and wage-earning capacity of these people.

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
William Drayton....	121751	Barbados.....	Camp Biedr....	Supply Department..	December 3, 1917.
John Samuels.....	95298	Martinique.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	December 2, 1917.
Joseph Thomas.....	111349	Jamaica.....	Folks River....	Colon agency P.R.R.	December 1, 1917.
Samuel Williams.....	87676	Jamaica.....	Camp Biedr....	Colon agency P.R.R.	December 2, 1917.
Pierre Jean.....	91041	Guadeloupe....	Colon.....	Colon agency P.R.R.	November 29, 1917.

Official Circulars.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 1, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 601-54:

Mr. Frederic H. Stephens is appointed Surveying Officer, The Panama Canal, effective December 4, 1917, vice Mr. Charles L. Parker, resigned.
CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 1, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 661-55:

Mr. A. L. Flint has been designated as General Purchasing Officer, Purchasing Department, and Chief of Office, Washington Office of The Panama Canal, to take effect December 1, 1917, succeeding Major Benedict Crowell, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., relieved from duty with The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Inspection of Boilers—Stay-Bolt Test.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 4, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 674-2:

Paragraph 25 of circular No. 674, dated June 20, 1914, is amended to read as follows:

25. All stay bolts in boilers shall be tested at least once every six months, except those in locomotive boilers, which shall be tested once in every fifty-six days. Stay bolts must also be tested immediately after hydrostatic test, regardless of the length of time since they were previously tested.

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Correspondence Relative to United States Requisitions.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 3, 1917.

To all concerned—My attention has been called to instances of correspondence by officials direct with contractors for material or equipment on order or delivered under U. S. requisitions. In order that accessible record may be kept by the Chief Quartermaster on the Isthmus and the General Purchasing Officer at Washington, it is necessary that all such communications be conducted through the office of the Chief Quartermaster at Balboa Heights.

In this connection, there is quoted below paragraph 12 of circular No. 616, dated April 1, 1914:

"Correspondence with the Purchasing Department, or with contractors relative to requisitions covering purchases in the United States, shall be conducted through the Supply Department. Copies of communications of this nature which pass between the office of the Governor and the Purchasing Department direct, will be furnished the Supply Department."

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Transfer of Electrical Work in Cristobal Shops to Electrical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., November 28, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 660-40:

1. Effective December 1, 1917, the electrical force, or such part as may be required, which is now being carried on the rolls of the Mechanical Division at Cristobal Shops, will be transferred to the Electrical Division.

2. Hereafter all electrical work now being done by the Mechanical Division at Cristobal Shops will be turned over to the Electrical Division. This will include the special work on the

Installation of new equipment and any changes to the present equipment in the Cristobal Shops and around the docks, as well as the electrical repair work on all commercial shipping and floating equipment for other departments and divisions. One or more electricians, as may be required, will be retained by the Mechanical Division for the inspection and maintenance of all equipment of the Cristobal Shops.

3. In all such matters the various departments and divisions of The Panama Canal concerned will deal directly with the Electrical Division, instead of the Mechanical Division as heretofore. Commercial shipping interests will make their requests for electrical work in the usual manner through the Port Captain, whose authority will be recognized as sufficient for this work. Bills for electrical work against commercial shipping will be rendered by the Electrical Division in the usual manner.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

List of Employees Affected by Changes in Rates of Pay.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 5, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

On account of the numerous changes in rates of pay since July 1 last, it is requested that lists showing the names of the employees affected, with the rates of pay indicated in each case, be forwarded to this office as promptly as possible. In cases where a rate has been eliminated the change to the next higher rate is automatic, but where promotion to a higher rate is desired, jumping an intermediate rate of pay, the reason for such increase must be stated.

No changes can be made in cases where an employee is on leave of absence unless the present rate of pay has been eliminated.

By direction of the Governor.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

November Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	1915	1916	1917	Station average	Years of record	Rainy days, 1917
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa	7.64	8.12	13.33	9.35	19	26
Balboa Heights	7.05	8.77	13.77	10.37	21	24
Miraflores	8.43	9.53	14.65	11.37	10	29
Pedro Miguel	7.92	13.39	19.38	11.67	10	27
Rio Grande	8.02	14.05	24.79	11.81	13	27
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra	12.27	17.04	21.62	12.51	29	27
Camacho	11.93	15.07	25.37	13.81	12	26
Empire	10.60	16.58	23.79	12.24	13	27
Gamboa	8.37	9.84	21.05	12.28	35	27
Juan Mina	12.49	12.94	22.23	13.72	8	28
Alhajuela	11.93	14.77	19.83	14.74	19	27
Vigia	12.42	12.26	20.89	15.51	10	29
Frijoles	19.67	12.02	28.10	17.05	6	24
Trinidad	11.65	13.66	28.84	18.91	10	26
Monte Lirio	24.27	18.42	27.04	22.14	10	26
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun	18.28	19.15	30.94	21.23	13	25
Brazos Brook	18.96	21.49	24.86	23.01	12	24
Colon	22.33	14.08	20.49	21.49	47	24
Bocas del Toro	6.35	10.21	16.71	11.15	9	21

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications for gold family quarters were on file on November 30, 1917, as follows:

STATIONS.	Number of applications
Ancon	141 (17)
Ancon Hospital	7 (3)
Paraiso	3
Empire	1
Gatun	12
Cristobal	141 (47)
Total	305 (67)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

Rainfall from Nov. 1 to 30, 1917, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum in one day.	Date.	Total for period.
<i>Pacific section—</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
Balboa	1.78	20	13.33
Balboa Heights	1.81	21	13.77
Miraflores	2.29	20	14.65
Pedro Miguel	4.73	20	19.38
Rio Grande	7.23	20	24.79
<i>Central section—</i>			
Culebra	3.31	20	21.62
Camacho	4.00	20	25.37
Empire	2.96	20	23.79
Gamboa	4.01	23	22.05
Juan Mina	2.85	4	22.23
Alhajuela	3.43	20	19.83
Vigia	3.34	20	20.89
Frijoles	6.05	18	28.10
Trinidad	6.00	16	28.84
Monte Lirio	3.94	19	27.04
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun	4.28	18	30.94
Brazos Brook	3.70	26	24.86
Colon	4.08	19	20.49
Bocas del Toro	2.69	17	16.21

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.
Automatic rain gage at unstarred stations—values, midnight to midnight.

‡Standard rain gage—readings at 8 a. m. daily.

Sale of Corn Meal.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., December 5, 1917.

To commissary managers—In addition to the two-pound package of corn meal advertised in memorandum No. 692-1 of November 28, we are now putting it up in four-pound packages to retail for 12 cents.

Please place orders for such quantity as is considered necessary to fill the requirements of your trade.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

"No Waste, No Want."

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., December 7, 1917.

MEMORANDUM No. 707:

To commissary managers—Please have made and posted in your commissaries as soon as possible small signs to read as follows:

"USE SUGAR SPARINGLY."

"NO ONE SHOULD HOARD OR WASTE IT."

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Charge Accounts for Laundry.

Attention is again called to the fact that under present conditions considerable time is lost in delivering packages of laundry to the residences of those who have not yet availed themselves of the charge account privilege. It frequently happens that bundles are taken two or three times to houses before the driver succeeds in finding someone who has coupons to pay for the work. This, of course, means lost time and extra delivery expense on the part of the laundry, and often results in inconvenience to patrons as well.

This difficulty would be obviated if employees would take out credit accounts. Most of the bachelors have taken advantage of the opportunity, but there still remain some bachelors, as well as a great many families, who are paying for their laundry in the old way.

Authorization blanks for charge accounts may be obtained at any commissary. Accounts are payable the first of each month and statements are rendered accordingly, but 10 days' grace is allowed in which payment may be made.

The above information appeared in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of July 4, 1917, but is given again for the benefit of those who are not yet enjoying the charge account privilege.

For some time the Commissary Division has been endeavoring in vain to procure white duck pants from the United States.

It is stated by the commissary purchasing agent in a letter received from him under date of November 23 that it is extremely difficult to obtain this item, for the reason that the United States Government, owing to the requirements of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps, several months ago took over all the duck mills, besides commandeering the entire stocks of cotton duck in the jobbers' hands. This fabric is also a prime factor in Red Cross work, and inasmuch as the Commissary Division's needs are considered commercial, and without a military basis, it is doubtful if the pants manufacturers will be allowed at this time to make up a shipment for the civilian population of the Canal Zone.

A letter just received from the commissary purchasing agent states that the market is bare of Persian dates, and that although most of the wholesale grocers and importers are expecting consignments, none of them believes that there will be any arrivals before the middle of December.

This is only one of a number of imported items which cannot be procured in New York because of lack of ocean tonnage.

A letter just received from the commissary purchasing agent states that he has been obliged to cancel all orders for ketchup, with the exception of one item of 500 cases in 9-oz. bottles, which came forward by same boat. The market has been thoroughly canvassed, but all the ketchup packers reporting stated that none was available, and it is the opinion of the New York office that this article can not be had until the new pack next year.

The New York office advises that it has been obliged to cancel orders for tomato sauce in tins for the reason that no offers can be secured. Tomato sauce, like ketchup, is not to be had.

The Food Administration has recommended the use of salt fish as a breakfast dish instead of bacon, for persons who have been accustomed to bacon.

Cornmeal Muffins.

One-half cup cornmeal	1 tablespoon melted butter
1 cup flour	1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder	Three-fourths cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar	1 egg

Mix and sift the dry ingredients; add the milk gradually, the egg well beaten, and the melted butter; bake in a hot oven in buttered gem pans 25 minutes.

Cornmeal Mush.

1 cup cornmeal	3½ cups water or
1 teaspoon salt	4 cups milk or milk and water

Put all the ingredients into a double boiler and cook for 4 hours.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., December 19, 1917.

No. 18.

Canal Making Refunds in Cases of Excessive Toll Charges.

In the first months of the operation of the Canal, which was opened to commerce on August 15, 1914, tolls were collected from commercial ships solely on the basis of their net tonnage as determined by the rules for measurement for the Panama Canal, with a supplementary charge of \$1.20 for each 100 cubic feet of deck load. In November, 1914, an opinion was given by the Attorney General of the United States, in interpretation of section 5 of the Panama Canal Act, that the amount collectible should be limited by the net tonnage as determined by the rules for registry in the United States.

The substance of the change is in these three paragraphs from a notice to steamship lines issued by the Governor under date of March 15, 1915:

1. In accordance with a recent decision of the Attorney General of the United States, no Panama Canal tolls may be demanded or collected which aggregate more than \$1.25 per ton or be less than 75 cents per ton, upon the net registered tonnage as measured under the statutes of the United States, upon any vessel of commerce or other vessel such as Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, which may be classified for the payment of tolls upon the same basis of measurement as commercial vessels.

2. The tolls, however, for the abovementioned vessels, when carrying cargo or passengers, shall still be reckoned upon their net tonnage as obtained by the Panama Canal rules of measurement, including deck loads, at \$1.20 per net ton; provided, that if the sum obtained by multiplying the net tonnage thus obtained by the Canal rules of measurement by \$1.20 exceeds the sum obtained by multiplying the net registered tonnage, as obtained by the United States statutes, by \$1.25, the excess is uncollectible.

3. In accordance with the same decision, vessels included under paragraph 1 can not be charged less than 75 cents per net registered ton as obtained by the United States statutes; hence, when they are in ballast and do not carry cargo or passengers, the tolls shall be reckoned upon their net tonnage as obtained by the Panama Canal rules of measurement, at 72 cents per net ton; provided, that if the sum obtained by multiplying the Panama Canal net tonnage by 72 cents, be less than that obtained by multiplying their United States registered net tonnage, or its equivalent, by 75 cents, the larger sum shall be collected.

From the above it was apparent that in some cases the Canal had been collecting more than the law allowed. The Accounting Department immediately set about determining the extent to which overcharges had been made, in order to make refunds to the operators who had paid excessive tolls, and appropriations to make the payments were authorized by Congress.

Disbursement of these refunds was begun in November, 1917, and is now under way. Payments are made by the Canal to the person, firm, or corporation which appears on the records to be entitled thereto. In the complexities of agencies, charters, etc., it is possible that frequently the firm paying the Canal was not the one on whom the charge finally rested. As it can not always be determined on whom the charge may have ultimately been placed the following list of refunds made to December 1, 1917, is published on the succeeding pages, and later payments will be similarly published as the making of the refunds advances:

Name of ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charge	Cor- rected charge.	Amount refunded	Payment made to.
Ardanmhor	May 2, 1915	\$4,437.60	\$3,581.25	\$856.35	Norton, Lilly & Co.
Gryfevale	July 4, 1915	4,448.75	3,568.75	880.00	Norton, Lilly & Co.
Inverlay	March 31, 1915	4,090.80	3,202.50	1,483.30	Norton, Lilly & Co.
City of Bristol	April 5, 1915	7,342.80	5,446.25	1,896.55	Norton, Lilly & Co.
Maloppo	July 1, 1915	4,738.75	4,283.75	455.00	Norton, Lilly & Co.
City of Corinth	July 13, 1915	5,708.75	4,720.00	988.75	Norton, Lilly & Co.
City of Hankow	July 22, 1915	6,917.50	5,975.00	942.50	Norton, Lilly & Co.
Rufford	August 28, 1915	5,151.25	4,455.00	696.25	Norton, Lilly & Co.
City of Bombay	September 8, 1915	4,252.50	4,208.75	43.75	Norton, Lilly & Co.
Westminster	September 9, 1915	3,488.75	3,455.00	33.75	Norton, Lilly & Co.
Gogovale	December 11, 1916	4,298.75	4,286.25	12.50	Norton, Lilly & Co.
South Pacific	May 15, 1915	3,930.00	2,908.75	1,021.25	Norton, Lilly & Co.
Indrakuala	December 21, 1914	5,653.20	5,236.25	416.95	Funch, Edye & Co.
Inverclyde	March 3, 1915	4,798.80	4,473.75	325.05	Funch, Edye & Co.
Indraghiri	April 25, 1915	5,316.25	4,528.75	787.50	Funch, Edye & Co.
Indradeo	August 17, 1915	5,047.50	4,365.00	682.50	Funch, Edye & Co.
John A. Hooper	March 23, 1915	1,843.20	1,748.75	94.45	Sudden & Christenson.
California	March 28, 1915	7,256.40	6,121.25	1,135.15	Sudden & Christenson.
Grena	April 18, 1915	6,087.60	4,583.75	1,503.85	J. L. Mowinckel.
Strinda	May 29, 1915	6,172.80	4,580.00	1,592.80	J. L. Mowinckel.
Canastota	June 25, 1915	4,420.00	3,923.75	496.25	U. S. & Australasia S.S. Co.
Clare	October 29, 1916	3,176.40	2,763.75	412.65	Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
Serre	May 10, 1917	3,551.25	3,101.25	450.00	Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
Olson & Mahoney	March 27, 1915	1,678.80	973.75	705.05	American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.
Hesperos	January 17, 1915	5,056.80	5,045.00	11.80	Bruusgaard Kiosterud Co.
Atlantic	November 27, 1914	5,373.60	4,318.75	1,054.85	Emery S.S. Co.
Cricket	March 28, 1915	1,638.00	967.50	670.50	Fred Linderman:
Protesilaus	May 21, 1915	8,577.60	7,701.25	876.35	Dodwell & Co.
Machaon	May 13, 1915	5,545.20	5,361.25	183.95	Dodwell & Co.
Machaon	March 21, 1915	5,545.20	5,361.25	183.95	Dodwell & Co.
Machaon	August 5, 1915	5,393.00	5,361.25	33.75	Dodwell & Co.
Idomeneus	July 8, 1915	5,559.60	5,327.50	232.10	Dodwell & Co.
Copenhagen	September 30, 1914	4,515.60	4,056.25	459.35	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Copenhagen	January 25, 1915	4,512.00	4,056.25	455.75	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Copenhagen	May 15, 1915	4,060.00	3,638.75	421.25	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Copenhagen	November 18, 1914	4,514.40	4,056.25	458.15	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Copenhagen	March 8, 1915	4,562.40	4,056.25	506.15	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Copenhagen	June 23, 1915	4,060.00	3,638.75	421.25	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Bellgrano	December 22, 1914	4,304.40	4,025.00	279.40	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Bellgrano	April 17, 1915	4,311.60	3,808.75	502.85	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Bellgrano	July 15, 1915	4,117.50	3,808.75	308.75	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Bellgrano	November 1, 1914	4,264.80	4,025.00	239.80	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Bellgrano	February 18, 1915	4,704.40	4,025.00	279.40	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Bellgrano	June 4, 1915	4,117.50	3,808.75	308.75	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Aboukir	July 11, 1915	3,336.25	2,931.25	405.00	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Aboukir	May 18, 1915	3,336.25	2,931.25	405.00	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Finn	June 14, 1915	3,652.80	3,091.25	561.55	Wessel, Duval & Co.
Santa Catalina	August 20, 1914	5,794.80	5,406.25	388.55	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Cecilia	September 15, 1914	5,596.80	5,410.00	186.80	W. R. Grace & Co.
Celia	September 30, 1914	5,257.20	4,727.50	529.70	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Cruz	October 8, 1914	4,878.00	4,397.50	480.50	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Rosalia	October 29, 1914	5,436.00	4,365.00	1,071.00	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Clara	October 29, 1914	5,556.00	5,403.25	149.75	W. R. Grace & Co.
Chincha	November 23, 1914	5,558.40	5,156.25	402.15	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Cecilia	December 8, 1914	5,593.20	5,410.00	183.20	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Cruz	December 28, 1914	4,493.20	4,397.50	95.70	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Clara	January 22, 1915	6,114.00	5,406.25	737.75	W. R. Grace & Co.
Celia	February 15, 1915	5,252.40	4,727.50	524.90	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Cecilia	March 10, 1915	6,315.60	5,410.00	905.60	W. R. Grace & Co.
Chincha	March 31, 1915	5,548.80	5,090.00	458.80	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Clara	March 1, 1915	5,442.00	5,406.25	35.75	W. R. Grace & Co.
Curaca	June 16, 1915	5,534.40	5,120.00	414.40	W. R. Grace & Co.
Celia	April 5, 1915	5,295.60	3,990.00	1,305.60	W. R. Grace & Co.
Curaca	August 14, 1915	5,141.25	5,120.00	21.25	W. R. Grace & Co.
Curaca	May 25, 1915	3,568.50	3,320.64	187.86	W. R. Grace & Co.
Curaca	July 12, 1915	3,487.50	3,320.64	166.86	W. R. Grace & Co.
Chimu	June 8, 1916	3,588.75	3,476.25	112.50	W. R. Grace & Co.
Santa Clara	September 23, 1916	5,151.25	4,812.50	338.75	W. R. Grace & Co.
St. Leonards	January 26, 1915	4,425.60	4,020.00	405.60	Barber & Co.
Muncaster Castle	November 7, 1914	5,373.60	5,362.00	11.60	Barber & Co.
Greystoke Castle	March 30, 1915	4,128.00	3,040.00	1,088.00	Barber & Co.
Saint Ronald	April 24, 1915	4,348.80	3,468.75	880.05	Barber & Co.
Mikesan Maru	October 30, 1916	2,943.75	2,536.25	407.50	Mitsui & Co.
Ortega	January 27, 1915	5,952.00	5,641.25	310.75	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Oriana	April 9, 1915	6,052.80	5,673.75	379.05	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Oriana	March 17, 1915	6,052.80	5,673.75	379.05	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Orissa	April 9, 1915	4,209.60	4,121.25	88.35	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Orissa	April 17, 1917	4,135.00	4,128.75	6.25	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Howick Hall	January 8, 1915	5,217.60	3,900.00	1,317.60	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Howick Hall	May 1, 1915	4,813.75	3,886.25	927.50	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Howick Hall	August 23, 1915	3,898.75	2,886.25	12.50	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Charlton Hall	April 18, 1915	5,060.40	3,760.00	1,300.40	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Buenaventura	June 10, 1915	3,931.25	3,856.25	75.00	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Crastey Hall	April 7, 1915	4,262.40	3,453.75	808.65	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Arno	May 14, 1915	5,728.80	4,231.25	1,497.55	U. S. Steel Products Co.

Name of ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charge	Cor- rected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to.
<i>Bantu</i>	August 31, 1915.....	\$3,385.00	\$3,330.00	\$55.00	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Pleiades</i>	August 16, 1914.....	4,509.60	3,878.75	630.85	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Pleiades</i>	October 29, 1914.....	3,906.00	3,878.75	27.25	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Pleiades</i>	January 15, 1915.....	3,966.00	3,878.75	87.25	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>S. V. Luckenbach</i>	December 14, 1914.....	3,158.40	2,846.25	312.15	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>S. V. Luckenbach</i>	February 15, 1915.....	3,158.40	2,846.25	312.15	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lewis Luckenbach</i>	August 28, 1914.....	4,762.80	4,025.00	737.80	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lewis Luckenbach</i>	November 6, 1914.....	4,190.40	4,025.00	165.40	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lewis Luckenbach</i>	January 20, 1915.....	4,204.80	4,025.00	179.80	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Damara</i>	September 9, 1914.....	5,667.60	5,663.75	3.85	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Damara</i>	November 16, 1914.....	5,900.40	5,663.75	236.65	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Harry Luckenbach</i>	December 4, 1914.....	2,456.40	2,248.75	207.65	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Harry Luc'nbach</i>	March 10, 1915.....	2,533.20	2,248.75	284.45	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Harry Luckenbach</i>	October 22, 1914.....	2,456.40	2,248.75	207.65	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Harry Luckenbach</i>	January 23, 1915.....	2,469.60	2,248.75	220.85	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Pleiades</i>	September 15, 1914.....	3,972.00	3,878.75	93.25	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Pleiades</i>	December 10, 1914.....	3,906.00	3,878.75	27.25	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>S. V. Luckenbach</i>	November 3, 1914.....	3,193.20	2,846.25	346.95	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>S. V. Luckenbach</i>	January 14, 1915.....	3,158.40	2,846.25	312.15	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>S. V. Luckenbach</i>	March 13, 1915.....	3,174.00	2,846.25	327.75	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lewis Luckenbach</i>	September 27, 1914.....	4,243.20	4,025.00	218.20	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lewis Luckenbach</i>	December 8, 1914.....	4,321.20	4,025.00	296.20	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lewis Luckenbach</i>	February 26, 1915.....	4,282.80	4,025.00	257.80	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Frederick Luckenbach</i>	February 20, 1915.....	2,492.40	2,453.75	38.65	Luckenbach S. S. Co.

Classifications of Cargo for Licensing.

The following notice, addressed to steamship agents, exporters, and others concerned, was issued by the Governor of The Panama Canal under date of December 12, 1917:

Referring to my circular of November 28, relative to export licenses, please be advised that cargo will be divided into classes as follows:

1. Cargo originating in *or* destined to the United States or its possessions;
2. Cargo both originating in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or possessions, *and* destined to same;
3. Cargo originating in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or possessions, and destined to neutral countries;
4. Cargo originating in or destined to Entente Allies other than those already mentioned;
5. Cargo originating in European neutral countries destined anywhere except to the United States or possessions;
6. Cargo both originating in *and* destined to neutral countries other than European neutrals;
7. Cargo destined to European neutrals;
8. Cargo originating in or reexported from the Republic of Panama.

The Receiving and Forwarding Agent of the Panama Railroad Company has been instructed that cargo of classes 1 or 2 may be unladed, transferred, and laded freely.

For cargo of classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 the Receiving and Forwarding Agent will submit all through bills of lading or accountable receipts or similar papers to the Bureau of Customs for inspection before the cargo is laded and as soon as possible after it is received. The chief customs inspector will indicate upon the bill of lading or accountable receipt whether or not the cargo may go forward.

All cargo of class 7, destined to European neutrals, must be covered by an export license for each commodity and each consignee, application for which should be made to the Bureau of Customs as far in advance of shipment as possible. In the absence of a regularly accredited agent of the consignor or the consignee on the Isthmus, it will be necessary for the agent of the connecting carrier to make such application.

For all cargo of class 8 applications for export licenses shall be made by consignors as far in advance of date of shipment as possible to the Bureau of Customs, which will indicate whether or not license is required and furnish the necessary forms.

Instead of presenting bills of lading with the outgoing manifest, which must be submitted at least one hour prior to the ship's departure, the Receiving and Forwarding Agent shall hand the chief customs inspector a shipper's export declaration to the effect that all cargo shown on the manifest has been properly passed upon. The chief customs inspector will then issue an export license to the vessel in question covering the entire cargo as shown in the manifest.

Please note that under this arrangement, in many cases, individual shipments of cargo in classes such as 7 and 8 will be covered by export license, irrespective of the general cargo license which will be granted to a vessel upon its departure.

Crew Lists.

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 8, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 679-4:

Hereafter all vessels entering Canal Zone ports, or transiting the Canal, will be required to furnish a correct copy of their crew lists to the Quarantine Officer, in addition to the copy which is now furnished the boarding inspector of the Customs Service by vessels stopping at Canal Zone ports.

Article 8 of circular No. 679 (revised) is amended accordingly.

CHESTER HARDING,

*Governor.***Executive Order.—Civil Service Rule Governing Transfer.**

Clause (a), paragraph 8 of Civil Service Rule X, relating to an employee proposed for transfer, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) He must have served for a term of three years in an executive department or independent establishment at Washington, as required by law, before transfer to another such department or establishment. The same restriction shall apply to all other transfers, but may be waived upon a statement of reasons satisfying the Commission that the transfer is necessary in the interest of the service. In any case he must have received absolute appointment and have actually served at least six months next preceding the transfer; but the Commission may waive this latter requirement in cases of transfer from the Isthmus of Panama or where the person has been separated within a year from a competitive position after six months' service therein, upon the certificate of the proper officer that the separation was caused by necessary reduction of force and not by inefficiency, and may allow transfer to any other department or office upon his passing an examination prescribed by the Commission testing his efficiency for the position to which his transfer is proposed, subject to the other provisions of this rule.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 10, 1917.

The above has been published as Canal circular No. 691-70.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Clerk (male and female); \$1,100 a year; January 6, 1918; No. 18.

Negative cutter (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; January 8, 1918; No. 19.*

Law clerk (male and female); \$1,000 to \$12,00 a year; No. 2245.†

Income tax deputy collector, inspector, and agent (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time until further notice.

The Keeping of Chickens in the Canal Zone.

In connection with the advertisement of hatching eggs and day-old chicks for sale at Summit poultry farm, appearing in another column, attention is called to the fact that the only stations in the Canal Zone at which the raising of chickens by private individuals is allowed are Gamboa and Mount Hope; for the purposes of the chicken ordinance these are not regarded as residential towns.

The Board of Health ordinance on the subject was published as Governor's circular No. 708-2 and appeared in *The Canal Record* of February 9, 1916. An explanatory statement was published in the issue of March 1, 1916.

Restrictions on Sale of Diesel Oil by Union Oil Company.

The Union Oil Company of California advised The Panama Canal under date of December 8 as follows:

Due to war conditions and difficulties of transportation, we are not taking any new business in supplying Diesel oil to ships at Balboa without the approval of our Los Angeles office, and any vessel desiring this oil should make arrangements previous to arrival.

Coupons to Be Acceptable on Motor Busses.

Arrangements are being made in the operation of the motor busses of the Panama Railroad in the Ancon-Balboa district, to reduce the fare to five cents for each of the two zones and to accept commissary, post exchange, and mileage coupons as well as currency in payment of fares. Fare registers are to be installed and it is expected to have the system working about January 1.

The territory traversed by the busses will be divided into two zones; the southern zone will include fares from Fort Grant to the Administration Building, and the northern zone fares from the Tivoli Hotel to the Balboa station of the Panama Railroad.

Closing of Schools for the Holidays.

The Canal Zone schools will be closed from December 22 to January 6, inclusive, for the holidays, with the exception of the La Boca colored school, which will reopen on December 31 in order to make up time lost by closing the school early in the session as a quarantine measure. The La Boca school will have holiday on January 1.

The Stormy Weather of November.

The following is abstracted from a report of the Chief Hydrographer on the abnormal weather conditions over the Isthmus during the month of November, 1917:

Two "northers", of November 4th and 5th, and 23rd to 25th, were in the most part responsible for the abnormal conditions.

With the exception of Colon and Brazos Brook, the November rainfall is the highest on record since 1909, and at the Rio Grande and Empire stations the totals exceed those of 1909, and are the highest November falls on record for these stations.

The mean monthly temperature at Colon and Balboa Heights is the lowest recorded since 1909. The mean monthly atmospheric pressure at Colon and Balboa Heights is the highest on record for the month of November, the monthly excesses being .023 and .031, respectively, as compared with the averages for the years of record.

The wind movement at Colon is the highest November movement on record, and the maximum velocities of 40 miles from the northwest during the first "norther," and 42 miles from the northwest during the second, exceed all previous maximum velocity records at Colon for the month of November, and approach the maximum on record at Colon, which was 46 miles from the north on April 4, 1915. This velocity was also recorded during the occurrence of a "norther."

The November rainfall over the Isthmus was given in tables published in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD last week.

The discharge of the Chagres River was 8,307 c. f. s. for the month, or 69 per cent above the average, and was the largest since 1909. Seventy-eight per cent of the November Chagres River discharge came down during the last half of the month.

Enough water came down the Chagres to have provided 3,100 extra lockages into and out of Gatun Lake, or about 29,300,000 kilowatt-hours of extra power.

Enough water came into Gatun Lake to have provided 8,132 extra lockages into and out of Gatun Lake, allowing for all necessary water for making power and other necessary losses, or to have made 77,000,000 kilowatt-hours of extra power.

Enough water came into Gatun Lake to have raised it from elevation 74.25 to elevation 87.00, allowing for necessary uses of water.

Enough water came into Gatun Lake to average 18.55 cubic feet per second for each square mile of the 1,320 square miles of the watershed.

Official Circulars.

District Dentists.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 10, 1917.
CIRCULAR NO. 622-1:

In order that The Panama Canal will receive compensation from district dentists for free quarters, office, and telephone service, and other perquisites now given them, effective January 1, 1918, district dentists will perform the following work upon employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad, free of charge, upon the request of district physicians:

1. Extraction of teeth.
2. Treatment of mouth and tooth infections.
3. Repair work required as a result of injuries received in the line of duty.

The materials necessary in the treatment of the above conditions, as determined by the Chief Health Officer, will be furnished by the Health Department.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Governor.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 12, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective December 13, 1917, and during my absence from the Isthmus, Judge Frank Feuille, by authority of the Secretary of War, will be Acting Governor of The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Second Vice President, Panama Railroad Company.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF PRESIDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 12, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective December 13, 1917, and during the absence from the Isthmus of the President and Second Vice President, Judge Frank Feuille will act as Second Vice President, and is authorized to sign such papers as are customarily signed by the President and Second Vice President.

CHESTER HARDING,
President, Panama Railroad Company.

Food Pails Not to Be Carried on Trains.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 11, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective January 1, 1918, food pails will no longer be carried on the Panama Railroad.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor, The Panama Canal,
Acting Second Vice President, Panama Railroad.

Empty Paste Jars.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, G. Z., December 15, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Under date of March 30, 1917, this office issued the following circular letter to heads of departments and divisions:

"As soon as the present supply of library paste in 6-ounce jars is exhausted, the printing plant will issue this material in half-gallon jars only. Departments and divisions are therefore requested to retain the 6-ounce size jars for refilling purposes, returning all surplus jars as usual to the Laboratory, Commissary Division. Extra paste brushes are obtainable at the printing plant."

A thorough trial of the above arrangement has proven that it is not practicable, and no more

half-gallon jars, therefore, will be issued. The paste is now being supplied in the 6-ounce jars, and it is respectfully requested that all empty jars of this size be returned to the Laboratory, Commissary Division, Cristobal, immediately upon being emptied, instead of holding them until a large number have been accumulated, as there is a scarcity of this size jars at the present time. Offices in the Administration Building, Balboa Heights, are requested to send their empty jars to Storekeeper Bryan in the basement, who will arrange for forwarding to Cristobal.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Acting Superintendent, Southern District, Municipal Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 13, 1917.

To all concerned—During the absence of Mr. W. J. Spalding, superintendent, on vacation leave effective December 13, 1917, Mr. W. F. Maxon will be in charge of work of the Municipal Division in the southern district as acting superintendent.

D. E. WRIGHT,
Municipal Engineer.

Ice Requisitions.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., December 4, 1917.

To all concerned—Ice requisitions from all sources must be received in this office before December 25, in order that accounts may be verified before the new year. All departments and divisions now receiving ice are requested to forward their requisitions promptly, as ice will be delivered after January 1, 1918, only to those for whom written requisitions have been received.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Hatching Eggs at Summit Poultry Farm.

After December 1 Summit poultry farm will have the following hatching eggs for sale, and, later on, day-old chicks:

Special matings, single comb white Leghorn.

White Plymouth Rocks.

White Wyandottes.

Single and rose comb Rhode Island Reds.

Prices of eggs for hatching and day-old chicks:

Eggs.		Chicks.	
15.....	\$3.00	12.....	\$4.00
30.....	5.50	25.....	8.00
50.....	7.50	50.....	15.00
100.....	12.50	100.....	25.00

Seventy-five per cent fertility guaranteed, and infertile eggs will be replaced if returned to the farm inside of ten days after date of purchase.

Payments should be made in cash at office of Cattle Industry, Cristobal, or Chief Quartermaster, Balboa Heights. Bring the receipt to the farm and exchange it for the eggs.

Arrange in advance for the purchase of day-old chicks, addressing all correspondence to L. T. McLean, Summit Poultry Farm.

W. J. TAYLOR,
Approved: Supervisor.
R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Fresh Laid Eggs.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., December 15, 1917.

To commissary managers—Effective at once the price of fresh laid eggs will be 5 cents per dozen above that of cold storage eggs, instead of 10 cents per dozen above, as heretofore.

Price change No. 962, effective to-day, fixes

price of fresh laid eggs at 78 cents per dozen. This is changed to 73 cents, and credit adjustment at 5 cents per dozen must be taken at once on any you have in stock.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, December 26, 1917.

GEO J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Sale of Miscellaneous Materials.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z., until 10 a. m., January 2, 1918, and then opened, for the purchase of a miscellaneous lot of new and second-hand material, the principal items being as follows: One safe, 1,525 pounds tallow, 71 machetes, 784 rolls wall paper, 72 picture books, 35,427 colored pictures and post cards, 7,128 sheets colored tissue paper, 1,910 soft nosed bullets, 79 tea cups, 43 saucers, 256 bottles canvas shoe cleaner, 105 pounds lead

shot, 93 fibre carrying baskets, 3,179 sheets glass paper, 58 freight trucks, 155 mail bags, and 13 trunks and chests of drygoods and drug samples. Form of proposal, conditions, and further information may be obtained upon application to this office. Material may be examined upon application to the General Storekeeper, Balboa. Bids must be accompanied by 10 per cent of the amount bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 17, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Bridges, Shannon	Milloy, Miss Helen
*Chapman, Mrs. Frank	Morris, W. E.
Connor, Mrs. P. J.	Morton, Mrs. C. G.
Crosby, Murphy	Nami, Jos. P.
Dunn, Mrs. John M.	Nowack, Mrs. F. W.
Filty, Peter	O'Brien, Mrs. Wm.
Frahm, August	Ortiz, Mrs. Clara
Francis, Allen B.	Ottman, Mrs. Harry
Goings, L. R. (Box 174)	Payne, Mrs. R. T.
Greig, Mr. and Mrs. A.	(Box 179)
Hoby, Mrs. H.	Riley, Will
Jackson, Capt. Harold L.	Skin, C. O. (Box 549)
Malo, B.	Snyder, A. (Box 48)
Menzies, Chester	Thomson, R. E.
Meyer, Moll	Watkins, Sidney Ellis
Miller, Virgil C.	Wilse, James

*Paper.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the two weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, December 15, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Mira- flores Lake.
	Vigia	Alba- juela	Gam- boa	Gatun	
Sun., Dec 2	129 85	94 51	86.53	86 49	54 24
Mon., Dec. 3	129 30	94 37	86.53	86 58	54 25
Tues., Dec. 4	129 20	94 38	86 55	86 47	54 50
Wed., Dec 5	129 05	94 06	86 60	86 49	54 30
Thurs., Dec. 6	128 95	94 20	81 65	86 49	54 39
Fri., Dec. 7	129 70	95 25	86 66	86 50	54 45
Sat., Dec 8	129 45	95 07	86 65	86 52	54 30
Sun., Dec. 9	129 45	94 78	86 58	86 49	54 25
Mon., Dec. 10	128 70	93 77	86 50	86 43	54 20
Tues., Dec. 11	128 40	93 73	86 55	86 51	54 20
Wed., Dec. 12	128 35	93 67	86 58	86 50	54 22
Thurs., Dec. 13	131 90	96 95	86 62	86 51	54 31
Fri., Dec. 14	129 30	94 58	86 60	86 48	54 23
Sat., Dec 15	128 05	93 97	86 67	86 65	54 20
Height of low water to nearest foot	126 0	91 0			

The President's proclamation of November 16, 1917, of additional regulations prescribing the conduct of alien enemies, published in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of December 12, has been issued as Canal circular No. 601-69.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Edgar Layne	136383	Trinidad	Colon	Building Division ..	December 12, 1917.
Evelyn Williams	118263	Panama	Panama	Supply Department.	December 8, 1917.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Christmas Trees and Christmas Shopping.

Owing to the fact that the boat from New York on which Christmas trees have been shipped will probably arrive late, it may not be possible to deliver the trees to customers much before the morning of the 24th.

Other items, such as crepe paper for decorative purposes, are on the same ship and it is not unlikely that this may result in an amount of business even greater than usual on the day preceding Christmas. Shoppers are requested, therefore, not to wait until the last day to do their holiday buying but to anticipate their wants so far as possible.

In order to take care of the rush which is expected because of the late arrival of the Christmas trees, etc., retail stores will not close before 7 p. m. on Monday and will remain open until everyone in the commissary has been served:

Cakes for Christmas.

The demand last year for fruit cakes at this season was so great that the supply intended to take care of the requirements was exhausted several days before Christmas, making it necessary to bake several hundred cakes in addition.

It is believed that the popular-priced cake at \$1.10 will meet with even greater favor this year and, accordingly, a large number has been baked.

Fruit cakes are also to be had at \$2.20 and \$5.50.

The bakery is prepared to furnish cakes to order on three days' notice, ornamenting them as may be desired.

A cable from New York states that it is impossible to buy select apples, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflower in the New York market at this time.

One hundred boxes of cigars, popular with commissary patrons, have been sent to the line stores. These are specially boxed and will make Christmas gifts for men.

Fifty boxes of candy in holiday packages have been placed on sale in the line stores. A cheaper grade of candy to sell in 5 and 10-cent packages has also been obtained.

South Carolina Corn Bread.

1½ quarts fine cornmeal	2 teaspoons salt
2½ quarts wheat flour, or,	1 pint mashed sweet potatoes
2½ quarts fine cornmeal	1 cake yeast
1½ quarts wheat flour	

Mix 1 pint each of the cornmeal and the flour and add warm water enough to form a stiff batter. Add the yeast cake, mixed with a small amount of water. Keep this sponge in a warm place until it becomes light. Scald the meal with boiling water and as soon as it is cool enough add it to the sponge with the flour, potatoes, and salt. The dough should be just thick enough to knead without danger of its sticking to the board. Experience will teach how much water to use to secure this end. Knead well and put in a warm place to rise. When it is light, form into loaves, put into bread pans, and let it rise until its volume is doubled. Bake in a moderate oven.

It was a common, though not general, practice in New England to add cooked pumpkin to the other ingredients in making such bread as this, very much as sweet potato is used in the South. The sweet potato or pumpkin changes the flavor of the bread somewhat and apparently facilitates the rising of the dough, improves the texture of the bread, and tends to keep it moist. However, if sweet potato or pumpkin, either home cooked or canned, can not be conveniently obtained, good bread can be made without it.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL C. Z., December 15, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective December 17, 1917, Mr. Fred P. Brugge is appointed manager, Ancon commissary.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Boys' white canvas oxfords, 9 to 13½, pr. . . .	\$2.30
Children's white canvas sandals, 2-strap, 8½ to 11, pr.	1.25

Children's white canvas sandals, 2-strap, 5 to 8, pr.	\$1.15
Misses' white canvas sandals, 2-strap, 11½ to 2, pr.	1.40
Men's white canvas blucher oxfords, pr. . .	1.60
Women's white canvas boots, rubber sole and heel, pr.	2.50
Women's black kid blucher oxford ties, pr. .	2.50
Youths' white canvas oxfords, 1 to 2, pr. . .	2.55
Kettles, tea, 8-qt., ea.	1.20
Ovens, for New Perfection stove, ea. . . .	4.45
Swatters, fly.	.09
Soap, boxes, ea.	.44
Calico, gray prints, yd.	.11
Chemises, envelope, ea.	5.35
Gingham, Renfrew, 32", yd.	.18

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.
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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., December 26, 1917.

No. 19.

Tariff No. 2.

The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company have issued Tariff No. 2, containing a schedule of rates for supplies and services furnished to shipping and allied interests at the Panama Canal, which will be effective January 15, 1918, and will supersede Panama Canal Tariff No. 1 and all supplements thereto. Attention is invited in the new tariff to the changes in the rates and conditions governing the transferring and stevedoring of cargo (Item 18), and in the prices of coal (Item 21). Distribution of the new tariff has been made to the mailing list of steamship lines and agents.

The policy followed in the making of the tariff is set forth in Item 1, general conditions, as follows:

1. The rates fixed herein for supplies and services furnished to shipping and allied interests at the Panama Canal by The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, are subject to change at any time, but it is the intention to keep them as stable as possible and to make changes only when conditions make such action necessary. Unless specifically fixed otherwise, these rates shall be applied wherever similar supplies or services are furnished.

2. Prices generally will be fixed at a reasonable figure, which will be a slight advance over the original cost, including the expense of transportation and handling. In some cases, due to particular conditions, the charges are fixed at less than the actual cost to The Panama Canal.

3. A "ton", in this tariff, unless otherwise specified, means 2,000 pounds weight, or 40 cubic feet measurement, and charges will be figured on either of these two methods, at the option of the Panama Railroad Company.

4. With the approval of the Governor, special rates may be made for service of floating equipment and divers for an extended period in remote localities or under special conditions.

Other subjects included in the tariff are listed in the index as follows:

Ashes, handling; bakery products; basin charge; berth, shifting; bills of health; bills, payment of; cablegrams advising deposits; chandlery, ship; claps; coal; cold storage; collections, agency fee; cordage; craneage; craneboats; cranes; customs fees; deck hands; Diesel oil; dispensaries; divers; dry docks; floating cranes; fruits; fuel oil; garbage; groceries; guards, quarantine; guards, rat; handling lines in locks; hospital treatment; hotels; ice; launches; laundry; lighters; lubricants; meats; medical supplies; medical treatment; moorings to buoys; overtime; Panama Railroad passenger tariff; pangas; pilotage; provisions and supplies; pumping oil; quarantine; repairs; shifting berth; ship chandlery and stores; special trains; stevedoring and transferring cargo; storage on docks; Sunday and holiday work; supplies; switching; tolls; transferring cargo; tugs; vegetables; water; whaleboats; wharfage; wrecking cranes; wrecking operations.

Paraiso to Be Abandoned as a Gold Settlement.

No more assignments to gold quarters are to be made at Paraiso, and the village will be abandoned as a gold settlement. About 65 apartments will be available after the transfer of present occupants to other towns, for rental to silver employees. It is expected that within four or five months the remaining gold families can be transferred to Pedro Miguel. The policy has been adopted in consequence of the reduction of the dredging force.

The change is expected to save about \$1,000 a month to the Supply Department, through closing the gold part of the commissary store,

closing the hotel, and reduction of the utility force caring for quarters. The hotel was closed on December 1, and most of the bachelors in the village were transferred to Pedro Miguel. The restaurant had been operating at a loss of about \$400 a month.

Joint Commission.

Decision of the Umpire.

In the matter of the claim of Eladio Lasso, docket No. 1473, for property known as the "Huerta de Vega", located on the Fourth of July Road. Amount claimed: \$324,666.

In the matter of the claim of Ramon M. Valdes, docket No. 1472, for a part of the above property. Amount claimed: \$15,000.

In the matter of the claim of Eusebio A. Morales, docket No. 3506, for a part of the above property. Amount claimed: \$22,000.

One record of 651 pages and 16 maps.

The property known by the name of "Huerta de Vega" originally comprised an extension of land lying partly in the district of Chorrillo, Panama, and partly in what is now the Canal Zone on the boundary line now known as the "Fourth of July" road.

The area within the Zone, subject of the expropriation, which is claimed by Eladio Lasso, measures four hectares and 9,587.56 square meters. The claimant ceded a little more than a fourth of a hectare (3,000 square meters) of this area to Messrs. Ramon M. Valdes and Eusebio A. Morales *pro indiviso* in payment of professional services which they rendered him in their capacity as attorneys.

Excluding the 3,000 square meters referred to, the remaining portion claimed by Mr. Lasso comprises four hectares and 6,587.56 square meters, divided into two sections. The first measures one hectare and 9,701 square meters and contains a quarry from the exploitation of which Mr. Lasso stated that he had derived considerable profit. However, the documentary evidence and the books which he was requested to present, did not show amounts which approached even approximately the figures given by him although the testimony did prove the existence of the quarry and the usefulness of the rock for construction purposes. The other section has an area of two hectares and 6,886.56 square meters. Here the claimant built his residence and

El Arbitro de la Comisión Mixta de Tierras Estados Unidos de América—República de Panamá.

No. 166.

Reclamación No. 1473 del Señor Eladio Lasso, por la "Huerta de Vega" en el camino "4 de Julio." Valor reclamado: \$324,666.00.

Reclamación No. 1472, del Señor Ramon M. Valdes, por parte de un lote de la propiedad anterior. Valor reclamado: \$15 000.00.

Reclamación No. 3506 del Señor Eusebio A. Morales, por parte de un lote de la propiedad anterior. Valor reclamado: \$22,000.00.

Un legajo con 651 páginas y 16 planos.

La finca denominada "Huerta de Vega" comprendía originalmente una extensión de terreno enclavada, parte en el distrito de Chorrillo de Panamá, y parte en lo que después fué la Zona del Canal, en su línea de demarcación formada hoy por el camino llamado "4 de Julio." Esta última parte objeto de la expropiación por la que reclama el señor Eladio Lasso, mide cuatro hectáreas y 9,587.56 metros cuadrados. De ella el reclamante cedió poco más de un cuarto de hectárea (3,000 metros cuadrados) a los señores Ramón M. Valdés y Eusebio A. Morales, *pro-indiviso*, en concepto de pago de honorarios por servicios profesionales prestados al mismo en su calidad de abogados.

Exceptuando la parte cedida, el lote remanente al señor Eladio Lasso abarca cuatro hectáreas y 6,587.56 metros cuadrados divididas en dos secciones: una de una hectárea y 9,701 metros cuadrados con una cantera, en cuya explotación el reclamante ha asegurado haber obtenido pingües ganancias, pero al llegar la prueba documental y exigirse la presentación de los libros de comercio, éstos no rindiéron, ni aproximadamente, las cifras enunciadas. La prueba testifical demostró, sin embargo la existencia de la cantera y la utilidad de la piedra para construcciones. La otra parte consta de dos hectáreas y 6,886.56 metros cuadrados en la que el reclamante edificó su vivienda, que ornamentó con un jardín de cuya venta de flores, mani-

*His Excellency, Dr. Ramon M. Valdes, President of the Republic of Panama.

*Hon. Eusebio A. Morales, Secretary of Government and Justice of the Republic of Panama.

*Excmo. Señor Dr. Don Ramón M. Valdes, Presidente de la República de Panamá.

*Honorable Eusebio A. Morales, Secretario de Gobierno y Justicia de la República de Panamá.

planted a flower garden. He sold flowers from this garden and stated that he had realized considerable profit from such sales. He also planted a vegetable garden for economical and domestic purposes. All this was done by the claimant in the knowledge that he was making improvements which he would have to abandon when the Government of the United States might require that land lying within the Canal Zone for the purposes specified in Article II of the Canal Treaty.

In 1903 there was paid for this property 1,000 pesos (500 dollars) and the following year (1904) Mr. Eladio Lasso acquired it for \$2,000.

The rapid increase in price in the short time which transpired between these transactions shows, on the one hand, that at that time the price paid for real estate did not represent its real value and justifies our decision to disregard the prices of 1903 on account of their not forming an equitable basis for appraising the real value of the lands; and on the other hand makes it apparent that the establishment of the United States Government on the Isthmus made its influence felt immediately, and that the maintenance of order due to that influence contributed to the establishment of normal economic conditions of the country, under which conditions only is it possible for the price to represent the value, and therefore also justifies our decision to disregard all speculative prices in the value of the lands, on account of it not being just for the United States to pay for the elements which have contributed to an unknown increase, and an impossible one, without the works carried on by the American Government.

On appearing before the Joint Commission, the attorneys for the claimants have not claimed as in the "San Lázaro" case 62,780.20 per cent* over the price paid. They are much more moderate and ask only forty thousand per cent (40,000%) over the price paid for the property in the year 1903, and 10,000 per cent over that for which the claimant acquired it in 1904; that is to say, they claim \$214,368.49.

At the hearing before the Umpire on October 13, 1917, the attorney for the United States stated that the property of Mr. Lasso had today the value of city property, due principally to the fact that the United States had constructed a road on which his property fronted, without which road his property would

festó había obtenido productos pecuniaros, y sembró una huerta con el doble fin económico y doméstico. Todo ello llevado a cabo por el reclamante con conocimiento perfecto de que estaba realizando obras que tendría que abandonar cuando el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos necesitara aquel terreno enclavado en su Zona, para los usos especificados en el Artículo II del Tratado del Canal.

En 1903 se pagó por esta finca 1,000 pesos (500 dollars) y el señor Eladio Lasso la adquirió por \$2,000.00 dollars al año siguiente (1904).

Lo rápido del aumento de precio experimentado en el corto espacio de tiempo que medió entre estas transacciones, demuestra, por una parte, que en aquella época el precio que se pagaba por la propiedad inmueble no representaba su valor real, justificando nuestra decisión de abolir los precios de 1903 por no poder servir de base equitativa para juzgar por ellos el verdadero valor de las tierras; y por otra hace ver que el establecimiento de los Estados Unidos en el Istmo, hacía sentir inmediatamente su influjo contribuyendo con el mantenimiento del orden, al establecimiento de la normalidad económica del país, dentro de la cual sólo el precio puede llegar a ser símbolo representativo del valor; y por tanto, justifica también nuestra decisión de desechar los precios especulativos en el avalúo de las tierras, por no ser justo que los Estados Unidos paguen por los elementos que han contribuido a un alza desconocida e inobtenible sin los trabajos llevados a cabo por el Gobierno Americano.

Al comparecer los abogados de los reclamantes ante la Comisión Mixta no han solicitado, como en el caso de "San Lázaro" a razón del 62,780.20% (*) sus pretensiones se han moderado algún tanto, haciéndolo al tenor de un 40,000% sobre el precio pagado por la finca el año 1903 y de un 10,000% sobre aquel en que la adquirió el reclamante en 1904: es decir, reclaman por valor de \$214,368.49.

En la audiencia ante el Arbitro, el 13 de Octubre próximo pasado, el Asesor Letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos puso de manifiesto que la propiedad del señor Eladio Lasso tenía hoy un valor urbano debido principalmente al hecho de que los Estados Unidos habían construido un camino frente a su finca, que, de otra

(*) The award of the Umpire in this case represents a value of \$5,659.26½ gold for each 100 Colombian pesos, paid for the property by the father of the claimants.

(*) El fallo del Arbitro en este caso representa a razón de \$5,659.26½ dollars oro por cada 100 pesos colombianos pagados por la finca por el padre de los reclamantes.

have continued to be as inaccessible as before, on the lower part of Ancon Hill, with no means of approach except across the fields, and that it was not just for the United States to pay for the increase in value which this road had given his property.

Furthermore, he called attention to the fact that the Joint Commission had proceeded to appraise the value of this property without taking into consideration a map existing in the record of the case, which states that Mr. Eladio Lasso agreed with the attorney for the United States as to the area of the property, fixing the area in 43,000 square meters instead of 49,587.56 which is now claimed. The Umpire stated that this area was decided upon as a result of statements made by the representative of the United States at the hearing of the case before the Joint Commission, statements which were due, undoubtedly, to new surveys made after the plan referred to was drawn, which permitted of a new agreement in this particular between the attorney for the Government and the attorneys for the claimant. In view of this agreement the Joint Commission reached its conclusion on this point, and on account of the Umpire's decision not to discuss questions agreed upon by the Commission the conclusion reached by that tribunal as to the area of the property is held as final.

The attorneys for the claimant with new calculations increased the amount claimed from \$214,368.49 to \$324,668 plus 7 per cent interest. That is to say, they maintained that the said property had automatically increased in value \$110,299.51 plus 7 per cent interest from the 17th of September, 1916, when the hearing before the Commission was ended, until the 13th of October, 1917, when the hearing before the Umpire took place.

It is not surprising that the members of the Joint Commission, although prompted by the best intentions, have not been able to reach an agreement. Consequently, the case has been referred to the Umpire, who makes his decision in equity without considering the demands of the attorneys whose excessive zeal, as we term that which might otherwise be qualified, injures more than it helps the claimants.

For the part ceded to Messrs. Ramon M. Valdes and Eusebio A. Morales, is claimed \$15,000 and \$22,000, respectively.

The following figures represent the disagreement of the Joint Commission:

CLAIM OF ELADIO LASSO.

Commissioners for Panama
(maximum)..... \$100,647.54

suerte habría continuado siendo la huerta de antes, en la falda del cerro de Ancón, sin otra salida que a campo traviesa, y que no era justo que los Estados Unidos pagaran la mejora de valor que dicho camino había dado a la mencionada propiedad.

Además llamó la atención acerca del hecho de que la Comisión Mixta en pleno había procedido al avalúo de esta propiedad haciendo caso omiso de un plano existente en el expediente de la reclamación, en el cual constaba que el señor Eladio Lasso había llegado a un acuerdo con el abogado de los Estados Unidos acerca del área de la propiedad, fijada en 43,000 metros cuadrados, en vez de los 49,587.56 que ahora se reclamaban. El Arbitro hizo observar que esta área fué adoptada como resultado de las manifestaciones hechas por el representante de los Estados Unidos en el acto de la vista de la causa ante la Comisión Mixta, manifestaciones que fueron debidas, sin duda, a deslindamientos llevados a cabo con posterioridad a cuando se hizo el plano de referencia, permitiendo que sobre el particular llegaran a nuevo acuerdo en aquel acto los abogados del Gobierno y de la parte reclamante. En vista de estos antecedentes adoptó su decisión la Comisión Mixta, y en su propósito de no discutir los puntos sobre los que la misma estuviera conforme, mantenía como firme el fallo de aquélla acerca del área actual de la propiedad en cuestión.

Los abogados del reclamante, con nuevos cálculos, elevaron el valor de la reclamación de \$214,368.49 a \$324,668.00 más el 7% de interés. Es decir, mantuvieron que dicha propiedad había ganado automáticamente, \$110,299.51 mas el 7% por ciento de interés, desde el 18 de Septiembre de 1916 en que terminó la vista ante la Comisión Mixta, hasta el 13 de Octubre de 1917 en que se celebró la audiencia ante el Arbitro.

No es de extrañar que los miembros de la Comisión Mixta a pesar de estar animados de los mejores deseos, no hayan podido ponerse de acuerdo. En su vista, el caso ha pasado a decisión del Arbitro, que pronuncia su fallo en equidad, sin parar mientes en las pretensiones de los abogados cuyo exceso de celo, designando así lo que podría calificarse de otra suerte, perjudica, mas que favorece, los intereses de sus representados.

Por la parte cedida a los señores Ramón M. Valdés y Eusebio A. Morales, reclaman \$15,000.00 y \$22,000.00 respectivamente.

La Comisión está dividida en las siguientes cifras:

RECLAMACION DE ELADIO LASSO.

Por Panamá (maximum)... \$100,647.54

Commissioners for United States (minimum).....	19,693.52
CLAIM OF VALDES-MORALES.	
Commissioners for Panama (maximum).....	12,000.00
Commissioners for United States (minimum).....	357.60

Por los Estados Unidos (minimum).....	19,693.52
RECLAMACION VALDES-MORALES.	
Por Panamá (maximum)....	12,000.00
Por los Estados Unidos (minimum).....	357.60

In arriving at an estimate of the value of the "Huerta de Vega," taking the property as a whole, it is necessary to bear in mind the work done by the claimant in transforming it from rural into urban property, and the improvements placed on the property by him, besides the intrinsic value of the land and the quarry.

In view of the above reasons and the merits of the case, we value the aforesaid property at thirty-five thousand, nine hundred twenty-one and 29/100 dollars, U. S. currency (\$35,921.29), of which sum two thousand and one hundred dollars, U. S. currency (\$2,100), divided equally between Ramon M. Valdes and Eusebio A. Morales, represents their respective proportional shares.

(The orders of award* are published below).

Given at the National Palace, Panama, December 15, 1917.

(Signed) MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Umpire.

*Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States of America in the sum of thirty-five thousand, nine hundred twenty-one and 29/100 dollars, U. S. currency (\$35,921.29), in favor of the persons hereinafter named as per the amounts specified:

To Eladio Lasso for all right, title, and interest which the said Eladio Lasso may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located on the Fourth of July Road, known by the name of "Huerta de Vega", subject of claim, docket No. 1473, including all improvements of whatever nature located thereon and any and all damages sustained by him on account of the expropriation of the above-mentioned property by the United States of America, the sum of thirty-three thousand, eight hundred twenty-one and 29/100 dollars, U. S. currency, \$33,821.29.

To Ramon M. Valdes for all right, title, and interest which the said Ramon M. Valdes, may possess or may have possessed in and to a part of the property known by the name of "Huerta de Vega" located on the Fourth of July Road, subject of claim, docket No. 1472, including all improvements of whatever nature lo-

Considerando como un todo la finca denominada "Huerta de Vega", conviene tener presente al proceder al avalúo de la misma, además del valor intrínseco del terreno y de la cantera, mas principalmente, el de las mejoras y el trabajo del reclamante al transformar la condición primitiva de su propiedad, de rústica en urbana; en su consecuencia y por los mencionados conceptos y méritos, valoramos la referida finca en treinta y cinco mil novecientos ventium dollars con veintinueve centavos, moneda de los Estados Unidos (\$35,921.29) de los que, dos mil cien dollars, moneda de los Estados Unidos, (\$2,100.00) corresponden, divididos por partes iguales a los lotes cedidos, antes mencionados, cantidad que representa la parte proporcional respectiva.

(Siguen las ordenes* de pago en favor de los reclamantes).

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Panamá en español e inglés a los 15 días del mes de Diciembre, 1917.

(Fdo.) MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Arbitro.

cated thereon and any and all damages sustained by him on account of the expropriation of the above-mentioned property by the United States of America, the sum of one thousand fifty dollars, U. S. currency, \$1,050.

To Eusebio A. Morales for all right, title, and interest which the said Eusebio A. Morales may possess or may have possessed in and to a part of the property known by the name of "Huerta de Vega" located on the Fourth of July Road, subject of claims, dockets Nos. 1472 and 3506, including all improvements of whatever nature located thereon, and any and all damages sustained by him on account of the expropriation of the above-mentioned property by the United States of America, the sum of one thousand fifty dollars, U. S. currency, \$1,050.

Total..... \$35,921.29

This award shall be paid to the respective claimants hereinafter named in the amounts hereinafter specified on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment of any items of this award is not made on or before that date, such items shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum until paid.

Announcement.

The Umpire desires it to be announced: That in order to maintain the dignity of, and due respect for, the Joint Commission and its Umpire as an international tribunal, he would admonish counsel for all parties to refrain, in their arguments, from disrespectful comments regarding the Commission or any of its members or of any of the officials or either Government; and that any attorney who fails to observe this rule shall forfeit his privilege to address the Umpire in the cases pending before him

(Signed) MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Umpire.

National Palace, Panama.
December 15, 1917.

Resolution.

WHEREAS, the Honorable Manuel Walls y Merino, Umpire for this Commission, made an order dated October 26, 1917, whereby Mr. Oscar Teran, an attorney practising before this Joint Commission and before the aforesaid Umpire, was deprived of the privilege of appearing before the Umpire as attorney for any claimants having claims to be de-

cided by the Umpire, such action having been taken on the ground that a certain publication appears to have been signed by the above-mentioned Attorney Teran, wherein he refers to the Umpire in offensive and disrespectful language; and

WHEREAS, the Umpire in said order directed that a copy thereof be sent to this Commission for such action as the Commission might deem fit;

IT IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY RESOLVED and made of record, that this Commission disapproves of the language used by Mr. Oscar Teran in the newspaper article above referred to, as we consider that the Umpire, as a high international official appointed by his Majesty the King of Spain, on the joint request of the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, is entitled to the utmost respect and consideration, by all persons, and especially by the members of the bar, and that the dignity of the Umpire as an international tribunal, must always be maintained.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners.*

National Palace, Panama.
December 7, 1917.

Minutes.

Minutes of the hearing accorded the attorneys by the Umpire of the Joint Commission on December 15, 1917, in the public session room of the National Palace, Panama.

The Umpire opened the session at 9:00 o'clock by signing his decisions in the matter of the claims of Eladio Lasso, Valdes and Morales, and Eusebio A. Morales, dockets Nos. 1473, 1472, and 3506, respectively, which decisions were read by the Acting Secretary. The following announcement was also read before the arguments took place:

The Umpire desires it to be announced—That, in order to maintain the dignity of and due respect for, the Joint Commission and its Umpire as an international tribunal, he would admonish counsel for all parties to refrain, in their arguments, from disrespectful comments regarding the Commission or any of its members or of any of the officials of either Government; and that any attorney who fails to observe this rule shall forfeit his privilege to address the Umpire in the cases pending before him.

Arguments were then made by Attorneys Fabrega and Arias and Attorney Hinckley, representing the claimants, and Hon. Frank Feuille, representing the Government, in the matter of the claims of the Hurtado family, docket No. 296, Elisondo Herrera, docket No. 1886, and Rita V. de Andrevé *et al*, docket No. 1471. Written briefs were submitted in each of these cases by the attorneys for both sides, and the oral arguments were concluded at 12:05 p. m.

(Signed) MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Umpire.

(Signed) G. E. BLISS,
Acting Secretary.
National Palace, Panama,
December 15, 1917.

Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Fish.

Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing the Commissary Division of The Panama Canal with 45,000 pounds of fresh fish. Proposals will be received until 4 p. m., January 10, 1918. Form of proposals, conditions of contract, and full information may be secured upon application to the General Manager, Commissary Division, Cristobal, C. Z., requesting circular No. 7.

January Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of January, 1918. Predictions are based on the records at Colon and Ancon for the past 10 and 12 years, respectively:

Winds—January is normally a dry season month. Fresh northerly trade winds will prevail, and there will be an increase in the average wind velocity on both coasts, as compared with December conditions. On the Atlantic coast the average hourly wind velocity will range from 12 to 16 miles an hour, north and northeast winds prevailing. The maximum velocity is not likely to exceed 35 miles an hour.

The prevailing winds will continue from the northwest on the Pacific coast and the average hourly velocity will range from 7 to 12 miles an hour. The velocity may not be expected to exceed 30 miles an hour.

Rain—Occasional light showers may be expected during the month, although January is a dry season month. The rainfall is usually heavier on the Atlantic than on the Pacific side, the average January rainfall being 3.86 inches on the Atlantic coast and .99 inch on the Pacific, these averages being for periods of 47 and 19 years, respectively. About 15 days with rain may be expected at the Atlantic entrance and 7 days at the Pacific. The average number of days with heavy rain (1.00 inch or more) is one on the Atlantic coast, while no heavy rains are likely to occur on the Pacific coast during the month.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur during the month on either coast, but over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal night and early morning fogs may be expected. The average number of nights with fogs at this place is 8, but the fogs that occur are usually light and may be expected to lift or be dissipated before 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—There is little change in the average air temperature on the Isthmus from month to month, and the average shade air temperature should be about 80 degrees, Fahrenheit, on both coasts. The temperature may be expected to rise a little higher during the day and fall a little lower during the night than during the wet season. On the Atlantic coast the temperature is not likely to rise higher than 88° F. or fall lower than 70° F., while on the Pacific coast the maximum temperature for the month may be as high as 93° F. and the minimum as low as 63° F. The mean daily range in temperature is approximately 7° F. at the Atlantic entrance and 18° F. at the Pacific.

Barometric pressure—The atmospheric pressure during the month of January should be slightly higher than during the preceding month, the average sealevel pressure being about 29.88 inches. The maximum reading for the month is not likely to exceed 30.04 inches, or the minimum reading to be lower than 29.70 inches.

Relative humidity—The relative humidity of the atmosphere will be lower with the arrival of the settled dry season conditions, and should average about 80 per cent over both coasts. The range will be greater on the Pacific coast, the nighttime humidity being about 90 per cent, and the average minimum during the day about 55 per cent, while on the Atlantic coast they are 85 and 75 per cent, respectively.

Storms—No severe general storms are likely to occur during the month, although the so-called "northers" occasionally reach as far south as the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, during the period from November to April, inclusive. The winds are usually of insufficient force to affect navigation seriously, but the heavy sea or swell that accompanies these storms may at times prove troublesome. Few, if any, local thunderstorms are likely to occur on either coast, and smooth seas and fair weather may be expected at the Pacific entrance.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations need not be considered at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, as the average tidal range is less than one foot, and the extreme range approximately two feet.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the month are given on page 206.

The Superintendent of the Panama Railroad has issued special instructions to the effect that annual passes issued for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be honored beyond that date, until further notice.

Inspection of Hand Parcels at Locks and Dry Docks.

The following order was issued from Headquarters, Panama Canal Department, under date of December 20:

1. Post commanders will notify all officers, enlisted men, and their families of

their respective commands that the inspection of suit cases, bags, packages, bundles, etc., of sufficient size to contain explosives and which are to be carried across the locks or gates to the dry dock, will be rigidly enforced by the sentry or noncommissioned officer on duty.

2. All officers and enlisted men will submit packages, etc., for inspection when demand is made. Any refusal to comply with the demands of the sentry in carrying out his orders will be reported to this office by the commander of the provost guard for the necessary action.

3. Only officers, enlisted men, and Canal gold employees, or their families, who are known to the sentry will be permitted to pass without inspection.

Executive Order.

During the continuance of the present war no executive department or other government establishment in Washington shall hereafter give or offer employment, directly or indirectly, conditionally or unconditionally, to any officer or employee in any part of the executive civil service without first obtaining the written consent of the head of the executive department or other government establishment in which such person is then employed, together with the statement that such consent is based upon the conclusion after due consideration that the person can render better service for the Government in the place in which his employment is proposed: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed as applicable to enlistments or appointments in the military or naval forces of the United States.

This order is purely a war emergency measure. In their effort to meet the additional burden of war work some of the executive departments and agencies have obtained clerks from other departments by offers of higher salaries. While it is not desired to place any obstruction in the way of deserved promotion, this practice has gone so far as to threaten disorganization in the clerical forces of some of the departments, with consequent loss of efficiency in the operations of the executive departments as a whole.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
24 November, 1917.

[No. 2762.]

Civil Service Stenographer and Typewriter Examination.

Examination for stenographer and typewriter, Panama Canal Service, will be held at Balboa Heights on January 20, 1918. The examination is open to both men and women.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Clerk, qualified as draftsman (male); \$1,000 a year; January 13, 1918; No. 11.
Preparator in nematology (male and female); \$660 to \$1,000 a year; January 13, 1918; No. 13.

Dynamo tender (male); \$900 a year; January 13, 1918; No. 15.

Assistant physicist (male); \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; January 13, 1918; No. 16.

Shop apprentice (male); Bureau of Census, \$600 a year; Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, \$480 to \$540 a year; January 13, 1918; No. 17.

Scientific and administrative assistant (male); \$3,000 a year; January 2, 1918; No. 22.

Apprentice (male); plate printer's helper; Coast and Geodetic Survey; \$700 a year; apprentice plate printer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$1 a day; January 27, 1918.

Junior telegraph and telephone engineer (male); grade 1, \$1,200 to \$1,680 a year; grade 2, \$720 to \$1,080 a year; on or about January 27, 1918.

Local and assistant inspector of boilers (male); \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year; January 23-24, 1918; No. 2212.

Local and assistant inspector of hulls (male); \$1,500 to \$2,900 a year; January 23-24, 1918; No. 2212. (Postponed from December 16, 1917.)

Laboratory apprentice (male and female); \$540 a year; aid, grade 1, \$600 a year;

aid, grade 2, \$720 a year; laboratory assistant, \$900 a year; No. 2227-A; January 27, 1918. (Postponed from December 27, 1917.)

Assistant director for agricultural education (male); \$4,500 a year; January 22, 1918.

Analyst (male); \$1,020 to \$1,200 a year; January 13, 1918; No. 8.

Assistant director for home economics education (female); \$4,500 a year; January 22, 1918.*

Assistant director for trade and industrial education (male); \$4,500 a year; January 22, 1918.*

Assistant director for commercial education (male); \$4,500 a year; January 22, 1918.*

Assistant director for research (male); \$4,000 a year; January 22, 1918.*

Automobile draftsman (male); grade 1, \$800 to \$1,400 a year; grade 2, \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year.†

Associate physicist, qualified in physical metallurgy (male and female); \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year.†

Assistant physicist, qualified in physical metallurgy (male and female); \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year.†

Laboratory assistant (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,320 a year.†

Accessory inspector, small arms ammunition (male); \$1,200 to \$1,900 a year.†

Ballistic inspector, small arms ammunition (male); \$1,200 to \$2,100 a year.†

Marine inspector (male); \$2,500 a year; December 26, 1917; No. 2250.*

Specification writer (male); \$4.72 to \$7.04 a day; January 15, 1918.†

Power plant engineer (male); \$6 a day; January 2, 1918; No. 10.*

Assistant power plant engineer (male); \$5.04 a day; January 2, 1918; No. 10.*

Assistant inspector of wooden equipment (male); \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year; January 8, 1918; No. 23.*

Inspector of fuel and forage (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; January 8, 1918; No. 24.*

Blueprinter (male); \$2 a day to \$900 a year; January 8, 1918; No. 27.*

Heating and ventilating engineer and draftsman (male); \$1,500 a year; No. 28; January 15, 1918.*

Subinspector of ordnance (male); grade 1, \$4.48 a day; grade 2, \$4.96 a day; grade 3, \$5.44 a day; grade 4, \$5.92 a day; No. 790-amended.†

F-1 Addressograph operator (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; No. 2253.†

Automatic 3 Addressograph operator (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; No. 2253.†

Proofreader (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; No. 2253.†

Graphotype operator (male and female); \$660 to \$1,200 a year; No. 2253.†

Assistant petroleum chemist (male); \$1,680 to \$1,920 a year; January 15, 1918; No. 34.*

Laboratorian, qualified in chemistry and physics (male); \$1,000 a year; January 15, 1918; No. 32.*

Specialist in rural school administration (male); \$3,300 a year; January 15, 1918; No. 36.*

Assistant inspector of quartermaster supplies (male); \$900 a year; January 8, 1918. No. 44.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time until further notice.

Cable and Postal Addresses of The Panama Canal.

The cable address of The Panama Canal, on the Isthmus, is "Panacanal, Panama;" in the United States, "Panacanal, Washington."

The postal address is "The Panama Canal, Balboa Freights, Canal Zone", or "The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C."

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel during the week ending at mid-

night of Saturday, December 22, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sun., Dec. 16	123.00	93.44	83.75	86.62	54.20
Mon., Dec. 17	127.65	93.16	83.78	86.70	54.18
Tues., Dec. 18	127.60	93.10	86.87	86.80	54.20
Wed., Dec. 19	127.50	93.04	86.92	86.88	54.22
Thurs., Dec. 20	127.50	93.04	87.02	86.92	54.30
Fri., Dec. 21	127.40	92.93	87.05	86.99	54.03
Sat., Dec. 22	127.30	92.85	87.10	87.01	54.30
Height of low water to nearest foot.	123.0	91.0			

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until February 1, 1918, are given in this table:

DECEMBER.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Dec. 23.	1:35 14.6	8:03 1.9	2:15 13.9	8:26 2.7
Thursday, Dec. 27 ..	2:30 14.8	8:57 1.4	3:10 14.2	9:19 2.3
Friday, Dec. 23.....	3:22 14.9	9:41 1.0	4:00 14.6	10:05 1.9
Saturday, Dec. 29...	4:12 15.0	10:27 0.7	4:43 14.9	10:48 1.7
Sunday, Dec. 30.....	4:59 15.0	11:09 0.6	5:32 14.9	11:28 1.7
Monday, Dec. 31 ...	5:41 14.8	11:45 0.3	6:12 14.9	.....

JANUARY.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Tuesday, Jan. 1.....	0:09 1.8	6:18 14.5	12:24 1.2	6:47 14.7
Wednesday, Jan. 2....	0:50 2.2	6:56 14.1	1:03 1.8	7:23 14.3
Thursday, Jan. 3.....	1:30 2.6	7:34 13.6	1:42 2.4	7:58 13.9
Friday, Jan. 4.....	2:14 3.0	8:13 13.0	2:24 3.1	8:34 13.5
Saturday, Jan. 5.....	3:01 3.5	8:52 12.4	3:10 3.7	9:14 13.0
Sunday, Jan. 6.....	3:52 3.8	9:40 11.8	4:01 4.2	10:02 12.7
Monday, Jan. 7.....	4:47 4.0	10:38 11.5	4:57 4.5	10:59 12.5
Tuesday, Jan. 8.....	5:46 3.9	11:42 11.6	5:59 4.5	.....
Wednesday, Jan. 9 ...	0:00 12.7	6:46 3.5	12:45 12.0	7:03 4.2
Thursday, Jan. 10....	0:59 13.1	7:45 2.8	1:43 12.7	8:03 3.5
Friday, Jan. 11.....	1:54 13.8	8:37 1.8	2:25 13.5	8:57 2.5
Saturday, Jan. 12....	2:43 14.5	9:25 0.8	3:23 14.5	9:45 1.5
Sunday, Jan. 13.....	3:38 15.1	10:10 -0.1	4:16 15.4	10:30 0.5
Monday, Jan. 14.....	4:29 15.7	10:54 -0.8	5:08 16.1	11:16 -0.2
Tuesday, Jan. 15....	5:19 16.0	11:37 -1.2	5:51 16.5	.....
Wednesday, Jan. 16...	0:01 -0.5	6:09 16.1	12:22 -1.1	6:38 16.7
Thursday, Jan. 17....	0:43 -0.4	6:57 15.9	1:08 -0.6	7:25 16.5
Friday, Jan. 18.....	1:37 0.0	7:47 15.4	1:59 0.1	8:13 16.0
Saturday, Jan. 19....	2:32 0.6	8:38 14.5	2:52 1.0	9:05 15.3

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Sunday, Jan. 20.....	3:29 1.3	9:34 13.6	3:51 2.0	10:02 14.4
Monday, Jan. 21.....	4:31 2.0	10:38 12.9	4:54 2.8	11:04 13.7
Tuesday, Jan. 22.....	5:36 2.3	11:50 12.5	6:02 3.3	.....
Wednesday, Jan. 23...	0:14 13.4	6:43 2.4	1:01 12.5	7:11 3.3
Thursday, Jan. 24....	1:18 13.3	7:46 2.1	2:03 12.9	8:12 3.0
Friday, Jan. 25.....	2:15 13.5	8:41 1.7	2:58 13.2	9:05 2.4
Saturday, Jan. 26....	3:07 13.7	9:28 1.2	3:45 12.8	9:49 1.8
Sunday, Jan. 27.....	3:53 14.0	10:09 0.8	4:38 14.1	10:30 1.4
Monday, Jan. 28.....	4:36 14.2	10:46 0.5	5:06 14.4	11:03 1.1
Tuesday, Jan. 29....	5:16 14.2	11:22 0.5	5:42 14.5	11:44 1.0
Wednesday, Jan. 30 ..	5:52 14.1	11:58 0.7	6:16 14.4	.....
Thursday, Jan. 31....	0:21 1.2	6:28 13.8	12:32 1.1	6:49 14.2

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the *times* of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridian* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The *elevations* of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea water springs, which is 8.3 feet below mean sea level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geologic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tubular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sea level is included in the predictions.

Official Circulars.**United States Requisitions to Show Purpose for Which Material is Desired,**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BALEOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 14, 1917.

To all concerned—It is necessary that the General Purchasing Officer at Washington be in possession of full information as to the purpose for which material ordered by the Panama Canal is desired, in order to establish before the Priorities Committee the precedence to which such orders may be entitled.

Such information should be available without recourse to the use of the cables to the Isthmus, with consequent delay.

You are therefore advised that all local requisitions submitted to the Chief Quartermaster, for order in the United States, should show specifically the purpose for which the material or supplies covered thereby are required.

FRANK FÉULLE,
Acting Governor.

Bus Fares.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 20, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective January 1, 1918, the fares on motor busses operated by the Panama Railroad Company between the Hotel Tivoli and Fort Amador will be as follows:
Between Hotel Tivoli, Administration Building, and Balboa Heights station.....£0.05
Between Administration Building, Balboa Heights station, and Fort Amador......05
Between Hotel Tivoli and Fort Amador... .10
Commissary, post exchange, and mileage coupons in addition to cash will be accepted as fares.

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Christmas and New Year's Train Schedules.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 18, 1917.

To all concerned—Tuesday, December 25, and Tuesday, January 1, being legal holidays the Panama Railroad will operate Saturday night schedule on Monday, December 24, and Sunday schedule on Tuesday, December 25; Saturday night schedule on Monday, December 31, and Sunday schedule on Tuesday, January 1.
Local freight will not run December 25 or January 1.

W. F. FOSTER,
Master of Transportation.
Approved: S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Band Concerts.

The following is a schedule of concerts to be

given by bands of the Panama Canal Department in the period from January 1 to April 30, 1918:

5th Infantry.

DeLesseps Park—January 2, February 13, March 20, April 24.
Soldiers' Club—January 5, February 16, March 16, April 13.
Corozal—March 8.
Commanding General's Quarters, Quarry Heights—March 2.

29th Infantry.

DeLesseps Park—January 16, March 13, April 17.
Soldiers' Club—January 26, March 9, March 23, April 27.
Corozal—January 11, April 12.
Commanding General's Quarters, Quarry Heights—February 2.

33rd Infantry.

DeLesseps Park—February 20, March 6, April 10.
Commanding General's Quarters, Quarry Heights—April 6.
Army and Navy Club, Cristobal—January 3, 17, and 31, February 14 and 28, March 14 and 28, April 11 and 25.

Porto Rican Regiment.

DeLesseps Park—January 23, February 6, April 3.
Soldiers' Club—January 12, February 9 and 23, April 6.
Corozal—February 8.
Commanding General's Quarters, Balboa Heights—January 5.

5th Band, Coast Artillery Corps.

DeLesseps Park—January 9 and 30, February 27, March 27.
Soldiers' Club—January 19, February 2, March 2 and 30, April 20.

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Dress Goods.**

According to the recent reports, the situation in the dress goods market remains unchanged. It is stated that no ships are at present available to bring the wool said to be held in England or Australia for American account. That little expectation of immediate relief exists is seen in the movement for the conservation of wool. Announcement was recently made that the Council of National Defense had sent a warning to retail clothiers, urging the elimination of useless changes in styles and of all adornments to men's clothing, such as belts on coats, or cuffs on sleeves and trousers, and suggesting the lessening of the width of inseams, and other economies.

This shortage of wool will not affect the Canal Zone at this time, as the Commissary Division is fortunately well protected, large stocks having been purchased abroad and stored in warehouses in advance of the time when shipping became scarce and unrestricted purchases impossible.

Staple colors are everywhere being urged, and these constitute the greater part of the goods offered in the retail commissaries. Blue, black, and cream serges; black and blue worsteds; and woollens in shepherd checks and other patterns are offered at prices much lower than those now prevailing in the United States or even in England, from which these shipments were received.

Further evidence of a great shortage in woolen dress goods is found in the reported willingness of ready-to-wear clothing manufacturers to accept imperfectly dyed fabrics.

It is said that the dyers report inability to color uniformly, due to inefficient help and to the manipulation of the yarns used in weaving the fabric, several grades of wool being contained and making uniformity impossible.

The woollens offered for sale in the retail commissaries were purchased abroad over a year and half ago, before the dye situation became acute and before various qualities of raw wool were mixed to weave fabrics.

Dried lima beans are quoted in New York market this week at 14 cents per pound, while the price in the commissaries is 12 cents per pound. There is also on sale a

fine grade of marrow bean, similar to a pea bean but of larger size, at 12 cents per pound.

The largest crop in the history of the bean industry in southern California is being threshed now.

An order has been issued to commissary managers that sales of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco will not be made to minors unless written authority from parent or guardian in each instance is presented.

Cornmeal Pancakes.

2 cups flour	One-third cup sugar
One-half cup cornmeal	1½ cups boiling water
1½ tablespoons baking powder	1¼ cups milk
1½ teaspoons salt	1 egg

Add meal to boiling water and boil 5 minutes; turn into bowl, add milk and remaining dry ingredients mixed and sifted, then the egg well beaten, and butter. Cook on a greased griddle.

Cornmeal and Rice Waffles.

One cup cornmeal	1 tablespoon melted butter
One-half cup flour	One-half teaspoon soda
1 cup boiled rice	1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs well beaten	1 cup sour milk

Sift together the flour, soda, and salt. Add the other ingredients and beat thoroughly.

Indian Pudding.

5 cups milk	1 teaspoon salt
One-third cup corn meal	1 teaspoon ginger
One-half cup molasses	

Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt, and ginger; pour into buttered pudding dish and bake 2 hours in slow oven; serve with cream.

Spider Corn Bread.

1½ cups cornmeal	1 teaspoon salt
2 cups sour milk	2 eggs
1 teaspoon soda	2 tablespoons butter

Mix the dry ingredients. Add the eggs well beaten and the milk. Place the butter in a frying pan, melt it, and grease the pan well. Heat the pan and turn in the mixture. Place in a hot oven and cook 20 minutes.

Sour-Milk Corn Bread.

2 cups cornmeal	1½ teaspoons salt
2 cups sour milk	2 eggs
2 tablespoons butter	1 teaspoon soda
2 tablespoons sugar, white or brown	1 tablespoon cold water

There are two ways of mixing this bread. By the first the meal, milk, salt, butter, and sugar are cooked in a double boiler for about 10 minutes. When the mixture is cool, the eggs are added well beaten and the soda dissolved in the water. By the other method all the dry ingredients, including the soda, are mixed together, and then the sour milk and eggs well beaten and the butter are added. If the second method is followed, the cold water is not needed. The bread should be baked in a shallow iron or granite pan for about 30 minutes.

Since the bread made by the first method is of much better texture, that method is to be preferred, except in cases where there is not time for the necessary heating and cooling of the meal.

Buttermilk may be substituted for the sour milk, in which case the butter should be slightly increased; or sour cream may be used and the butter omitted.

Cornmeal Mush with Fruit.

Cornmeal mush is often served with dried fruits, particularly with figs and dates. In preparing such fruit for use with the mush, it is usually necessary to soften it. This can easily be accomplished by washing the fruit and then heating it in a slow oven. As a result of the heat the water remaining on the fruit is absorbed and the fruit softened and also dried on the surface.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., January 2, 1918.

No. 20.

Enemy Trading List.

The Acting Governor issued the following notice under date of December 31, 1917, addressed to all steamship agents, masters of vessels, shippers, and others concerned:

Your attention is called to the Enemy Trading List No. 1 issued by the War Trade Board of the United States of America, October 6, 1917, and you are advised that no cargo either to or from any of the firms on the Enemy Trading List will be permitted to leave Canal Zone ports without proper license from the Bureau of Enemy Trade, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Information regarding the licensing of such cargo can be secured from the chief customs inspectors or the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs. Copies of the Enemy Trading List, which includes the names of all firms in Central and South America, excepting those in Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, are being mailed to you, and additional copies can be secured from chief customs inspectors.

Smoking Prohibited on Pier 11, Cristobal.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal issued the following order under date of December 28, 1917, addressed to all concerned:

Effective at once, smoking on Pier 11 will be strictly prohibited.

Any person not complying with the above order will be subject to arrest and fine or imprisonment.

Employees Registered under Selective Service Law.

Employees who have been registered under the Selective Service Law and receive the questionnaire may obtain advice and assistance in properly filling out that form by inquiring of the Chief Clerk, Executive Office. Arrangements may be made for securing this assistance outside of regular working hours, if desired.

State of War between United States and Austro-Hungarian Government.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 17—65TH CONGRESS.]

Whereas the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Approved, December 7, 1917.

Vessels in Ports of the United States.

By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation:

Whereas, Under and by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved by the President on the 15th day of June, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the

United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, may inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the President, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof. * * *

And, Whereas, In a proclamation made by me on the 6th day of April, 1917, it was proclaimed that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government,

And, Whereas, It is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said Act, which are quoted herein, that the powers conferred upon the President therein be at this time exercised,

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the provisions of the said Act of Congress quoted herein, do hereby proclaim that a national emergency exists by reason of the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government,

And the Secretary of the Treasury is therefore hereby authorized to make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, and to inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, to take, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this third day of December, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Forty-Second.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON.

[No. 1413.]

Mail Matter Delivered to Ships.

The following notice to masters of vessels, agents, owners, shippers, postal agents, and others concerned was issued by the Acting Governor under date of December 26, 1917:

With reference to my circular of November 16, 1917, providing that, in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy Act, paragraph (c), no person shall send, take out of, or bring into or attempt to send, take out of, or bring into the Canal Zone, any letter or other writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail, or with special permission through the Bureau of Customs of The Panama Canal, you are advised as follows:

All letters delivered to ships through the Bureau of Customs to be carried outside of the regular mails must relate only to shipments by current steamer—that is, must be consignee's mail only, in the technical sense. Such letters must be delivered to the chief customs inspector at least an hour before the sailing of the ship and must be unsealed, but should be safely closed with rubber band or string.

No such letters shall be received on board a ship or carried away from the Canal Zone unless they have been plainly stamped across the back flap "Canal Zone Customs, Passed by _____," the blank space being filled by initials of customs officer who has examined the letter in question. Any ship having on board any letter not passed by the Customs Bureau or any attempt to take out any letter contrary to this and my circular of November 16 referred to above or the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act shall make the person or ship responsible liable to punishment by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for 10 years or both.

Shippers are urged to cooperate and to submit their consignees' mail as early as possible to avoid delays.

New Records for Quick Transit of Canal.

The record for time required for transit of the Canal was lowered from the previous time of 5 hours and 45 minutes to 4 hours and 13 minutes, on December 1, by a ship making the transit northbound; and on the following day was again lowered, to 4 hours and 10 minutes, by a vessel going south.

CANAL WORK IN NOVEMBER, 1917.

The report of the Acting Governor to the Secretary of War, of Canal operations during the month of November, 1917, is presented, in part, herewith:

*The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of November, 1917:

CANAL BUSINESS.

Sales of commissary supplies to ships aggregated \$42,084.81; of ice, \$1,184.24; and of supplies from storehouses, \$52,529.82, including \$38,205.02 worth of fuel oil.

A summary of the business at the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, during the month is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Motorships through Canal from	1	4	5
Net tonnage of motorships	424	12,447	12,871
Sailing ships through Canal from			
Net tonnage of sailing ships			
Coal received during month	52,222 tons.	15,977	68,199
Coal supplied Panama Railroad Steamship Line	878 tons.	1,356	2,214
Coal supplied to other lines	31,360 tons.	3,265	34,625
Coal supplied to Army and Navy	2,565 tons.	789	3,354
Oil received during the month		88,355	88,355
Oil issued to commercial steamships from Canal tanks	5,834 bbls.	27,475	33,309
Total issues of fuel oil from Canal tanks	15,848 bbls.	59,351	75,199
Water sold to ships	6,092,732 gals.	1,861,900	7,954,632
Vessels dry docked	12	6	18
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped	229	31	260
Seamen discharged	198	61	259
Seamen deserted	11	1	12
Seamen deceased	2		2
Seamen destitute			
Seamen's wages received	\$862 60	\$1,622 13	\$2,484 73
Seamen's wages disbursed	1,197 06	1,353 96	2,551 02
Balance on hand December 1	135.31	649.72	835.03

LOCKS.

Work on the new towing locomotives at Gatun Locks, Nos. 659 and 660, was held up by lack of material; fuse blocks and clips for the coiling motors were installed and connections were made for the brake and clutch coils and coiling motors. The electrical installation on locomotive No. 658 at Miraflores was advanced from 25 to 40 per cent of completion.

The work of rebuilding the crib fender at the outer end of the south approach wall at Pedro Miguel was carried to 95 per cent of completion. An indicating device was made and installed on the controller of the turning motors for the emergency dam on the west side of Gatun Locks.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION.

Concrete poured at the hydroelectric station during November amounted to 2,350 cubic yards, of which 2,132 cubic yards were placed in the penstock covering, and 218 cubic yards in the main building. The concrete work in the penstocks was 98 per cent complete at the end of the month, and the main building was 75 per cent complete. Installation of electrical conduit and wiring kept pace with building construction.

The net output of the hydroelectric station during November was 4,525,868 kilowatt-hours, and the computed water consumption was 3,421,440,000 cubic feet. The ratio between water used for power and for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.24 to 1. Water wasted over the spillway amounted to 55.27 billion cubic feet. This was at the rate of 21,322 cubic feet per second and is the greatest monthly discharge of the

spillway on record. Rainfall over the lake watershed was estimated as 24.28 inches, and was 47 per cent above the 7-year mean.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	50,000	9,600	59,600	40,000	19,600	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa	183,300	10,000	193,300	10,000	183,300	.....
Miraflores Lake.....						
Gaillard Cut:						
Culebra slides.....	49,300	132,500	181,800	181,800		.....
East Empire slide.....		13,300	13,300	13,300		.....
Cucaracha slide.....	7,300	5,400	12,700	12,700		.....
Lirio slide.....		15,500	15,500	15,500		.....
Rio Grande spillway.....	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000		.....
Miscellaneous maintenance.....	12,400		12,400	12,400		.....
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	71,500	169,200	240,700	240,700		.....
Atlantic entrance channel.....						
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	51,400	43,900	95,300			95,300
Chagres River gravel beds.....	29,653		29,653			29,653
Grand total.....	385,853	232,700	618,553	290,700	202,900	124,953

The west Culebra slide showed a heavy surface movement during the latter part of November, but this in no way affected the channel. There was no construction excavation in the Cut during the month, all of the work being classed as maintenance.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—Eight thousand one hundred and twelve square feet of forms for the concrete in the superstructure of Pier 6 at Cristobal were placed during November, making 17 585 square feet, or 2.7 per cent of total requirements, in place. Reinforcing placed during the month amounted to 102,740 pounds, bringing the total to 217,175 pounds, or 4.5 per cent of requirements. Concrete poured aggregated 511 cubic yards, which brings the total to 1,122 cubic yards, or 4 per cent of the total quantity to be poured.

In the construction of the boat landing and launch house, 15,116 square feet of forms for the floor slab and girders were placed during November, making this work 75 per cent complete, with a total of 20,303 square feet in position. The placing of reinforcing rods was begun during November and 17,600 pounds, or 83 per cent of the total required for the floor, were put in place. Concrete poured for the floor slab and girders amounted to 292 cubic yards, bringing the total to 375 cubic yards, and making this work 78 per cent complete.

Pacific terminal—Work was in progress during the month on the ratproofing of Docks 14 and 15 at Balboa.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

The two 31-foot launches for the police patrol in Gatun Lake were finished at Balboa Shops during the month, the first on November 15 and the second on the 30th. They are now in service and have released two pilot launches for other work.

The general overhauling of the tug *Porto Bello* was completed at Balboa, and the vessel left the plant on November 16.

The cattle ship *Caribbean* was in the large dry dock during the month; 16 hopper openings were permanently closed with steel plates and made watertight, and four cargo ports were fitted to the sides of the vessel, the holds of which were fitted for carrying cargo.

The steamship *Cristobal*, damaged by a collision with barge No. 140, was fitted with six new bow plates in the dry dock. The barge is under repair and is to be finished the latter part of December.

An order was received from the Alaskan Engineering Commission to overhaul and prepare for shipment six locomotives, 400 flat cars, 30 ballast cars, and 30 dump cars. The A. B. Shaw Company ordered the overhauling, repair, change of gage, and preparation for shipment of 44 locomotives.

Vessels in the dry dock at Balboa included three steamships in addition to the cattle ship *Caribbean*, and barges No. 136 and No. 140. Those in the dry dock at Cristobal were three steamships, the hulk *Ellora*, tug *Bohio*, launches *Wilhelm* and *L-36*, barges No. 17 and No. 119, and three vessels of the Navy. Sixty-one jobs orders were received for work on ships passing through the Canal or calling at the port of Cristobal, other than Government vessels.

The shops at Balboa and Cristobal and the several auxiliary plants of the Me-

chanical Division together completed 890 job orders, leaving 778 uncompleted at the end of the month. The foundry at Balboa turned out 778,565 pounds of iron, 135,568 pounds of steel, and 8,284 pounds of brass. Equipment was hostled as follows: Locomotives, 1,957, and cranes, 262. Two hundred and nine shop and 1,909 field repairs were made on cars, and 1,076 light repairs on other rolling equipment.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The administration building for Ancon Hospital was brought to 75 per cent of completion. At the end of the month 70 per cent of the tile and trim was in place. On the kitchen and mess building all blocks had been set at the end of the month, and 70 per cent of the plastering was completed. The building as a whole was 60 per cent completed. Block work and plastering were begun on the isolation ward, and a portion of the roof tile was laid. This building was 50 per cent completed on November 30. The nurses' quarters were advanced to 25 per cent of completion; the concrete work on the first floor and the columns and beams for the second floor were completed.

Installation of equipment in the garbage incinerator at Gavilan Island was advanced and at the end of the month the plant was 96 per cent complete.

Practically all work on the dispensary at Pedro Miguel was completed.

Four type-14 four-family buildings were completed in New Cristobal and turned over to the Supply Department for assignment. The two remaining houses of this type were 99 per cent completed at the end of the month.

Excavation of the footings for the ice and cold storage plant at Mount Hope was carried to 95 per cent of completion. Concrete placed in the footings and columns of the first floor amounted to 740 cubic yards.

Concrete work for the nurses' quarters at Colon Hospital was completed except for the front and back stairs. Ten per cent of the block walls was laid, and work was begun on the framing of the roof. This building was 30 per cent completed at the end of November.

Excavation was begun for a new dispensary building at Gatun.

At the dairy at Mindi all concrete work was completed except in the street railroad track, compost pits, and water trough. Plastering is complete on three barns, and 40 per cent completed on the fourth. Block work on the silos and feed room was completed, and plastering of the silos is 70 per cent completed. Excavation for the milk house was completed, the foundations, floors, and steps were poured, and 75 per cent of the block walls set. The gold quarters and silver mess building were completed, and the silver quarters were advanced to 95 per cent of completion.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

Construction of the road along the base of Sosa Hill, opposite Balboa Shops, was continued, and a short section of road was built to connect with the roads in the shops. Improvement and widening of the roads in the Ancon Hospital grounds was continued. Fifty-one feet of culvert were finished during November in the construction of the Curundu River storm sewer.

At the chicken farm at Summit the work of installing drains and additional pavement around the storehouse and other buildings was practically 95 per cent completed at the end of the month.

In the resurfacing of streets in Cristobal, the work on Columbus Avenue, "B" Street, "C" Street, and Broad Street was practically completed.

Construction of a concrete road to the site of the new ice and cold storage plant at Mount Hope was begun.

The fill at the quarantine reservation on Colon Beach was advanced to 50 per cent of completion, and the storm sewer was 90 per cent completed at the end of the month.

The "G" Street storm sewer was 95 per cent completed on November 30. Work was begun on the installation of a section of 12-inch sewer main in Reyes Alley, as a part of the Folks River extension of Colon.

The installation of the 6-inch water line from the Mindi Diversion to the stables at the Mindi dairy was practically completed at the close of the month.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on November 30, exclusive of fortifications, was \$13,387,043.02; the balance in fortifications was \$11,249,442.46. Pay rolls for the forces on the Isthmus for November amounted to \$948,898.29, including \$27,-018.66 for fortifications.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$650,854.75, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,320,027.24. Payment of \$249,069.63 was also made to the Panama Railroad for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,491,170.99, and collections by the disbursing clerk in

Washington to \$22,356.58. Requisitions for purchase in the United States amounted to \$503,537.75, making the total for the five months of the fiscal year \$3,125,755.91. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$206,618.29, and disbursements under the same heading, \$139,420.53.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force actually at work on Wednesday, November 21, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	47	41	88
Building Division.....	2 518	324	2,842
Electrical.....	338	190	528
Municipal Engineering.....	1,810	91	1,904
Lock operation.....	559	140	699
Dredging.....	1,764	247	2,011
Mechanical.....	1,146	757	1,903
Marine.....	245	86	331
Fortifications.....	559	43	607
Total.....	8,986	1,927	10,913
Supply:			
Quartermaster.....	1,749	108	1,857
Subsistence.....	348	21	369
Commissaries.....	1,517	212	1,730
Cattle industry-plantations.....	1,929	33	1,962
Accounting.....	14	205	219
Health.....	974	204	1,173
Executive.....	126	441	567
Panama Railroad.....	2,197	360	2,557
Grand total.....	17,840	3,512	21,352

The total gold force is an increase of 36 over the 3,476 at work on October 24, and the silver force is a decrease of 2,509 from the 20,349 reported on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on November 30 numbered 19,501, divided as follows: Americans, 7,667, of whom 3,425 were men, 2,034 women, and 2,208 children; 327 Europeans, of whom 267 were men, 23 women, and 37 children; and 11,507 West Indians, of whom 6,301 were men, 1,987 women, and 3,219 children.

Two hundred and thirty-eight new applications for gold family quarters were on file on November 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions in the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon continued good. The death rate in the Canal Zone, for civilian population only, was 12.48 per thousand per year, from all causes; from disease alone it was 9.98, and from external causes, 2.50.

No diseases of a quarantinable nature originated on or were brought to the Isthmus during the month.

Respectfully,

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Restrictions on Photography.

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 22, 1917.

To all employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company—During the existence of the present war, and in order to prevent the disclosure of information of military value to the enemy, all employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus (except the Official Photographer acting under official instructions), are directed to refrain from taking photographs of any Canal utilities located within restricted and defensive areas, or of vessels using the Canal or terminal ports. Only pictures of a purely personal character may be taken.

Employees who have photographs in their possession or for sale having possible military value, should submit them immediately to an officer of the Intelligence Department at Panama Canal Department Headquarters, Ancon, for censoring.

In this connection, the attention of all employees holding restricted area permits is called to the fact that such permits are issued only for use in the performance of official duties, and their use for any other purpose will result in disciplinary action being taken.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor, The Panama Canal,
Acting Second Vice President, Panama Railroad Company.

Instruction in French.

A course in the French language will be organized, commencing January 7, 1918, under the auspices of the Superintendent of Schools. The following details have been announced:

Graduated and experienced professors in the teaching of French will be in charge of the courses, which will be held at least twice a week at the Ancon schoolhouse.

The enrollment fee is \$5 per month, payable in advance at the first lesson.

The lessons will last one hour each, will be essentially practical, and will be given to a small number of pupils at a time, in order to permit each one to practice in conversation.

If those who desire to receive lessons find it impossible to go to Ancon, it may be possible to organize classes in the respective residences, if the number of pupils justifies this measure.

Those desiring to enroll for French language classes should make application to the Superintendent of Schools, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, C. Z., and supply the following information: Name and address; age; present work, days and hours occupied; expected future occupation; length of time French has been studied, if at all.

Night School Courses Offered.

Night school classes will be offered at the high school at Balboa in case the demand is sufficient.

A minimum of 10 students will be required for offering a class in any subject. The classes should meet twice a week for two hours. Work will be offered in any subject for which there is a sufficient demand, such as mechanical drawing, mathematics, English, Spanish, some business subject, some science, and current history.

The work is to be offered to students at actual cost so far as it can be estimated. A tuition fee of \$4 per month would probably meet the expenses. This should be paid in advance.

In order to show to what extent night classes would be patronized and what subjects would be desired, employees interested are requested to communicate with the Superintendent of Schools.

Motor Vehicle License Tags.

The receipt of motor vehicle license tags for 1918 has been delayed because of freight congestion in the United States. Pending their arrival, 1917 tags will be recognized as valid by the Canal Zone police.

This is not to be interpreted as authorizing a delay in the payment of license fees for 1918. Receipts are being sent by the Division of Civil Affairs to owners of motor vehicles who have paid for their 1918 licenses, with the information that their 1917 tags may be continued in use upon condition that the operator of the machine carry his 1918 receipt for exhibition to the police if it is asked for. Motor vehicle owners will be allowed until January 15, 1918, to renew their licenses.

So far as official cars are concerned, no receipts will be sent out until the new tags have arrived but no official cars will be held up by the police as long as the 1917 tag is attached to the machine.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Land law clerk (male and female); \$900 to \$1,400 a year; January 27.

Statistical clerk (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; January 27.

Clerk qualified in modern language (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; January 27-28; No. 30.

Scientific assistant in public health work (male); \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year; January 15; No. 33.*

Ceramic engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,700 a year; January 15; No. 35.*

Calculating machine operator (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; January 27; No. 43.

Glove inspector (male); \$100 a month; January 15; No. 48.*

Inspector of rubber (male); \$1,200 a year; January 15; No. 54.*

Master sheet metal worker (male); \$8.24 a day; January 15; No. 55.*

Mechanical and electrical engineer (male); \$1,500 a year; January 15; No. 56.*

Telegraph operator (male and female); \$900 to \$1,600 a year; No. 2157 supplemental.†

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time until further notice.

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased and insane employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money or deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

DECEASED.

Name.	Cheek No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Pierre Roche, alias Rocher, alias Pedro Jose Bodol.....	40990	Martinique.....	Panama.....	Building Division...	November 29, 1917.
Otis Levi.....	157308	Guadeloupe.....	Unknown.....	Supply Department..	December 16, 1917.
Wm. Sinclair (St. Clair).....	88323	St. Lucia.....	Colon.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	December 14, 1917.
Luis F. Cano.....	156443	Spain.....	Camp Bierd.....	Coaling plant.....	December 26, 1917.
Livingston Homer.....	32306	St. Vincent.....	Panama.....	Mun. Eng. Division.	December 23, 1917.
Alfred Markland.....	142875	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad.....	December 22, 1917.
Antonio Moreno.....	89990	Mexico.....	Camp Bierd.....	Panama Railroad.....	December 25, 1917.
Joseph Paul.....	135417	Dominica.....	Colon.....	Mechanical Division	December 21, 1917.
Francis Surieux.....	109342	Trinidad.....	Panama.....	Contractor.....	December 26, 1917.
Joseph Walters.....	22099	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	December 24, 1917.
Cyril Eliston.....	165198	Unknown.....	Colon.....	Coaling plant.....	December 26, 1917.
Fred Mackay (McKay).....	92839	Jamaica.....	Paraiso.....	E. & C., I. C. C.....	April 30, 1911.

INSANE.

Name.	Cheek No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of commitment
Joseph D. Williams..	1599	U. S. A.....	Ancon.....	Exec. Dept. (courts)..	December 12, 1917.
Benjamin Halloway..	67300	Jamaica.....	.....	Pacific Locks.....	November 23, 1917.

Official Circulars.

Return of Shipment Tickets.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 26, 1917.

To all concerned—Your attention is directed to the following rubber stamp notation appearing on shipment tickets covering ocean freight forwarded from Balboa and Cristobal to various divisions of The Panama Canal:

"IMPORTANT.

"Consignee will return copy of this S. T. receipted if O. K., or with detailed report of any overs, shorts, or damage, to the General Storekeeper, Balboa, within 48 hours of receipt, as provided in Circular 632."

This information is necessary in order that the General Storekeeper may promptly and correctly accomplish cargo receipts of the Panama Railroad Company. It is noted that a number of divisions are not complying with this notation and the cargo receipts are consequently being delayed.

Please see that these shipment tickets are handled strictly in accordance with the above notation in the future.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Fort Amador.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS C. Z., December 21, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

In THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of October 24, 1917, page 116, attention was called to the proper designations of the military reservations on the Isthmus, and that in conformity with general orders No. 10, issued from Headquarters, Panama Canal Department, at Ancon, the name "Fort Amador" will be applied to the reservation that is located at the inner end of the causeway on the mainland, formed through the construction of the Canal, and originally known as the Balboa Dump, including the ground occupied by the barracks and batteries Smith and Birney.

In compliance with the above orders, the name

of the post office at Fort Grant was changed to Fort Amador, and motor bus signs, signposts, rubber stamps, mail addresses, etc., must be changed immediately, if not already done.

The name "Fort Amador" will be used in all references to the part of the reservation indicated above, and heads of departments and divisions will see that this is done.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Permits for Restricted Areas.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 27, 1917.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

All restricted area permits bear the expiration date of December 31, 1917, but it will be impracticable to reissue all permits by that date, and the Commanding Officer, Panama Canal Department, has authorized sentries to accept such permits until January 15, 1918, after which date only the new permits will be accepted.

Attention is invited to the fact that unless photographs are now on file with the official photographer for all employees for whom permits have been requested, it will be necessary for them to have their photographs taken immediately. Photographs may be taken any week day at the studio in the Administration Building, and at Cristobal every Wednesday morning.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Invoices on Transfers and Sales.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 27, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective with issues of January 1, 1918, invoices covering material and property will be furnished this office as follows:

Transfers between stores and divisions—Two advance copies; one accomplished copy, if expendable; two accomplished copies, if non-expendable.

Transfers between stores—One advance copy; one accomplished copy.

Transfers between divisions—Three advance copies; one accomplished copy, if expendable; three accomplished copies, if nonexpendable. (Note—If transfer invoices cover nonexpendable property for "physical accounting only," no advance copies are required and only two accomplished copies will be furnished.)

Sales—One advance copy; three accomplished copies (one original signed copy and two stamped copies.)

These instructions supersede those contained in my circular letter under date of June 1, 1917.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 234, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at

8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, January 9, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, *Recorder.*

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 24, 1917.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Boyce, Capt. Wm. E.	Howard, Chris (2)
*Bryan Mrs. L. H.,	Howard, H. C.
Box 222	*Larson, A.
Caldwell, J. L.	McDonald, Robt.
Carter, Joseph	Miller, Mrs. A. E.
Chandler, Mrs. Clifton	Miller, John Knox
Connelly, T.	Myers, Titus
Cosme, Mrs. Clara	Nanco, John K., Box
Dunperley, Mrs. Fred-	302
erick	Palmer, Marion C.
Estes, Dr. W. B.	*Pollard, O.
Frahm, August	*Seidel, Wm.
Gerrans, F. M.	Taplin, Claude
Griffith, Mrs. Edwin J.	Vecker, S. P.
Grobe, Chas. R.	Walker, Lieut. M. E. (2)
Holm, Jacob H.	

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Arbuckle, O. L.	Keen, George Valentine
*Baldwin, Ernest Wood	Klein, Mrs. Benjamin
Bell, Charles P.	F., Box 54
Bolen, Henry D.	Krisey, William
Boomer, Mrs. G. H.,	Laevigini, N.
Box 96	Lushman, L., Box 275
Boyce, Mrs. Delcena	McInerney, Mr. and
Burns, A. H., Box 323	Mrs. M., Box 32
Campbell, Mrs. F. W.	McNally, C. F.
Donald, John, Jr.	Marsh, B. F.
Doyle, Ernest	*Mattatall, Dr. Ira
Elke, Andrew, Jr.	Mer, Hubert
Fickenwirth, Miss Rose,	Migren, Pedre
Box 416, c/o Geo.	*Mullin, Edward J.
Barker	Rodriguez, Sr. Manuel
*Flynn, Chas. J.	Castro
Graham, John	Shelton, H., Box 30
*Hawk, William	Stone, C. E.
Howard, Christopher	Sweeney, Joseph J.
Hunter, Alex., Box 115	Thompson, Mrs. E. R.
Hurst, Thomas C., Jr.,	Vanderburg, L. C.
c/o Captain of Port	*Vijande, Jose
*Jarett, Mrs. Cora	Waters, Frank
Jones, Mrs. C. O., Box	Williamson, William,
223	225-A (2)
Kauffman, Mrs. Wil-	Wilson, Mrs. Eugene,
burn, Box 486	Box 401

*Paper or parcel.

The cable address of The Panama Canal, on the Isthmus, is "Pancanal, Panama;" in the United States, "Pancanal, Washington."

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Woolens.

The Commissary Division is somewhat peculiarly situated as regards woolens, of which an extensive stock bought at prices only a little above pre-war figures is to be found in the retail stores and wholesale warehouse at Cristobal.

Reports from the United States and elsewhere indicate an impending shortage of wool unless sufficient tonnage is shortly available; and extraordinary measures are being taken to conserve wool and prevent prices from rising to even higher levels.

At a recent meeting of garment manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, dressmakers, importers, tailors, representatives of fashion publications, and others, in New York, a committee for cooperative effort was formed. Their recommendations, which have since been published state that it is advisable to effect a minimum saving of at least 25 per cent of woolen materials used in the manufacture of women's coats, suits, and dresses, by confining the making of such garments to 3 yards of woolen materials based on a width of 54 inches, and in no event more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. They also advocate the freer use of materials other than those composed wholly or in part of wool.

According to a leading trade journal, in view of the present status of the piece goods market it is impossible to obtain a worsted fabric of merit for less than \$3 or \$3.50 a yard. When one considers that this represents the price to the trade, whereas staple woolens are being sold across the counter in the commissaries at and below this figure, the contrast between prices of woolens here and in the continental United States is even more apparent.

The products buyer at Cartago, Costa Rica, sent a radiogram dated December 27 advising that a slide had halted traffic on the railroad from San Jose to Port Limon and that he would be unable to make the customary weekly shipment of fruits, vegetables, etc.

Advice has been received from the New York office that the next shipment of sugar from the United States may all be packed in 5-pound and 10-pound sacks, as the refiners will put it up only in packages of these weights until the present situation is changed.

The Commissary Division's requisition for clam bouillon and mutton broth has been cut down by the manufacturers, they stating that they have not a case of the former in stock, and do not anticipate having any the remainder of the year.

They advise that, owing to the high cost of mutton, mutton broth can not be made now so as to retail at a satisfactory price.

The commissary purchasing agent has advised that there are at present no red kidney beans in the market suitable for shipment.

One thousand pounds of parsnips, the first shipment of this vegetable that the Commissary Division has been able to obtain for a long time, were received on December 29.

A shipment of pears was received from New York last week. These were obtained at auction, and are of exceptionally fine quality, besides being reasonably priced.

All grapes offered for sale in the New York market were too poor to be shipped.

Steamed Cornmeal Bread.

2 cups yellow meal	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
1 cup flour	1 teaspoon salt
$2\frac{1}{4}$ cups sour milk	One-half cup molasses

Sift together the flour, soda, and salt, and stir in the cornmeal, mixing thoroughly. Add the molasses and sour milk. Pour into a well-buttered mold, which should not be more than two-thirds full. A lard pail is a good substitute for the mold. Cover closely and steam 5 hours.

Cornmeal Gingerbread.

To the above recipe add one-half teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and one-half teaspoon cloves, sifting them with the flour.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., January 9, 1918.

No. 21.

Existence of War—Austro-Hungarian Empire.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date of December 7, 1917, as follows:

"Whereas the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Whereas, by Sections four thousand and sixty-seven, four thousand and sixty-eight four thousand and sixty-nine, and four thousand and seventy, of the Revised Statutes, provision is made relative to natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austro-Hungary, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austro-Hungary, being males of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections four

thousand and sixty-nine and four thousand and seventy of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

(1) No native, citizens, denizen or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a male of the age of fourteen years and upwards and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice under Sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes;

(2) No such person shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe:

(3) Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this eleventh day of December, in the [SEAL] year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

ENEMY TRADING LIST NO. 1.

Issued by the War Trade Board of the U. S.

October 6, 1917.

BOLIVIA.

Albrecht, C. & Co.....	La Paz.
Arnold & Co.....	Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Riberalta.
Bacovich, Marcos.....	Oruro.
Ballerstaedt, Pablo.....	Potosi.
Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).	
Barber, Alfred W., & Co.....	Cochabamba and Riberalta.
Bickenbach & Co.....	Oruro and Cochabamba.
Blau, Stephen.....	La Paz.
Bolhme, Enrique.....	La Paz and Oruro.
Botica Alemana.....	Oruro.
Cabrera, Francisco.....	Trinidad.
Callenius, Gustavo.....	La Paz.
Calsow & Ress.....	Lagunillas, Yacuibá and Charagua.
Cerveceria Aguila (Liebers, Arturo).	Tarija.
Cerveceria Calacala (Heimberto Hinz & Co.).	Oruro.
Cerveceria Germania (Schnorr Guillermo).	Tarija.
Colsman Boehme & Co.....	La Paz and Oruro.
Cie Commercial Matto-grossense & Boliviana Limitada (or Sociedad).	Puerto Suarez and Guajara-Mirim.
Dauelsberg & Co.....	La Paz and Oruro.
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank (Banco Aleman Transatlantico).	
Diaz Hijos & Co.....	Sucre.
Dohrmann, Dahse & Co.....	Oruro and Potosi.
Ehrhorn, Oscar A.....	Cochabamba.
El Gallo.....	La Paz.
Elsner, August.....	Santa Cruz.
Elsner, Juan & Co.....	Santa Cruz.
El Tigre.....	La Paz.
Emmel Hermanos.....	La Paz.

Empresa Estanifer de Colquechaca.	Colquechaca.
Enss & Webber.....	La Paz.
Eulert, F. G.....	La Paz.
France, Jose Maria.....	La Paz.
Freudenthal Hermanos.....	La Paz.
Fricke, Arturo.....	Oruro.
Fricke, Hermann & Co.....	Oruro, Cochabamba.
Fuss, Alfred (Maison Herchmann & Co.).	La Paz.
Gasser, Carlos.....	Santa Cruz.
Gasser, Schweitzer & Co.....	Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
Gundlach, C. F.....	Oruro.
Gunther, Ernest.....	Sorata.
Gunther, Pablo.....	Oruro.
Haan, Pablo.....	Avicaya, Oruro.
Haar, Heinz.....	Oruro.
Haase & Co., calle Bolivar, 101.	Potosi.
Hans, Pablo.....	La Paz.
Hardt, E. & W. & Co.....	La Paz, Sucre, Oruro, and Cochabamba.
Hinke, Gustave & Co.....	La Paz, Oruro, Potosi and Uyuni.
Hinze, Heimbarto & Co.....	Oruro.
Hirschmann & Co.....	La Paz, Oruro, and Cochabamba.
Jacoby, Arnold & Co.....	Cochabamba.
Joerges & Co., calle Oruro.....	Potosi.
Koehler, E. & Co.....	Guajara-Mirim.
Kruger, R. & Co.....	Cochabamba.
Kuster, F.....	Sucre.
La Mariposa.....	La Paz.
Lah, Joseph.....	La Paz and Carabuco.
Lambert, Ernest.....	Trinidad.
Lazcano, Alejandro.....	Sucre and Potosi.
Leutenegger, Ernst.....	Trinidad.
Liebers, Arturo, Cerveceria Aguila.	Tarija.
Martins, F., & Co.....	La Paz & Oruro.
Marris, Juan.....	Potosi.
Mayer, Juan.....	Trinidad.
Moersch Bauer & Co.....	Sucre, Potosi and Colquechaca.
Mollard, M.....	

Morales, Bertram & Co.	Cochabamba, Colquechaca, and Potosi.	Chaparra, Luis A.	Iquique.
Morales, Hermanos (Morales, Bertram & Co.).		Chavez, Eliseo.	Antofagasta.
Morales, Jose.	Cochabamba.	Constancie Riadi, E. & S.	Santiago.
Muller, Wilhelm.	Santa Cruz.	Contreras, Pablo.	Valparaiso.
Nolte, E., & Co.	La Paz and Oruro.	Curtze, Walter.	Punta Arenas.
Pensamiento, El.	Tarija.	Daube & Co.	Concepcion, Santiago, and Valparaiso.
Pilanz, Carlos.	Villa Montes.	Dauelsberg & Co.	Antofagasta.
Pingel, Juan.	La Paz.	Dubrock & Co.	Punta Arenas.
Precht, Henry.	La Paz.	Durandean, Luciano.	Antofagasta.
La Providencia.	Santa Cruz.	Emmanuel, Victor & Co.	Santiago.
Quidde & Gatermann.	Cochabamba and Sucre.	Enriquez, Juan.	Talcahuano.
Quidde, J.	Cochabamba.	Eseobar, Jose Ignacio.	Santiago.
Reinecke, Findel & Co.	Oruro.	Folsch & Co., H.	Valparaiso.
Ritter, Otto.	Yacuiba.	Frey & Elkan.	Valparaiso & Santiago
Romicin, E.	Oruro.	Faerber, Gustav.	Punta Arenas.
Ruiz, Carlos.	La Paz.	Gildemeister & Co.	Valparaiso.
Schacke, G.	Avicaya, Oruro.	Glinser, M. & Co.	Iquique.
Schluter & Co. (successors).	Oruro.	Gelder, Dr. G. de.	Santiago and Valparaiso
Schmidt, Otto & Co. (successors).	Cochabamba.	Goldtree, Leiber & Co.	Santiago.
Schnack, Heinrich.	Santa Cruz, Potosi, and Sucre.	Grisar, Max.	Sonsonate.
Schnorr, Guillermo (successor), Cerveceria Germana.	Tarija.	Groothoff, A. & O.	Valparaiso.
Schubert, H. G.	Oruro and La Paz.	Gunther & Co.	Iquique.
Schutte, Nicolas (Morales, Bertram & Co.).	Potosi.	Guttman, Maurer & Co.	Valparaiso.
Schweitzer, Felipe.	Santa Cruz.	Havez, Eliseo.	Santiago.
Seiber, Emil.	Sucre.	Hawliczek, O.	Antofagasta.
Sociedad Commercial Matto-grossense & Boliviana (Ltd.).	Puerto, Suarez, and Guajara-Mirim.	Henderson, Henry.	Valparaiso.
Stark & Brandenburg.	Cochabamba.	Hepp, Gustavo.	Concepcion.
Staudt & Co.	Villa Montes, Tarija, etc.	Herrera, Eduardo.	Valparaiso.
Stofen, Sehnack, Muller & Co.	Santa Cruz, Puerto, Suarez, etc.	Hucke, Hermanos.	Taltal.
Teran, Arturo.	Burgoa, Oruro.	Hodge, Felipe.	Valparaiso.
Ugrinovich, Hermanos, F.	Uyuni.	Ibanez, Adolfo.	Taltal.
Villalobos, Moises J.	La Paz.	Inojosa, Maximo.	Talcahuano.
Wautig & Muller.	Cochabamba.	Klemesch, Guillermo.	Concepcion.
Weber, Albert.	Oruro.	Konigsberg.	Santiago.
La Vanguardia.	La Paz.	Lange & Co.	Valparaiso and Concepcion.
Weibracht, A.	Santa Cruz.	Lazo, Pedro Antonio.	Talcahuano.
Weisser, Freres.	Ocuri Mines, Challa-pata.	Luck, Winkelhagen & Co.	Valparaiso.
Wichtendahl, Guillermo.	La Paz.	Mass, Roberto & Co.	Valparaiso.
Yancovich, Jorge.	Oruro.	Medina, Domingo.	Concepcion.
Zeller, Villinger.	Santa Cruz, Trinidad, Yacuiba, Puerto, Suarez, Guayara, Merim, etc.	Mesquida, M. Juan.	Antofagasta.
		Meyer, Johann.	Punta Arenas.
		Munoz, Francisco.	Concepcion.
		Neckelmann & Co.	Valparaiso.
		Nissen, Fischer & Co.	Concepcion and Santiago.
		Oelckers, Carlos.	Calbuco.
		Oxigeno de Fabrico, A. Hoch-slotter.	Antofagasta.
		Pacz, Carlos.	Antofagasta and Valparaiso.
		Plesch, Julio B.	Concepcion.
		Rabenalt & Schmidtsdorf.	Iquique.
		Riadi Constancia, E. & S.	Santiago.
		Rocher, Eduardo A.	Valparaiso.
		Roland Steamship Line.	Valparaiso.
		Saavedra, Benard & Co.	Santiago and Valparaiso.
		Saavedra, Pedro.	Concepcion.
		Saltpeterwerke Gildermeister Aktien Gesellschaft.	Valparaiso.
		Sassee & Co.	Concepcion.
		Schacht, Wyneken & Co.	Valparaiso.
		Schmidt & Wehrhahn.	Valparaiso.
		Shulz, Ricardo & Co.	Coquimbo, Concepcion and Valparaiso.
		Siermens-Schuckert Co.	Santiago.
		Silva, Alfredo.	Antofagasta.
		Sloman, H. B. & Co. (Compania Salitrera).	Tocopilla.
		Smith, Chas. Dudley.	Iquique.
		Smits & Assler.	Talca.
		Stubenrauch & Co.	Punta Arenas.
		Szule & Raedler.	Santiago.
		Timmermann & Co.	Valparaiso.
		Trillo, Victor.	Antofagasta.
		Ureta, Oscar.	Punta Arenas.
		Valdez, Julio R.	Iquique.
		Vorweck & Co.	Valparaiso and Santiago.
		Wenz, A. & Co.	Santiago.
		Wertheim So. Exportadora (Ltd.).	
CHILE.			
Abraldes, R.	Concepcion.		
Agencia Maritima "Kosmos"	Valparaiso.		
Aguilar, Rudolph.	Talcahuano.		
Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft.	Santiago and Valparaiso		
Alvaroz, Jose Reinaldo.	Coquimbo.		
Anderson, Hans.	Casilla 517, Santiago.		
Armstrong, Isaac Enrique.	Talcahuano.		
Arevala, Manuel.	Coquimbo.		
Arrigoriaga, Saturnino.	Santiago and Valparaiso		
Bade, Walter.	Valparaiso.		
Bahre, Herbst & Co.	Santiago.		
Banco Aleman Transatlantico.			
Banco de Chile y Alemania.	Valparaiso.		
Banco Germanico de la America del Sud.	Valparaiso.		
Barrios, Francisco.	Iquique.		
Bauer, Pablo.	Antofagasta.		
Bayer, Frederico & Co.	Santiago.		
Bayre, Guillermo.	Antofagasta.		
Benedetti, Juan B.	Valparaiso.		
Benitez, Armando.	Santiago.		
Bermudez, Guillermo.	Valparaiso.		
Blaekadder, Guillermo.	Iquique.		
Bohlen, Max von, Co.	Valparaiso.		
Bonder, Victor.	Concepcion.		
Brinckman & Co.	Punta Arenas.		
Cabezas, A., & Co.	Antofagasta.		
Canelo, Nemesio.	Iquique.		
Cantolla, Jose Isaac.	Antofagasta.		
Carrasco, Justiniano.	Valparaiso.		
Carstens, F., & Co.	Concepcion and Valdivia.		
Castillo, Aniel C.	Coquimbo.		
Compania Maritima Alemana.	Valparaiso.		
Compania Salitrera Alemana.	Valparaiso.		
Castro, B.	Talcahuano.		
COLOMBIA.			
Acero, Delfin.	Cucuta.		
Agencia Maritima Kosmos.			
Anez, Julio A., & Co.	Cucuta.		
Arbini, Arturo.	Barranquilla.		
Ardilla, Manuel.	Tumaco.		
Banco Aleman Antioqueno.	Medellin.		

Beck, Roberto.....	Bogota.
Beckman & Co.....	Cucuta.
Berpe, O., & Co.....	Barranquilla.
Bohmer & Lingen.....	Cali and Paste.
Borpe, A.....	Medellin, Manizales.
Botica Alemana.....	Cucuta.
Breuer, Moller & Co.....	Barranquilla and Cucuta.
Breyman, Wilhelm von, & Co.	Cali.
Cabrane, Carlina.....	Buenaventura.
Carvagel, Francisco.....	Oroqui.
"El Comercio".....	Barranquilla.
Cornelius & Spidel.....	Oroqui.
Credito Mercantil.....	Barranquilla.
"La Defensa" Nacional.....	San Cristobal, Maracaibo, and Cucuta.
Disel, Van, Rode & Co.....	Barranquilla.

"El Derecho".....	Barranquilla.
Empresa Hanseatica.....	Barranquilla.
Ehrmann, G. F.....	Barranquilla.
Escorba, Augustin.....	Cali.
Escobar & Co.....	Cali.
Fischer, Louis.....	Medellin.
"Germania".....	Bogota.
Gieseken, Ludwig, & Co.....	Barranquilla.
Gomez Hermanos.....	Manizales.
Grosser, F.....	Barranquilla.
Heimann, Max & Co.....	Tumaco.
Held A.....	Barranquilla.
Hollmann, Karl & Co.....	Bogota.
Hollmann, H.....	Bogota.
Hos, P. de la.....	Barranquilla.
Hulsman, H.....	Medellin.
Hulsman & Heinecke.....	Medellin.
Ilerra, Juan de Dios.....	Barranquilla.
Lindemayer, Heinrich.....	Catagena.
Loos, Pablo.....	Bucaramanga.
Lindemayer, Wiese & Co.....	Barranquilla.
Lucking, H. A.....	Catagena.
Martinez, Vincento.....	Catagena.
Medina, E.....	Barranquilla.
Munoz, Miquel, Angel.....	Cali.
Nobmann & Co.....	Barranquilla.
Ramirez, Luis Alberto.....	Bucaramanga.
"Rigoletto".....	Bucaramanga.
Rosca, Louis.....	Cali.
Sanclemente, Ismael.....	Buenaventura and Cali.
Siefken, Julio.....	Barranquilla.
Sombrieria la Pica-Pica.....	Sao Paulo.
Stegmann, Arthur.....	Barranquilla.
Strauss, Georg, & Co.....	Bogota.
"Transocean".....	Barranquilla.
Triombarini, A. R.....	Bucaramanga.
Volekmann, Gustav.....	Bucaramanga.
Wessels, Bernhard.....	Bucaramanga.
Wilson, Cook W.....	Cucuta.

COSTA RICA.

Altschul, Alonzo.....	San Jose.
Antingua Case Francisco Wiebe	Trujillo.
Aasmann & Co., T.....	San Jose.
Camera, A.....	San Jose.
Carranza, Jamie.....	San Jose.
Esquinal, Jamie.....	San Jose.
La Eureka.....	San Jose.
Fabian, Victor.....	San Jose.
Heinrichsdorf, Frederick.....	San Jose.
Hubbe, O. J., successors.....	San Jose.
Kayser, Walter W.....	San Jose.
Knorr, Edgar & Co.....	San Jose.
Luthman, Federico.....	Employees of Knorr,
Reimers, Ferdinand.....	Erik Oscar.
Chavas, Maximo.....	
Martin, Cirilo.....	Employees of Knorr,
Baranti, Jose.....	Erik Oscar.
Meinno, Arturo.....	
Beer, Salina.....	
Knorr, Alfred Edgar	Members of Edgar Knorr & Co. } San Jose.
Vose de Eberhardt.....	
Siebe, Walter.....	
Koberg & Echandi.....	
Kruse, Luis.....	Port Limon.
Martimer, Luis.....	San Jose.
Mieschel, Paul.....	San Jose.
Mora & Olmo.....	San Jose.
Nichaus, Wilhelm.....	San Jose.
Reselio Fernandez Guill, El	San Jose.
Imparcial.....	
Ragelio Fernandez Guill (?).....	
Rohrmoser, Francisco.....	Puntarenas.

Roldan, Manuel.....	Puntarenas.
Rothe, Mandel.....	San Jose.
Reim, Francisco Debo.....	San Jose.
Salazar, Enrique.....	San Jose.
Schuster, Otto.....	San Jose.
Silesky, Juan.....	San Jose.
Steinveorth, W., & Hnos.....	Cartago.
Vargas, Gabriel, & Co.....	San Jose.
Wahle, Carl Wolfgang.....	San Jose.
Wiss, Felix.....	San Jose.
Wiss, Oscar.....	San Jose.

CUBA.

Ballenilla, Daniel.....	Havana.
Bengochea, Amador.....	Cienfuegos.
Berndes & Co., J. F.....	Havana.
Castano, Nicolas.....	Havana.
Compania Anomina Electro	Havana.
Aleman Cubana.....	
Eppinger, Albert.....	Havana.
Font, Juan, & Co.....	Havana.
Garbade, T.....	Havana.
Gutierrez, Juan.....	Havana.
Michaelisen & Prasse.....	Havana.
More, J. Garcia.....	Havana.
Paetzold, M. & Co.....	Havana.
Pi, Manuel.....	Havana.
Prasse, German.....	Havana.
Revueita, Manuel.....	Cienfuegos.
Rintelen, Ricardo.....	Havana.
Rodriguez, German.....	Havana.
Santamaria Saenz & Co.....	Havana.
Schwab, Consuelo.....	Havana.
Serler Pi & Co.....	Havana.
Suarez, Francisco.....	Havana.
Fastre e Hijo.....	Havana.
Tillmann, M., & Co.....	Havana.
Toennies, H.....	Havana.
Uppmann, H., & Co.....	Havana.
Zabrida, Rios & Co.....	Havana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Hamal, F. Wolff.....	Santiago.
Hohlt & Co.....	San Pedro de Macoris.
Lembke, F., & Co.....	Monte Christi.
Quentin, C., & Co.....	La Romana.
Schulze, W.....	Santiago.
Valdez, Enrique.....	San Pedro de Macoris.
Van Kampen, Schumacher & Co	San Pedro de Macoris.

ECUADOR.

Arce, Pedro Pablo M.....	Guayaquil.
Balda, Manuel.....	Bahia de Caraquez.
Balde, Pedro A.....	Guayaquil.
Barberan, N. G. V.....	Guayaquil.
Buehwald, Jaun Otto von.....	Quito.
Casaneli & Co.....	Guayaquil.
Collat, Mario.....	Guayaquil.
Dapelo, Jose.....	Guayaquil.
Delgado, Simon.....	Guayaquil.
Donner & Blackett.....	Manta.
Esmeraldas Handels Gesell-	Esmeraldas.
schaft.....	
Gleschen, C.....	Manta.
Guzman, L. E. Hijos.....	Guayaquil.
Haas, M.....	Esmeraldas.
Harnack, H.....	Bahia de Caraquez.
Hiera, Cesar A. del.....	Esmeraldas.
Jungnickel & Loose.....	Guayaquil.
Jungnickel, W.....	Guayaquil.
Kruger & Co.....	Guayaquil.
Lopez, Romalde G.....	Guayaquil.
Luders, Carlos W.....	Guayaquil.
Orenstein & Koppel.....	Quito.
Otte, Carlos & Co.....	Manta.
Pimental, Juan L.....	Guayaquil.
Poeppe, Adolfo.....	Guayaquil and Quito.
Reimers, Edgar.....	Quito.
Rickert & Co.....	Guayaquil.
Rodriguez, Carlos.....	Bahia.
Rupert, Emilio.....	Jipijappa.
Solis, Camilo & Co.....	Canca.
Tagua Handels Gesellschaft.....	Manta, Esmeraldas, and
	Bahia de Caraquez.
Tijon, Julio.....	Esmeraldas.
Tresselt, W.....	Bahia de Caraquez.
Webber, Carlos.....	Quito.
Yauch, T.....	Esmeraldas.
Zambrano, Carlos.....	Bahia de Caraquez.

GUATEMALA.

Dieseldorf & Co.	Coban.
Empresa Electrica del Sur.	Guatemala City.
Empresa Electric Light & Power Co.	Guatemala City.
Gerlach, Fed.	Guatemala City.
Giesemann, Ad., & Co.	Guatemala City.
Henkel & Co.	Malacatan.
Koper & Bernholt.	Quezaltenango and Guatemala.
Koper, Federico & Co.	Guatemala City.
Lacisz & Co.	Quezaltenango.
Lisser, J., & Co.	Guatemala.
Niederer, C.	Guatemala.
Nottebohm & Co.	Guatemala City.
Obst, Ma imo	Guatemala City.
Rodriguez, Basilio.	Quezaltenango.
Sapper, R.	Guatemala City.
Schlubach, Dauch & Co.	Guatemala City.
Topke & Co.	Guatemala City.
Zengel & Co.	Guatemala City.

HAITI.

Bouch, William.	Les Cayes.
Belot, J.	St. Marc.
Bicker, Otto.	Port-au-Prince.
Damberille, H.	Gonaives.
Dehoux, L.	Petit Goave.
De Meza, P.	St. Marc.
Gagnon, E.	Petit Goave.
Jacobsen, John & Co.	Les Cayes.
Jurgensen & Co.	St. Marc.
Jurgensen, Hugo & Co.	St. Marc.
Lata, F., & Co.	Cape Haiti.
Munehmeyer, H., & Co.	Les Cayes; Jeremie.
Munehmeyer, Nevada & Co.	Jacmel.
Olafson, Lucas & Co.	Port-au-Prince; Petit Goave; Mirogoane; St. Marc.
Preetzmaun-Aggerholm.	Port-au-Prince.
Reinbold, Hermann & Co.	Port-au-Prince; St. Marc; Petit Goave; Gonaives; Mirogoane.
Ramponneau, G.	Haiti.
Rodriguez, E.	Gonaives.
Schutt, G. E.	Cape Haiti.
Von Seckendorf, Arthur & Co.	Jacmel.
Tiecher & Co.	Cape Haiti.
Valdez, Enrique.	San Pedro de Macoris.
Van Kampen, Schumacher & Co.	San Pedro de Macoris.

HONDURAS.

Abadie Bros.	Amapala.
Andoine, George.	Puerto Cortes.
Aybar, J. A.	Puerto Cortes.
Benaton & Cia.	Puerto Cortes.
Castillo, B.	Juticalpa.
Cornelsen, N.	Tegucigalpa.
Debbe, Guilbermo.	Tegucigalpa.
Debbe, Wilhem.	Tegucigalpa.
Dreschel, D.	Amapala.
Dreschel, Alfonso.	Tegucigalpa.
Dreschel, Alfonso.	Tegucigalpa.
Epinosa.	Tegucigalpa.
Funes, Ramon.	San Juanito.
Gastel, H. y Hijo.	San Juanito.
Kohncke, Teodoro & Co.	Amapala.
Kohncke, Gathman & Co.	Amapala.
Maier, P., & Co.	Puerto Cortes.
Majia, Tomas.	Sabana Grande.
Mendoza, Juan.	San Marcus de Colon.
Mendoza, Liberato.	Comayagua.
Peterson, Ernesto.	Tegucigalpa.
Peterson, Ernesto.	Tegucigalpa.
Rossner, J., & Co.	Amapala.
Siercke, Ernesto.	Tegucigalpa.
Siercke, Francisco.	Choluteca.
Stiehle, Louis.	Amapala.
Veit, Wilhelm.	Tegucigalpa.
Walther, Gustav.	Tegucigalpa.
Withnauer, Teodoro.	Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO

Abels, Hermanos.	Mexico City.
Aberg, O. H.	Mexico City.
Agencia Commercial y Maritima	Tampico.
Albert & Cia.	Mexico City.
Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft.	Mexico City.
Amtmann.	Mexico City.

Anguiano.	Guadalajara.
Aragon & Sobrino.	Vera Cruz.
Arrieta, Arturo.	Vera Cruz.
Bach, S.	Mexico City.
Bachanauer & Co.	Torreón.
Bachman & Co.	Mexico City.
Balbrugger, Charles.	Mexico City.
Banco Germanico de la America del Sur.	Mexico City.
Banco Mexicano de Comercio y Industria.	Mexico City.
Banister.	Vera Cruz.
Baznez, Pedro.	Vera Cruz.
Bauer, Carlos.	Mexico City.
Belden Bros.	Monterey.
Berger, Leon.	Mexico City.
Berger, S.	Mexico City.
Bielefeld, Otto.	Chihuahua.
Birk, Mich.	Mexico City.
Bittraff & Mendiola.	Mexico City.
Blancas, S., & Bros.	Juarez.
Bley, Hermanos.	Hermosillo.
Blumenkow, Julio.	Mexico City.
Blume & Wienan.	Tampico.
Bode & Rosenstcin.	Mexico City.
Boesch, Guillermo.	Orizaba.
Bouliny & Schmitt Sucs.	Mexico City.
Bremer, R. A. Co.	Monterey.
Brockman, G.	Mexico City.
Brosting, Alfonso.	Vera Cruz.
Bruggeman & Co.	Mexico City.
Buhard & Boulton.	Mexico City.
Buchanan & Co.	Torreón.
Bucher Hnos.	Mexico City.
Burkman & Cia.	Torreón.
Buino.	Nogales.
Bunsow, Guillermo.	Chihuahua.
Bustamente, Antonio & Hijos.	Mazatlan.
Busing, G., & Cia Sucs.	Vera Cruz.
Bustillos, Jose & Hijos.	Mexico City.
Calvo & Fernandez.	Vera Cruz.
Candanedo, Manuel.	Puerto.
Casa Alemana de Musicam.	Mexico City.
Cerverceria Central.	Mexico City.
Cerverceria del Pacifico.	Mazatlan.
Christlieb & Mulhauser.	Mexico City.
Christlieb, Alfredo.	Mexico City.
"Club Aleman"	Mexico City.
Christlein & Rubke.	Mexico City.
Cohen, Max.	Guaymas.
Collignon, Julio.	Guadalajara.
Cia Commercial.	Nogales.
Compania Ferreteria de Tampico.	Tampico.
Compania Ferreteria Mexicana S. A.	Mexico City.
Compania Manufactura de Cerillos.	Monterey.
Compania Petrolera Germano Mexicana S. A.	Mexico City.
Concordia, Ad. de & Anexas.	Pochutla.
La Constancia.	Guaymas.
Cram, C.	Monterey.
Cram, J. & Co.	Monterey.
Crasemann, J., Sucs.	Progresso.
Cramer Hnos. & Co.	Mexico City.
Dahlhaus, E.	Mexico City.
Dasse, Juan & Co.	Mexico City.
Delcampo, Q. M.	Guadalajara.
Deiks, H. D.	Mexico City.
Delius, Co.	Tepic.
Diaz, Augustin R.	Vera Cruz.
Diener, Hnos.	Mexico City.
Dirks, W.	Merida.
Dittmer, C.	Mexico City.
Dosse, Juan & Co.	Mexico City.
Dreinhafner, J. F.	Mexico City.
Dubernard (tailor).	Mexico City.
Dubbits, N. M.	Mexico City.
Durine & Co.	Vera Cruz.
Ebard & Cia.	Mexico City.
Elserstadt, E.	Mexico City.
Electromotor, S. A.	Mexico City.
E. Democrita.	Mexico City.
Eversbusch, Richard.	Tampico.
Fabrics Apolo.	Monterey.
Fabrica de Acidos la Vega.	Mexico City.
Fahrholtz, William.	Triunfo.
Faller (J. Craseman Sucs.).	Merida.

Ferreteria "La Paloma" Sen. C.	Tampico.	Kuri Primos Suos.....	Mexico City.
Fishbaum, Max.....	Chihuahua.	Lark & Co., Julian.....	Torreón.
Flack & Son.....	Mexico City.,	La Electrica.....	Mexico City.
Flores, Julian.....	Mexico City.	Lahse, Federico.....	Mexico City.
Flottman & Co.....	Mexico City.	Lambrechts, Robert.....	Mexico City.
Farsbach, Guillermo.....	Vera Cruz.	Lamelin, B.....	Mexico City.
Froitzheim & Co.....	Maredo.	Lammers, German.....	Mexico City.
Gaismon, Fernando.....	Mexico City.	Langmaach Hnos.....	Mexico City.
Galler, Mauricio.....	Merida.	Langstroth.....	Monterey.
Gomez & Co.....	Mexico City.	La Defensa.....	Mexico City.
Geiman American Hotel.....	Mexico City.	"La Paloma".....	Tampico.
Gertz, Cornelio.....	Mexico City and Vera Cruz.	Lopan, George.....	Chihuahua.
Gibbs, W. G.....	Chihuahua.	Lehmann & Co.....	Mexico City.
Giuffendig, Edg.....	Mexico City.	Lehmer & Disbron.....	Mexico City.
Gluehker, Francisco.....	Merida.	Leitner, George Helmuth.....	Mumunil.
Gluck.....	Mexico City.	Lentz, Federico.....	Mexico City.
Gluck, J.....	Mexico City.	Letayf, Antonio.....	Mexico City.
Goeldner, Ernest.....	Chihuahua.	Levin, C.....	Mexico City.
Gonzales, Ismael.....	Merida.	Levy, Gustav.....	Monterey.
Grassman & Co.....	Mexico City.	Levy, J.....	Mexico City.
Grao, Pedro.....	Vera Cruz.	Levy, Manuel.....	Mexico City.
Gregoire, Fernando.....	Mazatlan.	Leycegin, Felix.....	Vera Cruz.
Gresemann & Co.....	Tapachula.	Lichte, Alberto.....	Mexico City.
Grether & Co., Ernest.....	Mexico City.	Linga, C. R. & Co.....	Mazatlan.
Grosset, Agustin.....	Mexico City.	Linas, Rafael Moreno.....	Vera Cruz.
Grunnberger, Rodolfo.....	Mexico City.	Lohse y Cia.....	Mexico City.
Guzman, Z.....	Monterey.	Lopez, Manuel.....	Mexico City.
Hansen & Deeke.....	Guadalajara.	Lubek, Rudolph von.....	Vera Cruz.
Harinera del Norte Co.....	Peidras Negras.	Luekhaus, Arthur.....	Mexico City.
Hofruth & Co.....	Mexico City.	Lueders & Cia.....	Mexico City.
Harms, Huzo.....	Mexico City.	Lutteroth, Carlos.....	Mexico City.
Harr & Chapellner.....	Mexico City.	Marquard, Hugo.....	Mexico City.
Hartzheim, W.....	Mexico City.	Martens, Enrique.....	Vera Cruz.
Hassey, Alfredo.....	Mexico City.	Martanz, Rafael.....	Mexico City.
Hach, Juio.....	Mexico City.	Marx, A.....	Mexico City.
Hassey, Eduardo.....	Mexico City.	May Hermond.....	Hermosillo.
Haus, G.....	Mazatlan.	Masson, J. G.....	Mexico City.
Hauser, Enrique.....	Vera Cruz.	Melber & Ca.....	Mexico City.
Heinrichs, G.....	Mexico City.	Melchers Sue.....	Mazatlan.
Henonm, Martin.....	Manzanillo.	Meyer, Pedro.....	Mexico City.
Hering, Carlos.....	Mexico City.	Meyer & Huerta.....	Mexico City.
Hermann, W. E.....	Mexico City.	Monte Carlo.....	Mexico City.
Hernandez, J.....	Guadalajara.	Motz & Co.....	Mexico City.
Heer & Co.....	Mexico City.	Mueller, Victor y Hermanos.....	Tampico.
Heyman-Everbush & Co.....	Tampico.	Muller Hnos.....	Mexico City.
Heyman, Carl.....	Tampico.	Neumann & Co.....	Mexico City.
Higmo Perez & Cia.....	Manzanillo.	Nieker, Athan.....	Mexico City.
Hildebrandt.....	Tapic.	Norwald, Levi.....	Chihuahua.
Himbock, G.....	Mazatlan.	Nyssen, Rafael & Co.....	Mexico City.
Hinselmann, F.....	Mexico City.	Ochoa, Isidoro & Cia.....	Vera Cruz.
Hirsetperg, Carlos.....	Mexico City.	Oelrich, Gustavo.....	Mexico City.
Hoffmann, Carlos C.....	Mexico City.	Olaide & Co.....	Mexico City.
Hoffmann, Federico.....	Mexico City.	Orenstein, Arthur Koppel Co.....	Mexico City.
Hoffmann, Pinther & Basarch.....	Mexico City.	Ortiz, Carlos.....	Mexico City.
Holek & Co., C.....	Monterey.	Otto, S.....	Mexico City.
Holzheimer, Jargo.....	Vera Cruz.	Otto & Arroz.....	Mexico City.
Hommel, Emilio.....	Mexico City.	Pabst, F. W.....	Mexico City.
Huerta, Robredo.....	Vera Cruz.	Pacific Hide Co.....	Mazatlan.
Hurrie, Carlos.....	Mexico City.	Pagharh, Otto.....	Mexico City.
Ibarra, Carlos.....	Guadalajara.	Paulsen, Ernesto.....	Guadalajara.
Iberri & Co.....	Guayamas.	Paulsen & Cia.....	Guadalajara.
Isaak, Alberto.....	Tampico.	Perez, Manuel Rodriguez.....	Vera Cruz.
Isabel Hotel.....	Mexico City.	Pertzel, P. A. G.....	Mexico City.
Jaedieke, Juan.....	Mexico City.	Peters, Guillermo, & Co.....	Torreón.
Johannsen Felix Co.....	Mexico City.	Pless, Herman.....	Chihuahua.
Julsrd & Co.....	Mexico City.	Rademacher, Muller & Co.....	Guaymas.
Kaiser, Juan, Sues.....	Guadalajara.	Ramirez & Urzua.....	Guadalajara.
Kentzler, Emilio.....	Mexico City.	Ramos, Diego.....	Papantla.
Kepler & Mzquet.....	Mexico City.	Reimers Hermanos.....	Zacatecas.
Kessel, Max.....	Mexico City.	Remecke, Juan.....	Macinas, Mexico City.
Ketelsen & Degetzn.....	Chihuahua.	Riguclme, Pedro.....	Mexico.
Kiewek & Co., J. J.....	Mexico City.	Rodriguez, Manuel Salido.....	Mazatlan.
Klien, Carlos.....	Mexico City.	Roeder, F.....	Mexico City.
Klientsch, Federico.....	Mexico City.	Roemer, Federico, & Co.....	Cinco de Mayo, Mexico.
Klein & Ruentsch.....	Mexico City.	Roever, L.....	Mexico City.
Klodz & Co.....	Mexico City.	Roever, Pablo E.....	Mexico City.
Koch, Edgar.....	Parral.	Rubicek, Ottokar.....	Mexico City.
Kohn, Carlos.....	Mexico City.	Ruiz, Hnos, J. J.....	Mexico City.
Koppel, A.....	Mexico City.	Salrich, Antonio.....	Mexico City.
Korff Honsberg & Co.....	Mexico City.	Sarabia, Jesus.....	Mazatlan.
Korn, Joseph.....	Mgetezuma.	Saunger, M.....	San Juan de Letran.
Korting Gebr. Aktiengesellschaft.....	Mexico City.	Scheutler, Forerster.....	Mexico City.
Kartun & Hess.....	Tepiulapa.	Schilling, F.....	Vera Cruz.
Kartun Hermanos.....	Mumunil.	Schlattmann, H. F.....	Mexico City.
Kriegsmann, H.....	Chihuahua.	Schmarze & Hahne.....	Mexico City.
Kriegsmann & Neumann.....	Chihuahua.	Schmidt, Carlos A.....	Mexico City.
Kronehe & Ferado.....	Mexico City.	Schmidt, Otto.....	Mexico City.
		Schmidt, Reimers & Cia.....	Mexico City.
		Schneider, B.....	Mexico City.

Schommer, Rodolgo.....	Durango.	Baigorria, Luis F.....	Chiclayo.
Schondube, Enrique.....	Mexico City.	Banco Aleman Transatlantico.....	Pura.
Schrieber & Cia., suc.....	Mexico City.	Bast, Rodolfo.....	Mollendo.
Schubach, M. J.....	Mexico City.	Benavides, Aurelio.....	Lima.
Schunkertmerke, Siemens.....	Guadalajara.	Benites, Jose T.....	Lima.
Schulz, Alfredo.....	Mexico City.	Brahm & Co.....	Lima.
Schumann, Guillermo.....	Vera Cruz.	Brandes, Guillermo.....	Lima.
Schweickhardt, Frederick.....	Valtahermosa.	Bastamente, Manuel J.....	Mollendo.
Sebastian, R.....	Vera Cruz.	Calderon, Miguel E.....	Sullana.
Sockback & Co.....	Mexico City.	Camino, Glicerio.....	Lima.
Segura, Ricardo V.....	Orizaba.	Casa Grande Zuckerplantagen	Trujillo.
Seifert, Pablo.....	Mexico City.	Aktien Gesellschaft.	
Seudel & Co.....	Mexico City.	Chappui, Manuel.....	Callao.
Schafer, sucs. Enrique G.....	Mexico City.	Cortez, Ramon G.....	Pacasmayo.
Sieber & Co.....	Saltillo.	Cuglievan, Juan.....	Chiclayo.
Siemens & Halske.....	Mexico City.	Dalmau, Juan.....	Salaverry.
Siemens-Schukertwerke.....	Mexico City.	Daulesberg & Co.....	Mollendo.
Sierra, R. & Hnos., sucu "Arcoria."	Vera Cruz.	Densk, Herman L.....	Lima.
Siordia, Eduardo.....	Mazatlan.	Dolmann, & Einfeldt.....	Lima.
Sogel Hnos.....	Mexico City.	Dunkelberg, F.....	Lima.
Solrino.....	Vera Cruz.	Eimeldt.....	Lima.
Sommer, Hermann & Co.....	Mexico City.	Elguera, Glicerio.....	Trujillo.
Sommer, sucs.....	Mexico City.	Emmel, Fernando.....	Arequipa.
Stacke, Pablo.....	Vera Cruz.	Emmel, Hermanos.....	Arequipa and Cuzco.
Stallforth Bros.....	Parral.	Ferreteria, Espanola Vidaurragaga.	Trujillo.
Stein, Roberto & Co.....	Mazatlan.	Gamboa, A. S.....	Lima.
Stettner, sucs.....	Mexico City.	Garcia, A. & Co.....	Pura.
Steindel, Max.....	Uruguay.	Gildemeister & Co.....	Lima and Trujillo.
Stoll, Adolph.....	Manzanillo.	Gildemeister, Enrique.....	Lima.
Studt, F.....	Mexico City.	Gorbitz & Co.....	Chiclayo.
Talleres & Funcion "Tamaulipas" S. A.	Tampico.	Grillo, Adam.....	Chiclayo.
Gheuer Junowitzer & Co.....	Mexico City.	Gulda, F., & Co.....	Lima.
Trost, Alberto.....	Guadalajara.	Hachmeister.....	Lima.
Umsa, Jorge.....	San Luis Potosi.	Hardt, E. W., & Co.....	Lima.
Uranza, Rodolfo.....	Jaurez.	Hassler & Michaelsn.....	Trujillo.
Urrutagoitia, Guillermo.....	Mazatlan.	Hilbeck, F., & Co.....	Payeta and Pura.
Valdes, Hnos.....	Vera Cruz.	Hilbeck, Huntze & Co.....	Chiclayo and Pacasmayo
Valdez Bros.....	Vera Cruz.	Hilman.....	Lima.
Valencia & Garza.....	Torreón.	Justus, W.....	Lima.
Varela, R.....	Vare Cruz.	Klinge, F., & Co.....	Lima.
Wagner, A., & Levien Sucs.....	Guadalajara.	Kosmos Steamship Line.....	Callao.
Walther, Adalberto.....	Torreón.	Lizarzaburn, J.....	Trujillo.
Weber, Leopoldo, & Cia.....	Mexico City.	Lopez, Arturo.....	Lima.
Wehler, Henry.....	Vera Cruz.	Ludoquieg & Co.....	Lima.
Weinzorn & Koeppe.....	Mexico City.	Michaelson.....	Trujillo.
Weiskopf, Victor, & Co.....	Mexico City.	Modensi, Fernando.....	Lima.
Wels & Co.....	Mexico City.	Ostendorf, W.....	Pura.
Witt & Cia.....	Mexico City.	Ott, Philip & Co.....	Lima.
Wholer, Bartning Sucs.....	Mazatlan.	Pajares Hnos.....	Lima.
Wolf, Leon.....	Mexico City.	Pallate, A. A.....	Paita and Pacasmayo.
Wolforvitz, Max & Arthur.....	Mexico City.	Plenge, Walther.....	Chiclayo.
Wood, H. J.....	Nogales.	Portugal, Eduardo.....	Mollendo.
Worn & Co.....	Mexico City.	Rathjens, Guillermo.....	Arequipa.
Weidt Carlos.....	Mexico City.	Rivera, T.....	Lima.
Zaldo Hnos.....	Vera Cruz.	Schroeder, C. M. & Co.....	Lima.
Ziehl, Florintino.....	Chihuahua.	Schroeder, S.....	Lima.
Zolly, Jaun.....	Mexico City.	Sociedad Case Granda Zuckerplantagen A.G.	Lima.
Zumther & Froilau.....	Mexico City.	Soto, Bernardi.....	Iquitos.
NICARAGUA.		Strasberger, E., & Co.....	Iquitos.
Bahlcke, Julio C.....	Managua.	Talledo, Pedro N.....	Paita.
Balaarte (newspaper).....	Managua.	Trittau, George.....	Lima.
Giebler, Hermann.....	Managua.	Umlauff, Fernando.....	Lima.
El Imparcial La Tribuna.....	Managua.	Umlauff, B.....	Lima.
Independiente.....	Managua.	Vela, Daniel.....	Lima.
Lehmann, R. & Co.....	Cabo Gracias.	Villegas, Manuel Valdivia.....	Arequipa.
Nicaragua Commercial & Logging Co.	Prinzaploka.	Weiss, Carlos & Co.....	Salaverry and Trujillo.
La Noticia (newspaper).....	Managua.	Weibe, F., & Co.....	Salaverry and Trujillo.
Tiñl, J. R. E., & Co.....	Managua.	Weibe, D.....	Salaverry.
Webersezig, Carlos.....	Managua.	SALVADOR.	
PANAMA.		Banco Salvadorena.....	Santa Ana.
Dzuik, Augusto.....	Panama.	Beneke, Theodoro.....	San Salvador.
Friese, Carl.....	Bocas del Toro	Cohn, Maximo.....	San Salvador.
Heinrichsdorff, F.....	Cristobal.	Cohn, M. & R.....	San Salvador.
Henriquez, H. J. C.....	Manbu, Panama	Davidson, H.....	San Salvador and Santa Ana.
Kohpecke, Arturo.....	Panama.	Goldtree, Liebes & Co.....	San Salvador.
Luta, Richard.....	Panama.	Rohme, Max.....	San Salvador.
Sange.....	Colon.	Luders, Juan & Co.....	San Salvador.
Smidt, John.....	Colon.	Mathies, Cune Go.....	Santa Ana.
Toledano & De Lemos.....	Panama.	Mugdan & Co.....	Santa Ana.
Troste.....	Colon.	Voss, Max.....	San Salvador.
PERU.		VENEZUELA.	
Agencia Maritima "Kosmos".....	Callao.	Abad, Antonio F.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
Arana, Eduardo.....	Mollendo.	Atanador, Dr. J. E. Sanchez.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
Arca, Don Jose Elises.....	Arequipa.	Aigster, Carlos.....	Valencia.
		Anez, Julio A., & Co.....	Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

Aranjo & Lopze.....	Maracaibo.	Glab, Alired.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
Arreaza, Luis Fernando.....	Aragua de Barcelona.	Juncal, Fernando.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
Baralt, A.....	Miguel, Maracaibo.	Kehrbahn, Adolf, & Co.....	Maracaibo.
Barnewitz, Ernesto.....	Ciudad Bolivar.	Koenecke, Rudolph.....	La Guaira.
Becker, George.....	Caracas.	Kuhl & Co.....	El Callao, State of Bolivia.
Beckmann & Co.....	Maracaibo.	"La Duquesa" Volweider & Co.....	Caracas.
Behrens, Adolfo.....	Caracas.	Legorburu, Genara Diaz.....	Puerto Cabello.
Behrens, Valentiner & Co.....	Caracas.	Lima, A. D. de.....	Maracaibo.
Beier & Co.....	Maracaibo.	Mauri, Jose Ventura.....	Caracas.
Belloso Rossel Hermanos.....	Maracaibo.	Mestern & Co.....	Puerto Cabello.
Belloso Velasco, Jesus.....	Maracaibo.	Montiel, Roman.....	Maracaibo.
Benatuil, Miguel.....	La Guaira.	Noack, A. & Co.....	San Cristobal.
Beuses, Francisco.....	Maracaibo.	Nunez, Pomp lo.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
Blauback, Alejandro & Co.....	Valencia.	Portillo & Hermanos.....	Maracaibo.
Blohm & Co.....	Ciudad Bolivar. Caracas.	Preetzmann-Aggerhelm.....	Caracas.
	La Guaira, Puerto	Pulzar, J. H. Hijo.....	Maracaibo.
	Cabello, Valencia.	Quintero, Ciro.....	Maracaibo.
	Barquisimeto, and	Quintero Santana, Caracciolo.....	San Cristobal.
	Maracaibo.	Ramirez, Jose.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
	La Guaira.	Rayher & Firnhaber.....	Maracaibo.
Bozanegra.....	Ciudad Bolivar.	Redler, Otto, Sucesor & Co.....	Puerto Cabello and
Bossio Marquis, Lino.....	Maracaibo and San		Barquisimeto.
Breurer, Moller & Co.....	Cristobal.	Regner, Ernesto.....	Puerto Cabello and Rio
	Maracaibo.		Chico.
Chacin, Emiro.....	Maracaibo.	Rincon, jr., Alfredo.....	Maracaibo.
Christorn, Zingg & Co.....	Maracaibo.	Rincon, Angel Renato.....	Maracaibo.
Dalla Costa.....	Ventura Bertran, Ciudad Bolivar.	Rodriguez, Eduardo.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
	Caracas.	Rodriguez, Luis, M.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
Dallmeier & Vera Leon.....	Maracaibo.	Rodriguez Vasquez, Tomas.....	Puerto Cabello and Valencia.
Dania, Federico H.....	Caracas.		
Daumen, Fernando.....	Caracas.	Schnell (Blohm & Co).....	
Diaz, L., Alfredo.....	La Guaira.	Schreier (Blohm & Co).....	
Diaz, Legorburu (Genaro).....	Puerto Cabello.	Schultz, C. L.....	Caracas.
Diesel Van Rode & Co.....	Maracaibo and San	Sinram, O.....	Caracas.
	Cristobal.	Steinworth & Co.....	Maracaibo and San
Duwaer, S.....	Maracaibo.		Cristobal.
Emmerich, Eduardo.....	Caracas.	Urritia, Rafael M.....	Maracaibo.
Esobar, R. Hijo & Co.....	La Guaira.	Valentiner, Behrens & Co.....	Caracas; Puerto Cabello and La Guaira.
Fensohn, C., & Co.....	Curacao and Caracas.		
Fry, Carlos.....	Ciudad Bolivar.	Vargas, T., Enrique.....	Maracaibo.
Garcia, C. M.....	Maracaibo.	Vera Leon, Julian & Co.....	Caracas.
Garcia, Belepiani, M.....	Ciudad Bolivar.	Volweider & Co.....	Caracas.
Garcia, Rudolfo.....	Maracaibo.	Wenzel, Gmo., & Co.....	Ciudad Bolivar and Caracas.
Gathmann, Hermanos.....	Caracas.		
Glab, Alfred.....	Ciudad Bolivar.	Weise & Co.....	Caracas.
Goldtree, Liebes & Co.....	San Salvador.	Willson, Cook W.....	Maracaibo and San
Guevara, Luis Felipe Hijo.....	Ciudad Bolivar.		Cristobal.
Guillen & Dole.....	Troijillo.	Yabrude, Salomon.....	Ciudad Bolivar.
Henriquez, Daniel.....	Maracaibo.		
Hoss, Carlos.....	Caracas.		

Quick Transit of a Large Ship.

Quick handling of a large ship through the Canal was one of the features of traffic operations during December. The vessel had gross tonnage of approximately 15,000 tons and 635 feet length, and the time required for transit between Canal terminals was 7 hours and 26 minutes.

Baggage Transfer Rates.

The rates for the transfer of baggage by the Panama Railroad baggage transfer department were cancelled on December 16, and the following rates substituted:

	Hand baggage and other small packages.	Trunks or boxes.	Minimum charge.
1. Between any two points in Cristobal-Colon, including New Cristobal.....	\$.025	\$0.50	
2. Between any two points in Panama City-Ancon, and Balboa Heights.....	.25	.50	
3. Between Panama passenger station and Bella Vista.....	.50	1.00	\$1.50
4. Between Panama passenger station and Balboa west of the Administration Building...	.50	1.00	
5. From Balboa Heights passenger station or Balboa terminals to any point in Balboa Heights, or Ancon.....	.25	.50	

Problems of Community and National Life.

The Superintendent of Schools has issued the following circular, addressed to the teachers in the fourth to twelfth grades, inclusive:

President Wilson urges that the school devote more attention to instruction bearing on the problems of community and national life. In order to provide definite material for this work the United States Food Commission and the Bureau of Education have, at the President's request, prepared suitable lessons for the elementary and high school.

A supply of the first issue of the "Lessons in Community and National Life" is being forwarded to you. The lessons consist of reading material in form to be put directly into the hands of the pupils. The selected topics are followed by questions and suggestions as to other topics which may be studied in addition to those presented.

There are three grades of lessons; Section C, for pupils in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades; Section B, for pupils in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades; and Section A, for students in the three upper years of the high school.

The following suggestions are given with regard to the introduction of these lessons into the program: (1) They can be made a part of the work in reading classes and as subject matter for discussion in English classes. The subjects are suitable for compositions. (2) The close correlation of the material with geography and history justifies the use in the grades of at least one hour a week drawn from the allotment made to these subjects. (3) The lessons can be used as a part of the work in current events. (4) An independent place on the program for a course of this kind is amply justified.

The first lesson deals with types of social organization. The experiences of the war are utilized to show how interdependent are the members of a modern social group. These "war lessons" take up in the concrete such topics as what the war has used up; what the war prevents men from producing; new needs which grow out of the war and are met by invention. Section A presents in a series of concrete description the contrast between the life of a frontiersman and the life of a modern city. Section B describes the life of a colonial family as an example of a fairly independent economic unit. This is followed by a description of a modern factory and the community about it, and a description of a town produce market. Section C deals with the things which society makes and uses. The specific topics are the making of cloth in a colonial family, the water system of a town, and the collection, refinement, and use of mineral oils.

The second lesson of the series will deal with production and conservation.

The whole series will deal with the economic, sociological, and civic aspects of modern life.

Teachers should have the three sections for their own use. Those in the lower grades will find material in the sections designated for the upper grades which will give them the principles that they should incorporate into their teaching. In like manner the teachers of the upper grades will find illustrative material in the section prepared for the lower grades.

It is urged that teachers promote with vigor this plan for definite and comprehensive teaching of democracy in our public schools.

Classes will be examined in the subject matter covered by these "Lessons in Community and National Life" at mid-year and at the close of the school year. This work is fully as important as the work outlined in the Course of Study, and in many respects it is more important.

The leaflets will become the pupils' property.

Shipments of Household Goods to the United States.

The attention of employees of the United States Government is again invited to the fact that requests for customs inspections of household goods to be sent to the United States should be made as far in advance as possible. Before the usual form of request for reduced freight rate and customs inspection is submitted, the employee should telephone to the nearest customs office and make arrangements for the inspection. As has been previously pointed out, inspections are made here only of shipments that are being forwarded by freight or express. Effects being shipped as baggage can not be so inspected.

Freight Rates for Canal and Railroad Employees.

The rates on the Panama Railroad Steamship Line and Panama Railroad for employees' shipments between New York and Cristobal and line points on the railroad are as follows. Shipments must be covered by reduced rate authority or regular tariff rates will apply:

	Between New York and Cristobal.	Between New York and line points and Panama.
Minimum charge on any single shipment.....	\$0.50	\$1.00
Shipments measuring up to 50 cubic feet, any weight, per long ton	5.00	5.00
Shipments measuring over 50 cubic feet, per cubic foot...	.09	.11

Sunday and Holiday Rates and Special Trains on the Panama Railroad.

The attention of the public is invited to the following circulars of the Panama Railroad Company on the subject of holiday and excursion rates and special trains:

Circulars Nos. 492 and 497, providing special passenger rates and rates for special trains on the Panama Railroad, are hereby cancelled.

SPECIAL RATES.

(a) Effective Monday, December 24, the sale of Sunday and holiday tickets, both first and second class, to the general public, is withdrawn. Station agents will return to the ticket stock clerk, Balboa Heights, all the second class (\$1.50) tickets they have on hand.

(b) The first-class Sunday and holiday tickets (\$1.50) will be sold only to employees of The Panama Canal, Panama Railroad, and United States Government on the gold roll, and to their families. Employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad and others who have the commissary authority cards will identify themselves with those cards when purchasing tickets for themselves and families. Members of the Army and Navy *in uniform* may purchase these tickets for themselves and families without further identification.

(c) The tickets will be good going on regular passenger trains leaving terminals after four o'clock p. m. on Saturdays and on the days preceding holidays, and on Sundays and holidays to and including trains leaving terminals at seven o'clock p. m. Returning, the tickets will be good on all regular trains leaving terminals between the time of the sale of the ticket and 12 o'clock midnight on Sunday or the holiday.

(d) A rate of \$1 for a round trip between any two points on the line will be granted to athletic, fraternal, religious, and other organizations for a one-day excursion when 400 or more passengers at this rate are guaranteed. Should the number of tickets sold be less than 400, the organization requesting such transportation will be required to pay the difference between the amount received from the sale of tickets and \$400. This rate will be granted to outsiders and employees alike. If it is considered advisable by the Superintendent of the railroad, special trains will be run for such occasions without charge.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

(a) The charge for running a special train will be \$100, which amount must be deposited or guaranteed before the train is furnished. The rate for a one-way train is the same as for a round-trip. This rate is for outsiders, as well as employees, and the passengers must have the same forms of transportation as are required on the regular trains, that is, regular tickets, passes, 24-trip tickets, or mileage.

(b) For special trains for organizations entitled to employees' rates, on which transportation is not to be collected, the charge for a special train of one coach will be \$100, as above, and for each additional coach, \$40. On such trains conductors will simply make a report of the number of passengers carried.

In connection with the above, providing rates for special tickets and trains, the following rate is provided for special cars on regular passenger trains, effective January 1, 1918:

Special coach for passengers holding regular transportation good on train to which coach is to be attached (one way), \$20.

Relief Steamer Despatched to Guatemala.

For the relief of the suffering and hardship caused by the earthquakes which occurred in Guatemala City last week, the steamship *Caribbean* was despatched to San Jose, Guatemala, January 8, with a cargo of approximately 390,000 pounds of rice, 340,000 pounds of flour, 190,000 tins of evaporated milk, 64 cases of baking powder, 73,000 packages of hard bread, 8,000 pounds of sugar, 20,000 pounds of lard compound, 32,000 sacks of salt, 22,000 pounds of marrow beans, 15,000 pounds of Haytian beans, 64,000 pounds of Lima beans, 5 tons of onions, 10 tons of mess pork, 5 barrels of corn meal, cotton blankets, malted milk, paper bags in which to distribute the food, etc.

The shipment consisted of a train of 26 cars, and the total value of the food products sent amounted to more than \$100,000.

Transfer of Commissaries.

Pursuant to arrangement with the Department Quartermaster, U. S. Troops, Ancon, C. Z., the retail stores operated by the Commissary Division at Empire, Las Cascadas, Culebra, Fort Sherman, and Fort Randolph were, on January 1, turned over to the Army, and the employees stationed there transferred to the other line commissaries.

For the benefit of the employees engaged in work on the west side of the Canal, a silver commissary will be maintained at Empire.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there is likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Junior civil engineer, grade I (male); Interstate Commerce Commission; \$1,320- to \$1,680 a year; January 27, 1918; No. 57.

Mechanical draftsman (male and female); Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department; Grade 1, \$4 to \$4.96 a day; Grade 2, \$5.44 to \$6.40 a day; Grade 3, \$6.88 to \$7.84 a day; No. 1135-Amended.†

Copyist topographic draftsman (male and female); \$1,100 to \$2,000 a year.†

Oil and gas inspector; mapping wells (male); \$1,800 to \$2,160 a year; February 10, 1918.

Assistant to officer in charge of classification (male); \$2,400 a year.†

Organizer of storehouse arrangement and control (male); \$2,400 a year.†

Assistant to business manager (male); \$1,800 a year.†

Controller of stores balance (male); \$1,800 a year.†

Pathologist (male); \$2,000 a year; February 10, 1918.

Laboratory helper (male and female); \$600 a year; No. 40; January 23, 1918.

Chemist's aid (male and female); \$720 to \$840 a year; No. 42; January 27, 1918.

Subclerical (male); \$600 to \$720 a year; January 13 and 27, 1918; February 10 and 24, 1918; and March 10 and 24, 1918; No. 45.

Inspector of field glasses (male and female); \$1,200 a year; January 29, 1918; No. 73.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Salt in 4-pound Bags.

The Commissary Division has always sold salt in 1-pound bags; and a requisition for 850 barrels or 127½ tons of salt, packed accordingly, was sent to the United States some time ago.

In line with the Government's effort to work economies in all lines of business, the contractors have suggested that it would be disadvantageous to fill the order in 1-pound bags, and suggest 4-pound bags in preference. To pack the Commissary Division's order in 1-pound pockets, it would take one filling-and-sewing machine 34 days of work; whereas if packed in 4-pound bags, only 8½ days work would be required, or one-fourth of the labor of putting out the same quantity in 1-pound bags. Again, if this order is packed according to previous specifications, 32,000 yards of cotton will be needed. If packed in 4-pound bags, only 12,750 yards will be required—a saving of nearly 20,000 yards of goods. As each bag must be cut, sewed, and turned

there are four times as many operations in making the smaller bags as in making the 4-pound size.

The firm with which the award has been placed has pointed out the difficulty of getting sufficient labor and the scarcity of cottons, which matters, taken into consideration, overcome any reason that may be advanced for packing salt for Canal Zone trade in 1-pound bags. The commissary purchasing agent has, therefore, been advised to permit suppliers to pack the salt in the manner suggested by them.

Linens.

Although the manufacture in the British Isles of linen for commercial use is no longer prohibited, there is practically no reserve stock of flax, and it is still almost impossible to obtain shipments from that source.

Recent government orders covering in part the military needs of France and the United States, as well as of Great Britain, are said to total 36,000,000 yards, and to require a volume of flax equivalent to the current Irish crop. Owing to the scarcity of goods there has been a constant trend toward higher prices. So long as the war lasts there seems no influence that can act to reduce the price of linen. It is said not to be beyond possibility that before long only union or cotton qualities may be turned out for the civilian trade.

The Commissary Division still has on hand a quantity of linen received in the large shipment which arrived some months ago, consisting of heavy suitings, bleached damask napkins and table cloths, sheets, handkerchiefs, etc. As a consequence it is possible to offer at this time bargains which can be found in few establishments in the United States.

Official Circulars.

Hunting in the Canal Zone.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 3, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 645-1:

1. Hunting is hereby prohibited within that part of the Canal Zone lying east of the Panama Railroad between Frijoles and the Chagres River.

2. Employees of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company who violate the above regulation will be subject to dismissal from the service.

FRANK FEUILLE,

Acting Governor, The Panama Canal.

Acting 2d Vice President, Panama Railroad Co.

Credit for Serviceable Galvanized Roofing.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 29, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective January 1, the Supply Department will allow a credit of 50 cents per sheet for serviceable, second-hand, galvanized roofing iron, turned in by departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Co. This material will be issued at the same price.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Organization of Washington Office.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
WASHINGTON OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1917.

Memorandum for all concerned—Mr. E. D. Anderson has been appointed chief clerk, Purchasing Department, effective this date, vice the undersigned, promoted to the position of General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office.

In the absence of the undersigned, Mr. Anderson will be Acting General Purchasing Officer. In the absence of both the undersigned and Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. B. Cole will be Acting General Purchasing Officer.

In the absence of the undersigned, Mr. Ray L. Smith will be Acting Chief of Office.

The above supersedes a similar order, dated April 10, 1915.

By direction of the Governor of The Panama Canal.

A. L. FLINT,
General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office.

Commercial Switching Charges.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 12, 1917.

CIRCULAR R. A. No. 532:

To all concerned—Effective January 15, 1918, the following charges will be made for commercial switching:

	<i>Per car.</i>
1. For moving loaded cars from industrial tracks or private sidings, for shipment over the Panama Railroad....	\$5.00
2. For placing loaded cars on industrial tracks or private sidings after moving over the Panama Railroad.....	5.00
3. For moving loaded cars between any two points within the terminals....	10.00
4. All carloads from the road will be spotted for delivery on a designated team track in the yard, unless arrangements are made by consignees to have cars placed elsewhere, in which case there will be a charge of	5.00
5. All freight between Panama and the Balboa docks, in either direction, will be moved and charged for on a tonnage basis, in accordance with Panama Canal Tariff No. 2.	
6. Carloads of oil, etc., will be switched between the Panama and Balboa yards at the rate of	15.00
7. If an engine is required to stand by until a car is loaded or unloaded, or is otherwise unduly delayed by either consignor or consignee in making a switch move, a charge will be made for locomotive service at the regular rates, in addition to the switching charge.	

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor.

Approved:

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

CHESTER HARDING,
President.

Collection of Fares on Motor Busses.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., December 29, 1917.

To all concerned—Effective January 1, 1918, cash, commissary, mileage, post exchange and Fort Amador coupons, and school children's tickets will be accepted for transportation on Panama Railroad motor busses.

Superintendent's circular, dated December 20, 1917, shall be interpreted as follows:

(1) From all points east of Administration Building to Balboa Heights station on a continuous trip, 5 cents.

(2) From Administration Building to Balboa Heights station and all points west of station on a continuous trip, 5 cents.

(3) From all points west of Balboa Heights station to the Administration Building on a continuous trip, 5 cents.

(4) From Balboa Heights station to Administration Building and all points east of Administration Building on a continuous trip, 5 cents.

(5) School children's tickets will be accepted on school days only and each ticket is good for any distance one way.

Automatic registers will be installed in all motor busses showing cash fares and ticket fares collected each trip, trip number, and total fares collected for each class to date.

Indicators showing trip collections must be turned back to zero and the trip number changed upon each arrival at the Tivoli Hotel, Balboa Heights station, and Fort Amador.

Chauffeurs will remit all cash collections daily direct to the Collector.

All tickets and coupons should be enclosed in sealed envelope, form No. 5348, stock of which will be furnished Mr. Grier, and mailed in locked box in Mr. Grier's office at the close of business every day. Each chauffeur must show in space provided on envelope his name, date, commencing and closing register readings for the day, both

cash and tickets, which must correspond with cash remitted and tickets enclosed.

Mr. Grier will continue his daily report for motor car operations on the new form 5352, showing the opening and closing register readings for cash and other fares for each chauffeur; the number of passengers carried on each class of transportation; the value of each class; the total collected by each chauffeur and the grand total amount of the day's business. This report, with supporting envelopes, will be forwarded to this office by messenger, daily.

Colored nurses in charge of white children only will be admitted to busses and regular rates collected from each person regardless of age.

Passengers will be permitted to tear out their own commissary and mileage coupons but only in the presence of the chauffeur.

In case of disagreement between chauffeur and passenger over the proper fare chargeable, chauffeur will collect according to his interpretation of the rules, make note of the incident on the back of his report, giving names and details and refer the passenger to the Superintendent for decision.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor.

Fresh Laid Eggs.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., January 5, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 717-1:

To commissary managers—You are directed to use every effort to stimulate the sale of fresh laid eggs at 74 cents per dozen.

At the slight difference in price over cold storage eggs, this item should meet with ready sale if properly brought to the attention of your trade.

Please post small signs and otherwise inform your customers.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Clock No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
William Baptiste....	70134	Grenada.....	Panama.....	O. & M. Dept.....	December 28, 1917.
Ernest Alfred Smith.	60004	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Building Division...	January 2, 1918.
Wilmond McKay....	156301	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Coaling Plant.....	December 27, 1917.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

There is on hand in the wholesale drygoods warehouse at Cristobal a limited stock of linen suiting of a light cream color. This is moving somewhat slowly as the demand of the trade seems to be for a pure white linen. However, a couple of launderings will turn this material white and, as it is strictly all linen and priced at 50-cents the yard (which is about one-half the price for which pure white goods of the same quality are now being sold), it is an attractive bargain.

At a meeting of 250 representatives of the Women's Garment Trade, recently held in New York for further discussion of the problem of wool conservation, it was agreed to make garments of definite character featuring the "slim silhouette" in lines for the spring and fall of 1918. Every effort is being made to reduce wool consumption. The government's needs for the duration of the war will be great, the stock of woollens in continental United States (unlike that on the Isthmus) is limited and cargo space is curtailed to bare essentials.

It is said that the most profitable article in the meat line that is handled by the butchers in the United States is tripe, which would be eaten by many more people if they knew its goodness.

Tripe is sold in the commissaries at a comparatively low price.

Restaurant and hotel keepers of a city in the state of Washington have adopted a resolution establishing a butterless day every Thursday, substituting peanut butter for the product of the dairy.

A small shipment of Minton and Meakin China from England was unpacked and sent to the retail stores last week.

USE CORN MEAL—SAVE FLOUR.

(Paste these in your recipe book.)

Fruit Gems.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cup cornmeal | One-half cup raisins |
| 1 cup milk | One-half cup Zante currants |
| 1 teaspoon salt | One-half cup cream |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | |

• Cook the meal and salt in the milk for a few minutes. When cool add the baking powder and beat thoroughly. Add the fruit and cream and bake in well-buttered muffin tins.

Boston Brown Bread.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 cup cornmeal | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup rye meal | Three-fourths cup molasses |
| 1 cup Graham flour | 2 cups sour milk or $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups sweet milk |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons soda | |

Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the molasses and milk. Beat thoroughly and steam $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in well-buttered, covered molds. Remove the covers and bake the bread long enough to dry the top.

This may be made also with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cornmeal and rye meal and no Graham flour.

Indian Meal Bread.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups Graham flour | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup cornmeal | One-half cup molasses |
| One-half tablespoon soda | $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk |

Mix and steam as Boston brown bread.

Gluten and Corn Bread.

- | | |
|--|--|
| $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups yellow or white cornmeal | One-half yeast cake (or 1 cake, if haste is an object) dissolved in one-fourth cup luke-warm water |
| Three-fourths cup gluten, rye, or wheat flour (preference being in order named). | 2 tablespoons butter, lard, or a mixture of the two. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water | 3 teaspoons salt |
| 1 tablespoon sugar | |

Pour the cornmeal into a dish of boiling water. It is not sufficient merely to pour the boiling water over the meal in a cold dish. If yellow meal is used, heat it a little in addition to pouring it into the boiling water, or mix meal and water and heat in a double boiler. When cool mix with the other ingredients and knead thoroughly. Place in a baking tin, and bake when risen sufficiently.

Cornmeal Mush made in a Fireless Cooker.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 cup meal | $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups water, milk, or milk and water |
| 1 teaspoon salt | |

Mix the ingredients and bring them to the boiling point. Place the pail in the cooker and leave for from 5 to 10 hours. If the pail holding the mush is set into another pail of hot water before being placed in the cooker, the heat will be retained better, but whether this is necessary or not depends on the efficiency of the cooker.

Because of the long cooking which cornmeal requires, it is often convenient to prepare it in a fireless cooker. It is, in fact, peculiarly adapted for this method of preparation, for, like all finely divided foods which are cooked in water, it can easily

be brought to a uniformly high temperature, and there is no danger, as there is in cooking large pieces of meat, for example, that some parts will be cool when the food is put into the cooker. The large amount of water, with which it is combined is also of advantage, for water has a very high specific heat, and for this reason cools off comparatively slowly. In cooking cornmeal in the fireless cooker, 5 hours at least should be allowed.

Third Bread.

2 quarts yellow cornmeal	One-half cup molasses
2 teaspoons salt	1 quart rye flour
Boiling water	1 yeast cake

Mix the cornmeal and salt and pour over them enough boiling water to moisten the mixture but not to make a batter. When cool add the molasses and the yeast mixed with a little water. Add the rye flour to the cornmeal mixture, gradually alternating it, if necessary, with lukewarm water in order to keep the dough thin enough to be stirred with a spoon. Let it rise until light, form into a loaf, and bake in a slow oven four or five hours.

Cornmeal Puffs.

1 quart milk	1 teaspoon salt
Two-thirds cup cornmeal	8 eggs
One-fourth cup sugar	Grated nutmeg (if desired)

Cook the milk and meal together 15 minutes with the salt and sugar. When cool add the eggs well beaten. Bake in cups. Serve with stewed fruit or jam.

Cornmeal and Fig Pudding.

1 cup cornmeal	1 cup finely chopped figs
1 cup molasses	2 eggs
6 cups milk (or 4 of milk and 2 of cream)	1 teaspoon salt

Cook the cornmeal with 4 cups of the milk, add the figs and salt. When the mixture is cool, add the eggs well beaten. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for 3 hours or more. When partly cooked add the remainder of the milk without stirring the pudding.

Molasses Corn Cake.

2 cups yellow cornmeal	1 cup sour milk
One-half cup molasses	1 cup sweet milk
One-half cup sugar	1 cup wheat flour
2 tablespoons butter	1½ teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon salt	1 egg

Mix the ingredients in a double boiler and cook over hot water. Cook for about 10 minutes after the mixture has become hot. After it has cooled add the wheat flour and soda, thoroughly sifted together, and the egg well beaten. Bake in a shallow tin.

Cornmeal Rolls.

1½ cups wheat flour	1 egg
Three-fourths cup cornmeal	One-half cup milk
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter	

Sift together the flour, baking powder, and salt, and mix with the meal. Rub the butter into the dry ingredients. Beat the egg, and add the milk, and add this mixture to the dry ingredients. Add more milk if necessary to make a soft dough. Roll out on a floured board, handling lightly. Cut with a round biscuit cutter, fold like Parker House rolls, and bake in a quick oven.

Boiled Cornmeal and Apple Dumpling.

For a boiled cornmeal and apple dumpling to be eaten with roast pork, note the following:

6 tart apples, medium-sized	2 cups cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt	Boiling water

Pour boiling water over the cornmeal, to which the salt has been added, using enough water to make a thick paste; stir thoroughly; with the hands flatten out the paste until it is about 1 inch thick and wrap it around the apples, which have been pared, cored, and quartered. Inclose in a pudding cloth and cook in boiling salted

water. If preferred, the pudding may be put in a bowl, covered with a plate, and steamed.

This is an old-fashioned dish which was commonly served as an accompaniment to roast pork.

This pudding may be used as a dessert by cutting it open before serving, scattering sugar and bits of butter over it and then a little cinnamon or grated nutmeg. Cream or any of the usual pudding sauces may be served with it if desired.

Roast Pork or Fried Chicken with Cornmeal Mush.

Blocks of fried cornmeal mush are sometimes served with roast pork, and are a common accompaniment of fried chicken, particularly in the Southern States. The mush is made by the usual method, is cooled and cut into slices, and fried a delicate brown either in a greased pan or a deep fat.

Roast Pork with Batter Pudding.

A dish corresponding to the Yorkshire pudding which is frequently served with roast beef can be made out of cornmeal to serve with roast pork.

One-fourth cup cornmeal	One-half teaspoon salt
1 cup milk	2 eggs

Place the milk, cornmeal, and salt in the top of a double boiler and cook them about 10 minutes, or until the meal has expanded to form a homogeneous mixture. After the mixture has cooled, add the eggs well beaten. Grease gem tins thoroughly, allowing to each about 1 teaspoon of fat from the roast pork. Bake in a moderate oven, occasionally with the drippings of the pork.

Cornmeal Mush with Cheese.

For this dish yellow cornmeal is usually used. For a mush made with 1 cup of yellow cornmeal the usual allowance is one-half cup or 2 ounces, of grated cheese. There is, however, no limit to the amount of cheese which can be added, and the addition of the cheese tends not only to make a more highly nitrogenous and nourishing dish, but also to make a dish which can be eaten without the addition of butter or cream. Like the ordinary cornmeal mush, it is often fried either in deep fat, after having been egged and crumbed, or in a small amount of fat.

Custard Corn Cake.

2 eggs	1 cup sweet milk
One-fourth cup sugar	1½ cups cornmeal
1 teaspoon soda	One-third cup wheat flour
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons butter
1 cup sour milk	1 cup cream

Beat the eggs and sugar together thoroughly. Sift the flour, soda, and salt together and mix with the meal. Mix all the ingredients but the cream and butter. Melt the butter in a deep pan, using plenty on the sides. Pour in the batter, add (without stirring) a cup of cream, and bake 20 to 30 minutes. When cooked there should be a layer of custard on top of the cake or small bits of custard distributed through it.

Delicate Spoon Corn Bread.

One-fourth cup cornmeal	1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon butter	2 eggs
1 tablespoon sugar	2 cups milk

Mix the cornmeal and water and bring slowly to the boiling point and cook a few minutes. Add the butter, sugar, salt, and yolks of eggs. Lastly, fold in the white of eggs beaten stiff. Bake in a hot oven 30 minutes. Serve in the dish in which it is cooked.

Cornmeal Dumplings.

2 cups cornmeal	Boiling water
1 teaspoon salt	Flour for dredging

Mix the meal and salt; pour boiling water over the meal and stir thoroughly, using water enough to make a thick paste. Form portions of the paste into flat dumplings about 3 inches in diameter. Have ready a kettle of boiling water and drop the dumplings in carefully, cover, and cook 20 minutes. These dumplings are often cooked with turnip tops or other greens, with or without the addition of a ham bone or a piece of fat pork. Some cooks dredge the dumplings with flour before boiling them.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., January 16, 1918.

No. 22.

War Savings Stamps.

The sale of War Savings Stamps and Certificates will be started soon in the Canal Zone. Fifty thousand dollars worth of stamps and certificates have been ordered by the Governor and will be distributed by the post offices in the various Canal towns. The following cable message was received by C. H. Calhoun, Chief of Division of Civil Affairs recently:

"I should be pleased if you would undertake work as director of the war savings campaign in Panama, Canal Zone. Position does not carry salary and if you have time to render this service of patriotism shall be pleased to see that necessary instructions and information are sent to you."

W. G. McAdoo.

In reply the Acting Governor advised Mr. McAdoo through the Washington office that Mr. Calhoun would act as director in the War Saving campaign in the Canal Zone.

The Four Minute Men, recently organized in the Canal Zone, expect to assist in the campaign for the sale of the War Savings Stamps and Certificates, and a publicity campaign will also be carried on through local newspapers.

Four Minute Men.

The Committee on Public Information at Washington has requested the establishment of a branch of the Four Minute Men organization in the Canal Zone, and a provisional committee has been formed with this end in view.

The purpose of the Four Minute Men organization is to carry the message of the Government to all parts of the country by means of speeches of not more than four minutes duration during intermissions at motion picture theaters. The speaking is carried on by an arrangement between the United States Government and the managers of motion picture theaters.

While speakers are permitted to present the message in their own way, yet they are expected to confine themselves to facts regarding the activities and purposes of the Government since they are considered as official representatives of the United States. In other words, they are not supposed to give merely personal views upon the general situation.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Hogs.

The story of these 225 hogs is also the story of how The Panama Canal has developed its pork industry so that the civil and military population of the Canal Zone is now supplied from local sources, without call on the United States. The appeal of the Food Administration to "keep a hog" is anticipated by the Commissary's foresight in providing a supply independent of the United States.

The amount of hog products purchased in the United States each

week for use on the Isthmus, prior to the hog industry meeting the demand, was as follows:

	Pounds		Pounds
Loins.....	10,000	Mess pork.....	1,000
Bacon.....	3,000	Clear pork.....	1,000
Hams.....	2,500	Pigs tails.....	350
Spare ribs.....	500	Pigs hocks.....	350
Pigs feet.....	1,000	Pigs shoulder.....	500
Lard.....	10,000		

The batch of 225 hogs was purchased in Colombia, where the Commissary buys most of its cattle and hogs. They weighed 35,696 pounds at the ship's side. They were unloaded at the hog farm at Mindi whence they were brought to the abattoir at Cristobal. The veterinarian inspection which they underwent is very rigid, as many a hog that might ordinarily be passed as good for market is set aside at Cristobal abattoir as unfit for food.

From the abattoir the various parts of the hogs go according to class to (1) the pork cutting room, (2) the corning plant, and (3) the rendering plant.

Pork cutting room—This is a part of the cold storage plant. The carcass is taken to cold storage and there allowed to cool until the animal heat has left it, after which it goes to the pork cutting room, where it is cut into the various parts; the product of this department on this batch of 225 hogs, being:

	Pounds		Pounds
Feet.....	500	Pork fat.....	5,922
Tails.....	66	Trimming.....	1,548
Shoulders.....	3,156	Loins.....	2,964
Spare ribs.....	484	Knuckles.....	267
Neck ribs.....	444	Hearts.....	115
Hams.....	4,052	Liver.....	13
Bacon.....	2,522	Tongues.....	75
Heads.....	2,488	Brains.....	48
Edible fat.....	1,257		

Pickling, smoking, sausage—Parts that are to be pickled go from the pork cutting room to a section of the cold storage plant where the corning vats and smoke house are located. Hams, shoulders, and bacon are among these.

Rendering plant—This is in two sections, one for the rendering of edible fat into lard, and the other for the rendering of inedible fats into soap grease. There are two distinct retorts. From this batch of 225 hogs the following went to the rendering plant:

Inedible fats:
2,786 pounds of condemned carcasses.
1,651 pounds of fats.

Edible fats:
1,257 pounds from abattoir.
5,922 pounds from cutting room.

The product was 5,384 pounds of pure lard, and 1,908 pounds of inedible grease.

Other products—In addition to those products classified above, this batch of hogs gave 214 pounds each of stomachs, lungs, and middles, and 90 pounds of narrow casings.

No use is made of the bristles and hair, but the utilization of these is under consideration.

Retail prices—Ready for the hands of the cook, these 225 hogs were

sold as food at the various commissaries at the following prices on January 3:

	<i>Pound</i>		<i>Pound</i>
Pork clear	\$0.29	Bacon, 1st, sliced	\$0.50
mess	.28	whole	.49
Pig's tails	.24	2d, sliced	.37
hocks	.24	whole	.38
feet, pickled	.17	Spare ribs	.18
Head cheese	.20	shoulder	.14
Ham, sugar cured	.40	Sausage	.30
half	.43	Frankfurters	.24
sliced	.49	Bologna	.20
minced	.25	Liver	.28
picnic	.30	Lard, pure	.25
boiled	.50	Loin chops	.36
fresh, sliced	.58	Loin for roasting	.35
one half	.27	Shoulder chops	.25
		Shoulder	.23

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PORK INDUSTRY.

The first kill of hogs was made on December 6, 1916. Animals have been purchased on the local market and in Colombia. At present the average daily kill is 75 hogs which supplies the entire Canal population, civil (American and West Indian) and military. The maximum number killed in one day is 250. The average live weight is 133 pounds, but many of the animals run from 170 to 200 pounds. They dress about 77 per cent of their live weight. In December, 1917, 2,376 hogs were killed. The policy in the beginning, of buying small hogs in Colombia and bringing them to the Canal Zone to be fattened, has been abandoned for the present. The cattle buyer purchases the biggest and best animals he can get.

Saving Sugar in Restaurants.

The plan of saving sugar in the Canal restaurants by issuing a ration of two lumps for coffee or two teaspoonfuls for cereals and other foods that require it, has been so successful that the following savings are reported: Administration Building, 50 per cent; Cristobal, 25 per cent; Ancon, 40 per cent; Balboa, 33 per cent; Balboa Shops, 60 per cent.

When it was explained to the men that the desire is not to save money but to save sugar, some of them refused to take any saying they would get along without sugar until the shortage is over.

Street Vacuum Cleaner.

A vacuum street cleaner has been purchased for use on Canal Zone streets and was placed at work this week. It is a motor propelled vehicle carrying a sheet steel bin divided into two compartments. A large blower is driven by an 18 horsepower gasoline motor, and by this means dust and dirt are lifted from the street just as a vacuum cleaner for house use does its work. Stiff brushes mounted in front of the suction-head stir up the dirt so that it may easily be lifted by the suction. The cleaner covers $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet at each operation and runs at from three to five miles an hour. It operates on dry streets, does away with the cost of sprinkling, and saves in labor cost, as it cleans about 200,000 square yards in eight hours, and is operated by one man, the chauffeur.

Official and Social Telephone Calls.

The number of telephone calls between the Balboa and Colon exchanges has increased to such an extent that the trunk line capacity between those points is taxed to the utmost to handle all calls expeditiously during the hours when the Canal offices are open.

In order to relieve this congestion, it is requested that all telephone users confine their social calls to the following hours wherever possible: From 4 p. m. to 8 a. m., and 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., allowing the trunk lines to be free for official business during other hours during week days.

Compliance with this request will enable the Electrical Division to postpone the ordering of additional cable for trunk lines until normal conditions are restored in the United States; all available cable at present being needed for war purposes.

Children on the Highways—Be Careful.

Many of the children of the Canal Zone received roller skates as Christmas presents and they are trying them out on the smooth highways, one of a few places easily accessible for skating. Automobilists and others using the highways should be unusually careful when they see a child in the road, because he is not likely to exercise mature judgement in caring for himself. Parents are also urged to watch their children carefully while they are playing in the road, and to teach them to exercise care in behalf of themselves and their playmates.

Paraiso White School To Close.

After Friday the school for white children at Paraiso will be closed and pupils will be transferred to Pedro Miguel school. Only first, second, and third grades are affected, as the upper grade children have been attending Pedro Miguel school.

Extra Train, Paraiso to Panama.

To lighten the travel on train No. 7 between Pedro Miguel and Panama, effective January 5th, the Panama Railroad will operate an extra passenger train on the following schedule on Saturdays and days before holidays, stopping at all stations and doing regular passenger work:

Leave Paraiso.....	6.05 p. m.
Leave Pedro Miguel.....	6.03 p. m.
Leave Miraflores Locks.....	6.13 p. m.
Leave Corozal.....	6.17 p. m.
Leave Diablo.....	6.18 p. m.
Leave Balboa Heights.....	6.22 p. m.
Arrive Panama.....	6.25 p. m.

Fire Loss on the Panama.

An estimate of the damage on account of fire, water and steam on the P. R. R. ship *Panama* places it at \$205,000. The ship came into port at the Isthmus recently with a fire in its No. 1 lower hold which had broken out at sea but had been held in control by closing the hold and turning steam into it. At the dock the fire was extinguished by the Canal Zone fire service. The cargo was sent forward to the consignees, with the understanding that they would take exception, and make claim against the underwriters. None of the loss is borne by the steamship company.

Occupants of Quarters.

The following is a tabulation of occupants of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad quarters on December 31, 1917:

Place.	GOLD.			EUROPEANS.			WEST INDIANS.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Balboa (a).....	1,047	717	693	97	13	23	1,135	481	806
Ancon.....	771	489	422				195	15	4
Corozal.....	15	14	3				60	13	
Pedro Miguel (b).....	283	163	171	7	1	4	(e)590	358	575
Paraiso.....	67	56	63	47	4	14	391	97	211
Culebra (d).....	13	14	10				(e) 187	132	201
Gamboa (f).....	26	7	3	11	1	2	(g) 211	60	82
Gatun.....	193	152	168	8	2	5	897	453	473
Cristobal (h).....	942	441	523	84			(i)2,395	404	929
Totals.....	3,362	2,053	2,056	254	21	48	6,061	2,013	3,281

(a) Includes Palo Seco; (b), Miraflores and Red Tank; (c), 24 Panamans; (d), Empire and Las Cascadas; (e) 15 Panamans; (f), Summit and Gold Hill; (g), 21 Panamans; (h), Colon Beach and Colon Hospital; (i), 8 East Indians, 18 colored American citizens, and 352 Panamans.

Receiving and Forwarding Cargo.

The effect of the unusual shipping and export conditions is shown in the following statement of cargo received and forwarded at the Cristobal Agency of the Panama Railroad since April 1, 1917:

Month.	Re- ceived tons	For- warded tons	Total tons
April.....	71,535	47,739	119,274
May.....	78,397	41,616	120,013
June.....	79,739	64,897	144,636
July.....	84,866	62,367	147,233
August.....	72,880	53,308	126,188
September.....	51,165	55,272	106,437
October.....	74,176	49,900	124,076
November.....	66,823	41,875	108,698
December.....	49,464	34,417	83,881

Night Classes, Balboa School.

Referring to the notice regarding night classes at the Balboa School published in the January 2d issue of THE CANAL RECORD, it is requested that those interested send a written application to the Superintendent of Schools, Balboa Heights, if they have not already done so, and state the subject or subjects desired. In case of mathematics the particular branch desired should be stated.

Automobile and Motorcycle Tags.

Automobile and motorcycle license tags for 1918, which were delayed in delivery on account of freight congestion in the United States, have arrived and may be obtained at the Civil Affairs Office, Room 325, Administration Building, Balboa Heights.

Personal and commercial automobile tags for 1918 are similar in design to the 1917 tags, except that the background is white instead of yellow. Personal tags commence with Serial No. 001, and commercial tags with No. 5001.

An innovation is the 1918 tag for official automobiles owned by either the United States or the Republic of Panama. These tags are the same in design as the others, a white background with blue raised numerals, but the series commences with 1001. Any cars carrying tags of the 1000 series may be recognized as official.

Motorcycle tags for 1918 are similar in design to the 1917 tags, except that the body color is yellow instead of light blue, and the raised numerals are dark blue in color. The series commences with No. 001, and no distinction is made between personal and official tags. The motorcycle tag is considerably smaller than the automobile tag.

No 1917 tags will be recognized as valid by the police after January 15th.

Civil Service Positions.

Attention is called to the stenographer and typewriter examination, Panama Canal Service (male and female), at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, on January 20, 1918. Applications should be forwarded at once to the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

An examination will be held in the near future for Immigrant Inspector. Prospective applicants can obtain copies of the Immigration Laws and of Laws governing the admission of Chinese, by application to the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Guard (male); Penitentiary Service; \$840 a year; February 10, 1918.
 - Copyist Draftsman (male and female); \$2 to \$3.44 a day; February 10, 1918.
 - Assistant market mill specialist (male); \$1,500 to \$1,740 a year.†
 - Assistant in Forest Pathology (male and female); \$1,200 to 1,400 a year; February 24, 1918.
 - Steel Plate Transferrer (male); \$8.31 a day; No. 2269.†
 - Multigraph operator (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; February 10, 1918; and March 10, 1918; No. 59.
 - Senior dairy herdsman (male); \$1,500 a year; No. 2261.†
 - Accessory inspector, small-arms ammunition (male); \$1,200 to \$1,900 a year; No. 2259.†
 - Ballistic inspector, small-arms ammunition (male); \$1,200 to \$2,100 a year; No. 2259.†
 - Physician (male); No. 1957—Amended.†
- Entrance salaries in the Indian Service range from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; in the Panama Canal Service, \$1,800 a year and bachelor quarters; in the Public Health Service, from \$480 for part time to \$1,800 a year for whole time; Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$1,020 a year; and an allowance for subsistence at \$1 per diem while serving ship, except in the Philippines, where the allowance for subsistence is \$2.50 per diem.
- Mechanical draftsman (male); Office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C., Grade 1, \$800 to \$1,400 a year; Grade 2, \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; No. 242—Amended.†

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Removed from the Blacklist.

The following names appearing in the "Enemy Trading List No. 1" published in the CANAL RECORD of January 9, 1918, have been removed therefrom since the list was first made up:

BOLIVIA.		Harr & Chapelner.....	Mexico City.
M. Mollard.....		Hoffmann, Pinther & Baswarch.....	Mexico City.
La Vanguardia.....	La Paz.	Lehmer & Disbron.....	Mexico City.
COLOMBIA.		Levy, Manuel.....	Mexico City.
Credito Mercantil.....	Barranquilla.	Masson, J. G.....	Mexico City.
MEXICO.		Schlattmann, H. F.....	Mexico City.
Banster.....	Vera Cruz.	Zaldo Hnos.....	Vera Cruz.
Bouliguy & Schmidt Suers.....	Mexico City.	PANAMA.	
Bubard & Boulron.....	Mexico City.	Henriquez, H. J. C.....	Panama.
Dubernard (tailor).....	Mexico City.	Snidt, John.....	Colon.
Ebard & Cia.....	Mexico City.	SALVADOR.	
Gaismon, Fernando.....	Mexico City.	Banco Salvadorenna.....	Santa Ana.

Assistant Purchasing Agent, New Orleans.

Mr. A. S. Perry has been made Assistant Commissary Purchasing Agent of the Panama Railroad Company, and Assistant Purchasing Agent of The Panama Canal at New Orleans effective December 15, 1917. Capt. Paul D. Bunker, Q. M. C. U. S. A. has been relieved.

Official Circulars.

Aviation Examining Board.

SPECIAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 1 } PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., January 3, 1917.
EXTRACT.

* * * * *

5. The board of officers convened in paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 67, these headquarters, 1917, for examination of applicants for commission in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, is dissolved.

(4320)

6. Pursuant to requirements of paragraph 174, Special Orders, No. 272, War Department, 1917, and War Department cablegram of January 1, 1918, a board of officers to consist of:

Major Walter W. Wynne, Junior Military Aviator, Signal Corps, and
Capt. George G. Marshall, Medical Reserve Corps,

is appointed to meet at Fort Sherman, at the call of the president thereof, for the purpose of examining applicants for commission in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps.

Capt. Marshall is announced as Physical Examining Unit, Aviation Section, Signal Corps of the Army, and recruiting officer.

The board will be guided by the modification of procedure indicated in copy of War Department instructions which have been furnished to the board. The president of the board will notify applicants when to appear for examination.

* * * * *

By order of Col. Landers:

CHARLES B. HAGADORN,
Colonel, Infantry, D. O. L.
Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

FRANK C. WOOD,
Capt. P. R. Inf.,
Acting Adjutant.

Hunting in the Canal Zone.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 3, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 645-1:

1. Hunting is hereby prohibited within that part of the Canal Zone lying east of the Panama Railroad between Frijoles and the Chagres River.

2. Employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company who violate the above regulations will be subject to dismissal from the service.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor, The Panama Canal,
Acting Second Vice President, Panama Railroad Company.

Promotion of Recorders and Surveyors.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 4, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 603-13:

The following regulations will govern the promotion of recorders and surveyors:

1. Examinations for promotion shall not be of the same grade or as difficult as those held by the Civil Service Commission in the United States.

2. It shall be left to the discretion of the head of the department of division concerned as to whether a promotion from recorder to surveyor is to be made without examination or by examination.

3. All promotions from surveyor to junior engineer shall be made by examination alone.

4. Transmittens (now designated as surveyors) who were receiving less than \$175 per month on February 28, 1917, may be promoted to the position of junior engineer without taking an examination therefor, provided they have passed the transmittens or junior engineer examination within three years of the effective date of the promotion.

5. The questions for examinations for surveyors and junior engineers shall be prepared and rated by the Local Board for the promotion of recorders and surveyors.

6. Junior engineers shall be appointed by selection by heads of departments or divisions from an eligible list established by examination.

7. In case no eligibles for appointment as junior engineer are available, temporary appointment of junior engineers shall be authorized for six months or until such a time as there are eligible junior engineer candidates on the Isthmus.

8. The ratings given by the United States Civil Service Commission for the grades of surveyor and junior engineer shall be accepted as equivalent to ratings given by the Local Board for purposes of eligibility and appointment.

9. Draftsmen who have passed the necessary examination shall be equally eligible to appointment as junior engineers and on the same footing as recorders and surveyors.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Acting Superintendent, P. R. R.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 5, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective January 8, 1918, and during the absence of Mr. S. W. Heald, Mr. W. F. Foster will act as Superintendent of the Panama Railroad.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Second Vice President.

Price of Coal.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 11, 1918.

To all concerned—The following prices for the sale of coal are hereby established and will become effective January 15, 1918:

Price per ton
of 2,240 lbs.

CRISTOBAL-COLON.

For steamships, including warships of all nations, delivered from coaling plants or alongside of vessels in lighters or in cars on the wharves, and trimmed in bunkers. \$11.00

When request is made by Commander of vessel, Chief Engineer, or Agent, from trimming on deck, between decks, or special trimming in bunkers for convenience of vessel, an additional charge of 30 cents per ton will be made for extra handling.

To parties taking carload lots (including U. S. Army)..... 11.00

To parties taking less than carload lots, from plants, cars, or bins, or less than 25 tons from lighters..... 12.50

BALBOA.

For steamships, including warships of all nations, delivered from coaling plants or alongside of vessels in lighters or in cars on the wharves, and trimmed in bunkers. 12.50

When request is made by Commander of vessel, Chief Engineer, or Agent, for trimming on deck, between decks, or special trimming in bunkers for convenience of vessel, an additional charge of 30 cents per ton will be made for extra handling.

To parties taking carload lots (including U. S. Army)..... 12.50

To parties taking less than carload lots, from plants, lighters, cars, or bins. 14.00

AT PANAMA AND LINE POINTS.

To parties taking carload lots (including U. S. Army)..... 12.50

To parties taking less than carload lots, from plants, cars, or bins, or less than 25 tons from lighters. 14.00

Santo Tomas Hospital, special rate. 11.00

For small quantities, delivered in sacks, an additional charge of \$1 per ton will be made for the cost of sacks, when sacks are furnished by the Panama Railroad, also \$1 per ton for the cost of sacking.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor, The Panama Canal,
Acting 2d Vice President, Panama Railroad Co.

Motor Busses—Children and Charters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 5, 1918.

To all concerned—The following should be added to rules and regulations covering transportation on Panama Railroad motor Busses in Circular R. A. 538 issued December 29:

1. All children under five years of age will be allowed to ride free when accompanied by their parents or servants, and full fare will be collected for children five years of age and over. Should there by any question regarding a child's age, the Chauffeur will obtain the name of the child or parents and report the matter.

2. Motor busses may be chartered by the hour by private parties or organizations at the rate of \$3 for the first hour, and \$2 for each additional hour or fraction thereof, the minimum charge to be \$3.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor.

Storage and Demurrage Rules.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 5, 1918.

To all concerned—In order to correct a misunderstanding regarding the application of storage and demurrage rules on both local and steamship freight, effective at once you will observe the following rules:

1. Paragraph 3, Item 17 in Panama Canal Tariff No. 2 covers storage of cargo on docks for local delivery at the rate of 3 cents per 100 pounds per day after 72 hours' free time. This rate should also be applied on steamship freight at line stations as well as at local freight house, Panama, except that instead of allowing 72 hours after ship has completed cargo, you will allow 72 hours after cargo has arrived at the station and notice given to consignee to take delivery.

2. If such steamship cargo is loaded in the cars and delivery is not taken within 72 hours, demurrage charges will be assessed at the rate of \$5 per car per day, Sundays and holidays excluded.

3. With reference to Sundays and legal holidays. They will not only be excluded from the free time allowed, but also from the number of days for which storage or demurrage is to be charged. The exception to this rule, however, is that storage charges on local shipments at the rate of 25 cents per week or fraction thereof after the first forty-eight hours. Sundays and holidays are only excluded from the 48 hour period and not from the weekly periods.

4. Storage on outbound steamship cargo remaining in the local freight house or on the docks for a longer period than 72 hours after delivery will be assessed in accordance with Paragraph 3, Item 17, Tariff No. 2.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor.

Second Class Half Rate for Children Only.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 8, 1918.

CIRCULAR R. A. 546:

To all station agents—No second-class half rate tickets are to be sold under any circumstances except to children.

I find that some station agents are still accepting half-rate requests for second-class transportation and issuing form A1 576-B to cover. This should be discontinued at once and all circulars referring to the sale of half-rate second-class tickets other than to children are hereby cancelled.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on

application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights; and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, January 23, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Radio Headquarters.

The radio district center, office and residence of the Communication Officer have been shifted from Darien to Balboa Canal Zone. The Darien station is now controlled electrically from Balboa.

Address all mail to:

Communication Officer Canal Zone,
Naval Radio Station, Balboa,
c/o Fort Amador Delivery,
Balboa, Canal Zone.

Office telephone number 383. Residence Communication officer telephone number 656.

Insufficiently Addressed Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 7, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Anderson, Norman C.	*Herbner & Tarte
Bailey, Mr. Harry	*Howard, Chester
Barden, Miss Given	Howard, Mrs. C.
Barden, L. S.	Hynes, W. M.
Barden, Miss M. S.	Judge, Lawrence F.
Barden, Mrs. S. O.	Kennedy, Mrs. Macie
Barton, Captain	*Kerrigan, George P.
Thomas	Klein, Mrs. B. F.
Bolar, Mr. Jas. M.	Lee, Gen. L. F.
Denison, Donie B.	Luxton, Wm. Lee
Dean, Daniel	Milliard, Dr. P. McD.
Fillebroun, Miss Jenny	Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.
B.	Sam
Flynn, Mrs. E. O.	Schoeppe, Fred O.
Ford, Mrs. George	*Scott, Harry
Rogers	*Shaw, Thos. E.
Frost, Mrs. R.	Starkes, Dr. Carlton C.
Ghires, Mrs. Walter	Turner, Clarence P.
Hall, Master Marshall	Wissart, Eugene
*Har, Chas. F.	Young, Mrs. Beulah

*Paper or parcel.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., January 23, 1918.

No. 23.

The Longest Ship through the Canal.

The record for length of ships making the transit of the Canal was broken in December, with the passage of a vessel having a length of approximately 655 feet. The gross tonnage, however, was not as great as that of the *Minnesota*, which passed through the Canal in February of last year.

Food Value of The Banana.

A book of thirty-five octavo pages has been published by the United Fruit Company calling attention to the opinions of celebrated physicians and food experts on the food value of the banana. Among the statements made is that the calorific value of the banana is greater than that of any of the common vegetables except corn, peas, and beans, and that it is in the same class with chicken and halibut. Ripe bananas are more easily digested than eggs, beef, or any of the common vegetables. A copy of the book has been placed in the library at the Administration Building, Balboa Heights where it may be consulted.

Cold Storage and Ice Plant.

The cold storage and ice plant now under construction at Mount Hope is the first of a proposed group of buildings to be erected at the Atlantic end of the Canal. The others are an abattoir and a four-story building to house the laundry, bakery, laboratory, and general warehouse. It was proposed originally to place this plant in Cristobal but on account of the expense of securing good foundations there the site at Mount Hope was selected. The place is north of the railroad station at Mount Hope and east of the main line of the Panama Railroad.

Only the cold storage and ice plants have been definitely authorized, and they will be built in advance of the other buildings. The ice plant will be a one-story structure, adjacent to the cold storage house. The cold storage will be three stories in height. The length will be 371 feet over all, including platforms and porches; the main building will have a length of 330 feet. The width is 115 feet 8 inches on the first floor, which will be diminished to 105 feet 8 inches for the second and third floors.

On the first floor will be five rooms for box goods freezer, cutting and packing and storing rooms for the butchers, meat coolers, and, at the south end, the freezing room of the ice cream plant.

The second floor will house the vegetable storage, and separate storerooms for eggs, cheese, butter, milk, etc., and salt and cured meats. An auxiliary room for the ice cream plant will occupy the south end of the second floor, directly over the ice cream freezing room.

On the third floor will be a sausage manufacturing plant at the north end, with pork and beef storage rooms and a chill room occupying the remainder of the floor.

An elevator will be one of the accessories, and there will also be a meat drop, or chute, from the third to the second and first floors.

Decauville tracks will extend around the porches and platforms on each floor, and there will be overhead tracks for moving the suspended carcasses. Altogether, in the several storage rooms there will be 11,000 feet of this beef track.

The building is to be insulated throughout with 4-inch cork. This will be placed in floors, walls, and roof, making of the whole structure a gigantic ice box. In construction, it is a building within a building; an interior building of concrete, separated by the layer of cork from the exterior concrete construction. A sectional view of the construction is shown on the opposite page.

Administrator's Sale.

The Administrator of Estates, Room 325 Administration Building, Balboa Heights, will accept bids up to the close of business February 1, 1918, upon a lot of carpenter's tools belonging to the estate of Walter H. Rumrill, deceased, which are offered for sale. The tools are contained in a box in the Estates' storeroom in the basement of the Administration Building, and prospective bidders desiring to examine them should apply to the Administrator's office on any business day.

Bids should be submitted in writing, sealed, and addressed to the Administrator of Estates, and the nature of the bid should be stated on the envelope. The Administrator reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The Very Little Children.

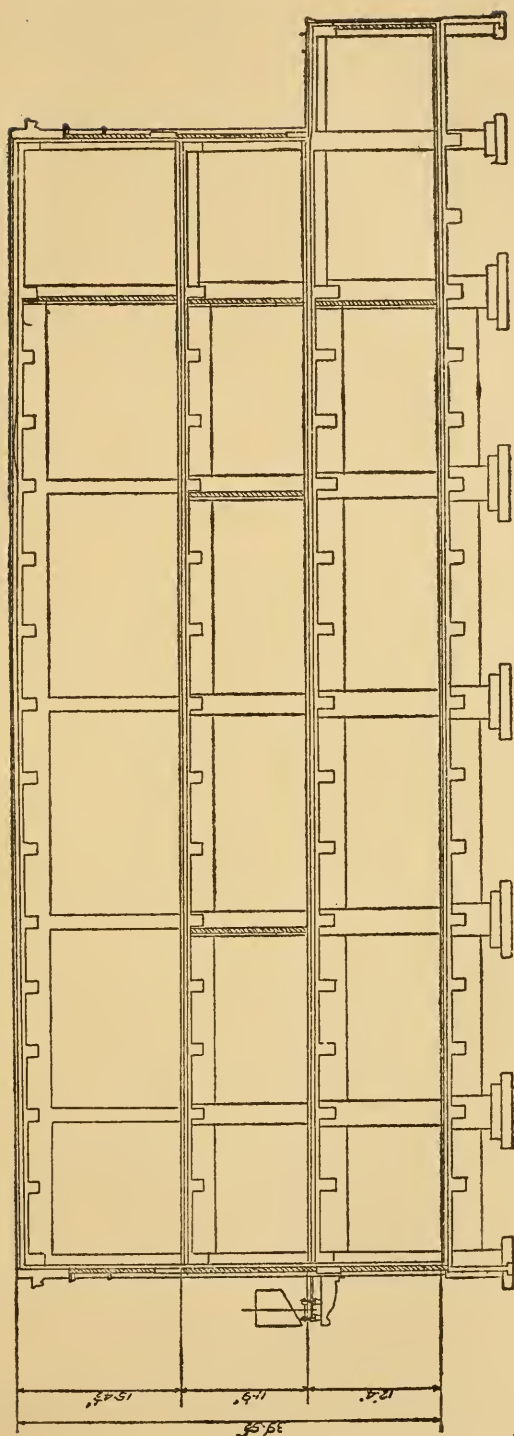
The very little children, aged three to six years and even younger, the kind that are so likely to get in the way of an automobile if they are allowed to play upon the streets, are the ones that find the public playground at Balboa a choice place to play the morning hours away. They go there about 9 o'clock, while the day is yet cool, and are met by the director, Mrs. W. J. Plank, who, with Mrs. Arthur Concklin, has been engaged to take care of the children using the grounds and to direct their play.

They usually start off with a swing; each one being given twelve swings, a run under, and "let the old cat die," while all the others count carefully to see that no favoritism is shown. They then go to the sand pile which is under a roof, and thus shaded from the already hot sun. There they play a while in the sand, and when they are a little tired of that, the director tells them stories, the favorites being "Chicken Little" and "The Town Musicians." When they become restless, exercises of various kinds are taken, they play tag, or go out to the pool nearby and wade.

Then the director plays that she is Hoover and the children come to her to buy things to eat, and she doles out the food to them in a way that may instill the idea of economy, although it is strictly play; that is it never becomes didactic. Sometimes there is time before 11 o'clock for the children to slide down the plain or bumpy toboggans, to climb the ladders, and whirl about on the flying horses. They go home at 11 o'clock.

No charge is made for the care and direction of the children. The playground, and its facilities, and the personal care of the children which it offers, are only a part of the general plan to promote a better community life in the Canal colony.

At noon the Corozal and La Boca children, who attend the Balboa



TRANSVERSE SECTIONAL VIEW OF REINFORCED CONCRETE COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT MOUNT HOPE.

schools, have the use of the playground. They are older, and while there is opportunity to assist them in their play, they do not require the same care that the younger children do.

It is so hot in the afternoon that few of the children go to the playground before 4 o'clock, but the director and her assistant are there at 3 o'clock to take care of the few who do come out. These are usually the larger children, although some tots of five and six years also use the grounds in the afternoon. Before 3 o'clock the Balboa school has closed in all of its branches; then most of the pupils go home before reporting at the playground.

Basketball is the chief game of the boys and girls in the sixth to high school grades, and this is conducted along regular lines, a schedule being adhered to, although scrub games are also played. In the evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock the girls come out, and many of them are quite as proficient as the boys in play on the gymnasium apparatus. Among the special facilities for exercise and play are: Basketball court, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, trapeze, progressive rings, parallel bars, horizontal bars, suspended see saws, banisters, two toboggans, ladders, whirligigs, sandpiles, wading pool, running track, and leather covered horses.

Weather Conditions for the Year, 1917.

The rainfall for the year was above normal everywhere except on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, and at Monte Lirio, Quipo and Cano. Annual totals ranged from 64.11 inches at Balboa to 145.96 inches at the station on the Gatun River. The dry season rainfall over the Pacific Section amounted to 3 per cent of the annual total, 3 per cent in the Central Section, and 6 per cent in the Atlantic Section. November was the month of greatest rainfall at all stations, and February was in general the month of least rainfall. The maximum 24-hour rainfall during the year was 8.58 inches at Gatun on April 28th and 29th.

The average air temperature and surface temperature of the sea water were below normal on both coasts, while the atmospheric pressure and evaporation were above the normal. The wind movement was normal on the Pacific Coast and slightly above normal on the Atlantic Coast. The relative humidity was above normal at Balboa Heights and below at Colon, while the day-time cloudiness was below normal at Balboa Heights and above at Colon. There was a deficiency in the evaporation over the lake surface at Gatun.

Elevations of Gatun Lake, in feet above sealevel, were as follows: Maximum on December 31st, 87.02; Minimum on April 27th, 83.14; mean for the year, 85.19; evaporation from the lake surface, 61.224 inches.

The climatological conditions at Balboa Heights and Colon, representing, respectively, the Pacific and Atlantic entrances to the Canal, are summarized as follows:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.				
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.	Date.
* Balboa Heights....	29.880	78.9	94	Apr. 25	66	Feb. 5	83	68.80	70.56	178	65862	N.W.	36	N.	Aug. 13
Colon	29.883	78.8	90	Apr. 14	68	June 19	85	117.72	129.43	226	91559	N.W.	42	N.W.	Nov. 24

Plantains.

The Commissary products buyer at Cartago was unable to make shipment of plantains on the boat which arrived at Cristobal this week—exportation of this article having been prohibited by the Costa Rican government.

Weather Conditions in December, 1917.

The December rainfall was above the normal at 12 stations, and deficient at six stations. Totals ranged from 1.68 inches at the Chilibrillo station, to 13.28 inches at the station on the Gatun River. The maximum amount of rainfall recorded on any one day was 3.96 inches at Juan Mina on the 7th.

The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 8.53 inches, or 56 per cent above the 7-year mean, while over the Chagres River Basin above Alhajuela it was 7.12 inches, or 29 per cent below the 16-year mean.

The air temperature and surface temperature of the sea water were below normal on both coasts, while the atmospheric pressure, wind movement and evaporation were above the average. The relative humidity was above normal on the Pacific Coast and below on the Atlantic, while the day-time cloudiness was below normal on the Pacific Coast, and above on the Atlantic.

A number of fogs occurred at interior stations, 47 per cent of which were dissipated by 6.30 a. m., 74 per cent by 7.30 a. m., and practically all fogs lifted or were dissipated by 8.30 a. m. Light fogs were observed over the Lake surface at Gatun on the 5th and 6th of the month, both continuing until late in the day before they were dissipated.

Elevations of Gatun Lake in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Maximum, 87.02, on the 31st; minimum, 86.36 on the 7th; mean for the month, 86.68; evaporation over the Lake surface, 4.899 inches.

A summary of climatological conditions at the entrances to the Canal is presented herewith:

herewith:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.						Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Total inches.		Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.	Date.
*Balboa Heights....	29.880 78 4	87	Dec. 11	68	Dec. 29	90	4 09	4 45	12	5760	N.W.	25	N.	Dec. 30	
Colon.....	29.882 77.6	84	Dec. 12	69	Dec. 30	85	11.66	11 90	22	9190	N.	35	N.	Dec. 30	

*Formerly Ancon.

Annual Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	INCHES.			Station average.	Years of record.	Rainy days, 1917.
	1915	1916	1917			
<i>Pacific Section—</i>						
Balboa.....	65.37	75.06	64.11	69.29	19	182
Balboa Heights....	66.71	77.08	68.80	70.56	20	178
Miraflores.....	81.09	82.93	84.57	83.43	9	183
Pedro Miguel....	76.96	95.60	89.61	83.17	10	178
Rio Grande.....	84.75	87.28	94.72	85.54	12	196
<i>Central Section—</i>						
Culebra.....	90.52	89.02	88.72	87.71	27	194
Camacho.....	88.62	86.82	94.14	89.21	11	200
Empire.....	87.00	83.11	92.85	81.05	13	199
Gambou.....	79.46	93.17	102.44	92.07	35	198
Juan Mina.....	105.53	104.21	103.94	94.91	7	208
Alhajuela.....	98.77	109.97	103.39	102.49	18	226
Vigia.....	107.55	113.84	107.81	106.64	9	230
Frijoles.....	122.89	78.06	107.82	102.45	6	215
Trinidad.....	106.89	98.75	111.16	110.88	10	182
Monte Lirio.....	138.91	103.18	119.44	124.83	10	258
<i>Atlantic Section—</i>						
Gatun.....	146.37	96.69	140.03	126.45	13	239
Brazos Brook....	146.65	115.74	135.27	135.72	11	260
Colon.....	152.77	103.45	117.72	129.43	47	226
Bocas del Toro..	77.44	77.88			9	

December Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	INCHES.			Station average.	Years of record.	Rainy days 1917.
	1915	1916	1917			
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa.....	4.48	4.94	4.49	5.72	19	12
Balboa Heights....	3.59	5.86	4.09	4.45	21	12
Miraflores.....	5.13	6.36	6.13	7.02	10	12
Pedro Miguel....	3.62	4.85	7.00	6.08	10	12
Rio Grande.....	6.14	5.52	7.41	5.69	13	14
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra.....	5.14	5.55	5.84	7.13	28	17
Camacho.....	4.51	5.35	8.70	6.03	12	18
Empire.....	4.67	5.11	7.71	5.30	14	16
Gambou.....	7.00	4.75	8.31	6.78	35	19
Juan Mina.....	7.42	3.82	7.06	5.26	8	18
Alhajuela.....	5.87	3.29	6.11	6.24	19	20
Vigia.....	3.44	3.36	4.21	5.02	10	21
Frijoles.....	6.68	3.32	10.18	6.33	6	25
Trinidad.....	8.42	3.16	9.14	8.65	10	17
Monte Lirio.....	10.16	6.49	9.97	9.58	11	23
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun.....	7.23	4.21	11.59	10.98	13	23
Brazos Brook....	8.84	4.92	11.93	11.89	12	30
Colon.....	9.45	5.71	11.66	11.90	47	22
Bocas del Toro..	5.92	9.58	.....	.....	9	.....

Cable and Postal Addresses of The Panama Canal.

The postal address is, "The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone", or "The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C."

The cable address of The Panama Canal, on the Isthmus, is "Pancanal, Panama;" in the United States, "Pancanal, Washington."

Rainfall from Dec. 1 to 31, 1917, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum in one day.	Date.	Total for period.
	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
<i>Pacific section—</i>			
Balboa.....	1.80	6	4.49
Balboa Heights.....	1.63	6	4.09
Miraflores.....	2.54	6	6.13
Pedro Miguel.....	1.99	6	7.00
Rio Grande.....	2.20	6	7.41
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra.....	1.57	6	5.84
*Camacho.....	2.78	7	8.70
Empire.....	2.56	7	7.71
Gamboa.....			8.31
*Juan Mina.....	3.96	7	7.06
Alhajuela.....	3.25	7	6.41
*Vigia.....	1.69	7	4.21
Frijoles.....	3.03	7	10.18
Trinidad.....	1.05	6	9.14
*Monte Lirio.....	2.69	7	9.97
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun.....	1.55	3	11.59
*Brazos Brook.....	2.32	7	11.93
Colon.....	1.55	3	11.66
†Bocas del Toro.....			

Rainfall from Jan. 1 to 12, 1918, Inclusive.

<i>Pacific section—</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
Balboa.....	.27	6	.50
Balboa Heights.....	.13	1	.32
Miraflores.....	.07	1 & 2	.31
Pedro Miguel.....	.03	7	.09
Rio Grande.....	.15	8	.22
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra.....	.29	8	.35
*Camacho.....	.42	8	.57
Empire.....	.27	8	.57
Gamboa.....	.53	7	1.02
*Juan Mina.....	.32	8	.86
Alhajuela.....	.16	2	.58
*Vigia.....	.32	8	.69
Frijoles.....	1.00	8	1.73
*Trinidad.....			
*Monte Lirio.....	1.99	8	3.01
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun.....	1.49	1	3.38
*Brazos Brook.....	1.95	1	4.23
Colon.....	1.57	1	2.75

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.

Automatic rain gage at unstarred stations—values, midnight to midnight.

†Standard rain gage—readings at 8 a. m. daily.

Five-year \$5 War Savings Stamps pay 4% interest.

February Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of February, 1918. Records at Colon and Ancon for the past 10 and 12 years, respectively, are used in making these predictions:

Winds—Fresh northerly dry season winds will prevail throughout the month with a slight increase in the wind movement as compared with the preceding month. The average hourly velocity on the Atlantic coast will be about 15 miles an hour, north and northeast winds prevailing. The maximum velocity for five minutes is not likely to exceed 40 miles an hour, or be as high under normal conditions. Thirty-nine miles an hour was recorded during the "norther" of February, 1915.

North and northwest winds will prevail over the Pacific coast and the interior, the average velocity being about 10 miles an hour. A maximum velocity of more than 30 miles an hour is not likely to occur.

Rain—No heavy rains are to be expected during the month at either Canal entrance except during the presence of a so-called "norther." Occasional light showers may be expected, under normal conditions, although February is a dry season month. The average February rainfall for the years of record is 1.69 inches on the Atlantic coast, and 0.89 inches on the Pacific coast, these averages being for a period of 47 and 19 years, respectively.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur during the month at either Canal entrance, but night and early morning fogs may be expected to occasionally form over the interior. Over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal, the average number of nights with fog is five. Practically all fogs may be expected to be light and to clear away before 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—The monthly mean shade air temperature should be about 80 degrees, Fahrenheit, over both coasts. The temperature on the Pacific coast is not likely to rise higher than 94°F., or fall lower than 65°F., while on the Atlantic side, the maximum may not be expected to be above 90°F., or the minimum below 70°F. The mean daily range of the temperature is greater on the Pacific than on the Atlantic coast, and greater during the dry season than during the wet season. The mean daily range for the month will be about 19° and 7°F., respectively.

Barometric pressure—The sealevel atmospheric pressure is slightly higher during the dry season, and should average about 29.89 inches on both coasts during the month. The maximum for the month is not likely to exceed 30.05 inches or the minimum to be lower than 29.70 inches.

Relative humidity—The average percentage of moisture in the air (0 for absolute dryness and 100 for complete saturation) should be about 75 on the Pacific coast and 80 on the Atlantic. Owing to its location with regard to the prevailing winds, the range on the Pacific coast is much greater, the humidity varying between 50 and 90

per cent. On the Atlantic coast it varies between 70 and 85 per cent during the month of February.

Storms—No severe general storms are likely to occur at either Canal entrance during the month, although this is the season of the so-called "norther" and the Isthmus may be affected by one of these storms at any time when one of the anticyclonic areas that cross the States at this time of the year reaches far enough to disturb the normal air circulation of the Isthmus. The winds alone are of insufficient force to seriously affect navigation, although they may at times prove troublesome, but the heavy sea or swell that usually accompanies these storms has at times done considerable damage. No local thunderstorms are likely to occur and generally fair weather may be expected on both coasts. Smooth to moderate seas may be expected at the Pacific entrance.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations need not be considered at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, owing to the slight variations.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Adolphus Brown.....	119781	Jamaica.....	Cristobal.....	Supply Department..	January 7, 1918.
Otto A. Helmerichs....	6354	U. S. A.....	Paraiso.....	Dredging Division..	January 5, 1918.
Michel Stylet.....	20956	Martinique....	Colon.....	Health Department..	January 7, 1918.
Joseph Angus.....	48117	Antigua.....	Colon.....	Building Division...	January 7, 1918.
Frank S. Barrett....	2367	U. S. A.....	Paraiso.....	Dredging Division...	January 11, 1918.
Ferdinand Jameson....	149713	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	January 13, 1918.
Robert F. Bryan.....	32971	Jamaica.....	Las Cascadas....	Mun. Eng. Division..	December 20, 1917.

Save Wheat and Sugar.

The Food Administration is urging greater economies in the use of food, stating that it will be necessary to sacrifice considerably more than was at first expected.

Everyone is asked to maintain rigidly a minimum of at least:

One wheatless day each week and one wheatless meal each day; the wheatless day to be Wednesday. By wheatless is meant no wheat products.

Sugar—You can materially reduce sugar by reducing the use of candy and sweet drinks.

USE CORN MEAL—SAVE FLOUR.

(Paste these in your recipe book.)

Baked Cornmeal Mush.

When cornmeal mush is partly done pour it into shallow pans, making a layer not more than 2 inches thick, and cook in an oven until it is well browned. The product secured is very similar to the original "Johnny cake," which seems to have been simply a cornmeal mush cooked in the oven, or, in some localities, fried. The name, however, has with time come to be applied to a very large variety of corn breads.

Cornmeal Mush with Pork.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 pound lean pork, part meat and part bone | One-half teaspoon powdered sage |
| 1 cup cornmeal | Water |
| 1 teaspoon salt | |

Cook the pork in water until the meat can be easily removed from the bone. Remove the meat, cool the broth, and remove the fat. Reduce the broth to about a quart, or add water enough to bring it up to this amount, and cook the cornmeal in it. Add the meat finely chopped and the seasonings. Pack in granite bread tins. Cut into slices and fry. Beef may be used in the same way.

Cornmeal and Hominy Bread.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 cup cooked hominy | 1 cup white cornmeal |
| 1 cup milk | 2 eggs |
| 1 tablespoon melted butter. | 1½ teaspoons salt |

Mix the ingredients and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Cornmeal and Wheat Waffles.

1½ cups water
One-half cup white cornmeal
1½ cups milk
3 cups flour
3 tablespoons sugar

1¼ tablespoons baking powder
1½ teaspoons salt
Yolks 2 eggs
Whites 2 eggs
2 tablespoons melted butter

Cook the meal in boiling water 20 minutes; add milk, dry ingredients mixed and sifted, yolks of eggs well beaten, butter and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Cook on a greased waffle iron.

Cornmeal Fish Balls.

2 cups cold white cornmeal mush
1 cup shredded codfish

1 egg
1 tablespoon butter

Pick the codfish and soak it to remove salt, if necessary. Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Drain on porous paper. These codfish balls compare very favorably in taste with those made with potato and are more easily and quickly prepared.

Official Circulars.

Entries in Time Books.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 15, 1918.

To all concerned—In order that proper responsibility may be placed for all entries of time in timebooks, it is directed that all time entered in timebooks be initialed each day at the head of the column in which the time is entered, and signature corresponding with initials must appear in place provided in back of timebook.

The certificate in the back of time book will be signed for each period of four days, indicating the period covered by each signature. For example:

"For period 1 to 4 John Smith
Foreman."

Requests for coupon books will not be honored unless the timebooks are initialed and signed as indicated.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Opportunity In The Navy.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 18, 1918.

The Navy Recruiting Officer, Balboa, Canal Zone, requests that publicity be given to the following:

The local Naval Forces are at present in need of six clerks (Yeomen) to either join the regular Navy for a period of four years, or the Naval Reserve for four years with active duty for the period of the war.

The ratings in which these men are enrolled will depend entirely upon their ability, the entrance pay ranging from \$41.00 to \$72.00 per month with clothing allowance and subsistence.

Local examinations are held from time to time for promotion to Warrant and Commissioned Officers. Any man entering the service and after a reasonable length of time in active service in order that his Commanding Officer can determine his ability, will be permitted to take these examinations. This is the only way, according to the new Navy Department orders, in which a man can now secure a Warrant or Commission in the U. S. Navy.

Applicants for the regular Navy must be between the age of 17 and 35 years; for the Naval Reserve between 21 and 45 years. Any one desiring further information apply to Ensign M. C. Davis, U. S. Navy, Navy Recruiting Officer, Captain of the Port's Office, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Butter.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., January 15, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 750:

To commissary managers—The item of butter (unsalted, fancy), which appears on the current cold storage price list, is a local product manufactured in the ice cream plant.

It compares favorably in quality with the extra fancy creamery butter formerly handled; and it is expected that it will be available in limited quantities until further notice.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Return of Banana Stalks to Wholesale Cold Storage.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., January 5, 1918.

To commissary managers—Commencing at once you will please arrange to save all banana stalks and return them to Wholesale Cold Storage. They contain potash and are to be used for fertilizer on the plantations.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Insufficiently Addressed Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 21, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers addressed to the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Bents, H. L.	Regnier, Miss Elsie
*deBisl, Mrs. S. E.	Rickey, Lloyd
*Brookheim, Chas.	*Smellie, P. A.
Brooks, Austin W.	Snyder, Auster
Clark, Harry B.	Sorensen, Mrs. Mary
Cowan, Mrs. Ruth	Stillman, George
Darling, Mrs. Geo.	*Strauss, D. W.
Goodman, Robert	*Stump, Sgt. Fred G.
Greeley, Mrs. Horace	Tarte, Domingo
Holp, Mrs. A. Wilson	Turner, Mr. and Mrs.
Hall, Elmer	John
*Kuller, Scout J.	Van Camp, Gus
Lane, G. W. (2)	Vijande, Jose (2)
Mackall, Mrs. S. T.	Webber, Byron C.
Macomber, Esther	Will, Edgar C.
*Miller, A. E.	Wills, Mrs. Harry (2)
Morrison, Arthur	Wills, Mrs. Sarah
Pallen, George	Wright, W.
*Rainey, Lester A.	

*Paper or parcel.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., January 30, 1918.

No. 24.

Rush Repair Job at Balboa Shops.

A merchant vessel of nearly twenty thousand gross tons which is now used as a transport went into dry dock at Balboa on December 30 for repairs on account of damage in two collisions, and for alterations of a general nature. On January 20 the ship was released with the work completed. The job is the quickest ever done at the canal shops. Three Sundays and a holiday were included in the time of making the repairs, and on these days as little work was done as was consistent with keeping up the pace.

Included in the items of repair were—A new stem, 60 feet long, 14 inches deep, and 4 inches thick.

A new hawse pipe of seven and one-half tons. This involved the cutting away of all material around the pipe including forty tons of cement that had been placed there for temporary repair, before the measurements could be taken and the templates made; the making of patterns, casting of the pipe, and riveting it upon the ship.

Repairs to the stern.

Extensive repairs to fire main and increasing the number of coaling chutes, and other alterations which would increase the coal carrying capacity of the ship.

The force employed on the work included 450 skilled mechanics, 1,000 helpers and laborers, and the total number of hours worked was about 400.

The Superintendent of the Mechanical Division posted the following bulletin at the shops:

Before the departure of the * * * the Commanding Officer and officers expressed their admiration and appreciation of the expeditious and efficient manner in which the work of the Mechanical Division was performed on that vessel.

Some word of their satisfaction must have reached the ears of the Acting Governor who has also expressed his satisfaction at the good work accomplished.

To be able to return to the active fleet a large and useful vessel in such record time is certainly a very creditable performance and speaks well for the capacity of the Mechanical Division and the ability and willingness of its employees to "do their bit" at this time.

The showing made has been very gratifying to this office and it is desired to continue this good work in connection with coming repairs.

Beware of Spies—Secrecy Means Safety.

Several of the more important branches of the Federal Government have issued bulletins to employees advising them to beware of enemy spies and to exercise care in conversing about Government work with fellow employees and others, especially chance acquaintances and strangers about whom they know nothing.

The following bulletin issued to employees of the Police Department of the District of Columbia contains advice that might be followed by Canal employees advantageously.

"Do not trust any one whom you do not know.

"Do not forget that enemy agents or friends of enemy agents will

attempt to draw from you in one way or another information for direct or indirect use by the German government.

"Do not forget that enemy spies or agents seldom advertise themselves as such. They may not even be of German nationality. The most polite stranger or a casual acquaintance, who may offer you a cigar or have you at lunch with him, may be the one who is engaged in enemy activity of one kind or another.

"Do not let any one, either friend or stranger, draw you into arguments or entrap you into giving any information bearing in any manner on the activities of the military forces of the United States.

"Do not talk with any one about what you have done or are going to do, not even with your best friends or members of your family. Important information sometimes leaks out through so-called 'confidential' conversations with your friends or acquaintances who talk 'confidentially' to others, and finally the information may get to an enemy of the Government.

"Do not forget to report to your superior officers at once any person who tries to get information from you or from any one else in your hearing. Do not fail to observe all suspicious persons and report any suspected activity of the enemy. Do not forget that it is better to talk too little than too much, and that secrecy means safety. Your want of care may help the enemy and lead to the loss of American lives."

Removed From Enemy Trading List.

The following-named firms and persons have been removed from the United States Enemy Trading List by the War Trade Board:

Isely, Carlos.....	Buenos Aires.	Preetzmann-Aggerholm.....	Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Contreras H. Belem.....	Para, Brazil.	Grether & Co., Ernest.....	Mexico City, Mexico.
Rebecchi R. & Co.....	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	Meyer, Pedro.....	Mexico City, Mexico.
Contreras, Pablo.....	Valparaiso, Chile.	Guisich & Co.....	Asuncion, Paraguay.
Alvarez, Jose Reinaldo.....	Coquimbo, Chile.	Ferrari, Macedonio.....	Montevideo, Uruguay.
Sanclementi, Ismail.....	Buenaventura & Cali.	Merlo Juan M.....	Montevideo, Uruguay.
Volkmann, Gustav.....	Bucaramanga, Colombia.	Preetzmann-Aggerholm.....	Caracas, Venezuela.

The Enemy Trading List for Panama has also been changed to read "Arturo DeLemos" instead of Toledano & DeLemos.

New Incinerator at Work.

The incinerator which is to destroy garbage, street sweepings, manure, and swill of the city of Panama, and of the canal villages of Ancon, Balboa, and La Boca began work on January 6. The test called for in the contract with the Decarie Incinerator Company was made on January 16, and the plant was accepted on January 23.

The plant is situated on Gavilan Island, a tidal islet on the shore of Panama Bay in the Canal Zone (near the boundary line between Panama City and Balboa), now connected with the mainland by a causeway. It consists of a concrete building 40 feet 6 inches by 65 feet inside, two incinerator units, and a concrete stack 150 feet high tapering from 12 feet 9 inches diameter at the bottom to 8 feet at the top. Provision is made in the stack and in the building for the installation of a third unit when this becomes necessary. The retorts or furnaces are steel, water jacketed, 16 feet long, 10 feet high, and 6 feet wide; equipped with a water tube grate that keeps the burning refuse from the sides of the furnace, and with a shaking grate on which the refuse is burned. Draft fans and an oil burning attachment to assist in combustion form part of the installation, but ordinarily the refuse consumes itself without the assistance of the oil fire. Waste

matter is hauled into the plant on the level of the causeway; concrete slabs are lifted in the floor, and the carts dump through the holes in the floor into the furnaces below. No manual handling is necessary.

The test was made on 132,760 pounds of manure, garbage, sweepings, and swill. Eight and a half hours were taken, during one and a half hours of which there was no refuse to burn. No fuel was used except the small amount of kindling for igniting the fire. The smoke issuing was of white color and not excessive. The guaranteed capacity of the two retorts is five tons an hour, and on the test they consumed 7.8 tons, or 56 per cent over guarantee.

CANAL WORK IN DECEMBER, 1917.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War, of Canal operations during the month of December, 1917, is presented, in part, herewith:

The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of December, 1917:

CANAL BUSINESS.

A summary of the business at the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, during the month, is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Motorships through Canal, from		2	2
Net tonnage of motorships		6,320	6,320
Sailing vessels through Canal, from	1		1
Net tonnage of sailing ships	2,166		2,166
Coal supplied Panama Railroad Steamship Line. tons	1,990		1,990
Coal supplied to other lines tons	21,592	4,146	28,738
Coal supplied to Army and Navy tons	1,446	2,788	4,234
Oil issued to commercial steamships from Canal tanks bbls	1,456.00	36,230.50	37,686.50
Oil issued to U. S. Navy vessels bbls	426.76		426.76
Total issues of fuel oil from Canal tanks bbls	10,635.63	61,508.48	72,144.11
Water sold to ships gals	2,369,240	1,803,700	4,172,940
Vessels dry docked	8	7	15
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped	183	26	209
Seamen discharged	182	23	205
Seamen deserted	9		9
Seamen deceased			
Seamen destitute			
Seamen's wages received	\$1,206.22	\$1,207.90	\$2,414.12
Seamen's wages disbursed	743.83	1,646.54	2,390.40
Balance on hand, January 1	647.70	211.05	858.75
Commissary sales to commercial vessels:			
Ice	\$946.01	\$537.05	\$1,483.07
Wholesale groceries	4,931.11	3,527.17	8,458.28
Wholesale cold storage	14,471.97	10,620.92	25,092.89
Laundry	1,024.50	76.54	1,101.04
Miscellaneous	438.27	878.60	1,316.87
Total	\$21,811.86	\$15,640.29	\$37,452.15
Commissary sales to Government and Panama Railroad ships:			
Ice	596.51	315.26	911.77
Wholesale groceries	16,529.47	2,536.57	19,066.04
Wholesale cold storage	26,843.05	9,079.13	35,922.18
Laundry		373.26	373.26
Miscellaneous	581.98	517.62	1,099.60
Total	\$44,556.01	12,821.84	\$57,377.85
Grand total of Commissary sales	\$66,367.87	\$28,462.13	\$94,830.00

LOCKS.

Work on the new locomotive at Gatun Locks, (No. 660) is completed except for painting; and on No. 659 the electrical work is 98 per cent and the mechanical work 75 per cent complete. The electrical installation on new towing locomotive No. 658 at Miraflores Locks was advanced from 40 to 90 per cent of completion.

At the present time there are 13 operations and maintenance requisitions in force, covering miscellaneous spare material for lock machinery. This material is being inspected upon arrival and placed in storage, subject to the order of the operating force.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION.

Concrete poured at the hydroelectric station during the month of December amounted to 300 cubic yards, bringing the building to 92 per cent of completion. Installation of electrical conduit and wiring kept pace with building construction. Mechanical installation in the penstock was continued.

The net output of the hydroelectric station during December was 4,392,277 K. W. H. and the computed water consumption was 3,399,408,000 cubic feet. The ratio between water used for power and for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.42 to 1. On December 15th operation of the spillway gates was stopped to allow Gatun Lake to rise from elevation 86.50 to elevation 87.00. This elevation was reached on the morning of the 22d. Rainfall over the lake watershed was 56 per cent above the 7-year mean, or 8.53 inches against a mean of 5.48 inches.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	77,100	9,600	86,700	64,900	21,800	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	60,500	12,700	73,200	9,000	64,200	.....
Miraflores Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaillard Cut:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culebra slides.....	6,000	51,800	57,800	57,800	.....	.....
Cucuracha slide.....	7,500	37,300	44,800	44,800	.....	.....
Lirio slide.....	.....	11,600	11,600	11,600	.....	.....
Río Grande Spillway.....	.....	3,600	3,600	3,600	.....	.....
60-foot berm.....	.....	8,900	8,900	1,100	7,800	.....
Miscellaneous maintenance.....	14,800	.....	14,800	14,800	.....	.....
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	28,300	112,900	141,200	133,400	7,800	.....
Atlantic entrance channel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	62,900	45,200	108,100	.....	.....	108,100
Chagres River gravel bed.....	31,290	.....	31,290	.....	.....	31,290
Chame Point sand production.....	4,400	.....	4,400	.....	.....	4,400
Grand total.....	385,853	180,400	244,890	207,300	93,800	143,790

Culebra and Cucuracha slides showed no unusual movement during the month, and a reliable channel was maintained at all times.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—Eight thousand four hundred and fifty-five square feet of forms for concrete in the superstructure of Pier 6, at Cristobal, were placed during December, making 26,040 square feet, or 4.2 per cent of total requirements, in place. Reinforcing placed during the month amounted to 87,914 pounds, bring the total to 305,087 pounds, or 6.2 per cent of requirements. Concrete poured aggregated 394 cubic yards, which brings the total to 1,516 cubic yards, or 5.2 per cent of the total quantity to be poured. The erection of steel struts for the arches of the floor was commenced on December 5th, and a total of 10 struts or 21 per cent of the total number to be used was set in place. Concreting of the struts was commenced on December 5th; four struts were concreted, 43 cubic yards of concrete being used, making this class of work 4.2 per cent complete.

Erection of forms for the floor slab and girders of the boat landing and launch house was completed on December 8th, a total of 27,292 square feet of form work having been used. Placement of reinforcing was completed on December 8th, a total of 21,136 pounds of reinforcing having been used. Pouring of concrete for floor slab and girders was completed on December 8th, a total of 481 cubic yards of concrete having been poured. Placing of forms for the concrete shed was commenced on December 6th and 10,620 square feet of form work were erected during the month, 58 per cent of the total required. Placement of reinforcing for the shed was commenced on December 6th and 9,300 pounds were placed, 58 per cent of the total required. Pouring of concrete for the shed was commenced on December 6th and 170 cubic yards were poured, 58 per cent of the total required.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY AND DRY DOCK WORK.

At Balboa the following vessels were in dry dock during the month: Barge *140*, tugs *General George W. Getty* and *Engineer*, dredges *Culebra* and the steamship *Mari-copa*.

The dredge *Culebra* was drydocked for cleaning and painting and a certain amount of deck and engine repairs made.

The new 33-foot boat for the Quartermaster's Department has been completed and was turned over December 8th.

Two of the three barges being built for the Army were completed and delivered.

Work has been commenced on four 40-foot sailing launches for the Army and it is expected that one will be completed on January 15th, if the engines arrive.

The keel of Coast Guard Cutter *No 30* was laid December 28th and work on the hull is progressing satisfactorily.

At Cristobal the following vessels were in dock during the month: tugs *Bohio* and *La Boca*, and steamships *Balboa* and *Buelah*. One hundred and ninety-five individual and company job orders were opened during the month.

At Balboa there remained on December 1st, 778 job orders, 1,027 were authorized during the month, a total of 1805. Eleven hundred and thirty were completed during the month, leaving uncompleted at the end of the month 675. The foundry at Balboa turned out 217,269 pounds of iron, 132,715 pounds of steel, and 6,476 pounds of brass. Equipment was hosted as follows: Locomotives 1987, cranes 262. Two hundred and six shop and 2,060 field repairs were made on cars, and 975 repairs on other rolling equipment.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The Administration building at Ancon Hospital has been occupied with the exception of the third floor, which can not be used until the installation of the elevator has been completed. The hospital kitchen and mess has been brought to 70 per cent of completion. The isolation ward has been brought to the stage of plastering and installation of trim, and is 60 per cent complete. Concrete work on the nurses' quarters has progressed beyond the second story, and block and metal lath partitions are being installed. This building is now 40 per cent complete.

The garbage incinerator at Gavilan Island is complete with the exception of a small amount of trim, and the destructors are now undergoing test.

Work was commenced on the new kitchen for the Hotel Tivoli and at the end of the month excavation was practically complete.

Construction on the Brooder and Colony houses at the Summit Poultry Farm has been brought to 80 per cent of completion.

At the nurses quarters at Colon Hospital all concrete has been poured except the front entrance platform and steps. Concrete block work and roof tile and flashing have been completed, and the whole building is 65 per cent completed.

Concrete for the foundation and first floor of the Dispensary at Gatun was poured and plumbing for the first floor roughed in. The building is 15 per cent complete.

All form work for footings, piers and slabs for the first floor of the Mount Hope Cold Storage Plant was completed. Nine hundred and twenty-five cubic yards of concrete were poured in the footings, piers and deck. Work was commenced on the first floor columns, and on the second floor beams, girders and deck. The building is approximately ten per cent complete.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

Road construction in progress during the month was—along the base of Sosa Hill, opposite Balboa Shops; reconstruction of road between Corozal and Paraiso; widening and resurfacing of roads in Ancon Hospital grounds; resurfacing Second Street, Bolivar Street and Columbus Avenue in Cristobal, and the streets in Gatun.

Among the principal construction items in progress during the month, were—construction on the bridge at Mindi was 95 per cent completed at the end of the month; construction on the Curundu River storm sewer as at present authorized was completed; an oil line was installed to supply oil to the new garbage incinerator on Gavilan Island; water lines for the gardens of silver employees at La Boca were installed; work was continued on the construction of municipal work at Summit and on the installation of irrigation systems at Juan Mina, Limon and Las Guacas plantations.

WORKING FORCE.

The total gold force is a decrease of 1 from the 3,512 at work on November 21st, and the silver force is an increase of 1,236 over the 17,840 shown on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on December 31st numbered 19,149, divided as follows: Americans, 7,471, of whom 3,362 were men, 2,053 women, and 2,056 children; Europeans, 323, of whom 254 were men, 21 women, and 48 children; West Indians, 11,355, of whom 6,061 were men, 2,013 women, and 3,281 children. Three hundred and twenty-eight applications for gold family quarters were on file on December 31st.

A statement of the force actually at work on Wednesday, December 19th taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office	46	43	89
Building Division	2,503	315	2,818
Electrical	361	203	564
Municipal Engineering	1,770	93	1,863
Lock operation	568	146	714
Dredging	1,656	225	1,881
Mechanical	1,592	748	2,340
Marine	254	81	335
Fortifications	528	48	576
Total	9,278	1,902	11,180
Supply:			
Quartermaster	1,666	110	1,776
Subsistence	330	20	350
Commissary	1,551	219	1,770
Cattle industry plantations	2,301	39	2,340
Accounting	14	195	209
Health	906	209	1,115
Executive	130	457	587
Panama Railroad	2,900	360	3,260
Grand total	19,076	3,511	22,587

EXPORT CONTROL.

The Division of Civil Affairs controls exports in the Canal Zone and represents the Bureau of Exports, the Bureau of Enemy Trade and other bureaus of the War Trade Board. Detailed instructions and proper forms were not received from Washington until the early part of November. By December 1st, 1917, a working organization was completed and by December 31st, 162 licenses on forms furnished by the War Trade Board had been issued in the Canal Zone, in addition to many licenses for export to the Republic of Panama on local forms.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions in the Canal Zone and in the cities of Panama and Colon continued good. The death rate in the Canal Zone, for civilian population only, was 7.99 per thousand per year, from all causes; from disease alone it was 6.49; and from external causes 1.50.

No diseases of a quarantinable nature originated on or were brought to the Isthmus during the month.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on December 31st, exclusive of fortifications, was \$12,414,482.81; the balance in fortifications was \$10,756,802.17. Pay rolls for the forces on the Isthmus for December amounted to \$990,308.54, including \$26,298.85 for fortifications.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$808,528.90 and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus \$1,297,142.45. Payment of \$249,212.01 was also made to the Panama Railroad Company for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,680,241.19, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$7,443.56. Requisitions for purchase in the United States amounted to \$291,253.70, making the total for the fiscal year to date \$3,417,009.61. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$162,071.36 and disbursements under the same heading \$197,228.24.

Respectfully,

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Ice Bills.

Customers are reminded that ice bills are payable before the 26th of each month.

Because of the large number of ice accounts handled in the office of the General Manager, for the Cristobal and Balboa plants, it is desired that those having commissary privileges cooperate with the office to the fullest extent. This is in order that no disappointment may be experienced by patrons, and to relieve the work of the employees, which is exceedingly heavy at the end of the month.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Fish culturist (male); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; February 24, 1918.
- Apprentice fish culturist (male); \$600 to \$960 a year; February* 24, 1918.
- Investigator in marketing cotton seed and its products (male); \$1,620 to \$2,400 a year; February 19, 1918.*
- Petroleum technologist (male); \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year; February 19, 1918; No. 94.*
- Trained nurse (female); \$720 a year; (Indian Service); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; (Public Health Service); No. 1952-Amended.†
- The receipt of applications for the position of superintendent of leather inspection, announcement No. 1159-supplemental, was closed on January 15, 1918.
- Grain sampler (male); \$1,000 to \$1,620 a year.†
- Senior statistical clerk (male); \$1,800 a year.†
- Statistical machine operator, grade 1 (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
- Statistical machine operator, grade 2 (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.†
- Mining draftsman (male and female); \$1,080 a year; February 24, 1918.
- Assistant in animal genetics (male); \$1,380 to \$1,800 a year; February 24, 1918.
- Junior physicist (male); \$1,440 to \$1,500 a year; February 10, 1918; No. 74.
- Examiner of textiles and mechanical appliances (male); \$5.44 a day; February 12, 1918; No. 84.†
- Specialist in foreign educational systems (male); \$1,800 a year; January 22, 1918; No. 61.*
- Apprentice draftsman and photographer (male); \$840 a year; February 10, 1918; No. 70.
- Plate cleaner (male); \$3.84 to \$4.80 a day; No. 79.†
- Die sinker (male); \$7.67 a day; No. 83, February 12, 1918.*
- Announcement No. 1957-Amended, for physician, Panama Canal and other services has been modified to admit married men to this examination, for the duration of the war. Examination is nonassembled.
- Highway bridge engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,100 a year; February 24, 1918.
- Junior highway bridge engineer (male); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; February 24, 1918.
- Assistant market milk specialist (male); \$1,500 to \$1,740 a year; No. 76.†
- Chauffeur (male); \$900 a year; No. 99; February 19, 1918.*
- Auto truck driver (male); \$900 a year; No. 99; February 19, 1918.*
- Assistant in market business practice, Grade 1 (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; February 19, 1918.*
- Mechanical engineer (male); \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year; February 26, 1918.*
- Assistant gauge checker (male); 1,000 to \$1,600 a year.†
- Expert in business administration (male); Grade 1, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; Grade II, \$2,600 to \$3,000 a year.†
- Metallurgical Chemist (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1617A.†
- Assistant metallurgical chemist (male); \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; No. 1617A.†
- Assistant examiner, Patent Office (male and female); \$1,500 a year; No. 86; February 17, 18 and 19, 1918.
- Assistant in market business practice, grade 1 (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 98; February 19, 1918.
- Senior mechanical engineer (male); \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year; No. 100; February 26, 1918.
- Inspector of hats (male); \$100 a month; No. 1371-Amended.†
- Inspector of shoes and leather (male); \$100 a month; No. 1371-Amended.†
- Inspector of sole leather (male); \$100 a month; No. 1371-Amended.†
- Index and catalogue clerk (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; No. 1486-Amended.†
- Receipt of applications for the law clerk examination, announcement No. 2245-Amended (Supplemental), closed on January 29, 1918.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examination is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Quarantine Activities in December, 1917.

The following is a consolidated report of quarantine transactions at the ports of Balboa-Panama and Cristobal-Colon for the month of December, 1917:

Number of vessels inspected and passed.....	219	
Number of vessels held in quarantine.....	3	
Number of vessels inspected and transiting Canal in quarantine.....	7	
Number of vessels passed on medical officer's certificate.....	3	
Total number of vessels entered.....		232
Number of supplemental inspections of detained vessels.....	9	
Number of supplemental instructions of vessels at docks.....	69	
Number of vessels fumigated on arrival.....	15	
Number of vessels fumigated prior to departure.....	1	
Number of bills of health issued.....	200	
Number of bills of health vised.....	164	
Number of crew inspected on arrival.....	9,007	
Number of passengers inspected on arrival.....	3,362	
Total number of persons inspected on arrival.....		12,369
Number of crew passed on medical officer's certificate.....	2,174	
Number of supplementary inspections of passengers and crew.....	1,188	
Number of persons vaccinated in port on arrival.....	148	
Number of persons vaccinated in port of departure or en route.....	919	
Total number of persons vaccinated.....		1,067
Number of persons detained at quarantine stations to complete period of incubation of yellow fever and bubonic plague.....	319	
Number of persons detained on board vessels.....	2,120	
Total number of persons detained in quarantine.....		2,439
Number of persons landed from foreign ports:		
Cabin.....	674	
Steerage.....	264	
Total.....		938
Number of persons arriving from coast towns in small launches and sailing craft.....	1,395	
Number of persons departing for coast towns in small launches and sailing craft.....	1,561	
Number of persons in transit, passing through the Canal.....	1,483	
Number of persons in transit for Pacific ports, not passing through Canal on arriving vessels.....	186	
Number of persons in transit for Atlantic ports.....	222	
Number of immigrants rejected and deported.....	60	

Act of Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 92—65TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 7572.]

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE.

The appropriation of \$100,000,000 "for the national security and defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President," contained in the general deficiency appropriation Act approved April seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, is continued and made available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

For mileage of Senators, \$51,000.

House of Representatives.

For mileage of Representatives and Delegates and expenses of Resident Commissioners, \$175,000.

Approved, December 15, 1917.

Pamphlets, posters, and pledge cards received from the U. S. Food Administration have been distributed to Commissary patrons.

The supply sent was inadequate for the needs of this Division but the Food Administration advised that the printers had not yet been able to catch up with the demand for the literature to a degree that would enable them to supply matter for house to house distribution and that the partial supply forwarded would have to do under the circumstances.

Application for Export License.

Individuals or firms doing an export business should note that all forms of Application for License to Export Commodities to Foreign Countries previously in use have been superseded by a new form, Form "X," needed supplies of which may be obtained from the Chief Customs Inspector at Balboa or Cristobal, or from the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

All "A" forms previously used will be invalid after February 1, 1918, and should be returned to the nearest Customs office or to the Chief, Division of Civil Affairs.

Official Circulars.

Acting Governor.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 28, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

During the disability on account of illness of the undersigned, Judge Frank Feuille is hereby appointed Acting Governor of The Panama Canal, effective January 28, 1918.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Second Vice President P. R. R.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 28, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

During the disability on account of illness of the undersigned, Judge Frank Feuille is hereby appointed Acting Second Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company, effective January 28, 1918, and is authorized to sign such papers as are customarily signed by the President.

CHESTER HARDING,
President.

Marine Superintendent.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 23, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 661-56:

Effective this date, Commander Leonard R. Sargent, U. S. N., is appointed Marine Superintendent, and Chairman of the Board of Admeasures, vice Commander H. I. Cone, U. S. N., relieved from duty with The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Weekly Pass for Silver Employees.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 26, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective February 1, 1918, married silver employees who are not working on permanent jobs, and whose families are living at other than the town in which they are working, may be issued a weekly pass to return to their homes each Sunday, if not working on that day, by the person in charge of the work in the town where they are employed. Application for weekly pass for silver employee, form 3997, must be filled out by the person in charge of the work, and forwarded in duplicate for approval of head of department. When approved form is returned to field office, it will be retained by the employee and presented to field office named therein each time a pass is required. The issuing office will note thereon the issuance of each pass, by number and date. These passes are not transferable, and if the approved form 3997 is lost, a new one will not be issued for two months. Any misuse of these passes or forms will result in discharge from the service.

A sample of form 3997 is attached (not pub-

lished here). Additional copies may be obtained upon application to this office.

By direction of the Governor:

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Surplus Office Chairs.

THE PANAMA CANAL, SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 17, 1918.

To all concerned—All surplus office chairs in servicable condition should be shipped at once to the District Quartermaster, Balboa Heights, and invoiced to him, to fill orders now pending.

All broken or unservicable office chairs which are not required and which can be repaired will be also shipped to District Quartermaster, Balboa Heights, and invoiced for physical accounting only. The District Quartermaster will make repairs and take credit when chairs are reissued by him.

Hereafter all offices requiring chairs will place requisition on District Quartermaster, Balboa Heights, to cover their requirements.

All unservicable office chairs which cannot be repaired will be handled on survey as heretofore, and disposition given by the Surveying Officer.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Ships Extending Beyond Dock Limits.

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., January 25, 1918.

ORDER NO. 137:

To all concerned—Shipping in this harbor is continually being jeopardized by ships being moored or shifted at the different berths in such a manner as to allow the bow or stern of the vessel to extend beyond the end of the pier.

In future, no vessel will be moored in or shifted to such a position.

The Assistant Captain of the Port, Harbor Master, and pilots, in docking ships, will under no consideration allow a vessel to extend beyond the end of the pier without express authority from the undersigned.

Stevedores or others will not be allowed in any manner to interfere with the pilot or harbor master in docking ships.

JOHN G. FELS,
Captain of the Port.

Postmasters May Administer Oaths for Selective Service Regulations.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF POSTS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 23, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 7:

To all postmasters—Section 10, paragraph (5), of the Selective Service Regulations provides that any oath required by these Rules and Regulations (except oaths to persons called before Local or District Boards to give oral testimony) may be administered by any postmaster within the same local jurisdiction as the registrant. This authorization is hereby extended to include Postmasters in the Canal Zone.

C. H. CALHOUN,
Director of Posts.

Joint Commission.

Rules of Dismissal.

In the matter of the claim of Catherine Barclay Parker (Cathrine B. Parker), for a house located on the Folks River, rule of dismissal No. 379, docket No. 2794, December 22, 1917—The claim of Catherine (Cathrine) Barclay Parker, docket No. 2704, is hereby dismissed by request of claimant, who states that direct settlement has been made with her for the property in question.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

In the matter of sundry claims, rule of dismissal No. 381, docket numbers as noted, December 22, 1917—With reference to the following claims, the evidence before the Commission is that settlement therefor has been made by the United States:

No.	Claimant.	Date of payment.
2748	Frank Ulrich, (Ullrich)	8-22-1917
2989	William Gilbert	9-15-1917

In view of the above settlements no further action is necessary by the Commission, and the foregoing claims are therefore dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

In the matter of the claim of W. W. Wilson, for property at Folks River, rule of dismissal No. 382, docket No. 3375, January 28, 1918.—With reference to the claim of W. W. Wilson, (West Waldon Wilson), the claimant states that settlement therefor was made by the United States on January 5, 1918.

In view of such settlement the above claim calls for no further action by this Commission and said claim is therefore hereby dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

Certification of Disagreement.

In the matter of the claims of G  n  rina Perez de Icaza, et al, for property known as Chorrillo de la Pena, certificate of disagreement, rule No. 378, docket No. 1474—Pursuant to the provisions of Article XV of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, ratified February 26, 1904, the Commission hereby desires to bring to the notice of the Empire, duly appointed under the said Treaty, that the Commission has been unable to reach an agreement in the above entitled matter on the following, to-wit:

The Question of Value.

The Commission herewith certifies this disagreement to the Empire appointed under the Treaty as provided for in Article XV thereof.

It is further hereby certified to the said Empire that this Commission has agreed, and does hereby agree, upon the following matters, to-wit:

1. That the area of the lands involved in the above entitled claim is 14,600 square meters;
2. That 6,000 square meters of the said total area is available for building purposes;
3. That 8,600 square meters of said total area is not available for building purposes;
4. That of the 14,600 square meters above mentioned 7,100 square meters is the property of the claimants;
5. That of the said 14,600 square meters the title to 7,500 square meters is in dispute, such portion being claimed by the said claimants and also by the Panama Freehold Estates Company, Limited, a corporation, intervenor herein;
6. That such amount as may be awarded as the value of the said 7,500 square meters in dispute shall be deposited with the District Court of the Canal Zone, Balboa Division, until such time as the said Court shall have determined the conflict existing as to the ownership of the said 7,500 square meters of land;
7. That of the 7,500 square meters of land in dispute as aforesaid 750 square meters are avail-

able for building purposes; and 6,750 square meters are not available for building purposes.

8. That of the 7,100 square meters belonging to the claimants 5,250 square meters are available for building purposes, and 1,850 square meters are not available for building purposes;

9. That the amount of such award as may be made for the 7,100 square meters which is above found to be the property of the claimants, and the award for such other property as may be found to be the property of said claimants in the 7,500 square meters in dispute, shall be distributed as follows:

(a) To Genarina Perez de Icaza one-seventh (1/7) thereof;

(b) The Clementina Perez de Caballero one-seventh (1/7) thereof;

(c) To Mercedes Perez de Arias one-seventh (1/7) thereof;

(d) To Julio Perez one-seventh (1/7) thereof;

(e) To Ricardo Perez one-seventh (1/7) thereof;

(f) To Eloisa Ramos, mother and heir-at-law of Benilda Perez, deceased, one-seventh (1/7) thereof;

(g) To Josefina Bermudez, mother and heir-at-law of Elida Perez de Alvarado, deceased, three-twenty-eighths (3/28) thereof;

(h) To Victor Manuel Alvarado, husband and heir-at-law of Elida Perez de Alvarado, deceased, one-twenty-eighth (1/28) thereof.

Done at the National Palace, Panama, Republic of Panama, this 22nd day of January, 1918.

FEDERICO BOYD, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO, Commissioners.

Insufficiently Addressed Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 28, 1918.

The following insufficiently addressed letters and papers have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

*Bradley, Mrs. J. E.	Moore, Howard
Bumman, Mrs. W. O.	Ortiz, Antonio (box 548)
Cunningham, Mrs. Chas. Ruff, Frank	
Hart, Chase	*Strauss, D. W.
Higginson, Lingwood A.	Thomson, R. E.
Lynn, Whyndom R.	Wayne, Jr., Louis

* Paper or parcel.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as

follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, February 6, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Rainfall from Jan. 1 to 26, 1918, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum in one day.	Date.	Total for period.
<i>Pacific section—</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
Balboa.....	.27	6	1 00
Balboa Heights.....	1.01	18	1 73
Miraflores.....	1.47	24	3.20
Pedro Miguel.....	1.18	25	3.08
Rio Grande.....	.68	25	1.48
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra.....	.98	20	1.75
*Camacho.....	.42	8	1.04
*Empire.....	.68	20	1.50
Gamboa.....	2.01	20	3.07
*Juan Mina.....	.32	8	1.35
Alhajuela.....	.16	2	.93
*Vigia.....	.32	8	1.01
Frijoles.....	1.00	8	3.03
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun.....	1.49	1	4.00
*Brazos Brook.....	1.95	1	4.66
Colon.....	1.57	1	3.05

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.

Automatic rain gage at unstarred stations—values, midnight to midnight.

†Standard rain gage—reading at 8 a. m. daily.

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications of "gold roll" employees for family quarters were on file on December 31, 1917, as follows:

STATIONS.	Number of applications
Aneon.....	137 (24)
Aneon Hospital.....	8 (5)
Paraiso.....	6
Empire.....	1
Gatun.....	23
Cristobal.....	153 (46)
Total.....	323 (75)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

The postal address is, "The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone", or The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C."

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel during the five weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, January 26, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Mira- flores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gam- boa	Gatun	
Sun., Dec. 23.....	127.25	92.86	87.13	87.04	54.10
Mon., Dec. 24.....	127.15	92.71	87.07	87.00	54.20
Tues., Dec. 25.....	127.30	93.16	87.00	87.00	53.93
Wed., Dec. 26.....	129.65	95.24	87.08	86.99	54.02
Thurs., Dec. 27.....	128.00	93.16	87.01	86.97	54.15
Fri., Dec. 28.....	127.45	92.90	87.12	86.99	54.12
Sat., Dec. 29.....	127.20	92.72	87.20	87.04	54.20
Sun., Dec. 30.....	127.05	92.63	87.10	87.00	54.00
Mon., Dec. 31.....	127.00	92.74	87.13	87.01	54.00
Tues., Jan. 1.....	129.70	94.93	87.18	87.06	53.86
Wed., Jan. 2.....	129.70	95.16	87.08	87.00	53.86
Thurs., Jan. 3.....	127.85	93.22	87.05	87.00	54.11
Fri., Jan. 4.....	127.65	92.90	87.15	87.00	53.90
Sat., Jan. 5.....	127.30	92.68	87.13	87.01	54.00
Sun., Jan. 6.....	124.15	92.58	87.12	87.04	54.12
Mon., Jan. 7.....	127.05	92.52	87.03	87.01	54.10
Tues., Jan. 8.....	127.05	92.78	87.07	87.05	54.00
Wed., Jan. 9.....	127.03	92.70	87.12	87.03	53.85
Thurs., Jan. 10.....	128.85	94.47	87.12	87.05	53.89
Fri., Jan. 11.....	127.50	92.82	87.05	87.03	53.94
Sat., Jan. 12.....	127.05	92.49	87.06	86.95	53.94
Sun., Jan. 13.....	126.80	92.41	87.12	86.96	53.91
Mon., Jan. 14.....	126.75	92.42	87.12	86.99	53.99
Tues., Jan. 15.....	126.70	92.41	87.15	87.00	53.97
Wed., Jan. 16.....	126.65	92.30	87.19	87.00	53.97
Thurs., Jan. 17.....	126.60	92.26	87.12	87.09	54.13
Fri., Jan. 18.....	126.70	92.61	87.12	87.01	54.07
Sat., Jan. 19.....	126.70	92.32	87.12	87.00	54.25
Sun., Jan. 20.....	126.70	92.31	87.15	87.00	54.22
Mon., Jan. 21.....	126.65	92.22	87.11	87.01	54.20
Tues., Jan. 22.....	126.60	92.21	87.11	87.00	54.20
Wed., Jan. 23.....	126.60	92.21	87.12	87.00	54.09
Thurs., Jan. 24.....	129.75	94.97	87.07	87.01	54.28
Fri., Jan. 25.....	128.05	93.35	87.17	87.02	54.30
Sat., Jan. 26.....	127.15	92.63	87.11	87.03	54.14
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Pickles, dill, 22-oz. bot.....	\$0.28
Soap, scouring, cake.....	.05
Water, rose, P.C., 12-oz., bot.....	.18
Fillers, for pint size "Icy Hot" vacuum bottle, ea.....	.81
Pokers, stove, ea.....	.07
Razors, Shumate, barber, ea.....	1.10
Tubes, inner, butt end for motorcycles, 28" x 3", ea.....	2.45
Cloths, center pieces, embroidered, 30-inch square, ea.....	.75
Cloths, center pieces, embroidered, round ea.....	.56
Cloths, S. B., embroidered, 17" x 49", ea.....	.75
Cloths, S. B., embroidered, 17" x 49", ea.....	.56
Rings, for hand bags, pr.....	.45
Batiste, Calmont, fancy, yd.....	.18
Cloth, Sheer, fancy, 35/36", yd.....	.27
Cloth, Checked, fancy, 26/27", yd.....	.19
Skirting, Gaberdine, plain, 36", yd.....	.41
Skirting, Gaberdine, stripes, 36", yd.....	.42
Voile, embroidered, 35/36", yd.....	.40
Voile, dashed, 35/36", yd.....	.22
Voile, fancy, 26/27", yd.....	.19
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.39
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.31
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.48
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.60
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.20
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.20
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.35
Buttons, Galalith, fancy, doz.....	.35
Buttons, silk and cotton, doz.....	.23
Buttons, silk and cotton, doz.....	.35
Buttons, silk and cotton, doz.....	.23
Buttons, silk and cotton, doz.....	.35
Buttons, pearl, fancy, doz.....	.31
Buttons, pearl, fancy, No. 18, doz.....	.07
Buttons, pearl, fancy, No. 20, doz.....	.07
Buttons, pearl, fancy, No. 16, doz.....	.10
Buttons, pearl, fancy, No. 22, doz.....	.13
Buttons, pearl, fancy, No. 16, doz.....	.07

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date or death.
Robert Clark.....	115845	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Colon Agency.....	January 24, 1918.
C. Green.....	161746	.....	La Boca.....	Supply Department..	January 24, 1918.
Maximilian Juste.....	87838	Martinique.....	Camp Biedr.....	Colon Agency.....	January 14, 1918.
David Legall.....	27814	.....	Panama.....	.....	January 21, 1918.
John Simmons.....	144895	Barbados.....	La Boca.....	Docks.....	January 19, 1918.
Joseph Taylor.....	156236	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Coaling Station.....	January 23, 1918.
Charles Temple.....	112124	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Colon Agency.....	January 21, 1918.
David Williams.....	79813	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Colon Agency.....	January 22, 1918.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

A small shipment of electric percolators has just been received and sent to the line stores.

Some time since, the New York Purchasing Agent informed the General Manager, Commissary Division, that it might not be possible to make further shipment of hard wheat flour during the war. Inasmuch as the Commissary had on hand a considerable quantity of soft flour, it was desired to obtain a high-grade hard winter wheat flour to blend with it, and a cable asking for such purchase was dispatched on January 12th.

A letter just received from the New York office states that the rules of the Food Administration have been changed to provide for a 95 per cent extraction, using 264 pounds of wheat to secure 196 pounds of flour. Although a 95 per cent flour is good, it can not be said that it is up to the grade supplied on previous requisitions, and there is no assurance that it will be all hard wheat. The rules of the Food Administration are rigid and cannot be deviated from for any reason whatsoever. They are made for the single purpose of conserving the wheat, as this is regarded as one of the important steps to the winning of the war.

Specifications for the purchase of flour may no longer be prescribed; the point has been reached when one must take what is offered. The Government gives the miller the wheat thought best suited for his purpose and he has no recourse. The Commissary Purchasing Agent has stated that it will be his principal aim to buy the highest grade flour possible, but the Commissary, Division, like all others, will have to abide by existing rules.

Incidentally, the Food Administration prohibits the packing of flour in anything less than 24½ pound-sacks, which will mean that it must be re-sacked for the retail trade after it is received on the Isthmus.

Owing to decreased demand for men's tailored clothes of Palm Beach cloth, the Commissary Division has on hand a considerable stock of this material in navy blue and black shades. In order to effect ready sales, the price has been reduced from \$1.10 to 85 cents the yard; and it may now be obtained in all retail stores. Attractive garments for ladies may be made from this cloth.

Encouraged by good prices for honey consequent upon heavy demand and the rather light yield of 1917, beekeepers are taking steps to assure a greatly increased honey yield this year. In the present need for conservation of sugar, apiarists have found many opportunities for extending their markets. The public's taste for honey in not only being developed by general publicity on the subject of different forms of sweetening, but there is a wide field for chunk and strained honey in domestic cooking. Honey possesses peculiar merits as a cooking sweetener, its hygroscopic properties imparting to cakes, cookies, bread, and other food the quality of keeping fresh for a long time, whereas the same articles sweetened with sugar would quickly dry out.

The new honey crop is just coming in in Haiti. The Products Buyer at St. Marc made his first shipment of the season the past week, forty gallons of a very fine grade of "Logwood" honey being received. The Purchasing Office at St. Marc advises that considerable honey is being bought there for shipment to the United States.

The Commissary Division also receives from Costa Rica honey which is bottled in the Industrial Laboratory, and honey in tins is shipped from the United States.

For those who wish to put up fruits, jellies, preserves, vegetables, etc., at home, an exceptional bargain is offered through the sale of half-gallon preserve jars at 5 cents and half-gallon fruit jars at 11 cents. The preserve jars have been used by the Industrial Laboratory but are in perfect condition; the fruit jars are new. They may also be put to good usage in any household as containers for commodities such as sugar, rice, coffee, etc. Both articles are for sale at actual cost.

Commissary patrons will be glad to know that a fresh supply of Central American sugar has been received and it is expected that shipments from nearby sources will continue to come forward regularly. This article will be packed in two-pound bags and retailed for 7 cents the pound.

Sweet potatoes and yams are being received in such quantities from the plantations as to make unnecessary the shipment of these vegetables from other sources. Accordingly, the Commissary Division will buy no more sweet potatoes in Costa Rica and Haiti for the time being.

The big supply now on hand on the Isthmus enables the Commissary Division to sell yams at 3 cents and sweet potatoes at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents the pound. Price reports received from New York by last arrival quoted sweet potatoes wholesale in that market at 5 cents per pound.

According to reliable information from the United States, importers of linens see more and more clearly that a virtual end to shipment from abroad is near at hand. Cables have lately been received in the market which instruct agents in New York to stop selling and state that delivery, even of goods now in process, can not be guaranteed.

Numerous linen houses in the New York market have anticipated a lessening of shipments from the other side, and with this in mind, have prepared lines of cotton fabrics made in domestic mills and given a finish which make them closely resemble linen. Sellers of such goods realize that the substitute is not an altogether satisfactory one, but faced with such a situation as the present, the next best article is the one which buyers must take. Stocks of linens on this side will not last indefinitely, and as they dwindle prices will of necessity become such as to make the merchandise suitable only for the highest class trade.

The Commissary Division is offering linens at their current sales at prices which are attractively low when conditions in the primary market are considered. No little publicity has been given through these columns to the linen situation, and it is believed that it is thoroughly understood by our customers. Consequently, the stock will continue to be moved without much reference to the possibilities of replacement.

Many ways are being thought of by which sugar may be saved. One suggestion is the discontinuance of eating powdered sugar on grapefruit. Some persons prefer grape-fruit with salt instead of sugar, and this idea is being given wide publicity. Syrups may also be used as sweetening for grape-fruit and oranges.

During the month of December, 424,473 pounds of ice cream were shipped from Cristobal to line hotels, commissaries and clubhouses.

A contractor from whom the Commissary Division purchases salad oil has advised that because of the unusual conditions existing in the market at present no specific time of delivery may be promised.

Crisp Cornmeal Cake.

1 cup milk

One-half teaspoon salt

One-half cup white cornmeal

Mix the ingredients and heat slowly until the boiling point is reached. It is not necessary to stir. Spread on a shallow buttered pan to a depth of about one-fourth of an inch. Bake in a moderate oven until crisp.

Ash Cake.

1 quart cornmeal

1 tablespoon lard or other shortening

2 teaspoons salt

Boiling water

Scald the meal, add the salt and shortening, and when the mixture is cool form it into oblong cakes, adding more water if necessary. Wrap the cakes in cabbage leaves, or place one cabbage leaf under the cakes and one over them, and cover them with hot ashes.

USE FISH—SAVE MEAT.

Because of the growing number of persons on the Isthmus voluntarily observing meatless days, the demand for fish is rapidly increasing and the sale of meat is somewhat reduced. The Food Administration is constantly urging the public to conserve meat, and the consumers are heeding the Government's urgings.

The use of fish, which sells at a low price in the Commissaries, would be much more general if different ways of preparing it were better known. The average housewife simply fries or boils fish. Some fish recipes which will vary the monotony are printed below:

Meck Scallops.

Take any fish that is hard and firm, such as Red Snapper, Corbina, Spanish Mackerel, Haddock, Shark, but preferably Cod or Halibut, and cut a steak from the shoulder, and with a sharp knife cut into inch-square pieces. Wash and dry these carefully, roll beaten eggs, then a little salt and pepper, and fry in hot lard. Serve with slices of lemon and Tartare sauce.

Imitation Lobster a la Newburg.

Imitation lobster a la Newburg may be made with the use of any flaky fish, such as can be taken from the backbone after fish is boiled, and small bones taken out. The materials required are one cupful of cooked fish broken into flakes, one egg yolk, one dessertspoonful of corn starch, a generous half pint of milk, a grating of nutmeg, salt and pepper to taste and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Put one cupful of any flaked fish to heat in a double boiler. Mix the egg yolk and cornstarch until light; stir in gradually the milk; add this to the fish. Put all over a brisk fire, season with salt, pepper, and nutmeg; stir and cook until the sauce is as thick as molasses. Then drop in the butter in small pieces. Serve on squares of thin, delicately browned toast on a heated platter. Warm the plates before serving.

Norse Cod.

Prepare cod, or any large flesh fish that can be cut in steaks, as for frying. Dot the bottom of the casserole with bits of butter; then place in it a layer of fish. Dust slightly with flour, salt, and pepper. Dot with butter and repeat. When the fish is all used, pour over it a half-cupful of water or fish stock, a third of a cupful of orange juice, and the juice of half a lemon. Add parsley and onion. Fit the cover tightly and bake until tender.

Russian Fish Balls.

One 3-pound fish, preferably Cod, three quarters of a cupful of water, one good-sized onion minced or grated, one-quarter cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one eighth teaspoonful pepper, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls butter, and one and one-third cupfuls ground dry bread crumbs or cracker dust. Remove skin and bones from the fish and chop flesh very fine. Add the onion and water, make a hole in the center of the fish, and add bread crumbs, sugar, seasoning, egg white, and melted butter. Chop until very smooth and form into balls containing a generous teaspoonful each. Put the bones and skins into a saucepan, add a second onion sliced and a tablespoonful of extra butter, and drop in the fish balls. Cover with boiling water and simmer for one and a quarter hours. Then remove the balls and strain off the gravy onto the three egg yolks, which have been slightly beaten together with one teaspoonful of sugar. Stir over the heat until thickened, but do not boil it. Pour over fish balls and serve either hot or cold.

Stuffed Halibut Steak.

Two 1-inch thick steaks from halibut, corbina, codfish, or any large fish that has whitish color flesh, six slices of thin salt pork, one cupful of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of chopped onion, and salt and pepper to taste. Remove the bones from the steaks, then wash and dry them thoroughly. Lay one steak in a buttered baking pan. Mix together the bread crumbs, butter, parsley, onion, salt and pepper. Lay this dressing on the top of the steak, and over that put the other steak. Over the fish lay the salt pork. Bake for forty minutes in a hot oven. Serve with a white sauce containing a little chopped parsley.

Directory of The Panama Canal.

Executive Department.

Headquarters, Balboa Heights.

COLONEL CHESTER HARDING, U. S. A., Governor.

M. B. Stevens, Secretary.

C. A. McILVAINE, Executive Secretary.

W. P. COPELAND, Chief Clerk, Executive Office.

GUY JOHANNES, Chief, Police and Fire Division.

CREDE H. CALHOUN, Chief, Division of Civil Affairs.

A. R. LANG, Superintendent, Division of Schools.

T. S. BOOZ, General Secretary, Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds, Balboa.

FRANK FEUILLE, Special Attorney, Ancon.

WALTER F. VAN DAME, Assistant to the Special Attorney and Land Agent, Ancon.

CHARLES R. WILLIAMS, District Attorney, Ancon.

Department of Operation and Maintenance.

(Under immediate direction of the Governor as Head of the Department.)

Headquarters, Balboa Heights.

Engineer of Maintenance.

HARTLEY ROWE, Resident Engineer, Building Division.

T. C. MORRIS, Assistant Engineer.

SAMUEL M. HITT, Architect.

LT. COL. T. H. DILLON, U. S. A., Electrical Engineer, Electrical Division.

W. R. HOLLOWAY, Superintendent, Pacific Locks, Pedro Miguel.

E. D. STILLWELL, Superintendent, Gatun Locks, Gatun.

C. J. EMBREE, Office Engineer.

F. R. FITCH, Assistant Engineer, Section of Surveys.

R. Z. KIRKPATRICK, Chief Hydrographer, Section of Meteorology and Hydrography.

D. E. WRIGHT, Municipal Engineer, Division of Municipal Engineering.

Commander LEONARD R. SARGENT, U. S. N., Marine Superintendent, Marine, Division.

LIEUT. J. G. FELS, U. S. N. R. F., Captain of the Port, Cristobal.

LIEUT. CHAS. SVENSSON, U. S. N. R. F., Captain of the Port, Balboa.

Board of Local Inspectors—LIEUT. J. G. FELS, U. S. N. R. F., *Chairman*;

J. MACFARLANE, LIEUT. CHAS. SVENSSON, U. S. N. R. F.

George J. Vanderslice, Recorder.

F. KARIGER, Pilot in charge, Lighthouse Subdivision.

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J. MACFARLANE, Superintendent, Paraiso.

C. A. BLACK, Superintendent, Cristobal.

C. L. VANDEBURGH, Assistant Engineer, Paraiso.

R. D. GATEWOOD, Naval Constructor, U. S. N., Superintendent, Balboa.

WM. T. BROWN, Assistant Superintendent, Balboa.

WM. J. AUTEN, Mechanical Engineer, Balboa.

WM. H. STONE, General Foreman, Cristobal Shops, Cristobal.

Supply Department.

Headquarters, Balboa Heights.

R. K. MORRIS, Chief Quartermaster.

ROY R. WATSON, Superintendent.

J. J. JACKSON, General Manager, Commissary Division, Cristobal.

M. D. SMITH, General Storekeeper, Balboa.

Accounting Department.

Headquarters, Balboa Heights.

H. A. A. SMITH, Auditor.

JOHN H. MCLEAN, Paymaster.

T. L. CLEAR, Collector.

ELWYN GREENE, Assistant Auditor on the Isthmus.

Health Department.

Headquarters, Balboa Heights.

COL. ALBERT E. TRUBY, U. S. A., Chief Health Officer.

CAPT. ROBERT L. LOUGHRAN, U. S. M. R. C., Superintendent Ancon Hospital, Ancon.

CAPT. ROBERT L. BOWEN, U. S. M. R. C., Superintendent, Colon Hospital, Cristobal.

DR. M. C. GUTHRIE, U. S. P. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer.

CAPT. HENRY HANSON, U. S. M. R. C., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CAPT. MAURICE E. HECK, U. S. M. R. C., Health Officer of Panama, Ancon.

LIEUT. JESSE L. BYRD, U. S. M. R. C., Health Officer of Cristobal-Colon, Cristobal.

Courts.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, District Judge, Ancon.

E. M. GOOLSBY, Clerk, Ancon.

WM. B. CHEATHAM, Clerk, Cristobal.

S. E. BLACKBURN, Magistrate, Balboa.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Magistrate, Cristobal.

The Panama Canal in the United States.

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E. D. ANDERSON, Chief Clerk, Purchasing Department, Washington, D. C.

RAY L. SMITH, Assistant to the Chief of Office, Washington, D. C.

B. F. HARRAH, Assistant Auditor, Washington, D. C.

R. E. RUTHERFORD, Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City.

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Panama Railroad Company.

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W. F. FOSTER, Master of Transportation, Balboa Heights.

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FRANK FEUILLE, Counsel, Ancon.

WALTER F. VAN DAME, Assistant to the Counsel, Ancon.

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Umpire, Joint Commission.

HON. MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO, Panama City and Ancon.

Joint Commission.

RICARDO J. ALFARO, Panama City.

BURT NEW, Ancon.

FEDERICO BOYD, Panama City.

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G. E. Bliss, Secretary.

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., February 6, 1918.

No. 25.

Joint Commission.

Decision of the Umpire.

In the matter of the claim of the heirs of Pablo Elias de Icaza, for property known as the "Cerro de San Juan" located at the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, award No. 167, docket No. 1471: 404 pages, 17 photographs and 7 plans.

Summary.

On November 29th, 1853, Miguel Morales Rivera sold to Manuel Betancourt "an orchard of fruit trees called the 'Cerro de San Juan' located on the banks of the Rio Grande River, commonly called La Boca," for the sum of Six Hundred Colombian Pesos, (\$600.00) "of the value of eighty cents each." (*)

On September 25th, 1857, Manuel Betancourt sold to Pablo Elias de Icaza the above mentioned hacienda for the sum of Three Hundred Thirty-six Pesos, legal coin, (\$336.00), in payment of a mortgage which he held on this land.

On June 16th, 1908, four years after the ratification of the Canal Treaty, Rita Clotilde Icaza de Andreve, Matilde Icaza, Ana Icaza, Benilda Icaza, Vicenta Icaza, Manuel Elias Icaza, Eduardo Icaza C., and Antonio Icaza sold the property known as "Cerro de San Juan" to Mr. Eduardo Icaza for the sum of Five Thousand Balboas. (\$5,000.00 gold).

In this deed, the property is bounded as follows: 'On the North by a river called the Velasquez; on the South by a ditch separating the "Cerro de San Juan" from the site of Capitan Lazaro which empties into the estuary of Arenal and following this estuary down to its entrance into the Rio Grande into the Pacific Ocean; on the West, with the last mentioned creek which empties into the Rio Velasquez, and which divides the "Cerro de San Juan" from the Cerro de Cabra owned by the Alba family; and on the East by the waters of the Rio Grande, running into the Pacific Ocean.'

On June 19th, 1911, when the depopulation of the Zone was common

(*) That which is quoted is copied from the public instruments attached to the claim.

El Arbitro de la Comisión Mixta de Tierras Estados Unidos de America—República de Panama, Panamá.

No. 167.

Reclamación, de los Herederos de Pablo Elias de Icaza, por la propiedad denominada "Cerro de San Juan," situada a la entrada del Canal de Panamá por la parte del Océano Pacífico., expediente No. 1471: 404 paginas, 17 fotografias, y 7 planos.

Apuntamiento.

El 29 de Noviembre de 1853, Miguel Morales Rivera vendió a Manuel Betancourt "una hacienda de árboles frutales nombrada 'Cerro de San Juan' situada en las márgenes del rio grande que nombran de la boca" por la suma de 600 pesos Colombianos "de a ochenta centavos". (*)

El 25 de Septiembre de 1857, Manuel Betancourt vendió a Pablo Elias de Icaza la mencionada hacienda por lasuma de 336 pesos "moneda legal" en pago de una hipoteca que por dicha cantidad tenía sobre la finca.

El 16 de Junio de 1908 (cuatro años después de ratificado el Tratado del Canal) Rita Clotilde Icaza de Andreve, Matilde Icaza, Ana Icaza, Benilda Icaza, Vicenta Icaza, Manuel Elias Icaza, Eduardo Icaza C., y Antonio Icaza, herederos de Pablo Elias de Icaza, venden al señor Eduardo Icaza, en Balboas 5,000.00 (pesos oro) el 'Cerro de San Juan', "el cual lote de terreno está imitado por el Norte con el rio denominado Velasquez; por el Sur con un zanjón que separa el 'Cerro de San Juan' del sitio de 'Capitan Lázaro' y desagua en el estero del 'Arenal' y luego este estero hasta su entrada en el rio grande en el Océano Pacífico; por el Oeste con la última quebrada en el rio Velasquez y que viene a dividir el 'Cerro de San Juan' del 'Cerro de Cabra' propiedad de la familia Alba; y por el Este el desagüe del rio grande en el Océano Pacífico."

El 19 de Junio de 1911, cuando la depopulación de la Zona era de dominio

(*) Lo entreconado es copia de Escrituras Públicas anexas al expediente.

knowledge, Mr. Eduardo Icaza resold the property called "Cerro de San Juan" to Rita Clotilde Icaza de Andreve, Matilde Icaza, Ana Icaza, Benilda Icaza, Vicenta Icaza, Manuel Elias Icaza, Eduardo Icaza C., and Antonio Icaza, for the same amount of money, Five Thousand Balboas, (\$5,000.00 gold), which property is bounded as follows: "On the North by a river called Velasquez; on the South by a ditch separating the 'Cerro de San Juan' from the site of Capitan Lazaro, which empties into the estuary of Arenal and following this estuary down to its entrance into the Rio Grande into the Pacific Ocean; on the west, with the last mentioned creek which empties into the Rio Velasquez, and which divides 'Cerro de San Juan' from the Cerro de Cabra owned by the Alba family; and on the East by the waters of the Rio Grande running into the Pacific Ocean." (According to the testimony of the claimants themselves, these boundaries were not made from data contained in public instruments, but from memoranda of a personal character which the members of the family had in their possession.)

In the course of the hearing of the claim, which began on the 29th of August and continued to the 5th of September, 1916, the heirs of Pablo Elias de Icaza, not being satisfied with having converted the "orchard of fruit trees located on the banks of the Rio Grande, called La Boca" into the "Cerro de San Juan," (the whole hill), with boundaries aforesaid, in addition claimed from the Government of the United States an indemnity for the swamps or *manglares* on the banks of the river, besides two islands called "Aviles" and "Zurita," a total area of 307.1 hectares, for which area they claimed Sixty-seven Thousand Dollars, (\$67,000.00).

The witnesses for the claimant stated that the "Cerro de San Juan" is worth Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00 gold) per hectare, and that the swamps, owing to the geographical location of the hill at the very entrance of the Canal, would be worth that as soon as they were filled in. They also asked compensation for the improvements on the property, the majority of which were not completed until the beginning of 1910, seven years after the ratification of the Canal Treaty. The agricultural importance of the property prior to 1910 can be judged by the fact that according to the testimony of the claimants, the lessees paid from eight to twelve pesos annually for the use of the land.

Furthermore, the claimants desired that the value put upon a part of the

público, el señor Eduardo Icaza retornó en venta por la misma suma de Balboas 5,000.00 (pesos oro) a Rita Clotilde Icaza de Andreve, Matilde Icaza, Ana Icaza, Benilda Icaza, Vicenta Icaza, Manuel Elias Icaza, Eduardo Icaza C., y Antonio Icaza, el 'Cerro de San Juan' "que linda por el Norte con el río denominado Velasquez, por el Sur con un zanjón que separa el 'Cerro de San Juan' del sitio del 'Capitan Lazaro' y desagua en el estero del 'Arenal' y luego este estero hasta su entrada en río grande en el Océano Pacífico; por el Oeste con la última quebrada en el río Velasquez y que viene a dividir el 'Cerro de San Juan' de 'Cerro de Cabra' propiedad de la familia Alba; y por el Este el desagüe de río grande en el Océano Pacífico." Según declaración de los mismos reclamantes estos límites se confeccionaron no con datos existentes en escrituras públicas, sino de conformidad con anotaciones de carácter personal en posesión de la familia Icaza.

En el curso de la vista de esta reclamación ante la Comisión Mixta, que comenzó el 29 de Agosto de 1916 y terminó el 5 de Septiembre, los Herederos de Pablo Elias de Icaza, no satisfechos de haber convertido "la huerta de árboles frutales situada en las márgenes del río grande que nombran la boca" en el 'Cerro de San Juan', con los linderos antecitados, reclaman además al gobierno de los Estados Unidos el importe de los manglares del margen del río, más dos Islas denominadas de "Avilés" y "Zurita", en total, un area de 307.1 hectáreas, por la suma de \$67,000.00.

Los testigos presentados por los reclamantes manifiestan que el 'Cerro de San Juan' tiene un valor de \$400.00 (dollars oro) por hectárea, y lo mismo los pantanos que, aseguran, pueden valer aquel precio una vez rellenados, debido a la posición natural de dicho 'Cerro' en la entrada misma del Canal. Además, reclaman por los cultivos llevados a cabo en dicha finca, que en su mayoría no tuvieron desarrollo hasta principiado el año 1910, esto es, siete años después de ratificado el Tratado del Canal. De su importancia agrícola con anterioridad a dicha fecha, puede juzgarse por el hecho de que según el testimonio presentado por los mismos reclamantes los arrendatarios pagaban terraje por valor de ocho a doce pesos anuales.

Los reclamantes desean se adopte como base del avalúo de la expropiación actual,

property when the French Canal Company proposed to expropriate same in 1886 be taken as a basis for appraising the entire area now claimed, notwithstanding the fact that the amount involved in the case was not definitely agreed upon. The controversy was on appeal before the Supreme Court of Colombia at the time of the political events of 1903, and the French Canal Company was forced to make a special agreement with the claimants before this matter had been decided *de jure*, in order that it might deliver to the United States all its rights without encumbrance. Therefore, this arrangement could not be considered a legal precedent.

The attorney for the United States denied the right of the claimants to the area claimed, stating that although he allowed the entire "Cerro de San Juan," the legitimate ownership of which he doubted inasmuch as the public deed by which the father of the claimants purchased the property refers solely to "an orchard of fruit trees on the banks of a river" and not the "whole hill," the hill itself comprised only one hundred ten and one-half ($110\frac{1}{2}$) hectares. He refused absolutely to admit any rights of the claimants to the swamps or *manglares*, or to the islands, which, he contended, the claimants had never owned.

He compared the Four Hundred Dollars, (\$400.00) per hectare which the claimants assert to be the value of the property, with the Thirty Dollars, (\$30.00), per hectare which the Joint Commission awarded for the "Alba" estate, a property adjoining the "Cerro de San Juan," and stated that the sale made in 1908 and the sale in reversion made in 1911 by the heirs of Icaza, constitute a fair basis for estimating the just and equitable value of the "Cerro de San Juan." He stated that even though he had requested the probate proceedings of the estate of Pablo Elías de Icaza in order to ascertain the value fixed on the property by the owner at the time of his death, the claimants failed to produce this document.

The Joint Commission, taking into consideration the testimony and documentary evidence, agreed with the attorney for the United States as to the area, and allowed the claimants one hundred ten and one-half ($110\frac{1}{2}$) hectares, but denied the claimants the right to the *manglares* (in spite of having allowed them in the "San Lázaro" case), and to the islands. The disagreement of the Commission as to the value of the lands and improvements is represented in the following figures:

el dado a una parte que de dicha finca se propuso expropiar la Compañía del Canal Francés en 1886, pero acerca de cuya cuantía no se llegó a un acuerdo definitivo, ni se había perfeccionado el contrato, antes bien estaba el pleito en apelación ante la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Colombia cuando ocurrieron los acontecimientos políticos de 1903, por cuya razón la Compañía del Canal Francés para poder hacer entrega a los Estados Unidos de todos sus derechos sin obligaciones pendientes, ni derechos en controversia, se vió obligada a entrar en arreglos con los reclamantes sin que el asunto hubiera sido resuelto *de jure*, y por tanto, sin que pueda servir de precedente legal aquel arreglo.

El Asesor letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos niega el derecho al area reclamada que, aún concediendo la de todo el 'Cerro de San Juan', cuya propiedad legitima pone en duda, toda vez que la escritura de compra de esta finca, por el padre de los reclamantes, se refiere únicamente a "una hacienda de árboles frutales en las márgenes del río," no al "Cerro" todo; aún así, no pasa de 110 hectáreas y media. Rechaza en redondo el derecho a los manglares y a las Islas que jamás fueron propiedad de los reclamantes. Con referencia al avalúo de \$400.00 por hectárea demandado por éstos, lo compara con el de treinta dólares (\$30.00) por hectárea en que la Comisión Mixta avaluó las tierras de la familia Alba, colindantes con el 'Cerro de San Juan', y considera que el precio de las venta y retroventa hechas en 1908 por los Herederos de Icaza, constituye una buena base para estimar un valor justo y generoso del 'Cerro de San Juan'. Además hace constar que apesar de que solicitó el expediente de testamentaria del señor Pablo Elías de Icaza, para que se probara el valor dado a esta finca por su dueño al tiempo de su muerte, los reclamantes no lo facilitaron jamás.

La Comisión Mixta tomando en consideración las pruebas ante la misma presentadas, resuelve con respecto de la extensión de la propiedad de conformidad con el area rectificada por el Asesor letrado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, concediendo a los reclamantes $110\frac{1}{2}$ hectáreas y negando el derecho a los manglares (a pesar de habersélo concedido a los reclamantes en el caso de "San Lázaro") y a las Islas; y con respecto al avalúo por las tierras y mejoras se divide en las cifras siguientes:

Members for Panama, unanimous..... \$26,100.00
 Members for United States:

Mr. Clement L. Bouve... 2,765.00
 Mr. Nicolas Cornet 5,530.00

The Panamanian members deduct one hundred ninety-one (191) hectares from the three hundred one (301) hectares for which the claimants ask Sixty-seven Thousand Dollars, (\$67,000.00), and appraise the remaining one hundred ten and one-half (110½) hectares at Twenty-six Thousand Dollars, (\$26,000.00), which is at the same rate as that contended by claimants.

Commissioners Boyd and Alfaro estimate the value of the improvements to be Four Thousand Dollars, (\$4,000.00). Commissioner Cornet appears to have taken into account only the land.

In view of the above, and taking into consideration the advantageous and exceptional situation of the "Cerro de San Juan," and its adaptability, I consider it equitable to allow Rita Clotilde Icaza de Andreve, Matilde Icaza, Ana Icaza, Benilda Icaza, Vicenta Icaza, Manuel Elias Icaza, Eduardo Icaza C., and Antonio Icaza, heirs of Pablo Elias de Icaza, the sum of nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, U. S. Currency, \$9,530.00, for the damages suffered by them on account of the expropriation of the "Cerro de San Juan" by the Government of the United States.

THEREFORE, AN AWARD IS HEREBY MADE against the United States in favor of Rita Clotilde Icaza de Andreve, Matilde Icaza, Ana Icaza, Benilda Icaza, Vicenta Icaza, Manuel Elias Icaza, Eduardo Icaza C., and Antonio Icaza, heirs of Pablo Elias de Icaza, in the sum of nine thousand five hundred thirty-dollars U. S. currency (\$9,530.00) for all right title and interest the said heirs of Pablo Elias de Icaza may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located at the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, known by the name of "Cerro de San Juan," subject of Claim Docket Number 1471, including all improvements of whatever nature, located thereon, and any and all damages sustained by the said heirs on account of the expropriation of the above mentioned property by the United States of America.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before March 2nd, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum until paid.

Given at the National Palace, Panama, in English and Spanish January 31, 1918.

MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Umpire.

Miembros por Panamá un-
 ánimes en..... \$26,100.00
 Miembros por los Estados
 Unidos, divididos en:

Señor Clement L. Bouvé 2,765.00
 Señor Nicolás Cornet... 5,530.00

Los miembros por Panamá hacen su avalúo a razón del valor solicitado por los reclamantes, toda una vez descontadas 191 hectáreas de las 301 reclamadas por las que demandan \$67,000.00, avalúan las 110-½ restantes en \$26,100.00.

En cuanto a las mejoras, los miembros por Panamá las aprecian en \$4,000.00. El Señor Cornet parece avalorar solo el terreno.

En vista de cuanto precede y teniendo en consideración la ventajosa situación del 'Cerro de San Juan' y su adaptabilidad, estimo equitativo abonar a Rita Clotilde Icaza de Andreve, Matilde Icaza, Ana Icaza, Benilda Icaza, Vicenta Icaza, Manuel Elias Icaza, Eduardo Icaza C. y Antonio Icaza, herederos de Pablo Elias de Icaza, la suma de nueve mil quinientos treinta dollars, moneda de los Estados Unidos (\$9,530.00) como indemnización por dicha propiedad.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Panamá en español y en inglés a los 31 días del mes de Enero, 1918.

MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Arbitro.

Licensing the Importation, Manufacture, Storage, and Distribution of Feeds, and Certain Other Food Commodities.

By the President of the United States: A Proclamation—

Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer, fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this Act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this Act."

And, Whereas, it is further provided in said Act as follows:

"That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this Act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth on such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And, Whereas, It is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said Act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said Act be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said Act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said Act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of feeds, and certain other food commodities, to the extent hereinafter specified.

- (1) All persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business of
- (a) Importing, manufacturing (including mixing and processing of all kinds), storing or distributing any commercial mixing feeds (including dairy feeds, horse and mule feeds, stock feeds, hog feeds, and poultry feeds):
 - (b) Manufacturing feeds from any of the following commodities or importing, storing, or distributing any of the following commodities as feeds or feed ingredients:
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| buckwheat | linseed oil meal |
| kaffir | beans |
| milo | peas |

feterita	dried brewers grains
broom corn	dried distillers grains
cane seed	dried yeast grains
spelt	malt sprouts
emmer	baled hay
millet	baled alfalfa
sunflower seed	baled straw
grain and seed screenings	animal or fish products or by-products
lentils	tankage;
linseed oil cake	

(c) Importing, manufacturing, storing or distributing as feed any products or by-products of any of the following commodities except products or by-products, whose importation, manufacture, storage or distribution is already covered by a license held by any such person, firm, corporation or association:

shelled corn	velvet beans
ear corn	peas
oats	peanuts
barley	copra
wheat	palm nut
rye	palm kernel
buckwheat	sugar beets
sorghum grains	sugar cane
rice	hay
grains and seed screenings	alfalfa
soya beans	straw;

(2) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of malting barley, or other grains, or in the business of storing or distributing malt, except brewers of malt liquor who do not malt their own grain;

(3) All persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing or distributing copra, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, and peanuts;

(4) All salt water fishermen not already licensed by the United States Food Administration, whether fishing independently or on shares, engaged at any period of the year, in the commercial distribution, including catching and selling, of any or all varieties of salt water fish including menhaden and of shellfish and crustaceans;

(5) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of canning peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon or sardines not already licensed whose gross production is more than five hundred (500) cases per annum, except home canners and bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Departments of Agriculture of the several States in the United States;

(6) All persons, firms, corporations and associations not already licensed, engaged in the business of manufacturing tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products;

(7) All persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business of manufacturing alimentary paste;

(8) All persons, firms, corporations and associations, not already licensed, engaged in the business of manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye, Excepting, however,

(1) Retailers whose gross sales of food commodities do not exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000) per annum;

(2) Common carriers as to operations necessary to the business of common carriage;

(3) Farmers, gardeners, cooperative associations of farmers or gardeners, inclu-

ding live stock farmers, and other persons with respect to the products of any farm, garden or other land owned, leased or cultivated by them;
Are hereby required to secure on or before February 15, 1918, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

All persons hereby made subject to license must apply, specifying the kind of license desired, to the United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D.C., on forms prepared by it for that purpose which may be secured on request.

Any persons, firm, corporation or association other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after February 15, 1918, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said Act of Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed:

Done in the District of Columbia, this tenth day of January, in the year
[SEAL] of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Forty-Second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

[No. 1422.]

Enemy Trading List.

The following names have been placed on the Enemy Trading List by the War Trade Board:

Delfineam & Hermanos.....	Buenos Aires, Argentine.	Weber & Company.....	Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepcion, Chile.
Hirsch Alfredo.....	Buenos Aires, Argentine.	Kraske, Erik.....	Costa Rica
Cistienné Eduardo.....	Buenos Aires, Argentine.	Luck, Rudolph.....	Port Limon, Costa Rica.
Truyol Heidler & Co.....	Buenos Aires, Argentine.	Harten, Juan.....	Lima, Peru.
Giacaman, Jorge Bros.....	Concepcion & Valdivia, Chile.	Quintenan & Company.....	Lima, Peru.
Hardt, E. & W., & Co.....	Valparaiso, Santiago, etc.	Oechsle (or) Oechsle, A. F.....	Lima, Peru.
Hinschy, Cia.....	Valparaiso, Chile.	Stierlen, Carlos.....	Lima, Peru.
Jacobsen, Juis.....	Concepcion, Chile.	Welsch, G. & Company.....	Lima, Peru.
Schuyler, Eduardo.....	Talcahuano, Chile.		

Use of Central and South American Products.

In its efforts to relieve the United States of demands for food for the Canal population, the Commissary maintains products buyers in Panama, St. Marc, Haiti; and Cartago, Costa Rica, and keeps in close touch, through agents along the west coast of South America, with the market in Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

From Haiti are imported coffee, corn, beans, and fresh fruits and vegetables. From Costa Rica at present the only imports are coffee, fresh fruits and vegetables, although there is prospect of some sugar and honey being procured there. Colombia sends cattle, hogs, poultry, sugar, and coffee. The west coast countries contribute all kinds of tropical and sub-tropical products.

A contract has been made with A. C. Stevenson of Cartagena for 125,000 pounds of Colombia coffee known as "Tolima" a good grade which can be used in blending in place of Guatemala coffee. A like contract has been made with S. Calderon R., of Panama for Nicaraguan coffee which can be used instead of Rio or Santos coffee. A purchase of 60,000 pounds was recently made in Haiti.

A contract has been closed whereby one million pounds of sugar will be purchased in Colombia for delivery at the rate of 200,000 pounds a month; and an order has also been placed for 200,000 pounds from Nicaragua. This sugar is white and granu-

lated, but is not so highly bleached as granulated sugar that comes from the United States.

Yellow corn for corn meal is purchased in Haiti and Colombia. About 111,000 pounds a month are being used, but the use is increasing rapidly. One mill is run at present and an order has been placed for another one. The meal is used largely now by the American trade, and at the poultry farms, but the West Indians are gradually adopting its use. The price is 3 cents a pound as compared with 7½ cents February 1 for wheat flour and 6 cents for corn meal in the United States.

Beans now on sale come from the West coast of South America and from Haiti. The Navy bean and red bean are imported. Costa Rica beans were in demand at the commissaries for several months, but their export is now forbidden by the Costa Rica Government.

Siam rice is brought from the Orient, and ships break cargo at the Isthmus to distribute the rice throughout Central America. This rice is more nutritious than the States rice from which the "polish" has been removed, but the American trade does not take kindly to it. Gradually, however, it is gaining favor, and it is expected that the amount of "States" rice consumed will continue to become less.

Within the past two years, the following articles have been purchased in Central and South American countries:

Sheep	Honey	Corn
Sleeping mats	Walnuts	Yams
Potatoes	Beans	Papayas
Onions	Garbanzos	Limes
Rice	Sugar	Grapefruit
Oranges	Garlic	Turnips
Beets	Carrots	Bananas
Chayotes		

and various other fruits and vegetables.

Gutter and Tailor.

In order to meet the demand of civilian and Army trade, the Commissary Division placed requisition some time since in the United States for one cutter and one tailor. These men arrived on the Isthmus last week, and it is expected to have a shop in operation at Ancon Laundry within a few days.

The cutter has been employed for 15 years by a firm in Albany, N. Y., on high-grade custom work, and the tailor has had 12 years' experience in custom tailoring, trimming, selling, buying and examining, and worked besides for some time as special clothing salesman for the largest department store in Philadelphia.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Electrician (male); \$840 to \$1,200 a year; March 10, 1918.

Library assistant (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; March 10, 1918.

Engineer in forest products (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†

Assistant engineer in forest products (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year†

Junior electrical engineer (male); (Bureau of Mines); \$960 to \$1,200 a year.†

Laboratory aid in chemistry and physics (male); \$720 to \$960 a year; March 10, 1918.

Registrar (male); \$1,200 to \$2,400 a year; February 26, 1918.*

Expert cost accountant (male); grade 1, \$3,600 to \$6,000 a year; No. 104.†

Expert cost accountant (male); grade 2, \$2,400 to \$3,500 a year; No. 104.†

The examination for the position of inspector of small hardware, announcement No. 1370, was discontinued on January 29, 1918, until further notice.

Engineer of test of ordnance materials (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1411-amended.†

Assistant engineer of tests of ordnance material (male); \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; No. 1411-amended.†

Grain supervisor (male); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year; No. 105.†

Assistant gauge checker (male); \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; No. 106.†

Expert in business administration (male); Grade 1, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; No. 107.†

Expert in business administration (male); Grade 2, \$2,600 to \$3,000 a year; No. 107.†

Assistant plant physiologist (male); \$1,800 to \$2,00 a year; No. 114; February 26, 1918.*

Telephone operator (male); \$660 to \$720 a year; No. 118; February 26, 1918.*

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that as sufficient eligibles have been secured from the continuous open competitive nonassembled examination for inspector of waybills, until further notice no more applications will be accepted for this examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that as sufficient eligibles have been secured from the continuous open competitive nonassembled examination for express rate clerk, for both men and women, until further notice no applications for this examination will be accepted.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examination is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Examination—Junior Engineer.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 31, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

An examination for junior engineer in The Panama Canal service is hereby announced to be given at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone in the Board Room of the Administration Building on Sunday, March 3, 1918, beginning at 8 a. m. Five hours will be allowed for completing the examination.

According to Circular 603-13, all promotions to the grade of junior engineer shall be made by selection from an eligible list established by means of an examination held by the Local Board of Examiners, for the promotion of recorders and surveyors. This examination will include the following subjects:

1. Mathematics.
2. Surveying.
3. Design and Construction.

The weights to be given these subjects will be decided at a later date, but the applicants will be given this information before beginning the examination.

The Board will endeavor to make this examination as practicable as possible to the work of The Panama Canal by incorporating in the examination questions made up from suggestions by the heads of the various departments and divisions who employ engineers.

This examination is open to all recorders, surveyors and draftsmen now in the service of The Panama Canal.

Application to take this examination should be made to the Secretary of the Local Board at Balboa Heights, from whom further detailed information may be obtained relative to this examination.

Local Board of Examiners.

A. WILSON, Secretary, Telephone No. 5.

Panama Railroad Tariff No. 2.

Effective January 15, 1918, the following amendments are made in Tariff No. 2 to conform with changes made between date of issue and effective date:

ITEM 25—ICE.

1. Price at both terminals, delivered alongside ship, per ton..... \$7.50

ITEM 34—PANAMA RAILROAD PASSENGER TARIFF.

Paragraph 2 is hereby canceled.

ITEM 35—SPECIAL TRAINS AND CARS.

1. Last paragraph of Section 1 is canceled and the following substituted therefor:
All passengers must be provided with tickets or other regular forms of transportation.
2. Special coach for passengers holding regular transportation good on train to which coach is to be attached (one way) \$20.00

Motor Vehicle Licenses.

Up to and including January 31, 1918, there had been issued by the Division of Civil Affairs, 871 motor vehicle licenses for the year 1918. These licenses included both automobiles and motorcycles owned by residents of the Canal Zone, Panama and Colon, and by the Governments of Panama and the Canal Zone. They were divided as follows:

Automobiles:

Personal.....	303
Commercial.....	228
Official.....	179

Total..... 710

Motorcycles..... 161

Grand total..... 871

Refrigerators Three Dollars Each.

At the Mount Hope storehouse, where they may be inspected from 7 a. m. to 11 a. m., and from 12 m. to 4 p. m., are 475 refrigerators, which will be sold at three dollars each.

Mail for Communication Officer.

Mail for the Communication Officer, Canal Zone, and for the Balboa Naval Radio Station, should be addressed as follows, and not as shown in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD for January 16, 1918, page 242:

COMMUNICATION OFFICER, CANAL ZONE,

BALBOA NAVAL RADIO STATION,

FORT AMADOR, CANAL ZONE.

District Quartermaster, Paraiso-Pedro Miguel.

The office of the District Quartermaster, Pedro Miguel-Paraiso district has been transferred from Paraiso to Pedro Miguel. In future all mail for that office should be addressed to Pedro Miguel.

Acting Superintendent, Dredging Division.

Mr. C. L. Vandeburgh has been appointed Acting Superintendent of the First District, Dredging Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. James Macfarlane.

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Bananas.**

The banana is rapidly coming to be regarded on the Isthmus as a very important staple in the food supply. Considering the edible portion, the banana approximates very closely the potato in analysis, and exceeds it by about 20 per cent in its fuel or food value.

Bananas may be served in many different ways—baked, boiled, fried, served as chips, or "French Fried," and in any of these ways form an excellent and highly nutritious article of food. For use as a vegetable as just mentioned, it is found of advantage to use fruit which has not reached the state of full-ripeness as the starch content is then greatest and the sugars less, while for dessert and for eating in the natural state the rich sugary fruit is more acceptable.

As a matter of fact, many persons assume that when a banana begins to show brown or black spots on the skin it is past the period of ripeness, whereas it is approaching the point when it may be regarded as perfectly ripe. The only trouble is that the banana as we know it is generally unripe. When it is ripe we usually throw it away as decayed.

Roses from Corozal farm are now being sold daily in Ancon and Balboa Commissaries, at 8 cents, or two for 15 cents.

Canvas hammocks will hereafter be supplied by the manufacturers in khaki, instead of in the white shade. This is the result of a Government measure, all the available white duck having been taken over for uniforms.

The onions received last week from the United States were fancy large red onions, and arrived in good condition.

Two hundred and fifty barrels and 908 boxes of Winesap apples were received, these being the best obtainable in the open market.

There were practically no lettuce and grapes in New York in shipping condition. Owing to the extremely cold weather which prevailed for 10 days prior to the departure of the boat, many green vegetables arrived in New York frozen or in poor condition so that the quantity shipped to the Isthmus was considerably reduced.

The large shipment of roller skates received for the Christmas trade sold out very quickly, and in view of the many requests that these items be carried in stock, the Commissary Division has prepared a requisition for a quantity of skates, both for boys and girls.

An order has been placed for a small quantity of extra fillers, both Pyrex and Earthenware, for the Klever Kraft ware. Fillers will be obtained for each piece of this line carried in stock.

The demand among Commissary patrons for sauerkraut is so great that the Industrial Laboratory with its present equipment, can not meet all requirements. Accordingly, the Commissary Purchasing Agent has purchased five hundred cases which will be shipped to the Isthmus soon. He was fortunate in being able to buy this produce, as good quality sauerkraut in tins has been very scarce in the United States markets.

Wintergreen, and peppermint extracts have been added to the list of flavors manufactured in the Industrial Laboratory at Cristobal.

At the request of a number of Commissary patrons, Neolin soles have been added to stock and now be obtained at all line stores.

The Commissary Purchasing Agent was unable to ship any beets on S. S. "Colon" as this vegetable was not obtainable in the New York market. Practically all the fruits and vegetables arriving in New York prior to the departure of this boat were either frozen or badly chilled.

In order to close out a line of corsets in which only small sizes remain, the price has been reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Another corset, which may be obtained in all sizes, has been reduced from \$3.45 to \$2.50 in order to stimulate sales.

In a recent shipment from the United States 300 electric irons and 30 grills were received. These are now on sale in the commissaries.

USE CORN MEAL—SAVE FLOUR.

(Paste these in your recipe book.)

Recipe for Pork Cake.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 cup brown sugar | 1 teaspoon cloves, ground |
| 1 cup molasses (any kind) | About 5 cups flour |
| 1 cup hot water | 1 pound raisins |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ground clear pork, fresh | 1 cup nuts |
| 1 teaspoon soda in hot water | 1 teaspoon of lemon extract |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ground | 1 teaspoon of vanilla extract |

Fresh clear pork may now be obtained in the cold storage sections of retail commissaries.

Apple Corn Bread.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 cups white cornmeal | 1 teaspoon cream of tartar |
| 2 tablespoons sugar | $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups milk |
| One-half teaspoon salt | 3 tart apples pared and sliced |
| 1 teaspoon soda | |

Mix the dry ingredients, add milk, and beat thoroughly. Add the apples. Pour into a well-buttered shallow pan and bake 30 minutes in hot oven.

Chicken and Cornmeal Croquettes.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 cup cornmeal mush | 1 egg |
| 1 cup chopped chicken | Salt and pepper |
| Few drops onion juice | |

Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat.

White cornmeal may be very satisfactorily combined with other kinds of cold meat to make croquettes. In general, cornmeal croquettes need not be egged and crumbed like ordinary croquettes, for the darkening of the cornmeal on the surface of the mixture forms the necessary crust.

Soft Corn Bread.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Two-thirds cup rice | 2 or 3 eggs |
| One-half cup white cornmeal | 2 tablespoons butter |
| 3 cups milk or milk and water mixed | 1 teaspoon salt |

Mix the rice, meal, and salt with the milk in the top of a double boiler, and cook until the rice is nearly soft. Add the butter and the eggs well beaten and transfer to a greased granite baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Serve in the dish in which it is baked.

Spoon Corn Bread.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2 cups water | 1 tablespoon butter |
| 1 cup milk | 2 eggs |
| 1 cup white cornmeal | 2 teaspoons salt |

Mix the water and the cornmeal and bring slowly to the boiling point and cook 5 minutes. Add the eggs well beaten and the other ingredients. Beat thoroughly and bake in a well-greased pan for 25 minutes in a hot oven. Serve from the same dish with a spoon.

Corn Muffins with Dates.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 cup white cornmeal | 1 cup wheat flour |
| 2 tablespoons brown sugar | 4 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1 egg |
| 2 tablespoons butter | One-half cup dates cut into small pieces |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk | |

Cook together the first 5 ingredients for 10 minutes in a double boiler. When cool, add the eggs, the dates, and the flour sifted with the baking powder. Beat thoroughly and bake in muffin pan in a quick oven, or bake in a loaf. The bread will keep in good condition longer if the dates are cooked with the cornmeal and other ingredients in the double boiler.

Cornmeal Scrapple.

1 pig's head split in halves
2 cups cornmeal

Salt and sage

Follow the above directions for cooking cornmeal with pork, but use double the amount of water.

Zuni Indian Bread.

1 cup white cornmeal
1 cup yellow cornmeal
1 cup water

1 teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon cayenne
1 cup chopped suet

Mix all well together; form into rolls about 5 inches long; roll in greased paper; and bake in a moderate oven 1 hour. Serve hot.

The habit among the Indians was to roll these cakes in the husks of the corn, a method which is sometimes followed by campers.

Beaten Corn Bread.

Three-fourths cup white cornmeal
Three-fourths cup wheat flour
1 teaspoon sugar

One-half teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lard
Water

Mix and sift the dry ingredients and rub the lard thoroughly into the mixture by means of a fork. Add a little water, enough to moisten the mixture throughout, but not too much, as it must be crumbly. Spread on a board and beat thoroughly with a rolling pin or mallet, as is done with beaten biscuits, folding it over frequently to introduce air. Roll out about one-half inch thick, cut into small pieces, and bake in moderate oven. In camp this can be baked in a hot greased pan propped up before a hot fire.

Spiced Fish.

For this use fresh herring or any other fish preferred. Place the well-cleaned fish in a baking dish, and then pour over it the following spiced vinegar: One cupful vinegar, one teaspoonful salt, half teaspoonful pepper, quarter teaspoonful paprika, one teaspoonful mustard, half teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful sugar, and two tablespoonfuls butter. Cover closely and bake until the fish loses shape. Serve as a relish to a heavy dinner. Salt fish may be prepared in the same way, after it has been soaked over night, omitting the salt.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Geo. Benj. Alleyne..	34272	Barbados.....	Pedro Miguel...	Mun. Eng. Division..	January 23, 1918.
Nathaniel Griffith..	152264	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Cattle Industry.....	January 30, 1918.
Bill Lang.....	79718	Barbados.....	Camp Biedr.....	Docks.....	January 25, 1918.
Francisco Moran....	133721	Spain.....	Colon.....	Bldg. Division.....	January 23, 1918.

Saving on Foodstuffs.

The Panama Canal restaurants will serve "plate meals" as an experiment, and if the public takes to the plan will continue. The "plate meal" consists of one meat two vegetables, bread and butter, all served on one plate for twenty cents. Service dishes, and food are conserved by this method. It originated in Chicago and has been adopted for "business man's" lunch in New York and other cities.

In the restaurants the bread will not be "trimmed" from this time forth. It has been the custom to cut the crust from bread served in sandwiches, toast, and in slices. It is estimated that 15 per cent was lost in this way as the crust could not be utilized in general cookery.

Rolls will not be served until the shortage of wheat is overcome.

Official Circulars.**Magistrate, Balboa.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 29, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective January 31, 1918, and during the absence on leave of Judge Samuel E. Blackburn, Mr. J. W. Blackburn will perform the duties of Magistrate for the subdivision of Balboa.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., January 30, 1918.

Circular No. 627-21:

1. Family quarters assigned to an employee who enters a Reserve Officers' Training Camp may be held not to exceed 120 days during the absence of the employee to whom assigned. Employees entering active military or naval service will be required to vacate their quarters within 10 days after termination of service with The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company; unless they have leave with pay due, when quarters may be retained during the period of any leave with pay due.

2. Circular No. 627-17, dated February 9, 1917, is amended accordingly.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Personnel Methods, Commissary Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., January 21, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 871-1:

To Commissary Managers, wholesale warehouses, manufacturing plants—Com. Form-34 (form 7034) "Employment Slip" for gold employees has been made obsolete.

You are instructed to use up your present stock on hand until exhausted. Thereafter, information on gold employees shall be submitted by letter or memorandum (in lieu of form Com-34) to the General Manager only, according to the following, in cases applying:

..... C. Z.,
(Date).....

General Manager,
Commissary Div.,
Cristobal, C. Z.

Sir:

Timebook entry on.....
m/c No. .. (1143) .. as .. (Commissary Assistant)
at \$..... (125) .. per month.

EMPLOYED..... XX all day

TRANSFERRED.. (Jan. 21, 1918) a. m.

RESIGNED..... p. m.

DISCHARGED (If transd. show where)

Respectfully,

.....
Commissary Manager.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager,

Hours, Retail Stores.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., January 30, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 767-4:

To all concerned—The afternoon selling hours at Gamboa commissary have been changed from 3 to 6 p. m. to 2.30 to 5.30 p. m., effective February 1, 1918.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Meals at Camps.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 1, 1918.

All concerned—Effective February 15, 1918, the following rates for meals furnished in pasture camps and plantations will be charged to others than employees living in the camps:

Employees on official business..... \$.30
Employees and their families, not an official business..... .50
Non-employees..... .70

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Inspector at Cold Storage Plant.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 1, 1918.

Effective this date, Mr. John Michel, in addition to his other duties, is designated as Inspector for the Supply Department in connection with the construction of the new cold storage plant at Mount Hope.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 1, 1918.

Effective at once, please discontinue the sale and service of rolls.

ROY R. WATSON,
Superintendent.

Insufficiently Addressed Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 2, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Anderson, George N.	Kankul, Joseph
Bell, Charles F.	Kelly, Glenn
Bridges, Bay	Kopald, Charles
*Buterbaugh, Frank	Lake, Lieut. Esley T.
Christ, Miss Elva E.	Lewis C.
Cornelius, Milford W.	McIlvaine, Jr., Lieut.
Cracey, Sra. Evelina	Henry Clay
Dayton, George	Newman, Harry S.
Davis, George C.	Nunoz, Senor Jose
Decker, Van C.	Ralph, George
Diel, George R.	Stevens, T. P.
Franks, Kenneth C.	Wreaks, George W.
Gwinn, Cpl. Clarence (2)	

*Paper or parcel.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sea level during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, February 2, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., Jan. 27.....	127.00	92.35	87.11	87.03	54.12
Mon., Jan. 28.....	126.85	92.37	87.15	87.03	54.03
Tues., Jan. 29.....	126.80	92.35	87.12	87.02	54.05
Wed., Jan. 30.....	126.75	92.17	87.10	87.09	54.10
Thurs., Jan. 31.....	127.50	92.89	87.08	87.01	54.02
Fri., Feb. 1.....	127.51	93.10	87.08	87.00	54.01
Sat., Feb. 2.....	126.85	92.07	87.10	87.00	54.00
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until March 1, 1918, are given in this table:

FEBRUARY.

Date	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Feb. 6...	4:59 3.5	10:53 11.1	6:17 4:1	11:14 12.1
Thursday, Feb. 7....	6:05 3.2	12:05 11.5	6:27 3.8	..... .....
Friday, Feb. 8.....	0:23 12.5	7:10 2.5	1:11 12.3	7:33 3.0
Saturday, Feb. 9.....	1:27 13.2	8:09 1.5	2:08 13.4	8:32 1.8
Sunday, Feb. 10.....	2:24 14.1	9:00 0.3	3:00 14.6	9:22 0.5
Monday, Feb. 11....	3:18 15.0	9:47 -0.8	3:50 15.6	10:10 -0.6
Tuesday, Feb. 12....	4:10 15.7	10:32 -1.6	4:40 16.4	10:55 -1.5
Wednesday, Feb. 13...	5:01 16.2	11:16 -2.0	5:28 16.9	11:40 -1.8
Thursday, Feb. 14....	5:50 16.3	12:00 -1.9	6:15 17.0	..... .....
Friday, Feb. 15.....	0:27 -1.7	6:38 16.0	12:46 -1.4	7:02 16.6
Saturday, Feb. 16....	1:15 -1.0	7:28 15.3	1:36 -0.4	7:50 15.8
Sunday, Feb. 17.....	2:07 -0.2	8:18 14.3	2:29 0.8	8:41 14.7
Monday, Feb. 18....	3:03 0.9	9:13 13.2	3:28 2.0	9:37 13.6
Tuesday, Feb. 19....	4:06 1.8	10:17 12.3	4:34 2.9	10:43 12.7
Wednesday, Feb. 20...	5:13 2.4	11:32 11.8	5:45 3.4	11:55 12.2
Thursday, Feb. 21....	6:21 2.6	12:46 11.8	6:54 3.3	..... .....
Friday, Feb. 22.....	1:04 12.2	7:26 2.4	1:48 12.3	7:55 2.9
Saturday, Feb. 23....	2:02 12.6	8:21 1.9	2:38 12.8	8:46 2.3
Sunday, Feb. 24.....	2:50 13.0	9:06 1.3	3:21 13.3	9:29 1.5
Monday, Feb. 25....	3:33 13.4	9:45 0.9	3:59 13.7	10:07 1.0
Tuesday, Feb. 26....	4:11 13.7	10:20 0.5	4:34 14.0	10:43 0.6
Wednesday, Feb. 27...	4:48 13.8	10:55 0.4	5:08 14.2	11:17 0.4
Thursday, Feb. 28....	5:23 13.8	11:29 0.5	5:40 14.2	11:51 0.5

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridian* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The elevations of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea-

level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Joint Commission.**Rule of Dismissal.**

In the matter of sundry claims in which rules of default have been entered, rule of dismissal No. 380, docket numbers as shown, February 2, 1918— On April 13, 1916, the Joint Commission, with the approval of the two Governments parties to the Treaty, adopted a rule relative to the continuance or dismissal of claims in which the claimants are not ready for trial on the date their claims are set for hearing or who fail to appear for hearing. This rule provides for the entering of a rule of default against claimants who fail to appear when called. The said rule also provides that:

"Upon the entry of such rule of default (at the end of each month) notice thereof shall be given for four successive publications, one each week, in the English and Spanish languages, in newspapers of general circulation in the Republic of Panama, notifying such claimants to appear in person or by attorney within sixty (60) days from the first of said publications and show good and sufficient cause why such default should be set aside, and take active steps to prosecute their claims, and failing so to appear within 60 days from said first publication their claims will be considered as having been either settled or abandoned and the same will be dismissed and forever barred."

In the following claims set for hearing on the dates shown, there was no appearance on any part of the claimants, and rules of default were accordingly entered against them:

Docket No.	Claimant.	Date of hearing.
2833	Yee Fa Chong.....	2- 3-17
3504	Charles W. Stevenson alias Stephen B. Stuart.....	3- 6-17
3560	Beatriz R. Viuda de Martinez...	4- 7-17
3559	Beatriz R. de Martinez, (viuda)	4-16-17

Due notice having been given as provided for in the above quoted section of the rule of the Commission, and there having been no appearance by the claimants in person or by counsel during the 60-day period in the rule referred to, which began on May 8, 1917 (on March 8, 1917, with reference to No. 2833), the foregoing claims against the United States are hereby dismissed and forever barred.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners.*

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Buttons for new tan Palm Beach coats, doz.....	\$0.20
Buttons for new tan Palm Beach coat sleeves, doz.....	.16
Chemises, envelope, each.....	1.00
Cream, vanishing, mirage, Colgate's, tube.....	.18
Mirrors, stand, 5 x 7, ea.....	.07
Mirrors, stand, 8 x 10, ea.....	.14
Needles, for sewing machines, S. N. 34404, pkg. of 12.....	.27
Pins, knitting, steel, No. 10, set of 4.....	.17
Supporters, hose, ladies, for corset, pr.....	.21
Ties, four in hand, black silk polka dots.....	.45
Ties, batwing, black silk, polka dots, ea.....	.40
Ties, four in hand, plain black satin, ea.....	.47
Voile, slip on, ea.....	.98
Voile, slip on, ea.....	.20
Extract, peppermint, 1°C, 2-oz. bot.....	.09
Extract, wintergreen, 1°C, 2-oz. bot.....	.11
Tea, Young Hyson, pkg.....	.15
Soles, men's, Neolin, white, pair.....	.88
Rugs, rag, Bungalow, 24" x 36", ea.....	.66

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., February 13, 1918.

No. 26.

Regulating Issuance of Bunkers and Supplies to Ships.

The Marine Superintendent of the Canal has transmitted the following to steamship agents and other shipping representatives on the Isthmus:

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 9, 1918.

DEAR SIR:

1. Copies are forwarded herewith for your information and guidance of the below-noted communications:

(a) Circular letter from War Trade Board (Bureau of Transportation) transmitting to shipping interests copy of General Rules No. 1.

(b) General Rules No. 1; governing granting licenses for bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies (issued by Bureau of Transportation, War Trade Board).

2. It is assumed that copies have previously reached you, or the head office of your Company, direct from the War Trade Board; and that such agreements as are incumbent upon your Company, as a prerequisite to the granting of "bunker" licenses by local authority, have already been made and filed with the War Trade Board.

3. The Marine Superintendent, The Panama Canal, and the Captains of the Ports at Cristobal and Balboa, will act as Special Agents of the Bureau of Transportation, War Trade Board. Every effort will be made to reduce to a minimum, and, if practicable, to eliminate, delays of traffic incident to a scrupulous adherence to the provisions of General Rules No. 1. Captains of Ports will arrange details of procedure to that end, and will keep you informed in the premises. Your cooperation is anticipated.

4. Doubtful points should be taken up at once with the Captain of the Port in order that, if practicable, each issue may be determined before it presents itself as an obstacle to current traffic. Reference to this office will be made, as necessary, by the Captains of the Ports.

L. R. SARGENT,
Marine Superintendent, The Panama Canal.

(a)

WAR TRADE BOARD
WASHINGTON

DEAR SIR:

The War Trade Board has adopted rules and regulations, effective on and after February 1, 1918, governing the granting of licenses for bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies for all vessels clearing from ports of the United States or its possessions. The rules and regulations of special interest to the owners, agents, and time charterers of vessels, to ship brokers, and the public are embodied in "General Rules No. 1."

On and after February 1, 1918, it will be necessary, in complying with General Rules No. 1, for the owner or time charterer of vessels under the flag of a neutral country to sign an agreement binding himself and those who control his vessels to observe and comply with the General Rules. Copy of these General Rules is appended to this letter. The rules have been sent to vessel owners and other interested parties and may be secured upon application to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Transportation, Washington, D. C.

The owner or time charterer of a vessel under the flag of a neutral country can, on and after February 1, 1918, secure a license for bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies only after he has given to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Transportation, Washington, D. C., the detailed facts required by the Board regarding all vessels owned, managed, chartered, or controlled by the owner or charterer of the vessel for which bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies are desired.

The foreign owner or charterer of vessels under the flag of a neutral country must vest someone in the United States with authority to enter into agreement with the War Trade Board, Bureau of Transportation, binding the subscriber to the agreement

to comply with and be governed by all the regulations set forth in General Rules No. 1.

The Bureau of Transportation is desirous of doing everything possible to avoid the detention of vessels when these rules are put into force; for this reason the owners and time charterers of vessels are being given advance notice of the rules in order that they may take such steps as will enable them to secure promptly such licenses for bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies as it will be the policy of the War Trade Board to grant.

No vessel is allowed to clear from any port of the United States or its possessions without having secured a license or licenses covering all the bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies aboard the vessel at the time of sailing. The license or licenses must cover not only the fuel, stores, and supplies taken aboard at the port of the United States, but also the fuel, stores, and supplies which the vessel brought into the country when she entered.

We desire to emphasize that voyages and charters for all neutral vessels and all American vessels not requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board should first be approved by the Chartering Committee of the United States Shipping Board at New York. This Committee will then inform the War Trade Board of the approvals they have given, so that the War Trade Board will have this information in hand when considering each application for license. The above method, if carefully followed, will avoid delays in granting licenses.

It is also to be noted that the rules provide that no application shall be granted for bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies for a sailing vessel for a voyage into the war zone. This is to prevent the avoidable loss of tonnage.

Very truly yours,

L. L. RICHARD,
Director, Bureau of Transportation.

(b)

WAR TRADE BOARD
BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENERAL RULES No. 1

Governing Granting Licenses for Bunker Fuel, Port, Sea, and Ship's Stores and Supplies.

No vessel shall be allowed to clear from any port of the United States, or any United States possession, without having secured a license or licenses from the War Trade Board, through its Bureau of Transportation, covering all the bunker fuel aboard the vessel at the time of sailing (including coal, coke, oil, kerosene, and gasoline) and port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies. Stores and supplies are for convenience hereafter included with bunker fuel under the general designation of "bunkers." Before the loading of any "bunkers" on any vessel at any port of the United States or its possessions shall be permitted, the license for "bunkers" must be obtained. All applications for licenses for "bunkers" must be made upon Application Form B-1, or such other form as may hereafter be adopted by this Board. Applications for such licenses shall be approved only in accordance with the following and such other rules as may from time to time be adopted:

I. No application for "bunkers" by a sailing vessel for a voyage into the submarine war zone will be approved. Sailing vessels equipped with auxiliary motive power shall, in the application of these rules, be classified as sailing vessels. A motor ship having no sailing power whatsoever shall be deemed to be in the same class as a steamship.

II. No application for "bunkers" by any vessel which has disobeyed any order of the United States Navy or of the United States Shipping Board, hereinafter called "Shipping Board," shall be approved.

III. No application for "bunkers" by any vessel of American registry not requisitioned by the "Shipping Board" shall be approved, except for a voyage and in a trade approved by the War Trade Board, and, if under charter, unless the charterer and the terms and conditions of the charter are approved by the War Trade Board.

IV. No application for "bunkers" by any neutral vessel or by any vessel of American registry not requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board shall be approved unless the person or persons managing, owning, chartering, or controlling such vessel shall have reported to and filed, in duplicate, with the War Trade Board, the name of all the vessels and the masters, and any changes that may from time to time have occurred respecting said vessels and masters, managed, owned, chartered, or controlled by him or them.

V. No application for "bunkers" by any neutral ship or by any ship of American registry not requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board shall be approved

unless the person or persons owning, managing, chartering, or controlling such vessel shall enter into an agreement in a form to be approved by the War Trade Board, agreeing to comply with and be bound by each and all of the following regulations. Failure to comply with any of these regulations in the case of any one vessel may involve the refusal of "bunkers" to all of the vessels of the particular person, firm, or corporation managing, owning, chartering, or controlling the vessel in question.

(a) No vessel shall be chartered to a subject (including a person, firm, or corporation) of Germany or its possessions, or of any power allied with Germany, or to any person, firm, or corporation who or which shall not be acceptable to the War Trade Board.

(b) No vessel shall trade with, or be bound to, any port in Germany or its possessions, or to any country allied with Germany, nor shall a vessel aid any vessel employed by or for Germany or any country allied with Germany.

(c) No vessel shall, without the consent of the State Department, carry any subject of Germany or its possessions, or of any country allied with Germany.

(d) No vessel shall carry any cargo which comes from or through or is destined to Germany or its possessions, or to any country allied with Germany.

(e) Every vessel which proceeds from or to the United States, to or from Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain, or to or from any neutral port in the Mediterranean Sea, shall call for examination as may be directed by the War Trade Board.

(f) No vessel shall carry from a port outside the United States to any European port cargo which has not been previously approved by the War Trade Board or the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(g) No vessel shall carry any cargo from Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain, or Switzerland to any ports unless such cargo is accompanied by a certificate of nonenemy origin.

(h) No vessel shall carry any goods which are consigned to "order" (goods may, however, be consigned to the order of a named person, firm, or corporation, when such person, firm, or corporation is the actual consignee). This provision shall not apply to goods shipped from a port of the United States or its possessions to countries other than Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain, and Switzerland.

(i) No vessel shall carry any coal or mineral oil (including naphtha and gasoline) unless the consigne is approved by the War Trade Board.

(j) If a vessel is fitted with wireless telegraphy, the sending apparatus shall be sealed in such manner that no message can be sent without the knowledge of the master. The master shall be responsible for seeing, first, that no message to the enemy is sent by wireless telegraphy; second, that no reports are made of vessels sighted or of any weather conditions experienced; third, that no wireless messages of any kind are sent within 200 miles of England, France, Portugal, or Italy, except emergency messages relating to vessels or persons in distress.

(k) The owner or charterer shall, upon request to do so by the War Trade Board, dispense with the services of the master, officers, or any members of the crew.

(l) No vessel shall proceed on any voyage or be chartered on trip or time charter without the previous consent of the War Trade Board or the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(m) No vessel shall carry any cargo which is consigned to or shipped by any person, firm, or corporation with whom citizens of the United States are prohibited by law from trading.

(n) No vessel shall carry to or from any European port any cargo which is consigned to or shipped by any person, firm, or corporation with whom citizens of any of the allied countries are prohibited by law from trading.

(o) No vessel shall be bought or sold without the previous approval of the United States Shipping Board, War Trade Board, or of the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(p) No vessel shall be laid up in port without the approval of the War Trade Board or the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(q) Every vessel clearing from a port of the United States shall observe all orders and requirements of the Committee on Ship Protection of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of the Navy Department, of the Department of Commerce, and of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department.

(r) All "bunkers" received by any vessel shall be used solely for the purposes of the vessel, and no portion of the bunkers shall be landed in any port or transferred to any other vessel.

(s) A report in duplicate shall be furnished to the War Trade Board each month, showing in detail the movement of all vessels subject to these regulations.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Regulations Establishing Maximum Rates of Fare and Governing Transportation of Passengers for Hire in the Canal Zone.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the Act of Congress approved August 21, 1916, and mutual agreement having been heretofore made with the Republic of Panama touching the reciprocal use of the highways of the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, as by said Act authorized, the following regulations establishing maximum rates of fare and governing the transportation of passengers for hire by horsedrawn and self-propelled vehicles over the highways of the Canal Zone, and between points in said Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon, in the Republic of Panama, are hereby established:

SCHEDULE "A" OF REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING MAXIMUM RATES OF FARE AND SOUTHERN

	BALBOA HEIGHTS.					BALBOA.					
	Administration Building	Quarry Heights	Governor's Residence and Nurses' Quarters	Railroad Station	District Quartermaster	Clubhouse, Restaurant, Commissary	Shops and Dock 18	Yacht Club, Quarantine Station, Fort Grant Gate	Fort Grant (Amador) (Inside)	Coaling Station, Old Panama Railroad Wharf, La Boca	Zone Boundary Line
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Balboa Heights.</i>											
1. Administration Building.....	.....	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.20
2. Quarry Heights.....	\$0.15	.....	.10	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.30	.25	.25
3. Governor's Residence and Nurses' Quarters.....	.15	.10	.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.30	.25	.25
4. Railroad Station.....	.10	.20	.20	.....	.10	.10	.10	.20	.25	.20	.20
5. District Quartermaster.....	.10	.20	.20	.10	.....	.10	.10	.20	.25	.20	.20
<i>Balboa.</i>											
6. Clubhouse, Restaurant, Commissary.....	.10	.20	.20	.10	.10	.....	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10
7. Shops and Dock 18.....	.10	.20	.20	.10	.10	.10	.....	.15	.20	.15	.15
8. Yacht Club, Quarantine Station, Fort Grant (Amador) Gate.....	.20	.25	.25	.20	.20	.10	.15	.....	.10	.15	.15
9. Fort Grant (Amador) (Inside).....	.25	.30	.30	.25	.25	.15	.20	.10	.....	.20	.20
10. Coaling Station, Old Panama Railroad Wharf, La Boca.....	.20	.25	.25	.20	.20	.10	.15	.15	.20	.....	.15
11. Zone Boundary Line.....	.20	.25	.25	.20	.20	.10	.15	.15	.20	.15	.....
<i>Ancon.</i>											
12. Tivoli, Commissary, Restaurant, Laundry, Hospital Admitting Office, Zone Boundary Line.....	.20	.25	.25	.20	.20	.25	.25	.30	.35	.30	.10
13. Corral.....	.15	.20	.20	.15	.15	.20	.20	.25	.30	.25	.20
14. Hospital, Superintendent's Office, Wards.....	.25	.20	.20	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	.35	.30	.20
15. Administration Building, Ancon.....	.25	.20	.20	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	.35	.30	.20
<i>Interior Points (*)</i>											
16. Diablo (*).....	.60	.70	.70	.60	.60	.70	.70	.75	.80	.75	.70
17. Corozal (*).....	.80	.90	.90	.80	.80	.90	.90	.95	1.00	.95	.90
18. Miraflores (*).....	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
19. Pedro Miguel (*).....	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
20. Paraiso (*).....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
21. New Culebra (*).....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
22. Gamboa (*).....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
<i>Panama.</i>											
23. City, South of Calidonia Bridge.....	.25	.30	.30	.25	.25	.40	.25	.25	.30	.25	.10
24. Soldiers' Club.....	.30	.35	.35	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35	.20
25. Bella Vista.....	.35	.40	.40	.35	.35	.40	.40	.40	.45	.40	.25
26. Las Subanas Police Station.....	.85	.90	.90	.85	.85	.90	.90	.90	.95	.90	.75
27. Rio Abajo.....	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.25
28. Old Panama.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
29. Juan Diaz.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

(*) A fare of 10 cents is established for all hauls within limits of habitation of interior villages.

(†) Points north of Santa Ana Plaza, 25 cents.

Sec. 1. Charges over the scheduled routes herein set forth shall be based on the fare in United States currency for one adult passenger as set forth in Schedules A and B, hereto attached and made a part hereof, wherein the fare, except as otherwise therein stated, between any point named in the column at the left to any point named in the column at the top is the amount appearing at the point where the lateral column of figures extending to the right from a point named in the column at the left meets the perpendicular column of figures extending downward from a point named in the column at the top. Between points not scheduled in said columns the fare shall be the same as that between the first scheduled point beyond that at which the passage begins and the next scheduled point beyond that at which the passage ends. This schedule shall apply to all persons except infants in arms.

GOVERNING TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS FOR HIRE IN THE CANAL ZONE.

DISTRICT.

ANCON.				INTERIOR POINTS (*)								PANAMA.						
Tivoli, Com'y, Restaur't, Laundry, Hosp. Admit. Off., Zone Boundary	Corral	Hospital, Superintendent's Office, Wards	Administration Building, Ancon	Diablo (*)	Correal (*)	Miraflores (*)	Pedro Miguel (*)	Paraiso (*)	New Culebra (*)	Gamboa (*)	City South of Calidonia Bridge	Soldiers' Club	Bella Vista	Las Sabanas Police Station	Rio Abajo	Old Panama	Juan Diaz	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
\$0.20 .25	\$0.15 .20	\$0.25 .20	\$0.25 .20	\$0.60 .70	\$0.80 .90	\$1.60 1.60	\$2.25 2.25	\$2.50 2.50	\$3.00 3.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$0.25 .30	\$0.30 .35	\$0.35 .40	\$0.85 .90	\$1.35 1.40	\$1.75 1.75	\$2.50 2.50	
.25 .20 .20	.20 .15 .15	.20 .25 .25	.20 .25 .25	.70 .60 .60	.90 .80 .80	1.60 1.60 1.60	2.25 2.25 2.25	2.50 2.50 2.50	3.00 3.00 3.00	5.00 5.00 5.00	.30 .25 .25	.35 .30 .30	.40 .35 .35	.90 .85 .85	1.40 1.35 1.35	1.75 1.75 1.75	2.50 2.50 2.50	
.25 .25	.20 .20	.25 .25	.25 .25	.70 .70	.90 .90	1.60 1.60	2.25 2.25	2.50 2.50	3.00 3.00	5.00 5.00	†.20 .25	.35 .35	.40 .40	.90 .90	1.40 1.40	1.75 1.75	2.50 2.50	
.30 .35	.25 .30	.30 .35	.30 .35	.75 .80	.95 1.00	1.60 1.60	2.25 2.25	2.50 2.50	3.00 3.00	5.00 5.00	.25 .30	.35 .40	.40 .45	.90 .95	1.40 1.40	1.75 1.75	2.50 2.50	
.30 .10	.25 .20	.30 .20	.30 .20	.75 .70	.95 .90	1.60 1.60	2.25 2.25	2.50 2.50	3.00 3.00	5.00 5.00	.25 .10	.35 .20	.40 .25	.90 .75	1.40 1.40	1.75 1.75	2.50 2.50	
..... .10	.10	.20 .25	.20 .25	.50 .60	.70 .80	1.50 1.60	2.25 2.25	2.50 2.50	3.00 3.00	5.00 5.00	.10 .15	.20 .25	.25 .30	.75 .80	1.25 1.30	1.75 1.75	2.50 2.50	
.20 .20	.25 .25	10	.10	.60 .60	.80 .80	1.60 1.60	2.25 2.25	2.50 2.50	3.00 3.00	5.00 5.00	.20 .20	.30 .30	.35 .35	.85 .85	1.35 1.35	1.75 1.75	2.50 2.50	
.50 .70	.60 .80	.60 1.60	.60 1.60	 1.25	.25 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.65 1.00	2.00 1.25	2.50 2.50	4.50 4.50	.60 .80	.60 .80	.75 .90	1.25 1.40	.75 1.75	2.00 2.00	2.75 2.75	
1.50 2.25	1.60 2.25	1.60 2.25	1.60 2.25	1.00 1.65	1.00 1.40	1.00 1.00	1.00	1.25 .25	2.50 1.50	4.50 4.00	1.60 2.25	1.60 2.25	1.70 2.35	2.25 2.60	2.75 3.00	3.25 3.50	4.00 4.25	
2.50 3.00	2.50 3.00	2.50 3.00	2.50 3.00	2.00 2.50	1.65 2.50	1.25 2.50	1.25 1.50	 1.25	1.25 1.25	4.00 3.00	2.50 3.00	2.50 3.00	2.60 3.00	2.80 3.00	3.20 3.75	3.70 4.25	4.45 5.00	
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.75	6.25	7.00	
.10 .20 .25 .75 1.25 1.75 2.50	.15 .25 .30 .80 1.30 1.75 2.50	.20 .30 .35 .85 1.35 1.75 2.50	.20 .30 .35 .85 1.35 1.75 2.50	.60 .60 .75 1.25 1.75 2.75	.80 .80 1.20 1.40 1.75 2.00 2.75	1.60 1.60 2.75 2.75 3.00 4.00	2.25 2.25 2.60 2.60 3.20 4.25	2.50 2.50 3.00 3.25 3.70 4.45	3.00 3.00 3.50 5.00 5.00 5.00	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.25 5.75 7.00	 †.20......25 1.25 1.75 2.50	10......50 1.00 1.50 2.25	.25 .10......50 1.00 1.50 2.25	.75 .50 1.00 1.50 1.75	1.25 1.00 1.50 1.50 1.50	1.75 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	2.56 2.25 1.50 1.75 1.50 1.50	

(*) A fare of 10 cents is established for all hauls within limits of habitation of interior villages.

(†) Points north of Santa Ana Plaza, 25 cents.

(‡) From the Panama Railroad station, Panama, to the Soldiers' Club, 10 cents.

SCHEDULE "B," REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING MAXIMUM RATES OF FARE AND GOVERNING TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS FOR HIRE IN THE CANAL ZONE.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

	Cristobal Commissary	Cristobal Docks	Camp Bied and Dock 13	Folks River and Corral	Mount Hope and Dry Dock	Diversion, Mt Hope Road	Brazos Brook Reservoir	*Fort Randolph	*New Gatun	*Gatun R. R. Station	Colon Hospital	Washington Hotel	Wireless Station	New Cristobal
1. Cristobal Commissary	1	.10	.10	.10	.20	.50	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.13	.14
2. Cristobal Docks		.10	.10	.10	.20	.50	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.15	.15
3. Camp Bied and Dock 13		.10	.10	.15	.20	.50	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.15	.13	.20	.20
4. Folks River and Corral		.10	.10	.15	.10	.40	.65	2.00	2.25	2.25	.25	.20	.25	.25
5. Mt. Hope and Dry Dock		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.50	2.00	2.25	2.25	.25	.25	.30	.30
6. Diversion, Mt. Hope Road		.50	.50	.40	.20	.25	.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	.60	.60	.60	.60
7. Brazos Brook Reservoir		.75	.75	.65	.50	.25	.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	.75	.75	.75	.75
8. Fort Randolph*		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9. New Gatun*		2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	1.50	4.00	.25	.25	2.25	2.09	2.25	2.25
10. Gatun Railroad Station*		2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	1.50	4.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
11. Colon Hospital		.10	.10	.15	.20	.60	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
12. Washington Hotel		.10	.10	.15	.20	.60	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
13. Wireless Station		.15	.15	.20	.25	.60	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
14. New Cristobal		.10	.10	.15	.20	.60	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10

* The following footnote from Schedule A, applies also to this schedule: A fare of ten cents is established for all hauls within limits of habitation of interior villages.

who shall be carried free, and except children under 12 years of age accompanied by an adult, whose fare shall be one-half the scheduled rate.

Sec. 2. Vehicles regularly operating on the scheduled routes aforesaid shall, on request in advance by a passenger, operate on an hourly basis as follows: Self-propelled vehicles, \$2.00 for the first hour or fraction thereof, and thereafter 50 cents for each quarter hour or fraction thereof; horsedrawn vehicles, \$1.00 for the first hour or fraction thereof for one passenger and 25 cents additional for each additional person, and thereafter one-fourth the initial rate for each quarter hour or fraction thereof.

Sec. 3. Between the hours of 11.00 o'clock p. m. and 6.30 o'clock a. m. the rates set out in Schedules A and B and the hourly rates above established for self-propelled vehicles may be increased 50 per cent, and the hourly rates for horsedrawn vehicles may be increased 25 cents per hour.

Sec. 4. In all cases where the computation of fare results in a fraction of 5 cents a full 5 cents in lieu of such fraction may be collected.

Sec. 5. Automobiles may be maintained for "Special Service." Such automobiles shall not be required to carry passengers except on an hourly basis or by special agreement, at the election of the passenger. For such vehicles the hourly rate shall be. For the first hour or fraction thereof for one or two passengers, \$4.00; for three to five passengers, \$5.00; for six or more passengers, \$6.00; and for each quarter hour thereafter in all cases, \$1.00.

Sec. 6. For the use of any vehicle a special fare may be agreed upon which shall take the place of the rates herein fixed, but if in any such cases a dispute shall arise the regular rate herein established shall govern unless the existence and terms of such special agreement be clearly shown. No charge shall in any case be made which is based upon the time of a delay not due to the fault of a passenger.

Sec. 7. A reasonable rate of speed shall be maintained at all times by all vehicles.

Sec. 8. "Special Service" automobiles, when on public stands, shall display in English and Spanish the sign "Special Service" on the windshield, which sign shall be removed as soon as the car is engaged. All other vehicles for hire, when not engaged, shall display in English and Spanish on the windshield or other prominent place the sign "For Hire," which sign shall be removed as soon as the vehicle is engaged; and such vehicle, when proceeding under orders to a designated point to take passengers, shall likewise display in English and Spanish the sign "Engaged."

Sec. 9. A vehicle not engaged may not refuse to stop for a passenger who signals it plainly.

Sec. 10. A copy of these regulations must be carried in every vehicle operating for hire and must be shown to passengers upon request. Upon application by the owners or licensees of such vehicle The Panama Canal will furnish copies for this purpose.

Sec. 11. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be punished as provided in Section 5 of the Act of Congress approved August 21, 1916, entitled "An Act extending certain privileges of Canal employees," etc.

Sec. 12. These regulations shall take effect on the first day of the month following their publication in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD.

January 12, 1918.

By the President.

NEWTON D. BAKER, *Secretary of War.*

The above will be published as Canal circular No. 601-71.

Use of Roads in Ancon Hospital Grounds.

The following has been issued by the Acting Governor as Canal circular No. 717:

1. By virtue of the authority conferred on me by Section 3 of the Executive Order of September 5, 1916, relating to motor vehicles and their operation over the roads of the Canal Zone, the use of roads in Ancon Hospital grounds by motor vehicles is prohibited, except upon compliance with the following regulations.

2. Commercial automobiles will not be allowed within the Ancon Hospital grounds except for delivery of passengers there or at points beyond, and searching or soliciting for passengers therein is prohibited. Private automobiles or motorcycles will not be allowed therein except on written permission issued by the Superintendent of Ancon Hospital. All motor vehicles must operate with muffler cut-out closed, and speed shall not exceed 8 miles per hour. Unnecessary use of warning signals is strictly prohibited.

3. Any person violating these regulations will be subject to prosecution, and upon conviction, may be punished by fine not to exceed \$25 or by imprisonment in jail not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the court's discretion, as provided by the Act of Congress approved August 21, 1916. In addition, permission to use the Ancon Hospital grounds may be revoked.

Passengers Carried by Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Passengers were carried between Cristobal and New York by the Panama Railroad Line in the months of the calendar year 1917 as follows:

Month	New York to Cristobal	Cristobal to New York	Total
January.....	258	159	417
February.....	424	228	652
March.....	209	267	476
April.....	190	556	746
May.....	327	494	821
June.....	472	517	989
July.....	387	670	1,057
August.....	403	688	1,091
September.....	487	724	1,211
October.....	371	371	742
November.....	421	256	677
December.....	341	237	578
Total.....	4,290	5,167	9,457

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, passengers from New York to Cristobal numbered 4,770; from Cristobal to New York, 4,616; making a total of 9,386.

Passports and Identification Certificates.

As a result of the more rigid rules which the State Department is applying to the issuance of passports, considerable delay and difficulty is being experienced by nondependent relatives of employees in securing passports in the United States, especially when they have no better reason for wanting to leave the United States at this time than for the purpose of visiting a relative employed on the Isthmus.

Employees should bear this in mind, and when requesting transportation in future for a nondependent relative, allow sufficient time for the relative in the United States to go through the formalities incident to obtaining passports, which under ordinary circumstances requires several weeks.

Passports are not required for employees of the Canal and Panama Railroad, and dependent members of employees' families, for voyages from the United States to the Isthmus when transportation has been authorized by the Washington Office of the Canal, as in such cases the procedure in the issuance of transportation affords a guarantee of the status of the person with respect to citizenship.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Scientific assistant (male); Bureau of Fisheries; \$900 to \$1,200 a year; March 10.
 Lay inspector, grade 1 (male); \$840 a year; March 10.
 Registrar (male); grade 1, \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; grade 2, \$1,200 to less than \$1,800 a year; February 26; No. 109.*
 Plumber's assistant qualified as bricklayer and plasterer (male); \$780 a year; March 5; No. 121.*
 Pathologist in forest tree rust investigations (male); \$2,400 to \$2,760 a year; March 5; No. 123.*
 Inspector of small arms ammunition (male and female); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 2078-amended.
 Assistant inspector of small arms ammunition (male and female); \$800 to \$1,500 a year; No. 2078-amended.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

The commission sent by the American Red Cross from the Canal Zone to Guatemala on board the cattle ship *Caribbean* with supplies, sailing from Balboa on January 7, returned to the Isthmus on February 6. In cooperation with the government, the Guatemalan chapter of the Red Cross, and business men who volunteered to assist, the commission devoted itself principally to sanitation and the establishment of a camp, to contain 4,000 tents and a hospital. This is to provide temporary quarters for the people living in insufficient shelters or crowded in the plazas under conditions which were a menace to health. Following the arrival of two Red Cross men from Washington on January 24 to take permanent supervision of the situation, the Canal Zone commission turned over its work to the permanent organization. Detailed reports of the expedition, by the chief, the medical director, and a civil engineer detailed to make a study of the effects of the earthquakes on various types of construction, have been prepared for the Acting Governor.

The local mail censorship bureau has requested the cooperation of the general public in the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama and asks that all communications destined for foreign countries be written in the English, Spanish or French languages. The censorship bureau makes every possible effort to expedite the forwarding of mail but the use of uncommon languages may unavoidably cause delay to the mail in question.

The January rainfall was above normal everywhere except at Balboa, Alhajuela, Colon, and the lake stations, Bohio and Chilibrillo. Totals ranged from 0.61 inch at the Indio station on the upper Chagres to 7.95 inches at the Cucherbo station on the Trinidad River. The maximum amount of rainfall recorded on any one day was 2.01 inches, at Gamboa on the 20th.

The air temperature, wind movement, and evaporation were below normal and the relative humidity was above normal on both coasts. The atmospheric pressure was slightly above normal on the Pacific coast and slightly below on the Atlantic, while the daytime cloudiness was below normal on the Pacific side and above on the Atlantic. The surface temperature of the sea water was normal at Colon and slightly below normal at Balboa. There was a deficiency in the evaporation over the lake surface at Gatun.

A dense fog occurred on the Pacific coast on the morning of the 6th and a number of fogs were observed at interior stations during the month, 44 per cent of which were dissipated by 6:30 a. m., 67 per cent by 7.30 a. m., while all fogs observed lifted or were dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Maximum, on the 1st, 87.06; minimum, on the 1st, 86.91; mean for the month, 86.99; evaporation from the lake surface amounted to 5.548 inches.

A summary of climatological conditions at the terminals is presented below:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.				
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. Velocity in miles.	Direction.	Date.
Balboa Heights.....	29.865	78.4	90	Jan. 26	66	Jan. 6	88	1.78	1.03	7	6254	N.W.	27	N.	Jan. 13
Colon.....	29.878	78.0	84	Jan. 26	70	Jan. 2	84	3.28	3.85	12	9462	N.E.	35	N.W.	Jan. 8

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Horatio Ford.....	87642	Barbados.....	Camp Bied....	P. R. R.....	February 3, 1918.
Eugene Gibson.....	156599	Colon.....	Folks River....	Mechanical Division.	February 5, 1918.
Sam Mitchell.....	55472	Jamaica.....	Gatun.....	Y. M. C. A.....	January 30, 1918.
Ishmael Olivares.....	20122	Panama.....	Palo Seco.....	Health Department..	January 30, 1918.
Fitz Scott.....	55941	Grenada.....	Panama.....	Building Division...	February 2, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Department of Operation and Maintenance.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 7, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 660-41:

Lieut. Col. Theodore H. Dillon, U. S. A., Electrical Engineer, having been relieved from duty with The Panama Canal, the following changes in organization are made, effective this date:

1. Mr. Walter L. Hersh, Superintendent, Electrical Division, will have direct supervision of the work of that division, and will report to Mr. Hartley Rowe, Resident Engineer. The Superintendents of Locks, the Office Engineer, and the Chief Hydrographer, Section of Meteorology and Hydrography, will also report to Mr. Rowe.

2. The Assistant Engineer, Section of Surveys, will report direct to the Governor.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Income Tax for the Year 1917.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 8, 1918.

Individual income tax returns must be made by all citizens of the United States whose net income for the year 1917, equals or exceeds \$2,000 if married and living with his wife (or her husband), or \$1,000 if not married or not living with wife (or husband), to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the person making the return has a legal residence in the United States, or to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

All aliens who received compensation from the United States during the calendar year 1917, of \$1,000 or more, should make a return to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Maryland. The entire income received by such aliens residing on the Isthmus, from sources within the United States, is subject to the normal income taxes of 4 per cent. One-half of this, or 2 per cent, has been deducted at the source; the remaining 2 per cent, as well as the surtaxes and excess profits taxes due on incomes in excess of \$5,000 and \$6,000, respectively, should be covered by payments made direct to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore.

Returns are required from many who will not have to pay a tax.

The return must include the income of the wife (or husband) and dependent children of the person making the return, unless a separate return is made for such wife (or husband) or individual children. This return must, under the law, be in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue on or before March 1, 1918.

For failure to make this return within time, the law provides for a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000 and in addition a penalty

of 50 per cent of the amount of tax due. For the making of a false or fraudulent return, the law provides for a fine of not exceeding \$2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, and in addition a penalty of 100 per cent of the tax evaded.

The tax is due and payable on or before June 15, 1918. For failure to pay when due, the law provides for a penalty of 5 per cent of the amount unpaid plus 1 per cent for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

Blank forms, No. 1040-A, have been received on the Isthmus and will be distributed to all employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad who are known to be liable to make a return. Failure to receive one of these forms, however, will not excuse such person for failure to make a return. The records of The Panama Canal do not show every person who is required to make the return; and each person should inform himself as to the requirements of the law and, if not received, request blank form on which to make a return if his net income is large enough to require a return to be made. These forms may be secured upon written request to the Auditor, Panama Canal, or telephone request on 'phone No. 1, Balboa Heights. Owing to the fact that a limited supply of these forms has been received on the Isthmus, only one copy will be furnished to each individual. This form, No. 1040-A, is for return of incomes which do not exceed \$3,000 per year, but may be used for incomes in excess of that amount where the taxable amount does not exceed \$2,000 and provided the total income does not exceed \$5,000. Forms 1040, on which to render return of income of more than \$3,000, have not as yet been received on the Isthmus, but are expected by the 15th instant.

So far as available, forms will be distributed to Army and Navy officers; and also to Americans resident in Panama and Colon. A limited supply of these forms has been furnished to the American Consul-General in Panama and to the American Consul in Colon, who will furnish the necessary information to Americans residing in those cities with regard to making out the forms.

In view of the fact that only a small percentage of those who are required to render returns of their income for the year 1917 have rendered such returns heretofore, it has been decided to hold meetings at the Panama Canal Clubhouses where a representative from the Accounting Department will be present to explain the various details of the Income Tax Law and to assist individuals in preparing their income tax returns. The schedule for these meetings is as follows:

Cristobal Clubhouse, Thursday, February 14, 7.30 p. m., Mr. E. P. Sine.

Gatun Clubhouse, Thursday, February 14, 7.30 p. m., Mr. W. H. Ward.

Pedro Nigue! Clubhouse, Thursday, February 14, 7.30 p. m., Mr. J. H. Helmer.

Balboa Clubhouse, Thursday, February 14, 7.30 p. m., Mr. Elwyn Greene.

Ancon Clubhouse, Thursday, February 14, 7.30 p. m., Mr. H. A. A. Smith.

So far as possible, it is desired that prior to

these meetings one of the income tax return forms shall be in the hands of each individual who is required to make a return so that he may read the instructions contained therein and be prepared to ask such questions as will aid him in preparing his return in proper form.

A request has been made to postpone the final date of the filing of returns to April 1, but all persons required to make returns should act on the assumption that they have only until March 1 in which to have their returns in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Filling Out Trip Tickets Before Boarding Train.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 7, 1918.

To all concerned—My attention has been called to the increasing number of employees who board the trains without filling in their 24-trip and 120-trip tickets, thereby causing considerable delay and inconvenience in collecting such transportation.

Under date of November 23, 1914, a circular was addressed to heads of departments and divisions, directing that the attention of all employees be called to circular letters of May 11, 1910, and April 24, 1913, which require 24-trip ticket coupons to be completely filled out, signed, and ready for presentation to the collector when he makes his rounds, and require holders of 120-trip ticket coupons to fill in the stations between which it is desired to travel and sign their names before entering the train.

The above instructions must be strictly complied with in the future, and employees violating them will be reported to this office for discipline.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor, The Panama Canal,
Acting 2nd Vice President, Panama Railroad Co.

Acting Member of Board of Local Inspectors.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 8, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective February 6, 1918, and during the absence of Mr. James Macfarlane on leave of absence, Mr. John Ross will act as a member of the Board of Local Inspectors.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 5, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 161:

Effective as of February 4, 1918, Mr. H. H. Morehead is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. Harry Dundas, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in use in the Paraiso-Pedro Miguel quartermaster's district.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 18, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective February 5, 1918, Mr. H. H. Morehead is appointed district quartermaster, Paraiso-Pedro Miguel district, with headquarters at Pedro Miguel, vice Mr. Harry Dundas, resigned.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Acting Superintendent, Northern District, Building Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 8, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective February 8, 1918, and until further notice during the absence of Mr. Jas. Cosgrove on account of disability due to illness, Mr. P. F. Corrigan will be in charge of the work of the Building Division in the Northern District as Acting Superintendent.

H. ROWE,
Resident Engineer.

Treaties and Acts of Congress Relating to the Panama Canal.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 5, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

This office has received a supply of the recently compiled "Treaties and Acts of Congress relating to the Panama Canal, 1917," with index.

A limited number, bound in buckram, is being distributed to heads of departments and divisions for official use. Additional copies, bound in paper cover, may be obtained for official use upon application to this office.

C. A. MCILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Notations on Correspondence.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 7, 1918.

To all concerned—Your attention is invited to the following circular of August 28, 1916, which is not being complied with:

Notations on papers any nearer than an inch and a half from the top margin are very difficult to read after the papers have been bound in the files. In many cases it is necessary to take the file apart in order to read them.

It is therefore requested that all notations on correspondence be made at least an inch and a half below the upper margin of the paper.

C. A. MCILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Enemy Trading List.

The following changes in the United States Enemy Trading list have been made by the War Trade Board:

Removed from the list—Rodriquez Ferrara & Co., Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Added to list—Heilbute & Co., Havana, Cuba.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications

for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, February 20, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Misdirected Mail.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 11, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Ballin, Mrs. Esther E.	Kennedy, Mrs. Marie
Collins, J. L.	Lente, Harry M.
Connolly, Geo. A.	McGary, Harry
Cross, C. S.	Malone, Miss M.
Diner, Herbert A.	Miller, A. E.
Hagan, Hugh	Millette, John G.
Harris, Miss Elizabeth	Mohler, Loren E.
Hoffman, J. F.	Norris, Grover C.
Homer, Homer L.	Paluma, Catalino
Howard, C.	Rogers, Harold G.
Jackson, Mrs. Chas. L.	Seidron, Mrs. T. W.
Johnson, F. E.	

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Rugs, rag, Bungalow, 24" x 48", ea...	\$0.76
Rugs, rag, Bungalow, 30" x 60", ea...	1.05
Rugs, rag, Bungalow, 36" x 72", ea...	1.60
Bread, pilot, lb.....	.15

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Tailor Shop Opened at Ancon Laundry.

The tailoring establishment which will be operated by the Commissary Division is now ready for business. A shop has been fitted up in the Ancon Laundry where a force of men will be employed under the tailor who recently came from the United States. For the present, the cutter will be located in Balboa commissary, where measures will be taken.

In order to obtain correct cost data, a small number of sample sack or lounge suits has been made up and these suits will be placed on display in the three large commissaries—Ancon, Balboa, and Cristobal—so that patrons may see the class of work that will be turned out.

Because of its big stock of woolens, bought before or during the early stages of the war, the Commissary Division is able to sell the goods at a very low price and to guarantee the dyes in such fabrics. The price of making sack suits of serge or other woolens will not exceed \$18 and it will be possible to make to one's individual measure two-piece suits for \$15, any style, including pinch-back and Norfolk models.

The cost of making dinner jacket suits of worsted, vicuna, etc., will be \$25, including waistcoat; the cost of tailoring formal dress clothes will be \$30; suits of light material such as linen, khaki, duck, and Palm Beach cloth will be made up as follows: \$5 for coat, \$3 for trousers, \$3 for vest. These prices apply to any model, not excepting the white tuxedo. Light-weight overcoats will be tailored for \$15. Army or Navy uniform coats, either white or service, will be made for \$5. Uniform trousers or riding breeches will cost \$4.50.

The customer will buy his own material at the commissary as usual and it will then be turned over to the cutter. Persons who have in the past purchased goods in the retail stores, intending to have the cloth made up in the United States, may bring this material to the cutter, who will make it up at the prices quoted.

In the article on the use of rice last week, page 274, it was stated that Siam rice is more nutritious than States rice, for the reason that from the latter the polish has been removed. This should have read, "on which the polish has been put."

The Carolina rice sold by the Commissary Division is polished to produce the pearly gloss considered so desirable. The "Grocer's Encyclopedia," p. 530, remarks that the polishing process, though improving its appearance, is a blunder from the standpoint of food value, as it robs it of nearly all its fatty properties—lessening its nutritive qualities and depriving it of the richer taste which makes the rice served in Oriental countries seem so much superior to the same grain eaten here. Better acquaintance with high-grade unpolished rice would result in wider appreciation of the grain.

A few weeks since a trial shipment of limburger cheese was received and it was all sold within a few days. Consequently, this has been made a regular item of stock, and may be obtained at all commissaries.

Another small shipment of Minton china has been received from England. The designs are in the blue-and-gold and red flower patterns.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., February 20, 1918.

No. 27.

Further Refunds in Cases of Excessive Toll Charges.

There was published in the issue of this paper dated December 19, 1917, a list of refunds made by the Canal during November to steamship operators who had paid tolls on vessels which were later found to be excessive because a decision of the Attorney General limited the amount collectible to the equivalent of \$1.25 per net ton as determined by the rules for measurement for registry in the United States. The situation was explained in the issue of December 19.

There are published below lists of refunds made in December, 1917, and January, 1918. Payments are made by the Canal to the person, firm, or corporation which appears on the records to be entitled thereto. In the complexities of agencies, charters, etc., it is possible that frequently the firm paying the Canal was not the one on which the charge finally rested, and the refunds are published in order that all may be advised:

REFUNDS OF TOLLS, PAID DECEMBER 27, 1917.

Name of ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charges.	Cor- rected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to
<i>Isabella</i>	August 16, 1914.....	\$2,637.60	\$2,471.25	\$166.35	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Isabella</i>	October 27, 1914.....	2,667.60	2,471.25	196.35	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Isabella</i>	September 28, 1914.....	2,781.60	2,471.25	310.35	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Isabella</i>	December 9, 1914.....	2,647.20	2,471.25	175.95	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Stanley Dollar</i>	October 26, 1914.....	1,585.20	1,195.00	390.20	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Stanley Dollar</i>	March 11, 1915.....	1,831.20	1,195.00	636.20	American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.
<i>Gogovale</i>	April 9, 1917.....	4,298.75	4,286.25	12.50	Norton, Lilly & Co.
<i>Croster Hall</i>	December 1, 1914.....	4,262.40	3,448.75	813.65	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Crofton Hall</i>	January 12, 1915.....	5,935.20	4,610.00	1,325.20	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Charlton Hall</i>	January 22, 1915.....	5,064.00	3,750.00	1,314.00	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Louther Castle</i>	April 28, 1915.....	5,240.40	3,437.50	1,802.90	Barber & Co.
<i>Bolton Castle</i>	June 19, 1915.....	5,976.00	4,623.75	1,352.25	Barber & Co.
<i>Mexico</i>	March 26, 1915.....	4,964.40	3,536.25	1,428.15	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
<i>Manavi</i>	February 12, 1915.....	903.60	768.75	134.85	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
<i>Henry O. Scott</i>	October 30, 1914.....	2,066.40	1,255.00	811.40	Sudden & Christenson.
<i>Thor</i>	April 23, 1915.....	3,961.25	3,675.00	286.25	Sudden & Christenson.
<i>Clare</i>	September 30, 1916.....	3,176.40	2,763.75	412.65	Gaston, Williams & Wig- more S. S. Corp.
<i>Huasco</i>	December 19, 1914.....	3,757.20	2,531.25	1,225.95	United Fruit Co.
<i>Huasco</i>	February 1, 1915.....	3,752.40	2,531.25	1,221.15	United Fruit Co.
<i>Huasco</i>	March 17, 1915.....	3,752.40	2,440.00	1,312.40	United Fruit Co.
<i>Trevince</i>	March 18, 1915.....	3,757.20	3,127.50	629.70	Accountant General of the Navy, Admiralty.
<i>Llandudno</i>	April 21, 1915.....	3,974.40	3,197.50	776.90	Accountant General of the Navy, Admiralty.
<i>Trader</i>	June 30, 1915.....	3,232.50	2,908.75	323.75	Accountant General of the Navy, Admiralty.
<i>California</i>	August 8, 1916.....	4,366.80	4,353.84	12.96	International Banking Corp.
<i>California</i>	October 9, 1916.....	4,366.80	4,353.84	12.96	International Banking Corp.
<i>Pacific</i>	February 26, 1917.....	2,963.75	2,957.50	6.25	Commercial National Bank.
<i>La Habra</i>	January 18, 1915.....	6,105.60	5,757.50	348.10	Union Oil Co. of California.
<i>San Joaquin</i>	March 9, 1915.....	6,050.40	5,547.50	502.90	Union Oil Co. of California.
<i>Edgar H. Vance</i>	October 31, 1914.....	2,727.60	1,903.75	823.85	Swayne & Hoyt.
<i>Edgar H. Vance</i>	December 4, 1914.....	2,064.00	1,903.75	160.25	Swayne & Hoyt.
<i>Sverre</i>	February 25, 1915.....	3,375.60	3,101.25	274.35	Hind, Rolph & Co.
<i>Francis Hanify</i>	January 4, 1915.....	2,006.40	1,941.25	65.15	J. R. Hanify Co.
<i>Euryales</i>	March 18, 1917.....	4,382.50	4,365.00	17.50	Booth & Co.
<i>Gogovale</i>	June 10, 1917.....	3,169.44	3,158.64	10.80	Barr, Crembie & Co.
<i>Buckleigh</i>	October 6, 1917.....	3,811.25	2,769.12	1,042.13	Tatem Steam Nav. Co.
Totals		127,615.44	107,279.19	20,336.25	

Refunds made in January, 1918, are published on the following page:

REFUNDS OF TOLLS, PAID JANUARY 30, 1918.

Name of ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charges.	Cor- rected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to
Manari.....	January 30, 1915....	\$903.60	\$768.75	\$134.85	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Guatemala.....	March 24, 1915....	3,326.40	1,913.75	1,412.65	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Lewis K. Thurlow.....	December 4, 1914....	3,702.00	3,153.75	548.25	Sudden & Christenson.
Lewis K. Thurlow.....	March 7, 1915.....	3,770.40	3,153.75	616.65	Sudden & Christenson.
Peter H. Crowell.....	February 4, 1915....	3,718.80	3,057.50	661.30	Sudden & Christenson.
Peter H. Crowell.....	October 14, 1914....	3,637.20	3,057.50	579.70	Sudden & Christenson.
John A. Hooper.....	December 26, 1914....	3,154.80	1,730.00	1,424.80	Sudden & Christenson.
John A. Hooper.....	September 30, 1914..	2,829.60	1,730.00	1,099.60	Sudden & Christenson.
John A. Hooper.....	November 1, 1914....	1,843.20	1,730.00	113.20	Sudden & Christenson.
Lompoc.....	March 3, 1915.....	6,402.00	5,948.25	455.75	Union Oil Co. of California.
Limari.....	December 5, 1914....	2,917.20	2,002.50	914.70	United Fruit Co.*
Limari.....	January 20, 1915....	2,916.00	2,002.50	913.50	United Fruit Co.*
Limari.....	March 1, 1915.....	2,917.20	2,002.50	914.70	United Fruit Co.*
Huasco.....	December 16, 1914....	3,757.20	2,531.25	1,225.95	United Fruit Co.*
Huasco.....	January 27, 1915....	3,752.40	2,531.25	1,221.15	United Fruit Co.*
Huasco.....	March 11, 1915....	3,752.40	2,531.25	1,221.15	United Fruit Co.*
Palena.....	December 30, 1914....	3,055.20	2,055.00	1,000.20	United Fruit Co.*
Palena.....	January 2, 1915....	3,055.20	2,055.00	1,000.20	United Fruit Co.*
Palena.....	February 10, 1915....	3,055.20	2,055.00	1,000.20	United Fruit Co.*
Palena.....	February 16, 1915....	3,055.20	2,055.00	1,000.20	United Fruit Co.*
Palena.....	April 7, 1915.....	3,055.20	1,971.25	1,083.95	United Fruit Co.*
Palena.....	April 11, 1915....	3,056.40	1,971.25	1,085.15	United Fruit Co.*
Panama.....	May 6, 1915.....	6,320.40	4,241.25	2,079.15	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Jutlandia.....	May 18, 1915....	4,718.40	3,995.00	723.40	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Jutlandia.....	July 15, 1915....	4,718.40	3,995.00	723.40	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Falstria.....	May 20, 1915....	4,149.60	3,576.25	573.35	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Tranquebar.....	June 29, 1915....	4,005.60	2,791.25	1,214.35	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Selandia.....	September 6, 1915....	4,908.00	4,052.50	855.50	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Selandia.....	July 9, 1915.....	4,912.80	4,052.50	860.30	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Siam.....	March 30, 1915....	6,366.00	4,248.75	2,117.25	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Crown of Seville.....	October 22, 1914....	6,558.00	6,031.25	526.75	W. Andrews & Co.
Crown of Seville.....	January 31, 1915....	6,558.00	6,031.25	526.75	W. Andrews & Co.
Crown of Seville.....	April 8, 1915.....	6,974.40	4,611.25	2,363.15	W. Andrews & Co.
Crown of Seville.....	July 8, 1915.....	6,097.50	4,611.25	1,486.25	W. Andrews & Co.
Crown of Seville.....	August 30, 1915....	4,617.50	4,611.25	6.25	W. Andrews & Co.
Crown of Galicia.....	July 14, 1915....	4,531.25	3,941.25	590.00	W. Andrews & Co.
Totals.....		147,068.65	112,795.00	34,273.65	

*Agents for Cia. Sud Americana de Vapores.

Firms Removed from Enemy Trading List.

The War Trade Board has removed from the Enemy Trading List issued December 6, 1917, the following firms:

ARGENTINA.

"La Razon," newspaper.... Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL.

D. G. W. Aimers..... Manaus.

Correio de Manha..... Rio de Janeiro.

Holmberg, Bech, and Co..... Rio de Janeiro.

Marimbo & Bacellur..... Rio de Janeiro.

COLOMBIA.

Cortissoz, Correa, and Com-

pany..... Barranquilla.

SALVADOR.

David Bloom..... San Salvador.

MEXICO.

Wood, H. J..... Nogales.

Lentz, Frederico..... Mexico City.

Lahse, Frederico..... Mexico City.

Hommel, Emilio..... Mexico City.

CUBA.

Gutierrez, Juan..... Havana.

PERU.

A. Garcia & Co..... Piura.

Daniel Vela..... Piura.

Corrections in Enemy Trading List.

A printed supplement to the Enemy Trading List, which has just been received, indicates that the following errors were made in names of additions to the list submitted for publication in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of February 6, 1918:

Delfineam & Hermanos, Buenos Aires, Argentina, should be Delfino, A. M. & Hermanos; Hirsch, Alfredo, Buenos Aires, Argentina, should be Hirsch, Alfredo (of Sociedad Financiera e Industrial Sud Americana); Cistienne, Eduardo, Buenos Aires, Argentina, should be Retienne, Eduardo; Hinschy, Cia., Valparaiso, Chile, should be Hinsch y Cia.; and Quintenan & Company, Lima, Peru, should be Quintana, N. & Co.

Corrections of Coach Tariff.

In the publication last week of Schedule "A", establishing maximum rates of fare for vehicular transportation in the southern district, through typographical error the fare from the Zone boundary line to Rio Abajo was shown in one place as \$1.20 instead of the correct rate of \$1.25; fare from Corozal to Paraiso as 65 cents instead of \$1.65 and fare from Diablo to Rio Abajo as 75 cents instead of \$1.75. In the publication of Schedule "B", for the northern district, through clerical error the rate from Mount Hope to New Gatun and Gatun railroad station was shown as \$2.25 instead of the correct rate of \$2; and fares from New Cristobal to Cristobal commissary and docks, Camp Bied, Folks River, and Mount Hope were given as 5 cents less than they should be. The corrected schedule for the northern district is published below:

SCHEDULE "B," REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING MAXIMUM RATES OF FARE AND GOVERNING TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS FOR HIRE IN THE CANAL ZONE.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

	Cristobal Commissary	Cristobal Docks	Camp Bied and Dock 13	Folks River and Corral	Mount Hope and Dry Dock	Diversion, Mt. Hope Road	Brazos Brook Reservoir	*Fort Randolph	*New Gatun	*Gatun R. R. Station	Colon Hospital	Washington Hotel	Wireless Station	New Cristobal
1. Cristobal Commissary	1							8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2. Cristobal Docks	.10	.10	.10	.10	.20	.50	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.15	.15
3. Camp Bied and Dock 13	.10	.10	.10	.15	.20	.50	.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.15	.15	.20
4. Folks River and Corral	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.40	.65	2.00	2.25	2.25	.20	.20	.25	.30
5. Mt. Hope and Dry Dock	.20	.20	.20	.10	.20	.20	.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	.25	.60	.60	.60
6. Diversion, Mt. Hope Road	.50	.50	.50	.40	.20	.25	.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	.60	.60	.75	.75
7. Brazos Brook Reservoir	.75	.75	.75	.65	.20	.25	.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	.75	.75	.75	.75
8. Fort Randolph	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9. New Gatun	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	1.50	4.00	.25	.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
10. Gatun Railroad Station	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	1.50	4.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
11. Colon Hospital	10	10	15	20	25	60	75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
12. Washington Hotel	10	10	15	20	25	60	75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
13. Wireless Station	15	15	20	25	30	60	75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
14. New Cristobal	15	15	20	25	30	60	75	2.00	2.25	2.25	.10	.10	.10	.10

* The following footnote from Schedule A applies also to this schedule: A fare of ten cents is established for all hauls within limits of habitation of interior villages.

New Record in Red Cross Seals Campaign.

Sales of Red Cross Christmas seals on the Isthmus were greater the past season than ever before, amounting to 91,500. The following are the returns and relative standing of all selling agencies on the Canal Zone, to which were issued 125,700 of the 130,000 seals received from Washington:

Name.	Stamps issued.	Stamps returned.	Money remitted.
Cristobal high and grade school.....	19,500	1,736	\$173.56
Post Exchange, Camp Otis.....	16,000	3,000	130.00
Balboa grade school.....	17,000	4,226	128.01
Ancon grade school.....	16,500	3,918	126.46
Pedro Miguel grade school.....	7,050	2,067	49.45
Empire grade school.....	3,000		31.90
Balboa high school.....	4,000	988	30.12
Gatun grade school.....	3,000		30.00
Postmaster, Las Cascadas.....	6,000	3,000	30.00
Cristobal Y. M. C. A.....	3,000	169	28.50
United Fruit Company.....	2,000		20.00
Postmaster, Fort Sherman.....	1,500		15.00
Post exchange, Empire.....	1,000		10.00
Postmaster, Ancon.....	1,000		10.00
Postmaster, Balboa.....	1,000		10.00
Miscellaneous.....	900		9.00
Paraiso, grade school.....	1,000	128	8.77
Postmaster, Cristobal.....	1,000	212	7.88
Cigar stand, Administration Building.....	600		5.94
Postmaster, Fort Amador.....	500		5.00
Post exchange, Culebra.....	1,000	571	4.35
Hotel Washington.....	500	72	4.28
Postmaster, Balboa Heights.....	1,000	626	3.74
Balboa Y. M. C. A.....	1,000	633	3.67
Post exchange, Corozal.....	1,000	650	3.50
Gatun Y. M. C. A.....	2,000	1,654	3.40
Mrs. S. P. Verner.....	1,000	675	3.25
Mrs. R. E. Myer.....	1,000	685	3.15
Postmaster, Fort Randolph.....	300		3.00
Post exchange, Quarry Heights.....	300		3.00
Post exchange, Fort Sherman.....	500	228	2.72
Postmaster, Empire.....	500	248	2.52
Postmaster, Pedro Miguel.....	500	300	2.00
Postmaster, Culebra.....	1,000	826	1.74
Ancon Y. M. C. A.....	1,000	848	1.57
Pedro Miguel Y. M. C. A.....	2,000	1,849	1.50
Postmaster, Monte Lirio.....	300	168	1.32
La Boca silver Y. M. C. A.....	1,000	900	1.20
Postmaster, Paraiso.....	500	390	1.10
Postmaster, Gamboa.....	300	194	1.06
Cristobal silver Y. M. C. A.....	1,000	900	1.05
Paraiso Y. M. C. A.....	1,500	1,313	.87
Postmaster, Gatun.....	500	415	.85
Hotel Tivoli.....	500	443	.57
Totals.....	125,700	34,032	\$915.00

Of the gross proceeds, \$915, one-tenth has been forwarded to the national organization. After deducting the 10 per cent and the local expenses, the income from the stamps available for antituberculosis work on the Isthmus amounts to \$778.50, as compared with \$451.19 from the season of 1916. The chapter has made an expression of appreciation for the assistance which was given in selling the seals.

The standing of the schools was as follows:

School.	No. of pupils.	Money received.	No. of seals sold per pupil.	Standing.
Empire.....	51	\$20.00	58	1
Cristobal.....	327	173.56	53	2
Pedro Miguel.....	95	49.45	52	3
Ancon.....	246	126.46	51	4
Paraiso.....	19	8.72	46	5
Gatun.....	75	30.00	40	6
Balboa.....	529	128.01	24	7
Balboa (High).....	136	30.12	22	8

Prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 have been awarded the schools at Empire, Cristobal, and Pedro Miguel, respectively.

Ships Compelled to Have Steam before Shifting.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal issued the following order under date of February 12, 1918:

Effective at once, no vessel will be shifted from one dock to another, or from anchorage to dock, or vice versa, without steam unless the master assumes all responsibility for any damage which may result from such a move.

When a vessel is to be shifted from one dock to another, or from anchorage to dock, or vice versa, sufficient time must be given this office in which to notify the master to raise steam, if he so desires.

Locations of Naval Officials.

The following memorandum concerning the location of the various administrative officials of the local naval forces is published for the information of all concerned:

The assignment of Commander L. R. Sargent, U. S. N. (Commander, Naval Forces, Canal Zone, and Commandant, 15th Naval District), to additional duty as Marine Superintendent, The Panama Canal, has necessitated a rearrangement of the administrative units of the local naval forces and the removal of headquarters of the Commandant from the Hamburg-American Building, Cristobal C. Z., to rooms 206 to 214, Pacific Terminal Building, Balboa, C. Z.

Locations of administrative units are as follows:

Commandant, 15th Naval District, and Commander, Naval Forces, Canal Zone (Commander L. R. Sargent, U. S. N.), and Assistant Commandant, 15th Naval District (Lieutenant Commander R. F. Gross, U. S. N.)—Rooms 206 to 214, Terminal Building, Balboa, C. Z.; telephones, Pacific Terminal 93 (night) and 94 (day).

Marine Superintendent, The Panama Canal (Commander L. R. Sargent, U. S. N.)—Administration Building, Balboa Heights, C. Z.; telephone, Balboa 230; residence, Balboa 302.

Information Officer—Room 214, Terminal Building, Balboa, C. Z.; telephone, Pacific Terminal 95 (day) and 93 (night).

Assistant Communication Officers (Lieutenant A. B. Adams, N. N. V., and Ensign Carl Aubeck, U. S. N. R. F.)—Room 206, Terminal Building, Balboa, C. Z.; telephone, Pacific Terminal 93 (day and night).

Routing Officer (Lieutenant Commander R. Osborn, U. S. N. R. F.), Hamburg-American Building, Cristobal, C. Z.; telephone, Atlantic Terminal 643 (day) and Colon 228 (night).

Commander, Atlantic Section, 15th Naval District (Commander R. T. Menner, U. S. N.)—Hamburg-American Building, Cristobal, C. Z.; telephone, Atlantic Terminal 642 (day and night).

Senior Patrol Officer, Atlantic entrance (Lieutenant G. L. Weyler, U. S. N.)—Pier No. 4, Cristobal, C. Z.; telephone, Atlantic Terminal 683 (day and night).

Supply and Disbursing Officer, 15th Naval District (Assistant Paymaster Dayton Fisher, U. S. N.)—Hamburg-American Building, Cristobal, C. Z.; telephone, Atlantic Terminal 644 (day).

Navy Signal Station, Washington Hotel, Colon, R. P.; telephone, Atlantic Terminal 667 (day and night).

Commander, Pacific Section, 15th Naval District, and Senior Patrol Officer, Pacific entrance (Lieutenant Morgan Adams, N. N. V.)—Terminal Building, Balboa, C. Z.; telephone, Pacific Terminal 40 (day and night).

Naval Air Station and Submarine Base (Lieutenant Commander W. L. Calhoun, U. S. N., commanding)—Coco Solo, C. Z.; telephone, Colon 735 (private branch exchange). After 4 p. m., officers' quarters, 734 ring 3; Submarine Dock, 734 ring 4; Signal Station, 734 ring 2.

To insure the prompt dispatch of official business, those stations so indicated on the foregoing list are kept manned without intermission day and night. Through them can be reached at any time any officer attached to the local naval establishment.

The Effect of Gatun Lake on Isthmian Rainfall.

It has been suggested that the creation of an inland body of water the size of Gatun Lake might result in a slight increase in precipitation, especially in the dry season, at stations on the leeward side of the lake. From a study of the records at present available, the conclusion is reached that the creation of Gatun Lake has had no appreciable

effect on Isthmian rainfall, or that it has had such a slight effect that it will require a much longer period of records than is at present available to disclose even slight local increases in precipitation resulting from the increase in atmospheric humidity, due to evaporation from the lake surface.

The following table shows Isthmian rainfall records for the past five years (1913-1917), since the filling of Gatun Lake, compared with the records at the same stations for the entire period of observation:

Stations.	Annual rainfall 5-year average.	Per cent of station average.	Dry season average for 5 years.	Dry season average for years of record.	Per cent of averages for years of record.
	<i>Inches</i>		<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	
Balboa.....	65.80	95	4.88	6.15	79
Rio Grande.....	80.29	94	4.60	5.39	85
Culebra.....	81.25	93	4.97	6.45	77
Gambou.....	87.74	95	6.85	7.18	95
Alhajuela.....	95.81	93	5.20	5.71	91
Gatun.....	117.62	93	15.17*	13.95	109
Colon.....	127.57	99	12.99*	11.37	114
Average per cent.....		95			93

*Heavy dry season rainfall at Gatun and Colon, due to heavy northers in February and April of 1915.

A study of the table fails to show any increase in the total amount of rainfall, or any appreciable effect on its seasonal distribution, resulting from the creation of Gatun Lake. There is no indication of any increase in the dry season rainfall, or in the annual totals at stations near the lake. In fact, the annual rainfall during this 5-year period was below normal at all stations, averaging 5 per cent below the station normals, while the dry season rainfall averaged 7 per cent below normal.

Advance in Date for Filing Income Tax Statements.

The date by which income tax returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue has been advanced from March 1 to April 1, 1918.

Copies of Annual Report for 1917.

The supply of the Annual Report of the Governor of The Panama Canal for the fiscal year 1917 has been received. Free distribution is limited to volumes for official use. Copies have been mailed to those employees who have made payment for reports for their personal use, and others who have reserved personal copies should make remittance at once to the Executive Office, Balboa Heights, forwarding money order or check in favor of the Collector of The Panama Canal. The price is \$1.50 for the report bound in blue cloth and \$1 for binding in paper.

A limited excess supply is offered for sale to those who have not already reserved copies. Applications, with remittances, should be addressed to the Executive Office.

Transfers of Ownership of Motor Vehicles.

In renewing motor vehicle licenses this year the Division of Civil Affairs has encountered numerous instances in which machines have been sold without any official record of the transfer of ownership having been made. The new owner is frequently subjected to much inconvenience in securing a letter or bill of sale from the person in whose name the machine is registered in the Civil Affairs office. As

soon as a sale is made the owner should notify the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs, Balboa Heights, by letter or in person, and if possible, forward the receipt for the license fee in order that the transfer may be properly recorded thereon.

Another feature in connection with unrecorded transfers is that such sales by employees to nonemployees are made in violation of paragraph 3 of Canal circular No. 612-1, of April 9, 1917. The entire circular is quoted below for ready reference. The question of who pays the duty, as provided in paragraph 3, may be a matter of arrangement between vendor and purchaser, but the employee is responsible for the payment of the duty before the sale is consummated. Circular No. 612-1 follows:

1. Hereafter no employee shall make out a free entry request to cover merchandise which has been purchased from stock of dealers in the Republic of Panama. Free entry requests shall be approved only for material which is actually being imported for the personal use of an employee or his family. This does not affect the importation of goods for which free entry has been approved prior to this date, nor does it prevent employees from importing supplies in future through local agents. The practice of buying from stock articles on which duty has been paid and requesting free entry upon similar articles to replenish the dealer's stock, will not be permitted.

2. Free entry requests shall be carefully itemized, giving the make, quantity, description, and value of articles imported, together with the name of the local agent when such articles are ordered through an agent.

3. No article imported duty free shall be sold to a person not entitled to that privilege, without proper duty having first been paid to the Republic of Panama.

4. Any person violating these regulations shall be subject to discharge.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Sanitary chemist (male); \$2,000 a year; March 5, 1918; No. 122.*
 Inspector of military trucks (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†
 Forest assistant (male); \$1,100 a year; March 17-18, 1918.
 Inspector of clothing (male); \$1,080 a year.†
 Examiner of clothing (male); \$960 a year.†
 Elevator conductor (male); \$720 a year; No. 131; March 12, 1918.*
 Inspector of artillery ammunition (male); \$1,000 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1240-amended.* (This announcement cancels announcements Nos. 1459-amended, 1400, and 9601.)
 Assistant in direct marketing (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year.†
 Inspector of military trucks (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; No. 119-amended.†
 Assistant inspector of motor vehicles (male); \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year; No. 119-amended.†
 Inspector of gun carriages (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of gun carriages (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of gun carriage parts (male); \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of rubber tires (male); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of fabrics for pneumatic tires (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of machine guns (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of artillery wheels (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of gun carriage forgings (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of castings (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Assistant inspector of mill products (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Deck officer (male); \$1,000 a year.†
 Deputy shipping commissioner (male and female); \$900 a year; March 20, 1918.
 Veterinarian (male); \$1,500 a year; No. 126; March 10, 1918.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington before close of business on that date.
 †Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Canal Men in Military Service.

The following is a list of employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company who have resigned to enter the military or naval service of the United States, with the privilege of being restored to their former positions after honorable discharge from the Army or

Navy. The list does not include all who have gone to the war, for the reason that some have resigned without requesting the privilege of restoration to their positions in the Canal service:

Abernathy, Sherman C.	Gray, Wm. A.	Morrell, A. R.
Alexander, Hardy H.	Green, Geo. W.	Morton, Frank
Alley, Thos. W.	Hand, R. R.	Murphy, John W., Jr.
Ames, Wallace B.	Heald, Curtiss L.	Murphy, Pierce T.
Anderson, Lorraine	Hill, Andrew G.	Needham, Wm. H.
Archibald, Carlton G.	Hindle, C. D.	Neelis, F. E.
Barber, John G.	Hix, Ivan E.	Norton, Corodon, Jr.
Barden, Lance S.	Hodgdon, Carl A.	Norton, Dunham W.
Barnes, Robert I.	Holcomb, James J.	O'Connell, Walter E.
Bechlem, Alfred W.	Holden, George D.	Oden, Merton M.
Behlen, Ernest	Holden, Vernon A.	O'Rourke, John M., Jr.
Behre, Arthur G.	Hubbard, Walter De L.	Owen, N. J.
Berdeau, Ray W.	Hutchings, Robert W., Jr.	Patrick, John B.
Bitterle, Frank A.	Jackson, Walter	Paulsen, Alfred
Bowers, Harry C.	Jenkins, Harold C.	Pearson, Herbert
Brotherson, Graham P.	Jerry, Edw. N.	Pearson, Willis B.
Brown, Earle	Johnson, Chester B.	Perrott, Richard T.
Brown, Hugh M.	Johnston, Hugh T.	Pomeroy, Paul G.
Brown, Jesse J.	Jones, Ivor V.	Quigg, Frank A.
Butcher, Adrian M.	Jones, Walter D.	Quinn, Wm. M.
Burton, Joseph H.	Keough, John M.	Rose, John J.
Calloway, Vern D.	Kiernan, J. C.	Ross, Robert R.
Carlson, R. S.	Knapp, Richard E.	Ruf, Kurt W.
Carr, Challis C.	Koperski, Edmund L.	Sartor, Ralph H.
Chambers, Thos. H.	Larcombe, Jas. R.	Schmeck, Harold M.
Chisholm, Frank D.	Larson, Leander	Sill, Fred deV.
Clements, Henry R.	Leathley, Thomas A.	Sonnenman, Otto F.
Coakley, Patrick S.	Lee, Kenneth B.	Soper, Arthur H.
Collins, Charles W.	Lefever, J. E.	Stapler, John R.
Collins, Henry (Rev.)	Lindsey, Jos. H.	Stemski, John
Connell, C. W.	McDaniel, A. R.	Stevenson, Wm. A.
Cullen, Chas. P.	McIntyre, Bernard W.	Stewart, Chas. W.
Davison, George L.	McKeever, Bernard E.	Stewart, Wooster B.
Dobson, Wm. E.	McKeown, James	Taylor, R. G.
Dohrmann, H. J.	McNiel, Jacob R.	Thornton, E. B.
Donahoo, John I.	MacCormack, D. W.	Tucker, Edw. J.
Downey, George A.	Malsbury, O. E.	Tuttle, Mearl J.
Drew, Norris E.	Mann, Charles H.	Waid, Elbert S.
Fischer, John O.	Markham, C. W.	Wang, Frank H.
Foster, Wm. B.	Martin, Mark A.	Wheeler, Malcolm R.
Fowler, Geo. S.	Matthews, Wm. S.	Wilkie, Samuel G.
Fuentes, Lawrence E.	Maxwell, Fred B.	Wood, Armand C.
Gesner, Ralph L.	Metzger, Fred J., Jr.	Zeller, Almet N.
Godfrey, William B.	Miller, Jerome W.	
Gompf, August P.	Mitchell, Robt. L.	

Statement of the Liberty Loan Committee Relative to the Delay in Delivery of First Issue Bonds.

In placing the subscriptions of employees of The Panama Canal to the American War Loan, it was necessary to borrow nearly one million dollars to purchase the bonds, and it was found necessary to divide the amount between two banks. Half of the bonds were purchased through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the balance through the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond, Va. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing prompt deliveries, especially of the first issue bonds, this delay being due principally to their conversion from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent bonds.

The committee have now received and delivered one-half of the 4 per cent bearer bonds of the first issue. They were delivered alphabetically to those subscribers whose names are included between A and K.

All bearer bonds of the second series are in the hands of the committee, and have been delivered in all cases where the subscription has been fully paid. These bonds will be delivered daily as fast as subscribers complete payment.

No registered bonds have yet been received, although interest checks for the first period on first issue bonds are now being mailed by the Treasury Department direct to subscribers.

The committee are exhausting every effort to secure complete

delivery of the 3½ and 4 per cent bonds of the first issue and the registered bonds of both issues. The Governor has again cabled to Washington, asking that delivery of the bonds be expedited.

Subscribers are urged to be patient for a little longer. The task imposed on the United States Treasury in issuing such a large number of bonds has taxed its forces to the utmost, and the Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued a statement commending the employees of the Treasury for their zeal and faithfulness in working days and nights continuously in their efforts to make delivery of Liberty Bonds to subscribers. On recent advice from Washington, the committee expect completed delivery within the next ten days, and the bonds will be delivered to subscribers as soon as received.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Alfred Blackman....	129491	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Supply Department.	February 8, 1918.
Thomas Brannville....	170757	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Fortifications.....	February 12, 1918.
Alfred Douglas.....	137617	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Building Division....	February 8, 1918.
Eustorgio Ortiz.....	87557	Colombia.....	Camp Biedr....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	February 10, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Numbering of Scales.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 12, 1918.

Circular No. 718:

In future, all scales received for sale or issue by the Supply Department or Commissary Division will be numbered by the Mechanical Division scale inspector prior to the scales being issued or sold and when issued or sold the numbers will be shown on foremen's orders, sales vouchers, or transfer vouchers, and the Superintendent of the Mechanical Division notified as each issue is made, so that he can have prepared record of all scales that are issued to departments or divisions of The Panama Canal or sold to individuals and companies.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Restrictions on Wearing Military and Naval Uniforms.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 16, 1918.

To all concerned—It having been reported that several instances have been noted of civilians unlawfully wearing the whole or part of the regulation military uniform, the following Section 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, is quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Sec. 125. *Protection of the uniform*—It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: Provided, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed so as to prevent officers or enlisted men of

the National Guard from wearing, in pursuance of law and regulations, the uniform lawfully prescribed to be worn by such officers or enlisted men of the National Guard, nor to prevent members of the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, or the Naval Militia, or such known organizations as the Secretary of War may designate, from wearing their prescribed uniforms; nor to prevent persons who in time of war have served honorably as officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, and whose most recent service was terminated by an honorable discharge, muster out, or resignation, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in such Regular or Volunteer service; nor to prevent any person who has been honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, from wearing his uniform from the place of his discharge to his home, within three months after the date of such discharge; nor to prevent the members of military societies composed entirely of honorably discharged officers or enlisted men, or both, of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform duly prescribed by such societies to be worn by the members thereof; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of a State university, State college, or public high school offering a regular course in military instruction from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such university, college, or public high school for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of any other institution of learning offering a regular course in military instruction, and at which an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is lawfully detailed for duty as instructor in military science and tactics, from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such institution of learning for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to pre-

vent civilians attendant upon a course of military or naval instruction authorized and conducted by the military or naval authorities of the United States from wearing, while in attendance upon such course of instruction, the uniform authorized and prescribed by such military or naval authorities for wear during such course of instruction; nor to prevent any person from wearing the uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in any playhouse or theater or in moving-picture films while actually engaged in representing therein a military or naval character not tending to bring discredit or reproach upon the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; Provided further, That the uniforms worn by officers or enlisted men of the National Guard, or by the members of the military societies or the instructors and members of the cadet corps referred to in the preceding proviso shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed by the Secretary of War to distinguish such uniforms from the uniforms of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; And provided further, That the members of the military societies and the instructors and members of the cadet corps hereinbefore mentioned shall not wear the insignia of rank prescribed to be worn by officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any insignia of rank similar thereto.

"Any person who offends against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Conserving Supply of Gasoline.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 9, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

In view of the necessity for the conservation of materials required for war purposes, and also the necessity for conserving the appropriations during the continuance of the war, I am directing the Chief Quartermaster to discontinue the issue of 68° gasoline to any of the departments and divisions of The Panama Canal, or the Panama Railroad Company, other than the motor-car house. The stock will be protected accordingly.

This order will become effective as soon as the present stock of 68° gasoline is reduced to the point necessary to protect the normal requirements of the motor-car house.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 12, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 661-57:

Effective February 1, 1918, Capt. Henry Hanson, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed Assistant Chief Health Officer.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Assistant Chief Health Officer and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 11, 1918.

To all concerned—Capt. Henry Hanson, Medical Reserve Corps, has been appointed Assistant Chief Health Officer, effective February 1, 1918. He will continue to perform the duties of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, in addition to those of Assistant Chief Health Officer.

ALBERT E. TRUBY,
Chief Health Officer.

Appointments.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 13, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective Monday, February 18, 1918, the following changes in the organization and personnel of the Panama Railroad Company are announced:

Mr. R. B. Walker is appointed Receiving and Forwarding Agent in charge of both Atlantic and Pacific terminals, vice Mr. C. H. Mann, resigned.

Mr. A. B. Goodenow is appointed Local Agent, Panama, vice Mr. R. B. Walker, transferred.

Mr. W. M. White is appointed Local Agent, Balboa Terminals, vice Mr. A. B. Goodenow, transferred.

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Approved:

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Second Vice President.

Examination for General Foreman.

An open competitive examination is announced by the Superintendent of the Mechanical Division for the position of General Foreman of the Cristobal Shops during the absence of Mr. W. H. Stone, salary of the position to be \$275 per month.

The examination is to be held in the board room of the Mechanical Division, Balboa Shops, on February 25, 1918.

Applicants should have a thorough practical knowledge of machine and boiler work, both in shop and on shipboard but particularly in connection with marine work; and they must possess executive ability, force, initiative, and judgment.

They should have a general knowledge of shop methods and mechanical processes and be able to handle a force of about 500 mechanics and helpers in connection with marine repair work, a good deal of it in connection with urgent overtime work.

They must be able to determine proper tools and equipment and layout of same for economic production.

They must be able to read plans readily, understand shop organization and methods of time keeping and accounting.

They should be qualified to have general supervision over the dry docking of small vessels.

They must have had at least the equivalent of a good common school education.

If possible, it is desired to obtain the services of a man experienced in supervising considerable bodies of men, and to this end applicants should submit any references or letters that they may have from former employers indicating experience along the above lines.

This examination is open to all Panama Canal employees who meet the above requirements.

All persons desiring to take this examination should submit application for same in their own handwriting to the Superintendent of the Mechanical Division on or before February 23, 1918.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 18, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Anderson, Joseph	Mathol, Mitchell
Boyer, Ralph	Miller, Mack
Colwell, Wm. Allen	*Morris, Mrs. R. R.
*Connor, Mrs. Dr. Paul	Mosinak, Sam
Davidson, Joseph F.	Philip, Henry W.
Ferlandrey, Frank	Rigg, Frank
*Henry, E. G.	Starkes, Mrs. C. C.
Hill, George A.	Tonnensen, Mrs. Anna
Hughes, J. S.	Westerman, G. B.
Klein, B. F.	Zeick, August
Maheaw, John	

*Paper or parcel.

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications of "gold roll" employees for family quarters were on file on January 31, 1918, as follows:

STATIONS.	Number of applications
Ancon.....	152 (24)
Ancon Hospital.....	9 (4)
Paraiso.....	9 (2)
Empire.....	1
Gamboa.....	1 (1)
Gatun.....	23
Cristobal.....	145 (29)
Total.....	340 (60)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

Joint Commission.

Award.

In the matter of the claim of Edwin Holness, for property located in and near Las Cascadas, award No. 168, dockets Nos. 1536 and 1546, February 1, 1918—The above case came up for hearing on January 28, 1918, the claims being for a finca in the district of Las Cascadas and for two houses, tax numbers 1634 and 1635, in the town of Las Cascadas. The other improvements which appear on the face of claim docket No. 1540 were eliminated from consideration by the Commission on request of counsel for claimant.

Regarding the finca at Las Cascadas, Holness claims the land on which he had his improvements, and bases his claim on a document dated January 4, 1893, filed as exhibit "B", whereby it is shown that Joaquin Hernandez sold Edwin Holness a plantation located at Mazambar in the district of Las Cascadas, it being stated in the instrument of sale that the lands were the property of the Government and that they were not included in the sale. It was contended at the hearing that the claimant acquired the land by prescription, but the Commission is of the opinion that prescription can not be claimed in this case, as Holness has not been in possession of the lands for thirty years, which is the term necessary to acquire the property by extraordinary prescription according to Article 2531 of the Civil Code. Furthermore, in 1882 law No. 48 was passed whereby it was established that the public lands of the nation can not be acquired by prescription. It has also been stated by counsel for claimant that Holness' predecessors in title could have acquired the land by prescription by the mere fact of their holding the land, even without their knowing their right of ownership, inasmuch as they had held the land for over 50 or 100 years, but the Commission is of the opinion that under the circumstances prescription can not be alleged, inasmuch as Joaquin Hernandez, the party who sold to Edwin Holness, disclaimed any title to the land.

The basis of prescription is possession, and possession is the seisin of a determined thing with the intention of ownership. Therefore, where the *animus domini* or the intention of ownership is missing, there can be no possession and consequently no prescription, however long may be the term of the holding of the land. It is, therefore, the conclusion of the Commission that claimant has no title whatever to the land.

An award is hereby made against the United States in favor of Edwin Holness, for property hereinafter described, in the sum of \$2,250 United States currency.

Edwin Holness, docket No. 1536—For all right, title, and interest which the said Edwin Holness may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located near Las Cascadas, covered by claim docket No. 1536, including all houses and other improvements of whatever nature located on said property and any and all damages sus-

tained on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America, the sum of \$1,250 United States currency.

Edwin Holness, docket No. 1540—For all right, title, and interest which the said Edwin Holness may possess or may have possessed in and to houses tax Nos. 1634 and 1635, located in Las Cascadas, covered by claim docket No. 1540, and any and all damages sustained on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America, the sum of \$1,000 United States currency.

Total, \$2,250 United States currency.

This award shall be paid to Edwin Holness on or before the 2nd day of March, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment of any item of this award is not made on or before that date, such items shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

Rules of Dismissal.

In the matter of the claim of Josefa Castro v. de Alba and Adilla Alba de Mata for property located at Pueblo Nuevo, rule of dismissal No. 383, docket No. 3552, February 6, 1918—In the matter of the claim of Josefa Castro v. de Alba and Adilla Alba de Mata, docket No. 3552, the claimants, through attorney, Daniel Ballen, filed motion on February 5, 1915, to dismiss said claims, stating that direct settlement therefor had been made with representatives of the United States.

In view of this fact, the above claim calls for no further action on the part of this Commission, and said claim is accordingly hereby dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

In the matter of the claim of Manuela George de Iglesias for property known as La Doña de Trinidad, judgment, rule of dismissal No. 385, docket No. 1603, February 14, 1918—The above entitled claim came on regularly for trial before the Joint Commission on February 2, 1918, Honorable Burt New, chairman, presiding, and all the other members being present.

Upon the conclusion of the evidence presented on behalf of the executor of the estate of Manuela George de Iglesias, deceased, the Government, through its attorney, Honorable Frank Feuille, moved that judgment be rendered against the claimant and in favor of the Government on the claimant's testimony. After hearing argument from counsel on both sides on this motion, the Commission went into executive session to consider the same, and thereupon it was announced in public session that the said motion of the Government, should be, and the same was, granted.

In reaching this conclusion the members of the Commission have taken into consideration the fact that no evidence was submitted upon which to base an award in favor of the claimants, and more particularly the following points, to-wit:

1. There is not a word of evidence in the record showing, or tending to show, that Manuela George de Iglesias, deceased, ever had title to the real property described in her claim.
2. There is no evidence showing, or tending to show, the exact location of the property for which the claimant claims payment.
3. There is no evidence showing, or tending to show, that the land was entirely within the Canal Zone.
4. There is no evidence giving, or tending to give, even by approximation, a fair description of the property.
5. There is not a word of evidence in the record showing, or tending to show, in the slightest degree, what is the value of the property for which payment is claimed.

The Commission took pains to ascertain whether Daniel George, deceased, was among the claimants who had asserted their rights in the year 1856, at the time of the adjudication of public lands to the Panama Railroad Company.

and it was found that his name does not appear among the claimants in the Official Gazette of the State of Panama, of March 15, 1856. Furthermore, the Harrison-Arosemena map, which shows all the lands claimed by private individuals or companies along the line of the Panama Railroad, fails to show any estate belonging or claimed by Daniel George or Manuela George de Iglesias.

Therefore, the Commission is of the opinion that this claim should be, and it is hereby, disallowed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

In the matter of the claim of E. Rosanne and Felix Lawrence for property located at Empire, New Empire, Camacho, and Golden Green, rule of dismissal No. 384, docket No. 1927, February

13, 1918—In the matter of the claim of E. Rosanne and Felix Lawrence, docket No. 1927, the claimants, through their attorneys, Hinckley & Ganson, filed a request on February 13, 1918, to dismiss said claim, stating that direct settlement thereof had been made with representatives of the United States.

In view of this fact, the above claim calls for no further action on the part of the Commission, and said claim is accordingly hereby dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Honey, P. C., 10-oz. jar.....	\$0.19
Lines, clothes, galvanized, 50', ea.....	.17
Mattresses, excelsior, single, 3', ea.....	4.00
Shellac, tennis racket, bot.....	.21

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Beets and parsnips received early this week were of first-class quality and arrived in particularly good condition.

No lemons were obtainable in the New York market to ship on the last steamer.

The vinegar situation, according to the commissary purchasing agent, is at present serious. Both wine vinegar and cider vinegar are selling at high prices and there is not much to be had. This is reported as due in part to the short crop of apples and the difficulty in obtaining labor.

Pistachio ice cream will be supplied in bricks and in bulk on Washington's Birthday.

As indicative of the advance in the price of linens, the efforts of the Commissary Division to obtain a class of goods which is almost out of stock show that the cost of the item now is about three times the *ante bellum* figures.

The cotton market has been rising daily and the cost of khaki cotton drill has advanced correspondingly.

Some months ago the Commissary Division placed an order through its London purchasing connections for Saxony Welch flannel, for which cloth there is considerable demand. Advice received by last arrival is to the effect that the British Government has taken over the entire output of all machinery in this line, but that there is fair prospect of a portion of the machinery being released for export orders about the beginning of March. The suppliers state that they have a certain number of pieces in work and finished and these will be shipped as soon as restrictions are removed.

For the convenience of customers, a telephone pay station with sound-proof booth has been installed at Cristobal commissary.

Gouda, which is a saffron-colored Holland cheese, made from whole or partly skimmed milk, is a good substitute for the Parmesan cheese formerly imported from Italy, which is not now obtainable.

Besides being a good "snappy" cheese, it can be used for grating as an accompaniment to macaroni and similar pastes, or in soups.

The price in the retail stores is 53 cents the pound.

Tailoring.—Prices for Custom Work.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., February 14, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 891:

To commissary managers—For the information of your patrons, the following prices for the tailoring of suits may be quoted.

Material.		Coat Vest Trousers	
Serge, or any woolen goods	\$10.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
Linen, duck, khaki, Palm Beach cloth, or any light material. (In all models, including pinch-back and Norfolk).	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$3.00

Coat and W'scoat Trousers	
Dinner jacket suits, woolen fabrics.....	\$18.00 \$7.00
Formal evening clothes.....	22.00 8.00

Prices	
Lightweight overcoat.....	\$15.00
Army or Navy uniform coats, either white or service.....	5.00
Uniform trousers or riding breeches...	4.50

For the present, measures will be taken only at Balboa commissary. The customer will buy his own material the same as usual and turn it over to the cutter at that store.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., February 27, 1918.

No. 28.

Delivery of Supplies for Shipping at Cristobal.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal issued the following harbor regulation under date of February 20, 1918:

Effective at once, excepting supplies, equipment, or material sold by the Supply Department of The Panama Canal, delivery of any and all items of whatever nature sold to shipping at this terminal shall be made through the entrance to Cristobal piers opposite the terminal building.

Distribution of the Dredging Fleet.

The bottom of the channel through Gaillard Cut has been carried to grade at elevation 40 feet above sealevel everywhere except in the Culebra slide section and at the old Paraiso incline, which carried the railway connection in the last days of dry excavation. The channel has now a depth of 45 feet of water throughout the length of the Cut. The dredges in the Cut have been reduced to three, operating eight hours a day. They are the *Paraiso*, excavating the Paraiso incline; the *Gamboa*, removing sluiced material at Contractors Hill; and the *Marmot*, clearing spots opposite Empire.

The center of the dredging activity now is at Coco Solo, at the Atlantic terminal, where the *Cascadas* is working eight hours a day and the pipeline suction dredges, 83, 84, and 86, are working 24 hours a day, six days a week. The *Cascadas* is digging in rock and the others are supplying spoil for an extensive fill.

On the Pacific side, the *Corozal* and No. 85, with the drill boat *Teredo 2*, are working in the channel opposite Balboa.

Pipeline suction dredge No. 82 is recovering gravel up the Chagres River. All of the dredges are on an 8-hour day except the three pipeline dredges at Coco Solo.

Effects of Antituberculosis Campaign.

The active antituberculosis work which has been carried on by the Health Office in Panama has made it possible to register many cases in early stages. Formerly these cases were often not reported at all, and the health office had no knowledge of them until the certificates of death were turned in. In present circumstances in Panama little can be done for most of the cases, but the health office is at least able to instruct the victims so that they will be less of a menace to others.

CANAL WORK IN JANUARY, 1918.

The report of the Acting Governor to the Secretary of War of Canal operations in January, 1918, is printed, in part, below:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 19, 1918.

The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of January, 1918:

CANAL BUSINESS.

Sales of supplies from storehouses to ships aggregated \$68,646.66, including \$54,-558.68 worth of fuel oil.

A summary of the business at the ports at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, during the month, is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Motorships through Canal, from.....	1	1	2
Net tonnage of motorships.....	5,336	5,085	10,421
Sailing vessels through Canal, from.....		2	2
Net tonnage of sailing ships.....		5,325	5,325
Vessels supplied with water.....	115	67	182
Water sold to ships.....gallons..	5,365,375	4,216,500	9,581,875
Vessels dry docked.....	8	5	13
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin.....	1,333	655	1,988
Other than first cabin.....	2,224	2,092	4,316
Total.....	3,557	2,747	6,304
Passengers departing:			
First cabin.....	1,152	598	1,750
Other than first cabin.....	2,093	1,644	3,737
Total.....	3,245	2,242	5,487
Total movement of passengers.....	6,802	4,989	11,791
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped.....	66	10	76
Seamen discharged.....	42	39	81
Seamen deserted.....	4	1	5
Seamen deceased.....	1		1
Seamen destitute.....			
Seamen's wages received.....	\$589.91	\$36.00	\$625.91
Seamen's wages disbursed.....	912.31	61.50	973.81
Balance on hand, January 31.....	325.30	185.55	510.85
Commissary sales to commercial vessels:			
Ice.....	\$721.13	\$347.62	\$1,068.75
Wholesale groceries.....	7,417.97	3,301.69	10,719.66
Wholesale cold storage.....	16,008.99	12,048.69	28,057.68
Laundry.....	985.25	46.42	1,031.67
Miscellaneous.....	607.09	1,820.03	2,427.12
Total.....	25,740.43	17,564.45	43,304.88
Commissary sales to Government and Panama Railroad ships:			
Ice.....	\$722.99	\$365.13	\$1,088.12
Wholesale groceries.....	24,757.19	6,600.72	31,357.91
Wholesale cold storage.....	29,691.53	14,293.03	43,984.56
Laundry.....	175.07	174.57	349.64
Miscellaneous.....	2,471.05	3,179.80	5,650.85
Total.....	\$57,817.83	24,613.25	\$82,431.08
Grand total of commissary sales.....	\$83,558.26	\$42,177.70	\$125,735.96

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—Progress of the work on Pier 6 during January was as follows:

Items.	Accomplished during month.	Total in place, January 31.	Percentage of completion.
Forms placed.....square feet..	16,847	42,887	6.9
Reinforcing placed.....pounds..	144,044	449,131	9.2
Concrete poured.....cubic yards..	569	2,085	7.1
Steel struts erected.....each..	18	38	40.4

Six struts were concreted during the month, requiring 65 cubic yards of concrete. This makes a total of 10 struts concreted, using 108 cubic yards of concrete, and completing 10.6 per cent of this class of work.

Forms for the shed of the boat landing and launch house were completed on January 10, the placing of reinforcement was finished on the following day, and the pouring of concrete for the shed walls was completed on January 12. Work on the rafters and purlins of the shed was begun on January 9 and completed on the 23d; roof tiling was begun on January 25. The aggregate of forms used for the shed was 18,271 square feet, of which 7,651 square feet were placed in January; reinforcing aggregated 16,018 pounds, including the 6,718 pounds placed in January; and concrete poured in the walls, 280 cubic yards, included 110 cubic yards placed in January.

Pacific terminal—The ratproofing under Dock 13 at Balboa was completed, and municipal grading was accomplished about the terminal to the extent of 3,672 square yards.

LOCKS.

The installation of electrical fittings on the four new towing locomotives was completed. The two locomotives at Gatun, Nos. 659 and 660, and No. 657, at Miraflores, were tested and placed in service. At the end of the month tests were being conducted on No. 658, at Miraflores.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION.

The roof was completed on the addition to the hydroelectric station. All of the trim work was received at the building and part of it was placed. Plastering was carried to 80 per cent of completion. Work was continued on the gate house, and 75 cubic yards of concrete were placed during the month. The installation of new equipment and the making of changes to include the new units in the operation of the plant were continued.

The net output of the hydroelectric station during January was 4,815,719 kilowatt-hours, and the computed water consumption was 3,593,257,200 cubic feet. The ratio between water used for power and that used for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.51 to 1. The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 88 per cent above the 8-year mean, or 3.50 inches against a mean of 1.86 inches.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	117,200	5,700	122,900	110,400	12,500	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	72,800	6,900	79,700	17,900	61,800	.....
Miraflores Lake.....						
Gaillard Cut:						
Culebra slides.....		85,600	85,600	85,600		
Cucaracha slide.....		400	400	400		
Lirio slide.....		5,300	5,300	5,300		
Empire slide.....		13,600	13,600	13,600		
Total from Gaillard Cut.....		104,900	104,900	104,900		
Atlantic entrance channel.....						
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	152,100	11,300	163,400			163,400
Chagres River gravel beds.....	24,996		24,996			24,996
Chame Point sand.....	4,400		4,400			4,400
Grand total.....	371,496	128,800	500,596	233,200	74,300	192,796

There was no earth or original excavation in the Cut during the month. There was no unusual slide movement. The Chame sand was excavated in one trip of the sea-going suction dredge *Culebra*, which loaded her own hoppers and five barges.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

At the Cristobal Shops the following vessels were in dry dock during the month: Two naval ships, launch *Orotina*, launch *L-36*, dredge *No. 84*, oil barge *No. 96*, and steamships *Jamaica* and *Manavi*.

At the Balboa Shops the following vessels were in dry dock during January: The steamship *Billiton*, dredge *Paraíso*, barge *No. 171*, and two naval vessels.

The dredge *Paraíso* and barge *No. 171* arrived at the plant January 29 for dry docking, for cleaning and painting, and for structural repairs and a small amount of engine repairs. Same were completed February 3.

The hull of Coast Guard cutter *No. 30* was progressing very satisfactorily. There are about 96 tons now erected and the riveting of same is being carried on.

The 28-foot motor boat for the Health Department has been completed and is now in commission.

The installation of the new sawmill in the wood-working shop has been completed and the milling of native logs is being carried on. It is expected in a very short while to have the sawmill working on two shifts on account of the great amount of native logs being shipped to Balboa.

Job orders on hand at Balboa Shops on January 1 numbered 675, and 901 were authorized during the month; 803 were completed during January, leaving 773 uncompleted at the end of the month. The foundry at Balboa turned out 224,907 pounds of iron, 128,896 pounds of steel, and 9,767 pounds of brass. Equipment was hosted as follows: Locomotives, 1,952, and cranes, 236. Two hundred and forty-seven shop and 2,279 field repairs were made on cars, and 1,009 light repairs on other rolling equipment.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Installation of the elevator in the administration building of Ancon Hospital was begun and advanced to 65 per cent of completion. In the kitchen and mess building,

work was continued on the tile floors and the installation of elevators and dumb-waiters; the building as a whole was 90 per cent completed. Plastering and trim work were continued on the isolation ward, and the laying of the tile floors was begun. The building is 70 per cent completed. Concrete work and roof framing were completed on the nurses' quarters, and 25 per cent of the roof tile was put in place. The building as a whole is 50 per cent completed.

Work was begun on Section C of Group 7 in the new hospital construction at Ancon. The piles for the south wards and administration section were driven, foundations and basement floors poured, and the forms were placed for the first floor of this portion of the building. Construction was advanced to 10 per cent of completion.

The garbage incinerator at Gavilan Island was completed and acceptance tests were conducted. These were satisfactory and the equipment was accepted.

At Gatun the concrete work for the dispensary was completed. The cement block work was 60 per cent completed and work on the roof framing was begun.

Work was continued on the main cold storage building for the plant at Mount Hope, and form work for the first floor columns and second floor was 90 per cent completed. Concrete poured in the first floor columns and second floor slab amounted to 990 cubic yards, and 8,333 concrete blocks were made during the month.

Concrete work was completed for the nurses' quarters in Colon Hospital and the plastering was practically completed. Installation of the trim was begun. The building was 75 per cent completed at the end of the January.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

In connection with the reconstruction of the Ancon Hospital roads, 1,207 square yards of asphaltic concrete were laid. A total of 15,998 square yards of concrete base was laid for the Ancon-Corozal road, and in the Corozal-Paraiso section the concrete laid amounted to 12,863 square yards. Seventeen concrete piles were driven and 33 wooden piles were driven and capped for the bridge at the Cardenas River.

Construction of drains at the chicken farm at Summit was completed, and preliminary work was begun on the construction of new roads at the farm. The installation of water lines for irrigation purposes at the Limon, Las Guacas, and Chilibre plantations was completed.

In the resurfacing of the Colon-Mount Hope road, pavement laid in January aggregated 9,471 square yards, and concrete curb placed, 5,091 linear feet. Some work was also done on the resurfacing of streets in Gatun and the concreting of road at the dairy farm at Mindi.

Municipal work was begun in the recently completed fill made by the Panama Railroad for the Folks River extension of Colon, and 486 feet of 10-inch cast iron pipe were laid.

Grading was continued on the fills at the Colon radio station and the quarantine station; 23,189 square yards were graded at the former, and 3,741 square yards at the quarantine station.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the force actually at work on Wednesday, January 23, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	39	39	78
Building Division.....	2,423	312	2,735
Municipal Engineering.....	1,797	89	1,886
Electrical.....	398	190	588
Lock operation.....	711	150	861
Dredging.....	1,292	184	1,476
Mechanical.....	1,531	743	2,274
Marine.....	259	87	346
Fortifications.....	523	51	574
Total.....	9,003	1,845	10,848
Supply:			
Quartermaster.....	1,715	117	1,832
Subsistence.....	345	21	366
Commissary.....	1,505	202	1,707
Cattle industry-plantations.....	2,625	40	2,665
Accounting.....	14	186	200
Health.....	931	212	1,143
Executive.....	133	455	613
Panama Railroad-Superintendent and coaling stations.....	1,651	137	1,788
Transportation.....	113	152	295
Receiving and Forwarding Agency.....	1,637	66	1,703
Grand total.....	19,702	3,463	23,165

The total gold force is a decrease of 109 from the 3,572 at work on December 19, and the silver force is an increase of 472 over the 19,230 shown on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on January 31 numbered 19,088, divided as follows: Americans, 7,479, of whom 3,395 were men, 2,058 women, and 2,026 children; Europeans, 302, of whom 225 were men, 26 women, and 51 children; West Indians, 11,307, of whom 5,880 were men, 2,118 women, and 3,309 children. Two hundred and eighty new applications for gold family quarters were on file on January 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No diseases of a quarantinable nature originated on or were brought to the Isthmus during the month.

General remarks—The health of employees and nonemployees in the Canal Zone and the terminal cities continued good.

Employees—Admissions to hospitals and quarters numbered 868, giving an admission rate of 361.83 (per 1,000 employees), as compared with 315.71 for the preceding month, and 352.12 for the corresponding month of last year.

Nineteen deaths occurred among employees, giving a gross death rate of 7.92, as compared with a rate of 7.68 for the preceding month, and 8.29 for the corresponding period of last year.

The constantly noneffective rate was 9.57, as compared with 9.30 for the preceding month, and 9.72 for the corresponding month of last year.

Deaths—One hundred and ninety-four deaths occurred among the population of the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon, giving a gross death rate of 20.88, as compared with 23.46 for the preceding month, and 23.89 for the corresponding month of last year.

Tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, and nephritis, were the leading causes of deaths in the order named.

Births—Three hundred and forty-four births were reported during the month, giving a rate of 37.03, as compared with 43.06 for the preceding month, and 34.81 for the corresponding month of last year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on January 31, exclusive of fortifications, was \$11,276,391.14; the balance in fortifications was \$9,796,841.80. Pay rolls for the forces on the Isthmus for January amounted to \$991,896.81, including \$26,819.81 for fortifications.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$1,013,641.08, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,223,122.60. Payment of \$298,226.15 was also made to the Panama Railroad Company for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,598,178.62, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$15,100.99. Requisitions for purchases in the United States amounted to \$492,320.06, making the total for the fiscal year to date \$3,909,329.67. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$187,060.99, and disbursements under the same heading, \$159,516.47.

Respectfully,

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

The U. S. "Eunice" in Service as Lighthouse Tender.

The lighthouse tender described in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of August 8, 1917, as under construction by the Lighthouse Subdivision, was placed in commission in January under the name of *Eunice* and has been giving satisfactory service. The length and beam of the completed launch are half a foot less than the dimensions published at the time of her planning; they are 41 feet 6 inches and 11 feet 6 inches, respectively. The draft of the boat when loaded is 3 feet 6 inches. The following comment is quoted from the monthly report of the subdivision:

"Powered with an electrically equipped and started 'Sterling' 45-horsepower heavy duty engine, swinging a 34" by 34" wheel, this boat at minimum revolutions (400) attains and holds a uniform speed of 9.2 miles an hour. The work which required six hours by the

Hibiscus is easily accomplished in four by the *Eunice*, owing to the fact that the new boat requires no change in her cargo of tanks. The gasoline capacity of the new launch is 325 gallons in her tank, which will give her a cruising radius of 500 miles, approximately."

Joint Commission.

Decision of the Umpire.

In the matter of the claim of Elisondo Herrera for cultivations and other improvements located on fifty hectares of land near Corozal, award No. 169, decision of the Umpire, docket No. 1886.

The claimant in this case conducted a dairy business on his property and was an occupant in good faith from 1894 until June, 1913, when he was ordered by the authorities of the Canal Zone to vacate the premises.

The members of the Joint Commission have disagreed as to the value of the improvements and the claim has consequently been referred to the Umpire. The disagreement of the Commission is represented in the following figures:

Commissioners for Panama,	
unanimous in.....	\$9,875.00
Commissioners for the United States:	

Mr. Clement L. Bouve..	2,500.00
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Mr. Nicholas Cornet....	4,000.00
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The attorney for the Government of the United States and the attorneys for the claimant appeared before the Umpire on December 15, 1917, at the public hearing which he had accorded them and presented oral arguments, supported by briefs.

Taking into consideration the merits of the case it is deemed just and equitable that Elisondo Herrera be awarded the sum of nine thousand eight hundred seventy-five dollars (\$9,875) United States currency, for all damages sustained by him on account of the expropriation of the above property by the United States of America.

An award is hereby made against the United States of America in the sum of nine thousand eight hundred seventy-five dollars (\$9,875.00) U. S. currency, for all right, title, and interest which the said Elisondo Herrera may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located near Corozal, subject to claim docket No. 1886, including all improvements of whatever nature, and any and all damages sustained by him on account of the expropriation of the above mentioned property by the United States of America.

This award shall be paid to Elisondo Herrera on or before the 23d day of March, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment of any item of this award is not made on or before that date, such items shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6 per cent) per annum until paid.

Given at the National Palace, Panama, in English and Spanish, February 21, 1918.

MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Umpire.

Comisión Mixta.

Decisión del Arbitro.

Reclamación de Elisondo Herrera por cultivos y otras mejoras en cincuenta hectáreas de tierra cerca de Corozal, ocupadas de buena fé desde 1894, en donde además el reclamante tenía su ganado vacuno, mandado desalojar por las autoridades de la Zona del Canal en Junio de 1913. Cantidad reclamada: \$15,000. Decisión del Arbitro, expediente No. 1886.

Esta reclamación ha sido elevada al Arbitro por desacuerdo de los honorables miembros de la Comisión Mixta acerca del valor de dichas mejoras, desacuerdo representado en las cifras siguientes:

Miembros por Panamá.....	\$9,875.00
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Miembros por los Estados Unidos, divididos entre.....	2,500.00
y.....	4,000.00

Los abogados del reclamante y los del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos comparecieron ante el Arbitro en audiencia pública celebrada el día 15 de Diciembre de 1917, para oír sus alegatos verbales confirmados por escrito, y en vista de cuyos méritos, el infrascrito considera equitativo y justo se abone al mencionado Elisondo Herrera en concepto de indemnización por los conceptos reclamados, la suma de nueve mil ochocientos setenta y cinco dollars (\$9,875) moneda de los Estados Unidos, en cuya consecuencia dicta la siguiente orden de pago:

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Panamá en español y en inglés á los veinte y un días del mes de Febrero de 1918.

MANUEL WALLS Y MERINO,
Arbitro.

March Weather Probabilities.

During the month of March, 1918, the following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances. These predictions express average conditions and are based on the records at Colon and Ancon for the past 10 and 12 years, respectively:

Winds—There should be a slight increase of the wind movement as compared with February conditions. Fresh northerly dry season winds may be expected throughout the month. At the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, north and northeast winds will prevail with an average hourly velocity of about 15 miles an hour. The maximum velocity here is not likely to exceed 35 miles an hour.

Northwest winds will prevail over the interior and on the Pacific coast, with an average hourly velocity of about 11 miles an hour. Probabilities of a maximum velocity of more than 30 miles an hour are slight.

Rain—March is almost invariably the month of least rainfall, and no heavy rains are likely to occur during the month, although light showers may be expected occasionally at both Canal entrances. The average rainfall at the Atlantic entrance is 1.64 inches, and on the Pacific side, 0.65 inch, these averages being for periods of 48 and 19 years, respectively.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur at either Canal entrance, but night and early morning fogs may be expected to form occasionally over the interior. The average number of nights with fog over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal is four. No dense fogs are likely to occur, and practically all light fogs may be expected to clear away before 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—An average shade air temperature of 80 degrees, Fahrenheit, may be expected at the Atlantic entrance, while at the Pacific entrance it should be slightly higher, about 82° F. The temperature is not likely to rise above 88° F. or fall lower than 67° F. on the Atlantic coast, while on the Pacific it may be as high as 96° F. or as low as 65° F. The mean daily range in temperature is greater on the Pacific coast than on the Atlantic, especially during the dry season months. For the month of March it should be about 20° and 7° F., respectively.

Barometric pressure—There will be little change in the atmospheric pressure over the Isthmus as compared with that of the preceding month. The average sealevel pressure will be about 29.88 inches over both coasts. A maximum pressure of over 30 inches or a minimum of less than 29.73 inches is not likely to occur at either entrance to the Canal.

Relative humidity—The average percentage of moisture in the air should be about 70 per cent on the Pacific coast and 77 per cent on the Atlantic. On the Pacific coast the humidity will vary between 90 per cent and 45 per cent, while on the Atlantic side the variation will be less, between 85 per cent and 65 per cent.

Storms—Fair weather may be expected on both coasts and probabilities of any severe general storms are slight. However, a rough sea and heavy swell may at times be produced outside the breakwaters at Colon by the fresh northerly trades, and during this season of the year the so-called "northers" occasionally reach as far south as the Isthmus. Smooth to moderate seas may be expected at the Pacific entrance to the Canal and generally fair weather on both coasts.

Tides—Owing to the slight variations at Colon, tidal fluctuations at the Atlantic entrance need not be considered.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until April 1 are given on page 314.

Effective February 23, 1918, Lieut. F. L. Riefkohl, U. S. Navy, succeeded Lieut. E. C. Raguet, U. S. Navy, as Communication Officer, Canal Zone, and Cable Censor, Panama.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Alfred Wright.....	118630	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Commissary Division	February 22, 1918.
James Hall.....	50742	Barbados.....	Gatun.....	Building Division....	February 10, 1918.
Charles Nurse.....	87193	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Panama Canal.....	February 12, 1918.

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until April 1, 1918, are given in this table:

FEBRUARY.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Wednesday, Feb. 27...	4:48 13.8	10:55 0.4	5:08 14.2	11:17 0.4
Thursday, Feb. 28...	5:23 13.8	11:29 0.5	5:40 14.2	11:51 0.6

MARCH.

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Friday, March 1.....	5:56 13.6	12:02 0.8	6:11 14.0	..... .....
Saturday, March 2....	0:25 0.8	6:29 13.3	12:36 1.3	6:41 13.7
Sunday, March 3....	1:02 1.3	7:02 12.8	1:12 1.9	7:13 13.3
Monday, March 4....	1:40 1.8	7:38 12.3	1:51 2.6	7:48 12.8
Tuesday, March 5....	2:25 2.4	8:19 11.7	2:39 3.2	8:30 12.3
Wednesday, March 6..	3:20 2.9	9:11 11.3	3:38 3.7	9:27 11.8
Thursday, March 7...	4:22 3.1	10:17 11.2	4:47 3.8	10:39 11.7
Friday, March 8.....	5:31 2.9	11:34 11.6	6:00 3.3	11:58 12.1
Saturday, March 9....	6:38 2.2	12:47 12.5	7:07 2.4	..... .....
Sunday, March 10....	1:06 13.0	7:40 1.2	1:42 13.7	8:07 1.0
Monday, March 11...	2:04 14.1	8:34 0.0	2:35 15.0	9:00 -0.3
Tuesday, March 12...	2:58 15.0	9:22 -1.1	3:25 16.0	9:47 -1.5
Wednesday, March 13.	3:48 15.8	10:08 -2.0	4:14 16.8	10:33 -2.3
Thursday, March 14..	4:38 16.3	10:52 -2.3	5:02 17.1	11:18 -2.5
Friday, March 15....	5:29 16.3	11:38 -2.1	5:50 16.9	..... .....
Saturday, March 16...	0:03 -2.2	6:18 15.8	12:24 -1.4	6:38 16.3
Sunday, March 17....	0:50 -1.4	7:07 15.1	1:13 -0.3	7:27 15.3
Monday, March 18...	1:41 -0.3	7:59 14.1	2:07 1.0	8:18 14.1
Tuesday, March 19...	2:37 0.9	8:53 13.0	3:07 2.2	9:14 12.9
Wednesday, March 20.	3:40 2.0	9:58 12.0	4:14 3.1	10:21 11.9
Thursday, March 21..	4:48 2.7	11:11 11.6	5:26 3.5	11:37 11.6
Friday, March 22....	5:56 2.9	12:24 11.7	6:34 3.3	..... .....
Saturday, March 23...	0:46 11.7	7:00 2.7	1:23 12.1	7:33 2.9

Date.	Time and height of high and low water.			
Sunday, March 24....	1:42 12.1	7:53 2.3	2:10 12.7	8:22 2.2
Monday, March 25...	2:27 12.6	8:38 1.7	2:48 13.2	9:03 1.3
Tuesday, March 26...	3:07 13.1	9:16 1.2	3:24 13.7	9:40 0.3
Wednesday, March 27.	3:43 13.5	9:52 0.8	3:59 14.0	10:15 0.2
Thursday, March 28..	4:18 13.7	10:27 0.6	4:31 14.2	10:48 0.1
Friday, March 29....	4:52 13:8	10:58 0.6	5:02 14.2	11:21 0.1
Saturday, March 30...	5:26 13.6	11:33 0.9	5:34 14.1	11:56 0.4
Sunday, March 31....	6:00 13.4	12:08 1.3	6:04 13.8	..... .....

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridian* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The elevations of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea-level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

Examinations for marine licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights on Wednesday, March 6, 1918.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the three weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, February 23, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Mira- flores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun- boa	Gatun	
Sun., Feb. 3.....	126.55	92.04	87.06	86.98	54.00
Mon., Feb. 4.....	126.50	92.03	87.06	86.95	54.12
Tues., Feb. 5.....	126.40	92.11	86.99	86.95	54.03
Wed., Feb. 6.....	126.40	92.13	86.99	86.90	53.95
Thurs., Feb. 7.....	126.40	92.16	86.99	86.87	54.00
Fri., Feb. 8.....	126.40	92.16	86.95	86.86	53.93
Sat., Feb. 9.....	126.35	91.98	86.95	86.85	54.00
Sun., Feb. 10.....	126.30	92.06	86.93	86.81	53.98
Mon., Feb. 11.....	126.30	92.15	86.91	86.78	53.90
Tues., Feb. 12.....	126.25	91.91	86.88	86.74	53.94
Wed., Feb. 13.....	126.25	91.87	86.87	86.72	54.00
Thurs., Feb. 14.....	126.25	91.87	86.88	86.71	53.94
Fri., Feb. 15.....	126.20	91.81	86.90	86.67	53.80
Sat., Feb. 16.....	126.20	91.79	86.75	86.63	53.83
Sun., Feb. 17.....	126.20	91.80	86.72	86.63	53.95
Mon., Feb. 18.....	126.15	91.80	86.73	86.59	54.00
Tues., Feb. 19.....	126.15	91.80	86.69	86.60	54.00
Wed., Feb. 20.....	126.15	91.80	86.68	86.56	54.07
Thurs., Feb. 21.....	126.15	91.99	86.56	86.53	54.00
Fri., Feb. 22.....	126.25	92.02	86.55	86.50	53.91
Sat., Feb. 23.....	126.25	91.84	86.56	86.48	53.89
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Inspector of leggings (male); \$1,200 a year; March 12; No. 144.*

Operative (male and female); \$720 to \$1,000 a year; March 24; No. 132.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington before close of business on that date.

Official Circulars.

Dental Work for School Children.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 16, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 622-2:

1. Effective this date, upon the recommendation of the district physician making the annual physical examination of the school children of the Canal Zone, district dentists will perform the following work for school children free of charge:

(a) Extraction of teeth.

(b) Treatment of mouth and tooth infections.

2. The materials necessary in the treatment of the above conditions, as determined by the Chief Health Officer, will be furnished by the Health Department.

3. Circular No. 622-1, dated December 10, 1917, is amended accordingly.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Licenses for Operators of Small Craft.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 19, 1918.

To all concerned—The attention of all owners and operators of privately owned tugs, barges, motor boats, and other small crafts, licensed to operate in Canal Zone waters under the provisions of circular No. 683, is called to the fact that such licenses are personal, and consequently not transferable.

Whenever any such craft is sold, or its ownership otherwise transferred, the new owner will be required to produce before the Board of Local Inspectors, within ten days, a bill of sale or other satisfactory evidence of ownership, when a new license will be issued.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Drums for Oils and Gasoline.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 19, 1918.

To all concerned—Great difficulty is being experienced by oil companies in the United States in securing metal drums for the shipment of lubricating oils, kerosene, and gasoline.

The Panama Canal is being inconvenienced by delayed shipments of these commodities due to contractors' inability to secure containers in sufficient quantity to make specified deliveries.

All employees should make every possible effort to empty oil drums first and to return them to the proper storehouse as soon as they are empty, rather than to allow them to accumulate for large shipments.

The scarcity of drums in the United States makes it very necessary that The Panama Canal return its empty drums promptly if deliveries under our oils and gasoline contracts are to be made without serious delays.

FRANK FEUILLE,
Acting Governor.

Oil Drums to Be Nonexpendable.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 20, 1918.

Heads of departments and divisions and accountable officials—Effective at once, all oil drums will be carried as nonexpendable property.

Drums with a returnable value shall be handled as heretofore.

Drums of a non-returnable value, which have been carried as expendable prior to the issuance of this circular, shall be handled in the following manner:

The cost of the drums will be absorbed in the cost of the oil, and storekeepers, when issuing drums of this character, shall invoice the drums separately on Form 6924 for "Property accounting only" showing on the face of the invoice that the Supply Department will accept a charge of \$1.50 for all drums returned in good condition.

Accountable officials will at once submit "Found at post" invoices covering all serviceable oil drums now in their custody which were billed as expendable, and expedite the return of same to the nearest storehouse, invoicing them at a price of \$1.50 each.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Approved: Auditor, The Panama Canal.
R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

New Automobile and Coach Tariff.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 25, 1918.

To all concerned—For convenient reference, the new automobile and coach tariff, which goes into effect March 1, 1918, has been prepared in leaflet form. Operators of public vehicles will be supplied with copies upon application to the various police stations.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Limit on Cumulative Leave.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 23, 1918.

To all concerned—Attention is called to circular No. 601-59, Leave Regulations, paragraph 35 of which reads as follows:

"After accumulating leave of all kinds amounting to 120 days, an employee ceases to earn additional cumulative leave until he is granted all or part of the cumulative leave already earned, unless he shall enter on cumulative leave within two months thereafter, or be ordered by the Governor to defer taking leave for official reasons."

If an employee has 120 days or more cumulative leave to his credit upon the expiration of any service year, leave of absence must be entered upon within 2 months after the expiration of the service year to reduce the cumulative leave to a number of days less than 120 in order to continue to earn additional cumulative leave.

By direction of the Acting Governor.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

There is still on hand in the retail stores a limited supply of one-gallon jugs, which may be sold to commissary patrons at 25 cents each.

A requisition for 1,250 barrels of granulated sugar has been distributed among four refining companies in the United States. These orders cover 5's and 2's, as the Commissary Division is obliged to take the sizes the refiners are packing at the time orders are placed, as well as the kind of sugar they are then grinding. The commissary purchasing agent advised under date of February 8 that shipments would begin with the next steamer and probably be completed this month.

The Linen Situation.

The linen trade still faces a definite barrier to the obtaining of more goods from mills in the United Kingdom, a state of complete inactivity existing so far as new orders for import are concerned.

A new order issued by the British War Office provides that no flax, flax line, or flax tow may, without permit, be spread or carded or otherwise put into process after January 12. Moreover, figures contained in mail advices indicate that future supplies of flax appear wholly inadequate for military needs alone. The Russian supply, which has been a helpful factor through 1917, may not figure on the market again until after the war.

The leading manufacturers of linens in Belfast have had to resort to the manufacture of cotton table cloths, napkins, pillow cases, sheets, towels, bed spreads, scarfs, doilies, and many other items which heretofore have been made of fine grade linen yarns.

It is probable that before the war is over the Commissary Division will be obliged to accept these cotton substitutes. However, a shipment of linen handkerchiefs, embroidered cushion covers, hemstitched damask tea cloths with napkins, embroidered guest towels, table cloths with napkins to match, embroidered tea cloths, and embroidered pillow cases was received only last week and has been distributed to the line stores. It is believed that the stock on hand will be sufficient to take care of all the requirements of the Canal Zone for some time to come.

Fresh black-eyed peas from the plantations are now being shipped in large quantities and may be obtained in all retail stores.

Ninety barrels and 250 boxes of apples bought in the open market and of especially fine quality were received on the last Panama Railroad steamer.

The commissary purchasing agent has written that wrapping paper is a very scarce article in the United States markets at present. He adds that paper is one of the items considered as a nonessential and the railroads will not accept any shipments from the mills. Paper bags are in the same class. Efforts are being made to have the railroad to move what one contractor has ready for shipment at his mill.

Bakery Products.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., February 23, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 757-3:

To commissary managers—Effective at once, a loaf of bread weighing 30 ounces will be available to sell for 15 cents. Advise order desk the number of loaves required before 11 a. m., two days in advance of required delivery; and when your consumption is known, a standing order can be placed.

* * * *

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Wooden Lard Trays.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., February 20, 1918.

To commissary managers—A supply of wooden lard trays was recently ordered to take the place of ice cream cartons which have heretofore been used in making sales of lard. These trays have

been received and are ready for issue. The price is \$2.47 per thousand.

Please place requisition on the wholesale grocery section for a supply, and arrange to use them, commencing at once.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Batiste, fancy, 27", yd.....	\$0.16
Cloths, wash, 12½ x 12½, ea.....	.10
Covers, cushion, H. S. and embroidered, 14" x 18", ea.....	1.95
Covers, cushion, embroidered linen, 14" x 18", ea.....	1.50
Covers, cushion, H. S., scalloped and embroidered linen, 14" x 18", ea.....	2.25
Embroidery, edging, colored, yd.....	.13
Embroidery, edging, white.....	.05
Towels, guest, turkish, 13" x 24", ea.....	.24
Towels, turkish, 20" x 40", ea.....	.37
Towels, turkish, 21" x 42", ea.....	.58
Voile, fancy stripes, 36", yd.....	.44
Voile, French printed, 38", yd.....	.43
Voile, colored yarn, 36", yd.....	.50
Voile, reception, printed, yd.....	.30
Voile, California, yd.....	.23
Voile, ribbon stripe, 36", yd.....	.37

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., March 6, 1918.

No. 29.

Additions to Conservation List.

The Governor issued the following circular letter to steamship agents, exporters, and all concerned under date of March 1, 1918:

The War Trade Board announces that the following commodities have been placed on the Conservation List. (The supplementary information form number, which must be attached to application form "X", is shown after each commodity):

Biscuits, (X-1); crackers, (X-1); furnaces, open-hearth blast, (X-2); furnaces, steel, (X-2); linseed meal products, (X-1); macaroni, (X-1); noodles, (X-1); rolling mills, plate, (X-2); rubber, and all commodities containing rubber, (X-2); rye meal products, (X-1); rye flour products, (X-1); spaghetti, (X-1); vermicelli, (X-1); wheat cereals, (X-1); wheat products, (X-1).

Application forms may be obtained from the customs offices or the Division of Civil Affairs, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

War Trade Board Licenses for Bunkers, Ship's Stores, etc.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal has issued the following circular, dated February 26, 1918, to all agents, shipmasters, and others concerned:

Supplementing my circular of February 13, and effective at once, you are advised that a clearance will not be granted nor will stores of any nature be issued to any vessel prior to presentation at this office of triplicate list of port, sea, and ship's stores, and approved license issued for such items as may be required by the vessel in question, excepting that no license will be required in the event a vessel has a United States license and does not require any bunkers, fuel, or ship's stores on the Isthmus. In the latter case, license will be viséed by undersigned before issuance of clearance.

Raising Embargo on Shipments of Wood to New York.

The Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company issued the following notice, addressed to all steamship agents, under date of February 28, 1918:

Following our circular of January 14, 1918, placing an embargo on all wood shipments for New York, I wish to advise that we are now in receipt of cablegram from our New York office advising that the congestion has been relieved, and effective at once we will accept shipments of wood on our steamers when space is available.

Rate for Handling Private Shipments Up the Chagres River.

A freight rate of \$4 per ton has been established for handling freight for private parties between Gamboa and points up the Chagres River.

The station agent at Gamboa will collect the money for these shipments on billing prepared by the foreman who is in charge of the launch.

Distribution of the Index to Volume X.

The index to Volume X of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD has been published from The Panama Canal Press, and copies may be secured on application to the Executive Office, Balboa Heights, or The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C. Distribution without application will be made to paying subscribers and to the libraries on the free list, and others may receive copies on request.

Executive Order.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by an Act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, approved October 6, 1917, known as the Trading with the Enemy Act, I hereby make the following orders, rules and regulations:

1. Paragraph XXX of the Executive Order dated October 12, 1917, and made by me pursuant to said Act of Congress, is hereby revoked; and in place thereof it is hereby ordered:

XXX. Any person not an enemy, or ally of enemy, who owes to, or holds for or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or an ally of enemy, not holding a license granted by or in the exercise of the power and authority of the President under the provisions of said Trading with the Enemy Act any money or other property, or to whom any obligation or form of liability to such enemy, or ally of enemy, is presented for payment, may, having first obtained the consent of the Alien Property Custodian, pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver, to or upon the order of the Alien Property Custodian, said money or other property, with like effect as if such payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment or delivery were made in obedience to requirement pursuant to the provisions of Section 7, subsection (c), of said Trading with the Enemy Act.

2. Paragraph XXXI of said Executive Order dated October 12, 1917, is hereby revoked; and in place thereof it is hereby ordered:

XXXI. I hereby vest in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of all provisions of Section 8 (a) and Section 8 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, including the power, authority and duty conferred or imposed upon the President by the provisions of said Section 8 (a), and the notice therein required to be given to the President shall be given to the Alien Property Custodian.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
5 February, 1918.

[2801.]

License of Fuel Oil Industry.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas, Under and by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment, required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this Act called necessities; to prevent, locally, or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this Act."

And, Whereas, It is further provided in said Act as follows:

"That, from time to time whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this Act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And, Whereas, It is not possible to move promptly our abundant supplies of fuel oil by reason of the traffic congestion on our railways and the transfer to trans-

Atlantic service of a large number of tank steamers ordinarily engaged in coastwise trade, and it therefore seems desirable that a plan of control be made effective in case the distributing companies are unable to transport as required fuel oil to all consumers now being served,

And, Whereas, It is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said Act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said Act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said Act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said Act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of fuel oil to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of both manufacturing and distributing fuel oil (including gas oil), whose gross sales of fuel oil (including gas oil) amount to more than One hundred thousand (100,000) barrels per annum, are hereby required to secure on or before February 11, 1918, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed. Application for license must be made to the United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., License Division.

Any person, firm, corporation or association other than those hereinbefore excepted who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified on and after February 11, 1918, without securing such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said Act of Congress.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this thirty-first day of January, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State. [No. 1426.]

Germans and Austro-Hungarians in the Custody of the War Department Included within the Term "Enemy" for the Purposes of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas paragraph (c) of Section Two of the Act entitled "An Act To define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the Trading with the Enemy Act, provides that the word "enemy" as used therein shall be deemed to mean, for the purposes of such trading and of said Act, in addition to the individuals, partnerships or other bodies of individuals or corporations specified in paragraph (a), and in addition to the Government and political or municipal subdivisions, officers, officials, agents or agencies thereof specified in paragraph (b), of said Section Two, the following:

"Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term "enemy;"

And Whereas, under the provisions of and by virtue of the power and authority granted in Sections four thousand and sixty-seven, four thousand and sixty-eight, four thousand and sixty-nine, and four thousand and seventy, of the Revised Statutes, and in accordance with proclamations and regulations which have been or which may hereafter be made and established thereunder by the President of the United States, certain alien enemies have been, or may from time to time be, transferred after arrest into the custody of the War Department for detention during the war;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the authority vested in me, and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act of October 6, 1917, known as the Trading with the Enemy Act, do hereby find that the safety of the United States and the successful prosecution of the present war require that all natives, citizens or subjects of the German Empire or of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, who, by virtue of the provisions of Sections four thousand and sixty-seven, four thousand and sixty-eight, four thousand and sixty-nine, and four thousand and seventy, of the Revised Statutes, and of the proclamations and regulations thereunder, have been heretofore or may be hereafter transferred after arrest

into the custody of the War Department for detention during the war, shall be included within the meaning of the word "enemy" for the purposes of the Trading with the Enemy Act and of such trading; and I do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that every such alien enemy who is so transferred, after arrest, into the custody of the War Department for detention during the war, shall be and hereby is included within the meaning of the word "enemy" and shall be deemed to constitute an "enemy" for said purposes.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 5th day of February, in the
[SEAL] year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State. [No. 1427.]

Canal Men in Army and Navy Service.

In the issue of February 20 there was published a list of employees who had entered the military service of the United States and have received letters authorizing their reemployment in the Canal service on honorable discharge. At the time it was remarked that there were other employees who had resigned without requesting the privilege of restoration to their positions in the Canal service. Although some of these were known to the Executive Office they were not included in the list because they had not given notice of their entry into the service.

It has been suggested that all such should be included on the "Roll of Honor." The names of the following are therefore published, as an addition to the previous list, and persons knowing of other Canal and Panama Railroad employees who have left the Canal service since the entry of the United States into the war, for the purpose of joining the military or naval forces are requested to send the names to THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD. Included in the list below are some men still attached to the Canal service but on duty with the reserves:

Allen, E. W.
Allgeier, Martin
Arruda, Manuel P.
Ausberry, Clarence E.
Bodden, J. V.
Boyer, C. S.
Byam, Guy B.
Cain, Martin J.
Carter, William
Center, William
Clark, Herbert C.
Clum, Franklin W.
Cope, George L.
Costello, Thomas Q.
Dellatore, Frank
Duff, C. A.
Fels, John G.

Forrest C. W.
Freeman, Marcos
Goodman, Harry W.
Griffith, John
Hays, Leo
Hendrie, John S.
Hirsch, Floyd S.
Hodge, C. G.
Houston, Harold S.
Hoye, Albert L.
Hulcher, Louis
Kirkpatrick, R. Z.
Kisner, Allen J.
Kratz, Arthur B.
Langston, J. A.
Langvardt, Niels
Lindhe, John

Loughney, James J.
Mason, Edwin D.
McCabe, Thos.
Odens, Tony J.
Oliver, H. G.
Osborn, R.
Rowe, F. G.
Snook, Jos. F.
Stone, William H.
Strom, Carl A.
Svensson, Charles
Todd, Harold A.
Van Sicken, W. A.
Van Zandt, Arthur
Vineyard, Oakley
Voorhees, Robert J.
Wright, Lawrence C.

Enemy Trading List.

The following changes have been made in the United States Enemy Trading List:

Removed from list—

BRAZIL.
Lino & Company, Jose. Rio de Janeiro.
COLOMBIA.
Martinez, Vicente. Cartagena.
MEXICO.
Harinera del Norte Co. Piedras Negras.

Added to list—

MEXICO.
Schiemann, G. (or Schiedman).. Mexico City.
CUBA.
Schumann & Company. Santiago de Cuba.
Michaelson, Hermann. Santiago de Cuba.

\$200,000 Worth of War-Savings Stamps.

In furtherance of the sale of war-saving stamps on the Isthmus, the preliminary arrangements for which were recounted in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of January 23, an order of \$200,000 worth of stamps is being forwarded from Washington. They are to be placed on sale in all post offices and in such other public places as developments may warrant. Banks, mercantile houses, or societies, and individuals may handle the stamps in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department.

A shipment of 9,000 War-savings stamps and 48,000 thrift stamps was mailed from Washington on February 28.

The following details of the stamps-saving plan are quoted from a bulletin of the Treasury Department:

In offering "*War-Savings Stamps*" to the public the United States Government has made immediately available for every man, woman, and child in the Country a profitable, simple, and secure investment.

WHAT THEY ARE—*War-Savings Stamps* are the answer of a great democracy to the demand for a democratic form of government security. They are "little baby bonds." Like Liberty Bonds they have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value from the date of purchase until the date of maturity, and this increase is guaranteed by the Government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25-cent stamp and the \$5 stamp.

For the convenience of investors a "*Thrift Card*" is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the *Thrift Card* may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at post offices, banks, or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

Those who prefer may buy a \$5 stamp outright. These will be on sale from December 3, 1917, until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any post office or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a *War-Savings Certificate*.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp, you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a "*War-Savings Certificate*" which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or disability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with *War-Savings Stamps* between December 3, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$82.40, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay the owner of the certificate \$100—a net profit to the holder of \$17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918. The amount of *War-Savings Stamps* sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100 (maturity value), and no person may hold such stamps or *War-Savings Certificates* to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 (maturity value).

If the holder of a *War-Savings Certificate* finds it necessary to realize cash on it before maturity, he may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money-order post office, receive for each stamp affixed to his certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the post office where registered.

New Signal Mast at Gamboa.

The signal station alongside the Canal at Gamboa has been equipped with a steel mast, similar to the masts at the La Pita and Sosa Hill stations. All of these masts are electrically equipped with Ardois lights and blinkers.

Written Examinations for Midwives.

The Health Officer in Panama has instituted written examinations for applicants for license to practice midwifery, and this has been found effective in raising the standard of intelligence among licensees.

Reduced Consumption of Oil in Sanitary Work in Panama.

During January, 1,413 gallons of black oil were used in sanitary work in Panama as against 2,872 gallons for January of 1917. In February, the oil used amounted to 798 gallons, as compared with 1,581 in February of last year. Though no new ditches were constructed the clearing of the channel of the Tumba Muerta River eliminated many breeding places of mosquitoes and was largely responsible for the economy in the use of oil.

Location of Registration Office at Balboa.

For the convenience of the traveling public, attention is called to the fact that the office for the registration of passengers at Balboa is situated on the first floor of the Terminal Building and not on the third floor.

The registration office is often spoken of as being "at the Port Captain's office," and this has led people to go to the third floor of the building. The misunderstanding has come from referring to the whole Terminal Building as the "Port Captain's office." The office of the Port Captain is on the third floor, but the first and second floors are occupied by other interests, such as the customs service, steamship agencies, etc. The registration office is at the northeast corner of the building, and is indicated by a sign projecting on the first floor porch, reading "Registration Office."

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Accountant (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year.†
 Cost accounting supervisor (male); \$2,400 to \$6,000 a year; May 1.*
 Senior mechanical engineer (male); Interstate Commerce Commission; \$1,800 to \$2,700 a year; March 26.*
 Supervising engineer, construction (male); \$9.04 to \$16 a day.†
 Inspector of tests (male); \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Expert aid (male); \$6.48 to \$9.04 a day.†
 Electrical laboratorian (male); \$4.56 a day; March 24; No. 143.
 Irrigation engineer (male); \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year; No. 145.†
 Forest pathologist (male); \$1,800 to \$2,040 a year; March 19; No. 149.*
 Instructor in foundry (male); \$900 a year; March 19, 1918; No. 150.*
 Inspector of small arms (male and female); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1550.†
 Assistant inspector of small arms (male and female); \$800 to \$1,600 a year; No. 1550.†
 Ship draftsman (male and female); Navy Department and Navy yard service; grade 1, \$4 to \$4.96 a day; grade 2, over \$4.96 to \$5.92 a day; grade 3, over \$5.92 to \$6.88 a day; grade 4, over \$6.88 a day; No. 1698-amended.†

The examination for immigrant inspector will be held on March 10, 1918, at the Administration Building, Balboa Heights, C. Z., beginning at 9 a. m. Application should be made to the Secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Balboa Heights, C. Z., for manual covering this examination, or for application blanks.

Highway engineer (male); No. 2234-supplemental, closed February 26, 1918.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington before the close of business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at day time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Richard Henry.....	50501	Grenada.....	Folks River.....	Building Division....	February 21, 1918.
Hugh B. Hill.....	11147	U. S. A.....	Balboa.....	Accounting Dept....	February 25, 1918.
Saturino Hurtado.....	91699	Colombia.....	Camp Bied.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	February 28, 1918.
Chas. Kelly.....	38838	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Dredging Division....	February 28, 1918.
Charles Lomman.....	6751	U. S. A.....	Cristobal.....	Mechanical Division..	February 21, 1918.
Bud Singh.....	58359	India.....	Balboa.....	Building Division....	February 23, 1918.
George Williams.....	113769	Barbados.....	Camp Bied.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	February 24, 1918.

Official Circulars.**Appointment.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 26, 1918.
CIRCULAR No. 661-58:

Effective February 27, 1918, Major Arthur T. McCormack, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., is appointed Chief Health Officer, vice Colonel Albert E. Truby, Medical Corps, U. S. A., relieved from duty with The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 26, 1918.
CIRCULAR No. 163:

Effective as of February 25, 1918, Major A. T. McCormack is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Col. A. E. Truby, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in the service of the Health Department, Panama Canal.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 21, 1918.
CIRCULAR No. 162:

Effective as of January 1, 1918, Mr. A. F. Morris is designated an accountable official, and as such will account for all property in the custody of The Panama Canal forces doing work for the District Engineer, U. S. Army.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.
Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Bureau of Posts.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 28, 1918.
To all concerned—The postal branch of the Division of Civil Affairs, which has not been officially named, is hereby designated the "Bureau of Posts."

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Superintendent, Southern District, Municipal Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
MUNICIPAL DIVISION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 20, 1918.
To all concerned—Mr. W. E. Maxon is designated Acting Superintendent, Southern District, Municipal Division, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Spalding on leave, effective February 20, 1918.

D. E. WRIGHT,
Municipal Engineer.

Extra Passenger Train on Saturdays and Days Preceding Holidays.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., February 23, 1918.
TRANSPORTATION BULLETIN No. 531:
To all concerned—Effective Saturday, March

2, the extra passenger train leaving Paraiso 6.05 p. m. Saturdays and days before holidays, doing passenger work south, will be discontinued and the following arrangement will be in effect:

On Saturdays and days before holidays an extra passenger train, doing regular passenger work, will be operated on the following schedule:

Leave.	p. m.
Darien.....	5 15
Gamboa.....	5 25
Summit.....	5 40
Pedro Miguel.....	5 54
Miraflores Locks.....	6 01
Corozal.....	6 07
Diablo.....	6 09
Balboa Heights.....	6 12
Panama.....	6 15
Arrive.	

W. F. FOSTER,
Master of Transportation.

Approved:
S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 2, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

LIST OF FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

Cooper, Mrs. Edward	Vazquez, Martin	Cobian
Ormon, Josefa L. (?)	Vijande, Jose	
Snyder, Oskar (Box 48)	Wills, Geo.	
Thomas, E. (Box 920)	*Zeich, August	
Thorpe, Mrs. Eustace		

LIST OF MARCH 2, 1918.

Bailey, A. G.	Leung, Charlie (Box 365)
Clark, Miss Marie S.	
Elcock, Mrs. Charles Francis	Maxtner, Frederick Mee, Herbert
Ford, Mrs. Matilda	Nanton, Mrs. P. (c/o John A. Cobham)
Gazzo, Frank	Oscar, Dr. Yuacco
Gouin, Fred	Pallan, George
Huffort, Stephen	Paluma, Catalino
Hughes, Katherine	Ray, Chas. R.
Leech	Richey, W. C.
Hutchins, Lieut. G.	Shea, Francis
Johnson, Walter	Smith, Leander
Kekack (or Nekack), Mrs. Henry	Stoddard, James
Koerber, Mrs. Frieda	Wadsworth, Herbert

*Paper.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, March 2, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., Feb. 24.....	126.25	91.72	86.54	86.45	53.92
Mon., Feb. 25.....	126.15	91.65	86.50	86.40	53.90
Tues., Feb. 26.....	126.15	91.64	86.47	86.36	54 01
Wed., Feb. 27.....	126.10	91.99	86.40	86.32	54 00
Thurs., Feb. 28.....	126.15	91.93	86.42	86.30	53.81
Fri., March 1.....	126.15	91.99	86.36	86.26	53.75
Sat., March 2.....	126.20	92.00	86.30	86.24	53.73
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Salt, table, 4-lb. bag.....	\$0.06
Tea, English Breakfast (50-lb. caddies), lb.	.34
Skins, chamois, large, for use on autos, ea.....	1.15

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Sale of Smoked Shoulders at Reduced Price.

A special sale of smoked shoulders is announced for two weeks beginning Saturday, March 9. The meat is to be sold during that period at the reduced price of 23 cents per pound.

The reason for this sale is that these shoulders are not selling as well as hams, although they compare favorably in quality and taste. It is thought that they are moving slowly because of the fact that many persons on the Isthmus probably have not tried them and do not know how good they are, or of their similarity to hams. A sale of this kind is expected to introduce the article to the trade and dispose of the present overstock.

Watermelons from Isthmian Plantations.

Watermelons have been shipped from the plantations the past week and have been favorably received by the trade. They are fine stock and have everywhere met with ready sale. Very good tomatoes also are being received in large quantities from the plantations.

Changes at the Paraiso Store.

Alterations are now under way at the Paraiso commissary which, when complete, will make an improvement in the arrangement of that store and effect economy in the handling of the silver trade as soon as the gold trade has been removed to Pedro Miguel.

The position of cashier at the Paraiso retail store has been abolished, as the amount of sales no longer warranted retaining anyone in that capacity. The purchase of coupon books may be made at the Paraiso clubhouse.

Shortage of Red Kidney Beans.

The commissary purchasing agent advises that he is unable to fill a requisition calling for 200 sacks of red kidney beans intended to cover a period of four months. He states that this product is scarce at the present time, is much below standard in grade and high in price, and that there is no real hope of getting what is desired until the new crop arrives in the early fall.

No Advance in Price on Alpagatas.

One of the articles the Commissary Division is still buying in France is alpagatas. Advice has just been received from the suppliers that a shipment of eight bales will be forwarded to Cristobal as soon as possible.

The contractors have written that there will be no advance in price on these alpagatas.

The commissary purchasing agent has written that the quality of apples in tins and strawberries in tins which he had examined was so poor that he considered them not worth buying and has therefore cancelled the requisition for these canned goods.

There is no hope, he further states, of obtaining clean ripe apples until the new crop is gathered.

A large shipment of apples—winesaps and Albermarle pippins—was received last week.

Bisque has been added to the list of flavors which may be obtained from the ice cream plant by commissaries during the month of March.

Sample suits made up in the tailoring shop at Ancon laundry are being displayed at the Ancon commissary this week.

Granulated Sugar.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., February 26, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 763-10:

To all concerned—There is now in stock a small

supply of States' granulated sugar in 2-lb. bags, to retail at 17 cents per bag.

Place orders for small quantity with wholesale grocery section, considering this memorandum as an additions-to-stock notice.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., March 13, 1918.

No. 30.

Refunds Made in February for Excessive Toll Charges.

Following the publication in this paper on December 19 and February 20 of statements of refunds made in November and December, 1917, and January, 1918, to operators who had paid tolls on vessels passing through the Canal which were later found to have been excessive by reason of changes in the basis of collection, there is published below a list of the refunds made during February, 1918. The situation, developing from a decision of the Attorney General as to levying tolls on the basis of net tonnage as determined by the rules for registry in the United States, was explained in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of December 19:

Name of ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charge	Cor- rected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to
<i>Guatemala</i>	March 18, 1915.....	\$3,326.40	\$1,913.75	\$1,412.65	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
<i>Pacific</i>	December 26, 1914.....	5,472.00	4,243.75	1,228.25	Emery Steamship Co.
<i>Pacific</i>	October 22, 1914.....	4,606.80	1,248.75	338.05	Emery Steamship Co.
<i>Crocal</i>	December 1, 1914.....	2,637.60	2,441.25	196.35	Emery Steamship Co.
<i>Corozal</i>	January 28, 1915.....	3,338.40	2,441.25	897.15	Emery Steamship Co.
<i>Atlantic</i>	March 25, 1915.....	5,960.40	4,217.50	1,742.90	Emery Steamship Co.
<i>Limari</i>	December 2, 1914.....	2,917.20	2,092.50	914.70	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Limari</i>	January 13, 1915.....	2,916.00	2,092.50	913.50	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Limari</i>	February 24, 1915.....	2,912.40	2,092.50	909.90	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Limari</i>	January 9, 1918.....	2,002.50	1,975.00	27.50	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Teno</i>	March 17, 1915.....	2,136.00	1,993.75	142.25	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Aysen</i>	March 24, 1915.....	3,664.80	2,453.75	1,211.05	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Aysen</i>	January 16, 1918.....	2,553.75	2,453.75	100.00	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Aysen</i>	March 29, 1915.....	3,664.80	2,453.75	1,211.05	United Fruit Co.*
<i>Director</i>	March 16, 1915.....	1,490.40	3,968.75	521.65	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Merchant</i>	August 1, 1915.....	2,995.00	2,988.75	6.25	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Barnes</i>	October 25, 1914.....	5,257.20	4,750.00	507.20	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Aralu n</i>	June 3, 1915.....	3,382.50	3,226.32	156.18	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Booral</i>	June 17, 1915.....	3,042.00	2,836.80	205.20	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Calulu</i>	July 30, 1915.....	3,169.50	3,101.25	68.25	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Fluorna</i>	August 27, 1914.....	4,309.20	4,021.25	287.95	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.
<i>Randella</i>	April 10, 1915.....	5,137.20	4,408.25	730.95	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.
<i>Donar</i>	April 2, 1915.....	3,356.40	2,861.25	495.15	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.
<i>Donar</i>	September 10, 1915.....	2,893.75	2,893.75	30.00	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.
<i>Kish</i>	April 10, 1915.....	4,623.60	3,940.00	683.60	Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd.
Totals.....		90,765.80	75,813.12	14,952.68	

*Agents for Cia. Sud Americana de Vapores.

†Agents for Commonwealth of Australia.

Location of Official Boathouse at Cristobal.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal issued the following order, dated March 6, 1918, to all concerned:

Order No. 72 of December 14, 1916, is hereby amended to cover the location of the new boathouse, Cristobal, as now located between Piers 7 and 8, and all official trips of launches of this department will be made from that landing.

Declarations of Incoming Passengers.

A circular requiring declarations from incoming passengers disembarking in the Canal Zone was issued by the Governor on March 5. It was addressed to all steamship agents. The text follows:

Attached hereto is a supply of form, "Declaration of Incoming Passenger," which must be filled out hereafter by all passengers *disembarking* at Canal Zone ports. This form must show letters, maps, and other communications carried by any passenger,

and the amount of gold coin, silver coin, currency, or bullion *in excess of* the maximum amount allowed by law to be carried out of or exported from the Canal Zone.

A supply of the above form is also being printed in French and Spanish and will be furnished you shortly.

It is suggested that you give a supply of the form to the various ships represented by you arriving at Canal Zone ports. Further supplies may be obtained from the nearest customs office.

Any passengers carrying gold coin, silver coin, currency, or bullion in excess of the maximum amounts allowed will be required to apply for a license to the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs to take out or export such excess from the Canal Zone.

The following is a reprint of the form:

THE PANAMA CANAL
CANAL ZONE
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

DECLARATION OF INCOMING PASSENGERS.

1. In accordance with Subsection (c) of Section 3 of the "Trading with the Enemy" Act of October 6, 1917, of the Congress of the United States of America, I hereby declare that the only letters, writings, books, maps, plans, papers, pictures, telegrams, cablegrams, wireless messages, or other tangible forms of communication in my possession are listed below, as follows:

2. In accordance with the "Espionage Act" of June 15, 1917, of the Congress of the United States of America, I hereby declare that the only gold coin, silver coin, currency or bullion carried by me *in excess of* United States notes, National Bank notes, and Federal Reserve notes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), American silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins and silver certificates amounting to Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00), and gold coin or gold certificates amounting to Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) is shown below, as follows:

Declared before me this day of A. D. 19..... (Passenger)

Customs Inspector.

Shipper's Export Declaration.

The Governor issued the following notice to all steamship agents, exporters, and others concerned, under date of March 7, 1918:

Until further notice a new single sheet form of Shipper's Export Declaration (Customs Cat. No. 7525) must be filed with the chief customs inspector at the port of exportation for all goods exported or reexported from the Canal Zone on and after March 11, 1918. *This form will not be required for any transit or transshipped cargo on through bill of lading but must be filed for all merchandise which is being reexported by local merchants, as well as for all other exports through Canal Zone ports, on local bill of lading.*

The shipper shall prepare this declaration *in quadruplicate* for all exports to countries *other than the United States*, and *in duplicate* for exports to the United States.

Exports to countries other than the United States—The shipper shall present all four (4) copies to the chief customs inspector fully filled out and signed, but will make oath on the original copy only. If export license is required it must be presented with the declaration covering the shipment to the chief customs inspector, who will compare the license with all copies, put his serial number on all declarations, and return one copy to the shipper. If export license is not required the declaration will be so stamped. The shipper shall deliver his copy to the steamship company. The shipper's copy must be stamped "O. K. for Export" by the chief customs inspector. The copy delivered by the shipper to the steamship company must accompany the goods to their foreign destination, to be delivered to the American consular officer at the port of discharge, and all copies of the bill of lading must show export declaration numbers. One copy of the declaration will be furnished by the customs office to the Receiving and Forwarding Agent, whose representative will note upon his copy the facts of lading, short-shipments, etc., and return it to the customs office with the manifest of the vessel when presented at the custom house for clearance. The manifest of the vessel must cover all goods on board, and shall show for each shipment of goods exported or reexported from the Canal Zone the customs house number of the shipper's export declaration. The oath and agreement of the master, made before the Port Captain at the time of clearance, must be attached to the manifest. When the balance of any short-shipment noted on the export declaration is ready to go forward the shipper will prepare a new declaration marked "short-shipment

declaration," showing the number of the original declaration, which will take the same procedure as outlined above.

Exports to the United States—For exports to the United States only two (2) copies of the declaration need be filed, the oath to be taken upon the original. No copy will be returned to the shipper, nor need the steamship company have a copy in order to load the goods, as the loading will only be done with the authorization of the Receiving and Forwarding Agent.

A supply of export declaration is attached hereto and further supplies may be obtained from the chief customs inspectors at Balboa and Cristobal.

The shipper's export declaration forms forwarded with the notice are regular United States Treasury Department forms, "Customs Cat. No. 7525."

Reporting to Shipping Marine Intelligence Officer.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal issued the following circular letter on March 8, 1918, to agents and masters of all United States merchant vessels:

My letter of February 22, 1918, addressed to masters of all American vessels, is hereby cancelled.

Effective at once, all masters of United States merchant vessels will report in person to the United States Shipping Intelligence Officer at Cristobal, Canal Zone. This officer is located in what was formerly the Hamburg-American building, but is now the headquarters for naval operations on the Atlantic side.

Arrangements for appointments with the Shipping Marine Intelligence Officer should be made through this office in order to minimize and avoid delay, if possible.

The necessity is absolute, in case of vessels entering the Atlantic, and particularly those entering thereon from remote waters, that masters shall possess the latest information pertinent to their safety, as well as the latest information and publications relative to wireless and similar matters.

Weather Conditions in February, 1918.

The February rainfall was below normal everywhere. Totals ranged from no rain at Balboa and Miraflores to 1.02 inches at Bohio. The maximum amount of rainfall recorded on any one day was 0.80 inch, at Juan Mina on the second.

The estimated rainfall over the Gatun lake watershed was 0.53 inch, or 75 per cent below the 8-year mean, and over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela, 0.44 inch, or 75 per cent below the 17-year mean.

The air temperature, atmospheric pressure, and relative humidity were below normal on both coasts, while the wind movement, temperature of the sea water, and evaporation were above the normal. The daytime cloudiness was below normal on the Pacific coast and above on the Atlantic. There was an excess of evaporation over the lake surface at Gatun.

No fogs were observed on either coast, and only four fogs occurred at interior stations where fog records are kept, all of which lifted or were dissipated by 7.30 a. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Maximum, on the 1st and 2d, 87.00; minimum on the 28th, 86.26; mean for the month, 86.66. Evaporation from the lake surface amounted to 7.231 inches.

A summary of climatological conditions at the Canal entrances is presented below:

Station.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.				
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.	Date.
Balboa															
Heights....	29.869	79.6	90	Feb. 19	67	Feb. 24	81	T	.84	0	7990	N.	32	N.	Feb. 21
Colon.....	29.887	78.7	82	Feb. 2	74	Feb. 1	79	0.67	1.67	14	11838	N.	30	N.E.	Feb. 21

Motor Bus Tickets in Books.

Motor bus commutation books, each containing twenty 5-cent tickets, are for sale by the operators on the motor busses of the Panama Railroad plying between the Tivoli Hotel and Fort Amador.

Red Cross War Fund Entertainments.

In order to raise funds for contribution to the second war fund of \$100,000,000 of the American Red Cross, in addition to the monthly contribution of one per cent of salary being made continuously by over half of the Canal and Panama Railroad employees, a local war fund committee has arranged a series of 10 entertainments, to be given approximately weekly in a period beginning March 16. The committee has stated its desire to make the entertainments varied and worthwhile, an endeavor to afford needed diversion and promote sociability while raising the money. The program as outlined includes two dances, three baseball games, an athletic carnival, a "society circus," a theatrical entertainment, a trip through the Canal and return on the Panama Railroad, and a military exhibition. Season tickets, good for all events, are being sold for \$5 for each person. Individual-event tickets are to be sold to those who prefer them.

The season will begin with a dance at the Washington Hotel, Colon, and an open air dance at the Administration Building at Balboa Heights on the same night, March 16.

Canal Men in Military Service.

The names of the following have been turned in since the issue of last week's paper to be added to previous lists of those who have entered Army or Navy service from the Canal or Panama Railroad service since the entry of the United States into the war:

Beverley, Edward P.	LeGette, Curtis W.	Sieber, John O.
Henry, Levi	McDermott, Hugh T.	Wheat, Alonzo E.
Humphries, Ralph E.	Meigs, Alexander	
Jacob, James E.	Sherwood, Clarence E.	

Piano Tuner and Repairer.

Mr. Charles H. Beetham, Box 513, Ancon, C. Z., has been appointed official piano tuner and repairer for the instruments in the Government service on the Isthmus, and when he is not engaged on official work he will be available for work for employees. The following is the authorized schedule of charges to be made for work performed for employees:

Tuning.....	\$4.00
Cleaning out piano.....	1.00
Regulating action.....	1.00 to 3.00
Pedals (installed).....	each.. 1.00 to 1.50
Castors (applied)—\$1.50 for one and 50 cents for each additional.	
New treble strings (applied).....	each.. .25
New bass strings (applied).....	each.. .50
Entire new set of strings and piano tuned, \$30 to \$35, according to size of piano.	
New hammers (installed).....	each.. .50
Entire new set of hammers.....	20.00
New dampers (installed).....	each.. .40
Entire new set of dampers.....	16.00
Ivories (matched to suit color of remaining keys) (applied).....	each.. .50
All new ivories on keys, No. 1 ivory.....	36.00
Celluloid on keys (applied).....	each.. .40
All new celluloid on keys.....	20.00
Scraping, whitening, and polishing ivory keys, \$8 to \$12, according to condition.	
Revarnishing case (one coat of varnish).....	6.00
Thoroughly overhauling piano, renewing necessary parts and refinishing the case like new, \$70 to \$90, according to condition.	
A special rate of \$10 will be made for tuning by the year, three tunings per year (the same piano); \$4 first tuning, \$3 second tuning, \$3 third tuning.	
Work not covered by this schedule will be charged at \$1 (approximately) per hour.	

Money Order Issues in a Year.

Following is a statement of the value of money orders issued in Canal Zone post offices for the year ended January 31, 1918, including a statement of deposit money orders issued and deposit money orders

paid. The value of money orders issued has decreased during the past year, and especially since the entry of the United States into the war. The decrease in deposit money orders issued is even more noticeable. This is presumably caused by the investment in Liberty Bonds. Each set of figures for January, 1918, is considerably below the monthly average:

Month.	Total number issued.	Value of money orders issued.	Deposit money orders issued.	Deposit money paid.
February, 1917.....	10,685	\$399,762.51	\$230,560	\$71,400
March, 1917.....	12,623	391,007.85	203,310	105,465
April, 1917.....	11,812	361,909.02	173,600	103,085
May, 1917.....	12,414	340,293.55	137,760	121,245
June, 1917.....	12,497	336,167.05	129,830	181,700
July, 1917.....	16,326	341,186.59	130,355	140,090
August, 1917.....	15,820	307,527.00	92,165	116,533
September, 1917.....	14,527	313,735.68	121,620	102,050
October, 1917.....	15,891	347,280.76	129,715	171,315
November, 1917.....	15,707	298,276.71	103,265	97,190
December, 1917.....	15,557	280,159.32	91,410	112,550
January, 1918.....	12,268	253,300.17	105,825	79,500
Total.....	165,851	3,970,606.21	1,649,415	1,402,123
Monthly average.....	13,820	320,883.85	137,451.25	116,843.58

Enemy Trading List.

Advice has been received from the War Trade Board that the following name has been added to the Enemy Trading List:

MEXICO.

Struck, German..... Progreso and Merida.

The following names have been removed from the list:

CUBA.

T. Garbade..... Havana.
Sastre e Hijo..... Havana.
Consuelo Schwab..... Havana.

HAITI.

P. De Meza..... Saint Marc.

MEXICO.

G. Brockmann..... Mexico City.
Klodz & Company..... Mexico City.

VENEZUELA.

Behrens, Valentin & Co., Caracas.
Valentin, Behrens & Co., Caracas, Puerto Cabello,
and La Gajira.

Restrictions on Mailing Photographs.

The Bureau of Mail Censorship has requested that the public be informed that the censorship rules do not permit the passing of photographs or post cards showing scenes of the Panama Canal, military camps, or fortifications. This applies particularly to photographs of the locks and other operating units of the Canal. Picture post cards and albums and other books containing such views should not be mailed abroad as long as the censorship continues.

The Bureau of Censorship also desires to express appreciation of the assistance given by the public with regard to the request concerning the use of uncommon languages in correspondence sent in mail from Panama and the Canal Zone. Since this request was made the number of letters in uncommon languages has been considerably decreased. The public should bear in mind that all correspondence should be written in the English, Spanish, or French languages in order to avoid possible delay.

Train Service for St. Patrick's Day Celebration at Balboa.

On March 17 train No. 12 will be held at Panama one hour beyond schedule leaving time for the accommodation of people living in the direction of Colon who wish to attend the celebration of St. Patrick's Day to be held on that evening in the Lyceum Hall at Balboa. The train will leave Panama that night at 10.35 instead of 9.35.

Joint Commission.

Rules of Dismissal.

In the matter of the claim of Carlos Delgado, for property located in Panama City, rule of dismissal No. 386, docket No. 749, February 28, 1918.—On February 2, 1911, a certain house situated at Marañon, in the Guadalupe district, within the limits of the city of Panama, and claimed by Carlos Delgado, the claimant above-named, to be his property, was destroyed by the officers of the Sanitary Department of the Canal Zone. The case was called to the attention of the Commission by Felix E. Porter, Esquire, attorney for the claimant, on February 1, 1918, and set down for argument on February 4, 1918. On the latter date, and on February 6, 1918, the Commission heard extensive argument from counsel, both for the claimant and for the United States, which argument was, by order of the Commission, limited to the single question: Has the Commission jurisdiction of the claim?

The argument of counsel and the records of the Commission disclose the following facts:

The house in question was within the city of Panama and was destroyed by the sanitary officers on February 2, 1911; the claim was filed with the Secretary of this Commission by Carlos Delgado on May 9, 1913; on April 21, 1915, the attorneys for the United States filed their plea to the jurisdiction of this Commission, in which they challenged the Commission's jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim on two grounds:

First: "Because the allegations of the claim submitted to this Commission show that the house in question was destroyed by the Sanitary Department of the Isthmian Canal Commission, acting under the sanitary ordinances prescribed by the United States for the cities of Panama and Colon, in conformity with Article VII of the Canal Treaty, and the agents of the United States, acting within their governmental functions removed the house in question, because it was a nuisance and a menace to public health and was an unlawful structure, all of which was done in conformity with the said ordinances so prescribed for the cities of Panama and Colon."

Second: "Because the alleged rights asserted by claimant arise under Article VII of the Canal Treaty and do not come within the provisions of said Treaty, which confer jurisdiction upon this Commission."

No decision has ever been given or made by the Commission on the plea to its jurisdiction so interposed by the attorneys for the United States. On June 19, 1915, in pursuance of a practice which the Commission has frequently sanctioned, the Commission met for the purpose of hearing and perpetuating the testimony of one of the claimant's witnesses who was about to leave the isthmus, so that his evidence might be available at the trial of the case. On this occasion, counsel for the United States insisted that the Commission should decide the question as to its jurisdiction, before proceeding to take the witness' testimony. But the chairman announced that the Commission was not prepared to pass upon the matter of jurisdiction and would reserve its decision on that point until after the hearing of the case on the merits.

The case came on regularly for trial on September 7, 1915, and trial and argument consumed all of September 7th, 8th, and 10th, 1915. The case was submitted to the Commission for decision on September 10, 1915, and it has never been decided. It would appear that the members of the Commission had grave doubts of their jurisdiction. We are informed that both the Panamanian and American members of the Commission expressed the intention of communicating with their respective governments, and that the case became the subject of some diplomatic negotiation. Meanwhile the personnel of the Commission has changed, and three of its present members—Judge Alfaro, Judge New, and Judge Connolly—knew nothing of the case until the Commission's attention was called to it, as above set forth, on February 1, 1918, by Mr. Porter, counsel for the

claimant. With the contention of claimant's counsel that he is entitled to a prompt and final decision, one way or the other, the Commission is in entire accord.

In addition to the pleadings and briefs which are found among the records, a careful examination has been made of the transcript containing the evidence adduced at the trial of the case and the arguments of counsel made at its conclusion.

After a careful and conscientious consideration of the points involved, this Commission is of the unanimous opinion that it has no jurisdiction of the case at bar. The Commission is of the unanimous opinion that it is not necessary to pass upon all of the legal points raised by counsel in their briefs and arguments, and that for the purpose of deciding the sole question of jurisdiction in the case at bar, the statement of the following principles, which are hereby unanimously agreed to, is amply sufficient:

1. Under the terms of the treaty between the Republic of Panama and the United States, dated November 18, 1903, there are two methods, and only two, by which the United States may acquire property in the cities of Panama or Colon, namely: First, by purchase, or secondly, by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, that is to say, by condemnation proceedings before the courts of Panama.

2. Every sovereign government has the undoubted right, as part of its general police power, to abate and destroy, without compensation or liability for compensation, any building or other structure which it finds to be a public nuisance and a menace to the public health.

3. The sanitary authorities of the United States, acting under the treaty between the Republic of Panama and the United States, dated November 18, 1903, and under numerous laws and decrees enacted by the Republic of Panama in pursuance of that treaty, have the right and power of sovereignty so far as sanitary matters within the cities of Panama and Colon are concerned, and may, without compensation or liability for compensation, abate and destroy any building or other structure which is a public nuisance and a menace to the public health.

4. This commission has no jurisdiction to pass upon the administrative acts of the employees, or officials of the United States, whether in the Canal Zone, or in the cities of Panama or Colon.

The Commission further believes in this connection that claims for damages arising out of alleged arbitrary or unjustified acts of the sanitary authorities of the United States Government on duty in the cities of Panama and Colon may only be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

For the reasons above set forth the Commission has decided that it has no jurisdiction of the claim presented by Carlos Delgado and it is, therefore, ordered that said claim be, and the same is hereby, dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications of gold roll employees for family quarters were on file on February 28, 1918, as follows:

STATION.	Number of applications.
Ancon	163 (18)
Ancon Hospital	11 (5)
Paraiso	19
Empire	1
Gamboa	1
Gatun	27
Cristobal	120 (27)
Total	351 50

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

Official Circulars.**Command of the Panama Canal Department.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 5, 1918.

The following General Orders issued by the Commanding Officer, Panama Canal Department, are published for your information and guidance:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS { HEADQUARTERS,
No. 9. { PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., February 27, 1918.

Under the provisions of A. R. 196, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Panama Canal Department and authority and jurisdiction over the operations of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants, and appurtenances, and the control and government of the Canal Zone, as set forth in Section 13, Panama Canal Act. (37 Stat. 569).

G. F. LANDERS,
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS { HEADQUARTERS,
No. 10. { PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., February 28, 1918.

In compliance with War Department telegraphic instructions of February 13, 1918, the undersigned assumes command of the Panama Canal Department and authority and jurisdiction over the operations of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants, and appurtenances, and the control and government of the Canal Zone, as set forth in Section 13, Panama Canal Act. (37 Stat. 569).

R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Major General, National Army.

Appointment.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 8, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 661-59:

Effective February 7, 1918, Mr. Walter L. Hersh is appointed Electrical Engineer, and will report to Mr. Hartley Rowe, Resident Engineer.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Assistant Engineer, Building Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUILDING DIVISION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 4, 1918.

To all concerned—Assistant Engineer F. W. Blackwood will perform the duties of Assistant Engineer T. C. Morris of the Building Division during the absence of the latter on vacation, effective March 5, 1918.

H. ROWE,
Resident Engineer.

Requests for Books of Passes.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 4, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective at once all departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company, who have someone authorized to countersign passes, will make their requests for pass books on this office. The requests should be in letter form. Telephone requests should be discontinued. A form of request is being printed which will be supplied as soon as received.

Departments and divisions which use only a small number of passes, and which have no one authorized to countersign passes, will make their requests on the Executive Office, as heretofore.

The transportation clerk will countersign and furnish such passes and pass books. Annual passes, 24-trip tickets, and 120-trip tickets will also be furnished by the Executive Office.

Official and complimentary pass books for the Army will be supplied by this office to Army Headquarters for distribution.

Whenever authority to countersign is granted, six specimen signatures of party authorized must be furnished, preferably on 3 x 5 cards.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
*Governor, The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company.*

II. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor.

Inspector of Hotels and Restaurants.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS C. Z., March 5, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective March 5, Mr. Andrew Johnston is appointed Inspector of Hotels and Restaurants, vice Mr. Carl Strom, resigned.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Correction of Motor Bus Time Table.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 9, 1918.

To all concerned—The following correction should be made in motor bus time table No. 6:

Last trip from Tivoli Hotel to Balboa station should read:
Leave Tivoli Hotel..... 11.05
Leave Ancon Restaurant..... 11.10
Arrive Balboa Station..... 11.20

S. GRIER, JR.,
Motor Car Inspector.

Plantation Tomatoes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 8, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 747-9:

To commissary managers—Tomatoes are now being received from the plantations in small shipments but will in the near future be received in very large quantities.

They are of exceptionally fine quality, full size, but green when picked, and should under ordinary conditions ripen in from 12 to 24 hours.

They will be shipped to line commissaries in the condition in which they are received from the plantations and should be sold to the trade in the same condition.

Patrons should be advised, however, that they will ripen in from 12 to 24 hours and to be guided accordingly in placing their orders.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 9, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Cooper, Mrs. Edward	Rosa, Eugenio Bonano
Johnson, E. Parker	Thresher, Richard
McVean, H. D.	Walker, H. Chas.
Mackay, Mrs. Nellie	Ycaza, Edwarde

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

Examination for marine licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights on Wednesday, March 20, 1918.

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Saving Sugar.**

In order to save sugar and butter, as urged by the Federal Food Administration, the following suggestions have been made:

Use honey, jams, and jellies on waffles and hot cakes.

In making cakes and cookies, molasses and syrup will often save twice the cost and quantity of sugar.

Use jellies and fruit butters for desserts. Use them either plain or in sweetening various dishes, fruit-cups, puddings, sauces, etc.

Use dates; they contain sugar, and when used, the amount of sugar at a meal may be decreased or entirely omitted.

Use molasses, brown sugar, syrups, honey, and maple syrup wherever possible; purchase white sugar only when absolutely necessary.

Sleeping mats at 80 cents and at \$2.90 were reduced to cost yesterday (March 12) to close out. These mats are of Colombian manufacture.

A small shipment of Easter cards has been received and distributed to the line stores, where they are selling rapidly.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Bags, shopping, Colombian	\$C.33	Buttons, silk and cotton, black, doz.	\$0.60
Books, tatting novelty and crochet, Bucilla, Vol. 3, ea.	.10	Buttons, silk and cotton, black, doz.	.87
Books, novelty and crochet, Bucilla, Vol. 6, ea.	.10	Buttons, silk and cotton, white, doz.	.33
Buttons, pearl, fancy, round, doz.	.11	Buttons, silk and cotton, white, doz.	.45
Buttons, pearl, fancy, round, doz.	.13	Buttons, silk and cotton, white, doz.	.60
Buttons, pearl, fancy, round, doz.	.15	Buttons, silk and cotton, white, doz.	.87
Buttons, pearl, fancy, round, doz.	.20	Buttons, ivory, fancy, small, doz.	.69
Buttons, pearl, fancy, round, doz.	.13	Buttons, ivory, fancy, large, doz.	.15
Buttons, pearl, fancy, round, doz.	.15	Buttons, ivory, fancy, small, doz.	.12
Buttons, silk and cotton, black, doz.	.33	Buttons, ivory, fancy, large, doz.	.20
Buttons, silk and cotton, black, doz.	.45	Paste, tooth, Fepsodent, tube.	.38
		Protectors, pencil point, ea.	.02
		Voile, La Salle, white, yd.	.20
		Voile, Ciclea, white, yd.	.23

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Mechanical draftsman experienced in patent office drawing (male); \$3.52 to \$4 a day; Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department; \$1,000 a year; Patent Office, Department of the Interior; April 2.*

Assistant in the office of information (male); \$1,800 to \$2,750 a year; March 26.*

Calculating machine operator (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; April 28.

Steel plant clerk (male); grade 1, \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; grade 2, \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†

Machining plant clerk (male); grade 1, \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; grade 2, \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†

Munition loading plant clerk (male); grade 1, \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; grade 2, \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†

Power plant clerk (male); grade 1, \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; grade 2, \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†

Assistant material engineer (male); grade 1, \$4.48 to \$4.96 a day; grade 2, \$5.44 to \$5.92 a day.†

Physical laboratorian (male and female); \$3.28 a day; March 19; No. 160.*

Investigator in bulk grain landing (male); \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year; March 19.*

Senior mechanical engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,700 a year; March 27; No. 152.*

Junior accountant (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 155.†

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to close of business on that date.
†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Henry Hill	45412	Barbados	Panama	Building Division	March 1, 1918.
Evans Miller	31942	Barbados	Ancon	Mun. Eng. Division	March 2, 1918.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., March 20, 1918.

No. 31.

Wheatless Days and Wheat Substitute in Flour.

THE PANAMA CANAL, BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 11, 1918.

To all concerned—In order to carry out the provisions of the President's proclamation under date of January 18, 1918, which is quoted in full, the Food Administration of the United States promulgated the following rules governing the sales of wheat flour and wheat products:

"Rule 25. The licensee manufacturing wheat flour shall not, on and after February 24, 1918, sell or deliver to any person, engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls, any wheat flour, except whole wheat flour, unless the buyer purchases at the same time or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased one pound of wheat flour substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour purchased.

"Wheat flour substitutes for the purpose of this rule and of Rule 30 shall include bran, shorts and middlings, corn flour, cornmeal, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, buckwheat flour, cottonseed flour, milo, kaffir and feterita flours and meals, soya bean flour, peanut flour, casava flour, taro flour, banana flour, and other products of a similar nature.

"In making any combination sales under this rule, or Rules 26, 29, 30, and 31, the licensee shall name a price for each of the articles so sold, which shall not represent more than a normal pre-war profit on any one of such articles."

"Rule 26. No licensee manufacturing wheat flour shall, without the permission of the United States Food Administrator, sell or deliver such wheat flour to any retailer or consumer thereof, unless the buyer purchases at the same time or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased one pound of wheat flour substitutes for every pound of wheat flour purchased, or in cases of whole wheat flour containing at least 95 per cent of the entire wheat; or graham flour, six-tenths (0.6 pound) of a pound of wheat flour substitute for every pound of such whole wheat or graham flour purchased.

"Wheat flour substitutes for the purposes of this rule and of Rules 29 and 31 shall include hominy, corn grits, cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flour and meals."

In order that the proclamation of the President of the United States and the regulations provided by the Food Administration may be carried out, effective March 18 each Monday will be considered as wheatless day on the Canal Zone, and no wheat products will be placed on sale at any of the hotels or restaurants. Married people are requested and urged to observe the same day as wheatless day in their homes. Beginning March 19, no wheat bread will be offered for sale by the commissaries unless it contains 20 per cent of wheat substitute. No flour will be sold by the commissaries unless the buyer purchases at the same time one pound of wheat flour substitute for every four pounds of wheat flour purchased.

The President's proclamation of January 18, 1918, is as follows:

"Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of manpower to the war, the partial failure of harvests, and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

"The Food Administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility, without any real inconvenience on our part.

"In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917.

"All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry, and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour

to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70 per cent of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

"To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers, and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats, and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

"In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

"In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork, and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturday in each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

"A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

"It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

"The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restrictions of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people, and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

"I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the Food Administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in cooperation with the Food Administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land."

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"January 18, 1918."

WOODROW WILSON.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Conservation of Food and Supplies in the Dredging Division.

The Resident Engineer of the Dredging Division issued the following circular on March 14:

To all concerned—Under date of March 7, 1918, the Recording Secretary of the Panama Canal Marine Association submitted a program for the conservation of food supplies, voluntarily agreed to by all members of that organization. This program is quoted below:

Each day, one wheatless meal—the evening meal.

Each week, two wheatless days—Monday and Wednesday.

Each day, one meatless meal—the morning meal.

Each week, one meatless day—Tuesday.

Each week two porkless days—Tuesday and Saturday.

Every day a fat-saving day.

Every day a sugar-saving day.

The use of fruits, vegetables, and potatoes in abundance.

The resolution of these employees was referred to the Governor, who expresses himself as highly gratified at the spirit of cooperation displayed by them.

Effective at once, the subsistence requisitions for all plants will be revised to conform with the program in question. All employees are earnestly requested to observe the most rigid economy in the use of subsistence supplies and stores of all classes.

It is important to carefully guard against accumulating a reserve supply of materials. A liberal allowance of necessities will be authorized but it is desired to limit this allowance to cover *current needs only*. If it is found that an over supply of any article is being received—foodstuffs or other supplies—this office should be promptly notified; likewise any shortages should be reported for correction.

Masters are requested to submit an inventory of all foodstuffs remaining on the boats at the close of each month; this inventory to be sent to this office not later than the third day of the month.

W. G. COMBER, *Resident Engineer*.

April Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of April, 1918. Colon and Ancon records for the past 10 and 12 years, respectively, are the data on which these predictions are based:

Winds—Fresh northerly dry season winds will continue during the month with a probable decrease of the wind movement with the approach of the rainy season. At the Atlantic entrance to the Canal northerly winds will prevail, with an average hourly velocity of about 13 miles an hour. A maximum velocity of more than 33 miles an hour is not likely to occur, although a maximum velocity of 46 miles an hour, from the north, was recorded on the 4th of April, 1915, during the most severe and intense storm recorded since American occupation. On the Pacific coast and over the interior, the prevailing winds will be from the northwest, with an average hourly velocity of about 9 miles an hour. The maximum velocity is not likely to exceed 30 miles an hour.

Rain—Light showers may be expected occasionally at both Canal entrances, and as much as one inch of rain may occur in one day under normal conditions. With the occurrence of a "norther" such as that of April, 1915, this amount is likely to be greatly exceeded. The average April rainfall at the Atlantic entrance is 4.18 inches, and at the Pacific entrance, 2.84 inches, these averages being for periods of 47 and 19 years, respectively. About 16 days with rain may be expected on the Atlantic coast, and 9 days on the Pacific.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur at the Pacific entrance, and few, if any, fogs may be expected at the Atlantic entrance. The average number of nights with fog over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal during the month of April is 11. All fogs that occur may reasonably be expected to be light and to clear away before 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—An average shade air temperature of 81 degrees, Fahrenheit, will probably occur at the Atlantic entrance, and an average of 82° F. may be expected at the Pacific entrance. On the Atlantic side the temperature is not likely to rise above 90° F. or fall below 72° F., but a maximum of 97° F. and a minimum of 64° F. may occur at the Pacific entrance. The mean daily range in temperature will be about 7° F. on the Atlantic side and 18° F. on the Pacific side.

Barometric pressure—There will be a slight decrease in the average atmospheric pressure with the approach of the rainy season. The average April sealevel pressure is 29.86 inches. A maximum pressure of more than 29.99 inches or a minimum of less than 29.73 inches is not likely to occur at either entrance of the Canal.

Storms—The so-called "northers" sometimes occur during the month of April but with the exception of these occasional disturbances, no severe general storms of wide extent are likely to occur during the month. A rough sea and heavy swell may be produced occasionally outside the breakwaters at Colon by the fresh northerly trade winds. Occasional thunderstorms are to be expected at both Canal entrances. Generally fair weather with smooth to moderate seas may be expected at the Pacific entrance.

Tides—The average tidal range at Colon is less than one foot, and the maximum range is approximately two feet. Owing to this fact, tidal fluctuations need not be considered in navigating the Atlantic entrance to the Canal.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the period until May 1 are given on page 341.

Restrictions on Sales of Vessels.

The Marine Superintendent issued a circular on March 12, 1918, which transmitted a copy of a letter dated February 25, 1918, from the War Trade Board, quoting resolutions adopted by that body at its meeting held on February 13. The letter follows:

WAR TRADE BOARD
1435 K. Street N. W.,
WASHINGTON.

February 25, 1918.

To Special Agents and Collectors—The following resolutions were adopted by the War Trade Board at its meeting held February 13, 1918:

(1) "Resolved that the War Trade Board hereby authorizes and directs the insertion in 'General Rules No. 1 Governing Granting Licenses for Bunker Fuel, Port, Sea, and Ship's Stores and Supplies' of a new paragraph, reading substantially as follows:

"'No application for bunkers by any vessel built in the United States and completed

after February 1, 1918, shall be granted, unless the vessel is documented under the American flag, or unless the United States Shipping Board shall have waived such documentation."

(2) "Determined that Section (o) of Paragraph V of the 'General Rules No. 1 Governing Granting Licenses for Bunker Fuel, Port, Sea, and Ship's Stores and Supplies' should be supplemented by the issuance to all American citizens of a notice stating that applications for permission to buy or sell the vessels mentioned in Paragraph V (as amended on February 5, 1918) should be made in the first instance to the United States Shipping Board, and that the War Trade Board would be governed by the decision of the United States Shipping Board upon such application."

For the guidance of applicants for permission to buy or sell vessels under Section (o), the following is stated:

Applications to the Shipping Board for permission to buy or sell vessels under Section (o) of paragraph 5 of the War Trade Board's General Rules No. 1 should include the following information:

1. Name of vessel.
2. Official number.
3. Date of construction.
4. Type of vessel.
5. Gross tonnage.
6. Deadweight capacity.
7. Speed.
8. Name of purchaser.
9. Citizenship.
10. Number of years experience on the part of the purchaser in operating vessels.
11. Trade in which purchaser proposes to place the vessel.
12. Total price.
13. Price per deadweight ton.

Attention is called to the following definition of a citizen of the United States, as given in Section 2 of the Shipping Act approved September 7, 1916:

"That within the meaning of this Act, no corporation, partnership, or association shall be deemed a citizen of the United States unless the controlling interest therein is owned by citizens of the United States, and, in the case of a corporation, unless its president and managing directors are citizens of the United States and the corporation itself is organized under the laws of the United States or of a State, Territory, District, or possession thereof."

You are hereby authorized to bring the above to the attention of all shipowners and agents located at your port; also to give it the fullest possible publicity through your local press.

L. L. RICHARDS,
Director, Bureau of Transportation.

Exports in Time of War.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas Congress has enacted, and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another."

And whereas the President has heretofore by proclamations dated July 9, 1917, August 27, 1917, September 7, 1917, and November 28, 1917, declared certain exports in time of war unlawful, and the President now finds that the public safety requires that such proclamations be amended and supplemented in respect to the articles and countries hereinafter mentioned;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, that the public safety requires that the following articles, namely: all kinds of arms, guns, ammunition and explosives, machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all articles necessary or convenient for their use; all contrivances for or means of transportation on land or in the water or air, machines used in their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all instruments, articles and animals

necessary or convenient for their use; all means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines and documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; all kinds of fuel, food, foodstuffs, feed, forage and clothing, and all articles and materials used in their manufacture; all chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs and tanning materials; cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, sisal and other fibres and manufactures thereof; all earthen, clay, glass, sand, stone and their products; animals of every kind, their products and derivatives; hides, skins and manufactures thereof, all non-edible animal and vegetable products; all machinery, tools, dies, plates, and apparatus and materials necessary or convenient for their manufacture; medical, surgical, laboratory and sanitary supplies and equipment; all metals, minerals, mineral oils, ores, and all derivatives and manufactures thereof; paper pulp, books and all printed matter and materials necessary or convenient for their manufacture; rubber, gums, rosins, tars, and waxes, their products, derivatives and substitutes, and all articles containing them; wood and wood manufactures; coffee, cocoa, tea and spices; wines, spirits, mineral waters and beverages; and all other articles of any kind whatsoever shall not, on and after the sixteenth day of February in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, be exported from, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Cost Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Japan, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, The Netherlands, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies possessions and protectorates, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, or Venezuela, except under license granted in accordance with regulations or orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as have heretofore been, or shall hereafter be prescribed in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Act of June 15, 1917. The said proclamations of July 9, 1917, August 27, 1917, September 7, 1917, and November 28, 1917, and paragraph II of the executive order of October 12, 1917, are hereby confirmed and continued and all rules and regulation heretofore made in connection therewith or in pursuance thereof are likewise hereby confirmed and continued and made applicable to this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 14th day of February in the
[SEAL.] year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and of the
Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-
Second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

[No. 1428.]

Imports in Time of War.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas Congress has enacted, and the President has on the sixth day of October, 1917, approved, a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another."

And whereas the President has heretofore by proclamation dated November 28, 1917, declared certain imports in time of war unlawful, and the President now finds that the public safety requires that such proclamation be amended and supplemented in respect to the articles and countries hereinafter mentioned;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that the public safety requires that

the following articles, namely: all kinds of arms, guns, ammunition and explosives, machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all articles necessary or convenient for their use; all contrivances for or means of transportation on land or in the water or air, machines used in their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all instruments, articles and animals necessary or convenient for their use; all means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines and documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; all kinds of fuel, food, foodstuffs, feed, forage and clothing, and all articles and materials used in their manufacture; all chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs and tanning materials; cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, sisal and other fibers and manufactures thereof; all earths, clay, glass, sand, stone, and their products; animals of every kind, their products and derivatives; hides, skins and manufactures thereof; all non-edible animal and vegetable products; all machinery, tools, dies, plates, and apparatus, and materials necessary or convenient for their manufacture; medical, surgical, laboratory and sanitary supplies and equipment; all metals, minerals, mineral oils, ores, and all derivatives and manufactures thereof; paper pulp, books and all printed matter, and materials necessary and convenient for their manufacture; rubber, gums, rosins, tars and waxes, their products, derivatives and substitutes, and all articles containing them; wood and wood manufactures; coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices; wines, spirits, mineral waters and beverages; and all other articles of any kind whatsoever, shall not, on and after the sixteenth day of February, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, be imported into the United States or its territorial possessions from Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Japan, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, The Netherlands, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, or Venezuela, except under license granted in accordance with regulations or orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as have heretofore been, or shall hereafter be prescribed in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Act of October 6, 1917. The said proclamation of November 28, 1917, and paragraph III of the executive order of October 12, 1917, are hereby confirmed and continued and all rules and regulations heretofore made in connection therewith or in pursuance thereof are likewise hereby confirmed and continued and made applicable to this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 14th day of February in the
[SEAL.] year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and of the
Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-
Second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

[No. 1429.]

Enemy Trading List.

The War Trade Board announces that the following names have been removed from the Enemy Trading List:

ARGENTINA.
Blum & Borkland.....Buenos Aires.

CUBA.
Manuel Pi.....Havana.
German Rodriguez.....Havana.
Juan Font & Co.....Havana.

The following have been added:

ARGENTINA.
August Blum.....Buenos Aires.

MEXICO.
Alberto Lenz.....Mexico City.
"La Reforma".....Tampico.
Alfredo Quinones.....Tampico.

Restaurants Open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The Canal restaurants at Cristobal, Balboa, and Ancon have established open hours throughout the day, from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., beginning the latter part of last week. Part of the force employed through the customary meal periods will be on duty at other times of the day, and orders can be served as promptly as during the former "meal hours." The three restaurants are operated with *à la carte* service.

The Pedro Miguel restaurant has been serving orders at all hours for over a year. The practice was established there primarily for the benefit of the lock operating force and of passengers on the Panama Railroad who have to change trains at the junction at Pedro Miguel.

No Manual of Civil Service Examinations in 1918 to Be Issued.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that no manual of examinations for 1918 will be issued, and that all announcements will be made by bulletin. Following past practice, all announcements of interest to prospective applicants on the Isthmus will be published in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD and bulletined in conspicuous places. The local civil service board is in receipt of a supply of sheets indicating the scope of the first grade or clerical examinations. Prospective competitors may obtain a copy upon application.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Railway mail clerk (male); \$900 a year; April 21.
 - Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey (male); \$1,200 a year; March 26.
 - Photographic expert (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.†
 - Laboratory and field assistant in plant introduction (male); \$1,440 a year; March 31.
 - Apprentice draftsman (male); Coast and Geodetic Survey; \$60 a month, probational service; \$900 a year on permanent appointment.†
 - Vineyard superintendent (male); \$1,440 to \$1,800 a year; March 26.
 - Horticultural superintendent (male); \$1,440 to \$1,800 a year; March 26.
 - Pressfeeder (male and female); \$2.20 a day and \$8.40 a year; March 24.
 - Market assistant (live stock and meats) (male); \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; March 24.
 - Junior engineer (male); grade 2; civil, electrical, mechanical, signal, structural, telegraph and telephone; \$720 to \$1,200 a year.†
 - Automotive engineer (male); \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year.†
 - Automotive body designer (male); \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year.†
 - Automotive draftsman (male); \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year.†
 - Estate tax inspector and agent (male); \$5 a day.†
 - Statistical draftsman (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; April 2.*
 - Electrotype molder (male); \$5.20 a day; April 7.
 - Assistant in laboratory cookery studies (female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; April 7.
 - Field and laboratory aid in plant pathology (male and female); \$720 to \$1,080 a year; April 7.
 - Examiner of accounts (male), Interstate Commerce Commission; grade 1, \$2,220 to \$3,000 a year; grade 2, \$1,860 to \$2,100 a year; April 14.
 - Organic and physical chemist (male); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; April 9.*
 - Assistant sanitary chemist (male); \$1,600 a year; No. 192; April 2.*
 - Computer, Bureau of Mines (male and female); \$1,020 to \$1,200 a year; No. 177; March 24.
- The announcement of the examination for expert cost accountant, No. 104—amended (supplemental), closed on March 20, as sufficient eligibles have been secured.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to close of business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Canal Men in Military Service.

Additions to the list of those who have gone from Canal or Panama Railroad service into the army or naval service of the United States since the entry of the United States into the war are as follows:

Werner, Louis C.

Hofman, Adam J.

Coupons on Converted First Issue Liberty Loan Bonds.

People receiving their first issue Liberty Loan bonds have wondered why a coupon had been clipped, and many inquiries on this point have been made of the local committee. The committee has accordingly forwarded a copy of a reply to one of the inquiries, in order that it may be published for everybody's information:

SIR: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 14 wherein you request to be advised why your \$100 bond of the first issue was delivered you with one coupon clipped and in which you state you are unable to fully understand the reason therefor from the Acts of Congress authorizing the Liberty Loan.

It is not always easy to fully grasp such an unusual condition, especially when several Acts of Congress are involved, as are also the rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing on the subject.

The original enactment for the first issue of Liberty Bonds provided that they should bear three and one-half per cent interest from the date of issue (June 15, 1917).

The Act of Congress authorizing the second issue of Liberty Bonds provided that they should bear four per cent interest from the date of issue (November 15, 1917). This Act also contained a provision which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to convert the original three and one-half per cent loan to bonds bearing four per cent. This conversion of the first issue bonds could only be effected on or after November 15, the date of the issue of the second loan, because the authority for conversion was not given by Congress until the date of the second loan.

In order to have a first issue bond converted it was necessary to notify the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, before November 15, and it was for this reason that the Liberty Loan Committee of The Panama Canal sent a notice to each subscriber notifying him of his privilege to have his three and one-half per cent bonds converted to four per cent, and that the Committee would have this done unless the subscribers should state in writing that they desired to hold the original three and one-half per cent bond. There were but 12 subscribers in the Canal Zone who desired three and one-half per cent bonds in preference to four per cent bonds.

The Panama Canal Liberty Loan Committee in arranging for employees to purchase bonds by monthly payment were compelled to borrow approximately one million dollars to buy the bonds. This was accomplished through two banking institutions and by them negotiated through the Federal Reserve Bank at New York and the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond, Va.

The Panama Canal committee by use of cables to the Federal Reserve Bank at New York, was enabled to secure the conversion to four per cent on November 15, of one half of the bonds we had ordered, but the balance, which we were compelled to handle through the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond, Va., could not be converted by November 15, so they had to bear conversion date as of December 15. The only difference entailed in this is a difference of four cents in the interest paid for the first period to December 15, 1917.

From the above it can be readily seen that the United States Treasury would have to pay two different amounts of interest for the first six months' period. Bonds which were converted on or before November 15 were entitled to interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent for five months and four per cent for one month, or \$1.79, as shown by the coupon 1A on the \$100 bond, while bonds for which the conversion request was not received in time to accomplish the conversion as of November 15, and therefore had to bear conversion date as of December 15, were entitled to interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent for the first six months to December 15, or \$1.75, as shown by coupon 1B. It was therefore necessary to have the bonds printed carrying two coupons covering the first interest period and where conversion was accomplished as of November 15, coupon 1B was clipped by the Treasury Department before the bond was issued. Where conversion was accomplished as of December 15, the Treasury Department clipped coupon 1A before issuing the bond.

You can readily see that by printing the bonds with the two coupons covering the same period, one of which had to be clipped before issuing, the United States Treasury was saved the expense and the subscribers the additional delay in delivery, which would have been entailed had it become necessary to print the entire issue for the two rates of interest.

I regret the necessity of such a lengthy explanation, but it was deemed best to acquaint you with the entire history of the clipped coupon.

Very truly yours,

T. L. CLEAR,

Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee, Panama Canal.

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

The following tables show times and elevations of high and low water at the docks at Balboa. They cover the remainder of March and the month of April (see page 335):

MARCH.

Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.				
W	20	3:40	9:58	4:14	10:21	S	24	1:42	7:53	2:10	8:22	Th	28	4:18	10:27	4:31	10:48
		2.0	12.0	3.1	11.9			12.1	2.3	12.7	2.2			13.7	0.6	14.2	0.1
Th	21	4:43	11:11	5:28	11:37	M	25	2:27	8:33	2:48	9:03	F	29	4:52	10:58	6:02	11:21
		2.7	11.6	3.5	11.6			12.6	1.7	13.2	1.3			13.8	0.6	14.2	0.1
F	22	5:56	12:24	6:34	.....	Tu	26	3:07	9:16	3:24	9:40	S	30	5:26	11:33	5:34	11:56
		2.9	11.7	3.3	.....			13.1	1.2	13.7	0.3			13.6	0.9	14.1	0.4
S	23	0:46	7:00	1:23	7:33	W	27	3:43	9:52	3:59	10:15	S	31	6:00	12:08	6:06	.....
		11.7	2.7	12.1	2.9			13.5	0.8	14.0	0.2			13.4	1.3	13.8	.....

APRIL.

Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.				
M	1	0:31	6:35	12:44	6:40	Th	11	3:27	9:45	3:47	10:11	S	21	0:15	6:23	12:47	7:02
		0.9	13.0	1.9	13.4			15.9	-1.5	17.0	-2.4			11.5	3.3	12.3	3.1
Tu	2	1:10	7:12	1:24	7:19	F	12	4:17	10:30	4:36	10:55	M	22	1:10	7:17	1:34	7:50
		1.5	12.5	2.5	12.9			16.2	-1.8	17.1	-2.5			12.0	3.0	12.8	2.5
W	3	1:54	7:56	2:13	8:05	S	13	5:08	11:15	5:24	11:40	Tu	23	1:55	8:03	2:12	8:32
		2.1	12.1	3.1	12.3			16.2	-1.5	16.3	-2.0			12.5	2.5	13.3	1.8
Th	4	2:48	8:48	3:15	9:04	S	14	5:57	12:02	6:13	.....	W	24	2:34	8:44	2:49	9:11
		2.6	11.8	3.5	11.9			15.7	-0.8	16.0	.....			13.0	2.0	13.8	1.1
F	5	3:52	9:55	4:26	10:18	M	15	0:27	6:46	12:50	7:02	Th	25	3:11	9:23	3:22	9:47
		2.9	11.8	3.5	11.8			-1.2	15.0	0.3	15.0			13.4	1.6	14.2	0.6
S	6	5:02	11:09	5:39	11:37	Tu	16	1:16	7:33	1:42	7:55	F	26	3:47	9:55	3:54	10:21
		2.7	12.2	2.9	12.3			0.0	14.0	1.5	13.8			13.7	1.3	14.4	0.3
S	7	6:09	12:17	6:44	.....	W	17	2:10	8:32	2:42	8:50	S	27	4:25	10:33	4:28	10:56
		2.1	13.2	2.0	.....			1.3	13.1	2.7	12.7			13.9	1.2	14.5	0.3
M	8	0:46	7:11	1:16	7:44	Th	18	3:11	9:32	3:50	9:54	S	28	4:59	11:08	5:05	11:31
		13.2	1.2	14.4	0.7			2.3	12.3	3.5	11.8			13.9	1.3	14.4	0.4
Tu	9	1:45	8:07	2:03	8:37	F	19	4:17	10:41	4:59	11:06	M	29	5:35	11:43	5:39	.....
		14.2	0.1	15.5	-0.6			3.1	11.8	3.8	11.1			13.8	1.6	14.1	.....
W	10	2:36	8:59	3:00	9:25	S	20	5:22	11:50	6:04	.....	Tu	30	0:07	6:14	12:22	6:17
		15.2	-0.8	16.4	-1.7			3.4	11.9	3.6	.....			0.8	13.5	2.0	13.8

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; ante meridian figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The elevations of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low

water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea-level, and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sea level is included in the predictions.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Joseph Dare.....	74148	Grenada.....	Folks River.....	Supply Department..	March 12, 1918.
Alfred Ford.....	120397	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Mun. Eng. Division..	March 12, 1918.
Johnathan Rice.....	156370	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Coaling station.....	March 13, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Acting Chief of Police and Fire Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 11, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence on leave of Mr. Guy Johannes, Police Inspector Arthur W. Kennedy will act as Chief of the Police and Fire Division.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

General Foreman of Cristobal Shops.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
MECHANICAL DIVISION,
BALBOA, C. Z., March 14, 1918.

To all concerned—As the result of competitive examination, Mr. William J. Daglish is assigned as General Foreman of the Cristobal Shops of the Mechanical Division, effective March 15, 1918, vice Mr. W. H. Stone, resigned, and on that date assumes charge of plant and equipment accordingly.

R. D. GATEWOOD,
Superintendent, Mechanical Division.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Card Passes for 1918.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 12, 1918.

To all concerned—On and after March 18, 1918, the 1917 card passes on the Panama Railroad will not be honored. The 1918 card passes, which are being distributed this date, will be honored effective at once.

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Field Glasses for United States Navy.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 15, 1918.

To all concerned—The United States Navy is in need of field glasses. It is therefore directed that all surplus field and marine glasses be shipped to Balboa store and invoiced to the General Storekeeper at prices as carried on records. It is also directed that all departments and divisions which need marine or field glasses make requisition on the General Storekeeper. As soon as all surplus glasses are turned in, and all requisitions filled, the General Storekeeper will report to this office the number of each kind of glass he has left which may be available for sale to the United States Navy.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 16, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Carson, Miss Lucille	O'Brien, Mrs. Wm.
Jackson, Mrs. H. L.	(Box 21)
de Jesus, Luis	Pearson, Mrs. O. C. B.
Johnson, Frank (Box 163)	Robinson, George (Box 69)
*Kuther, Robert (Box 8)	Roper, W. K.
McCauley, E. S.	Sherman, L.
*McDonald, Margaret	Smith, Joseph C. (Box 64)
Mitchell, Frank	*Stegeman, Mrs. Ben.
Morgan, Sidney	

*Paper

Joint Commission.

Rule of Dismissal.

*In the matter of sundry claims, rule of dismissal No. 387, docket numbers as noted, March 5, 1918—*With reference to the following claims, the evidence before the Commission is that settlement therefor has been made by the United States:

<i>D'k'l.</i>	<i>Claimant.</i>	<i>Date of payment.</i>
1179	Loranzo Arguino.....	4-17-11
1904	Prudencia Salazar.....	4-28-17
2676	Rev. M. A. Jiamona.....	5-9-17
2697	Uriah Davis.....	5-23-17
2698	Mrs. Florella Peters.....	6-2-17
2700	Cornelius Smith, Rachel Smith, administratrix.....	6-16-17
2702	Sarah Thompson, widow of James Thompson.....	6-2-17
2903	Ignacia C. v. de Salvador, alias Mrs. John E. Hunt.....	6-27-17
2968	J. H. Stilson and Pablo Morales.....	3-19-17
2981	Antonia Lluch de Colomar.....	2-25-15
3034	Rodolfo Ayarza A.....	4-1-12
		10-7-14

3091	Rev. Samuel Moss Loveridge for Home Baptist Mission.....	4-1-16
3496	Nathan Hartley.....	5-5-17

In view of the above settlements no further action is necessary by the Commission, and the foregoing claims are therefore dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

Award.

In the matter of the claims of Angelica Saturnina Jiron and Josefin Jiron, et al., for lands near Gamboa known as "Pihiba," "Charco Baruco," and "San Antonio de Albornoz," award No. 170, docket Nos. 1653 and 1654, March 12, 1918—

The above-entitled case came on regularly for hearing on February 8, 1918, and at the outset of the trial, the attorney for the Government admitted title to 3,010 hectares. On this date Laura Lopez Mudarra, Ernestina Lopez Mudarra, and Rodrigo Lopez Mudarra filed motion for leave to intervene, which, after compliance with the necessary rules, was granted by the Commission. According to the testimony and a stipulation signed by counsel for claimants in docket Nos. 1653 and 1654, and by counsel for the intervenors above-mentioned, the following statement shows the claimants now before the Commission and the proportionate share of their interests in this property:

Angelica Saturnina Jiron and Josefin Jiron—Eleven-twelfths (11/12) undisputed interest. Laura Lopez Mudarra, Ernestina Lopez Mudarra and Rodrigo Lopez Mudarra—One eighteenth (1/18) undisputed interest.

In litigation between claimants—One thirty-sixth (1/36).

The Commission, after due consideration, finds the value of the above lands and improvements, including all damages of whatever nature sustained through the expropriation of this property by the United States of America, to be the total sum of \$50,000 United States currency.

Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States in favor of the persons hereinafter named, in the sum of \$50,000.

This award shall be paid as hereinafter set out, in the amounts specified, on or before the 12th day of April, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment of any items of this award is not made on or before that date, such items shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

*Angelica Saturnina Jiron and Josefin Jiron, docket numbers 1653 and 1654—*For all right, title, and interest which the said Angelica Saturnina Jiron and Josefin Jiron may possess or may have possessed in and to the lands located near Gamboa, known as "Pihiba," "Charco Baruco," and "San Antonio de Albornoz," subject of claims, docket, Nos. 1653 and 1654, including all improvements of whatever nature

located thereon and any and all damages sustained by them on account of the expropriation of the above-mentioned property by the United States of America, eleventh-twelfths (11/12) of \$50,000 or the sum of \$45,833.33. The same to be paid to said Angelica Saturnina Jiron and said Josefina Jiron, in equal shares, to-wit:

To Angelica Saturnina Jiron..... \$22,916.665
To Josefina Jiron..... 22,916.665

\$45,833.33

Laura Lopez Mudarra, Ernestina Lopez Mudarra, and Rodrigo Lopez Mudarra, intervenors—For all right, title, and interest which the said Laura Lopez Mudarra, Ernestina Lopez Mudarra, and Rodrigo Lopez Mudarra, intervenors in the claims of Angelica Saturnina Jiron and Josefina Jiron, dockets Nos. 1653 and 1654, may possess or may have possessed in and to the lands located near Gamboa, known as "Pihiba," "Charco Baruco," and "San Antonio de Albornoz," including all improvements thereon and any and all damages sustained by them on account of the expropriation of the above-mentioned property by the United States of America, one-eighteenth (1/18) of \$50,000 or the sum of \$2,777.78. The same to be paid to said Laura Lopez Mudarra, Ernestina Lopez Mudarra, and Rodrigo Lopez Mudarra, in equal shares, to-wit:

To Laura Lopez Mudarra..... \$925.93
To Ernestina Lopez Mudarra..... 925.93
To Rodrigo Lopez Mudarra..... 925.92

\$2,777.78

And it is directed that the remaining one thirty-sixth (1/36) of the value, in litigation between claimants, or the sum of \$1,388.89, be deposited

in the District Court of the Canal Zone, Balboa Division, to be paid wholly or in part by said Court to either of the parties herein mentioned who may be entitled to same.

Total, \$50,000.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean seal level, during the two weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, March 16, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., March 3.....	127.10	92.40	86.32	86.20	53.66
Mon., March 4....	126.85	92.34	86.28	86.15	53.71
Tues., March 5....	126.80	92.25	86.30	86.13	53.69
Wed., March 6....	126.30	92.25	86.28	86.12	53.63
Thurs., March 7....	126.15	91.80	86.26	86.08	53.60
Fri., March 8.....	126.10	91.71	86.18	86.05	53.67
Sat., March 9.....	126.25	91.74	86.10	86.00	53.70
Sun., March 10....	126.35	91.88	86.18	85.96	53.55
Mon., March 11....	126.15	91.71	86.10	85.91	53.50
Tues., March 12....	126.15	91.69	86.04	85.85	53.50
Wed., March 13....	126.10	91.65	85.99	85.82	53.34
Thurs., March 14....	126.15	91.65	85.99	85.83	53.40
Fri., March 15....	126.10	91.59	85.99	85.83	53.40
Sat., March 16....	126.05	91.54	85.95	85.79	54.00
Height of low water to nearest foot.	123.0	91.0			

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Proportional Packing of Flour and Substitutes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 15, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 895:

To commissary managers—Effective at once, the packing of flour in 5-pound bags, advertised in memorandum 760-13, will be discontinued.

Effective Tuesday, March 19, there will be placed on sale a 4-pound bag of flour, to sell at 31 cents, also a 1-pound bag of yellow cornmeal to sell at 3 cents. These packages are provided in line with the Governor's circular, directing that effective Tuesday, March 19, the purchase of one pound of substitute must be made with each purchase of four pounds of wheat or graham flour, which rule shall apply to all individuals, hotels, messes, clubhouses, hospitals, Army and Navy organizations, post exchanges, pasture and plantation gangs, steamships and all other purchasers. Wheat flour substitutes for the purpose of this rule, as announced in the United States Food Administration's wheat conservation program, shall include hominy, cornmeal, corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, and buckwheat flour. If necessary, sweet potato flour and bean flour will later be added to this list.

Place your orders for the new wheat flour packing, so that it will be on sale on the morning of March 19.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Restrictions on Sale of Articles Containing Wheat.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 15, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 896:

To commissary managers—No bread, either white, graham or rye, doughnuts, cake or pies, will be baked for delivery on Monday, March 18, or on any succeeding Monday and it must be plainly understood that none of the wheat prod-

ucts enumerated is to be sold across the counter in retail stores or delivered to residences on such wheatless days, nor are any orders for such wheat products to be filled on the aforementioned days for hotels, messes, clubhouses, hospitals, steamships, tugs and dredges, Army and Navy, post exchanges, pasture and plantation gangs, or for any other customer.

Other wheat products which must not be sold on wheatless Mondays are biscuits, crackers, hard bread, etc., Cream of Wheat, flour—all kinds except rye and buckwheat—macaroni, noodles, fig pudding, plum pudding, puffed wheat, spaghetti, vermicelli, and grape-nuts.

The bakery will not be operated on Sundays in future.

Solicitors may accept orders on Friday for delivery on Sunday and the order desk will take orders for customary requirements to be delivered Sundays.

The object of these restrictions is, of course, to conserve wheat which is so greatly needed by our Army and the armies of the Allies, and commissary managers and the depot order desk are instructed not to accept requisitions or to make sales which are clearly designed to frustrate this purpose.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Victory Bread.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 15, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 897:

To all concerned—Effective Tuesday, March 19, 1918, the new Victory loaf will be sold in all line commissaries and to all consignees buying directly from this depot; such loaf to contain 80 per cent wheat flour and 20 per cent cornmeal.

The baking of all white flour breads will be entirely discontinued; but rye and graham breads may be obtained as heretofore.

The Victory bread will be made only in the "pan" shape; and the baking of the Vienna, butternut, and mothers' loaves, macaroons, ginger

snaps, lady fingers, pies, and all cakes (except fruit cakes and special cakes), will be also discontinued.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Women and Children in Commissaries.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 12, 1918.

To commissary managers—There will be sent you to-night a limited supply of dodgers relative to purchases at commissaries after 4 p. m. by unemployed women and children.*

Please have these distributed to the families in your district and any remaining thereafter may be put in the hands of counter customers.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

*The notice is as follows:

THE PANAMA CANAL

COMMISSARY DIVISION—SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

To commissary patrons—This office has received a great many complaints from men and women employed in the various departments that they are considerably delayed in making purchases at commissaries after 4 o'clock in the evening on account of the large number of women and children making purchases at that time.

We appreciate the fact that some housewives may find it necessary to go or to send children to the commissary occasionally during these periods and it is not desired to prohibit them altogether from doing so. However, in consideration of employees who can not go to the commissary until after 4 o'clock in the evening, it is requested that all who possibly can do so arrange to complete their purchases at other hours during the day.

We feel that such patrons as this applies to will recognize the justice of this request and cooperate with us to the extent that it will not be necessary to take any further action to eliminate the cause

of complaint of employees in regard to the conditions under which they now have to make their purchases.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Roselle Jelly.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 16, 1918.

To commissary managers—A small supply of roselle jelly, made from the fleshy calyxes of the roselle plant, is now available. This jelly is of an attractive color and distinctive taste and is put up in 10-ounce jars to sell at 19 cents, two cents to be refunded on return of empty jar in good condition (jar must not be chipped around edge).

Place order with wholesale groceries, reporting to this office after it has been given a two weeks' trial, whether it meets with the approval of your trade. If a demand is created, arrangements will be made to put it up in larger quantities.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Linings, earthenware, for ramekins, ea. . . .	\$0.07
Linings, earthenware, for ramekins, ea. . . .	.10
Linings, Pyrex glass, for ramekins, ea. . . .	.24
Linings, Pyrex glass, for vases, ea.	.36
Linings, Pyrex glass, for vases, ea.	.23
Linings, earthenware, for casseroles, ea. . . .	.76
Linings, Pyrex glass, for casseroles, ea. . . .	2.25
Linings, earthenware, for casseroles, ea. . . .	.30
Linings, earthenware, for casseroles, ea. . . .	.30
Linings, Pyrex glass, for comports, ea. . . .	.28
Linings, earthenware, for cups, ea.	.07
Linings, Pyrex glass, for cups, ea.	.23
Lining, earthenware, for jars, ea.	.10
Linings, Pyrex glass, for glasses, ea.	.12
Linings, Pyrex glass, for saucers, ea.	.29
Mica, for N. P. stoves, piece.	.04
Percolators, nickel plated, copper, 6-cup size, ea.	2.40

To Provide More Cornmeal.

Consumption of cornmeal among commissary patrons is increasing. During the week ending March 9th, 12,184 pounds were sold, an increase of 4,014 pounds over the total sales of the previous week.

A new corn mill was placed in operation at Cristobal last week, with a capacity of 5,000 pounds in eight hours. With the old mill, which will be continued in operation, this gives a combined total capacity of approximately 7,500 pounds of cornmeal every eight hours. It is believed that this will satisfactorily take care of all requirements in the way of increased consumption of cornmeal caused by the baking of Victory bread and the rule providing that a 20 per cent substitute be supplied on all orders for wheat flour.

New Beef Corning Plant.

On Wednesday, March 13, a beef corning plant was opened at the Balboa ice and cold storage plant. There are five tanks with a capacity of 10,000 pounds per day. Nothing but corned beef will be turned out at this unit. The demand for corned beef from Ancon, Balboa, and La Boca commissaries, and Ancon market, has recently grown to such an extent that approximately 40 per cent of the commissary sales of this article are made on the Pacific side. Considerations of transportation and space prompted arrangements for the handling of this product at Balboa for the commissaries mentioned.

Beginning March 16, there is a special sale of meat platters in 10-inch, 12-inch, 14-inch, and 16-inch dimensions at all commissaries. These platters have been on hand a long time and were bought at pre-war prices. Owing to the constantly decreasing consumption, this sale has been arranged to close out the line, which will not be reordered.

A small shipment of khaki yarn was received and distributed to the line stores last week.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., March 27, 1918.

No. 32.

Vessels Keeping up Steam when Berthing at Pier 16.

The Captain of the Port of Cristobal issued the following notice to masters of vessels as harbor regulation No. 5 on March 19, 1918:

Effective at once, excepting vessels discharging at Pier 16, all vessels docking at the above pier will be required to be prepared to vacate the berth at any time.

Master of such vessels are hereby directed to see that steam is kept up and that engines are not disabled.

Old French Reservoir Used for Oil Storage.

A former reservoir, constructed by the French in 1883 in connection with Ancon Hospital, has been fitted for use as a storage for fuel oil, to supply the bakery and kitchen steam plant in the new hospital. The reservoir was built well up on the side of Ancon Hill, and is directly in the rear of the kitchen and mess halls building. It has a capacity of 736.15 barrels of 42 gallons.

The oil is supplied through connection with the main near the Ancon laundry, in the same way as the crematory was supplied, and flows under the pressure put on it at the oil handling plant at Balboa.

The crematory tank will hereafter be filled by gravity flow from the reservoir.

Sheathing Takes Place of Roof in Protection of Lightning Arresters against External Heating.

In order to prevent undue heating of lightning arresters at Gamboa, connected to the 44,000-volt transmission line, the Electrical Division has covered the metal cases with two layers of quarter-inch asbestos and two layers of heavy muslin. The muslin is made watertight by coating with paint, and a light gray color is used. It has been found that the interior temperature at the middle of the day has been kept down by this arrangement and that it affords effective protection against the heat of the sun. The arrester is of the aluminum cell type, and is made up of two banks of three units each.

The use of this sheathing has made it unnecessary to erect over the tanks the shelters which are generally placed over such arresters in warm climates.

CANAL WORK IN FEBRUARY, 1918.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War of Canal operations in February, 1918, is printed, in part, below:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 19, 1918.

*The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of February, 1918:

CANAL BUSINESS.

Sales of supplies from storehouses to ships aggregated \$76,723.86, including \$66,443.45 worth of fuel oil.

A summary of the business at the ports at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, during the month, is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Motorships through Canal, from.....			
Net tonnage of motorships.....			
Sailing vessels through Canal, from.....		4	4
Net tonnage of sailing ships.....		9,731	9,731
Vessels supplied with water.....	107	75	182
Water sold to ships.....gallons..	1,998,870	1,301,600	3,300,470
Vessels dry docked.....	10	3	13
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin.....	1,380	1,364	2,744
Other than first cabin.....	2,810	1,707	4,517
Total.....	4,190	3,071	7,261
Passengers departing:			
First cabin.....	954	1,307	2,261
Other than first cabin.....	2,914	1,721	4,635
Total.....	3,868	3,028	6,896
Total movement of passengers.....	8,058	6,099	14,157
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped.....	171	11	182
Seamen discharged.....	195	2	197
Seamen deserted.....	6		6
Seamen deceased.....			
Seamen destitute.....			
Seamen repatriated.....	12		12
Seamen's identification certificates issued.....	1		1
Seamen's wages received.....	\$653.82		\$653.82
Seamen's wages disbursed.....	600.84		600.84
Balance on hand, January 31.....	378.23	\$185.55	563.83
Commissary sales to commercial vessels:			
Ice.....	\$416.65	\$274.28	\$690.93
Wholesale groceries.....	7,126.86	2,258.90	9,385.76
Wholesale cold storage.....	17,301.28	7,553.92	24,855.20
Laundry.....	996.42	56.52	1,054.94
Miscellaneous.....	525.97	358.28	884.25
Total.....	26,367.18	10,503.90	36,871.08
Commissary sales to Government and Panama Railroad ships:			
Ice.....	\$562.65	\$56.48	\$619.13
Wholesale groceries.....	3,163.86	6,500.94	9,664.80
Wholesale cold storage.....	14,204.70	5,548.13	19,652.83
Laundry.....	185.87	3.08	188.95
Miscellaneous.....	70.00	2,119.83	2,189.83
Total.....	\$18,187.03	14,128.46	\$32,315.54
Grand total of commissary sales to vessels.....	\$44,554.26	\$24,632.36	\$59,186.62

LOCKS.

Construction of the four new towing locomotives by the Mechanical Division and lock operating forces was completed, with the completion of the tests on locomotive No. 656 at Miraflores.

The gates and machinery in the west flight at Gatun Locks were overhauled, and the east flight was used exclusively throughout the month for lockages. The work was completed on February 28 and the chamber was made ready for return to service on March 1. A concrete coal pit, three feet deep and 28 by 6 feet in plan, was built at Pedro Miguel Lock. A railroad speeder, for carrying supplies to Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks, was received from the United States and placed in service.

SPILLWAY AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEM.

The dumping of spoil on the backfill for the penstocks installed in connection with the extension of the hydroelectric station was completed. Steamshovel No. 128, which was excavating material for this backfill from the west borrow pit, was tied up on February 15. The gatehouse at the intake of the penstocks was ready, at the end of the month, for the pouring of the roof.

In the extension of the station, the large window frames were set in place and the sash was fitted. The plastering was completed except for a few places to be patched. The iron spiral stairs were completed. Six hundred square feet of floor tile were laid in February, and 235 cubic yards of concrete were placed. Mechanical and electrical work in the installation of the new equipment advanced satisfactorily.

The net output of the hydroelectric station was 4,261,000 kilowatt-hours, and the computed water consumption was 2,975,616,000 cubic feet. The ratio between water used for power and that used for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.27 to 1. The estimated

rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 75 per cent below the 8-year mean, or 0.53 inch against a mean of 2.15 inches.

The installation of piping for transformer cooler water to be taken direct from Gatun Lake for the substation at Gatun was continued; the trench was completed and the installation of the pipe was begun. The transmission line forces placed a new tower at mile 38-2, replacing a tower wrecked by a slide in November. Work was begun at the Cristobal substation on transformers to supply an 11,000-volt transmission line to Coco Solo. Pulling cable for the Central and South American Telegraph Company into a duct of the telephone and telegraph conduit was begun on February 25.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel	67,500	9,700	77,200	53,200	24,000	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa	91,400	.....	91,400	61,400	30,000	.....
Miraflores Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaillard Cut:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culebra slides .....	.....	58,100	58,100	58,100	.....	.....
Empire slide	8,000	6,000	14,000	11,000	.....	.....
Paraiso incline .....	.....	20,300	20,300	10,200	10,100	.....
Total from Gaillard Cut	8,000	84,400	92,400	82,300	10,100	.....
Atlantic entrance channel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal	117,400	73,400	190,800	.....	.....	190,800
Chagres River gravel beds	27,528	.....	27,528	.....	.....	27,528
Chame Point sand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	311,828	167,500	479,328	196,900	64,100	218,328

Construction of a dike, with the necessary fills, to retain pipeline suction dredge spoil was in progress on the west side of the Canal, opposite the inner harbor at Balboa. This dumping ground lies between Stations 2190 and 2225 and will be known as the San Juan Dump. There was no unusual slide movement in the Cut.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—Progress of the work on Pier 6 during February was as follows:

Item.	Accom- plished during month.	Total in place, Feb- ruary 28.	Percent- age of completion.
Forms placed	20,748	63,635	10 4
Reinforcing placed	211,707	660,838	13 1
Concrete poured	1,299	3,384	11 7
Steel struts erected	14	52	55 4
Steel struts concreted	13	25	24 4

Roof tiling on the boat landing and launch house was completed on February 23. Plastering was begun on February 2 and was advanced to 90 per cent of completion by the end of the month.

Pacific terminal—The water main in a tunnel recently constructed around the head of the 1,000-foot dry dock was lowered.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

At the Cristobal Shops 10 vessels were in dry dock during February. One hundred and ninety-three individual and company job orders were opened during the month, of which 69 covered repairs to ships making the port of Cristobal or passing through the Canal, other than Panama Railroad vessels.

At the Balboa Shops three vessels were in dry dock during the month.

The overhauling of a steamship of the Panama Railroad Line was begun on February 1 and has advanced satisfactorily. The boilers have been removed and preparations have been made for the installation of new boilers. The main engines have been removed from the ship to the machine shop, and will be given a general overhauling before being replaced.

A steamship arrived at the plant on February 2 with a damaged bow. Work was carried on for 24 hours a day, and the vessel left on February 26.

A steamship arrived on February 5 for permanent repairs to her damaged bow. Work was completed on February 9, having been carried on 24 hours a day.

The new hand saw mill has been put on a night shift of eight hours, effective February 7, for the cutting of native logs.

The order for 460 cars and six locomotives for the Alaskan Engineering Commission is going satisfactorily. There are now ready for shipment 255 Lidgerwood cars.

eleven 25-yard Western dump cars, 19 Rodger ballast cars, and five locomotives.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The installation of the elevator and work on the stairs and architraves in the administration building at Ancon Hospital was completed in February, and the only work remaining at the end of the month was small miscellaneous finishing.

Installation of equipment in the kitchen and mess building was continued and was 80 per cent completed at the end of the month. Excavation for a site for boilers was completed.

The isolation ward and the nurses' quarters were 75 and 65 per cent completed, respectively, at the end of the month.

In Section C of Group 7, all work for footings and concrete floor for basement was completed, and the slab for the second floor was completed in the south wing. Work on this building as a whole was 45 per cent completed at the end of the month.

The new kitchen for the Tivoli Hotel was advanced to 50 per cent of completion. All columns and beams and the floor slab for the first floor were completed in February.

Practically all work on the new buildings for the chicken farm at Summit was completed, with the exception of a small amount of painting.

At Gatun all the cement blocks for the walls and partitions of the dispensary were laid during the month, and the roofing was about 90 per cent completed at the end of the month.

At the ice and cold storage plant at Mount Hope, work on the first and second floor decks was held up on account of waiting for inserts. Work on forms for the third floor slab was carried on satisfactorily, considering these delays. Concrete placed amounted to 474 cubic yards, and 5,954 four-inch cement blocks were manufactured during the month. The work in the block plant was suspended on February 28.

At the end of the month the only remaining work to be done on the nurses' quarters in Colon Hospital was 30 per cent of the trim work, and the painting.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

The resurfacing and reconstruction of roads in Ancon Hospital was 10 per cent completed at the end of the month.

The rebuilding of the Ancon-Corozal road was 84 per cent completed at the end of the month, and of the Corozal-Paraiso section, 68 per cent. The work of putting up forms for the Cardenas River bridge was completed, and all the work on the bridge was 99 per cent completed at the end of February.

A concrete sidewalk was built along the street between the Balboa substation and the Canal clubhouse, cinders were placed on the running tracks in the playground at Balboa, and the work of extending pipelines in the Balboa Shops district was about one-third completed. Survey work was begun in connection with the development of a park in Balboa.

Construction of a road leading from the Corozal-Paraiso road to the Miraflores substation was begun, and was about 6 per cent completed at the end of February. Clearing in connection with this job during the month covered about 21,000 square yards.

The new concrete road at the chicken farm at Summit was 85 per cent completed at the end of the month.

On the Folks River extension of Colon, 5,684 square yards of roadway were graded, and 672 feet of cast iron pipe were placed in connection with the sewer installation.

The resurfacing of the Mount Hope road continued; 6,429 square yards of pavement and 2,988 linear feet of curb and gutter were completed during February. Work was begun on an extension of the concrete road, to lead from a point directly north of the Mount Hope railroad station to the Cristobal Shops, and 3,284 square yards of pavement were completed.

Twenty thousand square yards were graded on the fill being made at the radio station in Colon.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

For several months smallpox has been endemic in the Colombian islands of San Andres and Old Providence. From this focus the infection was carried to Bocas del Toro, three cases of smallpox and one of the varioloid having developed among the crew of a sloop while in quarantine there. Precautions have been taken to prevent the introduction of the infection into the Canal Zone. No diseases of a quarantinable nature originated on or were brought to the Isthmus proper during the month.

General remarks—The health of employees and nonemployees in the Canal Zone and the terminal cities continued good.

Employees—Admissions to hospitals and quarters numbered 712, giving an ad-

mission rate of 300.23 (per 1,000 employees), as compared with 361.83 for the preceding month, and 272.55 for the corresponding month of last year.

Sixteen deaths occurred among employees, giving a gross death rate of 6.75, compared with a rate of 7.92 for the preceding month, and 6.67 for the corresponding period of last year.

The constantly noneffective rate was 10.47, as compared with 9.57 for the preceding month, and 9.11 for the corresponding month of last year.

Deaths—One hundred and forty-five deaths occurred among the population of the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon, giving a gross death rate of 15.61, as compared with 20.88 for the preceding month, and 19.87 for the corresponding month of last year.

With one exception the death rate for February was the lowest for any month since the American occupation. The exception was March, 1912, with an annual rate of 14.67 per 1,000 of population.

Tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, and nephritis, were the leading causes of deaths in the order named.

Births—Two hundred and ninety births were reported during the month, giving a rate of 31.21, as compared with 37.03 for the preceding month, and 33.47 for the corresponding month of last year.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force actually at work on Wednesday, February 20, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	40	39	79
Building Division.....	2,192	310	2,502
Municipal Engineering.....	1,559	87	1,646
Electrical.....	409	191	600
Lock operation.....	666	144	810
Dredging.....	1,299	184	1,483
Mechanical.....	1,666	758	2,424
Marine.....	227	88	315
Fortifications.....	528	55	583
Total.....	9,586	1,856	10,442
Supply:			
Quartermaster.....	1,676	116	1,792
Subsistence.....	333	21	354
Commissary.....	1,518	196	1,714
Cattle industry—plantations.....	2,440	39	2,479
Accounting.....	14	208	222
Health.....	894	204	1,098
Executive.....	136	488	624
Panama Railroad—Superintendent and coaling stations.....	1,610	139	1,749
Transportation.....	255	146	401
Receiving and Forwarding Agent.....	1,060	77	1,137
Grand total.....	18,522	3,490	22,012

The total gold force is an increase of 27 over the 3,463 at work on January 23, and the silver force is a decrease of 1,180 from the 19,702 shown on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on February 28 numbered 18,259, divided as follows: Americans, 7,343 of whom 3,301 were men, 2,047 women, and 1,995 children; Europeans, 319, of whom 238 were men, 28 women, and 53 children; West Indians, 10,597, of whom 5,445 were men, 1,943 women, and 3,209 children. Three hundred and one new applications for gold family quarters were on file on February 28.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on February 28, exclusive of fortifications, was \$10,812,730.99; the balance in fortifications was \$9,425,228. Pay rolls for the forces on the Isthmus for February amounted to \$914,561.92.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$853,205.64, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,253,145.78. Payment of \$261,711.75 was also made to the Panama Railroad Company for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,464,531.56, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$28,908.06. Requisitions for purchases in the United States amounted to \$701,360.99, making the total for the fiscal year to date \$4,610,690.66. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$178,459.13, and disbursements under the same heading, \$155,260.81.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Panama Railroad Stables Offer Garage Space for Automobiles.

Automobiles belonging to employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad will be received for storage in the Panama Railroad stables, on "B" Street in the Chorillo section of Panama City, at a monthly charge of \$3 per machine. The space available for garage use is under an open shed within the stable enclosure, and private locker room for the storage of supplies will be furnished without additional charge. Light and water will also be furnished without extra charge.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Assistant chemist in forest products (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year.†
Inspector of machinery and machine tools (male); grade 1, \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year; grade 2, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year.†

Law clerk, stenographer and typewriter (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; April 28-29.

Inspector of material for small arms (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 2234-amended.†

Assistant inspector of material for small arms (male); \$1,600 to \$1,600 a year; No. 1234-amended.†

Superintendent of gun-forging plant (male); \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year; No. 199; April 23.*
Market assistant (live stock and meats) (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; No. 178-amended; is postponed from March 20 to April 28.

Investigator in bulk grain handling (male); \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year; No. 151-amended; has been postponed from March 19 to April 23.

The receipt of applications for the position of foreman mechanic, announcement No. 965-supplemental, 1918 has been discontinued.

Linotype machinist (male); \$0.60 an hour; April 28. Applications will not be received after April 15, 1918.

Expert radio aid (male); \$6 to \$8 a day; No. 837-amended.†

Assistant in fermentation mycology (female); \$1,200 a year; April 23.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Daniel Bispham.....	22851	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Health Department..	March 15, 1918.
Hescord Jessamy....	71914	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	March 12, 1918.
Cecil S. Lewis.....	103852	Panama.....	Balboa.....	Panama Railroad....	March 11, 1918.
Timothy Lord.....	171120	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	March 16, 1918.
Joseph Wilson.....	114962	Fortune Island..	Colon.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	March 14, 1918.
Alonso Prescott.....	171582	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Municipal Eng. Div.	March 8 1918.

Official Circulars.

Telephones.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 15, 1918.
CIRCULAR No. 650-6:

Effective at once, the following rules will govern payments of rentals of telephones during periods of absence of subscribers:

1. Subscribers to residence telephones may have their telephones discontinued during their absence on leave, on application by letter to the Electrical Engineer, Balboa Heights, two days in advance of date on which it is desired to have the service discontinued.

2. The Electrical Engineer must be notified when the service is to be resumed.

3. In case of non-compliance with above in-

structions, bills will be rendered and penalties added in accordance with the provisions contained in circular No. 650-2, regardless of the fact that telephones may not have been used during the absence of the subscriber.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Coal Consumption.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 20, 1918.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:
Please report average monthly consumption of coal on work under your charge, and suggest possibility, if any, of reduction.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 16, 1918
CIRCULAR No. 669-17:

The following ratings and hourly rates of pay are established, effective November 16, 1917, cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Air-brake man (*per hour*), 70, 65, 54, 49 cents.
Anglesmith (*per hour*), 82 cents.

Apprentice (*per hour*), first year, 16 cents; second year, 25 cents; third year, 35 cents; fourth year, 45 cents.

Blacksmith (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.
Blacksmith, heavy forger (*per hour*), 92, 87 cents.

Blacksmith, heavy forger, hydraulic press (*per hour*), 97 cents.

Blacksmith, shipsmith (*per hour*), 82 cents.

Boatbuilder (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66 cents.

Boilermaker (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Boilermaker, layer-out (*per hour*), 85 cents.

Cabinetmaker (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66 cents.

Carpenter, car (*per hour*), 70, 65, 54, 49 cents.

Car repairer, steel (*per hour*), 70, 65, 54, 49 cents.

Car repairer, special (*per hour*), 75 cents.

Caulker (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66 cents.

Chipper and calker (*per hour*), 77, 72, 61 cents.

Coppersmith (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Craneman, overhead electric (*per hour*), 56, 50, 40 cents.

Electroplater (*per hour*), 77, 72, 61 cents.

Flangeturner (*per hour*), 85, 80, 69 cents.

Helper (*per hour*), 53, 50, 47, 44 cents.

Instrument maker (*per hour*), 87, 82, 77 cents.

Machinist (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Machinist, layer-out (*per hour*), 85 cents.

Molder (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Painter (*per hour*), 71, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Painter, letterer and grainer (*per hour*), 81 cents.

Patternmaker (*per hour*), 88, 83, 72 cents.

Pipefitter (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Planing mill hand (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Plumber, ship (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61 cents.

Rigger (*per hour*), 75, 70, 59, 54 cents.

Riveter (*per hour*), 77, 72, 61 cents.

Sheet-metal worker (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61 cents.

Shipfitter (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Shipfitter, loftman (*per hour*), 87 cents.

Shipjoiner (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Shipwright (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

Welder, acetylene (*per hour*), 77, 72, 61 cents.

Welder, electric (*per hour*), 77, 72, 61 cents.

Wireman (*per hour*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56 cents.

(A rate of 16 cents more than maximum hourly rate for any trade in the organization of the Mechanical Division is authorized for leadingman.)

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Executive Secretary.—Acting Chief Clerk.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 19, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. McIlvaine, Mr. W. P. Copeland will be Acting Executive Secretary. Mr. Ino. H. Smith will be Acting Chief Clerk.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 16, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 164:

Effective February 7, 1918, Mr. Walter L. Hersh, Electrical Engineer, is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Maj. T. H. Dillon, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property charged to the Electrical

Division and the Division of Telephones and Signals of the Panama Railroad.

Approved: H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Operation of Motor Trucks near Schools.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 18, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

The principal of the Balboa grade school reports that motor trucks passing the school are making an unusual amount of unnecessary noise, by blowing their horns or using their muffler cut-outs.

Please bring this matter to the attention of all drivers of motor trucks under your supervision, and instruct them to avoid any unnecessary noise in the vicinity of school buildings, especially while they are in session. Extreme care in operation should also be exercised by motor truck drivers while in the vicinity of school buildings when children may be about.

W. P. COPELAND,
Acting Executive Secretary

Changes in Electrical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ELECTRICAL DIVISION,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 14, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective March 1, 1918, the following changes in the organization of the Electrical Division are announced:

Mr. B. R. Grier is designated superintendent of power, with Headquarters at Gatun.

Mr. A. J. Hobson is designated station engineer, hydroelectric station, Gatun.

W. L. HERSH,
Electrical Engineer.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 25, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Armon, Joe L.	Hansen, R.
*Briggs, W. H.	Hoffman, Fred
Butler, C. E.	Howard, C.
Conner, Miss M. G.	McClean, Mrs. Mollie
Coombs, D. G.	Hall
DeWolf, Frank	McIntosh, Norman
Engel, W. R.	Martyn, Mortimer
Ford, Christopher T.	Melvin, Thomas
Furtado, Miss Stella	Michael, Mrs. Alice
(Box 411)	Quinn, J. F.
Gamon, Clara T.	Smith, B. D.
Giovanin, Maeto	Tobin, W. S.
Green, Joseph	Walker, J. Whitman
Gutierrez, Sra. Esperanza	Wiegman, Mrs. Ed.

*Paper.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination itself will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the

Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examination for marine licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, April 3, 1918.

GEORGE J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

No Bread Delivery on Sundays.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 21, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 896-2:

To commissary managers—In order to make for better enforcement of wheatless Mondays, in future the bakery will not be operated either on Saturdays or Sundays.

No bread will be delivered on Sundays, nor will any be sold from peddle wagons, or at ice cream stands.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Drill, bleached, Defender, 28", yd.....	\$0.36
Handkerchiefs, ladies', cotton, embroidered, 11 x 11½, ea.....	.17
Handkerchiefs, ladies', cotton, embroidered, 11 x 11½, ea.....	.18
Handkerchiefs, ladies', cotton, embroidered, 11 x 11½, ea.....	.16

Handkerchiefs, children's, cotton, ea.....	\$0.07
Handkerchiefs, ladies', cotton, 12½ x 12½, ea.....	.04
Handkerchiefs, men's, cotton, 18½ x 18½, ea.....	.07
Handkerchiefs, men's, cotton, 18 x 18, ea.....	.05
Lace, shadow, yd.....	.06
Lace, shadow, yd.....	.03
Lace, val., yd.....	.05
Lawn, check, white, 26 - 27", yd.....	.22
Lawn, check, white, 26 - 27", yd.....	.17
Lawn, check, fancy, 27", yd.....	.19
Lawn, Persian, 40", yd.....	.27
Organdy, linair, white, yd.....	.21
Organdy, linair, white, yd.....	.33
Skirting, gaberdine, white, striped, 36", yd.....	.41
Skirting, gaberdine, white, striped, 36", yd.....	.42
Umbrellas, ladies', 26", ea.....	1.45
Voile, fancy, white, 25" - 36", yd.....	.30
Voile, fancy, white, 35" - 36", yd.....	.31
Voile, corded, stripes, 26" - 27", yd.....	.20
Voile, fancy, white, 25" - 26", yd.....	.21

Results from the effort to decrease the quantity of wheat flour and to increase the quantity of wheat flour substitutes used by commissary patrons are shown in the sales figures submitted by retail commissaries for the week ending March 23. During that period there were sold 22,776 pounds of corn meal, which is almost twice the amount sold in any previous week. Sales of a few other commodities listed as substitutes gained in like proportion.

The local consumption of bulk sauerkraut is steadily on the increase. This is, in part, probably due to the fact that it is almost impossible at present to obtain canned sauerkraut, as there are no signs of relief from high prices and all the tin that can come forward during the war will be, it is reported, urgently needed. The industrial laboratory is now in position to turn out approximately 1,200 pounds of kraut each week. A fresh batch will be on sale in the retail stores the end of this week.

The reduction in price to 23 cents per pound of ham shoulders, "picnic," will be continued to the trade for an additional period of two weeks, ending April 6, 1918. Many patrons have already become acquainted with the value of this article, but sales have not quite come up to the point desired.

Another American cutter has been added to the tailoring force of the Commissary Division and will be stationed at Cristobal commissary. Orders for suits will be taken, beginning Thursday morning, March 28.

The appearance of the silver store at La Boca has been improved by the painting of both interior and exterior, which has been recently completed. A 20-foot extension has been made, the cigar and candy sections have been moved to the front of the commissary, and the dry goods, hardware, and shoe departments have been enlarged, providing additional space for customers.

The lighting has been improved by changing the location of the lamps.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL,
Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., April 3, 1918.

No. 33.

Sale of the Dredge "Chagres."

The project of dismantling the dipper dredge *Chagres*, selling the machinery and using the hull as a barge, as was done in the case of the *Cardenas* and *Mindi*, has been modified to the sale of the dredge complete.

The contractor who had bought the machinery submitted a counter proposition to take the vessel entire and it was accepted. The dredge is to be delivered at Cristobal, and after some overhauling the contractor will tow it to Cuba, for use in harbor improvement work at Havana.

New Tidal Records at Balboa in February and March.

Tidal records at Balboa and Morro Island were of special interest during the spring tide periods from February 13 to February 15, and again on March 14.

The maximum daily range at Balboa for consecutive tides was 21.1 feet, on February 14 and on March 14. This is the greatest range of record at Balboa since the registers were installed there, ten years ago. The greatest range previously recorded was 20.9 feet, on February 23, 1917.

The average tidal range at Balboa during the February spring tide period was 0.7 feet greater than the average range at Morro Island.

The low water record of 11.0 feet on February 13, also on March 14, established a new low tide record for the Balboa station, since the previous extreme low water record was 10.0 feet, recorded on February 5, 1916, and again on February 23, 1917.

Enemy Trading List.

The War Trade Board has announced that the following names have been removed from the Enemy Trading List:

BRAZIL.		ECUADOR.	
A. Diedrichsen.....	Santos.	Guzman, L. E. Hijos.....	Guayaquil.
VENEZUELA.		MEXICO.	
Julian Vera Leon & Co.....	Caracas.	Gonzales, Ismael,	Merida.
Miguel Benatuil.....	La Guaira.	Ochoa, Isidoro, & Cia.....	Vera Cruz.
Guevara, Louis Felipe Hijo.....	Ciudad Bolivar.	Roeder, F.,	Mexico City.
Pulgar, J. A. Hijo.....	Maracaibo.		

Night School Work at Balboa.

The night classes opened at the Balboa white school on February 19 had enrollments as follows at the end of March:

Commercial course, typewriting, bookkeeping, and shorthand, on Tuesdays and Fridays, 27 students; mathematics, including algebra and geometry. Tuesdays and Fridays, 18 students; Spanish, on Mondays and Thursdays, 23 students; and English, on Mondays and Thursdays, 8 students.

The tuition charge is \$4 per person per month for each subject. The classes begin at 7.30 p. m., and last two hours.

Retail Prices of Foodstuffs in the Canal Zone and in the United States.

A comparison of prices on 24 articles of diet in the Canal Zone and in the United States during the calendar year 1917, by months, is presented below. There is appended a statement of Canal Zone prices in January, 1918, but the United States prices for that month are not available.

Data on the grade and packing of the articles of which the prices are compared below are given on page 355. The Canal Zone prices are those of the Panama Canal commissaries. United States prices are those published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., in the monthly bulletin published at that office. Prices are in cents:

Article.	Jan'y, 1917		Feb'y, 1917		March, 1917		April, 1917		May, 1917		June, 1917		July, 1917		August, 1917		Sept., 1917		Oct., 1917		Nov., 1917		Dec., 1917		Jan., 1918	
	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.	C. Z.	U. S.
Sirloin steak, lb.	17	27.6	17	28.7	17	29.5	17	31.7	17	32.2	17	32.8	19	32.7	19	32.9	19	33.3	19	31.7	19	31.7	19	32	19	.....
Round steak, lb.	12	24.7	12	26	12	26.7	12	28.9	12	29.6	12	30.1	14	30.6	14	30.8	14	29.6	14	29.6	14	29.6	14	30	14	.....
Rib roast, lb.	13	21.6	13	22.5	13	23.3	13	25.2	13	25.7	13	26.1	15	25.7	14	25.7	14	25.9	14	25.7	14	25	14	25.3	14	.....
Chuck roast, lb.	8	17.4	8	18.6	8	19.3	8	21.2	8	21.8	8	22.2	10	21.9	10	21.7	10	21.8	10	21.8	10	21.2	10	21.5	10	.....
Plate, boiling, lb.	6	13.2	6	14.1	6	14.6	6	16.1	6	16.6	6	17	8	16.5	8	17.2	8	16.3	8	16.3	8	16.3	8	16.4	8	.....
Bacon, lb.	32	30.6	32	30.7	32	33.3	32	38.2	43	41.6	44	42.5	40	42.9	42	43	42	41.2	43	41.2	40	48.2	50	48.7	50	.....
Ham, lb.	34	30.6	34	31.8	36	33.8	36	36.5	43	38.8	43	39.1	43	39.6	43	39.5	43	40.9	46	42.6	49	42.6	49	43.5	49	.....
Lard, lb.	22	21.4	23	21.8	23	23.8	23	26.4	26	27.8	21	28.3	31	27.4	31	27.7	31	29.6	33	37.1	33	32.6	33	33.3	25	.....
Buns (fowls), lb.	21	23.5	31	26.7	33	27.6	33	29.3	30	29.3	30	28.8	30	28	30	27.9	30	20.2	41	31.2	44	29.5	30	30.4	41	.....
Eggs, doz.	51	54.4	49	50.6	44	54.9	40	58.6	45	53.8	43	50.9	41	42	45	46	50	52.5	52	55.1	54	58.1	68	63.4	76	.....
Butter, lb.	53	45.3	51	46.9	50	46.1	53	50.8	53	46.5	47	46.9	49	45.9	47	47.6	47	49.6	50	59.8	54	52.8	55	54.3	60	.....
Cheese, Y. A., lb.	34	31.2	32	31.5	34	32.3	36	33	36	33.8	36	33.8	34	33	34	32.8	34	33.5	36	34.8	38	34.6	36	34.5	38	.....
Milk, tin, qt.	11	9.9	11	10	11	10	11	10.2	12	10.5	14	10.6	14	11.1	14	11.4	14	11.8	14	12.7	14	12.8	14	13.3	14	.....
Flour, 16-oz. loaf	5	7	5	7.2	5	7.5	5	7.5	5	8.3	5	8.5	6	8.8	6	9.1	6	8.8	6	8.8	6	8.8	6	8.3	6	.....
Bread, lb.	5	5.6	5	5.5	5	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1	8.2	6.1	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.8	7	7.8	6.8	8.5	6.7	8.5	.....
Rice, lb.	7	9.1	7	9.1	7	9.1	7	9.5	7	10.5	7	10.8	8	10.6	9	10.6	9	10.8	9	11.1	9	11.4	9	11.6	10	.....
Potatoes, lb.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....
Onions, lb.	5	4.2	5	5.4	6	5.5	6	6.3	5.5	6.8	6	7.1	8	4.7	5	4	5	4.5	4	3.1	4	3.2	4	3.1	4	.....
Beans, navy, lb.	7	6.9	7	12.2	11	12.5	11	13.4	11	8.6	8	7	0	5.1	5	4.6	4	4.6	4	4.9	4	5.8	5	5	5	.....
Beans, navy, lb.	14	14.5	14	14.9	14	15.4	14	16.7	15	19.1	15	19.5	13	19.5	15	19.2	15	18.8	17	18.9	17	18.9	17	18.8	17	.....
Prunes, lb.	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	.....
Raisins, lb.	13	13.9	13	14.1	13	14.1	13	14.5	14	15.3	14	15.7	13	16	16	16	16	16.3	15	16.5	15	16.6	16	16.4	16	.....
Sugar, lb.	13	14.1	13	14.1	13	14.1	13	14.2	13	14.4	13	14.6	14	14.8	14	14.8	14	14.8	14	15	14	14.8	14	15	14	.....
Coffee, lb.	7	8	7	8.1	7	8.7	7	9.6	7.8	10	7.8	9.3	7.8	9.1	8.4	9.9	8.4	9.8	8.4	9.7	8.4	9.5	8.4	9.4	8.4	.....
Tea, lb.	25	29.9	25	29.9	25	29.9	25	29.9	25	29.9	25	30.2	25	20.6	40	30.5	40	30.5	40	30.5	40	30.2	40	30.3	40	.....
Pea, lb.	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	54.6	64	.....

*Fowls, native, fresh killed.

Specification for Foods Listed in Tables of Retail Prices.

In connection with the table on the opposite page giving comparison of prices of certain food articles in the United States and the Canal Zone, the following notes indicate the grades or specifications of articles on which prices are quoted:

Article.	Canal Zone.	United States.
Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast Plate, boiling Bacon.....	Colombian and Central American cattle slaughtered on Isthmus.	Best grade sold in any considerable quantity to families of wage earners. Sliced when sold. No fancy bacon in jars or packages quoted.
Ham.....	Sliced, sugar cured, best quality, American short cut, prime condition. Ham is also being obtained from Canal Zone hogs.	Best grade sold in any considerable quantity to families of wage earners. Sliced when sold.
Lard.....	Lard that will not separate in this climate. One, two, three, and five-pound tins. Commencing January, 1918, pure lard manufactured on the Isthmus is quoted. States lard no longer to be carried in stock.	Pure. No "compound" quoted. Generally tub lard, <i>i. e.</i> , sold in bulk.
Hens (fowls).....	Fowls, imported; where noted, native, slaughtered locally.	At least one year old, used for roasting or stewing.
Eggs.....	"Fresh gathered, extras." Commencing January, 1918, local fresh laid eggs are quoted also.	Strictly fresh. Highest grade handled excluding fancy eggs, or eggs selected for size and color.
Butter.....	New creamery, made from pasteurized milk; score 92; purchased in tubs and put up in prints on the Isthmus.	Creamery Extra. Dairy butter brands designated as special or fancy not included. Sold in bulk known as tub butter, or in bricks termed as print butter.
Cheese.....	"Young America," "Full Cream," "Wisconsin."	Generally New York or Wisconsin.
Milk.....	Evaporated milk in tins.	"Full Cream" or "Whole Milk." Quotations are by the quart and are for milk regularly delivered to customers.
Bread.....	Scale weight; <i>i. e.</i> , weight of dough, 16 ounces.	Weight of dough, 16 ounces.
Flour.....	Wheat, in sacks, net weight 98 and 196 pounds. Also 24½ and 140 lb. sacks.	Wheat. Quotations for ½-barrel bags; weight varies from 23 to 24½ pounds.
Rice.....	First grade: Fancy head, Carolina, Texas or Louisiana. Honduras style, of crop immediately preceding date of advertisement. Second grade: Siam usual.	Quotations are on full grain rice grown principally in Louisiana and Texas. Sold generally loose with a few quotations on packages.
Potatoes.....	White, fancy New York or Maine, uniform size, not less than 2 inches diameter, cut and small potatoes removed, free from scab. Average 13½ pounds to peck.	White. Varieties or grades are not considered. Units of sale vary greatly; in the East, the peck is the common standard; in the West, the 100-pound lot. In New York City the amount sold for a quart varies from 2½ to 4 pounds.
Onions.....	Fancy No. 1 grade, sound and dry; 2 inches in diameter.	Unit varies between pound, quart, and one-fourth peck.
Beans.....	Navy and pea beans. Tropical and Costa Rica beans also quoted. For the present a small pea bean is being obtained from Haiti and Nicaragua at a lower price than that paid for the navy or pea bean in the United States.	Navy and pea beans are quoted. The pound and quart basis are used.
Prunes.....	Loose, in cases of 25 pounds net. California prunes.	California prunes, pound basis, loose.
Raisins.....	Seeded, purchased in cases of 36 one-pound cartons; sold in one-pound cartons, net weight.	Seeded. Packages varying from 15 to 16 ounces.
Sugar.....	White granulated, yellow granulated, and Central American granulated.	Granulated. Quotations on pound basis but sales are generally in 25-cent, 50-cent, and \$1 lots.
Coffee.....	Roasted and ground locally. Prices on January 1, 1917, compared with New York prices for similar grades show Commissary prices uniformly 5 cents less a pound for all five grades.	Pure roasted coffee, mostly in bulk. Quoted on pound basis.
Tea.....	English Breakfast and Orange Pekoe. English Breakfast is carried in ½-lb., ¾-lb., and 1 lb. tins; Orange Pekoe in 3 oz. and ½ lb. tins.	Quotations are on loose tea having the heaviest sale in each store.

Regulating the Flying of Civilian Aircraft.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas, The United States of America is now at war, and the Army and Navy thereof are endangered in their operations and preparations by aircraft, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States, do hereby for the protection of such forces issue the following proclamation.

I. A license must be obtained from the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautic Cognizance by or in behalf of any person who contemplates flying in a balloon, aeroplane, hydroplane, or other machine or device over or near any military or naval forces, camp, fort, battery, torpedo station, arsenal, munition factory, navy yard, naval station, coaling station, telephone or wireless or signal station, or any building or office connected with the National Defense, or any place or region within the jurisdiction or occupation of the United States which may be designated by the President as a zone of war-like operations or of war-like preparation.

II. The license will specify the person to whom it is issued, the machine to be used, the persons to operate the machine and all other persons to be carried therein, the mode of marking or otherwise identifying the machine, and other details intended to assure the military and naval forces of the peacefulness of the errand.

III. The license will also specify the territory and the time wherein it shall be available.

IV. In case any aircraft shall disregard this proclamation or the terms of the license, it shall be the right and duty of the military or naval forces to treat the aircraft as hostile and to fire upon it or otherwise destroy it, notwithstanding the resultant danger to human life.

V. For the present, the President designates as a zone of military operations and of military preparation the whole of the United States and its territorial waters and of the insular possessions and of the Panama Canal Zone.

VI. The provisions of this proclamation do not apply to aircraft operated by the Army or Navy of the United States.

VII. No private flying without a license will be permitted after the expiration of 30 days from the date of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 28th day of February, in the [SEAL] year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

The above has been published as Canal circular No. 601-72.

Fire Drills in Schools.

Fire drills at all the white schools in the Canal Zone except that at Empire, and also at the La Boca colored school, have been placed in charge of the Police and Fire Division, beginning in February. Firemen sound the alarm without previous notice, and the teachers and pupils follow the procedure prescribed for each room.

Canal Men in Military Service.

Additions to the list of those who have gone from Canal or Panama Railroad service into the army or naval service of the United States since the entry of the United States into the war are as follows:

Poltrino, Louis A.

Chaddock, Harold F.

Additional Milk Supply.

The Chief Health Officer and the Chief Quartermaster issued the following notice on April 2:

We are glad to announce that there will be available an addition to the milk supply of 500 quarts daily. This will be issued on prescription by district physicians, the

same as at present, except that they may prescribe for all Government employees and their families—children and adults, so far as the supply goes—giving preference to invalids and children. The milk is of excellent quality, and will be kept so. Deliveries are to be made through the commissaries.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Registrar (male and female); grade 1, \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; grade 2, \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 109-amended; April 23.*

Inspector of machinery and machine tools (male); grade 1, \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year; grade 2, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; No. 205.†

Negative cutter (male and female); \$1,200 and \$1,000 a year, plus 10 per cent; No. 209; April 23.*

Linotype machinist (male); \$.60 an hour; No. 210; April 28. Applications will not be received after April 15, 1918.

Teacher (male and female); Philippine Islands, \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year.†

Engineer of tests of ordnance material (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1411-amended.†

Assistant engineer of tests of ordnance material (male); \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year; No. 1411-amended.†

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, which must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington before close of business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Joseph Brown.....	89036	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	March 23, 1918.
Jose Garcia.....	165491	Panama.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	March 20, 1918.
Marcelino Rangel....	146873	Panama.....	Arraijan.....	Supply Department..	March 25, 1918.
Allen Swan.....	7047	United States....	Ancon.....	Term. Construction..	March 26, 1918.
Edward Thomas.....	105198	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	March 20, 1918.
Francisco Fonseca....	127850	Panama.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	March 11, 1918.
Burt M. Frary.....	15682	United States....	Cristobal.....	Commissary Division	February 12, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Destruction of Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 26, 1918.

To all concerned—The attention of this office has been called to the wilful destruction of trees, shrubs, and flowers, as well as to the partial destruction of lawns through which unauthorized paths are being made by employees and children.

This is strictly in violation of Section 440 of the Laws of the Canal Zone, which provides as follows:

"Every person, not the owner thereof, who wilfully injures, disfigures or destroys any monument, work of art, or useful or ornamental improvement within the limits of any municipality, or any shade tree or ornamental plant growing therein, whether situated upon private grounds or on any street, sidewalk, or public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

This does not apply to the grounds surrounding quarters when used by the families assigned thereto. A great deal of destruction of this nature, both around an employee's own quarters and public places, is done particularly by thoughtless children, who should be corrected by their parents.

In order that the Government may not be put to unnecessary expense in future for landscape maintenance work, the Canal Zone police have been instructed to strictly enforce the above provisions of the laws.

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Acting Department Ordnance Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 12. } PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,

ANCON, C. Z., March 13, 1918.

Maj. Albion W. Rockwood, Ordnance Department, National Army, is announced as acting department ordnance officer, *vice* Lieut. Col. Charles B. Gatewood, Ordnance Department, National Army, relieved in order to enable him to comply with paragraph 61, Special Orders, No. 44, War Department, c. s.

(201)

By commanding of Major General Blatchford:

CHARLES B. HAGADORN,

Colonel, Infantry, D. O. L.,

Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

FRANK C. WOOD,

Capt., P. R. Infantry,

Acting Adjutant.

Department Judge Advocate.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 13. } PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,

ANCON, C. Z., March 16, 1918.

Maj. Ira K. Wells, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, having reported in compliance with paragraph 63, Special Orders, No. 43, War Department, c. s., is announced as department judge advocate, *vice* Maj. Charles H. Patterson, Inspector General's Department, in order to enable that officer to comply with War Depart-

ment cable instructions of February 25, 1918, to report in person to the Inspector General for duty.

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:

CHARLES B. HAGADORN,
Colonel, Infantry, D. O. L.,
Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

FRANK C. WOOD,
Capt., P. R. Infantry,
Acting Adjutant.

United States War-Savings Certificate Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 21, 1918.

Total postmasters and postal employees—1. This compilation of the law, regulations, instructions, and important rulings relating to war-savings certificate stamps and thrift stamps is issued for the information and guidance of postmasters and employees of the postal service of the Canal Zone.

As a preface thereto, I can not too strongly impress upon postmasters and all postal employees my earnest desire that everyone connected with the service shall perform a full measure of duty in the sale of these stamps. They are not only a safe investment for the money of the people, but their purchase will be the initial step in a nationwide development of the habit of saving. Every reason for the promotion of thrift along lines of safe and desirable investment calls for the purchase of these stamps. Besides, our Government needs money to maintain the Army and Navy, and this fact should be of paramount consideration in impelling employees of the postal service to give prompt and enthusiastic aid in putting the war-savings movement "over the top." No loyal postal employee can be indifferent to the success of the war-savings loan, and I confidently expect that this appeal to speed up the sale of stamps will be met by an unhesitating performance of high and patriotic duty.

LAW.

2. The issue is limited to \$2,000,000,000. Interest is discounted in advance on the war-savings certificate stamps. A purchaser may not hold to exceed \$1,000 of the war-savings stamps. Not more than \$100 may be sold to any one person at any one time, but the law does not fix the time that shall elapse between sales. The frequency of sales of the limit of \$100 to one person is therefore left to the discretion of postmasters. The stamps are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, graduated additional income taxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes. In connection with the advertising, selling, and delivering of war-savings stamps, the law makes it the duty of employees of the postal service to perform such services as may be necessary, desirable, or practicable, without extra compensation.

WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATE STAMPS.

3. War-savings certificate stamps are issued in \$5 denomination. They are sold at \$4.14 in March, 1918, and at 1 cent increase each month thereafter during the calendar year 1918. The interest is at the rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly.

THRIFT STAMPS.

4. Thrift stamps are issued in 25-cent denomination, do not bear interest and are not redeemable in cash. They are intended as a means of saving small sums of money. The law does not limit the number of thrift stamps that may be sold to any one purchaser. When 16 thrift stamps, to the total value of \$4, have been bought and affixed to a thrift card, they are exchangeable at any post office, if tendered with 14 to 23 cents (depending upon the month) for an interest-bearing war-savings certificate stamp. Postmasters shall accept thrift stamps in payment for war-savings certificate stamps when tendered

with the required amount of cash, regardless of where purchased. (See Par. No. 12 for disposition of full thrift cards).

THRIFT CARDS.

5. Each purchaser of thrift stamps shall be furnished without cost a thrift card to which the stamps shall be affixed by the purchaser. The name and address of the owner should be placed on the thrift card by the purchaser of the stamps, but this should not be done by postmasters or post-office clerks.

CERTIFICATES.

6. A certificate blank is furnished without cost to each purchaser of one or more war-savings certificate stamps. The stamps should be affixed to the certificate in the spaces provided therefor. The name and address of the owner is placed on each war-savings certificate by an employee of the post office at the time it is issued, and not by the purchaser. (The words "signature in full" on the certificate are a misprint). The certificate is not transferable, and has no value unless war-savings certificate stamps are affixed.

REGISTRATION OF CERTIFICATE STAMPS.

7. War-savings certificate stamps may be registered without cost to the owner at any Canal Zone post office, regardless of where or by whom purchased, and may be issued to and registered in the names of two persons in the alternative; for example "John Jones or Mary Jones." Unless registered, the Government is not liable if payment is made to a person not the lawful owner thereof.

PARTICULARS FOR APPLICANT.

8. The applicant for registration shall give in his own handwriting on card form WS-110 his name, mail address, age, occupation, name of parents, whether married or single, and by whom employed. In the case of a lodge, society, corporation, etc., its name shall be written on the line for name of applicant, and the signature of the officer or agent filing the application, and to whom payment of the certificate shall be made, must be taken on the line for "Signature of (X) mark of applicant." If unable to write, the applicant shall have the card filled out for him, and shall make his mark in the presence of a disinterested witness, who may be a post-office employee. If a child who can not write is the applicant, the name of the child shall be signed by a parent or guardian; for example, "Mary Smith, by John Smith, her father."

PARTICULARS FOR POSTMASTER.

9. The postmaster or his representative shall then write the name of the applicant and the serial number of the registration on the line provided therefor in the right-hand margin of the card. The registration number on the card shall correspond with the registration number placed on the war-savings certificate. The name of the post-office shall be written or stamped, in the space provided for the office number, on the certificate. Each certificate registered shall be given a registration number; these numbers shall run consecutively in each post office, irrespective of the serial numbers of the certificates. The date of registration and the initials of the postmaster or clerk making the registration shall be noted on the back of the application form WS-110 in the spaces numbered to correspond with the spaces on the certificate to which the registered stamps are affixed.

CARDS TO BE CAREFULLY PRESERVED.

10. The registration cards, form WS-110, must be carefully preserved in the permanent files of the post office, as they are the only record of registration.

REGISTRATION OF THE CERTIFICATE STAMP.

11. The name of the post office and the registrant's number only shall be written or stamped across the face of each certificate stamp affixed to such registered certificate. Whenever, after any registration, an additional war-savings certificate stamp or stamps is affixed to such cer-

tificate, the certificate may be presented for further registration, and the postmaster shall note the additional stamp or stamps on the back of the application cards, form WS-110, and shall mark each additional stamp as provided above. Any registration of additional war-savings stamps affixed to a registered certificate must be made at the same post office where such certificate has been registered, but any owner of two or more certificates may have them registered at different offices. No payment will be made for a registered war-savings certificate stamp unless affixed to the registered certificate bearing corresponding numbers.

REMITTANCE OF FUNDS.

12. (a) *War-savings funds* comprise: (1) Cash derived from the sale of thrift and war-savings certificate stamps; (2) filled thrift cards which have been accepted in part payment for war-savings certificate stamps; (3) cash received in conjunction with thrift cards for purchase of war-savings certificate stamps.

(b) Remittances of funds shall be made at any time during the month when the sales amount to \$100 or more in excess of authorized reserve. In remitting war-savings funds the regular remittance blanks shall be used, and care should be taken in indicating thereon "War-Savings Funds." Copy of remittance letter shall be forwarded to the Director of Posts.

(c) *Thrift cards* (containing 16 thrift stamps), for which war-savings certificate stamps are exchanged, are to be remitted in lieu of war-savings cash because they are received in part payment for war-savings certificate stamps.

PAYMENT OF STAMPS—RESERVE AUTHORIZED.

13. Postmasters shall cash war-savings certificates with war-savings funds and such funds shall be kept separate from other funds. Post offices are authorized to retain reserve war-savings funds as follows:

Ancon.....	\$300	Fort Randolph...	\$50
Balboa.....	300	Fort Sherman....	50
Balboa Heights...	200	Gamboa.....	50
Corozal.....	100	Gatun.....	150
Cristobal.....	300	Las Cascadas....	100
Culebra.....	100	Paraiso.....	100
Empire.....	100	Pedro Miguel....	100
Fort Amador.....	100	Monte Lirio.....	25

As ten days' notice is required for payment of certificates postmasters may accumulate funds in excess of above authorized reserves when written applications for payment warrant such action. If funds are still insufficient certificates may be cashed with money order funds and held in reserve until war-savings funds are available.

METHOD OF PAYMENT.

14. War-savings certificate stamps, if not registered, are payable at any post office, and also at the Treasury Department at Washington, on January 1, 1923; but if registered, they are payable only at the post office where registered and to the person in whose name registered. They may, however, be paid before January 1, 1923, at the amounts specified in the redemption table printed on the certificate. Upon payment of either a registered or a nonregistered certificate, it shall be surrendered and the receipt printed thereon shall be dated and signed by the owner in the presence of the postmaster or his authorized representative. In case of death or disability a special receipt must be signed on a form which will be provided for that purpose. Postmasters shall require *ten days' notice in writing* before making payment of either a registered or nonregistered certificate.

STAMPS NOT TO BE CANCELLED.

15. War-savings certificate stamps and thrift stamps shall not be cancelled by postmasters when paid. To pay less than the full number of stamps affixed to a certificate, the entire certificate shall be redeemed at the prevailing monthly rate of payment. The owner shall be paid cash for the number of stamps he desires redeemed, and shall be given a new certificate bearing the number of stamps he desires to hold. No stamps shall be

paid for before the expiration of *ten days' written notice*.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

16. While redemption of the war-savings certificate stamps is a privilege accorded by law, postmasters should endeavor to have owners understand that they are designed not only to promote thrift and thus benefit the owners, but that the war-savings stamps provide a means by which patriotic Americans can extend financial aid to our Government in this great war. In this way postmasters should courteously seek to interest owners in keeping their war-savings certificate stamps until maturity, unless it is clear that the necessities of owners actually require payment.

PAID CERTIFICATES.

17. Paid war-savings certificates shall be listed numerically on Form WS-a, "Monthly Report of Paid Certificates", and shall accompany monthly report (Form WS-b) to the Director of Posts.

MONTHLY WAR-SAVINGS STATEMENT.

18. A monthly report of war-savings certificate stamps and thrift stamps received and sold, and of certificates and thrift cards redeemed, shall be made in duplicate to the Director of Posts on Form WS-b, a copy of which shall be retained in the post office files as a permanent record. The total amount of remittances made during the month shall be shown on such report.

REQUISITIONS FOR STAMPS.

19. Requisitions for stamps should be made in triplicate to the Director of Posts on the regular stamp requisition form at the current value of the stamps. Postmasters shall exercise due care in the safekeeping of these stamps in order to prevent their loss or theft.

POSTERS AND SUPPLIES.

20. Posters supplied all post offices should be placed in conspicuous places in the lobby or outside of the building. Each postal employee should be supplied with printed matter of information of war-savings stamps. Thrift cards, war-savings certificates, and such supplies will be furnished by the office of the Director of Posts.

C. H. CALHOUN,
Director of Posts.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., March 30, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

*Alexander, Andrew Fox, Leo J.
Bell, Chas. P., Box 285 Lewis, F. J.
Cary, Geo. Polk, Miss Edith L.

*Paper.

Sale of Mares.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, until 10.30 a. m., April 7, 1918, and then opened, for the purchase of 19 mares, numbers as follows: 196, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 210, 212, 213, 215, 220, 223, 224, 225, 233, 267. Bids will only be considered for the entire lot of 19 animals, and must be accompanied by cash, certified check, or money order in an amount equal to 10 per cent of the bid. These animals may be seen upon application to the foreman, Mount Hope pastures. The purchaser will be required to remove these animals from the pastures of the Supply Department within 10 days from date of notice of acceptance of his bid. Right is reserved to accept any bid, or reject all bids. Bids should be marked "Proposal for purchase of 19 mares," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

Sale of French Roofing Tile.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, until 10.30 a. m., April 9, 1918, and then opened, for

the purchase of one pile of roofing tile, removed from the buildings in the Ancon Hospital grounds. This tile may be seen upon application to the field office of the Building Division, Ancon, C. Z. Bids will be considered only for the entire lot of material, purchaser to remove same within 10 days from notice of acceptance of bid. Proposals must be accompanied by cash, post-office money order, or certified check in an amount

equal to 20 per cent of the bid. Form of proposal may be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster's office. The right is reserved to accept any bid, or reject all bids. Proposals should be marked "Proposal for purchasing French roofing tile," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Return of Jelly Tumblers.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 30, 1918.

To commissary managers—You are instructed to accept from customers returned jelly tumblers, allowing therefor 2 cents each. This amount shall be paid, however, only for such as are in first-class condition.

If tumblers are chipped around edge, they are useless for our purpose. Please watch for this particularly.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Fish Steaks.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 28, 1918.

To commissary managers—Red snapper, or other fish weighing 10 pounds or over, may be cut into fish steaks and sold at 20 cents per pound. It is thought that this method will better sat-

isfy the trade and at the same time enable stores to break even.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Retail Cold Storage Price List.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 27, 1918.

To commissary managers—Hereafter "Ham, sugar cured, boiled (whole, half, sliced)" will be carried in retail cold storage price lists as "Shoulders, boneless, sugar cured, boiled (whole, half, sliced)."

Please advertise this item to your trade as:

Shoulders, boneless, sugar cured, boiled
(whole)
(half)
(sliced)

and it will be shown as such in all future retail cold storage price lists.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

White Linen Duck.

Representatives of the Commissary Division in London have written that they were fortunately able to get from stock a small number of pieces of white linen duck. They state that there is practically nothing being offered and nothing coming forward at this time and that makers are not eager to part with any small quantity they may happen to have in stock. The goods will be shipped to Cristobal as soon as possible but it is thought that it will take from three to four weeks to get the necessary permits from the Flax Control Board and the War Trade Department.

A small shipment of 6-cup nickel percolators has been received. These are provided with steel ring plates which help concentrate heat at the point where it is most needed and allow the percolator to be used over a gas flame without destructive effect. They are priced at \$2.40.

A new line of glass shades, comprising five numbers, all with flower designs in colors—pink, blue, and orange—has been received. These shades may be used with inverted lights, either electric or gas, for veranda or house light. They are priced at 31 cents and 59 cents.

Advice received from the commissary purchasing agent by recent mail is that outing flannel has more than doubled in price since the last requisition was placed and that the cost of blue indigo denim is very high, owing to the marked scarcity of this material.

With the receipt of Pyrex and earthenware fillers for Klever Kraft silverware the commissaries now have a complete stock of extra fillers for all pieces in this line.

According to reports from mill agents, next fall ready-made suits to sell at \$75 will make their appearance in retail stores. It is stated that the forecast of \$75 for fall is no exaggeration when the scarcity of merchandise and the advance in the cloth mills' prices between two seasons are taken into consideration. This step is said to have been taken after consultation with retailers who feel that their clientele will wish to continue to purchase quality goods no matter what the price. (Based on article in *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* of March 13, 1918.)

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.
Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., April 10, 1918.

No. 34.

Third Issue of Liberty Loan Bonds.

In connection with the third issue of United States Government bonds known as the "Liberty Loan," the Governor issued the following circular letter on April 6, addressed to the employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus:

The call has come from Washington for subscribers to the third issue of bonds for the American War Loan.

While all details have not yet been received it is necessary that prompt action be taken to provide for the participation of employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad in the Third Liberty Loan, as the President has fixed the period of the campaign to begin on April 6 and terminate on May 4.

As far as information is now available the third loan will be for three billion dollars and over subscriptions. Both bearer and registered bonds will be issued in the same denominations as in the two former loans and will be nonconvertible. The rate of interest will be four and one-quarter per cent from the date of issue.

I have directed the Liberty Loan Committee of the Panama Canal to again make arrangements whereby employees can subscribe for bonds on a basis of five monthly installments, the first collection therefor to be made from the May pay, or to be paid in cash if desired.

The response of our people in the Canal Zone to the first and second loans was very gratifying to me and has been the subject of considerable favorable comment at Washington.

I again urge you, in so far as may be consistent, to participate in the Third Liberty Loan and again maintain the good record we have always made wherever for our country and for humanity we have been called on.

CHESTER HARDING,
*Governor, The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company.*

The local subscription campaign was begun on April 6, with the delivery of an address and the circulation of blanks at a military exhibition given at Balboa for the benefit of the Red Cross war fund.

A blank, with an addressed franked envelope for its return, is enclosed with each copy of this issue to be circulated on the Isthmus.

Water Drawn from Gatun Lake by Evaporation.

Evaporation from the surface of Gatun Lake during March, 1918, was the highest that has been recorded since the filling of the lake. It was 8.475 inches, over an area of 165 square miles. The aggregate evaporated water amounted to 3,248,000,000 cubic feet. This is equivalent to 1,213 cubic feet for every second, day and night, in the month.

The water drawn from Gatun Lake by evaporation during the month of March exceeded slightly that used in operating the hydroelectric station at Gatun Spillway. As calculated to the nearest integer, the draft through the penstocks for the hydroelectric station was at the rate of 1,212 cubic feet per second, and evaporation was at the rate of 1,213 cubic feet per second.

Had the water which the sun drew off been available for power it could have produced as much electricity as the hydroelectric station, the net output for which in March was 4,681,000 kilowatt-hours.

Approximately 740 cubic feet of water are used for each kilowatt at the hydroelectric station, where the effective head is approximately 75 feet.

Under average conditions about two and one-fourth times as much water is used by the hydroelectric station as is used in lockages. The water lost by evaporation in March would have served for 22 complete lockages each day.

During March the elevation of the lake's surface was lowered from 86.26 to 85.20 feet above sealevel, or one foot and seven-tenths of an inch. It has been calculated that had there been no useful losses of water, as for lockages, production of electricity, municipal uses, etc., the surface would have remained practically stationary; that is, the inflow was just sufficient to equal the evaporation. During March 1.62 times as much water was lost by evaporation as flowed in through the Chagres River, as measured at Alhajuela. During the dry season the Chagres furnishes about 60 per cent of the lake inflow; for the year around it supplies about 40 per cent.

Evaporation at the height of the dry season is much higher than in the rainy season. For the entire year the evaporation averages around 740 cubic feet per second. Hydroelectric consumption averaged 1,284 cubic feet per second in the calendar year 1917. The total evaporation in 1917 was 61 inches.

The current velocity of an average creek or small river in hilly or rolling country is normally two or three feet a second. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, 740 cubic feet per second would be the discharge of a stream as wide as lower Broadway in New York City (approximately 80 feet, including the sidewalks) and 3.7 feet in depth, assuming an even, flume-like channel.

Evaporation was considered, of course, in calculations for the formation of the lake and although the loss of water through this process seems enormous there is yet an ample supply for the needs of the Canal.

Hydrograph Station at Limon Plantation.

Apparatus for recording elevations of the surface of the water is being installed by the Section of Meteorology and Hydrography at the Limon plantation on the Chagres River. This is at the point at which the Gatuncillo River joins the Chagres, and the station will be known as Gatuncillo. It will be under the supervision of the observer stationed at Alhajuela, two miles above.

The primary purpose of the station is to determine constants between elevations at the stations higher up the river and at Gatuncillo, so that it will be possible to tell from the reports telephoned from the higher stations how high the river will rise at Gatuncillo and thus warn the men on the plantations of impending floods. The plantation is at the limit of backwater from Gatun Lake and its landings are at the head of navigation for launches.

Weather Conditions in March, 1918.

The rainfall for the month was below normal everywhere except on the Pacific coast and the Indio station on the upper Chagres. Totals ranged from no rain at Rio Grande and Juan Mina to 1.34 inches at Monte Lirio. The greatest amount of rainfall recorded on any one day was 1.11 inches, at Monte Lirio on the 5th.

The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 0.29 inch, or 67 per cent below the 8-year mean, while over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela it was 0.22 inch, or 81 per cent below the 17-year mean.

The atmospheric pressure, sea water temperature, and evaporation were above normal on both coasts, while the air temperature was below normal. The relative humidity was above normal on the Pacific coast and below on the Atlantic, while the daytime cloudiness was above normal on the Atlantic and below on the Pacific. The wind movement was normal on the Pacific side and slightly below normal on the Atlantic. There was an excess of evaporation over the lake surface at Gatun.

No fogs were observed on either coast, and only a few fogs occurred at interior stations, all of which were dissipated by 8.45 a. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, were as follows: Maximum, on the 1st, 86.26; minimum, on the 31st, 85.17; mean for the month, 85.74. Evaporation from the lake surface amounted to 8.475 inches.

Climatological conditions at the Canal entrances during March are summarized below:

Station.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.
Balboa														
Heights.....	29.899	79.4	90	Mar. 16	67	Mar. 26	79	1.25	.68	2	7838	N.	35	N.
Colon.....	29.910	78.7	84	Mar. 28	72	Mar. 13	77	0.41	1.61	6	14111	N.	30	N.E.
														Mar. 11
														Mar. 12

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Expert radio aid (male); \$6 to \$7 a day; No. 836-amended.†
- Junior mechanical engineer (male); \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; No. 234; April 30.*
- Inspector of creosoting work (male); \$5.04 a day; No. 220; April 30.*
- Assistant in fermentation mycology (female); \$1,200 a year; No. 211; April 23.*
- Scientific assistant (male and female); \$840 to \$1,800 a year; No. 183; April 23-24.
- Coder (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; No. 221; April 24.
- Gauge inspector's helper (male); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; No. 222; April 23.*
- Assistant inspector of gunfire control instruments (male); \$100 to \$125 a month; No. 2232-amended.†
- Pathologic physiologist (male); \$3,000 a year; No. 237; May 7.*
- Photographic expert (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; No. 175, supplemental, has been cancelled.
- Assistant inspector of cleaning and preserving materials (male); No. 1370-amended, supplemental; April 9.*
- Clerk qualified in statistics or accounting (male and female); grade 1, \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; grade 2, \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; No. 2030-amended.†
- Statistician (male and female); \$1,800 a year; No. 2147-amended.†
- Cook (male and female); \$480 to \$660 a year; No. 216.†
- Assistant chemist in forest products (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 206.†
- Telephone operator (male and female); \$660 to \$720 a year; No. 217.†
- Scientific assistant in marketing (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; No. 202; April 24-25.
- Tabulating mechanician (male); \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year; No. 219; April 30.*
- Bookkeeper-typewriter (male and female); No. 2175, supplemental; every Tuesday.
- Clerk-bookkeeper (male and female); No. 2175, supplemental; every Tuesday.
- Steel plant clerk (male and female); No. 170, amendment.†
- Machining plant clerk (male and female); No. 170, amendment.†
- Munition loading plant clerk (male and female); No. 170, amendment.†
- Powder plant clerk (male and female); No. 170, amendment.†
- Welfare executive secretary (male and female); No. 2241-amended, supplemental.†
- Assistant in grain dust explosives (male); \$1,440 to \$1,800 a year; April 30.*
- Hydrographic and topographic draftsman (male); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; April 30.*
- Specialist in agricultural economics (male and female); grade 1, \$1,800 or over a year; grade 2, \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; May 7.*
- Senior drainage engineer (male); \$1,980 to \$2,220 a year; May 7.*
- Drainage engineer (male); \$1,440 to \$1,800 a year; May 7.*
- Assistant plant breeder (male); \$1,080 a year; May 8.*
- Teacher of agriculture (male); \$1,200 a year; May 8.*
- Junior mining engineer (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; May 14.*
- Assistant observer, Weather Bureau (male); \$1,080 a year; May 8.*
- Geologic aid (male and female); \$60 a month to \$1,500 a year; May 8-9.*
- Assistant geologist (male and female); \$60 a month to \$1,500 a year; May 8-9.*
- Assistant in white pine blister rust eradication (male); \$1,200 to \$1,440 a year.†
- Assistant in marketing live stock and meats, grade 1 (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; No. 224.†

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, which must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington before the close of business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Numbering Canal Quarters.

The district quartermasters have forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster explanations of the systems used in numbering the Canal quarters in the several villages. Their replies are summarized below.

The district quartermaster for the Ancon-Balboa district stated:

Numbers are furnished to buildings in this district on request from the Division of Municipal Engineering on form PC-2156. A list showing all building numbers is kept in this office. If a building is to be erected in any section, it is given a number to correspond with the series in the section in which it is to be constructed. It is my aim to keep the numbers running consecutively, odd numbers on one side of the street and even numbers on the other throughout the district. This district has numbers starting in with:

- 1 to 100—Shops, storehouses, and docks reservation.
- 101 to 200—From Administration Building running up the hill (Balboa Heights).
- 201 to 300—Quarry Heights and Ancon Hospital.
- 301 to 400—In the vicinity of old Administration Building to Ancon post office.
- 401 to 500—Around the Tivoli to Bishop's Hollow.
- 501 to 600—Bishop's Hollow, corral, to old insane section.
- 601 to 700—On street in vicinity of district quartermaster's office to motor car house.
- 701 to 800—On the Prado and Sosa Hill.
- 801 to 900—Cottage row above new Balboa school, East Balboa, and Amador Road.
- 901 to 1000—La Boca.
- 1001 to 1300—Left vacant for any extensions at La Boca.
- 1301 to 1400—Quarantine station.
- 1401 to 1500—New frame four-family houses, Balboa flats.

The Cristobal district is numbered according to this method:

The numbers of buildings in the district start with No. 95 and end with No. 7312.

The first series, 0 to 200, includes New Cristobal. The majority of buildings are numbered consecutively in each plot, beginning with No. 95 in the farthest plot to the south and working up towards the wireless station, and back again, taking them as if they were all contained in one circular plot.

Series 200 to 400 includes the quarantine grounds and Colon Hospital grounds. Buildings were numbered from end near wireless station towards Hotel Washington, even numbers for one side and odd for the other.

Series 400 to 1001 includes Colon Beach and Colon, starting with the Mechanics' quarters (400) and working up towards Hotel Washington and Colon. Buildings are numbered with odd numbers for one side street and even on the other; jumping to next hundred series with each parallel street.

Series 1002 to 1922 includes Cristobal. Buildings were numbered from building 1002 near fire station and ending up towards the French canal and Camp Bierd, odd numbers on one side and even on the other; jumping to next hundred series with each street.

Series 1923 to 5081 includes Camp Bierd, Folks River, and corral. Buildings were numbered even and odd according to their proximate locations.

Series 5082 to 7011 includes dry dock shops and Mount Hope. Buildings were numbered according to their proximate locations.

Series 7101 to 7140 includes the hog farm on the Margarita Road. Buildings were numbered according to their proximate locations.

Series 7301 to 7312 includes building at Mindi dairy farm. Buildings were numbered according to their proximate locations.

The villages of Gamboa, Summit, Cerro, Lirio, Paraiso, and Pedro Miguel have separate numbering systems. The plan is to assign the next serial number to any new building erected in one of the villages, without regard to its location or the purpose for which it is to be used.

The old system of numbering houses as built is in use in Gatun. It is the intention to revise the numbers when the streets shall have been named.

Canal Men in Military Service.

The following is an addition to the list of those who have gone from Canal or Panama Railroad service into the army or naval service of the United States since the entry of the United States into the war:

Kelly, Henry Grady.

Official Circulars.

Use of Roads on West Side of Canal.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 1, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 717-1:

By virtue of the authority conferred on me by Section 3 of the Executive Order of September 5, 1916, relating to motor vehicles and their operation over the roads of the Canal Zone, motor vehicles operated exclusively on the west side of the Panama Canal are hereby exempted from the payment of license fees. The usual license tags will be required, and will be issued without charge upon application to the Executive Office.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 4, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 669-18:

The following ratings and rates of pay are established effective November 16, 1917, cancelling other rates for these ratings:

Automobile repairman (*per month*), \$175, \$165, \$155, \$145, \$135, \$125, \$115, \$105, \$95, \$85, \$75.
Battery repairman (*hourly rate*), 77, 66, 61 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$160, \$137, \$127; (*28-day rate*), \$172, \$148, \$137.
Blacksmith (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148.
Boilermaker (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148.
Cablesplicer (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148.
Carpenter, fleet (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148.

(NOTE—Same as shipjoiner.)

Electrician, coaling plants (*hourly rate*), 82 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171; (*28-day rate*), \$184.
Hostler (*per month*), \$150.
Inspector, boiler (*per month*), \$194.
Inspector, car (*per month*), \$180.
Inspector, electrical (*per month*), \$190.
Inspector, finished material (*per month*), \$184.
Inspector, meter, electric (*hourly rate*), 82, 77 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172.
Inspector, scale (*hourly rate*), 82 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171; (*28-day rate*), \$184.
Instrument repairman (*hourly rate*), 82, 77 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172.

Ironworker (*hourly rate*), 82, 77 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172.
Lineman, light and power (*hourly rate*), 82, 77 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172.
Lineman, high tension (*26-day rate*), \$176; (*28-day rate*), \$189.

Locomotive craneman (*hourly rate*), 79, 74, 68, 63, 58, 53 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$161, \$154, \$141, \$131, \$121, \$110; (*28-day rate*), \$177, \$166, \$152, \$141, \$130, \$119.

(NOTE—Based on Navy Yard rates for this occupation.)

Machinist (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56, 51 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137, \$127, \$116, \$108; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148, \$137, \$125, \$114.

(NOTE—These rates include "Fleet machinist.")
Operator, reloader, crane, tower, viaduct, barge, and weighmaster at the Coaling Plants; floor, switchboard, Gamboa sand crane, operator and machinist, operator and wireman (*hourly rates*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56, 51 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137, \$127, \$116, \$108; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148, \$137, \$125, \$114.

Operator, berm crane, coaling plant—(*28-day rate*), \$184. (*28-day rate*), \$172.

Operator, locks, control—(*28-day rate*), \$184.

Operator, locks, towing (*28-day rate*), \$184.

Painter, sign (*hourly rate*), 92 cents.

Pipefitter (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148.

Signal maintainer (*hourly rate*), 77, 66, 61 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$160, \$137, \$127; (*28-day rate*), \$172, \$148, \$137.

Typewriter and adding machine repairman (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148.

Wireman (*hourly rate*), 82, 77, 66, 61, 56, 51 cents; (*26-day rate*), \$171, \$160, \$137, \$127, \$116, \$108; (*28-day rate*), \$184, \$172, \$148, \$137, \$125, \$114.

(NOTE—This rating includes "District wireman.")

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Restricted Area Permits for Official Use Only.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 4, 1918.

To all concerned—It has been reported to this office that a few employees have used their restricted area permits to visit restricted areas on other than official business.

Such visits are in violation of the instructions contained in the last paragraph of the circular from this office dated December 22, 1917, which states as follows:

"In this connection, the attention of all employees holding restricted area permits is called to the fact that such permits are issued only for use in the performance of official duties, and their use for any other purpose will result in disciplinary action being taken."

In addition, all permits state that the holder "is authorized to enter * * restricted areas in the Canal Zone, in the performance of his duties."

This rule shall be strictly observed, and any employee using his permit in violation thereof will be subject to dismissal from the service.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Superintendent, Panama Railroad.— Acting Master of Transportation.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF PRESIDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 1, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence on leave of Mr. S. W. Heald, Mr. W. F. Foster will act as Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, and Mr. W. J. Bissell will act as Master of Transportation.

CHESTER HARDING, President.

In Charge of Plantations and Live Stock, Supply Department.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 5, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective today, Mr. W. B. Brown, Superintendent of the Cattle Industry, is placed in charge of all pastures, plantations, hog farms, poultry farms, dairies, and the operation of the steamship *Caribbean*, with headquarters at Cristobal.

Dr. W. J. Taylor, Supervisor, will report to Mr. Brown.

Mr. J. H. K. Humphrey is designated "Cattle Buyer," and will be in direct charge of the purchase of live stock and supplies under the supervision of the Chief Quartermaster.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Bureau of Payrolls.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 5, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, the name of the Timekeeping Bureau is changed to Bureau of Payrolls, Executive Office, in order that the name may better indicate the nature of the bureau's work. Paragraph 2 of circular No. 660-10, dated April 1, 1914, is modified accordingly.

C. A. McILVAINE,

Executive Secretary.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.**Typewriters.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 1, 1918.

To all concerned—It has been brought to my attention that there are typewriters in many offices which are not being used, and it is directed that all typewriters, with bases and tops, which are not absolutely necessary, be shipped at once to the Storekeeper, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, by whom typewriters will be carried in stock, and on whom all requisitions for typewriters will be placed hereafter.

New typewriters as well as second hand typewriters will be carried in stock, and all requisitions will be referred to the Chief, Property Bureau, who will investigate the requirements and refer all requisitions questioned by him to the Chief Clerk for decision as to issue.

No typewriters will be ordered from the United States hereafter, except by the Storekeeper, Balboa Heights, for stock. The Underwood typewriter is considered standard for Panama Canal use, and no typewriters of other makes will be ordered unless approved by this office. No new typewriters or additional typewriters will be supplied to any offices without the approval of the head of the department.

Offices which have typewriters of other makes or old model Underwoods which are unserviceable, may exchange them for rebuilt Underwood machines by placing requisition on the Storekeeper, Balboa Heights, for Underwood typewriters, with statement on face thereof showing make, model, and serial number of machines to be returned. Unserviceable machines to be turned in will be shipped to the Instrument Repair Shop for recommendation as to disposition. Such typewriters will be invoiced to the Storekeeper, Balboa Heights, for physical accounting, and if it is decided to repair these machines, the cost of repairs will be borne by the Supply Department, who will take credit for value of rebuilt machines.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.**A Hindless Week.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 9, 1918.

To commissary managers—During the week beginning April 14, no hindquarters or hind-quarter cuts will be sold in the line commissaries or at the Cristobal depot to individuals, hotels, Army and Navy organizations, or units of The Panama Canal. Commissary managers are instructed not to order more than enough beef hinds for this week's requirements. If any are left over, they must be returned to this depot.

This action is made necessary because of the large accumulation of forequarters which has resulted in congestion and the necessity for extra labor and handling at the cold storage plants. Special efforts to increase the sale of forequarter meat without adopting these measures have been unsuccessful.

It is believed, however, that the enforcement of this rule for seven days only will work no material hardship on anyone, as this regulation will

simply require customers to dispense with certain cuts of beef for a brief period.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Approved:

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.**Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.**

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa on any week day, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, April 17, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 6, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Bolar, Jas. M.	Keselburg, Geo. M.
Burns, Joe	Lee, Mrs. E. E.
Colton, C. A. (Box 103)	Lefkovits, Adolph
Demonce, Eugene Montana	Leonard, Master Walter
Dunkerley, Mrs. Frederick (Box 139)	Maiers, Harry
Farrar, D. Augustus	Makibbin, Mrs. H. S. (Box 198)
*Gallagher, Hugh	Merrell, Sgt. William
Gindrey, P. S.	Patterson, A. F.
Hamer, John L.	Raw, Charles
Heitman, Mrs. H. L. (Box 404)	Sanders, George
Henesly, Mrs. Calvin	Traves, Mrs. E. M. (Box 156)
Howell, Thomas	Walrond, Wesley
Hybett, W. W.	Wells, R. F.
Johnson, Mrs. Lydia	White, Rosco
	Wilhelms, Miss Marie

*Paper.

Sale of Piano.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, until 10.30 a. m., April 13, 1918, and then opened, for the purchase of one piano. This piano may be seen upon application to the district quartermaster, Cristobal, C. Z. The Panama Canal makes no guarantee as to the condition of same. If the purchaser is not an employee of The Panama Canal, or the United States Army or Navy, he will be required to pay duty to the Panaman Government if the instrument is to be used in the Republic of Panama. Bids must be accompanied by 20 per cent of the amount bid and the balance paid and delivery taken within five days after receipt of notice of the acceptance of bid. Right is reserved to accept any bid, or to reject all bids. Proposal should be marked, "Proposal for the purchase of piano," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

Administrator's Sale.

The Administrator of Estates, room 325, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, will accept bids up to the close of business on Friday, April 19, 1918, for the purchase of the following personal effects belonging to the estate of Jose de Lavandeyra, deceased:

Ten (10) foreign language dictionaries and textbooks, assorted; all in fair or good condition.

One (1) two-piece three-button sack suit, new.

Three (3) two-piece, three-button tropical sack suits, all new.

Bids may be made for the entire lot of effects to be sold, or for individual articles. Prospective bidders desiring to examine the property should apply at the Administrator's office on any business day.

Bids should be submitted in writing, sealed in envelopes, and addressed to the Administrator of Estates. The cover should also be marked "Bid on effects of Jose de Lavandeyra, deceased."

The Administrator reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., April 6, 1918.

Joint Commission.**Award.**

In the matter of the claim of Teodoro Blairon, for property located near Culebra, award No. 171, docket No. 1187, March 22, 1918—An award is hereby made against the United States in favor of Teodoro Blairon in the sum of \$6,500 United States currency for all right, title, and interest the said Teodoro Blairon may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located near Culebra, subject of claim docket No. 1187, including all houses, cultivations, and any other improvements of whatsoever nature located thereon and any and all damages sustained on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 22nd day of April, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

Rule of Dismissal.

In the matter of the claims of Jose Gibert for property located in La Boca, rule of dismissal No. 389, docket Nos. 3241, 3242, 3243, and 3244, March 26, 1918—At the hearing of the above entitled claims, which took place on Monday, March 25, 1918, counsel for claimant admitted that his client held in each case under revocable lease from the French Canal Company and that proper notice under this provision of revocation was given. Upon presentation by counsel for the Government of subsequent leases for the four properties from the Isthmian Canal Commission, all of which leases contain the same provision of revocation, counsel for claimant stated that his

client is without claim and moved that each of the four claims be dismissed.

In view of this motion of claimant's counsel, these claims call for no further action by the Commission and they are accordingly hereby dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, R. J. ALFARO, Commissioners.

March Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	INCHES.			Station average.	Years of record.	Rainy days, 1918.
	1916	1917	1918			
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa.....	.43	T	1.32	.67	19	2
Balboa Heights.....	.89	.02	1.25	.68	20	2
Miraflores.....	.20	.48	.20	.46	10	1
Pedro Miguel.....	.41	.91	.03	.34	11	1
Rio Grande.....	.83	.17	.00	.29	14	0
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra.....	.56	.03	.02	.58	28	1
Camacho.....	.62	.00	.16	.43	12	1
Empire.....	.84	.01	.20	.35	13	1
Gamboa.....	.89	.26	.54	.74	34	2
Juan Mina.....	.88	.21	.00	.24	8	0
Alhajuela.....	.37	.17	.02	.49	19	1
Vigia.....	.42	.02	.17	.43	10	3
Frijoles.....	2.01	.27	.31	.58	7	5
Trinidad.....	2.77	.47	.39	2.04	11	2
Monte Lirio.....	2.66	.75	1.34	2.37	11	7
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun.....	3.25	.52	.55	2.18	14	10
Brazos Brook.....	2.75	.61	.92	2.22	12	9
Colon.....	2.68	.76	.41	1.61	49	6
Bocas del Toro.....	3.57	10.51				

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the three weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, April 6, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., March 17	126.05	91.50	85.90	85.76	53.00
Mon., March 18	126.00	91.48	85.86	85.70	53.91
Tues., March 19	125.95	91.44	85.84	85.69	54.00
Wed., March 20	125.95	91.42	85.75	85.69	53.94
Thurs., March 21	125.95	91.40	85.78	85.64	53.80
Fri., March 22	125.95	91.40	85.70	85.60	53.79
Sat., March 23	125.90	91.37	85.68	85.55	53.71
Sun., March 24	125.85	91.35	85.62	85.52	53.63
Mon., March 25	125.85	91.33	85.59	85.49	53.60
Tues., March 26	125.85	91.31	85.51	85.44	53.51
Wed., March 27	125.80	91.29	85.56	85.40	53.92
Thurs., March 28	125.80	91.28	85.34	85.35	53.79
Fri., March 29	125.80	91.27	85.44	85.31	53.69
Sat., March 30	125.80	91.25	85.34	85.29	53.64
Sun., March 31	125.80	91.23	85.36	85.23	53.52
Mon., April 1	125.75	91.21	85.31	85.20	53.62
Tues., April 2	125.75	91.21	85.24	85.15	53.71
Wed., April 3	125.75	91.20	85.20	85.04	53.70
Thurs., April 4	125.75	91.25	85.22	85.05	53.90
Fri., April 5	125.75	91.23	85.12	85.00	53.90
Sat., April 6	125.75	91.18	85.10	84.96	53.90
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Skirting, fancy, white, 36", yd.	\$0.44
Ties, Omar, wash, four-in-hand, ea.	.24
Voile, Manhattan, light blue with white stripes, 39-40", yd.	.50
Voile, white, striped, 30-40", yd.	.48

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Fresh Milk.

Fresh milk is being received daily from Mindi dairy farm in quantities sufficient to warrant its being sold to all patrons desiring to purchase it. Restrictions governing sale of this milk have, therefore, been removed and it may be obtained at retail stores for 25 cents a quart, 5 cents being allowed for the return of bottle.

The time may be reached before long, however, when the demand will exceed the amount available and in those circumstances it will be necessary to supply first the requirements of customers holding prescriptions from district physicians.

Calling Attention to Overstocked Articles.

Despite the best of care, the best of mercantile establishments often make purchases in quantities not in accordance with their capacity for selling. Nowadays, with constantly changing prices, it is particularly hard to judge requirements for a definite period. Customers will willingly pay double the former price for some articles, whereas only a slight advance on other items will affect sales adversely. Even when not operating under abnormal conditions, a merchant will frequently find certain goods too far above or too far below his requirements, so that they will not move as expected. To avoid later regrets, the goods will be marked at a price considerably lower than that which it was hoped to realize and vigorous efforts will be made to dispose of such goods with all promptness at a minimum of loss, for the longer they are kept around, the worse it will be.

On the other hand, to make up for such disappointment, it is commercial practice when pricing newly arrived merchandise that turns out far better than expected or for which a larger demand is created, to mark the goods at a price which may be considerably *higher* than that put on similar merchandise bearing practically the same cost. The cost to the consumer is determined by the strong or weak points of the merchandise.

The Commissary Division is not immune from mistakes that occur to experienced, conservative merchants, and occasionally a "poor buy" is made. At this point, however, the similarity between a commercial organization and the commissary ceases. The latter cannot realize on advantageous purchases which, if sold at a price that doubtless could be obtained, would more than make up for the detriment which results from adding to stock goods which do not move. A fixed surcharge must be added to the total cost regardless of the selling qualities of lines and the goodly "mark on" percentage which the commercial store may add to ensure profits without dissatisfying customers is not permitted. If its wants have been somewhat too heavily anticipated, or if it is seen that action of climate will depreciate the value of stocks before they can be closed out by ordinary selling methods, it means that such stocks will eventually have to be reduced to below cost, unless prompt movement can be affected through publicity in these columns, special displays, and the efforts of salespersons.

In order to keep losses at the lowest possible level, the cooperation of customers is invited, which, considering the peculiar situation of the Commissary Division, it appears reasonable to expect. Some persons, however, seem inclined to resent suggestions of commissary employees, particularly colored salesmen, regarding special "push" items. It is desired only to bring such articles to patrons' attention, for not infrequently actual use may be had for something which would not otherwise be bought, either because one is not acquainted with the use to which it should be put or because one is not aware that it is carried in stock. Far from any wish to force merchandise on the public, salesmen are simply following instructions to make sure that customers become acquainted with values of goods of which retail stores have an overstock.

A shipment of ladies' voile embroidered and lace trimmed shirtwaists, recently arrived, will be placed on sale beginning Tuesday, April 16, at the following commissaries: Cristobal, Balboa, Ancon, Pedro Miguel, Corozal, and Gatun. An assortment of embroideries in edgings and insertions will be placed on sale at all retail stores on the same date.

The Commissary Division is unable, with its present equipment, to manufacture sauerkraut in quantities sufficient to take care of the rapidly increasing demand.

However, persons who are unable to obtain kraut in bulk need not be disappointed, as the commissary purchasing agent was able recently to buy a lot of 500 cases of the canned product. The latter is clean and wholesome and its flavor is in no wise affected by the short time needed for sterilization (seven or eight minutes) at the factory.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., April 17, 1918.

No. 35.

Possession and Utilization of Netherlands Vessels.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas, the law and practice of nations accords to a belligerent power the right in time of military exigency and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war, to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction:

And whereas the Act of Congress of June 15, 1917, entitled, "An Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," confers upon the President power to take over the possession of any vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States for use or operation by the United States:

Now, therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in accordance with international law and practice, and by virtue of the Act of Congress aforesaid, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby find and proclaim that the imperative military needs of the United States require the immediate utilization of vessels of Netherlands registry, now lying within the territorial waters of the United States; and I do therefore authorize and empower the Secretary of the Navy to take over on behalf of the United States the possession of and to employ all such vessels of Netherlands registry as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German Government. The vessels shall be manned, equipped and operated by the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board, as may be deemed expedient; and the United States Shipping Board shall make to the owners thereof full compensation, in accordance with the principles of international law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this twentieth day of March, in the [SEAL] year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

By the President:

WOODROW WILSON.

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

[No. 1436.]

Executive Order.

1. By virtue of authority contained in Section 4 of the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled, "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," whereby it is provided—

"And nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces here in provided for who is found to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations; but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that The President shall declare to be noncombatant."

I hereby declare that the following military service is noncombatant service:

a. Service in the Medical Corps wherever performed. This includes service in the sanitary detachments attached to combatant units at the front; service in the divisional sanitary trains composed of ambulance companies and field hospital companies, on the line of communications, at the base in France, and with the troops and at hospitals in the United States; also the service of supply and repair in the Medical Department.

b. Any service in the Quartermaster Corps, in the United States may be treated as noncombatant. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service in the following: Stevedore companies, labor companies, remount depots, veterinary hospitals, supply depots, bakery companies, the subsistence service, the bathing service, the laundry

service, the salvage service, the clothing renovation service, the shoe repair service, the transportation repair service, and motor-truck companies.

c. Any engineer service in the United States may be treated as noncombatant service. Also, in the rear of zone of operations, service as follows: Railroad building, operation and repair; road building and repair; construction of rear line fortifications, auxiliary defenses, etc.; construction of docks, wharves, storehouses and of such cantonments as may be built by the Corps of Engineers; topographical work; camouflage; map reproduction; supply depot service; repair service; hydraulic service; and forestry service.

2. Persons ordered to report for military service under the above Act who have (a) been certified by their Local Board to be members of a religious sect or organization as defined in Section 4 of said Act; or (b) who object to participating in war because of conscientious scruples but have failed to receive certificates as members of a religious sect or organization from their Local Board, will be assigned to noncombatant military service as defined in paragraph 1 to the extent that such persons are able to accept service as aforesaid without violation of the religious or other conscientious scruples by them in good faith entertained. Upon the promulgation of this order it shall be the duty of each Division, Camp, or Post Commander, through a tactful and considerate officer, to present to all such persons the provisions hereof with adequate explanation of the character of noncombatant service herein defined, and upon such explanations to secure acceptances of assignment to the several kinds of noncombatant service above enumerated; and whenever any person is assigned to noncombatant service by reason of his religious or other conscientious scruples, he shall be given a certificate stating the assignment and reason therefor, and such certificate shall thereafter be respected as preventing the transfer of such persons from such noncombatant to combatant service by any Division, Camp, Post, or other Commander under whom said person may thereafter be called to serve, but such certificate shall not prevent the assignment of such person to some other form of noncombatant service with his own consent. So far as may be found feasible by each Division, Camp, or Post Commander, future assignments of such persons to noncombatant military service will be restricted to the several detachments and units of the Medical Department in the absence of a request for assignment to some other branch of noncombatant service as defined in paragraph 1 hereof.

3. On the first day of April, and thereafter monthly, each Division, Camp, or Post Commander shall report to The Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War, the names of all persons under their respective commands who profess religious or other conscientious scruples as above described and who have been unwilling to accept, by reason of such scruples, assignment to noncombatant military service as above defined, and as to each such person so reported a brief, comprehensive statement as to the nature of the objection to the acceptance of such noncombatant military service entertained. The Secretary of War will from time to time classify the persons so reported and give further directions as to the disposition of them. Pending such direction from the Secretary of War, all such persons not accepting assignment to noncombatant service shall be segregated as far as practicable and placed under the command of a specially qualified officer of tact and judgment, who will be instructed to impose no punitive hardship of any kind upon them, but not to allow their objections to be made the basis of any favor or consideration beyond exemption from actual military service which is not extended to any other soldier in the service of the United States.

4. With a view to maintaining discipline, it is pointed out that the discretion of courts-martial, so far as any shall be ordered to deal with the cases of persons who fail or refuse to comply with lawful orders by reason of alleged religious or other conscientious scruples, should be exercised, if feasible, so as to secure uniformity of penalties in the imposition of sentences under Articles of War 64 and 65, for the wilful disobedience of a lawful order or command. It will be recognized that sentences imposed by such courts-martial, when not otherwise described by law, shall prescribe confinement in the United States Disciplinary Barracks or elsewhere as the Secretary of War or the reviewing authority may direct, but not in a penitentiary; but this shall not apply to the cases of men who desert either before reporting for duty to the military authorities or subsequently thereto.

5. The Secretary of War will review the sentences and findings of courts-martial heretofore held of persons who come within any of the classes herein described, and bring to the attention of the President for remedy, if any be needed, sentences and judgments found at variance with the provisions hereof.

WOODROW WILSON.

Reducing the Consumption of Wheat.

In connection with the establishment of wheatless days in the Canal Zone and other efforts to reduce the use of wheat, a report from the General Manager of the Commissary Division shows a reduction of about 31 per cent of flour consumption since the establishment of wheatless Mondays, beginning March 18.

The United States Food Administration made the following statement in the *Official Bulletin* of March 25:

"If we are to furnish the allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent of our normal consumption."

It is seen that the demands on the commissaries have not yet been reduced to the level predicated by the Food Administration. The Canal Zone has reduced its wheat consumption by a third instead of by one-half. The Supply Department invites attention to the situation with confident belief that the people will further modify their dietary in order to save the additional 19 per cent called for.

As a measure of use of wheat by the individual, the Food Administration has stated that, after a reserve for the Army and for special cases, the country's supply of wheat is sufficient for 1½ pounds of wheat products per person per week.

The most recent report of the General Manager of the Commissary Division on this subject is presented herewith:

"The most accurate measure of the flour actually saved through the regulations prescribing the baking of Victory bread is furnished by the amount of corn meal supplied the bakery, for, of course, every pound of 20 per cent mixture would, under former conditions, have been replaced by a pound of white flour. Forty-three thousand and one hundred forty-five pounds of corn meal have been used by the bakery in bread-making during the period March 16 to April 3 and this represents a genuine reduction in the quantity of flour consumed.

"Naturally, the foregoing is only one of the economies in flour brought about by the new rules, for the enforcement of wheatless Mondays is resulting in much less bread being eaten. Below is a comparative statement which will show that the output of bread has decreased in no inconsiderable degree:

"Number of loaves baked: January, 652,158; March, 449,822.

"Comparisons of issues of flour to the bakery for the months of January and March show 565,120 pounds for the former as against 371,138 for the latter, a saving in March of 193,982 pounds.

"However, there are families not satisfied with the Victory loaf and an added number of housewives doing their own baking means an increase in the amount of flour sold in commissaries. Consequently, as regards the smaller item of flour sold to families, it is impossible to say exactly what, if anything, has been saved. The table following, which gives comparatives for four weeks in January and an equal period in March, covers shipments from wholesale groceries to retail stores:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
January 7 to 12.....	33,998	March 4 to 9.....	47,782
January 14 to 19.....	31,780	March 11 to 16.....	41,597
January 21 to 26.....	49,826	March 18 to 22.....	40,249
January 28 to February 2.....	10,192	March 25 to 30.....	20,936
Total.....	125,796	Total.....	150,564

A similar statement showing steamship sales at both terminals is also given:

	January. Pounds.	March. Pounds.
Balboa.....	14,124	20,958
Cristobal.....	7,950	6,300

"When it is considered that the sales to steamships by Balboa commissary in March were abnormally large—approximately 16,000 pounds being sold in one single order to a naval ship—the increase represented by the table showing shipments of flour to retail stores is partially accounted for.

"The total net saving, however, may best be represented by the following recapitu-

lation, showing the actual decrease in the amount of flour issued and used in March as against January:

Saving effected through baking of Victory bread.....	Pounds. 43,145
Saving in amount of flour issued, through observance of wheatless Mondays, general decrease in amount of bread consumed, etc.....	193,982
Total.....	237,127
Increase in amount of flour issued and sold by retail stores, including steamship sales.....	24,768
Total net saving.....	212,359

"Another report will be rendered on May 1 in compliance with instructions contained in your letter of March 30."

January issues of flour to the bakery were 565,120 pounds; to commissaries, 125,796 pounds, making a total of 690,916 pounds. March issues showed a reduction from this of 212,359 pounds, equivalent to 31 per cent.

Telephone Service.

The number of telephones in use in the Canal system on April 1 was 2,468. The system uses 360,500 feet of twisted pair telephone wire and 571,222 feet of lead-covered telephone cable. A peg count at all of the 14 exchanges on one day in March showed 17,190 calls made in one shift of 8 hours.

The average number of calls per day of 24 hours during the last fiscal year was 21,042.

The Balboa Height boards are entirely filled at present and new telephones are installed only as others are removed. Additional equipment has been under order since October, 1916. This will add three new positions to the present equipment of nine positions on the Balboa exchange.

Plans are in preparation for the building of a new exchange at Cristobal.

Occupants of Quarters.

The following is a tabulation of occupants of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad quarters on March 31, 1918:

Place.	GOLD.			EUROPEANS.			WEST INDIANS.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Balboa (a).....	1 017	694	650	103	20	26	1 115	491	863
Ancon.....	982	484	405				180	13	2
Corozal.....	15	14	3				60	15	2
Pedro Miguel (b).....	276	163	115	3	3	9	(c) 598	362	585
Paraíso.....	45	39	41	31	4	15	333	132	251
Culebra (d).....	15	11	6				(e) 131	108	139
Gamboa (f).....	27	11	3	10	1	2	(g) 208	61	84
Gatun.....	197	153	177	8	2	6	891	433	474
Cristobal (h).....	898	433	504	81			(i) 2,325	405	869
Totals.....	3,502	2 022	1 939	245	30	58	5,841	2,049	3 269

(a) Includes Palo Seco; (b), Miraflores and Red Tank; (c), 13 Panamans; (d), Empire and Las Cascadas; (e) 14 Panamans; (f), Summit and Gold Hill; (g), 25 Panamans; (h) Colon Beach and Colon Hospital; (i), 8 East Indians, 8 colored American citizens, and 316 Panamans.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Bacteriological assistant (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; May 8.
Printer (male and female); \$1.50 to \$0.60 an hour; May 8.
Bookbinder (male); \$0.50 an hour; May 8.

Electrician (male); \$840 to \$1,200 a year; No. 231.†
 Elevator conductor (male); \$720 a year; No. 231.†
 General mechanic (male); \$720 to \$900 a year; No. 231.†
 Schedule clerk (male and female); \$1,400 to \$1,600 a year; No. 1514-amended.†
 Assistant in marketing live stock and meats (male); grade 1, \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; No. 224.†
 Electrical machinist (male); \$1,000 a year; No. 262; May 7.*
 Oiler (male); \$720 a year; No. 247; May 7.*
 Dynamo tender (male); \$900 a year; No. 244; May 7.*
 Pressman (male); \$0.55 an hour; May 8.*
 Plant pathologist (male and female); class A, \$1,620 to \$2,400 a year; class B, \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Senior land appraiser (male); \$1,800 to \$2,700 a year; May 14.*
 Junior land appraiser (male); \$900 to \$1,500 a year; May 14.*
 Fireman (male); \$600 to \$720 a year; No. 182.†
 Calculating machine operator (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; April 24, May 23, June 19, July 24, 1918; No. 223.
 Multigraph and writer press operator (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; April 24, May 23, June 19, July 24, 1918; No. 223.
 Operative (male and female); \$720 to \$1,000 a year; April 24, May 23, June 19, July 24, 1918; No. 223.
 Statistical clerk (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; April 24, May 23, June 19, July 24, 1918; No. 223.
 Special expert in bacteriology and epidemiology (male); \$3,600 a year; May 7; No. 238.*
 Freight car record clerk (female); \$1,200 a year; May 7; No. 258.*
 Assistant refinery engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; May 7; No. 248.*
 Bookkeeper-typewriter (male and female); \$1,000 a year; April 30, May 28, June 25, 1918; No. 212.
 Clerk-bookkeeper (male and female); \$1,000 a year; April 30, May 28, June 25, 1918; No. 212.
 Manager of operations (help plant) (male); \$2,500 a year; No. 236; May 7.*
 Laboratory and field assistant in plant introduction (male); \$1,440 a year; No. 180-amended; May 8.*
 Map colorist (male and female); \$720 to \$900 a year; No. 239; May 8.
 Preparator in nematology (male and female); \$660 to \$1,000 a year; No. 240; May 8.
 Specialist in agricultural economics (male and female); grade 1, \$1,800 or over a year; grade 2, \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; No. 243; May 7.*
 Laboratory assistant (male); \$3.28 to \$4.48 a day; No. 252; May 7-8.
 Cost accounting supervisor (male); \$2,400 to \$6,000 a year; No. 157, amendment; May 1.*
 Junior accountant (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 155, amendment.†
 Accounting and statistical clerk (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; applications will be received until July 1, 1918.
 Associate statistician (male); \$3,000 to \$4,500 a year; May 14.*
 Superintendent of equipment (male); \$2,400 to \$2,600 a year.†
 Subclerical (male); \$600 to \$720 a year; May 8 and 22, June 5 and 19, 1918.
 Editorial clerk (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; May 8 and June 5, 1918.
 Teacher (male and female); Indian Service; \$600 to \$720 a year; May 8-9; No. 230.
 First-class steam engineer (male); \$1,000 to \$1,200, or over, a year; April 30; No. 227.*
 Second-class (or assistant) steam engineer (male); \$1,000 to \$1,200 or over, a year; April 30; No. 227.*
 Third-class steam engineer (male); \$1,000 a year; April 30; No. 227.*
 Assistant chemist (male); Hygienic Laboratory; \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year; May 7; No. 249.*
 Nos. 1370-amended, assistant inspector of leather; 797, assistant superintendent, small arms ammunition; 806-amended, chief inspector of fuses; closed April 2.
 Income-tax deputy collector, inspector and agent (male); No. 2258, supplemental; closed April 2.
 The United States Civil Service Commission announces that as sufficient eligibles have been secured from the continuous open competitive nonassembled examination for highway engineer, until further notice no applications will be accepted.

*Nonassembled. †Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, which must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington before the close of business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Joseph Cyril.....	141345	Martinique....	Cristobal.....	Supply Department..	April 5, 1918.
Francisco Galan.....	156285	Spain.....	Colon.....	Coaling station.....	April 6, 1918.
Stephen Merchant.....	164757	Antigua.....	Gamboa.....	Supply Department..	April 9, 1918.
Agustin Miranda.....	152143	United States..	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	April 8, 1918.
Frederick J. Bryon.....	3966	Panama.....	Ancon.....	Building Division....	April 2, 1918.
Gilbert Moore.....	124774	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Canal Press.	April 5, 1913.
Victor Merlin (Molin)	162336	Martinique....	Panama.....	Building Division....	March 3, 1918.

Coffee Added to the Conservation List.

The War Trade Board announces that coffee has been added to the conservation list. Exporters are therefore advised to file applications and secure export licenses before making any final commitments as to the shipment of coffee out of the United States.

Application Blanks for Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

In addition to the distribution of Liberty Loan application blanks with this paper to all gold employees last week, supplementary supplies of blanks have been placed at post offices, railroad stations, clubhouses, and hotels, as well as in the hands of the committeemen.

Official Circulars.

Use of Coal for Domestic Purposes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 9, 1918.

To all concerned—It has been customary to supply families with lump coal for domestic use. Owing to the present coal situation, the Supply Department will hereafter deliver coal to quarters in the same condition in which it is received by the coaling plants, and it will therefore be necessary for employees to use up all fine coal as well as lump coal for domestic purposes.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Legible Copies of Work Requests.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 6, 1918.

To all concerned—One legible copy of each work request, form PC 431-Rev., accomplished must be sent to the Accounting Department, Balboa Heights. This is not being done by all departments and, in a great many instances, the carbon copy received is illegible.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Chief Clerk, Mechanical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
MECHANICAL DIVISION,
BALBOA, C. Z., April 11, 1918.

To all concerned—Mr. R. H. Adams has been appointed chief clerk of the Mechanical Division, effective this date, vice Mr. F. G. Swanson, resigned.

R. D. GATEWOOD,
Superintendent.

Restrictions on Mailing of Parcels to American Expeditionary Forces.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUREAU OF POSTS,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 12, 1918.

To all postmasters—The following order of the Postmaster General, U. S. A., is quoted for your information and guidance:

"Order No. 1259—On and after April 1, 1918, parcels for members and individuals connected with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe shall not be accepted for mailing or dispatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected."

Postmasters must secure the assurance of the sender in each case that all the articles contained in the parcel are sent at the addressee's approved written request, and that such request is enclosed in the parcel, by requiring the sender to place on the wrapper of the parcel under his name and address the following indorsement:

"This parcel contains only articles sent at approved request of addressee, which is enclosed."

The approved written request shall be enclosed in the parcel.

Parcels containing articles not being sent in accordance with such approved written request shall not be accepted for mailing. Such parcels

when offered for mailing shall be returned to the sender.

The foregoing order and instructions are issued at the request of the War Department, and it is believed that this request is prompted by military necessity. Postmasters and postal employees are therefore directed to give same wide publicity and instructed to enforce them rigidly.

C. H. CALHOUN,
Director of Posts.

Suggestions and Criticisms.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 8, 1918.

To all concerned—To encourage cooperation on the part of its patrons, the Commissary Division had printed and distributed some time ago forms on which suggestions, criticisms, and complaints might be conveniently transmitted. At first these blanks were used by employees interested in the most successful operation of the commissaries, and out of many suggestions received, a goodly number proved of practical value and of genuine advantage to the service.

Recently this form has not been used to an appreciable extent, and as it furnishes the simplest and best method of keeping in touch with patrons and learning their wishes as regards stocks and service, it is desired to obtain their further cooperation.

It is not necessarily implied that we care to be made acquainted only with circumstances which provide occasion for criticism or complaint; if the policies of this division have met with the approval of customers; if they desire to see other changes made, or those of recent origin continued in force, advice on such points will be appreciated.

All commissary managers have on hand a supply of suggestion blanks and will be glad to give them out on request. Communications may be mailed directly to the General Manager in official business envelopes, or handed in at local commissaries.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Retail Coal Storage List.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 13, 1918.

To commissary managers—A new item of beef shoulder steak (commonly known as "clod" steak in continental United States) has been added to the retail cold storage list commencing April 14, 1918, and ending April 20, 1918. The retail price is 15 cents the pound.

All meat cuts are being handled at the cold storage plant, Cristobal, and your orders should be placed in the usual manner.

Please acquaint your trade of the addition of this item.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Walnuts.—Thin Shell.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 14, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 760-18:

To commissary managers—A supply of thin shell walnuts just received to sell at 30 cents per

pound, can be obtained from wholesale groceries.

This thin shell nut must be carried separate from the thick shell listed at 17 cents.

When placing orders, be sure to state which nut is desired.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS. C. Z., April 13, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling 182, Balboa:

American Commission	Johnston, Mrs. Ida
Co.	Lathrop, Mrs. S. K.
Berry, Miss Jurline	Obrien, Miss Sylvia
Doughterty, George	Roberge, James
Hamilit, Dr. J.	Sutcliffe, Dexter

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sea level, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, April 13, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sun., April 7	125.75	91.15	85.04	84.93	53.85
Mon., April 8	125.70	91.13	85.05	84.89	53.97
Tues., April 9	125.70	91.13	85.10	84.89	54.09
Wed., April 10	125.70	91.16	84.98	84.86	54.30
Thurs., April 11	125.70	91.17	84.99	84.80	54.40
Fri., April 12	125.95	91.65	84.96	81.00	54.25
Sat., April 13	125.95	91.65	84.99	84.80	54.25
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Cloth, cable, white, 37", yd.	\$0.65
Cloth, Jacquard, country, yd.	.58
Draperies, curtain, yd.	.50
Draperies, curtain, green, yd.	.27
Draperies, cretonne, yd.	.67
Draperies, cretonne, yd.	.28
Draperies, cretonne, yd.	.31
Draperies, cretonne, yd.	.25

Holders, card, celluloid, for identification

certificates for silver employees, ea.	\$0.18
Lawn, fancy, embroidered, white, yd.	.23
Lawn, fancy, checked, white, yd.	.20
Lawn, fancy, white, striped, yd.	.20
Lawn, fancy, embroidered, yd.	.33
Hats, men's, felt, Knox, ea.	4.00
Suitings, Coolkenney crash, yd.	1.00
Suitings, Coolkenney crash, yd.	1.05
Ties, wash, four-in-hand, ea.	.23
Ties, silk, four-in-hand, ea.	.80
Ties, silk, batwing, fancy, ea.	.42
Ties, silk, batwing, fancy, ea.	.62
Ties, wash, four-in-hand, ea.	.21
Ties, four-in-hand, cotton crepe, ea.	.45
Bowls, sugar, ea.	.55
Buckets, bait, oval, ea.	2.35
Buckets, bait, oval, ea.	2.75
Casseroles, covered, 8", ea.	1.50

Rainfall from March 1 to 31, 1918, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum in one day.	Date.	Total for period.
	Ins.		Ins.
<i>Pacific section—</i>			
Balboa	.71	23	1.32
Balboa Heights	.84	28	1.25
Miraflores	.20	28	.20
Pedro Miguel	.03	16	.03
Rio Grande			.00
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra	.02	17	.02
*Camacho	.16	17	.16
Empire	.20	16	.20
Gatun	.53	16	.54
*Juan Mina			.00
Alhajuela	.02	5	.02
*Vigia	.15	22	.17
Frijoles	.12	11	.31
*Trinidad	.31	6	.39
*Monte Lirio	1.11	5	1.34
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun	.16	16	.55
*Brazos Brook	.30	5 & 11	.92
Colon	.13	11 & 13	.41

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.

Automatic rain gage at unstarred stations—values, midnight to midnight.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

In response to an inquiry regarding slight differences on eggs, which the Commissary Division is obliged to pay at times in excess of the published States price, the purchasing agent in New York has stated that the egg brokers in New York City agree to pay the farmer the price quoted in the *Producers Price Current* on the day of the arrival of the cars. They must then carry them to their places of business, candle them, and put them in export cases. The present market price of export cases is about 45 cents, which alone adds 1½ cents a dozen. Then there is their cartage, their candling, their losses, and any claims that may be made after the eggs have been candled on the Isthmus.

The reason that the New York *Producers Price Current* is used for a price basis is because it is felt that this price would be the average for the country. For instance, some cities are about 1½ cents under and others about 1½ cents over, these differences being accounted for by the difference in freight rates.

The commissary purchasing agent has advised that select oranges are at present so high in the United States that he thought it best not to purchase for the boats which arrived last week. Another item not shipped is dates, there being none in the market at the present time.

The first big shipment of the season of avocados (alligator pears) was received at the cold storage plant April 11 and sent to the retail stores, where brisk sales were reported.

COMMISSARY NOTES.*(Continued.)*

Smokers who enjoy a strong cigar will be interested in learning that the Commissary Division has reduced prices on its stock purchased some time since in Porto Rico. It was desired to give these cigars a trial with the Canal Zone trade but it has been proved that the majority of customers desire something milder and accordingly, price reduction has been made to close out this line before deterioration shall set in.

The line of dress fasteners of Austrian manufacture which has been carried for a numbers of years by the Commissary Division will no longer be stocked and in future only the American and French products will be sold.

As typical of the flour situation, the commissary purchasing agent has quoted from a letter written to him by one of the large biscuit companies from which soda biscuit has been regularly received, as follows:

"We are experiencing difficulty in getting flour, which is the cause for delay in shipping. We fully explained to you at the time we gave you our price on this order that we would make only part deliveries from time to time."

The Commissary Division has recently been unable to obtain with any degree of regularity shipments of a brand of Orange Pekoe tea in large request with its patrons. In response to a cable urging that its outstanding requisitions for this item be promptly forwarded, the contractor has replied as follows:

"We will do our best to comply with this request. Unfortunately, we have just been undergoing a complete removal to our new quarters which has put us behind, besides having incurred a shortage of labor which has further added to the delay."

Indicative of the price advance in flannels may be mentioned the present cost of regulation West Point gray shirts supplied to the Commissary Division. On a bill just received, these have been charged at \$11 more the dozen than the last shipment, received in July last.

Bargain purchases may be made by women patrons of the Commissary who wear shoes of slender proportions. The retail stores are slightly overstocked on a few numbers in narrow widths and a special price has been made on them, among which may be mentioned a canvas blucher oxford reduced from \$3.30 to \$2.45 and a white canvas pump, formerly sold at \$2.25, which now retails for \$1.65; also a white Nubuck pump, formerly \$3.65, now \$2.95, and a patent leather pump of excellent quality with low heel, formerly sold for \$4.40, now \$3.15.

The commissary purchasing agent has written that it is impossible at this time to obtain gooseberry jam in the market. No bids were received in response to his advertisement and he states that there will be none until after the new crop comes in, about June 1.

Mr. Charles A. Gilmartin, commissary products buyer at Cartago, Costa Rica, is at present investigating the markets of Nicaragua. The Costa Rican agency is, during his absence, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Pirie.

Necessary minor repairs are now being undertaken at the Monte Lirio commissary. Among other things, a new roof is being put on and a small wareroom is being added to the present store. The addition will replace the box car now used as the warehouse. Painting is being done throughout.

The first shipments of mangoes of the season were received last week and distributed to the line stores.

An attractive bargain is presented to Commissary customers because of the large stock of black unfinished worsted now on hand. This is sold for only \$2.40 the yard and is a material of such lightness as to make it suitable for dinner jacket suits in this climate. The price of making, including waistcoat, in the Commissary Division custom tailoring department is \$18. Coats of this material are also being worn this season with striped or shepherd check worsted trousers.

Following the big drop in the price of eggs, the consumption on the Canal Zone has gone up by leaps and bounds. The issues for the week, April 8th to 13th, averaged 3,300 dozen daily.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year, foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., April 24, 1918.

No. 36.

Wide Variation in Water Discharge of Chagres River.

The lowest stage of the Chagres River at Alhajuela during the 1918 dry season was reached on April 7, 8, 9, and 10. The minimum momentary discharge was 466 cubic feet per second, at a surface elevation of 91.13 feet.

In every year of the past 10 years except 1910, the lowest stage of the Chagres has been reached some time during the month of April. The average date of lowest flow has been April 12.

The least momentary flow of record at Alhajuela is 250 cubic feet per second, which occurred on April 20 and 21, 1912. Compared with the greatest momentary discharge of record, 180,000 cubic feet per second, on December 26, 1909, it will be seen that the maximum momentary discharge of record at Alhajuela is 720 times as great as the absolute minimum flow of record at this station.

A statement of the hydrology of the Chagres River above Alhajuela, showing maximum and minimum river heights and discharges, 1906 to 1917, follows:

	MAXIMUM.				MINIMUM.			
	Height feet	Date.	Momentary discharge. c. f. s.	Monthly mean discharge. c. f. s.	Height feet	Date.	Momentary discharge. c. f. s.	Monthly mean discharge. c. f. s.
1906.....	119.30	Dec. 3-4	94,536	Dec., 7,283	.....	.....	.....	Mar., 434
1907.....	104.50	Dec.	35,400	Oct., 4,583	92.10	April-May	478	April, 652
1908.....	101.50	May 19	26,300	Nov., 6,400	92.10	March-April	475	Feb., 582
1909.....	121.00	Dec. 26	180,000	Dec., 17,300	92.51	April 23	670	April, 1,110
1910.....	168.70	Dec. 3	60,300	Dec., 5,964	93.14	March 24	1,090	Mar., 1,625
1911.....	105.50	Feb. 12	47,600	Nov., 3,553	91.90	April 1, 2, 3	635	Mar., 831
1912.....	108.40	Nov. 28	54,000	Nov., 5,541	91.00	April 20-21	250	April, 371
1913.....	103.70	Nov. 10	34,000	Nov., 6,168	91.20	April 22-23	380	April, 501
1914.....	103.10	Oct. 7	31,659	Oct., 5,135	90.99	April 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.	305	April, 468
1915.....	104.32	Nov. 15	38,000	Nov., 4,387	91.47	April 1	545	Mar., 943
1916.....	101.55	Dec. 14	25,460	Oct., 4,341	91.14	April 10-11	474	Mar.-Apr. 776
1917.....	107.95	Nov. 25	51,309	Nov., 8,307	90.72	April 26-27	263	Apr., 453

Differences in discharge figures for similar heights are due to crosive changes in the river bed.

The maximum river height at Vigia was 168.90 feet, on December 26, 1909. The minimum river height at Vigia is approximately 126 feet.

Advances in Pay of Silver Employees.

The Governor has approved the following recommendation of the Board on Rates of Pay, silver roll:

"That the wages of all hourly employees on the silver roll be advanced one cent an hour; that the wages of nonsubsisted employees on a monthly basis be advanced \$2.50 a month; that the wages of employees on a monthly basis with subsistence furnished be advanced \$1.50 a month; that these advances in pay apply only to the rates in effect this date of \$62.50 a month and less; that no advance be made in the pay of per diem employees; that the advances be made effective May 1, 1918."

Improving Channel in North Approach to Pedro Miguel Lock.

A cut is being made on the west side of the Canal at the upper approach to Pedro Miguel Lock, to widen the channel and reduce the

curvature in order to facilitate the handling of ships in the approach. In the original channel the bank extended to a slight point, and this bulge is being cut away. At its greatest width the new cut will extend about 150 feet into the bank, and the ridge beyond, as far as the railroad track running along the west side to the lock, will be sluiced down to a level which will allow the masters and pilots of vessels to see over it from the bridge. The length of the triangular excavation will be between 1,600 and 1,700 feet. It extends from Station 1887, south of the pontoon bridge at Paraiso, to Station 1909. The cubic yards of excavation required are estimated at 436,000.

The dipper dredge *Paraiso* is engaged on the work. The channel is to be dredged to full depth.

May Weather Probabilities.

During the month of May, 1918, the following weather conditions may be expected to prevail at the Canal entrances. Predictions are based on the records at Colon and Ancon for the past 10 and 12 years, respectively:

Winds—There will be a marked decrease in the wind movement over the Isthmus, with the beginning of the rainy season. At the Atlantic entrance to the Canal northerly winds will prevail, although variable winds may be expected with the change of the season. An average hourly velocity of about 8 miles an hour may be expected and a maximum velocity of 36 miles may occur during a thunder squall.

The prevailing direction of the wind will be from the northwest over the Pacific coast and the interior, the average hourly movement being about 6 miles an hour. A maximum wind velocity of 47 miles an hour was recorded on the Pacific side on May 26, 1915, breaking all previous records. This, however, expresses extreme conditions and so high a velocity is not likely to occur during normal May weather.

Rain—The month of May marks the transition from dry season weather to rainy season conditions. Heavy showers may be expected on both coasts and over the interior. The station averages at the Pacific and Atlantic entrances are 8.72 inches and 12.57 inches, respectively, while the average number of rainy days (one on which 0.01 inch or more of rain is measured) is 20 and 22. The average number of days on which the rainfall equaled or exceeded one inch (1.00) has been 3 at the Pacific entrance and 5 at the Atlantic.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur on the Pacific coast and few fogs, if any, may be expected at the Atlantic entrance. Night and early morning fogs may be expected very frequently over the interior. The average number of nights with fog over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal is 22, of which 65 per cent have been light. Practically all of the fogs may be expected to lift or be dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—An average shade air temperature of 81 degrees, Fahrenheit, may be expected at both Atlantic and Pacific entrances. On the Atlantic coast the temperature is not likely to rise above 91° F. or fall below 71° F., while on the Pacific coast the maximum air temperature is not likely to exceed 96° F., or the minimum to fall lower than 69° F. The mean daily range in temperature will probably be about 9° F. at the Atlantic entrance and about 15° F. at the Pacific entrance.

Barometric pressure—The barometric pressure on the Isthmus has little value as an indicator of future weather conditions, for, except for a well-marked diurnal change, changes in atmospheric pressure are very slight. The average May sealevel pressure is 29.85 inches. A maximum pressure of more than 29.97 inches, or a minimum pressure of less than 29.71 inches, is not likely to occur at either Canal entrance.

Relative humidity—There will be an increase in the percentage of moisture in the air, with the beginning of the rainy season. The average percentage of moisture in the air (0 for absolute dryness and 100 for complete saturation) should be about 85 per cent over both coasts, although the range will be greater on the Pacific coast. At the Atlantic entrance the humidity will vary between 92 per cent in the nighttime and 78 per cent at midday, while on the Pacific side it will vary between 96 and 68 per cent.

Storms—Thunder squalls may be expected during the month at both Canal entrances. During these storms comparatively high wind velocities may be attained, but the storms are of too short duration to cause a rough sea. The average numbers of days with thunderstorms on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are 13 and 14, respectively. Generally cloudy weather may be expected during the month over both coasts.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations need not be considered on the Atlantic coast, owing to the fact that the average range is less than one foot and the maximum range approximately two feet.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions for the month of May are given on page 383.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Electrical laboratorian (male); \$4.56 a day; May 28.*
- Preparator in entomology (male and female); \$720 a year; May 26 and 27.
- Photochemist (male); \$2,400 a year; May 28.*
- Assistant in poultry and egg handling (male); \$1,200 to \$1,620 a year; May 28.*
- Counsel (male and female); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year; May 28.*
- Expert in motor vehicle standardization (male); grade 1, \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; grade 2, \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year.†
- Acting assistant surgeon (female); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; Public Health Service; May 21.*
- Engineer (male); \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; No. 2129—amended.†
- Assistant engineer (male); \$1,500 to less than \$2,000 a year; No. 2129—amended.†
- Junior engineer (male); \$1,200 a year; No. 2129—amended.†
- Apprentice plate cleaner, transferer, and engraver (male); \$500 and \$840 a year; May 26.
- Supervising inspector of ordnance material (male); \$3,000 to \$3,400 a year; No. 1240—amended.†
- Inspector of ordnance material (male); \$2,500 to \$2,900 a year; No. 1240—amended.†
- Assistant inspector of ordnance material (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 1240—amended.
- This announcement cancels the following announcements of pending examinations:
 - 2232—Assistant inspector of gunfire control instruments.
 - 2179—Assistant inspector of cannon (forging operations) and machining operations.
 - 2259—Accessory inspector and ballistic inspector, small arms ammunition.
 - 139—Assistant inspectors, artillery wheels, gun carriage forgings, castings, and steel mill products.
 - 134—Assistant inspector of machine guns.
 - 135—Assistant inspector, rubber tires, and fabrics for pneumatic tires.
 - 1240—Inspector of artillery ammunition.
 - 136—Inspector of gun carriages; assistant inspector of gun carriages and gun-carriage parts.
 - 205—Inspector of machinery and machine tools.
 - 2234—Inspector and assistant inspector, material for small arms.
 - 119—Inspector of military; assistant inspector of motor vehicles.
 - 1550—Inspector and assistant inspector, small arms.
 - 2078—Inspector and assistant inspector, small arms ammunition.
 - 146—Inspector of tests.
- Statistical expert (male); \$1,800 to \$4,500 a year.†
- Market information assistant (male); \$1,400 to \$2,000 a year; May 21.*
- Investigator in agricultural insurance (male); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; May 21.*
- Chief pumping plant engineer (male); \$175 a month; No. 246; May 7.*
- Expert driller (male); \$2,160 to \$3,300 a year; No. 250; May 7.*
- Superintendent of equipment (male); \$2,400 to \$2,800 a year; No. 259.†
- Editorial clerk (male); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; No. 260; May 12, and June 9, 1918.
- Photographer (male); grade 1, \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year; No. 263; May 14.*
- Photographer (male and female); grade 2, \$720 to \$1,200 a year; No. 263; May 14.*
- Lithographic map engraver (male); \$1,320 a year; No. 267; May 7.*
- Assistant sanitary engineer (male); \$1,600 a year; No. 268; May 7.*
- Estimator of building materials (male); \$3,000 to \$3,900 a year; No. 269; May 7.*
- Copperplate map engraver (male); \$1,620 a year; No. 278.†
- Assistant entomological inspector (male); \$900 to \$1,400 a year; No. 279.†
- Inspector of knit goods (male); \$1,200 a year; No. 245; May 7.*
- Architectural assistant in forest products (male); \$1,500 a year; No. 235; May 7.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

In view of the needs of the service, and until further notice, subjects of countries allied with the United States will be admitted to this examination, provided they are otherwise qualified. Such persons may not be certified for appointment, however, so long as there are United States citizens on the eligible list. Examinations are to be nonassembled, and applications will be received at any time until further notice.

Holding of Civil Service Examinations.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24—65TH CONGRESS.]

[S. J. Res. 117.]

Joint Resolution Amending the Act of July second, nineteen hundred and nine, governing the holding of civil service examinations.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of July second, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, Numbered One), is hereby amended so as to permit the United States Civil Service Commission, during the period of the present war, to hold examinations of applicants for positions in the Government service in the District of Columbia, and to permit applicants from the several States and Territories

of the United States to take said examinations in the said District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States where examinations are usually held. Said examinations shall be permitted in addition to those required to be held by said Act of July second, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, Numbered One): *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to abridge the existing law of apportionment or change the requirements of existing law as to legal residence and domicile of such applicants.

Approved, March 27, 1918.

Liberty Loan Circular to Women.

The following circular letter was distributed last week to the women in gold quarters of the Canal and those in Panama and Colon receiving ice delivery from the commissaries:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 18, 1918.

DEAR MADAM: We are asking the help of the women of the Canal Zone in the third issue of the Liberty Loan.

The campaign began on April 6 and will end on the Isthmus on Thursday, May 2. In that time we have to try to get everybody to make as large a subscription as he or she can afford.

The bonds of the third issue will pay interest at the rate of \$4.25 each year for each hundred dollars invested. There is no safer investment in the world. The pay roll deduction plan, allowing the bonds to be paid for in monthly installments, offers an easy and simple way to save.

It is not primarily on the grounds of investment, however, that we appeal to you. It is because we feel that you will want to help in the task that faces us all. You can help by lending your money to the country and by reducing the use of materials. The two really work together. When in place of buying things you really can do without you put the money in Government securities, you serve the country in two ways.

The situation is serious. The German power is far from broken. On the contrary, nearly all the military gains have been made by the Germans. They are now engaged in consolidating a middle European empire which they expect to make impregnable, and to make the most powerful country in the world. History shows the Germans to be a pigheaded, tenacious people, capable of infinite sacrifice. They will hold what they have grabbed and will grab more unless they are decisively beaten.

History, and especially recent history, also shows the ruthlessness of the Germans in conquest. There is no limit to their greed. Our days of selfgoverning ease and security are over if Germany wins this war. The world would be veritably an armed camp and we should face militarism as a permanent condition. Not only would our country have to pay an indemnity if beaten, but we should fall into a position where we were not sovereign but Germany was our master.

This must not occur. We think we had all rather die fighting than have it occur. But it has happened to Russia, and it will happen to France and to us if Germany can put it over. And she will put it over if we don't resist to the last atom of strength.

We of the Isthmus must do our share. We want to do our share. And the women can do a great part of it.

You women really set the standard of spending. If you will vote for the simple life, for economy in clothes and entertainments, for a simple, sociable recognition of the common obligation not to waste, not to make showy expenditures, not to do things just because other and less sensible women are doing them—you can do a very great service to the country.

We hope that you will buy Liberty Bonds and do all that you can to encourage other people who are able, to do likewise. If you can not afford a bond, do what you can with War Savings stamps. But above all, we want you to line up with determination in the program of economy and simplicity, of cutting out useless expenditures—in short, of doing our very best all the way through to help our country win.

This is a time for sacrifices. We are asking men and women alike to see how much they can help one another to save and to serve. Let us forget our differences and unite wholeheartedly for the one big cause.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

Red Cross.

The committee for the war fund of the American Red Cross has issued this notice of a trip through the Canal on Sunday, April 28:

The first trip through the Canal as one of the Red Cross entertainments is to be

made on Sunday, April 28. The ship will leave Cristobal at 7 o'clock in the morning.

A steamship of the Chilean Line will be used. The representatives of the Chilean company have very kindly offered the use of the ship on that date for the purpose, without charge.

This trip is for the residents at the Atlantic end. The vessel will accommodate not more than 300 people comfortably and as it is due to leave so early in the morning, it would be necessary for people from the Pacific end to go to Colon the night before in order to make the trip. There are about 200 holders of season tickets at the Atlantic end and these will be given first preference in the accommodations. Season ticket holders will present their coupons and \$1 to the ticket taker at the gangway.

Persons who do not hold season tickets are invited to take the trip at a charge of \$2.50 on the following conditions:

Season ticket holders will apply to the office of Mr. E. P. Sine, Terminal Building, Cristobal, before noon on Saturday, April 27, for reservation. As many tickets as are available after the season ticket holders have made their reservations will be sold to the general public. Persons living anywhere else than at the Atlantic end may make their applications, but preference will be given to residents of the Atlantic side.

Later, trips will be arranged for the season ticket holders living at Gamboa and points south. The Red Cross committee is under obligation to afford the trip to all season ticket holders. There is no obligation to arrange trips for others than holders of season tickets but as far as possible these will be accommodated also. It can not be stated at this time when the next boat will be available but arrangements will be made at the earliest practicable date.

Passengers are requested to provide their own luncheons, but arrangements will be made to serve tea and coffee on board ship.

Children in families holding season tickets will be carried on this basis: One dollar for each child under 14 years; \$2.50, which is full fare, for children over 14.

The Maryland Assurance Corporation, which has been licensed to do business in the Canal Zone, will take over the accident and health insurance handled by the Maryland Casualty Company, although the latter company will continue to handle fidelity insurance. Mr. Henry Seymour will act as agent for both companies.

Official Circulars.

Supply Department.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALEOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 15, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 660-42:

Paragraphs 5 and 6 of circular No. 660-39, dated October 8, 1917, are amended to read as follows:

5. The various pastures, plantations, hog farm, chicken farm, dairies, and the steamship *Caribbean*, operated by the Supply Department, are under the immediate charge of the Superintendent, Cattle Industry, reporting to the Chief Quartermaster.

6. The purchase of live stock and cattle is in charge of the Cattle Buyer, Cattle Industry, reporting to the Chief Quartermaster.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Care of Typewriters.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 18, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 719:

The following regulations will govern the care of typewriters owned by The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company:

1. Typewriters must be properly cleaned and oiled by operators, and shall be kept covered while not in actual use.

2. The back rod must be kept moist with oil at all times. The front rod and shift rail under center of carriage must be wiped off occasionally with a cloth that has been saturated with oil.

An oiled cloth should be used to wipe the front scale and the plate to which it is fastened, as well as all metal parts of the machine except key tops. The two end paper guide rolls should be oiled occasionally, by dipping a toothpick or splint into the oil and applying sparingly, care being taken to wipe off all surplus oil so that the rubber coverings may not be injured, and working the oil in by turning the rollers backward and forward. Other wearing parts, except the type-bar bearings, should be periodically oiled.

3. Type should be cleaned each day, by brushing the type toward the operator with a type brush. Type must be kept clean and free of lint.

4. When the carriage tension has been properly adjusted, it should not be altered, as any extra tension will have a racking effect on the machine. By keeping all rods clean there will be no need of increased carriage tension.

5. When erasures are necessary, the carriage should be slid from one end or the other, in order that the refuse may not fall in the type basket or segment and retard the action of the machine.

6. Adjustments shall not be altered, or the carriage taken from the machine except by the typewriter repairman. All parts that work loose or fall off machines must be preserved and given to the typewriter repairman. Machines shall not be dismantled except by typewriter repairmen.

7. Carelessness in the use and care of typewriters is responsible for a considerable amount of repairs, which may be avoided by compliance with the above regulations. Typewriter repairmen will report to the head of the office all cases where machines show undue carelessness on the part of stenographers and typewriter operators, and habitual offenders will be reported to this office for discipline.

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Chief Hydrographer.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS C. Z., April 13, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective April 14, 1918, Mr. H. G. Cornthwaite is appointed Chief Hydrographer, vice Mr. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, resigned to enter the military service.

Approved: **II. ROWE,**
CHESTER H. IARDING,
Governor. *Resident Engineer.*

Contemplated Reductions in Clerical Force.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 15, 1918.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Please advise this office as soon as possible if any reduction in the clerical force is contemplated in the near future and if any clerks with knowledge of stenography and typewriting will be available for transfer within the next 30 days.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Acting General Secretary, Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 15, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective this date, and during the absence on leave of Mr. T. S. Booz, Mr. Albert Korsan will act as General Secretary, Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Binders for "The Panama Canal Record."

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 20, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:
The Executive Office has a small supply of binders and fasteners which may be used for temporarily binding the current volume of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD.

These will be furnished for official use upon application to the Record Bureau, telephone Balboa 176.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Changes in Electrical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ELECTRICAL DIVISION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 20, 1918.

To all concerned—The following changes in the Electrical Division are announced, effective April 24, 1918:

Mr. A. C. Garlington is promoted to Superintendent, Operation and Maintenance, vice Mr. W. L. Fey, resigned.

Mr. D. H. Moffatt will succeed Mr. A. C. Garlington as Supervisor, Southern District.

Mr. O. E. Granberry will be Acting Supervisor of Telephones, during the absence of Mr. C. L. Bleakley, on leave.

Effective April 29, 1918, Mr. C. W. Roberts will act as Supervisor, Northern District, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Martin on leave.

W. L. IERSH,
Electrical Engineer.

Thrift Stamps.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 16, 1918.

To all station agents and other agents of the Panama Railroad, including Hotel Washington, commissary cashiers, etc.—In order to facilitate

the distribution of United States Thrift Stamps, you are authorized to purchase with Panama Railroad funds, from the nearest post office, a supply not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20) worth at one time, for sale through your respective agencies and replenish your allotment as the demand requires.

The face value of the stamps is to be carried as a part of your balance to be shown separately on monthly balance sheet.

The postmaster will give you a supply of cards to be distributed to purchasers, free, on request.

II. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor.

Thrift Stamps at Commissaries and Restaurants.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 13, 1918.

To managers of all gold commissaries, hotels, and restaurants—You are hereby authorized to place Thrift Stamps on sale at the cashiers' desks in the gold commissaries and at the cigar stands in the gold hotels and restaurants in the Canal Zone.

The cashiers at the commissaries and the managers of the hotels and restaurants are directed to invest a reasonable amount of their official cash balances in Thrift Stamps, which the Auditor advises will take the place of cash insofar as balances are concerned. The Thrift Stamps may be purchased from any Canal Zone post office, where they are redeemable at any time. The number of Thrift Stamps purchased from time to time will be increased or decreased as the demands of the patrons may require, the amount of the purchases being left to the judgment of the managers and cashiers in the different districts.

The War Saving Stamps will not be placed on sale at the commissaries, hotels, and restaurants, but may be obtained at any Canal Zone post office in exchange for the Thrift Stamps. Appropriate posters for advertising Thrift Stamps will be furnished you in a day or two and your cooperation and assistance in this worthy war measure will be appreciated.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Acting District Quartermaster for Ancon-Balboa District.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 22, 1918.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective the 24th instant, and during the absence on leave of Mr. B. C. Poole, Mr. Stanley R. Ford will be in charge of the Ancon-Balboa district as Acting District Quartermaster.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 20, 1918.
Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa No. 182:

Boyd, George R.	Olbrecht, F. W. (Box 412)
Breslin, Vincent J.	Philips, Lewis L.
Burke, Geo. J.	Roberge, James (Box 3)
Carson, Miss Lucile	Stirling, H. A. (Box 18)
*Gallagher, Hugh	Swartz, Harry S.
Hooker, G. E.	
McMahon, Mrs. E. A.	

*Paper.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

The next date on which examinations for marine licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, May 1, 1918.

Tide Predictions, Port of Balboa.

The following table shows times and elevations of high and low water at the docks at Balboa for the month of May, 1918:

MAY.

Day of- W. Mo.		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of- W. Mo.		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of- W. Mo.		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
W	I	0:47	6:54	1:05	7:01	S	12	4:50	10:56	5:03	11:21	Th	23	1:59	8:08	2:10	8:40
		1.2	13.3	2.5	13.4			16.0	-0.5	16.5	-1.3			12.8	3.0	13.8	1.9
Th	2	1:32	7:41	1:57	7:51	M	13	5:40	11:42	5:52	.....	F	24	2:39	8:51	2:45	9:19
		1.8	13.0	3.0	12.9			15.6	0.1	15.8	.....			13.3	2.6	14.3	1.3
F	3	2:26	8:33	2:58	8:49	Tu	14	0:06	6:28	12:23	6:41	S	25	3:19	9:31	3:24	9:57
		2.3	12.8	3.3	12.5			-0.6	15.1	1.0	14.9			13.7	2.2	14.6	0.8
S	4	3:28	9:36	4:05	10:00	W	15	0:52	7:17	1:10	7:31	S	26	3:58	10:09	4:01	10:33
		2.6	12.9	3.2	12.5			0.4	11.4	2.0	13.9			14.0	1.8	14.8	0.5
S	5	4:35	10:41	5:15	11:14	Th	16	1:41	8:07	2:14	8:22	M	27	4:36	10:45	4:41	11:10
		2.6	13.2	2.8	12.7			1.5	13.6	3.0	12.9			14.3	1.7	14.9	0.4
M	6	5:41	11:52	6:20	.....	F	17	2:36	8:59	3:16	9:17	Tu	28	5:16	11:25	5:20	11:48
		2.2	14.0	1.9	.....			2.6	12.9	3.7	12.1			14.4	1.7	14.8	0.5
Tu	7	0:21	6:43	12:52	7:19	S	18	3:35	9:57	4:19	10:20	W	29	5:58	12:06	6:03	.....
		13.4	1.3	14.9	0.8			3.4	12.4	4.1	11.1			14.5	1.8	14.6	.....
W	8	1:24	7:41	1:39	8:14	S	19	4:36	10:59	5:22	11:27	Th	30	0:29	6:42	12:51	6:48
		14.3	0.8	15.8	-0.3			3.9	12.2	4.0	11.1			0.8	14.4	2.1	14.3
Th	9	2:17	8:34	2:35	9:04	M	20	5:35	11:58	6:19	.....	F	31	1:14	7:29	1:41	7:39
		15.1	0.0	16.5	-1.1			4.0	12.4	3.7	.....			1.3	14.3	2.5	13.9
F	10	3:08	9:24	3:24	9:51	Tu	21	0:26	6:32	12:43	7:11						
		15.7	-0.5	16.9	-1.6			11.8	3.9	12.8	3.2						
S	11	3:59	10:11	4:14	10:36	W	22	1:17	7:22	1:31	7:58						
		16.0	-0.7	15.9	-1.7			12.2	3.5	13.4	2.5						

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the *times* of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridian* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The *elevations* of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low

water. Heights are reckoned from low mean sea-water springs, which is 8.3 below mean sealevel and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased or insane employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Horatio Brown.....	29961	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Mechanical Division.	April 17, 1918.
Daws Clark.....	27362	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Balboa Foundry....	April 17, 1918.
Mariano Diaz.....	156660	Spain.....	Cristobal.....	Panama Railroad....	March 11, 1918.
James Carter.....	33017	Barbados.....	La Boca.....	Municipal Eng. Div.	April 10, 1918.

INSANE.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of commitment.
John Russell.....	46202	Antigua.....	Gatun.....	Building Division...	March 7, 1918.

Correction.

In the list of estates published last week, the statements of nativity of Augustin Miranda and Fredrick J. Bryon were turned about, with the result that Bryon was shown as a native of Panama and Miranda as a native of the United States, whereas the former was an American and the latter a Panamanian.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Handling of Perishable Foodstuffs by Customers.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 10, 1918.

To commissary managers—Because of the numerous complaints received from customers, and as an additional food conservation measure, it has become necessary to take such action as will prevent customers from handling perishable fruits and vegetables in making selections. In this class should be included such items as tomatoes, alligator pears, peaches, peas, plums, etc.

Please post small signs requesting customers not to handle these items, and, if necessary, discontinue counter displays of such produce.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Return of Containers.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 23, 1918.

To commissary managers—Under date of March 30, memorandum No. 563-11 was issued to all

commissary managers instructing that empty jelly tumblers be accepted from customers at 2 cents each.

Since these instructions were issued we have received at the industrial laboratory, tumblers of all kinds and sizes for which we have no use, and in order that only those tumblers which can be utilized be returned, you are instructed to accept only the 10-oz. jelly tumblers in which jelly selling at 26 cents a glass is now being received. No other kinds of glasses are desired and any received from line stores other than 10-oz. glasses above referred to will be returned to the commissary sending them in.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Pans, muffin, 6-cup, aluminum, ea.	\$0.57
Pans, muffin, 9-cup, aluminum, ea.	.81
Skates, roller, boys', No. 5, pr.	1.65
Skates, roller, girls', No. 6, pr.	1.80
Sandals, children's, barefoot, pr.	1.00
Sandals, misses', barefoot, pr.	1.40
Shoes, women's, black kid, pr.	3.30
Shoes, women's, white canvas, pr.	2.50

Replacement of Shoes.

Occasional denials are made on the commissaries for the replacement of shoes on account of defects, and in some cases there are customers who assume the attitude that the defective merchandise was sold them intentionally. It must be realized that it is unfair to expect manufacturers with an output of thousands of pairs per week to turn out each pair perfectly. So long as the human and machine elements enter into the making of shoes, so long will there be, once in a while, a pair not up to standard. Whenever there is a just claim, the Commissary Division is ready to adjust it promptly, but there are complaints made without justification, many of them being due, because of climatic conditions, to excessive foot perspiration and not to poor workmanship or defective leather. It is a fact not generally known that ordinary perspiration contains various acids; and one of the places where the perspiration glands are most numerous is on the sole of the foot. Excessive perspiration will eat right through the vamp, leaving it black and charred, as if burned by fire.

The Commissary Division is willing, in most cases, regardless of its opinion as to the merits of the patron's claim, to submit the matter to the manufacturers, but in some instances the complaint is so groundless that it is a waste of time to refer it to the makers for their decision.

A branch of Gamboa commissary was opened on April 16 at Juan Mina plantation on the Chagres River. This store will handle only a small stock of groceries, tobacco, etc., for the benefit of the men employed in the plantation and pasture clearing gangs in that vicinity.

A stock of "American buttonhole flags" at two cents each, and "combination ally flag pins" (American-British, American-French, and American-Italian) at nine cents each, can be purchased at the various commissary stores. These items are exceptionally good values, in an attractive design.

Owing to the growth of the customs tailoring business in the Commissary Division, and the increased demand at Gatun and Pedro Miguel, it has been found necessary to add another white gold cutter to the present force. This cutter will be at Gatun on Tuesday and at Pedro Miguel on Thursday of each week.

The Cookenny crash offered for sale this week in the line stores at \$1 and \$1.05 the yard, will be tailored at the Ancon shop for \$8 for a two-piece suit, if made without lining.

A leading trade journal states that buyers are eagerly scouring the market for linens as the scarcity thereof becomes more noticeable. The Irish manufacturers are said to be finishing up the runs they had in process when the British authorities stopped further exports and it is not unlikely that some of the goods being made will eventually find their way to the Isthmus, if they are not directly serviceable for any military requirements, but the quantity of such goods will, of course, be small.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or

The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., May 1, 1918.

No. 37.

Refunds Made in April for Excessive Tolls Charges.

The following is a list of refunds made to steamship operators during the month of April on account of their having paid tolls in excess of legal requirements, on vessels passing through the Canal. Previous publication has been made of refunds in November and December, 1917, and January and February, 1918 (PANAMA CANAL RECORD, December 19, 1917, February 20 and March 13, 1918). In the issue of December 19 was published a detailed explanation of the conditions under which the amount of the tolls collectible was changed in accordance with an interpretation of the Panama Canal Act by the Attorney General, which changed the basis of collection from net tonnage as determined by the rules for measurement for the Canal to net tonnage as determined for registry in the United States.

No refunds were made in March. The list for April follows:

REFUNDS ACCOUNT OVERCHARGES OF TOLLS.—MONTH OF APRIL, 1918.

Name of Ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charges.	Cor-rected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to
<i>Santa Cruz</i>	November 8, 1914...	\$4,561.20	\$4,397.50	\$163.70	W. R. Grace & Co.
<i>Santa Cruz</i>	January 31, 1915.....	4,501.20	4,397.50	103.70	W. R. Grace & Co.
<i>Celia</i>	December 3, 1914.....	5,258.40	4,727.50	530.90	W. R. Grace & Co.
<i>Chincha</i>	January 22, 1915.....	5,601.60	5,156.25	445.35	W. R. Grace & Co.
<i>Santa Catalina</i>	April 5, 1915.....	6,235.20	5,175.00	1,060.20	W. R. Grace & Co.
<i>Harry Luckenbach</i>	April 6, 1915.....	2,456.40	2,243.75	207.65	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lewis Luckenbach</i>	April 10, 1915.....	4,653.60	3,842.50	811.10	Luckenbach S. S. Co.
<i>Lord Erne</i>	March 30, 1915.....	4,041.60	3,400.00	641.60	Norton, Lilly & Co.
<i>Saint Quentin</i>	July 5, 1915.....	5,833.60	4,001.25	1,832.35	Norton, Lilly & Co.
<i>Lord Antrim</i>	October 14, 1914.....	4,176.00	3,715.00	461.00	Wessel, Duval & Co.
<i>Lord Antrim</i>	January 17, 1915.....	3,952.80	3,715.00	237.80	Wessel, Duval & Co.
<i>Buenaventura</i>	December 16, 1914.....	4,689.60	4,357.50	332.10	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Charlton Hall</i>	November 15, 1914.....	5,060.40	3,750.00	1,310.40	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Penrith Castle</i>	June 10, 1915.....	3,994.80	2,956.25	1,038.55	Barber & Co.
<i>Quitpuc</i>	February 14, 1915.....	2,782.80	2,506.25	276.55	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
<i>Quitpuc</i>	February 20, 1915.....	2,709.60	2,506.25	203.35	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
<i>Spectator</i>	March 9, 1915.....	3,553.20	3,363.75	189.45	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Spectator</i>	May 7, 1915.....	3,367.50	3,057.50	310.00	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Student</i>	July 7, 1915.....	2,907.50	2,901.25	6.25	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Student</i>	May 23, 1915.....	3,447.60	2,901.25	546.35	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Merchant</i>	June 8, 1915.....	3,445.20	2,998.75	456.45	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Yeddo</i>	July 11, 1915.....	4,058.75	3,706.25	352.50	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Inveric</i>	October 30, 1914.....	4,574.40	4,241.25	333.15	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>De Saba</i>	November 15, 1914.....	5,121.60	4,928.75	192.85	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Quito</i>	December 24, 1914.....	3,222.00	3,121.25	100.75	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Barbara</i>	March 17, 1915.....	3,673.20	3,071.25	601.95	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Boveric</i>	June 1, 1915.....	4,725.00	3,551.25	1,173.75	Payne & Wardlaw.
<i>Olsen & Mahoney</i>	January 5, 1915.....	1,639.20	973.75	665.45	Golden Gate Transport Co.
<i>Urubamba</i>	April 30, 1915.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	Cia. Peruana de Vapores y Dique de Callao.
<i>Urubamba</i>	April 22, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	May 18, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	June 26, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	August 1, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	September 9, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	October 11, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	November 21, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	December 26, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	January 26, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	March 2, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	March 28, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	April 26, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	May 22, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	July 25, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	August 30, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
<i>Urubamba</i>	November 7, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"

†Cia. Peruana de Vapores y Dique de Callao.

Name of Ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charges.	Cor- rected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to
Urubamba.....	December 6, 1917...	\$3,171.25	\$3,041.25	\$130.00	Cia. Peruana de Vapores y
Urubamba.....	January 4, 1918.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	Dique de Callao.
Urubamba.....	November 7, 1914...	3,802.80	3,171.25	631.55	"
Urubamba.....	July 29, 1915.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	April 27, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	May 24, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	July 5, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	August 7, 1916.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	September 15, 1916...	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	October 19, 1916...	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	November 27, 1916...	3,171.25	3,041.15	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	January 1, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	February 5, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	March 5, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	April 2, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	April 30, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	May 28, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	August 1, 1917.....	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	September 6, 1917...	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	November 14, 1917...	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Urubamba.....	December 10, 1917...	3,171.25	3,041.25	130.00	"
Mantaro.....	June 26, 1915.....	2,821.25	2,780.00	41.25	"
Mantaro.....	April 26, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	May 26, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	July 6, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	August 9, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	September 15, 1916...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	October 26, 1916...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	December 5, 1916...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	January 10, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	March 8, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	May 7, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	June 27, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	August 4, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	September 17, 1917...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	November 24, 1917...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	January 23, 1918...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	July 26, 1915.....	2,821.25	2,780.00	41.25	"
Mantaro.....	May 3, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	June 2, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	July 12, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	August 14, 1916.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	September 20, 1916...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	October 30, 1916...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	December 11, 1916...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	January 15, 1917...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	March 13, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	May 14, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	July 5, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	August 9, 1917.....	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	September 20, 1917...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Mantaro.....	November 27, 1917...	3,207.60	2,780.00	427.60	"
Ucayali.....	August 11, 1915.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	September 9, 1915...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	May 4, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	May 31, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	June 27, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	July 22, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	August 22, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	September 20, 1916...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	October 18, 1916...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	November 9, 1916...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	December 11, 1916...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	January 14, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	January 14, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	February 17, 1917...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	March 17, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	April 19, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	May 31, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	June 25, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	July 20, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	August 18, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	September 22, 1917...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	October 18, 1917...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	November 13, 1917...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	December 17, 1917...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	August 16, 1915.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	September 15, 1915...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	May 9, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	June 6, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	July 5, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	July 27, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	August 26, 1916.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"

* Cia. Peruana de Vapores y Dique de Callao.

Name of Ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charges.	Cor- rected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to
Ucayali.....	September 25, 1916..	\$1,550.00	\$1,401.25	\$148.75	Cia. Peruana de Vapores y
Ucayali.....	October 24, 1916....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	" Dique de Callao.
Ucayali.....	November 15, 1916...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	December 18, 1916...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	January 22, 1917....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	February 26, 1917....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	March 26, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	April 23, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	June 4, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	July 1, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	July 27, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	August 25, 1917.....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	September 27, 1917...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	October 23, 1917....	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Ucayali.....	November 19, 1917...	1,550.00	1,401.25	148.75	"
Huallaga.....	August 24, 1915....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	May 11, 1916.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	June 7, 1916.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	July 12, 1916.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	August 17, 1916....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	September 28, 1916...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	November 2, 1916...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	November 27, 1916...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	January 3, 1917....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	February 7, 1917....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	April 6, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	May 12, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	June 13, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	July 10, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	August 9, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	September 5, 1917...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	October 6, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	October 31, 1917....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	November 28, 1917...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	December 27, 1917...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	August 30, 1915....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	May 16, 1916.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	June 13, 1916.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	July 18, 1916.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	August 22, 1916....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	October 3, 1916....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	November 9, 1916...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	December 4, 1916...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	January 16, 1917....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	February 12, 1917...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	March 10, 1917....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	May 21, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	June 19, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	July 13, 1917.....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	August 15, 1917....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	September 15, 1917...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	October 9, 1917....	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	November 5, 1917...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Huallaga.....	December 4, 1917...	1,710.00	1,625.00	85.00	"
Totals.....		\$470,535.90	\$427,967.50	\$42,568.40	

* Cia. Peruana de Vapores y Dique de Callao.

Supplement No. 2 to Tariff No. 2.

The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company have published, under date of April 29, 1918, Supplement No. 2 to Tariff No. 2, "Schedule of Rates for Supplies and Services Furnished to Shipping and Allied Interests at the Panama Canal." Supplement No. 2 follows:

Effective May 1, 1918, the following amendments are made to Tariff No. 2, Schedule of Rates for Supplies and Services furnished to Shipping and Allied Interests at the Panama Canal:

ITEM 18—STEVEDORING AND TRANSFERRING CARGO.

1. Stevedoring:

- (b) Cotton, wool, kapok, hemp, bark, leather, hides, and similar commodities (per ton of 2,000 lbs.)..... \$.60
If offered on measurement basis, rate will be the general cargo rate of \$0.30 per ton.

2. Transferring cargo between vessels:

For transferring cargo from the cleared slings of the delivering carrier to the slings of the receiving carrier, the following rates will apply:

- (b) Cotton, wool, kapok, hemp, bark, leather, hides, and similar commodities (per ton of 2,000 lbs.)..... \$3.00
If offered on measurement basis, rate will be the general cargo rate of \$1.40 per ton.

NOTE.—Rubber will be stevedored and transferred under the heading of general cargo.

Certain Consular Fees Waived.

Items 8, 12, 31, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 of the Tariff of United States Consular Fees, all of which except No. 8 are referred to in the Executive Order No. 2826, published in this issue, have to do principally with notarial services. Examples are taking over and settling of estates, oaths or affirmations to official declarations, and similar services requiring notarial action. Persons affected are those in the military and naval service of the United States.

Admitting Department, Ancon Hospital.

Effective May 1, 1918, an admitting department is established in the general waiting room, Administration-Clinics Building, Ancon Hospital.

This department, which will be open day and night, is charged with the business of admitting patients, and handling of all calls for ambulances or physicians.

After May 1, 1918, the present admitting office and dispensary building will contain only the dispensary in charge of district physician. Clinic hours are 8 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. on week days, and 8 to 10 a. m. on Sundays and holidays.

All prescriptions will hereafter be compounded in the pharmacy of the hospital.

Canal Men in Military Service.

Additions to the list of those who have gone from Canal or Panama Railroad service into the army or naval service of the United States since the entry of the United States into the war are as follows:

Fey, W. L.

Hollis, E. L.

A Dangerous Practice in Garages.

The Police and Fire Division has suggested the reprinting of the following paragraphs from the paper, "Hazards in Handling Gasoline," by George A. Burrell of the Bureau of Mines, which was printed in *The Canal Record* of May 17, 1916:

A dangerous practice, common in many garages, is the cleaning of automobile parts with gasoline from an open can. Employees find it easy to clean grease and oil from the motor and other parts with a brush saturated with gasoline, and the gasoline is readily ignited by a spark. Such a spark may be caused by striking two pieces of metal together, by the ignition system on the automobile when the starting crank is turned, and in other ways. In one instance a nut that stuck, was struck with a wrench, causing a spark. The car was instantly enveloped in flame.

Oily waste should at all times be placed in a safe receptacle to avoid the danger of spontaneous combustion. Oily waste will decay, smolder, and in time burst into flame. Sawdust when soaked with oil drippings will do the same thing, and its use should be forbidden. Sand is a safe material to use as an absorbent of oil.

Executive Order.

During the continuance of the war and until further orders, any services which American consular officers shall be called upon to perform under items 12, 31, 33, 38,

39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 of the Tariff of United States Consular Fees for any person in the military or naval service of the United States, shall be rendered free of charge.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
29 March, 1918.

[No. 2826.]

Executive Order.

Schedule A of classified positions excepted from examination under the civil service rules is hereby amended by adding to Subdivision I, applying to the entire classified service, a paragraph to be numbered 15, as follows:

15. All officers and employees in the Federal service upon the Isthmus of Panama, except those who are to perform the duties of clerk, bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter, surgeon, physician, trained nurse, or draftsman. Appointments to clerical positions on the Isthmus of Panama paying not more than \$75 in gold per month may be made without examination under the civil service rules.

The similar provision contained in paragraph 1 of Subdivision X of Schedule A applying to the Isthmian Canal Commission is revoked as no longer necessary, by reason of being included in the general provision.

This order is recommended by the War Department, with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commission, because of the difficulty in many cases of obtaining persons who are citizens.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
5 April, 1918.

[No. 2834.]

Act of Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 110—65TH CONGRESS.]
[S. 1546.]

An Act To permit the use of certain refined products of petroleum as stores on steam vessels carrying passengers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-four hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following provision: "*Provided, however,* That kerosene and lubricating oils made from refined products of petroleum which will stand a fire test of not less than three hundred degrees Fahrenheit may be used as stores on board steamers carrying passengers, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce."

Approved, March 29, 1918.

Swimming Instructions.

The Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds has issued the following circular:

Can you swim? If not, why not?

Do your children know how to swim?

Are you doing what's right if you don't have them taught?

Swimming is especially beneficial to nervous people. It reduces corpulency, improves the figure, expands the lungs, improves the circulation of the blood, builds up general health, increases vitality, gives self-confidence in case of danger, and exercises all the muscles in the body at one time. As an aid to development of the muscular system it excels other sports. Every muscle is brought into play. Swimming, aside from its importance as a possible means to self-preservation in case of shipwreck, upsetting of pleasure boats, or any of the numerous accidents that so frequently happen on the water, and also, on occasion, as a means of saving life, is not only one of the best physical exercises known but when one swims for exercise he is also conscious of receiving great pleasure. Most other forms of exercise after they have been participated in for some time are apt to become something like effort, or even hardship. Swimming, on the other hand, continues to be exhilarating.

Class lessons in swimming free, 9 to 10 a. m., 4.30 to 5.30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m., daily, except Sunday and Monday; school children, Wednesday, 3.30 to 4.30 p. m., and Saturday, 8 to 10 a. m.

Private lessons given by special appointment, 50 cents for 20 minutes.

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased or insane employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the

estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

DECEASED.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Angel Cherubien.....	147457	St. Lucia.....	Panama.....	Plantations, Supply...	April 20, 1918.
John Moore.....	97810	St. Thomas.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	April 22, 1918.

INSANE.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of commitment.
Francis Watson.....	96825	Jamaica.....	Balboa.....	Panama Railroad....	February 28, 1918.
David Stephen.....	78054	Panama.....	Gatun.....	Supply Department..	January 7, 1918.
William H. Howe.....	8825	U. S. A.....	Balboa.....	Mechanical Division.	March 28, 1918.
Lashington Byron.....	89386	Nevis.....	Colon.....	Colon agency, P.R.R.	March 20, 1918.
Albert Sears.....	72331	Barbados.....	Pedro Miguel....	Municipal Eng. Div...	February 28, 1918.
Joseph Fields.....	86066	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Colon agency, P.R.R..	January 8, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Telephone in Place of Speaking Tube between Pilot House and Engine Room.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 27, 1918.

To masters of all steamships subject to the inspection rules of the Steamboat Inspection Service of The Panama Canal—Attention is invited to the following quotation from the General Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service which, under authority of Section 70 of Panama Canal circular No. 644, has been adopted as a regulation of the Steamboat Inspection Service of The Panama Canal:

"On all steamers where the distance is more than 150 feet between perpendiculars of pilot house and forward part of the engine room there shall be communication by means of a telephone between the pilot house and engine room, such telephone to be installed in lieu of a speaking tube."

Please make the required installation at the earliest possible date and notify the office of the Board of Local Inspectors that such action has been taken.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Sanitary Inspection Service, Animal Industry.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 20, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 700-2:

The sanitary inspection service for animal industry is hereby placed under the supervision and control of the Chief Health Officer, and he is authorized to make the necessary regulations for the certification and identification of meat or meat products offered for sale or for export.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Promotion of Recorders and Surveyors.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 27, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 603-14:

The rule contained in paragraph 4 of circular No. 603-13, dated January 4, 1918, concerning the eligibility of transmitters for promotion, is hereby superseded by the following:

4. Employees who have passed the transmitter examinations given in the past, and have since been continuously employed on civil engineering work, will be considered eligible for

promotion to the grade of junior engineer without further examination.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Cleaning of Box Cars.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 23, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

As there is a large demand at the present time for box cars, it is frequently necessary for the Panama Railroad to load such cars immediately after release from other service. Various departments receiving carloads of material, particularly cement, are not properly cleaning the cars when they are unloaded.

After cars are unloaded, they must be properly cleaned before being returned to the railroad company. This will result in a saving of material and also enable such cars to be used for other service immediately upon release.

Your cooperation in carrying out these instructions is requested.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor, The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 20, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 165:

Effective as of April 14, 1918, Mr. H. G. Cornthwaite is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in use by the Division of Meteorology and Hydrography.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Approved: Auditor, The Panama Canal.
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Gasoline Not to Be Sold in 5-gallon Cans.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 24, 1918.

To all concerned—After the present stock of gasoline in 5-gallon cans is exhausted this commodity will not be carried in stock in these containers.

This action is taken on account of the limited demand and higher cost as compared with gasoline in 50-gallon drums. Heads of divisions will be governed accordingly.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Unnecessary Work on Account of Telephone Orders for Supplies.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 23, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

During the past few months there has been an increased duplication of paper work at the Balboa Store, due to the growing practice on the part of material foremen of the various divisions and departments requesting rush shipments of material by telephone, to be covered later by foremen's orders or requisitions.

It is recognized that shipment of material on telephone request can not be altogether eliminated, but the nature of the material covered by the majority of such requisitions now being received indicates that a large percentage of these requests would not be necessary if the material foremen and others would give due consideration to the matter of anticipating their requirements.

The Balboa Store has every facility for the prompt forwarding of material, and it is respectfully urged and requested that directions issue from your office to all concerned in your respective departments and divisions to the end that telephone orders will be reduced to the minimum and that the prescribed foremen's order or requisition is forwarded in ample time to permit shipment from the storehouse and receipt by the time required.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Acting Manager, Hotel Washington.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 23, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective April 24, and during the absence on leave of Mr. Peter Geyer, Mr. James E. Lewis will be in charge of the Hotel Washington as Acting Manager.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Panama-Paraiso Labor Train Service to Be Discontinued.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 24, 1918.
CIRCULAR No. 666:

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective May 15, labor train service between Panama and Corozal, Miraflores Locks, Red Tank, Pedro Miguel, and Paraiso, will be discontinued.

W. J. BISSELL,
Acting Master of Transportation.

Approved:

W. F. FOSTER,
Acting Superintendent.

Meetings of Medical Examining Board, Ancon Hospital.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ANCON HOSPITAL,
ANCON, C. Z., April 23, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 541:

1. Effective Wednesday, May 1, 1918, the Medical Examining Board of Ancon Hospital will meet regularly at 9 a. m. Wednesday of each week only.

2. The Board requires previous notice and all obtainable data on patients referred to it for examination and report.

ROBERT L. LOUGHRAN,
*Superintendent, Ancon Hospital,
Chairman, Medical Examining Board.*

Employees Qualified to Serve as Jurors.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 24, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Please forward to this office as promptly as possible, a list in triplicate of the employees in your department or division who are qualified to serve as jurors. It is desired to interfere as little as possible with the work, and on account of the limited number of employees available for jury duty, you are requested to include all employees whose services could readily be spared without inconveniencing the work.

The qualifications of a juror are:

1. Citizen of the United States.
2. Between the ages of 21 and 65.
3. In good standing and in full possession of ordinary faculties.

4. Resident of the Canal Zone for three months. (Employees quartered in Panama or Colon, including New Cristobal, should not be included in this list).

5. Able to read, write, and understand the English language.

The following persons are exempt from jury duty, and their names should not be included in the list furnished:

- Attorneys at Law.
- Physicians.
- Ministers of an established religion.
- Members of the military, naval, and police forces.

Officers of The Panama Canal of the rank and above the rank of resident engineer.

The list should give the name, age, residence, and occupation, and place of employment of each employee, as follows:

Name. Age. Residence. Occupation. Place empl.
Dick Doe 27 Ancon Machinist Paraiso.

The following comment of the District Attorney is quoted for your information:

"It would further appear that department heads should now be able to definitely determine the employees who can serve as jurors without detriment to the work. Judging from past experience, those summoned are not required, as a rule, to be absent from duty for more than two days. The law requires a panel of thirty men, and when twelve have been secured, the remainder are immediately allowed to return to their work, though they may be required to return on some other date during the month if another case is set for trial."

By direction of the Governor.

C. A. MCILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Vegetable Seeds.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 24, 1918.

To commissary managers—An assortment of vegetable seeds at 5 cents the package will be shipped you on Thursday, April 25. These seeds are a variety received from the United States.

Please arrange to give this item a prominent display.

J. J. JACKSON, *General Manager.*

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 27, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Burnette, James W.	Hynes, Lieut. W. J.
Cain, Herbert H.	Joiner, Pat
Cameron, D. M.	Lopez, Abner
Cooper, Mrs. Edward (2)	McIntosh, Norman
Crocker, Wm. LeRoy	McMahon, Mrs. E. A.
Dacy, Frank A. (Box 832)	Miller, Lieut. Thomas I.
Footo, Alexander	Springer, Edw. P.
Harman, Dayton	Welsn, Swain (Box 822)

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Delay in Shipments from Interior United States.

The commissary purchasing agent, in explaining the delay in receiving some shipments consigned to the Commissary Division from interior points, writes as follows:

"We have many shipments coming from interior points, and embargoes on eastbound freight often subject them to long delays, which will account for many of our shipments being long overdue.

"Early this year we took the matter up with the American Railways Association, from whom we secured a quasi-ruling that in the judgment of this committee shipments consigned to the commissary of the Panama Railroad Company were not subject to embargo and should be accepted as government freight. This opinion was effective in some cases but it has lost its 'punch' now, and our less-than-carload shipments by rail to New York will have to take their chances under the existing rulings of the Director General of Railroads. However, we will leave nothing undone in an effort to secure prompt handling and forwarding by the carriers."

Sharp advances are occurring at present in the prices of both finished and unfinished cotton goods. It is reported that very large quantities of merchandise will be bought between now and July for the needs of men in the service of the United States, which has caused a number of plants practically to confine their operations to Government work and to refuse civilian business. This situation is already being reflected in the prices paid by the Commissary Division on awards which have recently been placed with concerns in the United States.

The tailoring shop at Ancon has made up sample waistcoats suitable for wear with evening clothes in the tropics. This waistcoat is made without back and requires only about one-quarter yard of cloth. It will be tailored for \$1.75.

The price of roses from Corozal Farm, on sale in Ancon, Balboa, and Cristobal commissaries, has been reduced to 75 cents the dozen. They are sold also for 7 cents each, or two for 13 cents.

Yucca and Summer Squash.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 24, 1918.

To commissary managers—Until further notice please give prominence to the display and sale of yucca and summer squash.

The quality of the present output from the plantations is excellent and every effort should be made to place them before the public.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Neolin Soles.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 26, 1918.

To commissary managers—The stock of men's soles, "Neolin", S. N. 21288, at 88 cents the pair, is now carried in white, black, and tan.

Please communicate this information to your trade.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Belts, children's, black leather, ea.....	\$0.31
Belts, children's, red leather, ea.....	.50
*Biscuits, dog, carton.....	.26
Clasps, lingerie, 14-carat gold, pr.....	1.60
Clasps, lingerie, 14-carat gold, pr.....	1.80
Cloth, flaxon, fancy, 30", yd.....	.21
Lace, val (edging and insertions) yd.....	.04
Lace, val (edging and insertions) yd.....	.05
Paper, writing, with envelopes, box.....	.18
Tape, adhesive, surgical, 1" x 5 yd., spool.....	.32
Voile, white, fancy, 25"/26", yd.....	.21

Camphor ice, tin.....	\$0.07
Nainsook, white, Mayflower, 36", yd.....	.19
Organdie, white, 45", yd.....	.28
Organdie, white, 40", yd.....	.55
Pique, white, 27", yd.....	.26
Poplin, Selros, 36", yd.....	.42
Skirting, fancy, colored stripe, 35"/36", yd.....	.49
Voile, Lucerne, embroidered, 36" yd.....	.57
Voile, printed, 26", yd.....	.18
Voile, printed, 25", yd.....	.18
Voile, printed, 26", yd.....	.18
Voile, colored, yarn, 35"/36", yd.....	.23
Voile, colored, yarn, 35"/36", yd.....	.23
Voile, fancy, white, 35"/36", yd.....	.23
Voile, white, 40", yd.....	.24
Voile, printed, 35"/36", yd.....	.26
Voile, white, 40", yd.....	.28
Voile, printed, 40", yd.....	.29
Voile, printed, 40", yd.....	.29
Voile, printed, 40", yd.....	.29
Voile, fancy, white, 35"/36", yd.....	.29
Voile, fancy, white, 35"/36", yd.....	.31
Voile, printed, 40", yd.....	.36
Voile, fancy, white, 35"/36", yd.....	.36
Voile, fancy, white, 35"/36", yd.....	.39
Voile, white, 40", yd.....	.47
Voile, fancy, white, 35"/36", yd.....	.49
Voile, colored, yarn, 35"/36", yd.....	.58
Voile, colored, yarn, 35"/36", yd.....	.65
Flags, American, button hole, ea.....	.02
Hair remover, Delatone, bot.....	.93
Bags, fishing, ea.....	2.60
Balances, spring, 40-lb., ea.....	1.80
Buckets, floating, minnow, 16-qt., ea.....	2.50
Butts, stationery, 3", ea.....	1.55
Butts, stationery, 1", ea.....	1.90
Gaffs, No. 66, ea.....	.92
Hooks, O'Shaughnessy, 7/0, doz.....	.30
Hooks, O'Shaughnessy, 9/0, doz.....	.53
Knives, sportsmen's, ea.....	.86
Links, connecting, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, ea.....	.02
Reels, No. 290, 4/0, Avalon, ea.....	7.05

*This item revived. To resume former position on price list.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., May 8, 1918.

No. 38.

Admission to Docks at Balboa and Cristobal.

The following regulations governing admission to piers or docks have been approved by the Governor of The Panama Canal and the Commanding General, Panama Canal Department, and will be effective at once:

1. Panama Canal and Panama Railroad employees, officers of the United States Army and Navy, and others holding restricted area permits for docks will be admitted as heretofore, on that identification. Employees regularly employed inside the reservations will be checked in and out by authorized foremen and others. Other employees will be admitted only as noted below.

2. Incoming passengers will be identified by passport, or by Canal employees' identification certificates, or leave or detachment orders of members of the Army and Navy.

3. Outgoing passengers will be identified by passport and departure permits, or by Canal employees' identification certificates, with steamship transportation or request for same, or leave or detachment orders of members of the Army and Navy.

4. Outgoing passengers will embark during daylight hours, and vessels upon which such passengers have previously obtained transportation will be required to receive them on board immediately upon the admission of such passengers within the restricted area. Excepting in cases where a vessel is scheduled to sail early the following morning, outgoing passengers will not be permitted to enter the restricted area until 3 hours before the scheduled departure of the vessel on which they hold transportation.

5. Not more than one escort will be permitted for an arriving or departing female (or juvenile) passenger traveling without adult male companion. A special single trip pass for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Port Captain, with proper means of identification, not less than 24 hours prior to ship's arrival or departure, and between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. In all other cases greetings and farewells must take place outside the limits of the restricted areas.

6. Through passengers will be permitted ashore only upon presentation of passport and pass secured from captain of the ship, which must be shown to the Canal Zone police or sentries. Pass will be retained at entrance to docks, and returning passengers will be required to show passport, when pass will be returned, upon satisfactory identification. Passes will be serially numbered, and captains of vessels will be held responsible for the return of the total number delivered to them. Blank passes will be furnished by port captains to ships, and after being filled out and signed by captains of ships, will be sent to port captains for signature. Except in cases where the vessel berths after dark, passengers will not be permitted to leave or return to the restricted area outside of daylight hours.

7. When merchant vessels remain less than 24 hours at either terminal port, only officers will be permitted to leave the restricted areas; and in the case of visits of greater length, not more than one-half of the crew at any one time. Except in the case of naval vessels, each person must be provided with either a passport or seamen's identification card, and a serial-numbered pass signed by the captain of the ship and countersigned by the Port Captain. Pass will be retained by the Canal Zone police or sentries on guard, and will be returned to holder upon his return, after presentation of passport or seaman's identification card. No pass will be valid between midnight and 5 a. m. Each pass will be for one shore visit only, and must be accounted for by master before the next day's quota of passes will be issued.

8. Officers and permanent members of crews of vessels whose terminal port is in the Canal Zone may be supplied with regular restricted area permits, upon application to the Executive Office, through the Port Captain.

9. All other persons will be denied entrance to piers and docks, unless in the judgment of the Port Captain special circumstances justify the issuance of a single trip pass, or in exceptional cases, of a pass for a period not to exceed one week. Other permits will be issued only by the Executive Office.

10. At the Cristobal Terminal, all outgoing steamer freight originating in Colon-Cristobal must be delivered through the Local Freight House. Deliveries at ship's side by private carrier is prohibited. Incoming freight destined for Colon-Cristobal may be received at the team track at main entrance, upon presentation of proper trip pass issued by the Port Captain. So far as possible, the same rules will be enforced at Balboa Terminal. Freight and baggage within restricted areas will be handled, so far as possible, by Panama Canal and Panama Railroad equipment. Duly licensed baggage wagons and carts will be admitted upon compliance with regulations established by Port Captains.

11. Duly licensed public coaches and jitneys during daylight hours will be allowed to enter when carrying persons entitled to admission to docks. A single licensed driver only (without "companion") will be permitted with each vehicle. Such vehicles, when admitted, may remain inside the restricted area awaiting passengers during daylight hours, if parked in locations designated. Drivers will not be permitted to leave their vehicles. Vehicles will also be permitted to enter the area at a reasonable time prior to the anticipated arrival of incoming passengers, under the same regulations. Persons desiring to use vehicles parked outside the restricted area must proceed to the gate and upon identification, will be permitted to introduce a coach or jitney into the area during daylight hours, for the purpose of picking up the remainder of his duly accredited party awaiting such transportation within the restricted area.

12. No public coach or jitney will be permitted within the restricted area outside the limits of daylight hours, unless occupied by a holder of a "special restricted area permit," who automatically makes himself responsible for the conduct of the driver while within the restricted area. Private vehicles owned and occupied by holders of restricted area permits to docks may be admitted during daylight hours, but must park in certain specified localities; if owned and occupied by holders of "special restricted area permits," they may be admitted at any time, and park at any place clear of traffic; but the owner makes himself responsible that the privilege extended works no injury to Government interests.

13. The establishment of restricted areas for the protection of governmental utilities is a wartime measure, and their integrity will be preserved by adequate means. Any person attempting to enter or leave such areas without proper authority will incur a grave risk.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., May 6, 1918.

Reducing Rates on Cocobolo Shipments.

By supplement No. 1 to Freight Tariff No. 24, publishing freight rates from Panama City, R. P., to New York, N. Y., the Panama Railroad Company has amended the rate on cocobolo from 78 cents per 100 pounds to 68 cents per 100 pounds. The supplement was issued April 6, 1918, and made effective April 30, 1918.

Regulating Level of Gatun Lake.

The following schedule for maintaining Gatun Lake during the 1918 rainy season will be adhered to as closely as conditions permit:

The lake is to be allowed to fill to elevation +85.0 feet before any water is wasted over the spillway. This elevation was reached on May 3.

The lake is to be held between elevations +85.0 feet and +85.5 feet from May to the first of October, filled to elevation +86.0 feet in October; filled to elevation, +86.5 feet in November; and the filling will be completed to elevation +87.0 feet in December.

The allowable variation in lake level is increased to 0.5 feet to lessen the number of spillway gates operated simultaneously in regulating the lake level.

Executive Order.—Establishment of Military Reservation.

Whereas, by the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, to insure the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, ratified under date of February 26, 1904, the Republic of Panama granted to the United States in perpetuity, the use, occupation and control of a zone of land and land under water ten miles in width for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said canal, and the use, occupation and control in perpetuity of any other lands and waters out-

side of the said zone which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said canal.

And Whereas, the use, occupation and control of the lands hereinafter described, a part thereof being within the limits of the said ten mile zone and a part within the Republic of Panama adjacent thereto but outside of the said zone, are deemed necessary for the protection of the said canal.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority granted by the said treaty and of the authority vested in me by the laws of the United States made and provided, do hereby set apart for the protection of the said canal and for use as a military reservation in connection therewith, subject to private rights, if any there be, lands and land under water, the same being described as follows:

Beginning at the southwest end of the Toro Point Breakwater, Latitude N. 9° 22' 26.29" Longitude 79° 57' 06.49" W., the boundary follows the low water line of Limon Bay to a concrete monument on right bank of the mouth of the Rio Pilibio, Latitude N. 9° 19' 15.48" Longitude 79° 57' 14.48" W.; thence S. 49° 15' W., 12,300 feet to a concrete monument on the left bank of the mouth of the Rio Mojinga; thence northwest along the right bank of the Rio Chagres to its mouth; thence northeast along the low water line of the Caribbean* Sea to the initial point.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 25, 1918.

* Should be Caribbean.

The above has been published as Canal circular No. 601-73.

Enemy Alien Women.

[PUBLIC—No. 131—65TH CONGRESS.]

An Act To amend section four thousand and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes by extending its scope to include women.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four thousand and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4067. Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

Approved, April 16, 1918.

Oil Tank of Reinforced Concrete.

A storage tank for Diesel oil now being built at Mt. Hope presents an innovation in the field of oil tank design in that it is being constructed of reinforced concrete instead of steel, as has been the case in the numerous oil storage tanks now on the Isthmus. The new tank will have a capacity of 55,000 barrels or 2,310,000 gallons. It has an inside diameter 115 feet, with a depth of 30 feet. The walls of the tank vary in thickness from 6 inches at the top to 12 inches at the bottom. The inlet and outlet pipe, 8 inches in diameter, enters near the bottom of the tank and is provided with a swivel joint so that oil can always be taken from near the top. Provision is also made for draining off water which collects at the bottom of the tank. The roof will be of wooden construction, with a waterproof covering of paper

and tar and gravel. Access to the tank is provided through a man-hole in the roof.

Concrete was adopted for the construction of this tank because of the high cost of steel plate and the great difficulty and delay in securing it. Considerably less steel is also necessary. Another factor controlling the design was the lessened loss of oil due to vaporization, as lower temperatures are secured in a concrete tank than in a similar one of steel.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Senior statistical clerk (male and female); \$1,800 a year; No. 89 supplemental.†

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that both men and women will be admitted to the open competitive continuous nonassembled examination for senior statistical clerk, for filling vacancies in the War Trade Board or other branches of the service requiring similar qualifications, at \$1,800 a year, or higher or lower entrance salaries.

Clerk qualified in statistics, clerk qualified in accounting, clerk qualified in business administration (male and female); \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year.†

This announcement cancels No. 1297 of the examination for clerk qualified in business administration, and announcement No. 2030 of the examination for clerk qualified in statistics and accounting.

Toluol expert (male); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year.†

Expert in textile products (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†

Food and drug inspector (male); \$1,440 a year; May 28, 1918.

Field matron (female); \$600 to \$840 a year; May 26; No. 277.

Agriculturist for reclamation projects (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; May 14; No. 280.*

Architectural and structural steel draftsman (male); Lighthouse Service; \$1,500 a year; May 14; No. 285.*

Library assistant (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; May 26 and June 23; No. 287.

Assistant examiner, Patent Office (male and female); \$1,500 a year; May 26-27; No. 288.

Physiologic chemist (male); \$2,500 a year; No. 291.†

Laundress; \$400 to \$800 a year; Choctaw-Chickasaw Hospital, Oklahoma, \$500 a year; Fort Yuma School, California, \$600 a year; Genoa School, Nebraska, \$500 a year; Jicarilla School, New Mexico, \$500 a year; Ponca School, Oklahoma, \$400 a year; Rosebud School, South Dakota, \$480 a year; No. 303.†

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Civil Service Announcement.

Examinations for clerk and postal clerk, The Panama Canal service, will be held at the Administration Building at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, on or about May 26, 1918, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. Leaflets describing the scope of the examination may be obtained at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, Room 24, Administration Building Balboa Heights (telephone 286).

Applicants should bear in mind that at least one optional subject in addition to the basis subjects must be taken and that the optional or optionals desired should be indicated on the application in answer to question (1) and also on the outside cover. The optional subjects are typewriting, bookkeeping, general business training and experience, and timekeeping training and experience. If the third optional subject is taken, at least one and not more than three letters of recommendation as to experience must be furnished with the application. These letters should be written on the business letterheads of the firm or firms by which the applicant has been formerly or is at present employed, and should be signed originals.

Applicants who take the optional subject of typewriting must make all arrangements for typewriters and stands themselves and the same should be in place in the examination room on the day prior to the examination.

Applicants must also have their photographs ready to paste on the card of admission to the examination which will be mailed to the applicants who have filed completed applications upon the receipt of the questions for the examination from the United States.

Until further notice a person appointed from the stenographer and typewriter, stenographic clerk, typewriter, or stenographer examination will not, while remaining in the service under such appointment, be allowed to take any of the examinations mentioned.

An examination for stenographer and typewriter, The Panama Canal service, will be held at the same place mentioned above, on or about June 2, and the same information in regard to photographs, typewriters, and admission to examination as given above with reference to the clerk and postal clerk examination applies equally to the stenographer and typewriter examination.

Pamphlets explaining the scope of the stenographer and typewriter examination may be obtained at the office of the secretary as stated above.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

Subscriptions from Panama Canal and Panama Railroad employees to the third issue of the Liberty Loan through the Liberty Loan committee aggregated \$909,050. Subscriptions from others through the committee amounted to \$128,400, making the total of purchases placed with the committee, \$1,037,450.

Service Flag for Canal and Panama Railroad Employees.

A service flag, bearing 153 stars for as many employees who have left the Canal or Panama Railroad service to enter the naval or military service of the United States since the entry of the country into the war, was unfurled at the Administration Building at Balboa Heights in the afternoon of May 6. The flag was made under the charge of the Liberty Loan committee, with the sanction of the Governor. It is 30 feet long, with the customary proportions. It is suspended over the *porte cochere* at the rear of the building, and reaches from the eave almost to the roof of the entrance. A corresponding "Roll of Honor" is posted in the rotunda. It contains the names of those whose entry is a matter of official record. It is desired to add to these the names of others who have gone direct into the Army and Navy from the Canal but have so far left no official record of having done so.

Reopening of Hotel at Taboga.

The Aspinwall Hotel on Taboga Island is to be reopened to the public on May 20. The former launch service will be resumed.

The rate for Government employees and their families will be \$2.25 per day; for a stay of seven days or more, \$1.75 per day.

Motor Bus Notice.

Effective May 10, the last motor bus will leave Fort Amador at 11.05 p. m.

Passengers on trip leaving Tivoli at 10.55 p. m. will be carried to destination; otherwise bus will tie up at motor car house at 11.10 p. m.

Fourth of July Celebration.

An official celebration of the Fourth of July has been authorized by the Commanding General. His letter appointing the executive committee follows:

Major Edwin Butcher, 29th Inf., Headquarters, Panama Canal Department; Mr. R. K. Morris, Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal; Mr. J. H. McLean, Paymaster, The Panama Canal; Mr. W. F. Foster, Act. Supt., Panama Railroad Company; Mr. Seymour Paul, Editor, The Panama Canal Record; Adjutant, Coast Defenses of Balboa; Adjutant, Coast Defenses of Cristobal; Adjutant, Corozal; Adjutant, Camp E. S. Ous; Adjutant, Camp at Gatun; Adjutant, Camp Gaillard; Adjutant, Camp at Empire.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby appointed an Executive Committee to arrange an official celebration in the Canal Zone on July 4, 1918. Major Edwin Butcher is designated chairman of the committee.

The Executive Committee is authorized to appoint such sub-committees as may be necessary to carry out the plans for the celebration.

It is not thought desirable to include in the forthcoming celebration a fireworks exhibition, as these have usually been somewhat disappointing, due to rainy weather, and it is believed that the funds can be used to better advantage in other directions.

The celebration should be held at Balboa, where the athletic field and the playground facilities are more suitable than elsewhere, and because the chances for good weather are better at this end of the line.

The chairman of the committee will call a meeting at as early a date as possible in order to make the preliminary arrangements for the celebration and to appoint the necessary sub-committees.

R. M. BLATCHFORD,

Commanding General, Panama Canal Department.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Jose Gabriel.....	41668	Martinique.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	April 22, 1918.
Emanuel Miller.....	112941	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Docks, Colon.....	April 30, 1918.
Wellington Nugent....	38328	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Supply Department..	April 15, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Rates of Pay, Silver Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 22, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 666-10 (superseding all previous circulars of 666 series):

1. Effective May 1, 1918, employees on the silver roll of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company (except disabled employees at Corozal Farm, and patients at Palo Seco Leper Asylum), shall be rated as hereinafter shown. These ratings and rates of pay have been prepared with a view to limiting the maximum and minimum rates of pay that can be given to this class of help without the necessity of obtaining prior authority, and to eliminating, so far as possible, all unnecessary ratings. It is also desired to establish a uniform rate of pay for work of a similar nature in different departments and divisions.

2. An employee's rating shall in all cases correspond with his duties. Where it is considered desirable to pay a higher or lower rate or to use a different rating than shown, each case should be taken up separately and authority secured to use the higher or lower rate of pay or different rating. The ratings and rates of pay hereinafter shown will be sufficient to meet ordinary requirements and no change should be requested unless this is absolutely necessary in order to make the employee's pay commensurate with the work done, or to make the rating correspond with the duties performed.

3. Unless covered by paragraph 23 or otherwise specified, the maximum salary paid an employee on entering the service shall be the lowest rate of pay given in the table of authorized ratings, and a new employment shall not be made at a higher rate of pay than that authorized as the maximum entrance salary for the class of work performed. Roll keepers must see that new employees are not started at higher rates unless special authority is issued by the Governor; however,

(a) An employee may be regularly transferred from one department, division, or gang to another without reduction.

(b) An employee, absent with the prior consent

of competent authority in his department or division, or discharged on account of reduction of force or lack of work, may be reinstated at his former rate of pay.

(c) An employee transferred from one class of work to another (artisan to clerk, etc.) may be paid at the monthly rate or hourly rate corresponding to that received at the time of transfer or to the next higher or lower rate, regardless of the entrance salary of the position to which transferred.

4. The following conditions shall govern the reemployment of a former employee on the silver roll who has been discharged for unsatisfactory service or misconduct, with no objections to reemployment, or who has left the service of his own accord:

(a) If discharged for unsatisfactory service or misconduct, with no objections to reemployment, he may be reemployed only at a lower rate of pay than that previously received.

(b) If he quits voluntarily, with no objections to reemployment, without having given five days' notice, he may be reemployed only at a lower rate of pay than that previously received.

(c) If he quits voluntarily, with no objections to reemployment, after having given five days' notice, he may be reemployed at the rate previously received, or at the entrance salary of any other position for which he is qualified, even though such entrance rate be higher than his old rate.

5. An employee on the silver roll who has been discharged for unsatisfactory service or misconduct, with objections to reemployment, may not be reemployed unless objections are removed by the department or division entering the objections, or by the Governor, and will be reemployed only under the conditions quoted in paragraph 4(c).

6. An employee leaving the service or transferring from one department, division, or gang to another, will be furnished with "Silver Employee's Service Slip," Form 262-1, properly filled out.

7. The maximum monthly rate of pay for silver employees shall be \$65.00 U. S. currency, except where otherwise shown or where special authority has been granted as provided in paragraph 22 to pay a higher rate. The monthly silver rates of pay are intended for those employees whose hours of work are more or less

irregular, or whose time it would be difficult to check up on an hourly basis. The rate of pay per month shall not exceed the pay which would be received for the number of hours worked at the hourly rate of pay established for the same class of work. Whenever practicable, an hourly rate should be applied in preference to a monthly rate. The following table shows the corresponding monthly amount, at different hourly rates of pay based on eight, nine, ten, and twelve hours (without constructive overtime), work per day:

Rates of pay. (U. S. Currency.)	Monthly pay equivalent to different hourly rates. Sundays not included.			
	8 hours daily, 204 hours per month.	9 hours daily, 230 hours per month.	10 hours daily, 255 hours per month.	12 hours daily, 306 hours per month.
5 cents.....	\$10.20	\$11.50	\$12.75	\$15.30
6 cents.....	12.24	13.80	15.30	18.36
7 cents.....	14.28	16.10	17.55	21.42
8 cents.....	16.32	18.40	20.40	24.48
9 cents.....	18.36	20.70	22.95	27.54
10 cents.....	20.40	23.00	25.50	30.60
11 cents.....	22.44	25.30	28.05	33.66
12 cents.....	24.48	27.60	30.60	36.72
13 cents.....	26.52	29.90	33.15	39.78
14 cents.....	28.56	32.20	35.70	42.84
15 cents.....	30.60	34.50	38.25	45.90
16 cents.....	32.64	36.80	40.80	48.96
17 cents.....	34.68	39.10	43.35	52.02
18 cents.....	36.72	41.40	45.90	55.08
19 cents.....	38.76	43.70	48.45	58.14
20 cents.....	40.80	46.00	51.00	61.20
21 cents.....	42.84	48.30	53.55	64.26
22 cents.....	44.88	50.60	56.10	67.32
23 cents.....	46.92	52.90	58.65	70.38
24 cents.....	48.96	55.20	61.20	73.44
25 cents.....	51.00	57.50	63.75	76.50
26 cents.....	53.04	59.80	66.30	79.56

8. Unless otherwise specified, and where promotion rates are provided, an employee may be promoted after having served one month, within the discretion of proper authority.

9. A promotion shall be made only to the next grade.

10. Employments, changes in ratings, transfers, and terminations of service, of American citizens, or of aliens who receive more than \$75 a month or 40 cents an hour, on the silver roll, shall be reported in the same manner and on the same forms as in case of persons employed on the gold roll, excepting that no physical examination certificate is required in connection with a person employed on the silver roll. As the above classes of employees are entitled to leave privileges, it is necessary that this information be furnished in every case, and that every absence be reported promptly on the prescribed form (484).

11. In time books and on pay rolls the designations or ratings used will be as shown in this circular.

12. Boy "A"—Seven cents an hour—This is the entrance rate of pay for all boys (including water, shop, and messenger). Promotion to Boy "B", at nine cents an hour may be made after thirty days' satisfactory service.

13. Boy "B"—Nine cents an hour—This may be used as the entrance rate only in cases where prior authority has been obtained from the Governor's office, and for well-developed boys of 16 years of age or over.

14. Laborer "A"—Fifteen cents an hour—This is the standard rate for common labor. This rate is two cents an hour more than that for Laborer "A" authorized in Circular 666-9, of October 30, 1917, whereas the general increase as of May 1, 1918, is only one cent an hour. The old entrance rate for new men has been eliminated because very few of the laborers are new to the service. This leaves only one standard rate for laborer, the other rates being for special classes or special work.

15. Laborer "B"—Sixteen cents an hour—This rate may be used only where the work is especially difficult, extra hazardous, or particularly disagreeable, such as work that requires the men

to be in mud continuously, caisson work, cleaning sewers, etc. Prior authority must be obtained in each case where it is considered necessary to use this rate, and a statement must be furnished showing the nature of the work to be performed and the approximate length of time that this class of labor will be required. This will also be the entrance rate for white laborers.

16. Laborer "C"—Eighteen cents an hour—Only white laborers are included in this class. It is desired that colored laborers be employed when ever practicable.

17. Helper "A"—Sixteen cents; and "B"—Eighteen cents an hour—These ratings may be applied only to those performing the duties of helper to shop or other mechanics, such as machinists, car repairers, carpenters, plumbers, etc.

18. Artisan—Employees performing the duties of shop, building construction, and other mechanics and artisans shall be given this rating. It covers such employees as:

Blacksmith	Ironworker	Plumber
Boilermaker	Lineman	Pressman
Cablesplicer	Machinist	Printing plant
Calker	Mason	employee
Carpenter	Molder	Riveter
Car repairer	Painter	Sailmaker
Cement finisher	Pipefitter	Upholsterer
Coppersmith	Planing mill	Wireman
Drill runner	hand	

19. Artisan "A"—Eighteen cents an hour—This is the standard rate of pay and maximum entrance rate for artisans.

20. Artisan "B"—Twenty-one cents an hour—This rate may be granted only after an artisan has demonstrated that the quality and quantity of his work is such as would, in the opinion of the foreman in charge, entitle him to a higher rate than that for Artisan "A".

21. Artisan "C"—Twenty-four cents an hour—This rate may be granted only after an artisan has demonstrated that the quality and quantity of his work is such as would, in the opinion of the foreman in charge, entitle him to a higher rate than that for Artisan "B".

22. The rates marked with (*) in the following list are special and no promotion to these rates may be made without the approval of the Governor.

23. Monthly rates for subsisted employees are established for each monthly rate for non-subsisted employees at two dollars less, provided the maximum subsisted rate will be twelve dollars less than the maximum non-subsisted rate, except where specific subsisted rates are given in this circular.

24. Effective May 1, all hourly employees will be promoted one cent an hour; all monthly non-subsisted employees will be promoted \$2.50 a month; all monthly subsisted employees (including Marine and Dredging Division employees who are normally subsisted), will be promoted \$1.50 a month. No increase will be made in the pay of "per diem" employees.

25. Rollkeepers and time inspectors will see that no employee is carried on the rolls or time-books unless the foregoing instructions have been complied with.

DESIGNATIONS AND RATES OF PAY.

Hourly rates,
Cents, U. S. C.

Artisan "A," 18; "B," 21; "C," 24; "D," 27; "E," 34 cents.

For explanation of duties to be performed under Artisan "A," "B," and "C," see paragraphs 19, 20, and 21. The Artisan "D" and "E" rates at 27 and 34 cents are for use of Mechanical Division only. Artisan "A" at Palo Seco is furnished subsistence.

Asphaltman, 16 and 18 cents.

Blueprinter, 25, 26 and 27 cents.

For blueprinting room of Administration Building only.

Blueprinter helper, 18, 19, 20, and 21 cents.

Bookbinder, 27 cents.

Bottlewasher (female), 12 cents.

Boy "A," 7; "B," 9 cents.

See paragraphs Nos. 12 and 13.

Bricklayer, 27 and 32 cents.

For European workman only.

Caissonman (for work at top of caisson), 16; (for work in caisson), 20 cents.

Cementman, 16 cents.

This rate shall apply only to men handling dry cement in cars and cement sheds.

Checker, 20 and 24 cents.

Coal handler, 18 cents.

Compositor, 22, 24, and 27 cents.

Concrete man, 16 cents.

This rate shall apply only to men handling concrete materials to mixers and to men placing concrete in forms.

Crusher man, 16 and 18 cents.

Diver, 24, 27, and 45 cents.

Fireman, 15 and 20 cents.

For P. R. R. docks and incinerator plant.

Foreman, 22 and 24 cents.

For P. R. R. docks and coaling plants only.

Gangwayman, 18 cents.

For P. R. R. docks only.

Helper "A," 16; "B," 18 cents.

For explanation of duties to be performed under this designation, see paragraph No. 17.

Ironworker, 27 cents.

Laborer "A," 15; "B," 16; "C," 18 cents.

For explanation of different grades, see paragraphs 14, 15, and 16. Laborer "A" at Palo Seco Asylum is given subsistence.

Laundress, 11, 12, and 13 cents.

Levenderman, 15, 17, 20, and 24 cents.

Leverman, 16 cents.

For P. R. R. main line service only.

Longshoreman, 16 cents.

For P. R. R. docks only.

Molder, tile, 21 cents.

For concrete block plant only.

Mucker, 16 cents.

Nozzle man, 18, 20, and 22 cents.

Operator, crane, 18 and 22 cents.

Operator, motor truck, 15 cents.

For P. R. R. docks only.

Packer (female), 10 cents.

Paper cutter, 22 cents.

Paver, 16 cents.

Pitman, 16 cents.

Powder helper, 16 cents.

Powderman (loading holes), 16 and 20 cents.

Printer, 27 cents.

For special classes of work and extra skillful men.

Rigger, 16 cents.

Riveter, 27 cents.

For extra skillful men working alone.

Rubber stamp maker, 27 cents.

Scytheman, 16 cents.

Shoemaker, 20 cents.

Stower, 16 cents.

For P. R. R. docks and Local Agency at Panama.

Trucker, 15 cents.

For P. R. R. docks only.

Winchman, 18 and 20 cents.

For P. R. R. docks only.

Woodsman, 18 cents.

For field parties only.

Monthly Rates.

Dollars, U. S. C.

Agent, assistant, \$75.

For use on P. R. R. only.

Artisan, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$53, \$55, and \$65.

For use at the coaling plants and locks only, with the following exceptions: The Mechanical Division may use the \$37.50 rate for the helper to the scale inspector, and Cristobal Store may use the \$37.50 rate. The \$65 rate may be used only on the locks. The \$53 rate may be used only on pastures and plantations.

Attendant, \$8, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$43, \$45, \$48, and \$50.

The \$58 rate for Ancon Hospital chronic ward only.

An entrance rate of \$30 is authorized when subsistence is not furnished.

The \$518 rate is for operating room attendants and an attendant at Palo Seco. The \$50 rate for laboratory attendant at filtration plants and

operating room and laboratory attendants in the Health Department.

Baggagemaster, road service, \$65 and \$75.

The \$75 rate is for main line passenger service only, not including branch.

Baker, \$40.50, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$65, \$75, and \$75.

The \$75 rate is for Ancon Hospital only.

Barber, \$28 and \$30.

Blacksmith, \$45, \$53, and \$55.

For use in corals, floating equipment, and pastures and plantations only.

Boatman, \$20.50, \$32.50, \$33, \$35, \$40, and \$42.50.

For the crews of cayucos and rowboats only. Crews of cayucos may be paid an entrance rate of \$35. This does not apply to crews of rowboats.

Boatswain, \$50, \$58, \$60, and \$62.50.

Boy, \$15, \$15.50, \$17.50, \$18, \$20, \$23, \$25 per diem, \$25 and \$35 cents.

The \$23 rate is for bell boy at the Tivoli and Washington Hotels only.

Per diem rate for clearing work, pastures, and plantations only.

Brakeman, road service, \$55 and \$60.

Butcher, \$32.50, \$35, \$40, \$42.50, \$45, \$48, \$50, and \$55.

Maximum entrance rate, \$45.

Cable splicer, \$63, \$65, and \$75.

Captain:

Dredge, \$100 and \$100.

Clapet, \$85.

Steam launch, \$75.

Masters will be known and rated as "Captain." Rates above \$75 per month are for white employees only.

Carpenter, \$45, \$50, \$53, \$55, \$60, \$63, and \$65.

The \$45 rate is for floating equipment only.

The \$65 rate is for seagoing dredges and Pacific Locks only; \$50 rate for floating equipment and locks only; \$55 and \$60 rates for locks only.

The \$53 and \$63 rates for pastures and plantations and floating equipment only.

Car recorder and sealer, \$50.

For P. R. R. docks only.

Cartman, \$37.50 and \$40.

Cattleman, \$20.50, \$23, \$28, \$33, \$38, \$43, \$32.50, \$35, \$40, and \$45.

Cemeteryman, \$37.50.

Chainman, \$33.50, \$37.50, \$42.50, and \$45.

Chainman foreman, \$50 and \$55.

Chauffeur, \$33, \$45, \$50, and \$55.

Checker, \$40, \$42.50, \$45, and \$75.

American citizens may be employed at \$3 entrance rate in the Commissary Division.

Receiving and Forwarding Agency only may use the \$75 rate; it may use it as entrance rate.

Clerk, \$33, \$35.50, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$63, \$65, and \$75.

The \$75 rate shall be paid only to yard clerk, in the service of the P. R. R. where long hours and Sunday and holiday work are required, and in other cases where the specific approval of the Governor has been obtained. The \$33 and \$35.50 subsisted rates are for Palo Seco only. Entrance rate for demurrage clerk, \$65.

Coachman, \$55 and \$75.

Coalman, \$37.50.

Coalpasser, \$43 and \$45.

For floating equipment only.

Cook, \$25.50, \$28, \$33, \$35.50, \$38, \$43, \$48, \$53, \$58, and \$63.

The maximum entrance rate for cook on marine equipment and field parties is \$43. In all other cases the maximum entrance rate shall be \$28.

The Section of Surveys may pay an entrance rate of \$53 when sending out a field party for a short time.

Counter man, \$25.50, \$28, and \$33.

For hotels with *à la carte* service only.

Counterwoman, \$16.50, \$18.50, and \$20.50.

Crematoryman, \$37.50.

Crib and valve tender, \$40 and \$45.

Dairyman, \$20.50, \$23, \$27.50, \$30, and \$35.

Elevatorman, \$45.

For passenger elevatormen only.

Engineer:

Marine (dredge), \$67.50, \$75, and \$75.

Marine (clapet), \$65 and \$75.

Marine (steam launch), \$75.

Steam, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, and \$65.

Farrier, \$45, s\$53, and \$55.

Fireman, \$32.50, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, and \$65.

Maximum entrance rates: Piledrivers, \$35; standard gauge locomotives, \$40; dredges, tugs, and clapets, \$50; steamshovel, \$40; Cristobal power plant, \$45; Balboa oil plant, \$45; maximum rates that may be paid: Standard gauge locomotives, \$65; yard service, \$55; steamshovel, \$55.

Flagman (crossing), \$37.50 and \$42.50.

Flagman (road service), \$55 and \$60.

The \$55 rate for flagman is the maximum for motor car service.

Foreman, \$28, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, s\$63, \$65, and *\$75.

The maximum entrance rate for white foreman shall be \$55. An entrance and maximum rate of \$55 shall be allowed for dock foreman. Entrance rate of \$28 when subsistence is furnished for pasture clearing foreman.

Forewoman, \$40.

Gardener, s\$30.50, \$32.50, s\$33, \$35, s\$38, and \$40.

Gateman, \$45.

For coal-handling plants only.

Helper, \$17.50, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$40, and \$45.

The designation "Helper" will apply to cook's helper, kitchen helper, scullions, scrubber, and other employees performing helpers' duties for which distinct designations are not provided. A maximum entrance of \$22.50 shall be allowed for helpers picking fruits and vegetables at the cold storage plant. The \$40 and \$45 rates shall be paid only to the helpers at the P. R. R. motor bus garage at Balboa. Fortification entrance rate of \$22.50 in remote localities.

Hostler, \$32.50, \$35, \$40, and \$45.

Housekeeper, s\$38.

For Hotels Washington and Tivoli.

Ice cream maker, \$27.50, \$30, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, and \$65.

Janitor, s\$20.50, s\$25.50, \$25.50, \$32.50, \$35, and \$37.50.

Janitor, head, \$45.

Janitress, \$27.50 and *\$32.50.

New Gatun and McKinley House.

Keeper, \$20, \$65, and \$75.

The \$20 rate shall not be regarded as the maximum entrance rate.

Keeper, assistant, \$40, \$47.50, \$55, and \$65.

Laborer, \$30, s\$30.50, \$35, \$37.50, s\$38, \$40, s\$43, and \$45.

The \$30, s\$30.50, \$37.50, s\$38, \$40, s\$43, and \$45 rates for plantations and pastures, and chicken, hog, and dairy farms; s\$38, \$40, s\$43, and \$45 rates must be approved by Chief Quartermaster, and may be used as entrance rates. The s\$65-cent and s\$75-cent rate as an entrance rate for pasture, chicken, hog industries only. The \$37.50 rate for use at fuel oil handling plants only.

Laborer, per diem, s\$65, and s\$75 cents.

Each of these is an entrance rate.

Lamplighter, \$42.50.

For P. R. R. service only.

Laundress, s\$18, s\$21.50, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50, \$30, \$35, \$37.50, and \$40.

Maximum entrance rate, \$30.

Laundryman, \$32.50, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, and \$55.

Leadman, \$45 and \$50.

For hydrographic work only.

Leverman, \$47.50 and \$52.50.

Lockman, \$32.50, \$35, and \$40.

These rates for Division of Lock Operation only.

Lockman foreman, \$65, \$70, and \$75.

Luggerman, \$32.50, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, and \$50.

The rating of luggerman shall be confined to men handling ice, meat, and other cold storage supplies. The maximum entrance rate shall be \$37.50.

Maid, \$11, \$13, \$15, s\$15, s\$18, and s\$20.50.

The \$11, \$13, and \$15 rates for maid in women's bachelor quarters where Panama Canal pays part only of salary. The \$20.50 rate shall be confined to maids at the Insane Asylum, Quarantine Station at Balboa, and Palo Seco Leper Asylum. Entrance rate of s\$18 for Insane Asylum.

Maintainer, \$42.50 and \$47.50.

Mate:

Clapet, s\$75 and \$75.

Dredge, s\$80 and \$80.

Messenger, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$32.50, \$35, \$40, \$45, and \$55.

The maximum entrance rate for messengers shall be \$32.50.

The \$55 rate shall be confined to distribution messengers at Executive Office.

Money counter, \$55, *\$65, and *\$75.

Observer, s\$35.50, and s\$40.50.

Oiler, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$50, s\$53, \$55, s\$58, and \$60.

Oiler, licensed, \$75.

On dredges, tugs, and clapets, oilers may be appointed at any rate up to and including \$55.

The \$60 rate shall be confined to oilers on sea-going dredges, pipeline dredges, and tugs; the \$55 rate shall be confined to oilers on other marine equipment. The maximum rate for oilers on land shall be \$50. The \$75 rate is for "licensed oilers" only and may be used as entrance rate.

Operator:

Air compressor, \$65 and \$75.

Electric power plant, \$45 and \$50.

Filter, \$40, \$45, \$50, and \$55.

Motor boat, s\$33, \$37.50, \$40, s\$40.50, \$45, \$50, s\$53, \$55, \$60, \$65, s\$75, and *\$75.

For motor boat operators, a maximum entrance rate of \$55 is authorized for positions authorized at a rate of \$65 or more. s\$53 rate for Palo Seco.

Motor truck, \$37.50 and \$40.

For operators of electric baggage trucks in railroad stations, also between commissary warehouses and plants.

Pontoon bridge, \$42.50.

Pump, \$55.

The rating for operator, pump, at \$55 shall be confined to employees in pump stations where there is no white supervision.

Telephone, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$50, and \$55.

Paint and Call Boy, \$42.50.

For use on P. R. R. docks only.

Painter, \$40, \$42.50, \$55, and \$65.

The \$40 and \$42.50 rates for Miraflores filter plant only.

The \$55 and \$65 rates for Supply Department only, for resilvering mirrors.

Patrolman, \$40, \$45, and \$55.

Ploughman, \$45 and \$50.

Policeman, first and second year, \$45; third and fourth year, \$50; fifth and sixth year, \$55; after six years, \$60 and \$65.

The \$65 rate may be paid only to policemen acting as operators of motor boats, or as clerks at a central station, irrespective of length of service. The policeman acting as clerk at the penitentiary may be paid \$55 rate irrespective of length of service.

Porter, \$32.50, \$35, \$40, and \$42.50.

The rating of porter shall be used for employees handling baggage at P. R. R. stations.

Printer, s\$28.

Tivoli Hotel only.

Saddler, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$55, and \$65.

The \$65 rate for Ancon corral only.

Salesman, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$50, and \$55.

The Commissary Division may pay American citizens entrance salary of \$45.

Saleswoman, \$30, \$35, \$40, and \$45.

These ratings are for colored women only.

Scavenger, \$40.

Seaman, s\$33, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, and \$60.

The s\$33 rate for seaman is for Palo Seco.

Signalman, \$65.

For Marine Division only.

Stableman, s\$35.50, s\$37.50.

Steward, s\$40.50, s\$53, s\$63, s\$75.

Storeman, \$32.50, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, \$45, \$50, and \$55.

Switchman (yard), \$55.

Switchtender, \$50.

Tailor, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$52.50, \$57.50, \$62.50, and \$75.

Teacher, \$55 and \$65.

Teachers of colored schools who act as principals will receive the following amounts in addition to their regular salaries: For principals of schools

with two rooms, \$5 per month; for principals of schools with three or more rooms, \$10 per month.

Teamster, s\$37.50, \$40, s\$43, and \$45.
Trackman, \$37.50.

For emergency use only on P. R. R. where long hours and Sunday and holiday work are required. Trackwalker, \$35.

For use on P. R. R. only.
Trainman, \$37.50, \$40, \$42.50, and \$45.

For Panama Canal work only.
Vulcanizer, \$40, \$45.50, and \$50.

Motor car house only.
Waiter, s\$20.50, s\$23, s\$25.50, s\$28, and s\$33.

The s\$33 rate is for use on floating equipment where the waiters have the care of crew's quarters in addition to other duties.

Waiter, head, s\$28, s\$33, s\$40.50, s\$63.
The s\$63 rate for Hotel Tivoli only.

Waitress, s\$15.50, s\$17.50, and s\$19.50.

Watchman, s\$23, \$30, s\$33, \$35, \$40, and \$42.50.
Watchman, per diem, \$1.10.

For use on P. R. R. docks only.

Water tender, s\$58, and \$60.

Wheelwright, \$55.

Winchman, s\$53, s\$55, s\$58, and \$60.

Wiper, s\$43 and \$45.

For use on oil-burning equipment.

s Indicates rates that include subsistence.

* Special—See paragraph No. 22.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor, The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company.

Act of Congress.—Urgent Deficiency Appropriations, 1918.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 27, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-44:

The extracts from an Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Relief and protection of American seamen: For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, and in the Panama Canal Zone, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, \$60,000.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons: For paying The Panama Canal such reasonable charges, exclusive of subsistence, as may be approved by the Secretary of War for caring in its hospitals for officers, enlisted men, military prisoners, and civilian employees of the Army admitted thereto upon the request of proper military authority: *Provided*, That the subsistence of the said patients

except commissioned officers, shall be paid to said hospitals out of the appropriation for subsistence of the Army at the rates provided therein for commutation of rations for enlisted patients in general hospitals, \$20,000.

PANAMA CANAL. CONSTRUCTION.

For continuing the construction and equipment of the Panama Canal, to be expended under the direction of the governor: For completing dock numbered six at Cristobal, \$593,190, to continue available until expended; and the limit of cost fixed by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,093,190.

FORTIFICATIONS, PANAMA CANAL.

For protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications, for which there may be no special appropriation available, and for maintaining channels for access to torpedo wharves, \$9,400.

Approved, March 28, 1918.

Act of Congress.—Payment to Panama.—Relief and Protection of American Seamen.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 6, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-15:

The extracts from an Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, severally appropriated, in full compensation for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to the Government of Panama the seventh annual payment due on February twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, from the Government of the United States to the Government of Panama under article fourteen of the treaty of November eighteenth, nineteen hundred and three, \$250,000.

RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, and in the Panama Canal Zone, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, \$80,000.

Approved, April 15, 1918.

Closing of Dispensary at Paraiso.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 6, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective at the close of business May 14, the dispensary at Paraiso will be discontinued and the Pedro Miguel dispensary will take care of all patients from Paraiso.

Dr. Beyerlein will proceed to Gamboa and take charge of the dispensary at that place, effective May 15, and will continue it as a regular dispensary.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

A. T. MCCORMACK,
Chief Health Officer.

Conserving High-Speed Tool Steel.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 29, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

In order to conserve the rapidly diminishing supply of high-speed tool steel, it is desired that heads of departments and divisions go carefully over their stock and uses of this material and be governed by the following:

(a) Use high-speed tool steel only for the manufacture of cutting tools.

(b) Reserve any tools not actually in use and forward lists of same to the General Storekeeper, Balboa, in order that the excess may be used by other divisions.

(c) Obtain all future issues of necessary tools from the General Storekeeper, who will obtain them from the Mechanical Division by a manufacturing request.

(d) Return all scrap high-speed tool steel to the Mechanical Division.

(e) Turn back into stock of the General Storekeeper all high-speed tool steel not already worked up.

No high-speed tool steel will be issued by the Cristobal Shops to individuals and companies, or to other divisions of The Panama Canal except in case of emergency on the approval of the Superintendent of the Mechanical Division. Tools of high-speed tool steel will be obtained by outside divisions through the General Storekeeper, Balboa.

All high-speed tool steel turned in by the Cristobal Shops or other divisions will be sent to Balboa Store and scrutinized by a representative of the Mechanical Division, and such parts as can be reworked will be credited to the party turning in same at the original value of the steel. Other parts, which can not be reworked, will be retained for disposal by the General Storekeeper.

For the duration of the war, the Mechanical Division will not issue any orders involving high-speed tool steel for individuals and companies without the authority of the Governor.

CHESTER HARDING
Governor.

Acting Auditor.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 30, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence of Mr. H. A. A. Smith on leave, Mr. Elwyn Greene will act as Auditor of The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Superintendent, Mechanical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 30, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence of Naval Constructor R. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., on leave, Mr. Wm. T. Brown will act as Superintendent of the Mechanical Division.

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 2, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 166:

Effective as of May 1, 1918, Mr. D. R. McIntyre is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. L. J. Stapleton, and as such will account for the stock at Paraiso Store.

ELWYN GREENE,
Acting Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Band Concert Schedule.

The following is the schedule of public concerts to be given by military bands in the period from May 1 to June 30, 1918:

5th Infantry.

*†Quarry Heights—May 3, 12, 22, 31, June 9, 19.
*De Lesseps Park—May 8, 29.
*Soldiers' Club—May 25, June 22.
*†Corozal—May 10, ‡June 1.

29th Infantry.

*†Quarry Heights—May 15, 24, June 5, 12, 21, 28.
*De Lesseps Park—May 22, June 19.
*Soldiers' Club—May 11, June 8.
*†Corozal—May 10, ‡June 11, ‡25.

Porto Rican Infantry.

*†Quarry Heights—May 8, 17, 29, June 14, 23.
*De Lesseps Park—May 1, June 5, 26.
*Soldiers' Club—May 4, June 1, 29.
*†Corozal—May 14, ‡June 7.

5th Band, Coast Artillery Corps.

*†Quarry Heights—May 1, 10, 29, June 7, 16, 26.
*De Lesseps Park—May 15, June 12.
*Soldiers' Club—May 18, June 15.
*†Corozal—May 8, ‡June 5.

33d Infantry.

*†Quarry Heights—May 5, 19, June 2, 30.
*Army and Navy Club, Cristobal—May 9, 23, June 6, 20.

16th Band, Coast Artillery Corps.

*Army and Navy Club, Cristobal—May 2, 16, 30, June 13, 27.

In addition to the concerts to be held in De Lesseps Park on Wednesday evenings, of each week, there will be three concerts each week on the military reservation at Quarry Heights, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

*Entire band except when orchestra is designated instead.

†Concerts commence at 8 p. m. except when designated at an earlier hour.

‡Orchestra.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the three weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, May 4, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboua	Gatun	
Sun., April 14.....	126.00	91.34	84.96	84.78	54.20
Mon., April 15.....	125.90	91.24	84.88	84.75	54.20
Tues., April 16.....	125.80	91.21	84.88	84.69	54.00
Wed., April 17.....	125.70	91.28	84.70	84.67	54.09
Thurs., April 18.....	125.90	91.52	84.80	84.64	54.03
Fri., April 19.....	126.85	92.17	84.78	84.60	54.08
Sat., April 20.....	126.35	91.98	84.70	84.62	54.23
Sun., April 21.....	126.50	91.53	84.70	84.64	54.00
Mon., April 22.....	133.40	97.47	84.86	84.67	54.17
Tues., April 23.....	132.00	96.55	84.86	84.76	54.16
Wed., April 24.....	128.45	93.50	84.86	84.80	53.95
Thurs., April 25.....	128.40	93.62	84.89	84.80	53.93
Fri., April 26.....	126.60	92.19	84.88	84.79	54.00
Sat., April 27.....	126.55	92.29	84.90	84.78	54.00
Sun., April 28.....	126.75	92.29	84.90	84.78	54.00
Mon., April 29.....	128.35	92.03	84.97	84.78	54.00
Tues., April 30.....	128.00	92.31	84.92	80.80	54.20
Wed., May 1.....	126.60	92.37	84.91	84.79	53.94
Thurs., May 2.....	129.65	94.58	84.98	84.84	54.06
Fri., May 3.....	136.00	99.55	85.18	85.09	54.23
Sat., May 4.....	135.55	99.05	85.36	85.26	54.35
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

Executive Order No. 2834, in the matter of positions exempt from civil service examination, published last week, has been issued as Canal circular No. 601-74.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 4, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Camillo, Carmino, D.	Pickering, Mrs. Ada
Chavez, Lucifa	(Box 136)
Farrell, Cadet Frank E	Shang, Miss Violet
Foley, Frank	Starkes, Mrs. C. C.
Hart, Arthur	Stumpp, Fred
Hutchison, Alex	Thomas, A. (Box 173)
O'Brien, David J.	Wolf, Miss Marian
Ortiz, Gualberto W.	

Liberty Loan Advertising Matter.

It is requested that everyone who has in his possession signs, other than posters, thermometers, clocks, etc., advertising the Third Liberty Loan will return them to a common store so that they may be used in future drives.

The Custodian, Administration Building, has offered to take care of this material. Please ship everything to him, addressing "Custodian, Administration Building, Balboa Heights," and marking on the outside of the package, "Liberty Loan advertising matter."

The next date on which examinations for marine officers' licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, May 15, 1918.

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Hosiery Houses Oversold.**

In response to a request for samples of new lines of hosiery, the commissary purchasing agent has advised that he was able to obtain specimens from only three concerns. The attitude of a firm from which the Commissary Division buys large quantities of hosiery explains the present situation. They state that their production is oversold for six months to come, and that even then they have been compelled to cut orders at least 50 per cent. Consequently, they are not in position to guarantee deliveries on merchandise of this character. Another widely advertised line is so far oversold on all numbers that the manufacturers will accept no more orders this year. One of the three houses which have agreed to accept requisitions has stated that it will be impossible to make shipments of large quantities prior to August next.

The roses sold in Ancon, Balboa, and Cristobal commissaries are from Corozal Farm, and, everything considered, are offered as cheaply as any sold on the Isthmus. It is true that the price per dozen is sometimes lower outside the retail stores, but the flowers at such prices are usually of an inferior grade. In addition to standard red and pink roses the three large commissaries sell tea roses of the following varieties: White and yellow "Killarneys," "My Maryland," "Duchess Brabant," "Ophelia," "Magna Charta," "Sunburst," and "The Queen." These tea roses come in various shades—pure white, yellow, saffron, light pink, and dark pink.

A local motor vessel having been thoroughly overhauled by its owners, has been rechartered for a period of six months by the Commissary Division to transport its cargoes, consisting mainly of fruits and vegetables, from Port Limon to Cristobal.

During the month of April, a total of 465,682 pieces of work was handled at Ancon Laundry, and 294,469 pieces at Cristobal Laundry.

During the month of April, 18,075 pounds of hamburger steak were manufactured in the cold storage plant.

Pistachio ice cream will be sold at all commissaries on Memorial Day, May 30.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Sinkers, swivel drop, 1/0, ea.....	\$0.07	Voile, white, plain, 40", yd.....	\$0.29
Spoons, Wilson, No. 4, ea.....	.26	Voile, white, fancy, 36", yd.....	.29
Squids, pearl mackerel, No. 1, ea.....	1.05	Voile, white, fancy, 36", yd.....	.32
Squids, pearl mackerel, No. 3, ea.....	.81	Voile, white, fancy, 36", yd.....	.45
Swivels, claw, No. s 6, 2 and 4, ea.....	.04	Hats, straw, ea.....	1.25
Tops, tip, double hole, 12/64, ea.....	.16	Bags, cowhide, 10", ea.....	14.20
Tops, tip, double hole, 14/64, 18/64, 20/64, ea.....	.20		
Varnish, rod, bot.....	.23		
Varnish, rod, French, bot.....	.27		
Wire, leader, No. 020, pkg.....	.46		
Wire leader, No. 024, pkg.....	.38		
Checks, winding, 7/8" and 1", ea.....	.23		
Stringers, aluminum fish, ea.....	.15		
Cloth, long, Old Glory, 36", yd.....	.26		
Organdie, white, checked, 36", yd.....	.25		
Skirting, gaberdine, white, plain, 36", yd..	.62		
Skirting, gaberdine, white, plain, 36", yd..	.55		
Skirting, white, fancy, 36", yd.....	.75		
Skirting, white, fancy, 36", yd.....	.75		
Skirting, white, fancy, 36", yd.....	.75		
Voile, printed, 35/36", yd.....	.29		

Prices for Making Up Cookkenny Crash.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., May 1, 1918.

To commissary managers—Further tests in making up Cookkenny crash have proved conclusively that this material can not be made up in two-piece suits without loss at the prices of \$8 unlined and \$11 lined, as announced in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD, issue of April 24. Accordingly, effective as of May 1, it will be necessary to advance the prices for the tailoring of these garments to \$10 and \$12, respectively.

Please notify all concerned.

J. J. JACKSON, General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., May 15, 1918.

No. 39.

Secretary of War Congratulates Canal Workers.

The Secretary of War sent the following cable message to the Governor with reference to the subscriptions on the Isthmus to the third issue of the Liberty Loan:

"I desire to convey to you and to the employees of The Panama Canal and Railroad my hearty congratulations upon the generous subscriptions made to the Third Liberty Loan."

Results by Districts in Third Liberty Loan Subscription.

All of the four Canal Zone districts exceeded their quotas in the subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan.

The following are the figures on the quotas and the subscriptions:

Ancon-Balboa district, quota \$430,500; subscription, \$461,750; excess, 7.3 per cent.

Cristobal, quota \$205,000; subscription \$306,050; excess, 49.3 per cent.

Pedro Miguel district, quota \$72,000; subscription, \$96,300; excess 35.1 per cent.

Gatun, quota \$42,500; subscription, \$44,700; excess, 5.2 per cent.

The figures given above as credited to the towns are for subscriptions only from Canal and Panama Railroad employees. The quotas were based on the salaries paid in the towns, modified by a factor determined in relation to the average salary.

War Savings Stamps.

Sales of United States War-Savings Stamps from March 22 (when the first lot was received) to April 30, amounted to \$108,000. The Liberty Loan Drive was on during most of this time.

The present stock of the War-Savings Certificate Stamps is exhausted, but \$100,000 worth are expected to arrive Thursday or Friday, and all postoffices will have a supply. It is hoped that a sufficient stock will be received hereafter to meet the large demand.

The Boy Scouts will begin taking orders again this week for War-Savings Stamps, to be delivered through the postoffices.

Passports for Servants of Employees.

The American Consul General at Panama calls the attention of employees of The Panama Canal to the rule that aliens leaving for the United States must apply for a passport at least two weeks in advance of the date of sailing. This would apply to West Indians, or other non-American servants of employees. The Consul General states:

"Positively no exceptions will be made to this rule in future, except under specific instructions from the Department of State, and Panamanian citizens, and American residents of the Canal Zone and elsewhere taking colored servants with them to the States will please be governed accordingly."

CANAL WORK IN MARCH.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War of Canal operations in March, 1918, is printed, in part, below:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., April 30, 1918.

*The Honorable the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of March, 1918:

CANAL BUSINESS.

Sales for supplies from storehouses to ships aggregated \$76,652.36, including \$63,975.67 worth of fuel oil.

A summary of the business at the ports at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, during the month of March, is presented in this tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Vessels supplied with water	140	56	196
Water sold to ships	5,339,047	1,277,300	6,616,347
Vessels dry docked	13	1	14
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin	1,192	3,155	4,347
Other than first cabin	3,591	3,674	7,265
Total	4,783	6,829	11,612
Passengers departing:			
First cabin	1,232	3,140	4,372
Other than first cabin	3,826	3,660	7,486
Total	5,058	6,800	11,858
Total movement of passengers	9,841	13,629	23,470
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped	105	29	134
Seamen discharged	80	14	94
Seamen deserted	1		1
Seamen deceased			
Seamen destitute	1		1
Seamen's identification certificates issued			
Seamen's wages received	\$454.57	\$62.00	\$516.57
Seamen's wages disbursed	621.44	67.00	688.44
Balance on hand, April 1	211.41	180.00	391.96
Commissary sales to commercial vessels:			
Ice	\$877.96	\$435.54	\$1,313.50
Wholesale groceries	7,046.69	3,338.66	10,385.35
Wholesale cold storage	18,420.26	11,060.71	29,480.97
Laundry	953.56	138.39	1,091.95
Miscellaneous	643.12	1,413.28	2,056.40
Total	\$27,941.59	\$10,386.58	\$44,328.17
Commissary sales to Government and Panama Railroad ships:			
Ice	\$63.62	\$209.57	\$273.19
Wholesale groceries	5,249.39	8,030.91	13,280.30
Wholesale cold storage	14,138.85	6,960.06	21,098.91
Laundry	46.79	39.09	85.88
Miscellaneous	689.61	839.54	1,529.15
Total	\$20,188.26	\$16,079.17	\$36,267.43
Grand total of commissary sales	\$48,129.85	\$32,465.75	\$80,595.60

LOCKS.

The east chamber of Gatun Locks was out of service all the month, on account of the overhauling of valves and the painting of gates. Anti-rebounding devices for contactors on the miter gates and on the gates and girders of the emergency dams were made in the locks machine shop. The piling of the fender crib at the end of the south approach wall was inspected and found in good condition.

On March 16th, a steamer struck the crib fender at the end of the north approach wall at Pedro Miguel Lock, and inflicted damages amounting to about \$3,000. Repairs were begun promptly. The installation of steel foot walks over the rising stem valve pits was completed at the Pacific locks during the month.

SPILLWAY, HYDROELECTRIC STATION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEM.

Maintenance repairs, including replacement of timbers, and painting, were made to the railroad bridge over the spillway discharge channel. The pavement around the addition to the hydroelectric station and the gate house was completed; 240 cubic yards of concrete were placed. The roof tile was placed on the gate house, making

the building 80 per cent complete. Monitor frames and sash were set and the operating devices were installed, and the trim work was 60 per cent complete at the end of the month. Five hundred square feet of wall tile and 4,200 square feet of floor tile were laid, the tile work being carried to 30 per cent of completion. Repairs to the baffle piers were 50 per cent completed; three plates were ground in place. Mechanical and electrical work in connection with the new installations advanced satisfactorily.

The net output of the hydroelectric station was 4,681,180 kilowatt-hours, and the computed water consumption was 3,247,048,750 cubic feet. The ratio between water used for power and that used for Gatun Lake lockages was 2.12 to 1. The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 67 per cent below the 8-year mean, or 0.29 inch against a mean of .088 inch.

The piping for taking transformer cooler water direct from Gatun Lake to the substation at Gatun was completed, and one pump was placed in temporary operation working satisfactorily. The rewinding of a transformer to be used in connection with the 11,000-volt line to Coco Solo was 80 per cent completed, and work was advanced on the 11,000-volt switch bank for the transformer. Installation of twelve 44,000-volt switches for sectionalizing the transmission line was completed, with the placing of switches on towers 42-6 and 42-7 at Miraflores. Arms were placed on towers to extend the Mindi dairy farm line to New Gatun. Red lead spot painting of the transmission line towers was completed, with the exception of the roof fixtures on the substations at Balboa, Miraflores, and Gatun. Cable for the Central and South American Telegraph Company was installed as far as Gamboa.

DREDGING.

Excavation by dredging was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	29,700	9,500	39,200	9,700	29,500	
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	126,600		126,600	86,600	40,000	
Miraflores Lake.....						
Gaillard Cut:						
Culebra slides.....		39,300	39,300	39,300		
Empire slide.....	4,600	8,315	12,915	12,915		
La Pita slide.....		5,500	5,500	5,500		
Cucaracha slide.....		3,200	3,200	3,200		
Widening channel at Paraiso.....	7,200	5,000	12,200	12,200		
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	11,800	61,315	73,115	73,115		
Atlantic entrance channel.....						
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	167,800	57,380	225,100	14,300	14,300	138,900
Chagres River gravel beds.....	26,064		26,064			26,064
Chame Point sand.....						
Grand total.....	361,964	128,115	490,079	183,715	141,400	490,079

Work at the San Juan Dump, opposite the inner harbor at Balboa, continued through the month. The dike was brought up to grade for a distance of 1,800 feet. This required the building of 700 feet of light trestle. A new spur track has been laid to shorten the haul when work is begun on the north end of the dump.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—Progress of the work on Pier 6 during March was as follows:

Item.		Accom- plished during month.	Total in place, March 31.	Percent- age of completion.
Forms placed.....	square feet..	27,147	90,782	15.1
Reinforcing placed.....	pounds..	457,252	1,118,000	19.0
Concrete poured.....	cubic yards..	1,861	5,245	18.1
Steel struts erected.....	each.....	37	89	94.5
Steel struts concreted.....	each.....	15	38	40.5

In the construction of the triangular outer end, the erection of forms, the placing of reinforcing, and the pouring of concrete were begun on March 13th, March 18th and March 22nd, respectively.

The work on the boat landing and launch house at the end of the slip between Piers 7 and 8 was completed, with the finishing of the plastering on the shed on March 4th.

Pacific terminal—The extension of water lines in the Balboa Shops district was completed.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY AND DRY DOCK WORK.

At the Cristobal Shops 13 vessels were in dry dock during the month. One hundred and fifty-seven individual and company job orders were opened during the month,

of which 51 were for repairs to ships making the port of Cristobal or passing through the Canal, other than Panama Railroad vessels.

At the 1,000-foot dry dock at Balboa, the one steamship was the only vessel in the dock.

The more important repairs to ships were as follows:

A vessel arrived at the plant on March 7th with a tow of three barges bound for the east coast. New towing equipment was manufactured and installed and the vessel left the plant on March 10.

Two schooners arrived in the early part of the month. Their engines were given a general overhauling and repairs were made where necessary; one left on March 16 and the other on the following day.

A ship arrived at the plant on March 9 from the Pacific coast. Repairs to pump were made, a new pipeline was fitted, and repairs were made to the main condensers to the auxiliary pumps. Work was completed and this vessel left the shops on March 11.

On a motor-sailing ship considerable engine repairs were made the latter part of the month.

The work on one of the Panama Railroad vessels is advancing satisfactorily. The installation of the new boilers and main engines is to be started on April 8. Most of the force of the Mechanical Division were employed on this vessel during the month of March.

The engines for the 40-foot motor boats for the Army having arrived March 4, the first boat was delivered March 9; the second boat was completed March 18; and the third boat was completed March 25. The fourth boat, the last one of this order, is to be completed and delivered the latter part of April.

The new band-saw mill, which was recently installed for the cutting of native logs, is turning out between 12,000 and 14,000 board feet a day.

The patterns for the heavy steel castings for the battle ship cranes have arrived and the work of making the castings has been started.

The extension of the roof over the west end of the foundry has been completed.

The work on the Coast Guard Cutter, owing to the large amount of work on other ships, was held up slightly during the month, but it is expected to proceed with all work in connection with this construction.

During March all work was completed on five 210-class locomotives for shipment to the Quartermaster's Department and at Cristobal Shops work was undertaken and actively prosecuted on an overtime basis in preparing two tugs and two rock barges for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department.

The foundry output was as follows: 108,215 pounds of iron, 129,820 pounds of steel, and 14,106½ pounds of brass.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

At the end of the month the only work remaining to be done on the administration building at Ancon Hospital was the rubbing of part of the walls of the basement and applying a final wash at a few places. The kitchen and mess building was likewise practically completed, the only remaining work being sundry finishing touches.

The isolation ward and the nurses' quarters were advanced to 85 and 75 per cent of completion, respectively.

In Section C of Group 7, the heavy concrete work and the roof were completed for the south wing. In the middle section the second floor slab and columns and the third floor slab, columns and beams were completed. The wood work for the roof was three per cent completed. For the north wing, the first floor column forms and second floor slab and columns were completed, and the third floor columns and beams were 80 per cent completed. Six hundred and fifty cubic yards of concrete were poured in the three sections, and the building as a whole is 45 per cent completed.

Concrete block work was begun for the Tivoli Hotel kitchen, and 40 per cent completed. Concrete forms were finished and the placing of concrete was carried to 99 per cent of completion. The building is 65 per cent completed.

At the Gatun dispensary all concrete work, block walls, stud partitions and the roof were completed. All of the second floor flooring was laid, and the material for the first floor arrived.

At the ice and cold storage plant at Mount Hope all beam and girder reinforcing steel was placed in the section of the second floor which had been held up for inserts. Four hundred and eighty-one cubic yards of concrete were placed in the second floor columns and third floor slab. Work on the forms for the roof was carried on from the south end of the building. Work was begun on forms for the brine deck. During March, 1,228 six-inch and 1,708 four-inch cement blocks were placed.

Excavation and fill work were completed for the construction of a reinforced

concrete oil tank in the Mount Hope farm. It is to have a capacity of 55,000 barrels. At the end of the month the job was ready for the setting of steel.

All work on the nurses' quarters in Colon Hospital was completed except the plumbing; this is held up, pending the receipt of fixtures.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

Reconstruction of the roads in the Ancon Hospital grounds was continued. The Ancon-Corozal road was completed in March. Work on the reconstruction of the road between Corozal and Paraiso was advanced to 75 per cent of completion, 2,288 square yards of asphaltic concrete pavement were laid during the month. On the road leading from the Corozal-Paraiso road to the substation at Miraflores, and in the paving around the substation, 1,540 cubic yards of concrete were placed; and 2,242 cubic yards of earth were excavated 1,346 cubic yards were dumped as fill, and 4,650 square yards of surface were graded. The work was 50 per cent completed. Work on the concrete road through the silver village of Red Tank was advanced, 7,363 square yards of paving and 5,400 linear feet of curb being placed.

Municipal improvements were begun at the radio station at Balboa, to include grading, road construction, planting of trees, etc. Forty cubic yards were excavated 200 square yards were graded, and 550 square yards were sub-graded.

Sanitary ditches at Pedro Miguel and Paraiso were completed. In connection with sanitary ditches at Miraflores, 860 cubic yards were excavated and 1,050 linear feet of concrete ditch were constructed.

The resurfacing of the Mount Hope road near Colon was completed, as was the construction of the concrete road from Mount Hope station to the dry dock.

The Folks River extension work was continued; in road work, 2,780 cubic yards were excavated, 4,960 square yards of road and 3,182 linear feet of curb and gutter were constructed.

At the quarantine station in Colon, 14,480 square yards were graded, and work was continued on filling and the construction of storm sewers. At the radio station, 5,412 square yards were graded, and 338 square yards of road and 118 linear feet of curb and gutter were constructed.

Market Street in Cristobal was resurfaced during the month, involving the construction of 2,291 square yards of road, with accessories.

In the extension of roads and walks at the Cristobal substation, 720 square yards of sidewalks were placed, 371 linear feet of gutter were constructed, and 505 cubic yards of earth were excavated.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force actually at work on March 20, taken to represent the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	40	41	81
Building Division.....	2,131	293	2,424
Municipal Engineering.....	1,772	81	1,853
Electrical.....	375	193	568
Lock operation.....	654	141	795
Dredging.....	1,294	165	1,459
Mechanical.....	1,734	775	2,509
Marine.....	267	95	362
Fortifications.....	446	56	502
Total.....	8,713	1,840	10,553
Supply:			
Quartermaster.....	1,720	112	1,832
Subsistence.....	331	20	351
Commissary.....	1,526	198	1,724
Cattle industry—plantations.....	1,959	36	1,995
Accounting.....	13	206	219
Health.....	861	211	1,072
Executive.....	135	494	629
Panama Railroad—Superintendent and coaling stations.....	1,705	138	1,843
Transportation.....	245	149	394
Receiving and Forwarding Agent.....	442	73	515
Grand total.....	17,650	3,477	21,127

The total gold force is a decrease of 13 from the 3,490 at work on February 20, and the silver force is a decrease of 885 from the 22,012 shown on that date.

Quarters—The occupants of Canal quarters on March 31 numbered 18,946, divided as follows: Americans, 7,463, of whom 3,502 were men, 2,022 women, and 1,939 children. Europeans 333 of whom 245 were men, 30 women, and 58 children; West

Indians, 11,150, of whom 5,841 were men, 2,040 women, and 3,269 children. Two hundred and seventy-one new applications for gold family quarters were on file on March 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the employees and nonemployees in the Canal Zone and the terminal cities has continued good.

No quarantinable disease arrived at Canal Zone ports during the month.

Employees—Admissions of employees to hospital and quarters numbered 751, giving an admission rate of 328.96, per 1,000 employees; as compared with a rate of 300.23 for the preceding month, and 301.11 for the corresponding month of last year.

Sixteen deaths occurred among employees, giving a gross death rate of 7.01 as compared with a rate of 6.75 for the preceding month, and 7.20 for the corresponding month of last year.

The constantly noneffective rate among employees was 10.29, as compared with 10.47 for the preceding month, and 8.90 for the corresponding month of last year.

Civilian population—One hundred and fifty-six deaths occurred among the civilian population of the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon, giving a gross death rate of 16.75, as compared with a rate of 15.61 for the preceding month, and 20.18 for the corresponding month of last year.

Tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, and bronchitis, were the leading causes of death in the order named.

Births—Three hundred and forty-three births were reported during the month, giving a rate of 36.92, as compared with a rate of 31.21 for the preceding month, and 34.19 for the corresponding month of last year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations on March 31, exclusive of fortifications, was \$8,890,727.03; the balance in fortifications was \$9,188,750.21. Pay rolls for the forces on the Isthmus for March amounted to \$957,655.82.

Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington aggregated \$832,713.59, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,139,167.09. Payment of \$243,157.30 was also made to the Panama Railroad Company for commissary books. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,433,430.31, and collections by the disbursing clerk in Washington to \$32,206.02. Requisitions for purchases in the United States amounted to \$436,729.86, making the total for the fiscal year to date \$5,047,420.52. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$161,777.64 and disbursements under the same heading, \$161,467.65.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING

Governor.

Occupants of Quarters.

The following is a tabulation of occupants of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad quarters on April 30, 1918:

Place.	GOLD.			EUROPEANS.			WEST INDIANS.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Balboa (a).....	1,047	604	650	106	20	26	1,115	491	863
Ancon.....	982	484	405				180	13	2
Corozal.....	15	14	3				60	15	2
Pedro Miguel (b).....	280	162	147	4	4	13	(e) 626	355	579
Paraiso.....	37	31	35	29	4	14	345	132	267
Culebra (d).....	13	9	5		2		(e) 116	77	142
Gamboa (f).....	26	10	3	6	2	4	(g) 112	65	92
Gatun.....	181	148	172	7	1	4	891	453	474
Cristobal (h).....	871	448	508	76			(i) 2,308	402	859
Totals.....	3,452	2,000	1,928	228	31	61	5,753	2,003	3,280

(a) Includes Palo Seco; (b), Miraflores and Red Tank; (c), 25 Panamans; (d), Empire and Las Cascadas; (e) 15 Panamans; (f), Summit and Gold Hill; (g), 23 Panamans; (h), Colon Beach and Colon Hospital; (i), 8 East Indians, 7 colored American citizens, and 336 Panamans.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post

offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Supplement to announcements Nos:

1180. Examiner of harness; examiner of stoves and parts; examiner of paulins:

1136. Examiner of hats

1302.-amended. Inspector of harness; inspector of musical instruments; inspector of subsistence supplies.

1371.-amended.-Inspector of hats.

1165. Inspector of cots.

129. Inspector of clothing; examiner of clothing.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that as sufficient eligibles have been secured from the continuous competitive nonassembled examinations under the titles listed above, until further notice no applications for these examinations will be accepted unless filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., prior to the hour of closing business on May 7, 1918.

Stenographer and typewriter (male and female); \$1,400 or over a year; No. 807.-amended, supplemental; every Tuesday.

Clerk qualified in statistics; clerk qualified in accounting; clerk qualified in business administration.- (male and female); \$1,600 to \$1,400 a year for grade 1 and from \$1,400 to \$1,800 for grade 2; No. 1,297 amended.

This announcement cancels announcement No. 2030 of the examination for clerk qualified in statistics or accounting.†

Scientific assistant (male and female); Scientific assistant in marketing (male and female); Nos. 183; 202.-supplemental; May 26 and 27.

Clerk qualified in modern language (male and female); No. 261.-supplemental; May 26-27, and June 22-23.†

Investigator in foreign marketing of agricultural products (male); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year; No. 284; June 11.*

Assistant superintendent, instrument department (male); \$3,000 a year; No. 293; May 21.*

Assistant in poultry and egg handling (male); \$1,200 to \$1,620 a year; No. 294; May 28*

Blue print file clerk (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year; No. 296†

Electrical draftsman (male and female); Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department; \$4 to \$6.40 a day; No. 299.†

Expert in motor-vehicle standardization (male); \$1,600 to \$3,000 a year; No. 300.†

Food and drug inspector (male); \$1,440 a year; No. 305; June 9.

Clerk (male and female); Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.; \$900 to \$1,100 a year; No. 308; May 26.

Assistant director of research (male); \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year; No. 311; June 4.*

Assistant director of commercial education (male); \$4,500 a year; No. 311; June 4.*

Addressograph mechanic (male); \$1,000 and \$1,500 a year; No. 317; May 28*

Expert in textile products (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; No. 306.†

Apprentice fish culturist (male); \$600 to \$960 a year; June 9.

Assistant in marketing dairy products, grade 1 (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†

Chemist's aid (male and female); \$720 to \$840 a year; June 22.

Engineering draftsman (male and female); Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; \$3.04 to \$7.04 day.†

Inspectors of construction (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year and \$4 to \$7.52 a day.†

Laboratory assistant, junior grade, \$1,000 a year; (male and female).†

Senior aid (male and female); \$900 a year.†

Junior aid (male and female); \$720 a year.†

Mechanical laboratorian (male); \$4.24 a day; June 4.*

Apprentice (male); \$600 to \$700 a year; \$1 a day; \$2 a day; No. 312.†

Architect (male); \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year.†

Structural designer (male); \$2,400 to \$2,700 a year.†

Architectural designer (male); \$2,100 to \$2,700 a year.†

Senior architectural draftsman (male); \$1,800 to \$2,100 a year.†

Junior architectural draftsman (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year.†

Architectural tracer (male); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.†

Inspector of mechanical equipment (male); \$2,700 a year.†

Inspector of structural steel (male); \$2,400 a year.†

Inspector of laundry machinery (male); \$1,800 a year.†

Inspectors of construction (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; \$4 to \$7.52 a day; No. 313.†

Medical interne (male and female); St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.; \$900 a year; No. 320; June 23.

Pharmacist (male); \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year; No. 321; May 28.*

Refrigerating engineer (male); \$3,000 a year.†

Construction engineer (male); \$2,400 a year.†

Planning expert (male); \$2,400 a year.†

Supervising or traveling accountant (male); grade 1, \$2,100 to \$2,700 a year.†

Supervising or traveling accountant (male); grade 2, \$3,000 to \$4,200 a year.†

Transitman (male); \$900 a year; No. 322; May 28.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

‡In view of the needs of the service, until further notice, subjects of countries allied with the United States will be admitted to this examination, provided they are otherwise qualified. Such persons may not be certified for appointment, however, so long as there are United States citizens on the eligible list.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at this office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may

be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Charles Ellis	73138	Jamaica	Gamboa	Dredging Division...	May 5, 1918.
Eliseo Meza (Massa).	160345	Panama	Panama	Plantations	March 3, 1918.

Weather Conditions in April, 1918.

The rainfall for the month was above normal at all stations except Gamboa, Trinidad, Monte Lirio, Bohio, Quipo on the Sirri branch of the Trinidad River, and the Indio station on the upper Chagres. Totals ranged from 2.03 inches at the Indio station to 11.01 inches at Pedro Miguel. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded on any one day was 3.61 inches at Miraflores on April 10.

The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 5.06 inches, or 17 per cent above the 8-year mean, and over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela, 5.38 inches, or 31 per cent above the 17-year mean.

The air temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind movement, and evaporation were below normal on both coasts. The relative humidity was above normal on the Pacific coast and below on the Atlantic while the daytime cloudiness was above normal on the Atlantic coast and below on the Pacific. There was a slight deficiency in the evaporation over the lake surface at Gatun. The sea temperature was approximately normal.

No fogs were observed on either coast, but a number of fogs occurred at interior stations, 50 per cent of which were dissipated by 7.30 a. m. All observed lifted or were dissipated by 8.45 a. m.

Elevations of Gatun Lake, in feet above mean sea level, were as follows: Maximum, on the 1st, 85.20; Minimum, on the 21st, 84.52; Mean for the month, 84.79.

Evaporation from the lake surface during the month of April amounted to 6.502 inches.

Climatological conditions at the entrances to the Canal during April are summarized in the following tabulation:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Precipitation.			Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Mean relative humidity.	Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.
Colon													
*Balboa	29.838	78.7	90	Apr. 25	73	Apr. 23	81	5.3	4 21	17	8393	N.W.	29
Heights	29.836	79.4	91	Apr. 17	70	Apr. 5	84	4.52	2 92	11	6077	N.	32

*Formerly Ancon.

June Weather Probabilities.

The following weather probabilities, based on the records at Colon and Ancon for the past 10 and 12 years, respectively, are announced for the Canal entrances during the month of June, 1918:

Winds—Light, variable winds will prevail over the Atlantic coast, southeast predominating. The average hourly velocity will be about seven miles an hour, although during rain or thunder squalls a velocity of from 25 to 30 miles an hour may be reasonably expected.

Light, northwest winds will prevail over the interior and the Pacific coast, with a considerable percentage of variable winds, and an average hourly velocity of about six miles an hour. Here, too, during occasional rain squalls, the maximum wind velocity may be as high as 30 miles an hour, but these storms are invariably of short duration.

Rains—Rainy season conditions will continue over the Canal Zone during the month of June, and heavy showers can be expected on both coasts and over the interior. The average monthly rainfall at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal is 13.48 inches, and at the Pacific entrance, 7.61 inches, averages being for periods of 47 and 20 years, respectively. The average number of days on which 0.01 inch or more of rain occurs, is 25 on the Atlantic coast, and 20 on the Pacific side, while the average

number of days on which the rainfall equals or exceeds one inch, is 5 and 2, respectively.

Fogs—Night and early morning fogs will be numerous over the interior, but none are likely to occur over either coast. The average number of nights with fogs over Gaillard Cut is 21. All fogs can be expected to lift or be dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—The average shade air temperature will be approximately 80° Fahrenheit over both coasts. The maximum temperature is not likely to be above 95° F., or the minimum below 70° F. The mean daily range in temperature will be about 14° F. over the Pacific coast and 9° F. over the Atlantic.

Barometric pressure—Being without the regions affected by violent atmospheric disturbances, the atmospheric pressure over the Isthmus is remarkably constant and uniform, except for the well marked diurnal fluctuation, caused by the daily changes in temperature, which have little value as indicators of future weather conditions. The average sealevel pressure for the month will be about 29.84 inches, while the maximum pressure is not likely to exceed 29.94 inches, or the minimum to be lower than 29.71 inches, at either Canal entrance.

Relative humidity—There will be no appreciable increase of the percentage of moisture in the air, as compared with May conditions, and the humidity may be expected to average about 85 per cent over both coasts, although there will be a greater range on the Pacific coast, the percentage being higher during the night and lower during the day than on the Atlantic coast, owing to the greater range of the temperature.

Storms—Local rain and thunder storms may be expected quite frequently during the month of June. The average number of days on which thunder storms have occurred is 16 on the Pacific coast, and 16 on the Atlantic coast. During these storms, comparatively high wind velocities may be attained, but these storms are invariably of too short duration to cause a rough sea. Generally cloudy weather, and smooth to moderate seas, can be expected at both Canal entrances.

Tides—The average tidal fluctuation at Colon is less than one foot and no consideration need be given to the tides in navigating the Atlantic entrance to the Canal.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions are given below:

Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of-		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.				
S	1	2:06	8:19	2:39	8:35	Tu	11	5:24	11:25	5:34	11:45	F	21	1:22	7:31	1:32	8:09
		1.8	14.2	2.7	13.5			15.6	0.8	15.7	-0.1			12.3	4.1	13.5	2.8
S	2	3:04	9:14	3:44	9:40	W	12	6:09	12:08	6:19	.....	S	22	2:08	8:22	2:17	8:53
		2.2	14.1	2.8	13.2			15.3	1.4	15.0	.....			12.9	3.5	14.1	2.0
M	3	4:07	10:18	4:49	10:50	Th	13	0:29	6:54	12:54	7:04	S	23	2:52	9:07	2:58	9:34
		2.5	14.2	2.6	13.2			0.7	14.9	2.1	14.3			13.6	2.9	14.6	1.2
Tu	4	5:12	11:24	5:54	.....	F	14	1:12	7:37	1:42	7:48	M	24	3:34	9:48	3:40	10:13
		2.5	14.5	2.2	.....			1.6	14.3	2.9	13.5			14.2	2.2	15.0	0.6
W	5	0:01	6:16	12:26	6:57	S	15	1:59	8:20	2:34	8:34	Tu	25	4:16	10:30	4:24	10:52
		13.5	2.3	15.0	1.5			2.5	13.7	3.5	12.7			14.8	1.6	15.4	0.1
Th	6	1:05	7:18	1:24	7:55	S	16	2:59	9:06	3:30	9:25	W	26	4:59	11:10	5:07	11:32
		14.1	1.8	15.6	0.7			3.4	13.1	4.1	12.0			15.4	1.2	15.6	0.0
F	7	2:02	8:15	2:18	8:47	M	17	3:43	9:57	4:29	10:24	Th	27	5:43	11:52	5:52	.....
		14.7	1.3	16.1	0.0			4.0	12.6	4.8	11.6			15.6	1.0	15.5	.....
S	8	2:54	9:08	3:08	9:35	Tu	18	4:40	10:54	5:27	11:29	F	28	0:13	6:26	12:36	6:39
		15.3	0.8	16.3	-0.5			4.5	12.4	4.3	11.5			0.1	15.8	1.1	15.4
S	9	3:46	9:55	3:58	10:21	W	19	5:38	11:52	6:25	.....	S	29	0:57	7:12	1:24	7:27
		15.6	0.6	16.3	-0.7			4.7	12.6	4.0	.....			0.5	15.8	1.5	15.0
M	10	4:36	10:40	4:46	11:04	Th	20	0:29	6:36	12:45	7:20	S	30	1:45	8:00	2:18	8:19
		15.7	0.5	16.1	-0.6			11.8	4.5	13.0	3.5			1.0	15.5	1.8	14.5

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Batiste, embroidered, white, 35/36", yd...	\$0.44	Ties, silk, four in hand, fancy, ea.....	\$0.45
Voile, embroidered, white, 35/36", yd....	.36	Bowls, rose, coaching scene, ea.....	2.05
Voile, embroidered, white, 35/36", yd....	.35	Lines, clothes, ft.....	.01
Voile, embroidered, white, yd.....	.37	Chocolate, Instantaneous, 1/2-lb, tin.....	.39
Voile, embroidered, white, 35/36", yd....	.33	Soap, Lux, pkg.....	.11
Voile, embroidered, white, 35/36", yd....	.42	Sandals, children's Barefoot, 9 to 11 pr.....	1.20
Lace, net, white, 36", yd.....	.39	Oxfords, child's white canvas, brown leather trim, 5 to 8, pr.....	1.35
Lace, net, white, 36", yd.....	.29	Oxfords, child's white canvas, brown leather trim, 8 1/2 to 12, pr.....	1.55
Powder, talcum, radiant, rose, Florient, and splendor, tin.....	.22	Oxfords, men's white canvas, leather trim, pr.....	2.20
Ties, wash, four in hand, white pique, ea..	.39	Cleaner, dry, white, tin.....	.12
Ties, Batwing, silk, fancy, ea.....	.62		

Official Circulars.**Annual Reports.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 3, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

It is desired that annual reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, be submitted to this office not later than July 20, 1918.

The reports will be prepared in quadruplicate on the same size and grade of paper as that used for previous annual reports, namely, 8 by 14 inches. Reports will be submitted to the Governor by heads of departments and divisions covering the work under their jurisdiction as follows: Resident Engineer, Building Division; the Marine Superintendent; the Resident Engineer, Dredging Division; the Superintendent of the Mechanical Division; the Chief Quartermaster; the Chief Health Officer; the Auditor; the Executive Secretary; the General Purchasing Officer and Chief of the Washington Office; and the Special Attorney.

Where certain duties or certain parts of the work have been transferred from one department or division to another, or where new departments or divisions have been created, the department or division in which the work or duties are lodged as of June 30, 1918, will submit report for the entire fiscal year, obtaining any necessary data from the official previously in charge of the work, or from the records maintained by him, if such official has left the service.

The official photographer will take appropriate photographs to illustrate the report. Heads of departments or divisions whose reports require illustration should notify this office immediately what photographs are desired, in order that the work may be properly planned. The photographs are intended to show the progress of the work, especially new features, and no photographs will be included if the subject has been sufficiently covered in a previous report.

The Washington Office will report any increases in pay and organization of that office, in compliance with the Sundry Civil Act, approved July 1, 1916.

No organization charts need be submitted.

The size of your report should be limited as much as possible and only statements and tables of general or permanent value be submitted. So far as possible, tables should be comparative, and graphic charts should be used where they will convey the desired information without increased cost.

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 2, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 167:

Effective as of May 17, 1918, Mr. W. B. Brown is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Dr. W. J. Taylor, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in use on pastures, plantations, hog, chicken and dairy farms, and in connection with the Cattle Industry.

ELWYN GREENE,

Acting Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Superintendent in Charge of Construction Work at Pier 6.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUILDING DIVISION,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 7, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective May 9 and during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Nelson, Mr. O. A. Holstein will act as superintendent in charge of construction work at Pier 6, Cristobal.

H. ROWE, Resident Engineer.

War-Saving Stamps for Silver Employees on Pay Roll Deduction.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 3, 1918.

To all foremen and others concerned—At the request of silver employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company, arrangements have been made whereby War-Savings Stamps will be sold them by pay roll deduction.

Please distribute the enclosed application forms to such of your employees as can and will save one stamp or more a month, and assist him in filling out the form completely as to the post-office at which delivery of stamps is requested, the number of stamps desired, his full name, check number, gang number, department or division, and postoffice address. Applications may be mailed direct under penalty cover, returned with the time book, or delivered to any Canal Zone post office for transmittal.

All employees should be given to understand that deductions will be made complete for the value of one or more War-Savings Stamps at the current value thereof during the month in which delivery is requested, as shown by rates at top of application form. For instance, if employee requests a War-Savings Stamp delivered to him next month, \$4.17 will be deducted from this month's pay.

After record of deduction is made the original application form will be sent to the post office designated by the employee, and the War-Savings Stamp and certificate will be delivered to him upon proper identification at that office on or after the 20th day of the month following that from which deduction is authorized.

If returns justify, application forms will be mailed to you once a month, and it is therefore requested that you familiarize yourself with the War-Savings Stamp method of saving, so as to help in this movement to create an army of savers in this—the "Baby-Bond" campaign. Detailed information on War-Savings Stamps will be furnished at any Canal Zone post office.

C. H. CALHOUN,
Director of War-Savings
for Panama Canal Zone.

Acting Superintendent of Northern District, Building Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUILDING DIVISION,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 8, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective May 9, 1918, Mr. R. C. Hardman is appointed Acting Superintendent of the Northern District, Building Division, vice Mr. James Cosgrove, resigned.

H. ROWE,
Resident Engineer.

Closing Frijoles Ticket and Telegraph Office.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 9, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective close of business Friday, May 10, Frijoles will be closed as a ticket and telegraph office.

W. J. BISSELL,
Acting Master of Transportation.

Approved:

W. F. FOSTER,
Acting Superintendent.

Acting Director of Posts, and of War Savings Campaign.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 6, 1918.

To all concerned—During the absence of Mr. C. H. Calhoun on leave effective May 9, 1918, Mr. S. C. Russell will be Acting Director of Posts and Acting Director of War Savings campaign for the Canal Zone.

By direction of the Governor.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Appointments.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., May 10, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective May 8, and during the absence on leave of Mr. F. P. Brugge, Mr. N. A. Sayre will act as manager, Ancon Commissary.

Effective May 8, and during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. C. A. Jorgensen will act as manager, La Boca Commissary.

J. J. JACKSON,
Manager.

Acting Physiologist.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
MUNICIPAL DIVISION,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 13, 1918.

All concerned—Effective May 14, 1918, and during the absence on leave of Mr. George C. Bunker, Mr. H. W. Nightingale will act as Physiologist.

D. E. WRIGHT,
Municipal Engineer.

Thrift Stamp Chain Letter.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUREAU OF POSTS,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 9, 1918.

To all postmasters—Several inquiries have been made at this office regarding a chain letter that is being circulated in the Canal Zone mails, soliciting the purchase of United States Thrift Stamps. Chain letters are prohibited transmission in the mails unless it is proven that there is no intent to defraud the public and that the funds solicited are for a worthy cause.

The letters I have before me appeal to one's loyalty and originate from the War Savings Committee, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York City, one of the head offices of the National War Savings Committee. The plan outlined by the above-named committee has been approved by the United States Post Office Department and all postmasters are requested to give due publicity to this fact.

S. C. RUSSELL,
Acting Director of Posts.

The letter follows:

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the following chain letter. Chain letters are among the things we read by compulsion and criticize from the "cussedness" of habit. This is not because the chain letter idea is bad, but because it has been abused. Used rightly, this chain letter can be made a mighty link of loyalty.

Enclosed is a Government Thrift Stamp Card with the first stamp in place. Buy the stamps to fill it out for yourself, firm and right in the conviction that this chain letter will grow to be of powerful use to "Uncle Sam."

Then, go to the Post Office or bank, buy five 25-cent Thrift Stamps and ask for five Thrift Cards. Put one stamp on each card and fill out the blank with the names of five of your friends. Write them each a letter like this on your stationery, enclosing a Thrift Stamp Card with stamp attached to each. Send your list of names to the War Savings Committee, 51 Chambers Street, New York City, N. Y.

Let's get action on this—it's one of the ways of getting "over the top."

Yours to serve and save.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 13, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182:

Hearn, Miss Etta,
(Box 155)
Hoffman, W. E.
Hughes, Estella Pinto
McKinney, R. L.

Noad, D. R.
Pichering, Mrs. Ada
Roach, Patrick
*Zeich, Aug.

*Paper.

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications of gold roll employees for family quarters were on file on April 30, 1918, as follows:

STATION.	Number of applications.
Ancon	162 (40)
Ancon Hospital	10 (4)
Paraiso	29 (7)
Empire	1
Gatun	14
Cristobal	115 (11)
Total	331 (58)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, May 11, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboua	Gatun	
Sun., May 5	152.80	110.00	85.79	85.42	54.35
Mon., May 6	134.95	98.15	85.42	85.35	54.42
Tues., May 7	130.75	95.10	85.23	85.22	54.11
Wed., May 8	129.60	93.89	85.12	85.09	54.20
Thurs., May 9	129.95	94.03	85.10	85.02	54.03
Fri., May 10	132.15	95.76	85.18	85.14	54.17
Sat., May 11	132.05	95.99	85.30	85.20	54.30
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Rainfall from April 1 to 30, 1918, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum one day.	Date.	Total for period.
<i>Pacific section—</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
Balboa	.99	15	4.33
Balboa Heights	1.17	15	4.52
Miraflores	3.61	10	10.89
Pedro Miguel	1.85	20	11.01
Rio Grande	2.15	30	7.77
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra	2.46	30	6.91
*Camacho	1.53	29	6.69
Empire	1.80	20	6.91
Gamboua	.97	29	3.16
*Juan Mina	2.12	29	3.80
Alhajuela	1.99	24	6.80
*Vigia	1.17	27	4.91
Frijoles	3.00	25	5.27
*Trinidad	1.02	23	4.75
*Monte Lirio	.82	17 & 22	4.20
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun	1.57	21	6.66
*Brazos Brook	1.40	4	5.50
Colon	1.50	29	5.34

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.
Automatic rain gage at unstaffed stations—values midnight to midnight.

Joint Commission.

Awards.

In the matter of the claim of the heirs of Mrs. Filomena C. de Carbone, for property located near Ancon, award No. 172, docket No. 1758, April 30, 1918—An award is hereby made against the United States of America in favor of Carlos Carbone, Carlos Carbone, Jr., Jose Humberto Carbone, Catalina Carbone de Arango, Margarita Carbone de Alvarado, and Carlos Carbone as father and natural guardian of the minor, Juan Antonio Carbone, all being legal heirs of Mrs. Filomena C. de Carbone, deceased, in the sum of \$36,620.00 United States currency, for all right, title, and interest the said heirs may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located near Ancon, subject of claim docket No. 1758, including all houses, cultivations, and any other improvements of whatsoever nature located thereon and any and all damages sustained on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America, this award to be paid to the above heirs as follows:

To Carlos Carbone, 5/10 of \$36,620 . . .	\$18,310.00
To Carlos Carbone, Jr., 1/10 of \$36,620.00	3,662.00
To Jose Humberto Carbone, 1/10 of \$36,620.00	3,662.00
To Catalina Carbone de Arango, 1/10 of \$36,620.00	3,662.00
To Margarita Carbone de Alvarado, 1/10 of \$36,620.00	3,662.00
To Carlos Carbone, as father and natural guardian of the minor, Juan Antonio Carbone, 1/10 of \$36,620.00	3,662.00
Total	\$36,620.00

This award shall be paid to the above heirs of Mrs. Filomena C. de Carbone on or before the 30th day of May, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment of any item of this award is not made on or before that date, such items shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners.*

In the matter of the claim of Henry and Emile Bizot, for property known as "El Guabal," award No. 173, docket No. 1759, May 13, 1918—Henry

Bizot and Emile Bizot, the claimants in the above-entitled claim, docket No. 1759, filed their claim before the Joint Commission on July 17, 1914, in which they claim the sum of \$200,000.00 for certain property consisting of the lands called "El Guabal," together with the improvements thereon, expropriated by the Government of the United States under the so-called depopulation order dated December 5, 1912.

Among the papers in the case appears a certified copy of an order of the District Court of the Canal Zone, bearing date of March 27, 1916, in which the Rev. H. R. Carson is appointed trustee for the claimants above named and also for one Maria Roque Aparicio, the plaintiff in the action in which the said order was made, and directing that payment of the amount of the award in the above-entitled claim should be made to the said Rev. H. R. Carson as trustee for the parties interested.

The Commission has carefully considered the evidence presented at the trial of the above-entitled claim, together with the arguments made by counsel both for the claimant and for the Government, and has decided unanimously that an award of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars should be made in full compensation for the interests of all parties in the property covered by the above-entitled claim, including damages arising from all sources whatsoever.

Therefore an award is hereby made against the United States in favor of Rev. H. R. Carson as trustee under the aforesaid order of the District Court of the Canal Zone, dated March 27, 1916, in the sum of \$25,000 U. S. currency, for all right, title and interest which Henry Bizot, Emile Bizot and Maria Roque Aparicio, and either or any of them, may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located across the Canal from Balboa known as "El Guabal," subject to claim docket No. 1759, including all houses, cultivations, and any other improvements of whatsoever nature located thereon, and any and all damages sustained by them, or by either or any of them, on account of the expropriation of said property by the United States of America.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 13th day of June, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6 per centum) per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners.*

COMMISSARY NOTES.

The commissary purchasing agent has advised that Chili sauce in the brand most desired by commissary patrons can not be obtained, as the stock of this material is entirely exhausted. To take care of the demand, the industrial laboratory at Cristobal, during the past week, has been bottling Chili sauce made from tomatoes received from the Panama Canal plantations and from Costa Rica.

The Panama Canal product is put up in a 10-oz. jar, which will be sold for 20 cents, refund of 2 cents being allowed for the return of the empty container in good condition.

The quantity of Chili sauce that can be bottled by the industrial laboratory is limited, owing of the fact that tomatoes from nearby sources will be in light supply after the present stock is exhausted.

From a firm of which the Commissary Division buys large quantities of cigarettes and tobacco, the following explanation in regard to delaying deliveries has been received:

"Our factories are located in the interior, and as the railways of this country are very properly giving preference to movements of food-stuffs, munitions and other supplies for the armies abroad, we are experiencing delays in getting our shipments of manufactured goods to the seaboard.

"This has resulted in our not being able to ship your orders with such promptness as heretofore, and we therefore have to beg your indulgence for delay, not only on the orders with which you have favored us recently, but also on orders with which you may favor us as long as these conditions continue."

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., May 22, 1918.

No. 40.

Extending Regulations Prescribing the Conduct of Alien Enemies to Women.

By the President of the United States: A Proclamation—

Whereas, by Act of Congress, approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act to amend section four thousand and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes by extending its scope to include women," the said section four thousand and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed, as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

Whereas, by sections four thousand and sixty-eight, four thousand and sixty-nine, and four thousand and seventy, of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

And Whereas a state of war has heretofore been declared and proclaimed to exist between the United States and the Imperial German Government and between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the Revised Statutes, do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

All such natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which have been or may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all of such natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections four thousand and sixty-nine and four thousand and seventy of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and proclaim, as

necessary in the premises and for the public safety, that Regulations 1 to 12 inclusive, in the Proclamation issued by me under date of April 6th, 1917, and Regulations 13 to 20 inclusive in the Proclamation issued by me under date of November 16th, 1917, shall be and they hereby are extended to and declared applicable to all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being females of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized; provided, that this extension of Regulation 4 of the Proclamation issued by me under date of April 6th, 1917 shall not become effective until such time as may be fixed and declared by the Attorney General of the United States.

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and proclaim, as necessary in the premises and for the public safety, that Regulations 1 to 3 inclusive in the Proclamation issued by me under date of December 11th, 1917 shall be and they are hereby extended to and declared applicable to all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being females of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized.

This Proclamation and the Regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 1443]

Canal Men in Army and Navy Service.

The following are 21 additional names of persons whose services were terminated with The Panama Canal and are now in active military or naval service, and who are entitled to a star in the service flag:

Ansberry, Clarence E.	Hulcher, Louis F.	O'Connell, Walter E.
Byrne, Stephen	Hodge, Cyrus G.	Pomeroy, Paul G.
Bowers, Harry C.	Hubley, Clyde W.	Patterson, Cunningham
Behlen, Ernest	Jackson, Walter	John J. Rose
Cope, George L.	Kennedy, John	Stewart, Wooster B.
Hutchings, Robert W., Jr.	Logan, John	Cain, Martin J.
Himes, Harry C.	Loughney, James J.	Hays, Richard L.

Land Claims Handled by the Land Agent.

A statement of the claims settled, paid and unpaid, by the land office in connection with the clearing of the Canal Zone, from January 1, 1913, to April 30, 1918, follows:

Settled claims paid from January 1, 1913 to September 30, 1917, 4401 claims.....	\$997,373.30
Settled claims paid during October, November, and December, 1917, and January, February, March, and April, 1918, 11 claims..	15,285.90
Claims settled between January 1, 1913, and April 30, 1918, but remaining unpaid April 30, 1918, 5 claims.....	860.00
Total, 4,417 claims.....	\$1,013,519.20

There were six Joint Commission claims disposed of by the 11 payments made during the months of October, November and December, 1917, and January, February, March, and April, 1918.

Wreck on the Panama Railroad.

A derailment occurred on the Panama Railroad about half a mile south of Gamboa Bridge, shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening of May 20th, resulting in the following casualties:

Dead—3.

Name.	Age	Color	Nationality	Occupation
James E. Douglas.....	43	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Zone policeman No. 79.
Rachel Rock.....	..	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Domestic.
Lorenzo Ferrer.....	6	Brown.....	Panaman.....	Boy.

Admitted to Ancon Hospital—37.

Charles Battenfield.....	38	White.....	American.....	Wireman.
Alex. T. Mendes.....	21	White.....	American.....	Mail Clerk.
Louis Strobel.....	43	White.....	American.....	Zone policeman.
Albert C. Shahan.....	47	White.....	American.....	Zone Police Sergeant.
Bernice Allen.....	9	Black.....	Barbadian.....	
Irene Allen.....	25	Black.....	Barbadian.....	
Ripton Aikman.....	21	Black.....	Jamaican.....	
Amelio Arcia.....	22	Brown.....	Ecuador.....	
Benjamin Armstrong.....	43	Black.....	Turk; Island.....	
George Anderson.....	48	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Policeman.
Terne Bocharel.....	33	Brown.....	Martinique.....	Cook.
Cecil Blagrove.....	25	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Shoemaker.
Zeporah Brown.....	29	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Dressmaker.
Virginia Castillo.....	30	Brown.....	Colombian.....	Domestic.
Bienbenida Cabaza.....	34	Brown.....	Colombian.....	Domestic.
Lionel de Leon.....	24	Brown.....	Panaman.....	Laborer.
Amanda Evans.....	31	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Cook.
Philip Finch.....	22	Black.....	St. Vincent.....	Laborer.
Thomas Gumbs.....	39	Black.....	Trinidadian.....	Laborer.
Charles Grant.....	64	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Laborer.
Maude King.....	21	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Domestic.
Adreana Lamaur.....	13	Black.....	Guadeloupe.....	
Amelia Lopez.....	38	Brown.....	Curacao.....	Domestic.
Samuel McLean.....	32	Black.....	Barbadian.....	Laborer.
Obediah Miller.....	34	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Laborer.
Uretha Nurse.....	20	Black.....	Barbadian.....	Domestic.
Clarita Nurse.....	4	Brown.....	Barbadian.....	
Stanislaw Ortega.....	38	Black.....	Panaman.....	
Robert Osborne.....	29	Black.....	Panaman.....	
Hepifane Prosper.....	36	Black.....	Guadeloupe.....	Laborer.
Jose Paredes.....	23	Brown.....	Panaman.....	Laborer.
Francisco Pinson.....	24	Brown.....	Panaman.....	Laborer.
Cyril Smith.....	18	Brown.....	Jamaican.....	
Antonette Twilight.....	29	Black.....	Guadeloupe.....	Domestic.
Erasrdina Vasquez.....	23	Brown.....	Colombian.....	Laundress.
William Walton.....	44	Black.....	Barbadian.....	Blacksmith.
Fred White.....	31	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Policeman.

Admitted to Colon Hospital—1.

Mary Cox.....	Black.....	Jamaican.....	Domestic.
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Treated at Ancon Hospital But Not Admitted—8.

John Daily.....	Black.....	Montserrat.....	Dredging Division, 63559
Archina Leno.....	Black.....		
L. De Lear.....	Black.....		
C. Prisan.....	Black.....		
Richard Pond.....	Black.....	Montserrat.....	Metal check 48137.
George Simon.....	Black.....		Messenger, P. R. R.
Philip Vincent.....	Black.....		Metal check 160292.
Agnes Williams.....	Black.....	Jamaican.....	

The train wrecked was No. 8 which leaves Panama, northbound, at 5 p. m. It was made up of engine, tender, two refrigerator cars, four second class passenger coaches, a baggage car, three first class passenger coaches, hospital car, and observation car. The engine, tender and forward refrigerator car remained on the rails and broke loose from the train. The second refrigerator car, four second class coaches, and baggage car left the rails. The coaches were badly wrecked.

The wrecked refrigerator car crossed the track at right angles at track span 31-10, upside down, wrecking the span and breaking the transmission wire, 267 feet north from the point where the train left the rails. The forward second-class passenger coach, which contained

no passengers, mounted the refrigerator freight car lying cross-tracks in the same position as the freight car; both ends of the coach jammed into the walls of the cut.

The second second-class passenger coach contained Sergeant A. C. Shahan, No. 11, in charge of the convicts, three colored police officers, convict guards, and train guard, First-Class Policeman Louis Strobel, No. 139, and 35 Canal Zone convicts. All the police officers in this coach were badly injured.

First-Class Policeman E. J. Krueger, No. 89, Frank Carr, No. 42, and Roy Proffitt, No. 21, were in the part of the train not wrecked, were uninjured, and took charge of the convicts and directed their work in extricating the injured from the wreckage. Captain Johnson, Deputy Warden, who was at Gamboa Stockade platform when the wreck occurred, arrived on the scene a few minutes later, and as soon as practicable after the wreck, the uninjured convicts were removed to the stockade. None attempted to escape.

A revised list of casualties checked up to date, stands as follows: 3 dead, 46 injured; four of the injured being white Americans, all employees of The Panama Canal.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Assistant engineer (male); \$1,500 a year upward; Junior engineer (male); \$900 a year upward.†
- Assistant in charge of demonstrations, Boys' and Girls' Extension work (male); \$2,200 to \$2,500 a year; June 18, 1918.*
- Field agent and demonstrator, Boys' and Girls' Club Work (male and female); \$1,500 to \$2,200 a year; June 18, 1918.*
- Assistant in marketing investigations (male); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year; June 25, 1918.*
- Assistant physicist (qualified in rubber technology) male; \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; June 18, 1918.*
- Chemical engineer (male); \$2,400 to \$6,000 a year, grade 1; \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year, grade 2.†
- Assistant chemical engineer (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†
- Junior mechanical engineer on high pressure apparatus (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†
- Mechanic experienced in high pressure apparatus (male); \$3 to \$5 a day.†
- Operative in car manufacture (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†
- Assistant operative in car manufacture (male); \$3 to \$5 a day.†
- Radio inspector (male); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year.†
- Trained nurse (male and female); Panama Canal Service, \$85 a month for female nurse, and \$95 a month for male nurse; June 19, 1918.
- Special agent for research in foreign commerce (male); \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year; No. 327; June 5, 1918.*
- Surveyor-draftsman (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; No. 328; June 11, 1918.*
- Assistant agriculturist in sugar-plant investigations (male); \$1,800 a year; No. 338; June 11, 1918.*
- Machinist (male); Department of Agriculture, \$1,200 a year; No. 340; June 11, 1918.*
- Coal mine superintendent (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; June 19, 1918.*
- Computer—ordnance (male); \$7.36 a day; June 23, 1918.
- Copyist draftsman (male and female); \$2 to \$3.44 a day.†
- Investigator in marketing live stock and meats (male); \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year; June 18, 1918.*
- Senior electrical engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,700 a year; June 18, 1918.*
- Specialist in cotton testing (male); \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year; June 19, 1918.*
- Assistant in cotton testing (male); \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year; June 19, 1918.*
- Superintendent of nitrate and chemical plants (male); \$2,400 to \$6,000 a year.†
- Assistant superintendent of nitrate and chemical plants (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year.†
- Metalworking pressman (male); \$3.25 a day; No. 318; June 4, 1918.*
- Bacteriologic technician (female); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 323; June 4, 1918.*
- Locksmith (male); \$1,000 a year; No. 341; June 4, 1918.*

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they should be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Official Circulars.**Acting Chief, Division of Civil Affairs.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 6, 1918.

To all concerned—During the absence of Mr. C. H. Calhoun on leave, effective May 9, 1918, Mr. J. E. McGrath will be Acting Chief, Division of Civil Affairs.

By direction of the Governor.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Official Telephones.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ELECTRICAL DIVISION,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 21, 1918.

To all concerned—In future when the installation of an official telephone is to be made, will you please give the name of the employee for whose use it is to be installed, and his official status in your organization. These data are requested in order that the telephone information operator may have complete information for her files, and also for preparation of future telephone directories.

W. L. HERSH,
Electrical Engineer.

Resumption of Money Order Business with Mexico.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUREAU OF POSTS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 16, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 33:

To all postmasters—Effective May 1, 1918 money-order business between the United States and Mexico was resumed on the international basis.

Until otherwise instructed, Canal Zone post offices will draw all orders for payment in Mexico, upon the postmaster at New York, N. Y. in the same manner as orders issued for payment in Europe.

Section 234 of the Canal Zone Postal Guide shall be amended by striking out the word "Mexico" in the 3d line.

In connection with the foregoing, the following order of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, U. S. A., dated May 1, 1918, is quoted for your information and guidance:

"The Mexican Postal Administration asks that, in view of the resumption of the money-order service with that country, the public be requested to make use of it for the transmission of funds, and on no account to send money of any sort in letters. Postmasters should bring this matter to the attention of patrons of their offices."

Respectfully,

S. C. RUSSELL,
Acting Director of Posts.

Plantation Organization.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
CATTLE INDUSTRY DIVISION,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., May 2, 1918.

To Mr. J. D. EASON:

Confirming my conversation with you, as soon as arrangements can be made the following line-up for plantations is established:

Manawa plantation: Mr. M. Pinedo to continue in charge with a force of 10 silver men.

Frijoles plantation: One silver foreman and four silver men.

Gatun plantation: Will be under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Fitchett.

Las Cascadas plantation: Mr. V. E. LeFranc to continue in charge under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Durbin.

Summit plantation: Will be under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Durbin.

Juan Mina plantation: Under the supervision of Mr. N. H. Secrest and Mr. G. S. Sneaker.

Limon plantation: Under the supervision of Mr. N. H. Secrest and Mr. H. L. Ferguson.

Sweetwater plantation: One silver foreman with four silver men.

The services of the following employees will be terminated on account of reduction of force as of the dates set opposite their names:

Mr. H. H. Loomis, May 15; Mr. C. W. Meissner, May 10; Mr. M. M. Meissner, May 10.

You will please make arrangements with the Property Bureau for a check and transfer of property in charge of those employees whose services are terminated. Mr. C. A. Durbin will assume responsibility for all property at Summit plantation. Mr. J. B. Fitchett will assume responsibility for all property at Gatun plantation.

W. B. BROWN,
Superintendent.

Teachers' Examination.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

DIVISION OF SCHOOLS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 17, 1918.

An examination for colored teachers will be held in the assembly room on the third floor of the Balboa white school building on Saturday, June 1, 1918. This examination will be obligatory for all teachers at present employed in the Canal Zone colored schools, and will be open to all other colored teachers, regardless of residence, who may wish to be considered for employment.

The examination will cover arithmetic, spelling, grammar and composition, United States history, hygiene, geography, penmanship, and reading (oral and written). All writing materials will be furnished for the examination.

The time of the morning session will be from 8 to 12 o'clock, and the afternoon session from 1 until 5 if necessary.

Those who wish to take this examination should submit their credentials to the office of the Superintendent of Schools, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

A. R. LANG,
Superintendent of Schools.

Approved:

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Act of Congress.—Interference with War Material or Utilities.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 18, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-46:

The Act of Congress quoted below is published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT To punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words, "war material," as used herein, shall include arms, ammunition, munitions, livestock, stores of clothing, food, foodstuffs, or fuel; and shall also include supplies, munitions, and all other articles of whatever description, and any part or ingredient thereof, intended for, adapted to, or suitable for the use of the United States, or any associate nation, in connection with the conduct of the war.

The words "war premises," as used herein, shall include all buildings, grounds, mines, or other places wherein such war material is being produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded, or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; and all forts, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons, or other military or naval stations of the United States or any associate nation.

The words "war utilities," as used herein, shall include all railroads, railways, electric lines, roads of whatever description, railroad or railway fixture, canal, lock, dam, wharf, pier, dock, bridge, building, structure, engine, machine, mechanical contrivance, car, vehicle, boat, or aircraft, or any other means of transportation whatsoever, whereon or whereby such war material or any troops, of the United States, or of any associate nation, are being or may be transported either within the limits of the United States or upon the high seas; and all dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas mains and pipes, structures and buildings, whereby or in connection with which water or gas is being furnished, or may be furnished, to any war premises or to the military or naval forces of the United States, or any associate nation, and all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephone and telegraph plants, poles, wires, and fixtures and wireless stations, and the buildings connected with the maintenance and operation thereof used to supply water, light, heat, power, or facilities of communication to any war premises or to the military, or naval forces of the United States, or any associate nation.

The words "United States" shall include the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The words "associate nation," as used in this Act, shall be deemed to mean any nation at war with any nation with which the United States is at war.

Sec. 2. That when the United States is at war, whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, or whoever, with reason to believe that his act may injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall willfully injure or destroy, or shall attempt to so injure or destroy, any war material, war premises, or war utilities, as herein defined, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than thirty years, or both.

Sec. 3. That when the United States is at war, whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, or whoever, with reason to believe that his act may injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall willfully make or cause to be made in a defective manner, or attempt to make or cause to be made in a defective manner, any war material, as herein defined, or any tool, implement, machine, utensil, or receptacle used or employed in making, producing, manufacturing, or repairing any such war material, as herein defined, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than thirty years, or both.

Approved, April 20, 1918.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa every Wednesday and Saturday, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday

in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, May 29, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 20, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling Balboa, No. 182.

Ferrer, Modesto Weathers, Paul D.
Pizarro, Cristobal (2) Yard, Mrs. Herman

Found.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 18, 1918.

The following described property has been found, and is now in the possession of the Chief of Police, Balboa Heights, C. Z., and will be returned to owners upon proper identification:

One bag, lady's hand, black leather, containing small articles. Found at Balboa, February 8, 1918.

One badge, marksman's, U. S. Army, silver. Found at Balboa, March 25, 1918.

One watch fob, black, silk, with gold charm. Found in Ancon Hospital grounds, about April 1, 1918.

One scarf, silk, lady's. Found at Ancon, April 29, 1918.

One Brownie camera. Found at Ancon, February 9, 1918.

One locket, lady's gold, with monogram. Found on Pedro-Miguel-Miraflores road, February 9, 1918.

GUY JOHANNES,
Chief, Police and Fire Division.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean seal level, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, May 18, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., May 12.....	129.60	93.97	85.12	85.09	54.33
Mon., May 13.....	129.60	94.03	85.14	85.08	54.22
Tues., May 14.....	129.05	93.52	85.22	85.12	54.30
Wed., May 15.....	131.00	98.80	85.14	85.11	54.21
Thurs., May 16.....	140.40	101.90	85.19	85.08	54.30
Fri., May 17.....	130.20	94.76	85.17	85.06	53.95
Sat., May 18.....	129.40	94.03	85.20	85.11	54.01
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Joint Commission.

Award.

In the matter of the claim of Vicente Zinno, for property located near Colon, award No. 174, docket No. 3331, May 14, 1918.—Among the papers in the above-entitled claim appears a motion filed by one Sabatina Giordano, calling the Commission's attention to the fact that *Vicente Zinno*, claimant in this case, is at present in Italy, and requesting that any compensation which might be due and made for the property described in his claim, docket No. 3331, be awarded to her in conformity with communications which he addressed to the Commission prior to his departure.

The Commission also has before it a stipulation signed by counsel for *Vicente Zinno*, admitting the facts in the motion filed by *Sabatina Giordano*, and joining in the request that an award be made in her favor. Counsel for the

Government has also filed a stipulation admitting liability for and value of the property described in the above-entitled claim, for and in the amount of \$1,500.

Therefore an award is hereby made against the United States of America, in favor of *Sabatina Giordano*, in the sum of \$1,500 United States currency, for all right, title and interest which *Vicente Zinno* may possess or may have possessed in and to the property covered by his claim, docket No. 3331, including all houses, cultivations and other improvements of whatsoever nature located thereon and any and all damages sustained on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America.

This award shall be paid on or before the 14th day of June, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment is not made on or before that date, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, Commissioners.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

On Tuesday afternoon of each week the cutter from Cristobal Commissary will take measurements at Gatun commissary. On Thursday afternoon he will be at Pedro Miguel commissary.

The following is quoted from the *New York Sun* of April 19:

"Speeding up in the matter of machine guns means a cutting down in the production of ribbons, according to the ribbon manufacturers in this city. They have been asked to turn over their looms to the weaving of cartridge belts. Some reports have it that 25 per cent of the ribbon looms have already been taken over or are desired for this purpose."

The Commissary Division has at present a fairly good stock of ribbons on hand, but cannot carry them for a long period owing to the certainty of deterioration in this climate.

Relative to a requisition for briar pipes with amber stems, the firm through which are made the majority of the Commissary purchases in Great Britain and France has written that amber being a product of enemy countries, is now quite unprocurable. The leading manufacturers all were tried, they say, and none was able to offer a single pipe, either with amber or ambroide stem, stocks being completely cleared. The few small pieces of amber that can be secured are being used for repairs only.

The closing time of the Corozal Commissary has been changed from 5 p. m. to 4.45 p. m.

The Commissary Purchasing Agent advises that no turnips were shipped on the steamer *Panama* due to the fact that they were in too poor condition, and he states that he will not make another shipment of this item until new stock arrives. Apples, he remarks, are very scarce and high, no barrels arriving in the market in shipping condition. The price of box apples, a small shipment of which was received on the *Panama*, also has gone up. It is thought that only one more shipment of barrel apples will be made this season.

Information is also furnished that weather conditions being favorable a shipment of strawberries will come forward within the next few weeks. This is the end of the season for North Carolinas and the beginning of the season for Norfolks.

Effective June 1, the retail store at Corozal will be closed. The establishment of an Army commissary at that point, the privilege of purchase at which is enjoyed by a large majority of persons resident there, makes unnecessary the maintenance of a Panama Canal commissary, also.

However, in order that the residents of Corozal may be put to no inconvenience, a solicitor will be sent out from the Ancon Commissary daily, and a motor truck will be assigned to Corozal as part of the Ancon district.

This plan will save several hundred dollars a month and will still give Corozal patrons the same service as Ancon; that is, daily cold storage and grocery delivery for which orders will be taken, as well as the delivery of all other supplies purchased at Ancon.

A recent addition to commissary stock includes Twinplex knitting needles, which

have been received in five different sizes, priced at 7, 8, 9, 17 and 18 cents. Where a pair of needles was formerly used, only one Twinplex is now necessary, its shape being such that, while all one piece, it is used similarly to the way in which two needles are used. It is claimed by the manufacturers that the trouble of "dropped" stitches is eliminated when the Twinplex is used, and that the entire operation of knitting is made easier, faster, and that better workmanship results.

A misimpression seems to exist in some quarters regarding prices charged for cigarettes and tobaccos by the Commissary Division, it having been rumored that they are in excess of prices charged in the United States for similar brands. That such is by no means the case is shown by the comparative table here published, based on data received from the Commissary Purchasing Agent on April 26th, 1918; in fact it will be seen that in spite of extra expense incurred through ocean freight, export packing, climate proof containers, etc. such supplies are nevertheless sold more cheaply in the commissaries than in New York City.

Brand	Small independent store prices.		Large chain store prices.		Commissary prices.	
Cigarettes—						
Egyptian Straights.....	(10s)	16	(10s)	15	(10s)	12
*Fatimas.....	(16s)	17	(16s)	15	(20s)	15
King Bee.....	(20s)	12-13	(20s)	10	(20s)	07
Mecacas.....	(20s)	15	(20s)	14	(20s)	10
*Needlepoint.....					(10s)	04
*Piedmonts.....	(8s)	06	(8s)	05	(10s)	05
Richmond Straight Cut.....	(20s)	21-22	(20s)	20	(20s)	20
Turkish Trophies.....	(10s)	15-16	(10s)	13	(10s)	13
Tobacco—						
*Ball Durham.....	(1 oz.)	06	(1 oz.)	05	(1 oz.)	06
*Ball Durham.....	(2½ oz.) aver.	17	(2½ oz.) aver.	15	(2 oz.)	12
*Dills Best.....					(1½ oz.)	14
*Encore.....					(2 oz.)	07
*Lucky Strike.....	(1½ oz.)	16	(1½ oz.)	15	(2 oz.)	14
*Prince Albert.....					(2 oz.)	13
*Velvet.....	(1½ oz.)	15	(1½ oz.)	12	(2 oz.)	12

* Not handled in larger size.

* Not sold in the United States.

* Change in packing on account of the great demand on manufacturers and increased cost in putting up this article.

* No comparison received from United States.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., May 20, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective with bills for the month of May "Notice of Unpaid Laundry Accounts" will be discontinued.

This is brought to the attention of all patrons as formal notice that bills are due, as formerly, not later than the 10th of the month following that in which contracted, and penalty of 50 cents for collection made by pay roll deduction will continue in force.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., May 20, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective June 1, the following changes will take place in the selling hours at the larger commissaries:

Ancon—8 a. m. to 12 noon; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Balboa—8 a. m. to 12 noon; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Cristobal—8 a. m. to 12 noon; 2.30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Green Tomatoes.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., May 21, 1918.

To commissary managers—Because of the large over-shipment of green tomatoes received this morning from Costa Rica, it will be necessary for all commissaries to push this article in order to avoid heavy condemnations.

Please use every effort to bring the matter to

the attention of your trade. A special price of 5 cents per pound has been made, and customers should be informed or reminded that these green tomatoes may be used to good advantage in the preparation of piccalilly, India relish, or pickles.

Managers will be expected to reorder, as their trade demands.

J. J. JACKSON
General Manager.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Shoe dye, black, bot.....	\$0.18
Keys, roller skate, ea.....	.03
Scrapers, or rakes, stove, ea.....	.97
Swings porch, 60", Gen Oak, mission style, ea.....	7.35
Line, tarpon, bass and tuna, No. 12, 100 yards, spool.....	1.15
Line, tarpon, bass and tuna, No. 13, 100 yards, spool.....	1.30
Reel, Neptune, ea.....	8.00
Hats, straw, children's quality 6200, ea.....	.67
Hats, straw, children's, quality 6256, ea.....	1.00
Hats, straw, children's, quality 6253, ea.....	1.00
Cloth, flaxen, fancy, 28", yd.....	.27
Foulard, Paris, 32", yd.....	.41
Satin, wash, white and pink, 36", yd.....	1.75
Voile, white, 45", yd.....	.39
Embroidery, veining, wash, yd.....	.07
Embroidery, veining, wash, yd.....	.09
Dye, Jetum, straw hat, bot.....	.20
Hooks and eyes, on tape, yd.....	.13
Needles, knitting, Twin-Plex, Size 3, ea.....	.07
Needles, knitting, Twin-Plex, size 5-D/2 ea	.17
Needles, knitting, Twin-Plex, size 5-C/1, ea	.08
Needles, knitting, Twin-Plex, size 7-D/3 ea	.18
Needles, knitting, Twin-Plex, size 7-D/1, ea	.09
Powder, Fullers earth, 6-oz., ctn.....	.14

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., May 29, 1918.

No. 41.

Day of Prayer—May 30.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 27, 1918.

All concerned—The Proclamation of the President quoted below is published for your information.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

By the President of the United States: A Proclamation—

Whereas the Congress of the United States, on the second day of April last, passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, it being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God and to implore His aid and protection, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause, His blessings on our arms, and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth;

And whereas it has always been the reverent habit of the people of the United States to turn in humble appeal to Almighty God for His guidance in the affairs of their common life;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the thirtieth day of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories, a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, and to exhort my fellow citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right, and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will; beseeching Him that He will give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice, and good will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States the One hundred and forty-second.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON.

Employees of Draft Age.

The following is quoted from Section 156 of the Selective Service Regulations:

"When any registered person desires a passport or to go to Canada, he may apply to his Local Board for a permit. The Local Board shall consider the application, and if the person is not likely to be called within the period of the proposed absence, or if the board is otherwise assured that favorable action will not result in evasion of or interference with the execution of the law, the Local Board shall take from

the applicant a statement of his address while absent, and an engagement to keep himself informed of any call that may be made upon him and to return immediately upon call. Thereupon the Local Board may issue the permit."

An employee of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company is not required to hold a passport permitting his departure from the United States, provided his transportation is authorized by the Washington Office of The Panama Canal. If an employee is within draft age, however, he must secure from his local board a permit authorizing his departure from the United States, which permit he will be required to have in his possession on arrival at the port of departure. In applying for this permit, the employee should state the reason for the journey; that is, returning from leave of absence to resume his duties on the Isthmus as an employee of The Panama Canal Service, or proceeding to the Isthmus as an appointee in The Panama Canal Service, as the case may be. He should indicate his address on the Isthmus, which in the case of new appointees will be "in care of the Governor of The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone." He should also include in his request for permit the following: "I understand my obligations under the law and promise to keep myself informed as to my proximity to call, and to return immediately upon call by my Local Board. I also promise to keep my Local Board informed of any change in my address during my absence." Always give your Order Number and Serial Number when communicating with your Local Board, if practicable.

On arrival at the port of departure, an employee within draft age should have in his possession his classification card, showing the class and division to which he has been assigned under the Selective Service Law.

Taboga and Hotel Aspinwall.

That Taboga Island seems to have lost none of its popularity is evidenced by the patronage given the Hotel Aspinwall during the first week of its reopening to the public. The week end witnessed about 52 registered patrons present, and from 50 to 75 in addition spent Sunday at the hotel.

The following is the launch schedule between Balboa and Taboga:

Leave Balboa Launch Landing, daily, at 9.40 a. m.

On Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and days preceding holidays, leave Balboa Launch Landing at 9.40 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Returning, leave Aspinwall Hotel, Taboga, at 10.40 a. m., daily.

On Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and days preceding holidays, leave Hotel Aspinwall at 10.40 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.

The rates at the hotel are as follows:

For bed and board, employees.....	per day....	\$2.25
For bed and board, nonemployees.....	per day....	3.00
For bed and board, servants of employees.....	per day....	1.25
For bed and board, servants of nonemployees.....	per day....	1.50
For bed and board, children under 12 years of age.....	per day....	1.00

The daily bed and board rate will be divided as follows:

Employees:	
Bed.....	.25
Breakfast.....	.50
Lunch.....	.75
Dinner.....	.75

2.25

Child, under 12 years of age, of employee:	
Bed.....	\$0.25
Three meals, each at 25 cents.....	.75
	1.00
Servants of employees:	
Bed.....	.25
Breakfast.....	.25
Lunch.....	.35
Dinner.....	.40
	1.25
Nonemployees:	
Bed.....	.25
Breakfast.....	.75
Lunch.....	1.00
Dinner.....	1.00
	3.00
Children of nonemployees:	
Bed.....	.25
Breakfast.....	.25
Lunch.....	.35
Dinner.....	.40
	1.25
Servants of nonemployees:	
Bed.....	.25
Breakfast.....	.30
Lunch.....	.45
Dinner.....	.50
	1.50

Persons at bed and board rate must pay for all meals, unless one day's meals or more are missed consecutively, in which case notice must be given to clerk in advance in order to secure credit.

When stay terminates in the morning breakfast will be included in the bill.

An extra charge of 25 cents per person will be made for meals served in rooms.

Meal tickets must be purchased at the office before entering dining room by all patrons without rooms.

No employee of the hotel has authority to make any other rates than the preceding ones, or to modify any of the foregoing rules.

War-Saving Stamps Chain Letter Forbidden.

The Acting Director of Posts has sent the following letter to Postmasters under date of May 25, 1918:

"With reference to unnumbered circular of May 9, 1918, regarding chain letters soliciting the purchase of United States Thrift Stamps, this office is in receipt of information from the Director of the National War Savings Committee, quoting the following from the Treasury Department:

'The Treasury Department disapproves of the use of chain letters as a method of selling thrift stamps.'

"Postmasters are therefore requested to give due publicity to this fact and to discourage the sending of such chain letters in the Canal Zone postal service."

Sailing of the Ancon.

The steamship *Ancon*, after completion of repairs, will sail from Cristobal for New York direct in the early part of June, and will carry first-class and steerage passengers.

Service Flag Stars.

Below are the names of additional employees whose services with The Panama Canal have been terminated on account of having entered active military or naval service of the United States and who are entitled to a star in the service flag.

James S. Whitehorne
John E. Stoffell
Albert Van Zandt
Carl M. Lutz
Alfred F. Morris

Vesper C. Dillon
P. N. Fontenelle
Edward J. Mullin
Robert I. Barnes

The previous total was 174 which with the above additional makes a total of 183 stars.

Canal Men in Military Service.

The following is an addition to the list of those who have gone from Canal or Panama Railroad service into the army or naval service of the United States since the entry of the United States into the war:

Neil, Joseph Edward

The Annual Report for the year 1917 of the insurance business in the Canal Zone, including insurance laws in force, has been published in pamphlet form by the Executive Department.

Stenographer and Typewriter Examination Postponed.

On account of the non-receipt of sufficient sets of questions for the clerk examination held at Balboa Heights on the 26th instant it was necessary to use the questions sent for the stenographer and typewriter examination scheduled to be held on June 2.

It will therefore be necessary to postpone the examination for stenographer and typewriter to June 30, pending the receipt of a new set of questions from Washington.

Applications for this examination will be received at the Administration Building up to June 28.

Leaflets describing the scope of the examination and pamphlets explaining the methods of conducting the examination may be obtained at the office of the Secretary, Room 244, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, C. Z., or by applying by telephone 286.

Photographs must be filed with the Commission by all applicants and these photographs should be pasted to the cards of admission sent out to all applicants whose completed applications have been received in the office of the Secretary as soon as the questions for the examination have been received from Washington.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Senior dairy herdsman (male); \$1,500 a year; No. 2261-Supplemental. Receipt of applications to close May 24, 1918.

Supervising or traveling accountant (male); Grade 1, \$2,100 to \$2,700 a year; Grade 2, \$3,000 to \$4,200 a year; No. 332-Amendment; maximum age limit has been raised from 50 to 55 years.

Construction cost accounting supervisor (male); \$2,400 to \$4,200 a year; No. 332-Amendment; maximum age limit has been raised from 50 to 55 years.

Cement tester (male); \$900 to \$1,200 a year.†

Senior cost accountant (male and female); \$2,200 to \$4,200 a year, No. 155-Amended.†

Junior cost accountant (male and female); \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year, No. 155-Amended.†

- Biochemist (male and female); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year; June 25, 1918.*
 Assistant editor, Division of Manuscripts (male); \$1,800 to \$2,750 a year; June 18, 1918.*
 Laboratory apprentice (male and female); \$540 to \$660 a year; June 23, 1918.
 Engineer in charge of power house (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†
 Foreman of machine shop (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†
 Typewriter repairman (male); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; June 18, 1918, No. 366.*
 Junior engineer, grade 1 (male); \$1,320 to \$1,680 a year; No. 345.†
 Junior architect (male); \$1,320 to \$1,680 a year; No. 345.†
 Military storekeeper (male); \$1,200 a year; No. 349.†
 Laboratory assistant (male and female); \$1,080 to \$1,320 a year; No. 354.†
 Competitors will be rated in the following optional subjects and applicants should state in answer to question 1 of the application the optional subject or subjects in which they desire to qualify:
1. Advanced general physics.
 2. Electrical engineering.
 3. Civil and mechanical engineering.
 4. Chemical engineering.
 5. Paper technology.
 6. Textile technology.
 7. Ceramics.
 8. Physical metallurgy.
- Apiculturist in extension work (male); \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year; No. 356; June 18, 1918.*
 Bacteriologist (male and female); \$1,800 a year; No. 368; June 25, 1918.*
 Associate physicist qualified in physical metallurgy (male); \$2,000 to \$2,800 a year; No. 1492-amended.†
 Assistant physicist qualified in physical metallurgy (male and female); \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; No. 1492-amended.†
 Wood technologist (male); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year; No. 374; June 25, 1918.*
 Associate engineer (male); \$2,000 to \$2,800 a year.†
 Assistant engineer (male); \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year.†
 Applicants will be rated in the following optional subjects, and the competitor should specify in answer to question 1 of the application form in which of these subjects he desires to qualify:
1. Electrical engineering.
 2. Mechanical engineering.
 3. Civil engineering.
 4. Chemical engineering.
 5. Ceramic engineering.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Rainfall and Runoff, 1918 Dry Season.

Heavy general rains on April 20 and 21 marked the end of the 1918 dry season, but to facilitate comparison with the records of previous dry seasons, the 1918 dry season is considered as continuing from January 1 to April 30, inclusive.

RAINFALL—DRY SEASON 1918.

The rainfall over the Canal Zone during the dry season of 1918 was about 2 per cent above the average, considering the Zone in its entirety. There was a marked excess of rainfall over the Pacific slope and a marked deficiency over the Atlantic slope. Totals for the dry season (January to April inclusive) ranged from 3.44 inches at the Indio station on the Upper Chagres, to 14.63 inches at the Cucherbo station on the Trinidad. The rainfall over the Zone, considered as a whole, was 9.29 inches, while the average dry season rainfall over the Zone is 9.13 inches.

The following table gives a comparison of the rainiest and dryest dry season, with station averages and the 1918 values at selected stations:

Station.	Rainiest dry season 1915.	Dryest dry season 1912.	1918*	Average.
Balboa Heights.....	10.45	2.77	7.55	5.19
Miraflores.....	5.79	5.13	14.46	7.62
Rio Grande.....	6.98	3.42	9.37	5.67
Culebra.....	8.86	3.54	8.78	6.53
Gamboa.....	11.60	2.04	6.84	7.03
Alhajuela.....	12.37	.63	7.89	5.82
Vigia.....	9.56	1.15	6.75	6.09
Trinidad.....	21.76	5.84	9.47	12.51
Monte Lirio.....	22.06	6.99	10.22	13.64
Gatun.....	31.77	8.02	11.77	13.80
Colon.....	27.91	3.50	9.70	11.44
Zone.....	15.99	3.78	9.29	9.13

Accumulated totals in inches.

*It should be noted that 45 per cent of the 1918 dry season rainfall fell between April 20 and April 30 inclusive. The 1918 rainfall up to April 20 was well below normal.

DISCHARGE CHAGRES RIVER BASIN.

The Chagres River discharge at Alhajuela during the 1918 dry season was 16 per cent below the 17-year dry season normal flow, or 1,113 c. f. s. against a normal of 1,330 c. f. s. The Chagres River furnished 51 per cent of the Gatun Lake total yield.

The following table gives a comparison of the dry season discharge and average rainfall over the drainage basin above Alhajuela for 1918, with the wettest, driest, and average dry seasons. (Dry season January to April inclusive.)

Month	1918			Wettest dry season 1910			Driest dry season 1912			Average dry season		
	Discharge		Rain- fall	Discharge		Rain- fall	Discharge		Rain- fall	Discharge		Rain- fall
	c. f. s.	inches	inches	c. f. s.	inches	inches	c. f. s.	inches	inches	c. f. s.	inches	inches
January.....	1,693	4.56	1.83	5,050	13.64	7.94	734	1.98	0.38	2,105	5.68	3.25
February.....	994	2.43	0.44	2,870	7.00	4.20	516	1.30	1.06	1,345	3.30	1.75
March.....	751	2.03	0.22	1,625	4.39	4.58	382	1.03	0.32	774	2.09	1.14
April.....	1,015	2.66	5.38	3,140	8.21	4.90	371	9.97	0.51	1,095	2.86	4.10
Season.....	1,113	11.68	7.87	3,171	33.24	21.62	501	5.28	2.27	1,330	13.93	10.24

On watershed.

It will be seen that the dry season discharge of the Chagres River at Alhajuela almost invariably exceeds the total rainfall on the drainage basin. This is due to the large volume of delayed runoff or ground water that discharges during the dry season. Comparing the driest and wettest dry season with average conditions we find that the discharge at Alhajuela has varied from 238 per cent of the normal during the wettest dry season to 38 per cent of the normal in the driest dry season, indicating a wide range in the river's dry season average flow.

TOTAL YIELD GATUN LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

The total yield of the Gatun Lake drainage basin during the 1918 dry season was 5 per cent above the 8-year average yield, or 2,189 c. f. s. against a normal of 2,090 c. f. s. As noted above, slightly more than half of the 1918 yield was contributed by the Chagres River at Alhajuela.

WATER CONSUMPTION—1918 DRY SEASON.

The average consumption of water for power development at the hydro-station during the 1918 dry season was 1,245 c. f. s. and the average water consumption for Canal lockages was 562 c. f. s. for an average of 6.4 complete Canal lockages daily.

STORAGE DECREASE—GATUN LAKE.

Gatun Lake reached its lowest level for the season, 84.52 feet on April 21. Lake storage decreased from 192.32 billion cubic feet at elevation plus 87.02 feet on January 1 to 182.15 billion cubic feet at elevation plus 84.78 feet at midnight, April 30, a storage decrease of 10.17 billion cubic feet, or 31 per cent of the total storage water above elevation plus 80.0 feet available for Canal uses.

WATER AVAILABLE FOR CANAL USES WITHOUT LOWERING LAKE BELOW ELEVATION PLUS 80.0 FEET.

The 21.80 billion cubic feet of water remaining in lake storage above elevation plus 80.0 feet on April 30, 1918, would have provided additional water supply for Canal uses equivalent to 2,103 c. f. s. throughout the dry season. Water wasted over the Spillway at Gatun in January, 1918, was equivalent to a steady flow of 1,132 c. f. s. Assuming that with heavy Canal traffic approximately half of this water could have been saved for Canal uses, we have a total additional water supply available for Canal uses of 2,250 c. f. s. which is sufficient to permit an increase in the water consumption at the hydro station from 1,245 c. f. s. to 2,800 c. f. s. and to provide for 15 complete Canal lockages daily instead of 6, without lowering the lake below elevation plus 80.0 feet at the end of the dry season. By the above estimate, water consumption for Canal lockage is based on 1918 uses. By employing cross filling and using the shorter lock chambers whenever possible the number of Canal lockages could be increased to about 20 daily.

Shoe Shortage.

Indicative of conditions in the shoe market is the following quotation from a communication addressed to the Commissary Purchasing Agent, by one of the large suppliers:

"Last week we found it necessary to send a notification to all of our customers, with but very few exceptions of which we are glad to say we made you one, advising them of our inability to take any further business for delivery before October. While your account has been made an exception to this rule, we hope that if you do find it necessary to send us any business you will take into consideration our oversold condition, and only ask for delivery before October on such items as you absolutely have to have."

Official Circulars.**Acting Surveying Officer.**

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 22, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence of Mr. Frederic H. Stephens on leave, Mr. Richard G. Taylor will act as Surveying Officer.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Assignment of Quarters.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 21, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 627-22:

Paragraph No. 16 of Circular No. 627-15 is modified to read as follows:

Employees will be required to accept or reject tender of quarters within 10 days of date of tender. In case of transfer of quarters within a district only five days will be allowed to accept or reject tender.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Amendment to Section 93, Timekeeping Rules.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 22, 1918.

To all concerned—The following amendment to the Timekeeping Rules has been approved by the Governor and is issued for the guidance of all concerned:

Insert the following as the third paragraph of Section 93.

"If the work to be performed does not require the employee to be away from his regular station 24 hours, he will be paid his regular rate of pay only, while traveling or waiting for transportation. Overtime will be allowed only for work performed on the job in excess of regular working hours."

ELWYN GREENE,
Acting Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Responsible Officers.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 22, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Your attention is called to the delinquent methods employed in advising this office of any changes, either through termination of service, transfers, or entering on leave, of the men responsible to The Panama Canal, for funds in their possession. In many instances not more than two hours' notice is given to effect changes.

In order that this office may have sufficient time in which to properly check the accounts of men handling funds, it is requested that information be forwarded relative to any proposed changes in the status of such men, at least one week previous to the date of termination of their responsibility.

Your cooperation in this matter will save considerable delay and confusion.

ELWYN GREENE,
Acting Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Inspector, Supply Department.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 23, 1918.

All concerned—Effective to-day, Mr. E. M. Reinhold has been detailed to duty in this office as inspector.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 27, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa.

Ballin, Mrs. Esther E. Moody, W.
Hammond, Frank Root, Mrs. Dick
*Mitchell, C. R.

* Paper.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean seal level, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, May 25, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboba	Gatun	
Sun., May 19.....	130.25	94.83	85.17	85.11	54.20
Mon., May 20.....	129.45	94.66	85.19	85.11	54.43
Tues., May 21.....	129.50	94.18	85.21	85.14	54.40
Wed., May 22.....	128.15	92.88	85.20	85.04	54.00
Thurs., May 23.....	127.85	92.74	85.19	85.05	54.10
Fri., May 24.....	127.70	92.70	85.30	85.15	54.40
Sat., May 25.....	127.50	92.45	85.15	85.07	54.20
Height of low water to nearest foot.	125.0	91.0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Voile, embroidered, white, 35/36", yd. . . .	\$0.33
Tires, safety tread, Firestone, straight side, 32 x 4, ea.	34.20
Tires, safety tread, Firestone, clincher and straight side, 33 x 4, ea.	36.15
Tubes, inner, 31 x 4, ea.	4.80

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Joseph Fitz Arthur.....	142456	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Building Division...	May 19, 1918.
Jose Barroso.....	145540	Panama.....	Empire.....	Supply Department..	May 12, 1918.
John Dean.....	63547	Antigua.....	Panama.....	Electrical Division..	May 16, 1918.
Duglass, John E.....	21214	Jamaica.....	Culcra.....	Police Division.....	May 20, 1918.
Ernest Hunt.....	120061	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Health Department..	May 23, 1918.
William O'Neil.....	120180	Barbados.....	Gatun.....	O. and M. Dept.....	May 14, 1918.
Isaac Sinclair.....	130141	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Municipal Eng. Div..	May 22, 1918.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Boiled Tongue.

A new addition to the cold storage list which has met with favor is boiled corned beef tongues. Sales have been heavy during the past two weeks.

Edam Cheese.

The commissary has in stock a good grade of imported Edam cheese, at 54 cents a tin. At present no cheese is obtainable from Holland. In fact only France has thus far been able to keep some of its cheese in the markets of the world. All other European countries, suffering from shortage of food stuffs, have prohibited exportation.

Lettuce.

Information has been received from the New York office that Southern lettuce has arrived in the market in poor condition, and that nearby lettuce is not shipped instead as the heads are not hard enough to ship. However, a shipment of the latter will be made within a short time.

Strawberries, Apples, Lemons.

It was expected that the season's first shipment of strawberries would be made on the ship arriving early this week, but the express train which was bringing them from Delaware to the New York market was late. Consequently they will arrive on the ship due late this week—5,600 quarts in all.

Advices are to the effect that there will be a short crop of strawberries in Eastern United States owing to the fact that the farmers in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey have planted tomatoes instead, as the canneries in those sections are contracting to pay high prices for this year's pack.

The Commissary Purchasing Agent further advises that there are no barrel apples or lemons in the market in shipping condition.

Increase in Price of Ginger Ale.

A firm from which the Commissary Division buys large quantities of ginger ale has just advised that on account of the advance in the price of bottles, cases, and in fact every ingredient that goes into the manufacture of their product, they are obliged to increase the price 35 cents per case.

Do You Know Oatmeal?

The Food Administration has issued the following as Food Leaflet No. 6, under the heading, "Do You Know Oatmeal?":

Do you know that oatmeal makes delicious puddings and other good things?

Of course, you know it is a good breakfast food, but it is even better fixed up for dinner or supper. It makes excellent puddings, wholesome bread and cookies, an appetizing soup for a cold day, a baked dish for dinner in place of meat.

To cook oatmeal, stir slowly $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of rolled oats into five cups of boiling water which has in it $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of salt. Cook for one hour or over night in a double boiler or fireless cooker. This will serve five people. If you want it for two meals, cook twice the amount to save time and fuel.

Scotch Oat Crackers.

Especially crisp and good as well as cheap.

2 cups rolled oats

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses

$1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons fat

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda

1 teaspoon salt

Grind or crush the oats and mix with the other materials. Roll out in a thin sheet and cut in squares. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Makes 3 dozen crackers.

Baked Oatmeal and Nuts.

Instead of meat, cook this appetizing dish for your family.

2 cups cooked oatmeal

1 cup crushed peanuts

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk

1 teaspoon vinegar

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper

$2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt

Mix together and bake in a greased pan 15 minutes. This is enough for five people.

Oatmeal is a good, inexpensive, nutritious food.

Much favorable comment has been heard from the trade on the lines of spring and summer dress goods recently added to stock. The range of patterns and colors is unusual and new, and all of the numbers are selling well.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

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at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., June 5, 1918.

No. 42.

Death of the President of Panama.

Ramon Valdez, President of the Republic of Panama, died on June 3, at the presidencia in Panama City. On the same day the following circular letter was issued:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, *June 3, 1918.*

Officers and Employees of The Panama Canal:

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Valdez, the President of Panama, and as a token of sympathy with the bereaved family and nation, the offices of the Administration Building of The Panama Canal will be closed from 9 to 1 o'clock, Tuesday, while the funeral ceremony takes place.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Purchases for the Government by The Panama Canal.

By direction of the President it is hereby declared that on account of the war with Germany an emergency exists within the meaning of Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and amendments thereto and other statutes as to purchases to be made for the Government by The Panama Canal.

It is, therefore, ordered that, in view of such emergency and the necessity of cooperating with the War Industries Board in the manner outlined by the President in his letter to Mr. Bernard M. Baruch of March 4, 1918, The Panama Canal is hereby authorized to make purchases without advertising for bids for the material and supplies to be procured which are on the clearance list as announced and supplemented from time to time by the War Industries Board: Provided, however, that such material and supplies as are not on the clearance list issued from time to time by the War Industries Board shall be purchased by The Panama Canal in the usual way and under the usual requirements now applicable to The Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal shall use every effort to procure material and supplies at the lowest price obtainable, taking into consideration the necessity of cooperating with and being governed by the advice of the War Industries Board as to prices, priorities and deliveries of material.

This order is issued for the purpose of enabling The Panama Canal to legally cooperate with and coordinate its purchases with the operations of the War Industries Board and to meet the emergency created by the war with Germany, so far as it affects purchases to be made by The Panama Canal.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1918.

CANAL WORK IN APRIL.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War of Canal operations in April, 1918, is printed, in part, below:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 27, 1918.

*The Honorable, the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of April, 1918:

Storehouse sales of supplies to ships aggregated \$143,054.25, including \$61,299.96 worth of fuel oil.

Business transacted at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, for the month of April, is presented in the following tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Water sold to ships gallons . . .	4,816,880	972,700	5,789,580
Vessels dry docked	9	1	10
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin	1,337	1,273	2,610
Other than first cabin	1,774	1,485	3,259
Total	3,111	2,758	5,869
Passengers departing:			
First cabin	1,346	1,276	2,622
Other than first cabin	2,099	1,531	3,630
Total	3,445	2,807	6,252
Total movement of passengers	6,556	5,565	12,121
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped	151	48	199
Seamen discharged	140	49	189
Seamen deceased			
Seamen deserted	5	1	6
Seamen destitute			
Seamen's identification certificates issued	3		3
Seamen's wages received	\$999.05	\$839.58	\$1,838.63
Seamen's wages disbursed	\$727.06	\$1,002.13	\$1,729.19
Balance on hand, May 1	\$483.40	\$18.00	\$501.40
Commissary sales to commercial vessels:			
Ice	\$568.02	\$414.91	\$982.93
Wholesale groceries	7,538.17	4,780.31	12,318.48
Wholesale cold storage	17,884.70	13,878.60	31,763.30
Laundry	1,006.58	149.72	1,156.30
Miscellaneous	633.36	1,391.57	2,024.93
Total	27,630.83	20,615.11	48,245.94
Commissary sales to Government and Panama Railroad ships:			
Ice	146.64	243.91	390.55
Wholesale groceries	6,633.10	1,656.59	8,289.69
Wholesale cold storage	17,258.43	6,468.64	23,997.07
Laundry	10.62	24.68	35.30
Miscellaneous	418.20	367.54	785.74
Total	24,736.99	8,761.36	33,498.35
Grand total of commissary sales	52,367.82	29,376.47	81,744.29

LOCKS.

The usual repair and maintenance work on lock equipment and machinery was carried on during the month.

At the Gatun Hydroelectric Station a 275-KW. exciter set was installed to water wheel and lined up, and the governor, tachometer, and hand rail for the same were installed. The oil pressure piping was installed and tested; only two pieces of piping remain to be placed. Lead cables as follows were installed: Three armature leads, two field leads, governor control and neutral ammeter leads for generator No. 4, 6,600-volt cable to station service transformer and three headgate control cables with splices. All plumbing work on the Hydroelectric Station extension is completed. Eight hundred square feet of floor and 2,200 square feet of wall tile were laid during the month. Painting and trim work are 90 per cent completed. The repairs to baffle piers were completed during the month.

Net output of the Hydroelectric Station was 4,431,704 kilowatt hours; computed water consumption was 3,090,920,000 cubic feet. The ratio between water used for power and that for Gatun Lake lockages was 2 to 1; estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 17 per cent above the 8-year mean, or 5.06 inches against a mean of 4.34 inches.

The west lock chamber was used for lockages from May 1st to 8th; the east chamber from the 8th to the 20th; the west chamber from the 20th to the end of the month, in which interval it was, however, necessary to use the east chamber, in addition, on three different days due to congestion of traffic. Slight delays in lockage occurred due to minor accidents on ships' tackle, and on towing locomotive and chain fender apparatus.

During the unwatering of the upper levels, both emergency dams were put in place, girders lowered in position and all cable gates and girders adjusted. "A" dam was operated for a party of visitors on the 24th, the girders and Nos. 1 and 2 gates put in place. On both dams the mechanical interlock device has been installed on contactors of gate machines and the electrical interlocks removed.

The touching up of the bitumastic enamel on upstream side of the lock gates on both chambers was completed and the caisson removed and placed out of service. The outside of the caisson on both sides below water level was touched up with Hermastic solution and enamel where the Navy enamel had failed. Remainder of the work under the contract for the Bitumastic Enamels Company can be done without the use of the caisson.

At the Gatun substation building construction work is 50 per cent completed. Electrical installation consisted of temporary work on the existing 2,200-volt feeders to make room for the H-3 oil switch compartments, this having been completed. Forms for the H-3 compartments on the southern end of the building were completed and part of the conduit runs were installed. The forms for the 2,300-volt instrument compartments, and the K-5 switch compartments were completed, and the walls poured. All conduit was installed. Forms were completed for all 6,600-volt potential transformer compartments and for the 1,500 K. V. A. 6,600-volt side switch compartments. All conduit was installed and all walls poured. No. 1 transformer was taken out of service and shipped to Miraflores.

At the Cristobal substation work was continued on the 11,000-volt switch bank. Arrangements may now be made on one day's notice to deliver and meter energy at 11,000 volts at any time.

Pacific Locks—Work of installing the mechanical interlocks on emergency dams is now 60 per cent completed.

Two hundred eighteen lockages were made through Pedro Miguel locks; and 209 through Miraflores locks. Water consumed for such lockages was 1,377,600,000 cubic feet; of which 739,810,000 cubic feet were drawn from Gatun Lake, 637,790,000 from Miraflores Lake.

Megger readings of the generators and power transformers at the Miraflores substation were taken and all found in satisfactory condition with the possible exception of generator No. 4. Two spare General Electric 500 K. W., and two Allis Chalmers 500 K. W. transformers were shipped from Miraflores to Balboa, and work was started on moving No. 4 transformer from the No. 4 to the No. 2 compartment.

Transmission lines—Six interruptions occurred in the high tension line service during the month; three of which were due to insulator trouble, and three to spare line failures. All were caused by insulator failures. There were no interruptions to system service due to failure of substation apparatus.

DREDGING.

Dredging excavation for the month was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel	53,000	16,100	69,100	36,900	32,200	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa	36,698	.....	36,698	16,698	20,000	.....
Gaillard Cut:						
Culebra slides .....	.....	33,600	33,600	33,600	.....	.....
Widening channel, Paraiso	8,300	28,000	.....	36,300	.....	.....
Total from Gaillard Cut	8,300	61,600	33,600	69,900	.....	.....
Atlantic entrance channel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal	165,100	72,900	238,000	22,400	59,800	155,800
Chagres River gravel beds	15,248	.....	15,248	.....	.....	*15,248
Chame Point sand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	278,346	150,600	392,646	145,898	112,000	171,048

*Above total does not include 561 cubic yards pumped by Dredge No. 82 into storage pile near Gamboa.

On May 1 there remained to be excavated from the Canal prism 314,685 cubic yards of earth and 162,336 cubic yards of rock, as follows:

Location.	Earth.	Rock.	Total.
Gaillard Cut.....		78,800	78,800
Pacific Entrance.....	314,685	83,535	398,220
Total, Canal prism.....			
Balboa, Inner Harbor.....	314,685	162,335	477,020
	306,831	235,182	542,013
Total, First District.....	621,516	397,517	1,019,033

The only noticeable movement in the vicinity of Cucaracha and Culebra slides occurred in the vicinity of "Gibraltar," consisting of a small bank movement along the face of "Gibraltar" and a number of ridges and lumps in the channel. These movements interfered in no way with navigation.

No material was placed on sanitary fills during the month.

On San Juan dyke the construction of trestles and earth dykes was continued throughout the month. Approximately 4,000 cubic yards of fill were placed. Work contemplated in connection with this dump is approximately 60 per cent completed.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic terminal—Progress on the work on Pier 6 was continued during the month in accordance with following statement:

Item.	Accomplished during month.	Total in place, April 30.	Percentage of completion.
Forms placed.....square feet..	33,214	123,996	20.7
Reinforcing placed.....pounds..	302,010	1,420,000	24.2
Concrete poured.....cubic yards..	1,170	6,415	22.1
Steel struts erected.....each.....			
Steel struts concreted.....each..	16	54	57.5

* No steel struts were erected during the month.

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

Work of the Mechanical Division during the month was handled with a force consisting April 30 of 787 gold men and 1,726 silver employees at Balboa shops. Of a total of 914 jobs uncompleted at the 1st of the month and additional 733 authorized during the month (1,667), 777 were completed April 30, with 890 remaining uncompleted.

The foundry output was as follows: Iron, 168,377 pounds; steel, 130,961 pounds; brass, 7,411 pounds.

The work of knocking down, changing gauge, overhauling and crating for shipment thirty-five 301-class locomotives was started on the 12th; and two 8-hour shifts are employed. A shipment of the first of these locomotives will soon be ready, following which, one locomotive will be made ready for shipment weekly.

Seventy-five Lidgerwood cars, 6 Rodger ballast, and 30 dump cars were overhauled and shipped to the Alaskan Engineering Commission. One hundred fifty Lidgerwood flat cars were overhauled and shipped to the United States for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

At the Cristobal shops nine vessels were in dry dock during the month. Two hundred individual and company job orders were opened during the month, 45 covered repairs to ships making the port or in transit of the Canal, exclusive of Panama Railroad ships.

At the Balboa shops 34 vessels arrived for repairs.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Southern District—Of the Ancon Hospital structures the Administration Building stands completed with exception of the final cement wash in a few places which can not be applied until grading work around the building is finished. The kitchen and mess building was completed during the month. Installation of the elevator in the isolation ward was completed, and with the plastering work, painting, and finishing the interior trim done during the month, this structure as a whole is 92 per cent complete. Plastering work, interior and exterior, installation of trim, hardware, plumbing, and tile setting, painting, etc., on the nurses' quarters during the month make this building 83 per cent complete. Work on ward group No. 7 consisted of cement block erection completed in the basements of the south wing and center section, and on the first floor of these sections. Concrete work on the central stairway was begun and completed during the month. The third floor columns and beams (north wing) were also completed, and the wooden roof and "tile-tito" paper were

placed on both the center section and north wing. The building is 40 per cent complete. Ward group No. 8 is approximately 8 per cent completed. The work of excavation and concrete footings was completed; the basement floor, columns, and curtain walls of the mid-section and south wing were completed, and the first floor slab was completed for the north and south wings. A total of 450 cubic yards of concrete was poured during the month.

On the Tivoli Hotel kitchen the concrete block work was finished, rubbing of concrete continued, and the entire work is about 70 per cent completed.

Northern District—At the Mount Hope ice plant concrete was poured in that section of the second floor, work on which was delayed awaiting inserts. Work was started on the third floor section; the first pour of concrete was made, and form work for the brine tank was completed. A total of 765 cubic yards of concrete was poured in the roof of the second floor. Work was also begun on the foundations of the new ice plant.

Footings and floor slabs have been completed; the first section of wall forms is 90 per cent finished, and the steel placed on the Mount Hope oil plant. Gatun dispensary is completed, with exception of the plastering, 95 per cent finished, and the trim work, 50 per cent completed.

At the Gatun hydroelectric plant plumbing work has been completed; and tile work 75 per cent finished. The painting and trim work is 90 per cent completed. Repairs to the baffle piers were also completed during the month. Construction work at the Gatun substation is 50 per cent completed.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

In addition to maintenance and repair work, the principal items of construction in progress were the following:

The construction of the Folks River extension of Colon, for the Panama Railroad; installation of circulating water lines at the new Mount Hope ice plant; resurfacing Cash Street in Colon, and resurfacing the road leading to Camp Bierd; construction of gutter, pavement and sidewalks at the Cristobal substation; construction of walks at the Miraflores substation; reconstruction of the Corozal-Paraiso road; grading and other improvements in Ancon Hospital grounds; changing location of 20-inch pipe line at Pedro Miguel forebay; and the construction of section of concrete road through Red Tank.

The average force employed during the month was 84 gold, and 1,808 silver men.

WORKING FORCE.

A statement of the working force on April 24, representing the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	44	35	79
Building Division.....	2,009	259	2,268
Municipal Engineering.....	1,697	77	1,774
Electrical Division.....	322	188	510
Lock operation.....	616	125	741
Dredging Division.....	1,276	153	1,429
Mechanical Division.....	1,743	720	2,463
Marine Division.....	334	97	431
Fortifications.....	422	53	475
Total.....	8,463	1,707	10,170
Supply:			
Quartermaster.....	1,643	111	1,754
Subsistence.....	323	20	343
Commissary.....	1,519	202	1,721
Cattle industry—plantations.....	1,767	34	1,801
Accounting.....	13	203	216
Health.....	861	204	1,065
Executive.....	138	482	614
Panama Railroad—Superintendent and coaling stations.....	1,463	135	1,598
Transportation.....	254	142	396
Receiving and Forwarding Agent.....	1,182	79	1,261
Grand total.....	17,620	3,319	20,939

The total gold force is a decrease of 158 from the 3,477 working March 20; and the silver force is a decrease of 30 from the 17,650 shown on that date.

QUARTERS.

The following statement shows the occupation of Canal quarters, April 30:

Occupants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Americans.....	3,452	2,000	1,928	7,380
Europeans.....	228	31	61	320
West Indians.....	5,753	2,003	3,280	11,036
Total.....	9,433	4,034	5,269	18,736

April 30 there were on file 273 new applications for gold family quarters.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of employees and nonemployees in the Canal Zone and terminal cities has continued good.

No quarantinable diseases arrived at Canal Zone ports during the month.

Employees—Admissions to hospitals and quarters numbered 979, giving an admission rate of 470.83 (per 1,000 employees), as compared with a rate of 328.96 for the preceding month, and 303.59 for the corresponding month of last year.

Fourteen deaths occurred among employees during the month, giving a gross death rate of 6.20 as compared with a rate of 7.01 for the preceding month, and 3.42 for the corresponding month of last year.

The constantly noneffective rate among employees was 13.20, as compared with a rate of 10.29 for the preceding month, and 8.81 for the corresponding month of last year.

Civilian population—One hundred and seventy-eight deaths occurred among the civilian population of the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon, giving a death rate of 19.16, as compared with a rate of 16.75 for the preceding month, and 19.05 for the corresponding month of last year.

Tuberculosis, diarrhea-enteritis, and pneumonia were the chief causes of death in the order named.

Births—Three hundred and sixteen births were reported for the month, giving a rate of 34.01, as compared with a rate of 36.92 for the preceding month, and 35.53 for the corresponding month of last year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balances in Canal appropriations, April 30, exclusive of fortifications, was \$9,068,284.66; balance in fortifications was \$7,535,156.79.

Payments by the Disbursing Clerk, Washington, aggregated \$772,025.37, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,254,755.05. Payment was made to the Panama Railroad Company for commissary books in amount of \$260,432.45. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,868,679.99; and collections by the Disbursing Clerk, Washington, to \$20,201.18. Requisitions for the month covering purchases in the United States amounted to \$176,678.46, bringing the total for the fiscal year to \$5,224,098.98. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$124,589.21, and disbursements from the same source, \$269,729.53.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Aliens Going to the States.

Referring to aliens going to the United States, including those accompanying Americans, the American Consul General at Panama states:

All aliens must have their passports viséed and execute the declaration required, at least two weeks before leaving for the United States, and this office has no power to alter this regulation except in unusual emergencies not likely to occur here.

Positively no exceptions will be made to this rule in future, except under specific instructions from the Department of State, and Panamanian citizens, and American residents of the Canal Zone and elsewhere taking colored servants with them to the States will please be governed accordingly.

Canal Record to Canal Service Men.

American citizens who have served on the Panama Canal and are now in the military service of the United States will be sent a copy of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD each week if they make application for this privilege.

Stenographer and Typewriter Examination Postponed.

On account of the nonreceipt of sufficient sets of questions for the clerk examination held at Balboa Heights on May 26th it was necessary to use the questions sent for the stenographer and typewriter examination scheduled to be held on June 2.

It will therefore be necessary to postpone the examination for stenographer and typewriter to June 30, pending the receipt of a new set of questions from Washington.

Applications for this examination will be received at the Administration Building up to June 28.

Leaflets describing the scope of the examination and pamphlets explaining the methods of conducting the examination may be obtained at the office of the Secretary, Room 244, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, C. Z., or by applying by telephone 286.

Photographs must be filed with the Commission by all applicants and these photographs should be pasted to the cards of admission sent out to all applicants whose completed applications have been received in the office of the Secretary as soon as the questions for the examination have been received from Washington.

Draftsman Examinations for The Panama Canal Service.

Attention is invited to the following open competitive nonassembled examinations for mechanical draftsman, marine draftsman, including hull draftsman and marine machinery draftsman, detail draftsman and tracer, for men only, for The Panama Canal Service, applications for which examinations should be filed with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than June 25, 1918.

As the eligible registers for draftsmen have been recently exhausted, this is an excellent opportunity for draftsmen now employed in this service who were appointed in the absence of eligibles to secure a civil-service status with the minimum amount of work required in the examinations.

Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286).

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission:

Hydrographic and topographic draftsman (male); \$1,000 and \$1,200 a year; No. 375.†
Expert in business administration (male); grade 1, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; grade 2, \$2,600 to \$3,000 a year; No. 107—amendment.†

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that for the continuous open competitive nonassembled examination for expert in business administration, for men only, for filling vacancies in the Ordnance Department of the War Department, for duty in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, at the salaries indicated above, the maximum age limit has been raised from 50 to 60 years.

Junior engineer (male); grade 2; junior engineer (male); grade 1; civil, electrical, mechanical, signal, structural, telegraph and telephone, junior architect (male); No. 184—amendment; No. 345—amendment.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that for the continuous open competitive nonassembled examinations listed above, for filling vacancies in the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, and for which applications may be filed with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., until further notice the maximum age limit has been raised from 36 to 40 years.

Assistant agriculturist in sugar-plant investigations (male); \$1,800 a year; June 11, 1918; No. 338—amendment.*

In the third line of the sixth paragraph of the announcement the word "Seed" should be inserted between the words "Sugar-beet" and "Production" making the paragraph as amended read as follows:

"Under the second subject applicants must submit with their applications a thesis containing from 3,000 to 5,000 words, on the subject 'The Important Steps in Sugar-Beet Seed Production,' which must be based upon actual experience of the applicant."

Welfare executive secretary (male and female); No. 2241—amended, supplemental, May 29, 1918.*

Heating and ventilating engineer and draftsman (male); \$1,800 a year; No. 370; June 25, 1918.*

Junior bacteriologist (male and female); \$1,440 to \$1,800 a year; July 14 and 15, 1918.

Investigator in grain dockage (male); \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year; June 25, 1918.*

Assistant inspector, Child Labor Division (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,680 a year; July 14, 1918.

* Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

† Nonassembled Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

May Freshet in Chagres River.

FLOOD CREST AND MAXIMUM DISCHARGE.

The freshet in the Chagres River on May 5, 1918, reached a crest height of 152.80 feet at Vigia at 10.30 a. m., and 110 feet at Alhajuela at 11.30 a. m. This is more than two feet higher than the November, 1917, flood, and is the highest rise of record since the creation of Gatun Lake. The maximum momentary discharge at Alhajuela was approximately 61,200 c. f. s. This rate of discharge has been exceeded but three times at Alhajuela in the past 20 years; in December, 1906, and again in November and December, 1909.

TOTAL DISCHARGE.

From a study of the river hydrographs, it may be seen that three smaller rises preceded the principal rise of May 5. The first of these began at 12 m., May 3. The total discharge of this flood is figured for the 5-day period from May 3 to May 7, as the river did not recede to its normal stage until 12 midnight, May 7. The total discharge of the Chagres at Alhajuela for this 5-day period amounted to 5.024 billion cubic feet. The maximum 12-hour and 24-hour average discharges were 46,730 c. f. s. and 29,780 c. f. s., respectively. The total yield of the Gatun Lake drainage basin for the same period was 8.741 billion cubic feet, 57 per cent of which was contributed by the Chagres River at Alhajuela.

Discharge data for the 5-day period, May 3 to May 7, inclusive, are presented in the following table:

	Billion cu. ft.
I. Alhajuela discharge ¹	5.024
II. Spillway discharge ²	6.559
III. Gatun Lake total outflow ³	7.641
IV. Gatun Lake total yield.....	8.741
Per cent of I to III, 66; per cent of I to IV, 57.	

¹ Would raise lake surface from 84.84 feet to 85.96 feet.

² Storage would raise lake surface from 84.84 feet to 86.53 feet.

³ III includes leakage, spillway discharge and water consumption for Canal lockages, power development, and miscellaneous uses.

MAXIMUM RISE AND PERCENTAGE OF VIGIA RISE.

The following table gives the maximum rise above normal river or lake stages and the percentage of Vigia rise at the various stations; also the maximum rises in the November, 1917, flood:

Station.	Maximum rise May 5, 1918.	Per cent of Vigia rise.	Maximum rise Nov., 1917, flood.
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
Vigia.....	26.2	100	20.0
Alhajuela.....	17.3	66	13.5
Gatuncillo.....	10.0	38	18.0
Juan Mina.....	2.5	10	1.8
Gamboa.....	0.8	3	0.6

¹ Estimated from shore line high water marks.

SPILLWAY OPERATIONS.

The maximum number of spillway gates at Gatun opened to hold the lake surface below elevation +85.5 feet was four. These four gates were open approximately 18 hours, and but one or two gates were open during the remainder of the flood period. The total number of spillway gate hours was 177 and the total spillway discharge was 6.559 billion cubic feet.

CROSS CURRENTS IN CANAL CHANNEL OPPOSITE GAMBOA BRIDGE.

Measurements were made of the cross currents in the Canal channel opposite Gamboa bridge at the time the flood crest reached Gamboa. The strongest currents in the Canal channel were observed opposite Piers No. 9 and No. 10.

The maximum velocity recorded was about 3.4 feet per second, or two knots per hour. The direction was nearly at right angles to the course of the Canal. The current velocities recorded were slightly higher than those observed in the November, 1917, flood. Three ships were observed to pass through this section of the Canal near the time the flood crest reached Gamboa. These vessels seemed to have little difficulty in making the passage safely, although the north-bound ships were observed to sheer approximately 100 feet to the left in passing.

A considerable quantity of driftwood and floating débris was carried into Gatun Lake with the flood waters. Most of this material was of small size. No heavy timbers or large driftwood were observed. The driftwood booms at Gamboa bridge were broken or carried away.

The three most important factors in determining the current velocities in the Canal channel opposite Gamboa bridge seem to be (1) the magnitude of the flood; (2) the number of spillway gates open at Gatun, and (3) the quantity of driftwood banked against the bridge booms and piers.

WARNINGS.

Warnings of this flood were issued to Canal interests likely to be affected as soon as the rise at Vigia reached dangerous proportions. Among the officers warned were both Port Captains and lock superintendents, the Dredging Division, the Panama Railroad, the Chief Quartermaster, and the plantation superintendent.

DAMAGES FROM FLOOD.

The losses suffered by Canal interests from the effects of this flood are thought to be relatively small. No serious damage has been noted except the unavoidable loss of growing crops on lowlands in the upper plantations.

RAINFALL RECORDS.

Rainfall records for the 3-day period from May 3 to 5, inclusive, at stations on or near the Lake drainage basin are presented below:

Station.	Total rainfall. Inches.
Vigia.....	4.21
Alhajuela.....	2.55
Juan Mina.....	2.57
Gamboa.....	1.82
Trinidad.....	16.34
Gatun.....	5.06
Colon.....	5.94

'Two days' record—May 3 and 4.

Unfortunately, rainfall records are not available from the upper sections of the Chagres River drainage basin where the heaviest rainfall principally responsible for this flood undoubtedly occurred. Unusually heavy rainfall was reported at Porto Bello, situated on the Atlantic Coast near the headwaters of the Pequeni branch of the

Chagres River, during the night and early morning of May 4-5. The news item quoted below appeared in the *Star & Herald*:

Heavy rainfall in Porto Bello.—Reports from Porto Bello are to the effect that on the 5th of May a torrential downpour occurred in that town and vicinity, causing a number of land slips on the adjacent hills and considerable damage to the growing crops. All of the creeks overflowed, and the water invaded the streets of the village. Some of the houses in Porto Bello are reported to have been destroyed by the inundation. The telegraph line suffered some damage through the rushing waters having overthrown trees, which fell across the line. It is said that such a flood as the village has just experienced is the greatest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. No lives were lost.

It may be stated that the heaviest 24-hour rainfall of record at Porto Bello during the six-year period from May, 1908 to May, 1914, during which records were kept at this station was 10.86 inches on December 28-29, 1909.

The discharge at Alhajuela for the five days' duration of the May, 1918, flood was equivalent to 5.06 inches over the entire watershed. Assuming that the 5-day runoff in a flood of this character represents 75 per cent of the total rainfall for the period, we have 6.75 inches as the probable average rainfall over the entire drainage basin above Alhajuela.

Temperature of Steel and Colors Exposed to the Sun.

TEMPERATURE OF STEEL.

A series of observations was made at Balboa Heights between April 19th and 27th to determine the maximum heating of steel exposed to the sun's rays in this climate. Blocks of steel 2" by 2" by 12" were exposed to the sun's rays in a manner favorable for maximum heating. These blocks were placed immediately over and lying on a concrete pavement, and were protected from the wind to reduce to a minimum the loss of heat by conduction and convection. The observations were made during the third decade of April, the season of maximum solar radiation in this latitude, as the midday sun is directly overhead about April 27th and its rays fall vertically on the earth.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole was drilled into the center of each steel block. The resulting well was filled with mercury and temperature readings were made every 15 minutes by immersing the thermometer bulb into the mercury well.

The maximum steel temperature observed was 133 degrees Fahrenheit at 3.30 p. m. April 26th. This reading is much higher than the maximum steel temperature observed at Culebra in March, 1914, due to a more favorable exposure of the steel in the present studies.

It would seem safe to assume that under the most favorable natural conditions possible the maximum temperature of steel exposed to the sun in this climate is not likely to exceed 135 or 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Similar records of exposed steel temperature made at stations in the United States and elsewhere are not available. It is thought, however, that the maximum temperature of exposed steel is higher in the Canal Zone than in the more humid sections of the United States, but lower than in the dry sections of the west and southwest, as humidity in the atmosphere absorbs a considerable percentage of the sun's rays, and diminishes the solar radiation reaching the earth's surface.

TEMPERATURE OF COLORS.

Experimental temperature observations were made recently at Balboa Heights to determine roughly the comparative heat absorbing properties of various colors exposed to the sun's rays.

Two steel blocks 2" by 2" by 12" were exposed in similar manner. One of these blocks was painted black and the other was painted white. The black steel temperature varied from about six degrees Fahrenheit higher than the white steel temperature in the early morning, to approximately 20 degrees higher in the middle of the day.

Similar results were obtained from two maximum solar thermometers exposed to the sun, the bulb of one covered with black bunting and the bulb of the other covered with white bunting, but the differences between the black and white bulb readings were not as great as the difference between the black and white steel temperatures.

Of the various colors black is known to absorb the maximum percentage of a solar radiation, and white absorbs the minimum per cent.

Other colors were experimented with also. The red bulb gave readings approximately half way between the white bulb and the black bulb, and a thermometer bulb covered with Navy blue bunting gave approximately the same temperature readings as the black bulb.

The results obtained are thought to be only roughly comparable, as varying atmospheric and other conditions may affect the readings, such as wind movement, humidity, intensity of solar radiation; and the manner of placing the bunting cover on the thermometer bulbs.

POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS.

It would seem that the maximum heating of corrugated iron roofing on dwelling houses in the Canal Zone might be reduced approximately 10 degrees Fahrenheit by painting these roofs red instead of black, or reduced 20 degrees Fahrenheit by painting the roofs white.

White is a much cooler color to wear than black, as a person attired in black and exposed to the sun's rays is subjected to a temperature fully 10 or 15 degrees higher than a person dressed in white.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Henry Crawford.....	61246	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Building Division...	May 31, 1918.
Albert Holder.....	112748	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	May 22, 1918.
Joseph Pies.....	152334	St. Kitts.....	Folks River.....	Coaling Station.....	May 25, 1918.
George Maughan.....	87976	Barbados.....	Camp Bied.....	Colon Agency.....	May 26, 1918.
Nicolas Barrabina (Barbino).....	23797	Panama.....	Panama.....	Dredging Division...	May 13, 1918.
Henry Walker.....	48342	Jamaica.....	Panama.....	Building Division...	May 8, 1918.
Charles Deterville....	146149	St. Lucia.....	Panama.....	Supply Department...	April 25, 1918.

Custom Tailoring.

On June 3d the cutter's shop which has been located in Balboa Commissary was moved to Ancon Laundry and consolidated with the tailoring establishment there. A full line of suitings will be carried at Ancon Laundry, from which selections may be made.

It was thought that by combining these two shops, the chance of delays and misunderstandings in arranging work would be eliminated, and that better satisfaction would be afforded patrons, inasmuch as any necessary alterations could be made under the supervision of the cutter himself.

Official Circulars.

Acting Magistrate.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 29, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective this date, and during the absence of Judge J. W. Thompson on leave, Judge James W. Blackburn will act as Magistrate for the subdivision of Cristobal, and will hold court at Balboa in the morning and at Cristobal in the afternoon.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Magistrate for Balboa.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 29, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 661-60:

Effective this date, Mr. James W. Blackburn is appointed Magistrate for the sub-division of Balboa, vice Mr. Samuel E. Blackburn, resigned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Chief, Bureau of Payrolls.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 27, 1918.

All concerned—Effective May 29, 1918, and during the absence of Mr. J. C. Craddock on leave, Mr. Frank Fitzpatrick will act as Chief of the Bureau of Payrolls.

C. A. MCLVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 29, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 168:

Effective as of May 29, 1918, Mr. Roy C. Jones is designated an accountable official, and as such will account for all property in the custody of The Panama Canal forces doing work for the District Engineer, U. S. Army.

ELWYN GREENE,
Acting Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Administrator's Sale.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 3, 1918.

The Administrator of Estates, room 325, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, offers for sale and will accept bids up to the close of business June 17, 1918, upon a used Stevens Duryea, 2-passenger roadster, together with a lot

of automobile tools and parts, belonging to the estate of Frederick J. Bryon, deceased. The car has just been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and may be seen on any working day after 4 p. m. at garage stall No. 4, building No. 457-A, Ancon.

Prospective bidders should make appointments for inspection and demonstration of the car, with Mr. W. L. Daniels at the Building Division Field Office, Ancon (telephone Balboa 398 or 371).

Bids should be submitted in writing, sealed, and addressed to the Administrator of Estates, and the nature of the bid should be stated on the envelope. The Administrator reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Acting Roadmaster.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., May 31, 1918.

All concerned—Effective June 1, 1918, and during the absence on leave of Mr. M. B. Connolly, General Foreman E. McTucker will act as roadmaster for the Panama Railroad Company.

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 3, 1918.

The following insufficiently addressed letters have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Apple, Mrs. G. M.	Morrison, Homer L.
Armon, J. L.	Murphy, Joseph M.
Blythe, Jas. E.	Nixon, J. A.
Brady, B.	Pershing, J. E.
Dauling, John (Box 15)	Reynolds, E. (Box 684)
Garcean, Leon L.	Roche, Robert (Box 268)
Harris, Miss Bess	Simon, Samuel
Henrahan, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Taylor, Leslie
Hop Lee	Thompson, Kenneth W.
Humphrey, Alfred	Walfert, Martie
Koonce, D. D.	Warren, Miss Lillian (Box 37)
Kuppert, Stephen	Wilson, LeRoy
Lord, Geo. E.	Wiltse, Miss Jesse
Mann, Miss Alma (box 568)	
Matolsky, John (Box 51)	

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

The next date on which examinations for marine licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, June 12, 1918.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Tires, safety tread, Firestone, straight side, 34 x 4, ea.	\$36.80
Tires, safety tread, Firestone, clincher, 30 x 3, ea.	16.70
Tires, safety tread, Firestone, clincher, 30 x 3½, ea.	21.30
Tires, safety tread, Firestone, clincher, 31 x 4, ea.	33.55
Nails, brass, shoe, 4/8", 5/8", box.	.06

COMMISSARY NOTES.

The Commissary Division has just received and distributed an assortment of war books. These were ordered to take care of the demand which has arisen at the Army posts and among civilians for the best literature bearing upon the great war.

Included in the list are books by such well-known writers as Lord Northcliffe, Arnold Bennett, Richard Harding Davis, Frederick Palmer, Gertrude Atherton, and Arthur Ruhl. There are books, too, by authors of less note, which have, in some cases, attained even greater popularity.

These books will be sold for the low price of 55 cents each. They will be placed on sale Saturday, June 8th, at Ancon, Balboa, Cristobal, Empire, Pedro Miguel, and Gatun commissaries.

In response to the demand from some customers, the Commissary Division will again bake rye bread with caraway seeds, which will be on sale at commissaries hereafter on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. Plain rye bread will be sold on other days.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., June 12, 1918.

No. 43.

War Savings Stamps Day.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, June 5, 1918.

To the people of the Canal Zone:

President Wilson has designated Friday, June 28, as National War Savings Day, and has appealed to all men, women, and children to pledge themselves, on or before that date, to help the Government through membership in war savings societies.

The Director of War Savings for the Panama Canal Zone has received a cablegram in which was contained the following signed statement of the President:

This war is one of nations, not of armies, and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our Army and Navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for nonessentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we see can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury to the practice of thrift to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency, and that the people as evidence of their loyalty invest all that they can save in liberty bonds and war savings stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of everyone that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times. With the desperate need of the civilized world to-day for materials and labor with which to end the war the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own either liberty bonds or war savings stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own Government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys Government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the Government.

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman, and child to pledge themselves on or before the twenty-eighth of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the Government and to do this as far as possible through membership in war savings societies. The twenty-eighth of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great voluntary army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Pursuant to request from the National War Savings Committee, Friday, June 28, is officially designated as National War Savings Day for the Canal Zone, on which date patriotic exercises will be held throughout the Canal Zone in the interest of the local War Savings Campaign. A thrift campaign will be inaugurated at once, to culminate on June 28, full particulars of which will be published later.

CHESTER HARDING, *Governor.*

Notice to Employees Visiting United States.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, June 1, 1918.

1. Employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company within the registration ages fixed by the Selective Service Regulations will be required to produce evidence of registration to the Executive Office upon returning from leave spent in the United States.

2. All persons who had attained their 21st birthday on June 5, 1917, and were unable to register by reason of absence without the territorial limits of the United States, are required to register within 5 days after reaching the first United States port with their proper local boards.

3. American citizens on the Isthmus may register with the American consular officials at Panama City or Colon before leaving for the United States, if they so desire.

4. An employee of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company is not required to hold a passport permitting his departure from the United States, provided his transportation is authorized by the Washington Office of The Panama Canal. If within the draft age, however, he must secure from his Local Board a permit authorizing his departure from the United States, which permit he will be required to have in his possession on arrival at the port of departure. In applying for this permit, the employee should state the reason for the journey; that is, returning from leave of absence to resume his duties on the Isthmus as an employee of The Panama Canal, and give his address on the Isthmus. He should also include in his request for permit the following: "I understand my obligations under the law and promise to keep myself informed as to my proximity to call, and to return immediately upon call by my Local Board. I also promise to keep my Local Board informed of any change in my address during my absence." Always give your Order Number and Serial Number, if practicable, in communicating with your Local Board. On arrival at port of departure, employees within the draft age should have in their possession the classification card showing the class and division to which they have been assigned under the Selective Service Laws.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Second Liberty Loan Subscribers.

The Liberty Loan committee requests that any subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan who have not yet received their bonds, communicate with them giving present address. Several bonds have been returned by the post offices and the committee desires to have them delivered without further delay.

Refunds to Steamship Companies.

The following is a list of refunds made to steamship operators during the month of May on account of their having paid tolls in excess of legal requirements, on vessels passing through the Canal:

Name of ship.	Date of transit.	Original tolls charges.	Corrected charge.	Amount refunded.	Payment made to—
<i>Santa Cecelia</i>	April 15, 1915.....	\$5,400.00	\$5,183.75	\$216.25	W. R. Grace & Co.
<i>Carolyn</i>	March 16, 1915.....	3,369.60	3,065.00	304.60	Luckenbach Steamship Co.
<i>Buenaventura</i>	March 31, 1915.....	4,689.60	3,856.25	833.35	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Howick Hall</i>	November 2, 1914.....	5,218.80	3,900.00	1,318.80	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Howick Hall</i>	March 1, 1915.....	5,217.60	3,900.00	1,317.60	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Howick Hall</i>	June 16, 1915.....	4,813.75	3,886.25	927.50	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>San Francisco</i>	July 18, 1915.....	3,695.00	3,213.75	481.25	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Foxton Hall</i>	September 13, 1915.....	3,909.60	3,781.25	128.35	U. S. Steel Products Co.
<i>Potosi</i>	September 28, 1914.....	5,299.20	5,190.00	109.20	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
<i>Neches</i>	November 14, 1914.....	5,408.40	4,426.25	982.15	Sudden & Christensen.
<i>Montoso</i>	November 8, 1914.....	3,346.80	2,440.00	906.80	Sudden & Christensen.
<i>Montoso</i>	February 1, 1915.....	3,314.40	2,440.00	874.40	Sudden & Christensen.
<i>Atlantic</i>	September 18, 1914.....	4,712.40	4,318.75	393.65	Emery Steamship Co.
<i>Atlantic</i>	January 14, 1915.....	4,741.20	4,318.75	422.45	Emery Steamship Co.
<i>Kirkholm</i>	February 15, 1918.....	2,942.64	2,904.48	38.16	International Banking Corp.
<i>Discoverer</i>	August 1, 1915.....	4,291.25	4,273.75	17.50	W. Andrews & Co.
<i>Riverforth</i>	June 7, 1915.....	4,376.40	3,603.75	772.65	Ormond Cook, Ferguson & Co., care Payne & Ward-law.
Totals		74,746.64	64,701.98	10,044.66	

The Service Men.

The following names have been added to the Honor Roll and are entitled to a star in the Service Flag:

John C. Deavours
Leland A. Reinhold
Clara J. Simpson
William A. Andresen
William A. Morgan
Leo Weling
Philip O. McQueen
William B. Godfrey
Anthony F. Raymond
Kenneth B. Lee

Joseph N. Parrott
Louis Pearson
Alba D. Hutchings
Raymond L. Burmester
Keith E. Kelley
Gilliam Sessoms
Anton J. Firtik
Elmer Stetler
Frank Mack
Walter R. Smith

Registration.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 29—65TH CONGRESS.]

[S. J. Res. 123.]

Joint Resolution Providing for the calling into military service of certain classes of persons registered and liable for military service under the terms of the Act of Congress approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if under any regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the President persons registered and liable for military service under the terms of the Act of Congress approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," are placed in classes for the purpose of determining their relative liability for military service, no provision of said Act shall prevent the President from calling for immediate military service under regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the President all or part of the persons in any class or classes except those exempt from draft under the provisions of said Act, in proportion to the total number of persons placed in such class or classes in the various subdivisions of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia designated by the President under the terms of said Act; or from calling into immediate military service persons classed as skilled experts in industry or agriculture, however classified or wherever residing.

Approved, May 16, 1918.

Taboga and the Aspinwall.

The number of permanent and transient guests at Hotel Aspinwall, Taboga, is steadily increasing; and the management is using every practicable means to render the place as attractive as possible. Boats have been placed at the service of guests for fishing and navigating the waters roundabout. A gasoline launch is also available for parties who wish to make the trip either around the island or to adjacent islands. Those who enjoy bathing find the recently installed floats a desirable addition. At this date 25 people are registered at the Aspinwall as permanent guests. On Saturday 43 were registered; and on Sunday 84. Launch schedule between Balboa and Taboga follows:

Leave Balboa Launch Landing, daily, at 9.40 a. m.

On Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and days preceding holidays, leave Balboa Launch Landing at 9.40 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Returning, leave Aspinwall Hotel, Taboga, at 10.40 a. m., daily.

On Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and days preceding holidays, leave Hotel Aspinwall at 10.40 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.

Another Freshet in Chagres.

Another freshet occurred in the Chagres River June 9. The river at Vigia rose approximately 17 feet to a crest elevation of 144.25 feet at 8 p. m. The rise at Alhajuela was about 12 feet with a crest elevation of 104.90 feet at 9 p. m., and a maximum momentary discharge of 38,500 c. f. s. This rate of discharge is slightly more than half as great as the maximum discharge of the flood of May 5, 1918.

Stenographer and Typewriter Examination Postponed.

On account of the nonreceipt of sufficient sets of questions for the clerk examination held at Balboa Heights on May 26th it was necessary to use the questions sent for the stenographer and typewriter examination scheduled to be held on June 2.

It will therefore be necessary to postpone the examination for stenographer and typewriter to June 30, pending the receipt of a new set of questions from Washington.

Applications for this examination will be received at the Administration Building up to June 28.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Ordnance material inspection positions, Ordnance Department at Large.

Admission of subjects of allied countries.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on account of the urgent needs of the service, and until further notice, subjects of countries allied with the United States will be admitted to examinations for ordnance material inspection positions in the Ordnance Department at Large. Such persons may not be certified for appointment, however, so long as there are eligibles who are United States citizens.

Preparator of entomological charts (male); \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year; June 25, 1918; No. 381.*

Industrial examiner in forest products (male); \$1,500 to \$3,500 a year; No. 383.†

File clerk (male and female); July 14, 1918; No. 388.

Special agent and research assistant (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,680 a year; No. 391; July 14 and 15, 1918.

Shop apprentice (male); \$480 to \$600 a year; No. 392; July 14, 1918.

Laboratory helper in soil physics (male and female); \$1,000 a year; July 2, 1918.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Weather Conditions in May, 1918.

Rainfall for the month was generally above normal except in the Pacific Section and in the Chagres River basin from Vigia to Juan Mina. The rainfall was deficient at Frijoles and Gatun also. The heaviest precipitation occurred along the Atlantic Coast and over the upper Chagres River drainage basin. Monthly totals in the Canal Zone and vicinity ranged from 3.81 inches at Taboga to 19.26 inches at Colon. The greatest amount of rainfall recorded on any one day was 6 inches at Trinidad on the 4th.

The estimated rainfall on the Gatun Lake watershed was 14.59 inches or 11 per cent above the 8-year mean and the average rainfall over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela was 16.16 inches or 24 per cent above the 17-year normal.

Heavy rain early in the month caused a big freshet in the Chagres River on May 5th. The crest at Alhajuela reached elevation 110 feet with a maximum discharge of 61,200 c. f. s. This rate of discharge has been exceeded but three times at Alhajuela in the past 20 years, in December, 1906, and again in November and December, 1909.

The air temperature and relative humidity were slightly above normal on the Pacific Coast and below normal on the Atlantic side, while the cloudiness was above normal on the Atlantic side and deficient on the Pacific Coast. The wind movement and evaporation were approximately normal at all stations.

No fogs were observed on either coast and but few at the interior stations. All fogs observed lifted or were dissipated by 7.40 a. m.

Climatological data for May, 1918, are presented in the following table:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.				Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of 0.1 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.	Date.
Colon.....	29.826	79.6	89	May 31	72	May 18	86	19.26	12.71	25	7,238	N.	26	N.E.	May 4
*Balboa Heights....	29.824	80.6	90	May 27	71	May 13	89	6.75	8.62	21	4,863	N.	28	N.	May 14

*Formerly Ancon.

Official Circulars.

Act of Congress.—Amending Naturalization Laws.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 5, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-47:

The extracts from an Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT To amend the naturalization laws and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States and other laws relating to naturalization, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, be, and is hereby amended by adding seven new subdivisions as follows:

"Seventh. * * * * *

or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted or entered or may hereafter enlist in or enter the armies of the United States, either the Regular or the Volunteer Forces, or the National Army, the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the State militia in Federal service, or in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or in the United States Coast Guard, or who has served for three years on board of any vessel of the United States Government, or for three years on board of merchant or fishing vessels of the United States of more than twenty tons burden, and while still in the service on a reenlistment or reappointment, or within six months after an honorable discharge or separation therefrom, or while on furlough to the Army Reserve or Regular Army Reserve after honorable service, may, on presentation of the required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States if upon examination by the representative of the Bureau of Naturalization, in accordance with the requirements of this subdivision it is shown that such residence can not be established; any alien serving in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the United States Army or Navy, or the Philippine Constabulary, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, and has been accepted for service in either the military or naval service of the United States on the condition that he becomes a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence within the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence required to be established for purposes of naturalization; and any alien, or any person owing permanent allegiance to the United States embraced within this subdivision, may file his petition for naturalization in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction, notwithstanding the limitation upon the jurisdiction of the courts specified in section three of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six,

provided he appears with his two witnesses before the appropriate representative of the Bureau of Naturalization and passes the preliminary examination hereby required before filing his petition for naturalization in the office of the clerk of the court, and in each case the record of this examination shall be offered in evidence by the representative of the Government from the Bureau of Naturalization and made a part of the record at the original and any subsequent hearings; and, except as otherwise herein provided, the honorable discharge certificate of such alien, or person owing permanent allegiance to the United States, or the certificate of service showing good conduct, signed by a duly authorized officer, or by the masters of said vessels, shall be deemed prima facie evidence to satisfy all of the requirements of residence within the United States and within the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and good moral character required by law, when supported by the affidavits of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant as the person named in the certificate or honorable discharge, and in those cases only where the alien is actually in the military or naval service of the United States, the certificate of arrival shall not be filed with the petition for naturalization in the manner prescribed; and any petition for naturalization filed under the provisions of this subdivision may be heard immediately, notwithstanding the law prohibits the hearing of a petition for naturalization during thirty days preceding any election in the jurisdiction of the court. Any alien, who, at the time of the passage of this Act, is in the military service of the United States, who may not be within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens, may file his petition for naturalization without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of the court and shall not be required to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in open court. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall prove in their affidavits the portion of the residence that they have personally known the applicant to have resided within the United States. The time of military service may be established by the affidavits of at least two other citizens of the United States, which, together with the oath of allegiance, may be taken in accordance with the terms of section seventeen hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States after notice from and under regulations of the Bureau of Naturalization. Such affidavits and oath of allegiance shall be admitted in evidence in any original or appellate naturalization proceeding without proof of the genuineness of the seal or signature or of the official character of the officer before whom the affidavits and oath of allegiance were taken, and shall be filed by the representative of the Government from the Bureau of Naturalization at the hearing as provided by section eleven of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six. Members of the Naturalization Bureau and Service may be designated by the Secretary of Labor to administer oaths relating to the administration of the naturalization law; and the requirement of section ten of notice to take depositions to the United States attorneys is repealed, and the duty they perform under section fifteen of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, part one, page five hundred and ninety-six), may also be performed by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make a declaration of intention before the clerk of any court on election day or during the period of thirty days preceding the day of holding any election in the jurisdiction of the court: *Provided further*, That service by aliens upon vessels other than of American registry, whether continuous or broken, shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes within the jurisdiction of the United States, and such aliens can not secure residence for naturalization purposes during service upon vessels of foreign registry.

During the time when the United States is at war no clerk of a United States court shall charge or collect a naturalization fee from an alien in the military service of the United States for filing his petition or issuing the certificate of naturalization upon admission to citizenship, and no clerk of any State court shall charge or collect any fee for this service unless the laws of the State require such charge to be made, in which case nothing more than the portion of the fee required to be paid to the State shall be charged or collected. A full accounting for all of these transactions shall be made to the Bureau of Naturalization in the manner provided by section thirteen of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six.

"Eighth. That every seaman being an alien, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessels of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of serving on board any such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any Act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be taken or construed to repeal or modify any portion of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, part one, page eleven hundred and sixty-four, chapter one hundred and fifty-three), being an Act to promote the welfare of American seamen.

"Thirteenth. That any person who is serving in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the existing war, and any person who before the termination of the existing war may have been honorably discharged from the military or naval services of the United States on account of disability incurred in line of duty, shall, if he applies to the proper court for admission as a citizen of the United States, be relieved from the necessity of proving that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States the time required by law of other aliens, or within the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia for the year immediately preceding the date of his petition for naturalization, but his petition for naturalization shall be supported by the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the petitioner as the person named in the certificate of honorable discharge, which said certificate may be accepted as evidence of good moral character required by law, and he shall comply with the other requirements of the naturalization law."

Approved, May 9, 1918.

Cable Company Employees.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 3, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Employees of the Central and South American Telegraph Company shall not be offered employment, or encouraged to resign with the promise of employment, without first securing the approval of this office.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Notice to Mariners.—Speed of Vessels in Canal.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 1, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 643-2:

By virtue of the authority conferred on me by paragraph 102 of the Executive Order of July 9, 1914, establishing Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Navigation of the Panama Canal

and Approaches thereto, including all waters under its jurisdiction, vessels transiting the Panama Canal hereafter shall not exceed the following speeds:

	Knots per hour
Colon to Gatun Locks.....	6
Gatun Lake, in the 1,000-foot channels..	15
Gatun Lake, in the 800-foot channels..	12
Gatun Lake, in the 500-foot channels..	10
Rounding Bohio and Darien bends....	6
Gaillard Cut.....	6
Rounding bends—slowest speed at which steerageway can be maintained.	
Miraflores Lake:	
Slowest speed at which steerageway can be maintained.	
Vessels 360 feet or less in length and less than 20 feet draft shall not cross Miraflores Lake in less than 15 minutes.	
Larger vessels shall not cross Mira- flores Lake in less than 20 minutes.	
Vessels of exceptional size or displace- ment shall not cross Miraflores Lake in less than 25 minutes.	
Miraflores Locks to Pacific entrance to Canal.....	6
Entering or leaving port.....	6

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Preservation of Box Cars.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 8, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Your attention is invited to the following circular of the Chairman and Chief Engineer, dated June 27, 1913, which this office is advised is not being complied with.

"The deterioration of floor and sills in box cars is accelerated by the entrance of water through the doors when the latter are left open. Hereafter the doors of all box cars will be kept closed, except when the operations of loading or unloading are actually being carried on.

"Heads of Departments and Divisions will take such action as is necessary to insure compliance with these instructions."

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor, The Panama Canal.
President, Panama Railroad Company.

Switching, Balboa Yard.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 5, 1918.

To all concerned—In view of the fact that some of the switching in and around Balboa yard is performed within a certain restricted area between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., when this territory is protected by gates, it is requested that the various departments interested will arrange their program of work so that all necessary switching of cars can be done during the daylight hours. This to avoid Panama Railroad yard crews from making unnecessary movements within this restricted area during the night when gates are closed and locked.

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Organization of Fortification Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 5, 1918.

Effective June 1, 1918, the following changes will be made in the organization of the Fortification Division:

1. Mr. F. E. Holleran, Assistant Engineer, to be in charge of both field and office work, under the orders of the District Engineer.

2. Mr. R. C. Jones, Assistant Engineer, to be in charge of the Atlantic District, reporting directly to Mr. Holleran.

3. Mr. G. V. Barrii, Junior Engineer, to be in charge of the Pacific District, reporting directly to Mr. Holleran.

4. Mr. W. F. Grimes, Junior Engineer, to be in charge of the drafting office, reporting directly to Mr. Holleran.

W. D. A. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 10, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Ambrose, J. C. *Holman, Dr. Geo. H.
Bonenfant, William J. McCracken, James
(Box 21) Miqueti, S.
Davis, E. A. Shaw (Box Parker, Charles Ransom
813) Pilgrim, Alexandria
De Wolf, Frank Porter, J. B. (Box 813)
Dutcher, William Turgeman, J. D.
Haynes, Willie G.

*Paper.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the two weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, June 8, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sun., May 26.....	127.70	92.68	85.17	85.08	54.32
Mon., May 27.....	127.30	92.41	85.18	85.10	54.00
Tues., May 28.....	128.70	93.60	85.19	85.14	54.10
Wed., May 29.....	129.90	94.96	85.30	85.11	54.16
Thurs., May 30.....	128.50	94.00	85.15	85.06	54.25
Fri., May 31.....	127.35	92.55	85.10	85.05	54.02
Sat., June 1.....	127.60	92.77	85.20	85.11	54.20
Sun., June 2.....	128.85	94.07	85.16	85.13	54.30
Mon., June 3.....	128.55	93.76	85.15	85.10	54.25
Tues., June 4.....	128.50	93.65	85.12	85.09	54.20
Wed., June 5.....	135.90	99.18	85.24	85.18	54.23
Thurs., June 6.....	134.85	98.55	85.32	85.23	54.35
Fri., June 7.....	129.10	94.35	85.23	85.20	54.12
Sat., June 8.....	129.05	94.17	85.12	85.09	54.03
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Rainfall from May 1 to 31, 1918, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum in one day.	Date.	Total for period.
	In.	In.	In.
<i>Pacific section—</i>			
Balboa.....	2.46	12	6.45
Balboa Heights.....	2.43	12	6.75
Miraflores.....	1.76	3	8.36
Pedro Miguel.....	1.54	4	9.36
Rio Grande.....	2.08	11	13.68
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra.....	2.41	11	16.20
*Camacho.....	2.42	12	15.30
Empire.....	1.62	24	13.56
Gatun.....	1.74	24	11.45
*Juan Mina.....	1.82	11	10.29
Alhajuela.....	1.50	11	11.34
*Vigia.....	1.98	3	11.46
Frijoles.....	1.82	5	11.29
*Trinidad.....	6.00	4	15.10
*Monte Lirio.....	3.61	5	14.51
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun.....	2.83	3	11.64
*Brazos Brook.....	2.66	3	16.99
Colon.....	3.22	5	19.26

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.

Automatic rain gage at unstarred stations—values midnight to midnight.

May Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	INCHES.			Station average.	Years of record.	Rainy days, 1918.
	1916	1917	1918			
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa.....	12.64	4.98	6.45	8.18	20	21
Balboa Heights.....	12.59	5.75	6.75	8.62	20	21
Miraflores.....	11.10	6.84	8.36	9.99	10	24
Pedro Miguel.....	13.10	7.38	9.36	10.85	11	22
Rio Grande.....	11.22	6.98	13.68	10.83	14	24
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra.....	10.91	7.17	16.20	11.14	27	26
Camacho.....	10.93	6.59	15.30	11.57	12	27
Empire.....	9.92	8.07	13.56	10.13	14	27
Gatun.....	12.25	8.14	11.45	10.83	37	26
Juan Mina.....	9.46	12.34	10.29	10.92	8	22
Alhajuela.....	12.40	17.17	11.34	12.25	18	24
Vigia.....	12.41	15.09	11.46	12.01	10	21
Frijoles.....	8.45	7.37	11.29	11.93	7	25
Trinidad.....	12.09	11.64	15.10	13.55	11	23
Monte Lirio.....	8.41	11.24	14.51	13.16	11	27
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun.....	11.32	15.14	11.64	14.40	14	27
Brazos Brook.....	14.23	15.86	16.99	13.71	12	24
Colon.....	9.38	12.11	19.26	12.71	48	25

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Curtain, Alberta, 34", yd.....	\$0.27
Curtain, Filinet, 36", yd.....	.31
Curtain, Galatea, 36", yd.....	.44
Curtain, Galatea, 36", yd.....	.47
Curtain, Galatea, 36", yd.....	.40
Curtain, Galatea, 36", yd.....	.24
Curtain, Galatea, 36", yd.....	.34
Curtain, Galatea, 36", yd.....	.37
Curtain, Orient, 36", yd.....	.23
Curtain, Bengal, 36", yd.....	.29
Curtain, Milo, 36", yd.....	.32
Curtain, Arcadia, 36", yd.....	.38
Curtain, Diana, 39", yd.....	.54
Curtain, Argyle, 36", yd.....	.32
Poplin, Gresham, yd.....	.62
Voile, shadow dashed, yd.....	.29
Hats, children's, ea.....	1.00
Hats, children's, ea.....	1.00
Hats, children's, ea.....	1.00
Hats, children's, ea.....	.90
Caps, bathing, ea.....	.39
Hose, children's, black, pr.....	.39
Powder, face, Woodbury's, box.....	.21
Blotters, hand, pkg. of 50, pkg.....	.08
Connections, pump, ea.....	.14
Connections, hose, ea.....	.03
Gauge, tire, ea.....	1.15
Guns, combination grease and oil, Asco, Jr, ea.....	.81
Inserts, valve, for inner tubes, ea.....	.06
Tubes, gum, for patching tires, med., ea.....	.34
Board, bread, Hoover, 10", ea.....	1.70
Chocolate, sweet, 1-lb. cake.....	.12
Mustard, prepared, 2-gal. tub.....	1.40
Pipes, briar, smoking, ea.....	.39
Pipes, briar, smoking, ea.....	.42
Pipes, briar, smoking, ea.....	.34
Pipes, briar, smoking, ea.....	.45
Pipes, briar, smoking, ea.....	.90
Tires, safety tread, Goodrich, clincher, 31 x 4, ea.....	30.00
Nails, steel, 5/8", box.....	.03
Kettle, tea, aluminum, 5-qt., ea.....	3.35
Pan, frying, aluminum, 10", ea.....	1.25

Postal Address of The Panama Canal.

The postal address is, "The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone", or The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C."

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Straw Hats and Gas Masks.

It is becoming increasing difficult to obtain straw hats. The hat industry has suffered to a large extent from war requirements and manufacturers are complaining of loss of their help, who have been taken over by contractors making gas masks for the Government. It seems that a girl who has had several years' experience stitching straw hats is peculiarly adapted to the stitching of gas masks, and rather than educate inexperienced labor, these straw hat factories have, to a large extent, been stripped of their working force by offers of higher wages from gas mask contractors.

Bread Labels.

Commencing on Tuesday, June 11, rye bread will be baked in the pan shape. To distinguish it, a yellow label printed "Rye Bread" will be wrapped inside the covering. The price will continue at 8 cents the loaf. Graham bread will be wrapped with a blue label.

Hoover Bread Board—A War-Time Novelty.

The commissaries are showing one of the latest table articles—a "Hoover Bread Board." This board is about the size of a dinner plate, with a thickness of one inch, and has the triple advantage of being attractive, useful, and economical. It is to be used to further the saving of bread, which may then be cut during the meal, instead of being sliced too plentifully before time. The board is made in a simple artistic style, having a plain unpainted surface of smooth, hard wood, broken only by a narrow groove at the edge to receive stray crumbs. The base also is of plain wood. The inch rim, however, relieves this plainness by its bright colors of futuristic pattern. In another design, there are plainer rims of delft blue. Altogether, this board will make a unique addition to the table of the modern housewife. It sells at \$1.70.

Mangoes.

Receipts of fine mangoes from the plantations have been especially heavy during the past week, and this fruit is now being sold in the line stores at 6 cents and 12 cents the dozen.

Sauerkraut.

Two new batches of well-fermented sauerkraut have just been turned out by the Industrial Laboratory and placed on sale in the line stores.

Sauerkraut is a low-priced, wholesome exceptionally healthful food which has increased largely in popularity here since it has been manufactured by the Commissary Division, although the sales of canned kraut especially to vessels of the U. S. Navy has also grown.

Wooden Pie Plates.

The wooden pie plate is becoming scarcer day by day. It is impossible to obtain the size requisitioned, and it will be necessary to supply paper pie plates instead.

Correspondence Tablets.

The commissary has a very useful gift for the boys at local posts or in cantonments in the States in the form of a correspondence tablet. It is made up in brown canvas, neatly bound with black leather and is but $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches when folded. It opens out to a full length of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches and contains the correspondence tablet in the center, with a pocket above for post cards and envelopes (a few of which are given with the folder)—the pencil fitting into a holder beneath. This correspondence tablet folds up in just two laps, with but one clasp button to keep it closed and in its neat, compact form when not in use.

The general usefulness of this article should make it a welcome gift, and it is well worth the price of 67 cents asked for it. The supply is limited and it is urged that those interested make quick purchases.

Linen Handkerchiefs Overdue.

The difficulty that all buyers are experiencing in their endeavors to obtain linen from Ireland under present conditions is shown by the fact that an award placed by the Commissary Division with a Belfast manufacturer in May, 1917, calling for 720 dozen initial handkerchiefs, still remains unfilled.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., June 19, 1918.

No. 44.

Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors, Opium, Etc., in the Canal Zone.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 18, 1918.

All concerned—The Order of the Commanding Officer of the United States Troops stationed on the Canal Zone quoted below is published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDING OFFICER,
UNITED STATES TROOPS STATIONED IN THE CANAL ZONE,
ANCON, CANAL ZONE, June 14, 1918.

By virtue of and under the authority conferred upon me as Commanding Officer of the United States Troops stationed in the Canal Zone by Section 13 of the Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, and the order of the President dated April 9, 1917, and published in paragraph 1, General Orders No. 44, War Department, 1917, it is hereby ordered:

1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation, its officers, employees or agents, to import or introduce into, transport through or into, sell, manufacture, dispose of, give away, or have in its or his possession or under its or his control within the Canal Zone, except for sacramental, scientific, pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes, any fermented, distilled, vinous, malt or spirituous beverages or liquors; provided that this section shall not apply to the shipment of intoxicating liquor in the usual course of business, received at either of the terminal ports of the Panama Canal and consigned to points without the Canal Zone.

2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation, its officers, employees or agents, to import or introduce into, transport through or into, sell, manufacture, dispose of, give away, or have in its or his possession or under its or his control within the Canal Zone, except for scientific, pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes, any opium or cocaine, or any salt, derivative or preparation of opium or cocaine, or any other habit-forming drug.

3. The term "opium" shall cover all forms of opium known to the trade and the medical profession, such as gum opium, powdered opium, denarcotized opium, granular opium, smoking opium, cooked opium, etc. The terms "smoking opium" and "opium prepared for smoking" have one and the same meaning.

4. The term "derivative" shall include the following alkaloids, their salts or combinations, obtained either directly or indirectly, and such other derivatives obtained from opium or cocaine as it may be found necessary to include in the future; morphine, codeine, dionin, diacetyl morphine, heroin, peroin, their chlorides, sulphates, etc., and all mixtures, compounds or preparations containing any of the foregoing.

5. The term "preparation" shall mean any product, mixture, or compound containing or representing opium or cocaine.

6. The term "pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes" shall mean the use of the articles, preparations and solutions for the treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease of man or other animal by proper authority.

7. Any article, preparation, or solution mentioned herein which may be found within the territorial limits of the Canal Zone shall be forthwith seized and confiscated summarily without judicial proceedings.

8. That it shall be unlawful for any person who heretofore has been, who now is, or who may hereafter be practicing prostitution or pandering, or who heretofore has been, who now is or who may hereafter be registered or licensed as a prostitute, to enter upon or pass through the territory or waters of the Canal Zone.

9. Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 1 and 8 of this order shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment

not exceeding a year, or both, in the discretion of the Court, for each and every violation thereof.

10. Any person violating any of the provisions of Section 2 of this order shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Thousand (Dollars) \$5,000 nor less than Fifty Dollars (\$50), or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the Court, for each and every violation thereof.

11. Any chauffeur found guilty under any of the provisions of this order shall immediately forfeit his license and the same shall be revoked and canceled at once, and no new license shall be issued to him for a period of one year.

The license for any automobile or other vehicle requiring license under the laws of the Canal Zone, used as a means of conveyance in bringing intoxicating liquor or other prohibited articles mentioned in this order into the Canal Zone in violation of any of the provisions of this order, shall be immediately forfeited, canceled and revoked, and the person, firm or corporation in whose name such license was held shall immediately forfeit all automobile or other vehicular licenses whatsoever held by him or it in the Canal Zone on any and all automobiles or other vehicles whatsoever, and no license shall be issued to such person, firm or corporation for a period of one year on any automobile or other vehicle whatsoever requiring license.

A description of each and every automobile or other vehicle used as a means of bringing intoxicating liquor or other articles mentioned in this order into the Canal Zone in violation of any of the provisions hereof, together with the make of the car or vehicle and the number of its engine, motor, etc., shall be taken and the same shall be entered upon the records, and such automobile or other vehicle shall not again be subject to registration or license in the Canal Zone for a period of one year thereafter regardless of ownership or possession.

12. This order shall be in force and take effect from and after 6 o'clock p. m. on the 18th day of June, 1918.

R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Brigadier General.

Commanding Officer United States Troops stationed in the Canal Zone.

Prohibition Extended to Hotel Washington.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 17, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective 6 p. m., the 18th instant, any services forbidden in the Canal Zone by order of the Commanding Officer of the United States Troops stationed on the Canal Zone, dated June 14, 1918, are forbidden on the premises of the Hotel Washington. Employees of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad found guilty of violating or assisting in the violation of this order will be dismissed the service.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor, The Panama Canal.
President, The Panama Railroad Co.

Instructions to Passengers Intending to Leave the Canal Zone.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 15, 1918.

The following new and revised rules for passengers leaving the Canal Zone, many of which have been in effect for some time but are here stated for the information of all concerned, will be put in force at once:

In order to enforce the provisions of the Espionage Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act, approved June 15, 1917, and October 6, 1917, respectively, and to promote the comfort and convenience of travelers, the following rules should be strictly complied with:

1. Limit the articles on your person or in your baggage, as far as possible, to necessary wearing apparel and toilet articles.

2. All baggage which is not to be retained in the stateroom should be delivered at the baggage room 24 hours before sailing time. All passengers having such baggage should arrange with the Chief Customs Inspector to have the baggage examined as far in advance of sailing time as possible. (See paragraph 10.)

3. For all articles of commerce a Shipper's Export Declaration must be surrendered to the Chief Customs Inspector in the Terminal Building at the port of departure before such articles may be laden on board of the vessel. Such declaration should be applied for in the customs office at least 48 hours before departure. This includes commercial travelers' samples, etc., unless they have been previously brought into Panama or the Canal Zone by the same carrier, in which case no export declaration is required. Customs officials will determine as to whether or not an export license is required. Failure to comply with the above may result in seizure of the goods and makes the passenger liable to prosecution.

4. It is unlawful for any person to send, or take out of, or bring into, or to attempt to send or take out of, or bring into the Canal Zone any letter or other writing, or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail. The penalty for a violation of this statute is a fine of \$10,000 or ten years imprisonment, or both.

In absolutely necessary cases a license to take or send such matter out of the Canal Zone outside the regular course of the mails may be granted upon application to the Chief, Division of Civil Affairs, Balboa Heights, at least 72 hours before the time of sailing. Application forms may be obtained from the customs offices or the Civil Affairs office. In case the letter or other writing, or tangible means of communication, is to be delivered directly or indirectly to an enemy or ally of enemy country, the application for a license must be made to the War Trade Board at Washington. No such license will be granted in the Canal Zone.

5. Travelers should not have in their possession, either on their person or in their baggage, any firearms, ammunition or explosives, nor any written or printed matter, including accumulations of old letters and papers, as the possession of any letter or other writing, book, map, plan or other paper, or picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or any form of communication, may subject the person or persons concerned to detention. (See paragraph 10.)

6. The taking out of the Canal Zone, by travelers, of any amounts of money in excess of those specified below is unlawful:

United States notes, National Bank notes and Federal Reserve notes, not to exceed \$5,000 for each adult.

American silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, and silver certificates, not to exceed \$200 for each adult.

Gold coin or gold certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult.

The penalty for a violation of the above statute is a fine of \$10,000 or two years imprisonment, or both. (See paragraph 10.)

7. All persons leaving the Canal Zone (except employees of the United States Government en route to the United States, for whom special rules are provided) are required to exhibit to the Registration Officer in the Terminal Building at either port, passports from the countries of which they are citizens or subjects. Passports must be viséed by the local consular representative of the country of destination. Furthermore, all aliens who desire to travel on United States vessels, regardless of the vessel's destination, must have their passports viséed by the American consular official at Panama or Colon. Departure permits will be issued by Registration Officers, and no ticket will be sold by steamship companies until departure permits have been obtained.

8. All passengers will be required to make declaration, on a form provided for that purpose by the Registration Officer, as to the communications or amounts of money which they contemplate carrying with them at the time that departure permit is secured. (See paragraph 10.)

9. On sailing day passengers must appear at the dock in ample time to permit inspection of their documents and stateroom baggage. The time when this inspection is to be made by customs authorities for any outgoing vessel can be learned from the steamship company.

10. Paragraphs 2, 6, and 8 do not apply to passengers leaving the Canal Zone for the United States by direct boat.

As regards paragraph 5, the communications, maps, pictures, written matter, etc., mentioned therein, may be taken out of the Canal Zone by passengers bound direct to the United States at their own risk. Upon entering a United States port passengers will be required to describe all such papers upon their customs declarations. Such declaration will relieve the passenger of the penalty provided by law for carrying even innocuous papers, but will not insure the return of the papers if they are seized by the United States customs authorities at the port of entry.

11. Friends and relatives of outgoing passengers, or of the officers or members of the crew, will not be permitted to enter the docks on sailing day, except for very special reasons, when individual passes will be issued by the Port Captain. They should be instructed not to send any fruit, flowers, candy, cigars, or other gifts to the vessel.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

July Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of July, 1918. These predictions are based on the records at Colon and Ancon for the past 9 and 10 years, respectively:

Winds—The winds over the Atlantic Coast will continue to be light and variable, northerly winds predominating. The average hourly velocity will be about nine miles an hour, although a velocity of from 25 to 30 miles may be expected during rain or thunder squalls. The maximum velocity of record at Colon during the month of July is 40 miles an hour recorded in 1908.

Light northwest winds will continue over the Pacific Coast and the interior, with an average hourly velocity of about seven miles an hour. Variable winds may be expected at times, especially during the passage of local rain or thunder storms, and the wind may attain a maximum velocity of 25 or 30 miles an hour, but these storms are generally of short duration. During a wind squall at Ancon, on July 10, 1909, a maximum velocity of 59 miles an hour was recorded. This, however, expresses extreme conditions, as it is the highest wind velocity of record at either Canal entrance during the past 10 years.

Rain—Heavy showers can be expected on both coasts and over the interior. The average July rainfall at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal for a period of 47 years is 16.14 inches, while the average fall at the Pacific entrance is 7.95 inches, this average being for a period of 21 years. The average number of rainy days (days on which 0.01 or more inches of rain is measured), is 21 on the Pacific Coast and 25 on the Atlantic side, while the average number of days on which the rainfall equals or exceeds one inch (1.00) is two on the Pacific Coast and five on the Atlantic side.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur on either coast but night and early morning fogs will be numerous over the interior. Over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal, the average number of nights with fog is 20, 50 per cent of which have been dense. (In dense fog objects can not be distinguished at a distance of 1,000 feet.) All fogs that occur may be expected to lift or become dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—The average shade air temperature over both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the Canal will be approximately 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature is not likely to rise above 89 degrees F., or fall lower than 70 degrees F. on the Atlantic coast, while at the Pacific entrance the maximum temperature may not be expected to exceed 95 degrees F., or the minimum to be lower than 67 degrees F. The mean daily range of the temperature will probably be about 8 degrees F. at the Atlantic entrance, and about 15 degrees F. at the Pacific entrance.

Barometric pressure—The average sea level pressure for the month should be about 29.85 inches, while the maximum pressure is not likely to exceed 30 inches, or the minimum to be lower than 29.70 inches at either Canal entrance.

Relative humidity—The percentage of moisture in the air will be practically the same as for the preceding month, 85 per cent over both coasts. The range will be greater over the Pacific Coast where the relative humidity is higher during the nighttime and lower during the daytime, than on the Atlantic Coast.

Storms—Most of the storms during the rainy season are local wind, thunder or rain squalls of limited extent. These storms may be expected quite frequently, the average number of days on which they have occurred on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is 16 and 17, respectively. During the passage of these storms, comparatively high wind velocities may be attained, but they are invariably of too short duration to cause rough seas.

The season from June to November is the season of the West Indian hurricanes, but the paths followed by these storms lie well to the northward of the Isthmus. A rough sea and heavy swell, accompanied by brisk winds, may be experienced occasionally outside the breakwater, following the passage of a hurricane across the Caribbean Sea to the northward.

Generally cloudy weather will prevail over both coasts, and smooth to moderate seas can be expected at the Pacific entrance to the Canal.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal are too slight to affect navigation as the average tidal range at Colon is less than one foot and the maximum range is approximately two feet.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions are given below:

Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.				
M	1	2:40	8:51	3:18	9:17	F	12	0:04	6:27	12:28	5:36	Tu	23	3:13	9:29	3:22	9:54
		1.7	15.2	2.2	13.8			0.7	15.2	1.8	14.7			14.4	2.0	15.2	0.5
Tu	2	3:39	9:50	4:21	10:24	S	13	0:42	7:03	1:09	7:14	W	24	3:56	10:11	4:08	10:38
		2.4	14.8	2.5	13.4			1.4	14.8	2.4	14.1			15.4	1.0	15.9	-0.3
W	3	4:44	10:55	5:28	11:37	S	14	1:22	7:38	1:51	7:52	Th	25	4:39	10:52	4:53	11:14
		2.9	14.5	2.6	13.2			2.2	14.3	3.0	13.4			16.2	0.3	16.4	-0.8
Th	4	5:52	12:04	6:35	.....	M	15	2:04	8:15	2:38	8:37	F	26	5:23	11:34	5:44	11:55
		3.0	14.5	2.3	.....			3.0	13.7	3.7	12.6			16.8	-0.1	16.6	-0.8
F	5	0:47	6:59	1:08	7:38	Tu	16	2:49	8:55	3:31	9:15	S	27	6:07	12:18	6:24	.....
		13.5	2.9	14.8	1.7			3.9	13.1	4.3	11.5			17.1	-0.2	16.4	.....
S	6	1:50	8:00	2:06	8:34	W	17	3:42	9:44	4:30	10:27	S	28	0:38	6:52	1:05	7:11
		14.0	2.5	15.2	1.1			4.6	12.6	4.6	11.4			-0.4	17.0	0.2	16.0
S	7	2:45	8:56	2:58	9:22	Th	18	4:40	10:44	5:23	11:37	M	29	1:24	7:38	1:55	8:00
		14.6	1.9	15.5	0.5			5.1	12.3	4.6	11.5			0.3	16.5	0.9	15.2
M	8	3:36	9:43	2:47	10:07	F	19	5:46	11:52	6:36	.....	Tu	30	2:15	8:27	2:51	8:54
		15.1	1.4	15.7	0.2			5.2	12.4	4.3	.....			1.3	15.8	1.7	14.3
Tu	9	4:23	10:23	4:34	10:47	S	20	0:38	6:52	12:53	7:35	W	31	3:13	9:23	3:54	9:58
		15.4	1.1	15.7	0.1			11.8	4.8	12.9	3.5			2.3	14.9	2.5	13.4
W	10	5:08	11:09	5:17	11:27	S	21	1:36	7:52	1:48	8:27						
		15.6	1.1	15.6	0.2			12.5	4.1	13.6	2.6						
Th	11	5:49	11:48	5:58	.....	M	22	2:26	8:43	2:36	9:11						
		15.5	1.3	15.2	.....			13.4	3.1	14.4	1.5						

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; ante meridian figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The elevations of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean seawater springs, which is 8.3 below mean sealevel and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Independence Day Train Schedule.

The regular Sunday train schedule will be in operation on the main line and Las Cascadas branch line of the Panama Railroad on July 4, the only additions being a 6.50 a. m. troop special from Las Cascadas, a 6 a. m. special from Colon, and a 11.45 p. m. special from Panama for Colon.

Stenographer and Typewriter Examination Postponed.

On account of the nonreceipt of sufficient sets of questions for the clerk examination held at Balboa Heights on May 26th it was necessary to use the questions sent for the stenographer and typewriter examination scheduled to be held on June 2.

It will therefore be necessary to postpone the examination for stenographer and typewriter to June 30, pending the receipt of a new set of questions from Washington.

Applications for this examination will be received at the Administration Building up to June 28.

Deceased and Insane Employees.

The estates of the following deceased or insane employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

DECEASED.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Thomas Allwood.....	114291	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	May 16, 1918.
Alfred Creque.....	23326	Danish W. I....	Colon.....	Dredging Division..	May 31, 1918.
Richard Edwards.....	137243	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Building Div.....	May 27, 1918.
Genaro Rangel.....	114886	Peru.....	Cristobal.....	Panama Railroad....	May 31, 1918.
James Gittens.....	65563	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Marine Division....	June 2, 1918.
James N. Fisher.....	87598	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	June 9, 1918.
Charles Joseph.....	54739	Martinique.....	Colon.....	Health Department..	June 13, 1918.
George W. Lowe.....	38044	Grenada.....	Colon.....	Supply Department..	June 8, 1918.
William Mounsey.....	115683	St. Vincent....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	June 12, 1918.
Edwin White.....	34786	Barbados.....	Gatun.....	Operation and Main..	June 7, 1918.
Cyrus McLean.....	156372	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Coaling Station.....	June 5, 1918.

INSANE.

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of commitment.
Walter E. Stephens..	4039	United States...	Balboa.....	Supply Department..	April 13, 1918.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Clerk qualified in statistics; clerk qualified in accounting; clerk qualified in business administration (male and female); No. 1297-amended. Supplemental.

The United States Civil Service announces the further amendment of Announcement No. 1297-amended, of the continuous open competitive nonassembled examinations listed above, for filling vacancies in the Ordnance Department of the War Department, as follows:

Under each of the titles "Clerk Qualified in Statistics," "Clerk Qualified in Accounting," and "Clerk Qualified in Business Administration," the second and sixth paragraphs have been amended, respectively, to read as follows:

"For grade 1 applicants must have had the education and experience specified in one of the following groups and must have received for the last six months during which they were employed during the last five years a salary at the rate of at least \$800 a year."

For grade 2, applicants must have had the education and one additional year of the experience specified in one of the above groups and must have received for the last six months during which they were employed during the last five years a salary at the rate of at least \$1,200 a year.

Subinspector, electrical (male); assistant inspector of hull (wood) construction (male); No. 1785-supplemental; No. 811-amended, supplemental. Receipt of applications to close June 6, 1918.

Subclerical (male); No. 256-amended, supplemental. Age limit will be 65 years on the date of the examination; June 5 and 19, 1918.

Assistant inspector of engineering material (male); No. 1268-amended, supplemental; entrance salaries of \$4 to \$4.48 a day have been increased to \$4.48 to \$4.96 a day.†

Expert in business administration (male and female); grade 1, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; grade 2, \$2,600 to \$3,000 a year; No. 107-amended; supplemental. Men and women will be admitted.†

Investigator in foreign marketing of agricultural products (male); \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year; No. 284-amendment; June 11, 1918. The maximum age limit has been raised from 45 to 50 years.*

Metallurgical laboratorian (male); \$4.56 a day.†

Assistant in marketing wool (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; July 16, 1918.*

Artist draftsman (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year; No. 393; July 2, 1918.*

Laboratory helper in soil physics (male and female); \$1,000 a year; No. 394; July 2, 1918.*

Lithographer (male); \$1,000 a year; No. 397; July 9, 1918.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Official Circulars.

Act of Congress—Amending Espionage Act.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 15, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 600-48:

The Act of Congress quoted below is published for the information of all concerned:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT To amend section three, title one, of the Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of title one of the Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies, or shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements, or say or do anything except by way of bona fide and not disloyal advice to an investor or investors, with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities of the United States or the making of loans by or to the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause, or attempt to cause, or incite or attempt to incite, insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States into contempt, scorn, contumely, or disrepute, or shall willfully utter, print, write, or publish any language intended to incite, provoke, or encourage resistance to the

United States, or to promote the cause of its enemies, or shall willfully display the flag of any foreign enemy, or shall willfully by utterance, writing, printing, publication, or language spoken, urge, incite, or advocate any curtailment of production in this country of any thing or things, product or products, necessary or essential to the prosecution of the war in which the United States may be engaged, with intent by such curtailment to cripple or hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, and whoever shall willfully advocate, teach, defend, or suggest the doing of any of the acts or things in this section enumerated, and whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of any country with which the United States is at war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both: *Provided*, That any employee or official of the United States Government who commits any disloyal act or utters any unpatriotic or disloyal language, or who, in an abusive and violent manner criticizes the Army or Navy or the flag of the United States shall be at once dismissed from the service. Any such employee shall be dismissed by the head of the department in which the employee may be engaged, and any such official shall be dismissed by the authority having power to appoint a successor to the dismissed official.

Sec. 2. That section one of Title XII and all other provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, which apply to section three of Title I thereof shall apply with equal force and effect to said section three as amended.

Title XII of the said Act of June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following section:

"Sec. 4. When the United States is at war, the Postmaster General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or concern is using the mails in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, instruct the postmaster at any post office at which mail is received addressed to such person or concern to return to the postmaster at the office at which they were originally mailed all letters or other matter so addressed, with the words 'Mail to this address undeliverable under Espionage Act' plainly written or stamped upon the outside thereof, and all such letters or other matter so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the senders thereof under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

Approved, May 16, 1918.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

The next date on which examinations for marine licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, June 26, 1918.

Acting Resident Engineer—Dredging Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 14, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence of Mr. W. G. Comber on leave, Mr. Joel M. Pratt will act as Resident Engineer of the Dredging Division.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Accountable Official.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 8, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 170:

Effective June 13, 1918, Mr. J. M. Pratt is designated an accountable official of The Panama Canal, vice Mr. W. G. Comber, and as such will account for all nonexpendable property in use by the Dredging Division.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Letters in Uncommon Languages.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
BUREAU OF POSTS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 12, 1918.

The Bureau of Mail Censorship again calls the attention of the general public to the fact that

all communications written in uncommon languages, *i. e.*, languages other than English, French, Spanish, Italian, etc., may be subject to serious delay. This matter is especially brought to the attention of the merchants of Panama and Colon, whose business may be seriously affected by their failure to comply with the above suggestion.

S. C. RUSSELL,
Acting Director of Posts.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 15, 1918.

Insufficiently addressed letters and papers for the following have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Bishop, Mrs. Edgar	*Mahens, John (Box 26)
(Box 621)	Nelson, Clarence
Cooper, G. D.	Polis, Miss Juana
Cosan, Michel (Box 264)	Pratt, Robert A.
Davin, Francia W.	Reuther, Robert (Box 8)
Gitierres, Sabino	Richards, E. (G. M. Co.)
*Hart, Roy	Walfert, Martie (2)
Johnson, Mrs. Ada	(Box 135)

* Papers.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Knives, pocket, pearl handle, 4-blade, ea.	\$2.35
Razors, Griffen, No. 203, ea.	1.25
Razors, Griffen, No. 9500, ea.	1.75
Shakers, soap, ea.	.17
Braid, soutache, silk, white, yd.	.20
Pipes, briar, smoking, ea.	.27
Pipes, briar, smoking, ea.	2.25

COMMISSARY NOTES.**War Books.**

The recent special sale of war books was so successful that a duplicate order has been placed. Besides the popular-priced publications, cognizance has been taken of the demand for "best sellers," and a requisition has been forwarded for books for which the most calls have been received. These include ex-Ambassador Gerard's latest book "Face to Face with Kaiserism," his "My Four Years in Germany;" "Over the Top," by Guy Empey; "Under Fire," by Barbusse; and "Men in War," by Andreas Latzko, the first edition of which was sent to the reviewers only a few weeks since. Announcement will be made through these columns when the books are received.

Linens.

According to an authoritative dry goods journal, present day prices on linens from Irish looms are practically 300 per cent above normal. Letters from Belfast continue to emphasize the scarcity of linen. Without the growing of flax, linen, of course, is not to be had. The Russian crop can not be considered at the present time, the political situation being such that even if the crop were harvested it would be much more likely to reach other than Belfast looms. When Government requirements are taken care of, it is estimated that there will be not more than 8,500 tons of flax available for civilian use. This constitutes approximately the world supply, as the amount obtainable elsewhere is infinitesimal.

It is asserted that the present shortage in linens is indicative of what may be expected for some years to come, peace or no peace. There is no provision for increased sowing for the coming year and it is doubtful if there would have been any seed had not the British Government insisted last spring that one-eighth of the flax of the Irish crop be saved for next spring's sowing. Therefore, it can easily be seen that conditions, bad enough as they are this year, will be worse in the year to come.

The Commissary Division is well supplied with linens. There is on hand a quantity sufficient to last for months, provided sales continue at a normal rate. The range of patterns in the highest priced table linens is not so extensive as formerly, but costs to the consumer have not been advanced in any marked degree in the commissaries since June, 1917, which probably is true of very few establishments, no matter where located, on goods of this character.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., June 26, 1918.

No. 45.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Governor's Authority Under Espionage Law.

Whereas a national emergency exists of the character contemplated in Section I under Title II of the Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, commonly known as the Espionage Act;

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act of Congress, do hereby authorize the Governor of The Panama Canal to exercise, within the territory and waters of the Panama Canal, all the powers mentioned in said Section I, Title II, of said Act, to the same extent as is conferred therein on the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the territorial waters of the United States, and all acts heretofore done by the Governor of The Panama Canal or under his authority pursuant to said section of said act are hereby ratified and confirmed.

WOODROW WILSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 28, 1918.

[No. 2867.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Naval Radio Station, Balboa.

The following described portion of that certain tract of land situated at Balboa, Canal Zone, and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Navy by the Executive Order of May 26, 1914, No. 1948, is hereby transferred from the control of the Secretary of the Navy and placed under the control of the Secretary of War for military purposes:

Beginning at Monument V in the present boundary line of the Naval Reservation, Balboa; thence on a line connecting the said monument V with the center of the most southerly foot of the south radio tower to its intersection with the top of the slope a distance of 63 feet more or less; thence a distance of 554 feet more or less on a line having an azimuth of $260^{\circ} 44'$ to a point immediately west of the main road to Fort Amador; thence a distance of 408.6 feet more or less on a line having an azimuth of $250^{\circ} 0'$ to the intersection with the present southerly boundary line of the Naval Station, marked W. Z.; thence in a southeasterly direction along said line W. Z., that has an azimuth of $307^{\circ} 40''$, a distance of 630 feet more or less to the Monument Z; thence in a northeasterly direction along the line marked V, that has an azimuth of $217^{\circ} 40'$ a distance of 765 feet more or less to the point of beginning; all as shown on blueprint marked "United States Navy Radio Station, Balboa, C. Z., March 17, 1915, F. H. Cook, Civil Engineer, U. S. N." which plan is on file in the Navy Department.

The transfer of the above described tract of land is made subject to the continued right of the Navy Department to lay and maintain

therein, underground antennae receiving wires needed in connection with the maintenance and operation of the Naval Radio Station at Balboa, C. Z.

WOODROW WILSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 28, 1918.

[No. 2869.]

Employees Returning from the United States.

Persons holding Identification Certificates issued by the Executive Office will be required to have them viséed by the customs officials at the port of departure in the United States before steamer tickets can be secured, in addition to submitting them for the usual examination immediately before going aboard ship.

Mailing of Photographs.

The attention of the general public is called to the fact that photographs, post cards, souvenir books, drawings, etc., pertaining to the locks, fortifications, the Canal and ships transiting the Canal will not be permitted transit in the mails. The suggestion is made to merchants that all such articles be withdrawn from sale during the present war.

Reduced Rates at Taboga.

The Hotel Aspinwall, Taboga, offers reduced rates for patrons who remain seven days, and further reduction for patrons who remain 30 days. This applies only to employees of The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company.

The schedule is as follows:

EFFECTIVE MAY 15, 1918.

	Per day.
Employees.....	\$2.25
Stay of seven days.....	1.75
Further reduction of 10 per cent for stay of 30 days.....	
Children of employees under 12 years of age.....	1.00
Reduction of 10 per cent for stay of 30 days for children.....	
Further reduction of 10 per cent on above rates for family of four or more members.....	
Servants of employees.....	1.25
Reduction of 10 per cent for stay of 30 days for servants.....	
Nonemployees.....	3.00
Children of nonemployees.....	1.25
Servants of nonemployees.....	1.50
Meals without rooms:	
Breakfast.....	.75
Luncheon.....	1.00
Dinner.....	1.00

Last Sunday 119 guests spent the day at the hotel. The recently constructed tennis court is ready for use.

Week-end Holiday Launch Schedule, Hotel Aspinwall.

An important change in the arrival and departure of launches for the accommodation of guests of the Hotel Aspinwall who plan week-end or holiday trips to Taboga Island is effective Saturday, June 29. Launches will leave Balboa landing at 5.30 p. m. on Saturdays and days preceding holidays; returning, leave Taboga at 5.30 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 20, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 669-19:

The following rates of pay are established effective May 1, 1918; superseding rates heretofore published for these ratings. Ratings not covered in this circular are not affected.

RATING.	RATE.				REMARKS.
	Hour.	26-day.	28-day.	Month.	
Anglesmith, boilermaker, blacksmith, machinist, molder, pipefitter, plumber (ship), shipfitter, shipsmith, wireman.	\$0.93 .88 .77 .72 .67	\$193.00 183.00 168.00 150.00 139.00	\$208.00 197.00 181.00 172.00 161.00 150.00		"Machinist, fleet," and "Machinist, automobile repairer," are included in this scale.
Apprentice:					
1st year.....	.19				
2d year.....	.28				
3d year.....	.40				
4th year.....	.51				
Boat builder, cabinetmaker, caulker, shipjoiner, shipwright, fleet carpenter.	.96 .91 .80 .75 .70	200.00 189.00 177.00 166.00 156.00 146.00	215.00 204.00 190.00 179.00 168.00 157.00		
Battery repairman.....	.88 .77	183.00 168.00 160.00	197.00 181.00 172.00		
Cablesplier, electric.....	.93 .88	193.00 183.00 168.00	208.00 197.00 181.00		
Chipper and calker..... Riveter.	.92 .87 .76 .71 .66 .61				
Craneman, shop.....	.67 .61 .51	139.00 127.00 106.00	150.00 137.00 114.00		Overhead electric cranes in shops.
Electrician, coaling plant.....	.93 .88	193.00 183.00 168.00	208.00 197.00 181.00		
Electroplater.....	.91 .86 .75				
Engineer, steam:					
Locomotive craneman.....	.92 .87 .76 .71 .66	191.00 181.00 168.00 158.00 148.00 137.00	206.00 195.00 181.00 170.00 159.00 148.00 216.00		These rates may be applied to positions of "Engineer, ditcher, hoist, Gantry crane, piledriver, trackshifter, compressor and other equipment run by steam engines.
Derrick barge, and 50-ton dry dock crane.....					
Oil pump.....				168.00 158.00 148.00	
Cristobal refrigerating plant; power plant; engineer and machinist, power plant.		193.00 183.00 168.00	208.00 197.00 181.00		
Engineer, apprentice.....				140.00 125.00 115.00	
Flangeturner.....					A rate of 5 cents in excess of first-class boilermaker rate, when working at flange fire. When working from a furnace on bending slabs, 5 cents more than regular flange turner rate.
General mechanic.....		193.00 183.00 168.00	208.00 197.00 181.00		Coaling plants only.

RATING.	RATE.				REMARKS.
	Hour.	26-day.	28-day.	Month.	
Helper.....	\$0.64 .61 .58 .55				
Inspector:					
Boiler.....		\$203.00	\$218.00		
Finished material.....				\$208.00	
Meter.....	.93 .8	193.00 183.00	208.00 197.00		
		168.00	181.00		
Scale.....		193.00	208.00		
Telephone.....	.88 .77	183.00 160.00	197.00 172.00		
Instrumentmaker.....	.98				
Instrument repairman.....	.93 .88	193.00 183.00	208.00 197.00		
Ironworker.....	.93 .88 .77 .72 .67	193.00 183.00 160.00 150.00 139.00	208.00 197.00 181.00 172.00 161.00 150.00		
Layout.....	.96				3 cents above the maximum for boilermaker and machinist.
Lineman, transmission.....		198.00	213.00		
Light and power.....		193.00 183.00	208.00 197.00		
Loftsmen.....	.98				5 cents over the shipfitter rate.
Operator.....	.93 .88 .77 .72 .67	193.00 183.00 160.00 150.00 139.00	208.00 197.00 181.00 172.00 161.00 150.00		These rates may be applied to operator of electric engines, except as otherwise specified.
Coaling plants—					
General (tower).....			248.00 208.00 197.00 181.00 172.00 161.00 150.00		
Reloader, crane, barge, tower, viaduct, weighmaster.....					
Locks, control.....			218.00		
General.....			218.00		
Towing.....		193.00	208.00		The 26-day rate for towing locomotive operator will be used as an entrance rate or until the operator is qualified.
Gamboa sander crane.....		193.00	208.00		
Gamboa pump plant.....		183.00	197.00		
Floor operator.....		168.00	181.00		
Switchboard operator.....					
Balboa refrigerating plant.....		168.00 158.00 148.00	181.00 170.00 159.00		On basis of engineer, steam.
and machinist.....		193.00	208.00		
and wireman.....		183.00 168.00	197.00 181.00		
Painter.....	.76 .71 .66 .61 .86 .97	158.00 148.00 137.00 127.00	170.00 159.00 143.00 137.00		
Letterer and grainer.....					
Sign painter.....					
Patternmaker.....	1.00 .95 .84				
Planing mill hand.....	.95 .90 .79 .74 .69				

RATING.	RATE.			REMARKS.
	Hour.	26-day.	28-day.	Month.
Pumpman, electric.....		\$154.00 139.00 129.00	\$164.00 150.00 139.00	
Rigger.....	\$0.80 .75 .64 .59	166.00 156.00 144.00 133.00 123.00	179.00 163.00 155.00 143.00 132.00	
Roadrollerman.....		162.00 152.00 129.00		
Sheetmetal worker coppersmith.....	.96 .91 .80 .75 .70			
Signal maintainer.....	.88 77	183.00 168.00 160.00	197.00 181.00 172.00	
Welder, acetylene and electric.....	.88 .83 .72			

A leadingman rate 16 cents in excess of the first class rate of a trade is authorized for the Mechanical Division and for Electrical Division employees on ship work. The hourly rates authorized herein will be increased by five per cent in the case of employees working on night shifts. This does not apply to employees on day shifts working overtime, nor to employees whose compensation is not based on Navy Yard rates.

CHESTER HARDING, Governor.

Rates of Pay, Gold Roll.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS C. Z. JUNE 24, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 669-20:

The following ratings and rates of pay are established for the Panama Railroad, effective January 1, 1918, superseding rates for these ratings previously authorized.

DESIGNATION.	Month.
Conductor, road.....	\$230.00
inside.....	205.00
Engineer, road.....	250.00
inside.....	205.00
Dispatcher.....	225.00
Station agent, Panama.....	250.00
Colon.....	225.00
and operator.....	175.00
Yardmaster.....	162.50
General.....	280.00
	250.00

CHESTER HARDING,
President, The Panama Railroad Company,
Governor, The Panama Canal.

Limiting the Importation of Vegetable Ivory.

The War Trade Board has decided as a further step toward the conservation of tonnage to limit the importation of vegetable ivory (Tagua nuts) for the remainder of the present calendar year to a total of 12,000 long tons. Licenses for the importation of 10,000 tons out of the total of 12,000 long tons of this commodity will only be issued upon condition that the same be used for governmental requirements.

The 12,000 tons for which import licenses will be granted during the remainder of the present calendar year will be allocated by the War Trade Board among the manufacturers of vegetable ivory buttons.

The War Trade Board will, however, grant licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory in excess of the total of 12,000 tons above mentioned for shipments which will move on ships which are suitable for no other necessary imports.

No licenses for the importation of this commodity will be granted except upon condition that all waste produced in the manufacture of articles therefrom shall be turned over to the Gas Defense Service of the United States Army.

All outstanding licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory are revoked as to ocean shipments made after June 1, 1918.

Revocation of Small Shipment Import License.

The general license heretofore issued covering the importation of all commodities under \$100 value is hereby revoked as to all articles on Restricted Lists or any supplements thereto, as to shipments made after May 10, 1918. The general license covering the importation of all commodities under \$100 value is still effective as to the importation of commodities not on Restricted Lists or any supplements thereto.

Hunting and Bicycle Licenses.

Holders of hunting and bicycle licenses in the Canal Zone may have them renewed for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918. New licenses will not be issued until July 1 to persons who are not licensees at present, but present holders of licenses may secure renewals now. Applications should be addressed to the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs, Balboa Heights, and check or money order should be made payable to the Collector, The Panama Canal. It will assist in the rapid renewal of licenses if the holders will give the number of present license when making application.

The licenses on bicycles assigned to divisions for official use will not be renewed at this time, as the special license tags ordered for these machines have not been received from the States. A notice will appear in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD as soon as the tags arrive, and in the meantime tags of the past fiscal year will continue to be recognized by the police as valid on official bicycles.

Exports of Wheatless Crackers and Biscuits.

The regulations of the War Trade Board heretofore in force prohibit the exportation of crackers and biscuits manufactured wholly from wheat flour.

The War Trade Board now announce that they are prepared to consider applications for the exportation of so-called "wheatless" crackers and biscuits to the West Indies, Central America, and West Africa.

Applicants should attach to their applications a statement giving the percentage of wheat or rye contained in the crackers or biscuits, and also the other component parts, in order that their applications may have prompt consideration.

Additions to Export Conservation List.

The War Trade Board announce the addition of two commodities, tallow and telegraph apparatus, to the Export Conservation List, effective June 1, 1918.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Expert in motor-vehicle standardization (male); No. 300-supplemental. Receipt of applications to close June 21, 1918.

Assistant ceramic engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; July 16, 1918.*

Ceramic assistant (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; July 16, 1918.*

Laboratory aid and engineer (male); \$800 to \$1,200 a year; July 16, 1918.*

Physical laboratory helper (male and female); \$600 to \$840 a year; July 28, 1918.

Transitman (male); \$900 to \$1,200 a year.†

Wireless telegraph operator (male); \$780 to \$1,140 a year.†

Assistant in barley investigations (male); \$1,800 to \$2,280 a year; No. 398; July 9, 1918.*

Physician (male); No. 1957-amendment, supplemental.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that for the position of physician in the Indian Service the maximum age limit has been raised from 40 to 50 years.

Assistant in marketing wool (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; No. 401; July 16, 1918.*

Senior inspector of motive power (male); \$1,800 to \$3,600 a year; No. 402; July 16, 1918.*

Machinist (male); Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., \$1,200 a year; No. 410.†

Law clerk and typewriter (male); \$1,500 to \$1,620 a year; July 21, 1918.

Assistant inspector, Child Labor Division; No. 390-Supplemental, and Special Agent and Research Assistant; No. 391-Supplemental.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the Act of Congress commonly known as the Federal Child Labor Law, the United States Civil Service Commission announces the cancellation of announcement No. 390 of the examination for assistant inspector, Child Labor Division, scheduled to be held throughout the United States on July 10, 1918; and announcement No. 391 of the examination for special agent and research assistant, scheduled to be held throughout the United States on July 11 and 12, 1918; both of which examinations were originally announced for filling positions under the Act of Congress above referred to.

Bookkeeper-typewriter (male and female); \$1,000 a year; No. 212-amended; June 30, 1918; August 4, 1918; September 1, 1918; September 29, 1918.

Clerk-bookkeeper (male and female); \$1,000 a year; No. 212-amended; June 30, 1918; August 4, 1918; September 1, 1918; September 29, 1918.

Field examiner (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 404.†

Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey (male); \$1,200 a year; No. 408.†

Plumber (male); Departmental and Indian Services; \$840 a year; No. 419.†

Assistant in transportation (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; July 30, 1918.*

Field station aid (male); \$720 to \$1,000 a year; July 28, 1918.

Herbarium assistant (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; July 28, 1918.

Teacher (male and female); Indian Service; \$600 to \$720 a year; July 28 and 29, 1918; August 21 and 26, 1918.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Canal Record to Canal Service Men.

American citizens who have served on the Panama Canal and are now in the military service of the United States will be sent a copy of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD each week if they make application for this privilege.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
G. Abel.....	150830	Martinique....	La Boca.....	Panama Railroad....	June 10, 1918.
Samuel A. Atkinson..	143634	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Building Division....	June 15, 1918.
John Balfour.....	79310	Inagua.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	June 15, 1918.
Ivan Cooke.....	155289	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	June 15, 1918.
Moses Dawkins.....		Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Y. M. C. A.....	June 18, 1918.
Monty Gibbs.....	70793	Barbados.....	Gatun.....	O. & M.....	June 11, 1918.
Cyril Hinds.....	142713	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Building Division....	June 17, 1918.
James Kelly.....	128334	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Supply Department..	June 16, 1918.
Richard Miller.....	115021	Fortune Island..	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	June 12, 1918.
Drayton Small.....	150250	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Panama Railroad....	June 15, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Act of Congress—Urgent Deficiency Appropriations, 1918.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 24, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-50:

The extract from an Act of Congress quoted below is published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, on account of war expenses and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, on account of war expenses and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

PANAMA CANAL.

For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers, and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practicable, and including additional compensation to any officer of the United States Public Health Service detailed with The Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, \$150,000, to continue available until expended.

* * * * *

Approved, June 4, 1918.

Acting General Foreman, Electrical Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ELECTRICAL DIVISION,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 21, 1918.

All concerned—Effective to-day and during the absence of Mr. L. A. Schandler, General Foreman Telephones, Cristobal, on leave, Mr. A. C. Greene will be Acting General Foreman.

O. E. GRANBERRY,
Acting Supervisor Telephones.

Approved:

W. L. HERSH,
Electrical Engineer.

Closed Period for Stationery.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 12, 1918.

All concerned—On account of the taking of the annual inventory, The Panama Canal Press will make no shipments from stock from July 1 to 5, inclusive, and it is requested that the different departments and divisions anticipate their needs and forward requisitions covering the items which will be needed during this period in time for them to be shipped prior to July 1.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Hand and Push Cars.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 14, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Circular 665-1 dated February 11, 1915, covered the numbering and marking of hand and push cars, and the Governor's letter of March 22, 1915, outlined the procedure to be followed, directing that the Auditor assign numbers to all hand and push cars, and maintain a record of same.

In connection with the above it has been reported that some Departments and Divisions are using hand and push cars which carry no number, and it is directed that these be reported to this office at once in order that numbers may be assigned to same.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, Panama Canal.

Chief Clerk, Cattle Industry.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., June 20, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective to-day, Mr. J. S. McCarthy is appointed chief clerk, Cattle Industry, vice Mr. F. E. Huck, resigned.

W. B. BROWN,
Superintendent, Cattle Industry.

Dirty Milk Bottles.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., June 21, 1918.

BULLETIN NO. 585-2:

To all concerned—Complaint has been received that a great many milk and cream bottles are being returned to the plant in a dirty condition and for the information of all concerned I take this opportunity to again quote the Acting Governor's circular No. 708-3 dated February 12, 1916, reading as follows:

BOARD OF HEALTH ORDINANCE.

Milk and Cream Containers.

The ordinance quoted below, enacted by the Board of Health, is approved, and published for the information of all concerned.

JAY J. MORROW,
Acting Governor.

ORDINANCE NO. 8.

"Be it ordained by the Board of Health of the Canal Zone:

"1. It shall be the duty of every person having in his possession bottles, cans, or other receptacles containing milk or cream, which are used in the transportation or delivery of milk or cream, to clean or cause them to be cleaned immediately upon emptying; and no person shall receive or have in his possession any such receptacle which has not been washed after holding milk or cream, or which is unclean in any way.

"2. The foregoing ordinance was duly enacted at a meeting of the Board of Health of the Canal Zone held at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, on the 10th day of February, 1916.

CHAS. F. MASON,
Chairman, Board of Health."

Unless the instructions contained in the above ordinance are fully complied with the Commissary Division reserves the right to reject such milk bottles.

The above also applies to ice cream containers.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Rochester Wicks.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., June 25, 1918.

MEMORANDUM NO. 758-16:

To commissary managers—The demand for Rochester wicks having ceased, due to the fact that the style of lamp for which it is intended is no longer in general use on the Isthmus, the price has been reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents, and you are asked to make every effort to dispose of them promptly to your trade.

For cleaning stoves and for general purposes this kind of wick should make a good rag and it is believed that you should be able to sell them at this price.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Censorship of Soldiers' Mail.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 23. } PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., June 14, 1918.
MILITARY CENSORSHIP.

1. Effective July 1, 1918, a censorship of all mail to and from the United States Troops stationed in the Canal Zone will become operative.

2. This censorship will be conducted by the officers commanding each company, detachment or other organization on the Isthmus, in their own organization; when more than one officer belongs to an organization the censoring of the mail of that organization will be done by each one of these officers for a period of ten days, according to roster.

3. All outgoing letters will be turned over to the organization commander unsealed, to facilitate censoring; after censoring, the officer charged with the duty for that period will seal the letter and stamp the face of the envelope in the lower left-hand corner with the stamp that will be furnished him, and will in addition write his name and rank over the stamp mark. All outgoing papers, magazines, and ordinary parcels, etc., will be mailed at the post offices as heretofore, and after having been duly weighed and stamped, will be forwarded by the postmaster to the commanding officer, who will detail an officer to censor such articles, for censoring. If passed, all such articles shall be legibly stamped on the address side with the censor stamp by the censorship officer, who will also write in his name and rank over the stamp mark, and return the articles to the post office.

4. The censorship stamps will be supplied from department headquarters, and the officer in each organization having censorship duty for any period will keep the stamp in his personal possession during that period.

5. Numbers are assigned as follows, each company or detachment in a command being given a number, as, for example: "Coast Defenses of Balboa—Headquarters, No. 1; Quartermaster, No. 2; Artillery Engineer, No. 3; First Company, No. 7," etc., the proper number being written in on the stamped impression by the officer having the censorship duty for that organization for that period:

Coast Defenses of Balboa.....	1 to 25
Corozal.....	26 to 50
Camp at Gatun.....	51 to 75
Coast Defenses of Cristobal.....	76 to 100
Camp E. S. Otis.....	101 to 125
Camp at Empire.....	126 to 150
Camp Gaillard.....	151 to 175

The officers on duty with the military police company at Quarry Heights will be charged with censoring of mail to and from detachments at Quarry Heights and will be assigned Nos. 176 to 180.

The officers of the military police company at Cristobal will be charged with censoring of mail to and from that organization, and will be assigned Nos. 181 to 185.

The depot quartermaster and officers assigned to duty at the depot will censor all mail to and from the troops attached to that command, and will be assigned Nos. 186 to 190.

All mail to and from Motor Truck Company No. 19, will be censored by the officer in command of that company, and the Nos. 191 to 195 will be assigned.

The officers connected with the 7th Aero Squadron will be responsible for the censoring of all mail to and from that organization, and will be assigned Nos. 196 to 200.

Department headquarters, Nos. 201 to 225.

6. All incoming mail will be delivered to the officer having the censorship duties for that period, to be opened by him and censored, such fact being noted on the envelopes as set forth in paragraph 14 of this order.

7. In the case of all mail from officers and members of their household the officer concerned will write plainly on the face of the envelope the fact that it has been censored by him, and sign

this with his full name and rank. When mail is received by the postmaster with the fact of its having been censored noted in the manner stated above, it will be stamped with the censorship stamp by the officer detailed by the commanding officer, as noted in paragraph 3, of this order, without further examination. The notation

"Censored by
Name.....
Rank....."

will be placed in the lower left-hand corner of the face of the envelope.

8. All incoming mail, except parcels containing merchandise, received by the postmaster at each post will be distributed by him as has been done heretofore, except that mail for each organization will be placed in a separate mail pouch or other receptacle, which will be sealed by the postmaster in such fashion that the officer receiving it who has the censorship duty for that period will be able to determine whether the mail has been tampered with.

9. In the case of outgoing mail the postmaster at each post will hold up all letters which do not show up plainly the fact that they have been censored in the proper manner; such letters shall be sent to the commanding officer, that post, by whom steps will be taken to notify the members of his command that such letters have been held up.

10. In the case of all official correspondence between officials of the Army, or officials of the Army and those of The Panama Canal, mail will be handled in the same manner as the mail noted in paragraph 7 of this order.

11. In the case of registered, insured or C. O. D. mail, the commanding officers of each post shall make arrangements with the postmaster at such post for the safe handling of such mail. The officer detailed by the commanding officer, as noted in paragraph 3 of this order, will be charged with the duty of visiting the post office, to censor such mail, at such frequent intervals as will insure no delay in the transmission of the mail.

12. The commanding officers of all posts and detachments will bring to the attention of all of their command the fact that all mail sent out by any member, or the family of any member, of their command must pass through their company or detachment commander, or the officer designated to censor their mail, and any attempt to evade this will constitute a military offense; the same applies to any arrangement made by the above-mentioned parties to receive their mail other than through the sources noted above.

13. In the case of any incoming or outgoing mail containing valuables, the officer censoring the mail shall make a record of such articles, such record to give the name of addressee, the date of receipt of the letter, and such other data as will serve to protect the postal authorities and the officer conducting the censorship in case of any claims of loss; this book will be turned over by the officer having the censorship duty for that period to his relief, together with the censorship stamp. In the case of money the amount of same shall be noted.

14. All sealed letters received or dispatched shall be opened from the left-hand end and resealed with blank sheets of paper to be furnished by this office. These slips shall be pasted in such manner so that the rubber censorship stamp will leave its impression partly on the seal and partly on the envelope.

15. All censors are duly charged with the following regulations, which shall be strictly observed: Absolute secrecy shall be maintained. Censors shall not divulge any information, personal or otherwise, obtained by them, except to this office. Particular attention is called to the inviolability of purely personal correspondence, the nature of which should not become known to anyone. The misuse of information gained in this manner constitutes a military offense.

16. The objects of military censorship are: To stop all postal communications containing information of military or naval importance which might be directly or indirectly useful to the

enemy; to stop all postal communications containing any photograph, sketch, plan, model, code messages, plots or plans or remarks detrimental to the government, or any information relative to the movement of troops, supplies, merchant or naval ships; all such letters shall be forwarded under cover to the Intelligence Officer, Panama Canal Department, Ancon, C. Z., accompanied by suitable memorandum outlining in brief the reasons therefor. All letters containing information of doubtful value should also be forwarded to the Intelligence Officer, Panama Canal Department, for final disposition.

17. On Monday of each week the enlisted personnel of the military forces on the Canal Zone may turn over their outgoing mail, unsealed for censoring, to an officer having censorship duty for that period in some organization other than their own; commanding officers of all posts and detached organizations will issue orders in this matter to prevent an undue quantity of such mail being turned over to any particular officer having censorship duty. In this connection attention of all officers having censorship duties is again invited to the regulations set forth in paragraph 15 of this order.

(000.73)

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL BLATCHFORD.

W. D. A. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:
FRANK C. WOOD,
Captain, P. R. Infantry.
Acting Adjutant.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above

mean sealevel, during the two weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, June 22, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigía	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sun., June 9.....	144.25	104.90	85.29	85.16	54.06
Mon., June 10.....	133.40	101.15	85.32	85.24	54.30
Tues., June 11.....	131.20	95.63	85.32	85.29	53.90
Wed., June 12.....	132.55	96.46	85.22	85.16	54.60
Thurs., June 13.....	130.65	95.73	85.15	85.14	54.25
Fri., June 14.....	134.80	97.99	85.12	85.11	53.87
Sat., June 15.....	134.70	98.20	85.16	85.15	53.99
Sun., June 16.....	128.80	93.70	85.08	85.06	54.10
Mon., June 17.....	128.25	93.18	85.10	85.07	53.78
Tues., June 18.....	128.15	92.93	85.12	85.10	53.92
Wed., June 19.....	128.90	93.76	85.15	85.11	54.00
Thurs., June 20.....	128.45	93.73	85.20	85.11	54.00
Fri., June 21.....	127.50	92.60	85.15	85.12	54.15
Sat., June 22.....	127.90	92.97	85.12	85.05	54.30
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Bowls, sugar, hunting and coaching scenes, ea.....	\$1.50
Jugs, hunting and coaching scenes, ea....	3.00
Jugs, cream, hunting and coaching scenes, ea.....	.60
Pots, tea, hunting and coaching scenes, ea	2.50
Plates, sandwich, fluted edge, hunting and coaching scenes, ea.....	1.05
Trays, lemon, hunting and coaching scenes, ea.....	.36
Handkerchiefs, ladies', linen, initial, ea...	.20
Ties, silk, black string, ea.....	.22
Soups, Franco-American, pint tin.....	.19
Soups, Franco-American, quart tin.....	.34

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Fresh Milk.

In the issue of April 10, there appeared in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD the following item in regard to the sale of fresh milk:

"Fresh milk is being received from Mindi dairy farm in quantities sufficient to warrant its being sold to all patrons desiring to purchase it. Restrictions governing the sale of this milk have, therefore, been removed and it may be obtained at retail stores for 25 cents a quart, 5 cents being allowed for the return of bottle.

The time may be reached before long, however, when the demand will exceed the amount available and in those circumstances it will be necessary to supply first the requirements of customers holding prescriptions from district physicians."

Owing to unforeseen delays in deliveries of milk from New York we have found it necessary to revert, for the time being, to the restriction requiring customers to present prescriptions from district physicians in order that they may obtain dairy farm milk, and for the protection of those patrons, who are authorized by district physicians to obtain this milk, it is suggested that they hold in their possession at all times such certificate to be used in case of any future shortage. It should be understood, of course, that these certificates will be necessary only during periods covering nondeliveries from the United States, as there is being received from Mindi an ample supply of fresh milk to meet ordinary demands.

Fruit and Vegetables.

A cable message received from the Commissary Purchasing Agent on June 16 stated that he was unable to ship several items of fruits and vegetables on the boat arriving this week. Turnips were too old, the rhubarb did not arrive, apples were too expensive, and the green corn and peaches in the market were not in shipping condition.

Bunting.

For the Fourth of July celebration the commissaries have recently received shipments of red, white, and blue bunting and several styles of flags and satin flag ribbons in the colors of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy.

Short of Supplies.

Among the items which the Commissary Purchasing Agent has just advised it is difficult for him to procure at this time are tinned apples, laundry blue, soused mackerel, and strawberry preserves.

Custom Tailoring.

The custom tailoring department now located in Ancon laundry is so organized that it will be able to guarantee delivery in special cases of Army and Navy uniforms, and of suits for the civilian trade one week after measurements are taken.

Mustard Pickles.

The Industrial Laboratory has just prepared a 10-ounce jar of Panama Canal mustard pickles retailing at 20 cents the jar with the usual 2 cents refund for the return of jar. This condiment is made up from green tomatoes, pearl onions, and other ingredients, and has an excellent flavor. Only a small supply has been prepared, and when this stock is exhausted, it may not again be manufactured.

Woolen Goods.

The following is quoted from a recent issue of a leading trade journal:

"The adoption of a standard cloth for men's clothes, to be composed of cotton and other fabrics which can be substituted for woolen, as a means of further conserving the nation's wool supply, is being considered by the War Industries Board."

Conditions on the Isthmus are happily very different from those in the States, as the stock of woollens here is ample for all needs for a long time to come. The woollens carried in the commissaries, however, have been selected to conform to climatic requirements and are of such weights, textures, and shades as to render them serviceable in the United States only in certain seasons, and this, together with the high duty, makes inadvisable the sending of any of the stock to New York for sale.

Baby Carriages.

An interesting note, in keeping with the present upward trend of prices on all manufactured articles, was struck at a recent war emergency conference of the National Baby Vehicle Manufacturers Association. Shortage of material, particularly of steel, as a result of the war demand for that product, has made it necessary temporarily to suspend operations in a number of plants and it is certain that the price of baby carriages will represent a considerable advance over that of previous years. If present conditions continue, it is expected that the manufacture of specially designed bodies on perambulators will be discontinued, and operations will be confined to the production of carriages of the plainest sort, in standard styles.

Tobacco.

The Commissary Purchasing Agent has advised that information has been received from the manufacturers of Prince Albert tobacco that, due to increasing requirements of the Government, they have been compelled to cancel all unfilled orders and they hold out no hope that they will resume shipments. However, assurance has been given that after filling the Government's requisitions an allotment will be made of any surplus to the Commissary Division.

Linen Situation.

From a firm through which most of the Commissary Division purchases in the British Isles are made, the following in regard to the linen situation has been received:

"We must point out that competition on linens is very limited now, as only a few firms have any stock, and nothing can be made at present. Furthermore, offers are made only subject to immediate acceptance, so no time can be lost in waiting for late quotations. Some makers also are selling their stocks at exorbitant prices to anybody who will buy, while others prefer to keep their business together by supplying only old customers, with a reasonable profit, foregoing the advantage of market rises after the goods are made. It is for this reason that we have been able to fill the bulk of your orders at prices much lower than their actual market value at time of purchase."

Shipments of linen for the Commissary account are now practically negligible. Only small lots can be picked up occasionally.

PANAMA RAILROAD PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE No. 27, EFFECTIVE JULY 5, 1918.

MAIN LINE STATIONS.										DAILY.				DAILY.				Sat'day only.		Sunday only.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Leave	7.15	7.20	7.30	7.45	7.56	8.03	8.14	8.20	8.44	12.04	12.15	12.29	12.35	12.42	12.51	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	7.60	7.65	7.70	7.75	7.80	7.85	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.60	8.65	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.85	8.90	8.95	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	9.60	9.65	9.70	9.75	9.80	9.85	9.90	9.95	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.65	10.70	10.75	10.80	10.85	10.90	10.95	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	11.60	11.65	11.70	11.75	11.80	11.85	11.90	11.95	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	12.60	12.65	12.70	12.75	12.80	12.85	12.90	12.95	13.00	13.05	13.10	13.15	13.20	13.25	13.30	13.35	13.40	13.45	13.50	13.55	13.60	13.65	13.70	13.75	13.80	13.85	13.90	13.95	14.00	14.05	14.10	14.15	14.20	14.25	14.30	14.35	14.40	14.45	14.50	14.55	14.60	14.65	14.70	14.75	14.80	14.85	14.90	14.95	15.00	15.05	15.10	15.15	15.20	15.25	15.30	15.35	15.40	15.45	15.50	15.55	15.60	15.65	15.70	15.75	15.80	15.85	15.90	15.95	16.00	16.05	16.10	16.15	16.20	16.25	16.30	16.35	16.40	16.45	16.50	16.55	16.60	16.65	16.70	16.75	16.80	16.85	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.05	17.10	17.15	17.20	17.25	17.30	17.35	17.40	17.45	17.50	17.55	17.60	17.65	17.70	17.75	17.80	17.85	17.90	17.95	18.00	18.05	18.10	18.15	18.20	18.25	18.30	18.35	18.40	18.45	18.50	18.55	18.60	18.65	18.70	18.75	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.95	19.00	19.05	19.10	19.15	19.20	19.25	19.30	19.35	19.40	19.45	19.50	19.55	19.60	19.65	19.70	19.75	19.80	19.85	19.90	19.95	20.00	20.05	20.10	20.15	20.20	20.25	20.30	20.35	20.40	20.45	20.50	20.55	20.60	20.65	20.70	20.75	20.80	20.85	20.90	20.95	21.00	21.05	21.10	21.15	21.20	21.25	21.30	21.35	21.40	21.45	21.50	21.55	21.60	21.65	21.70	21.75	21.80	21.85	21.90	21.95	22.00	22.05	22.10	22.15	22.20	22.25	22.30	22.35	22.40	22.45	22.50	22.55	22.60	22.65	22.70	22.75	22.80	22.85	22.90	22.95	23.00	23.05	23.10	23.15	23.20	23.25	23.30	23.35	23.40	23.45	23.50	23.55	23.60	23.65	23.70	23.75	23.80	23.85	23.90	23.95	24.00	24.05	24.10	24.15	24.20	24.25	24.30	24.35	24.40	24.45	24.50	24.55	24.60	24.65	24.70	24.75	24.80	24.85	24.90	24.95	25.00	25.05	25.10	25.15	25.20	25.25	25.30	25.35	25.40	25.45	25.50	25.55	25.60	25.65	25.70	25.75	25.80	25.85	25.90	25.95	26.00	26.05	26.10	26.15	26.20	26.25	26.30	26.35	26.40	26.45	26.50	26.55	26.60	26.65	26.70	26.75	26.80	26.85	26.90	26.95	27.00	27.05	27.10	27.15	27.20	27.25	27.30	27.35	27.40	27.45	27.50	27.55	27.60	27.65	27.70	27.75	27.80	27.85	27.90	27.95	28.00	28.05	28.10	28.15	28.20	28.25	28.30	28.35	28.40	28.45	28.50	28.55	28.60	28.65	28.70	28.75	28.80	28.85	28.90	28.95	29.00	29.05	29.10	29.15	29.20	29.25	29.30	29.35	29.40	29.45	29.50	29.55	29.60	29.65	29.70	29.75	29.80	29.85	29.90	29.95	30.00	30.05	30.10	30.15	30.20	30.25	30.30	30.35	30.40	30.45	30.50	30.55	30.60	30.65	30.70	30.75	30.80	30.85	30.90	30.95	31.00	31.05	31.10	31.15	31.20	31.25	31.30	31.35	31.40	31.45	31.50	31.55	31.60	31.65	31.70	31.75	31.80	31.85	31.90	31.95	32.00	32.05	32.10	32.15	32.20	32.25	32.30	32.35	32.40	32.45	32.50	32.55	32.60	32.65	32.70	32.75	32.80	32.85	32.90	32.95	33.00	33.05	33.10	33.15	33.20	33.25	33.30	33.35	33.40	33.45	33.50	33.55	33.60	33.65	33.70	33.75	33.80	33.85	33.90	33.95	34.00	34.05	34.10	34.15	34.20	34.25	34.30	34.35	34.40	34.45	34.50	34.55	34.60	34.65	34.70	34.75	34.80	34.85	34.90	34.95	35.00	35.05	35.10	35.15	35.20	35.25	35.30	35.35	35.40	35.45	35.50	35.55	35.60	35.65	35.70	35.75	35.80	35.85	35.90	35.95	36.00	36.05	36.10	36.15	36.20	36.25	36.30	36.35	36.40	36.45	36.50	36.55	36.60	36.65	36.70	36.75	36.80	36.85	36.90	36.95	37.00	37.05	37.10	37.15	37.20	37.25	37.30	37.35	37.40	37.45	37.50	37.55	37.60	37.65	37.70	37.75	37.80	37.85	37.90	37.95	38.00	38.05	38.10	38.15	38.20	38.25	38.30	38.35	38.40	38.45	38.50	38.55	38.60	38.65	38.70	38.75	38.80	38.85	38.90	38.95	39.00	39.05	39.10	39.15	39.20	39.25	39.30	39.35	39.40	39.45	39.50	39.55	39.60	39.65	39.70	39.75	39.80	39.85	39.90	39.95	40.00	40.05	40.10	40.15	40.20	40.25	40.30	40.35	40.40	40.45	40.50	40.55	40.60	40.65	40.70	40.75	40.80	40.85	40.90	40.95	41.00	41.05	41.10	41.15	41.20	41.25	41.30	41.35	41.40	41.45	41.50	41.55	41.60	41.65	41.70	41.75	41.80	41.85	41.90	41.95	42.00	42.05	42.10	42.15	42.20	42.25	42.30	42.35	42.40	42.45	42.50	42.55	42.60	42.65	42.70	42.75	42.80	42.85	42.90	42.95	43.00	43.05	43.10	43.15	43.20	43.25	43.30	43.35	43.40	43.45	43.50	43.55	43.60	43.65	43.70	43.75	43.80	43.85	43.90	43.95	44.00	44.05	44.10	44.15	44.20	44.25	44.30	44.35	44.40	44.45	44.50	44.55	44.60	44.65	44.70	44.75	44.80	44.85	44.90	44.95	45.00	45.05	45.10	45.15	45.20	45.25	45.30	45.35	45.40	45.45	45.50	45.55	45.60	45.65	45.70	45.75	45.80	45.85	45.90	45.95	46.00	46.05	46.10	46.15	46.20	46.25	46.30	46.35	46.40	46.45	46.50	46.55	46.60	46.65	46.70	46.75	46.80	46.85	46.90	46.95	47.00	47.05	47.10	47.15	47.20	47.25	47.30	47.35	47.40	47.45	47.50	47.55	47.60	47.65	47.70	47.75	47.80	47.85	47.90	47.95	48.00	48.05	48.10	48.15	48.20	48.25	48.30	48.35	48.40	48.45	48.50	48.55	48.60	48.65	48.70	48.75	48.80	48.85	48.90	48.95	49.00	49.05	49.10	49.15	49.20	49.25	49.30	49.35	49.40	49.45	49.50	49.55	49.60	49.65	49.70	49.75	49.80	49.85	49.90	49.95	50.00	50.05	50.10	50.15	50.20	50.25	50.30	50.35	50.40	50.45	50.50	50.55	50.60	50.65	50.70	50.75	50.80	50.85	50.90	50.95	51.00	51.05	51.10	51.15	51.20	51.25	51.30	51.35	51.40	51.45	51.50	51.55	51.60	51.65	51.70	51.75	51.80	51.85	51.90	51.95	52.00	52.05	52.10	52.15	52.20	52.25	52.30	52.35	52.40	52.45	52.50	52.55	52.60	52.65	52.70	52.75	52.80	52.85	52.90	52.95	53.00	53.05	53.10	53.15	53.20	53.25	53.30	53.35	53.40	53.45	53.50	53.55	53.60	53.65	53.70	53.75	53.80	53.85	53.90	53.95	54.00	54.05	54.10	54.15	54.20	54.25	54.30	54.35	54.40	54.45	54.50	54.55	54.60	54.65	54.70	54.75	54.80	54.85	54.90	54.95	55.00	55.05	55.10	55.15	55.20	55.25	55.30	55.35	55.40	55.45	55.50	55.55	55.60	55.65	55.70	55.75	55.80	55.85	55.90	55.95	56.00	56.05	56.10	56.15	56.20	56.25	56.30	56.35	56.40	56.45	56.50	56.55	56.60	56.65	56.70	56.75	56.80	56.85	56.90	56.95	57.00	57.05	57.10	57.15	57.20	57.25	57.30	57.35	57.40	57.45	57.50	57.55	57.60	57.65	57.70	57.75	57.80	57.85	57.90	57.95	58.00	58.05	58.10	58.15	58.20	58.25	58.30	58.35	58.40	58.45	58.50	58.55	58.60	58.65	58.70	58.75	58.80	58.85	58.90	58.95	59.00	59.05	59.10	59.15	59.20	59.25	59.30	59.35	59.40	59.45	59.50	59.55	59.60	59.65	59.70	59.75	59.80	59.85	59.90	59.95	60.00	60.05	60.10	60.15	60.20	60.25	60.30	60.35	60.40	60.45	60.50	60.55	60.60	60.65	60.70	60.75	60.80	60.85	60.90	60.95	61.00	61.05	61.10	61.15	61.20	61.25	61.30	61.35	61.40	61.45	61.50	61.55	61.60	61.65	61.70	61.75	61.80	61.85	61.90	61.95	62.00	62.05	62.10	62.15	62.20	62.25	62.30	62.35	62.40	62.45	62.50	62.55	62.60	62.65	62.70	62.75	62.80	62.85	62.90	62.95	63.00	63.05	63.10	63.15	63.20	63.25	63.30	63.35	63.40	63.45	63.50	63.55	63.60	63.65	63.70	63.75	63.80	63.85	63.90	63.95

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., July 3, 1918.

No. 46.

Special Agent, War Trade Board.

At a meeting of the War Trade Board of June 11, 1918, the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED that the War Trade Board hereby authorize and approve the appointment of Colonel Chester Harding, Governor of the Panama Canal, as Special Agent of the War Trade Board in the Panama Canal Zone.

Commendation of Employees.

THE PANAMA CANAL, PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 26, 1918.

Employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company:

The following communication from the Acting Chief of Staff of the Panama Canal Department is quoted for your information.

CHESTER HARDING,
*Governor of The Panama Canal,
President, Panama Railroad Company.*

June 24, 1918.

1. The Commanding General has noted with great pleasure the loyal cooperation of the employees of The Panama Canal in his efforts to secure the correction of the vicious and immoral conditions in the terminal cities of Panama and Colon.

2. In carrying out the necessary restrictive measures, it was found that the existing police regulations do not protect the people of the Canal Zone from invasion by persons attempting to sell drugs, liquors and other immoral services. In order to protect the Americans on the Canal Zone, especially the young people growing up in our midst, from these vicious influences, it has been necessary, under the authority of the Act of Congress, to supplement the laws and regulations by the order issued on June 14, 1918. During the first stages of eradicating this illicit traffic across the Zone boundary, there will be some unavoidable bother caused to Americans entering and leaving Panaman territory. The vital importance of this question leads me to inform the employees of the Canal Zone as to the conditions that have caused the issuance of this order and to request that their aid be given in every way in the present effort to get rid of these vicious influences.

3. I am sure that all will realize the great necessity that has caused the issuance of this order and the good that is being accomplished thereby, and that, as patriotic and law abiding citizens, everybody will not only gladly obey the law but will give it active support and cooperation even though its enforcements may cause temporary inconvenience.

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:

W. D. A. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

Certain Citizens or Subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary Included as "Enemies" for Purposes of Trading with the Enemy Act; Reports Required as to Their Property.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation—

Whereas paragraph (c) of Section Two of the Act entitled "An Act To define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the Trading with the enemy Act, provides that the word "enemy" as used therein shall be deemed to mean, for the purpose of such trading and of said Act, in addition to the individuals, partnerships or other bodies of indi-

viduals or corporations specified in paragraph (a), and in addition to the Government and political or municipal subdivisions, officers, officials, agents or agencies thereof specified in paragraph (b), of said Section Two, the following:

"Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States, or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term 'enemy'";

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the authority vested in me, and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act of October 6, 1917, known as the Trading with the enemy Act, do hereby find that the safety of the United States and the successful prosecution of the present war require that,

(1) Any woman, wherever resident outside of the United States, who is a citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States is at war and whose husband is either (a) an officer, official or agent of the government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or (b) resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military or naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or (c) resident outside of the United States and doing business within such territory; and

(2) All citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war (other than citizens of the United States) who have been or shall hereafter be detained as prisoners of war, or who have been or shall hereafter be interned by any nation which is at war with any nation with which the United States is also at war; and

(3) Such other individuals or body or class of individuals as may be citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war (other than citizens of the United States) wherever resident outside of the United States, or wherever doing business outside of the United States, who since the beginning of the war have disseminated, or shall hereafter disseminate propaganda calculated to aid the cause of any such nation in such war, or to injure the cause of the United States in such war, or who since the beginning of the war has assisted or shall hereafter assist in plotting or intrigue against the United States, or against any nation which is at war with any nation which is at war also with the United States; and

(4) Such other individuals or body or class of individuals as may be citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war wherever resident outside of the United States, or wherever doing business outside of the United States, who are or may hereafter be included in a publication issued by the War Trade Board of the United States of America, entitled "Enemy Trading List", and the term "body or class of individuals" as herein used shall include firms and copartnerships contained in said enemy trading list of which one or more of the members or partners shall be citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war; and

(5) Any citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States is at war wherever resident outside of the United States, who has been at any time since August 4, 1914, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military or naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, shall all be included within the meaning of the word "enemy" for the purposes of the "Trading with the enemy Act" and of such trading; and I do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that every such individual or body or class of individuals herein referred to shall be and hereby is included within the meaning of the word "enemy" and shall be deemed to constitute an "enemy" for said purposes.

And by virtue of further authority vested in me by said Act entitled "An Act To define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes", approved October 6, 1917, and known as the Trading with the enemy Act, I hereby make the following order, rule, and regulation:

I hereby require that, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of section seven of said "Trading with the enemy Act," every corporation incorporated within the United States, and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee, or trustees within the United States, issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests, shall transmit to the Alien Property Custodian a full list of every officer, director, or stockholder known to be, or whom the representative of such corporation, association, company or trustee may have reasonable cause to believe to be, included by the above proclamation within the term "enemy", together with a statement of the amount of stock or shares owned by each such officer, director, or stockholder, or in which he has any interest; and any person in the United States who holds or has or shall hold or have custody or control of money or other property, beneficial or other-

wise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, by, on account of or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, and any person within the United States, who is or shall be indebted in any way to, any person included by the above proclamation within the term "enemy", or any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be so included, shall report the fact to the Alien Property Custodian.

Such lists, statements and reports shall be made and transmitted to the Alien Property Custodian, in such form and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe within thirty days after the date of this order, or within thirty days after money or other property owing or belonging to or held for, by, on account of or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any such "enemy" shall come within the custody or control of the reporter, or within thirty days after any person shall become an "enemy" by virtue of the terms of the above proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord [SEAL] one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

By the President:

WOODROW WILSON.

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

[No. 1454.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Proceedings Under Espionage Laws.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," I hereby vest in the Attorney General all power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of sections two and seven of Title VI of said Act, and the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary to administer and execute the same.

WOODROW WILSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 31, 1918.

[No. 2874.]

The Service Flag.

The following additional names may be added to the Honor Roll and are entitled to a star in the Service Flag:

Eustace W. Mingee
Edward A. Wight
G. Arthur Howard
Geo. W. Pendleton
James J. Henry
Frederic L. Neilsen
James W. Sherrill
William A. Day
John M. Davies
Chas. F. Young
James L. Hadaway
Maurice Schotland
William G. Naylor

Robert H. Cerise
Margaret E. Maddox
Theodore M. Drake
Mortimer H. French
William F. Iser
John C. Scott
Albert M. Horle
William Lindstrom
John G. Strasser
James T. Eason, Jr.
Carl A. Strom
Milo C. Pratt

The above makes a total of 227 employees already entered active military and naval service.

Canal Record to Canal Service Men.

American citizens who have served on the Panama Canal and are now in the military service of the United States will be sent a copy of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD each week if they make application for this privilege.

CANAL WORK IN MAY.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War of Canal operations in May, 1918, is printed, in part, below:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 24, 1918.

*The Honorable, the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of May, 1918.

Storehouse and commissary sales of supplies to ships aggregated \$169,223.38, including \$64,761.84 worth of fuel oil.

Business transacted at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, respectively, for the month of May, is presented in the following tabulations:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Water sold to ships	5,027,004	2,146,500	7,173,504
Vessels dry docked	15	8	23
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin	1,676	1,435	3,111
Other than first cabin	7,327	1,371	8,698
Total	9,003	2,806	11,809
Passengers departing:			
First cabin	1,894	420	2,314
Other than first cabin	5,931	3,724	9,655
Total	7,825	4,144	11,969
Total movement of passengers	16,828	6,950	23,778
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped	284	46	330
Seamen discharged	269	69	338
Seamen deceased			
Seamen deserted	8	1	9
Seamen destitute			
Seamen's identification certificates issued	1		1
Seamen's wages received	\$1,120.50	\$179.33	\$1,299.83
Seamen's wages disbursed	\$919.72	\$129.00	\$1,048.72
Balance on hand, June 1, 1918	\$584.18	\$68.33	\$652.51
Commissary sales to commercial vessels:			
Ice	\$964.96	\$528.49	\$1,493.45
Wholesale groceries	19,512.10	3,727.47	23,239.57
Wholesale cold storage	24,214.04	13,836.26	38,050.30
Laundry	1,105.67	196.16	1,301.86
Miscellaneous	1,471.42	1,711.41	3,182.83
Total	47,268.19	19,999.82	67,268.01
Commissary sales to Government and Panama Railroad ships:			
Ice	23.25	282.77	306.02
Wholesale groceries	7,796.12	2,205.19	10,001.31
Wholesale cold storage	19,247.75	6,863.15	26,110.90
Laundry	134.11	41.93	186.04
Miscellaneous	78.53	510.73	589.26
Total	27,289.76	9,903.77	37,193.53
Grand total of commissary sales	74,557.95	29,903.59	104,461.54

GATUN HYDROELECTRIC STATION, GATUN LOCKS, GATUN SUBSTATION,
CRISTOBAL SUBSTATION.

Electrical work and installation at the Gatun hydroelectric station consisted of the dismantling and installation of the new gate house switchboard, the placing of end bells on control cables. Brass covers on float switch recesses and float switch gear were installed and all valve bulkheads placed in stand-by position. Work was continued on main bus and switch cells: conduit, grounding, supporting bolts, and fittings for switch cells on units Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were made up, and installation of same was in progress at the end of the month. Cores on the auto-transformers were reversed, internal connections made, terminal bushings were installed, and all transformers grouted and placed in position. Twenty-two hundred volt station service was installed with end bells, and terminal board for new exciter completed. On the construction work of the hydroelectric station extension, 800 square feet of wall tile, and 1,600 square feet of floor tile were laid during the month, bringing this portion of the work to 90 per cent completion, and the entire building construction to 95 per cent completion.

Net output of the hydroelectric station was 4,488,674 kilowatt hours on a computed water consumption of 3,202,920,000 cubic feet; the ratio between water used for

power and that for lockages being approximately 2 to 1. The maximum lockage draft on Gatun Lake occurred this month, being 647 c. f. s. against a previous maximum record of 611 c. f. s. in September, 1917. Estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 14.59 inches, or 11 per cent above the 8-year mean.

At Gatun substation work on the 6,600-volt change-over proceeded satisfactorily. The pipe framework for the 2,200-volt bus was constructed, and the bus partially erected. The curve drawing meter panels for the switchboard were received and all but one meter placed in operation.

At the Cristobal substation the 11,000-volt work was continued, and wiring of the switchboard for feeders "A" and "C" started. Work was also started on a temporary arrangement for the current and potential transformers for one 11,000-volt feeder.

The work of installing the mechanical interlocks on the emergency dams was continued throughout the month and is 75 per cent completed. Repairs to the crib fender, north approach wall, were completed and this fender is now in proper working condition.

Transmission Lines—There were three interruptions on the high tension transmission line service; two of which were caused by the destruction of tower No. 10, as the result of a train wreck; and four spare line failures, three of which tested clear, and one caused by insulator failure. Five circuit interruptions occurred, causing a total delay of 2 hours and 17 minutes.

DREDGING.

Dredging excavation for the month was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel	39,700	20,100	59,800	29,700	30,100	.....
Pacific entrance oil berths .....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	5,000	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa	47,300	.....	47,300	23,300	24,000	.....
Gaillard Cut:						
Culebra slides	20,200	18,800	39,000	39,300	.....	.....
Widening channel, Paraiso	4,100	21,300	25,400	25,400	.....	.....
Total from Gaillard Cut	24,300	40,100	64,400	64,400	.....	.....
Atlantic entrance channel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal	167,300	82,900	250,200	.....	.....	250,200
Chagres River gravel beds	17,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,506
Chame Point sand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	296,106	148,100	444,206	117,400	59,100	267,706

June 1, there remained to be excavated from the Canal prism 304,685 cubic yards of earth and 146,935 cubic yards of rock, distributed as follows:

Location.	Earth.	Rock.	Total.
Gaillard Cut .....	.....	78,800	78,800
Pacific Entrance	304,685	68,135	372,820
Total, Canal prism	304,685	146,935	451,620
Balboa, Inner Harbor	282,821	235,182	518,013
Total, First District	587,516	382,117	969,633

Culebra and Cucaracha slides showed no unusual movement during the month, and the normal channel was maintained without interruption.

All material excavated from Gaillard Cut was dumped in Gatun Lake, north of Gamboa. The work of sluicing off earth cover with graders Nos. 1, 2, and 3, was continued throughout the month in the Paraiso P. I. improvement work, and north and south of Contractor's Hill. Drilling and blasting work on the Paraiso and Miraflores work was continued throughout the month.

No material was placed on sanitary fills during the month. San Juan dyke was approximately 70 per cent completed with the placing of 4,125 cubic yards on this work.

No dredging was done in the Atlantic Ocean to Gamboa prism. June 1 the following excavation remained to be done in the second district:

Location.	Earth.	Rock.	Total.
Canal prism	196,650	1,200	197,850
Cristobal Coaling Station .....	.....	2,073	2,073
Total, Second District	196,650	3,273	199,923

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

All bids for the structural steel for the proposed steel shed on Pier 6 were rejected and the preparation of plans for a reinforced concrete shed was started. These bids were rejected after estimates had been prepared for a reinforced concrete shed which indicated a considerable saving by the adoption of the latter type of construction. Work on Pier 6 was continued throughout the month in accordance with the following statement:

Item.		Accomplished during month.	Total in place, May 31.	Percentage of completion.
Forms placed.....	square feet.	36,756	160,752	26.8
Reinforcing placed.....	pounds	415,020	1,835,120	21.2
Concrete poured.....	cubic yards	1,278	7,693	26.4
Steel struts erected.....	each	1	90	95.8
Steel struts concreted.....	each.	14	68	68.0

SHOPS, FOUNDRY, AND DRY DOCK WORK.

The working force of the Mechanical Division was considerably reduced during the month. May 15 there were 702 gold, and 1,620 silver men on the pay rolls. On May 29 this force had been reduced to 631 gold, and 1,492 silver employees. Of a total of 1,637 job orders at Balboa shops during the month, 815 were completed, with a balance of 822 remaining uncompleted May 31.

The foundry output during the month was somewhat in excess to that for April, as shown by the following statement: Iron, 177,111 pounds; steel, 140,434 pounds, brass, 12,346 pounds.

Fourteen vessels were in dry dock at Cristobal shops during the month. Two hundred nine individual and company jobs were opened at Cristobal shops; 24 of which were for work on submarines, and 39 on other U. S. Navy craft. Of the remaining 146.67 covered repairs to ships making the port in transit of the Canal, exclusive of Panama Railroad ships.

At the Balboa shops 31 vessels were received for repairs, and eight were dry docked.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Southern District—Work on the Ancon Hospital structures had been continuous throughout the month. The Administration Building stands 99 per cent completed. On the isolation ward painting is the only unfinished item; the building as a whole is 98 per cent completed. Trim and hardware on the nurses' quarters was 88 per cent completed; interior plastering 99 per cent completed, and the exterior 95 per cent. In addition, the installation of stairs, plumbing, setting of floor and wall tile, and painting on all floors brought this building to 90 per cent total completion. With the work done during the month, ward groups Nos. 7 and 8 stand 48 per cent and 20 per cent completed, respectively. Installation of boilers was begun in the boiler house and brought to 60 per cent completion. Work done on the Tivoli kitchen brought this building to 90 per cent completion. The Pedro Miguel hotel was 30 per cent completed May 31.

Northern District—The nurses' home, Colon Beach, was completed during the month and turned over to the Health Department. Steel was erected for the second and third wall sections of the Mount Hope oil tank, and 160 yards of concrete poured in the first two sections of wall forms. This tank is 50 per cent completed. At the Mount Hope ice plant the third floor slab was completed; one-half of the section of the brine tank poured, also the cornice of north end. Forms for the food slab and supporting columns were started; foundation wall forms of the plant were commenced, and inserts to support the beef rails installed. Five hundred ninety-three cubic yards of concrete were placed in the third floor deck girder beams, brine deck, and north cornice; 231 cubic yards in the footings and foundation walls of the plant.

Building construction at the Gatun hydroelectric extension was 95 per cent completed with the laying of 800 square feet of wall tile and 1,600 square feet of floor tile. Work was commenced on the construction of a paint shop and storeroom, Gatun Locks, and brought to 60 per cent completion. The Gatun dispensary is 90 per cent completed, remaining work consisting of a small amount of trim, plumbing, and painting.

The average working force of the Building Division for the month consisted of 262 gold, and 1,830 silver employees; a decrease of 3 gold, and 196 silver men from April.

MUNICIPAL DIVISION.

In addition to the regular maintenance and repair work, a considerable amount of construction work for other divisions was in progress throughout the month, principal items of which were: the practical completion of the Folks River extension

of Colon for the Panama Railroad; construction of water and sewer lines and roads at Atlantic terminals; installation of circulating water line at the Mount Hope ice plant; construction of pavement, gutter, and sidewalks at Cristobal substation; construction of walks at Miraflores substation; grading and general municipal improvements for Ancon Hospital; changing location of 20-inch pipe line at Pedro Miguel forebay; construction of sidewalk from Ancon to the Administration Building; resurfacing of Cash Street, Colon, also of Mount Hope-Gatun road.

In the southern district the Corozal-Paraiso road and the road through Red Tank were completed and opened to traffic during the month. The water system at Taboga Island, for the Hotel Aspinwall, was thoroughly overhauled in connection with the opening of the hotel. Installation of the condensed water line from Cucaracha to Las Cascadas was also completed, allowing the condensing plants at Empire and Las Cascadas to be discontinued.

The principal work, outside of regular maintenance, in the northern district, consisted of grading, grass planting, etc. at the Cristobal substation, New Cristobal, and Gatun. Work on resurfacing the Mount Hope-Gatun road was commenced, the principal work accomplished being the grading and filling of 500 square yards, and the concreting of 650 square yards of road and 636 linear feet of curb.

Average force of the Municipal Division during the month was 83 gold, and 1,534 silver men.

WORKING FORCE.

Statement of the working force effective May 22, representing the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	28	44	72
Building Division.....	260	1,909	2,169
Municipal Engineering.....	69	1,408	1,477
Electrical Division.....	185	337	522
Lock operation.....	126	639	765
Dredging Division.....	147	1,318	1,465
Mechanical Division.....	672	1,688	2,360
Marine Division.....	93	315	408
Fortifications.....	45	467	512
Total.....	1,625	8,125	9,750
Supply:			
Quartermaster.....	103	1,717	1,820
Subsistence.....	18	370	388
Commissary.....	196	1,524	1,720
Cattle industry-plantations.....	31	732	763
Total.....	348	4,343	4,691
Accounting.....	191	13	204
Health.....	188	903	1,091
Executive.....	472	129	601
Panama Railroad—Superintendent and coaling stations.....	114	1,495	1,609
Transportation.....	145	254	399
Receiving and Forwarding Agent.....	76	906	982
Total.....	335	2,655	2,990
Grand total.....	3,159	16,168	19,327

The total gold force is a decrease of 160 from the 3,319 employed April 24; the silver force is a decrease of 1,452 from the 17,620 shown on that date.

QUARTERS.

The following statement gives the occupation of Canal quarters, May 30:

Occupants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Americans.....	3,374	1,981	1,882	7,237
Europeans.....	238	31	61	330
West Indians.....	5,979	2,031	3,344	11,354
Total.....	9,591	4,043	5,287	18,921

May 30 there were on file 242 new applications for gold family quarters.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Employees—The health of the civilian population in the Canal Zone and the terminal cities has continued good.

A Japanese steamship arriving late in May brought four cases of cerebrospinal meningitis. The ship was promptly quarantined, three other cases developing

during the quarantine period. No maritime quarantinable diseases arrived during the month.

Admissions to hospitals and quarters—Admissions to hospitals and quarters numbered 848, giving an annual admission rate of 390.24 per 1,000 employees.

Deaths—Eighteen deaths occurred among employees during the month, giving a gross death rate of 8.28.

Noneffective rate—The constantly noneffective rate among employees was 10.72.

Civilian population—One hundred seventy-four deaths occurred among the civilian population of the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon, giving a gross death rate of 18.73. Tuberculosis, diarrhea-enteritis, and pneumonia were the chief causes of death in the order named. Three hundred twenty births were reported for the month, giving a rate of 34.44.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations, May 31, exclusive of fortifications, was \$8,046,808.29; balance in fortifications was \$6,696,462.60.

Payments by the Disbursing Clerk, Washington, aggregated \$868,961.24, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,288,109.11. Payment was made the Panama Railroad Company for commissary books in the amount of \$264,922.91. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus amounted to \$1,596,458.39; and collections by the Disbursing Clerk, Washington, to \$77,621.75. Requisitions for the month covering purchases in the United States amounted to \$298,339.79, bringing the total for the year to \$5,522,438.77. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$134,783.51, and disbursements from the same source, \$200,913.39.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Tidal Currents—Balboa Harbor.

A tide current survey of Balboa harbor and vicinity was completed recently. Current direction and velocity measurements were made at 10, 20, 30, and 40 feet depths. Most of these observations were made in February and March, 1918, during the spring tide periods when tidal currents are strongest.

CURRENT VELOCITY RECORDS.

Tidal currents were found to be strongest in the Canal channel, along the reloader wharf, and in the vicinity of the oil pier. The maximum surface current velocity observed was 2.4 feet per second or approximately 1.5 knots per hour at a point in the Canal channel opposite the Panama Railroad dock on an outgoing or falling tide. The maximum current velocity observed below the surface was 2.2 feet per second at a depth of 30 feet at a point opposite the oil pier on an incoming or rising tide. Tide currents are strongest near the mean sea level stage of the tide and are reduced to zero during high and low tide slack water periods. The tidal currents around docks 14 to 19 and in the inner harbor basin were found to be very sluggish.

EFFECTS OF WINDS ON TIDE CURRENTS.

At the Pacific entrance to the Canal steady moderate to fresh northerly winds prevail during the dry season and light northerly or variable winds during the rainy season. The northerly winds tend to accelerate the surface currents of outgoing tides, and to retard the surface currents of incoming tides. A fresh northerly wind was observed to *reverse* the surface current of an incoming tide at a point just off the inner end of the reloader wharf, but the winds do not seem to affect the tidal flow at a depth of 20 feet or more.

CURRENT DIRECTION RECORDS.

Current directions were recorded by a Ritchie-Haskell current direction meter. This instrument records accurately the direction of the stronger currents, but it can not be depended upon to record with accuracy the direction of currents having a velocity of 0.3 foot per second or less, as the force of the current is insufficient to operate the direction vane of the instrument. But the slow currents do not hinder navigation and their direction is a matter of no great importance.

In general the stronger tide currents in Balboa harbor flow in directions approximately parallel to the course of the Canal. Notable exceptions to this rule are found in the steady set of outgoing tide currents toward the inner end of the reloader wharf, and the tendency of the tide currents near the oil pier to cross the Canal channel forming an acute angle following the dredged channel of the old French canal.

The direction of the slower currents at several locations around the docks and in the inner harbor basin is undoubtedly variable as the direction vane was observed to shift with varying tidal impulses.

TROUBLESOME CURRENTS.

Strong tidal currents are encountered in the Canal channel, but they follow the general direction of the Canal and should not hinder navigation except by retarding or accelerating the speed of passing ships.

Tidal currents in the vicinity of the reloader wharf are troublesome, especially during the falling tide, as the steady set of the current toward the inner end of this wharf increases the difficulty of handling ships approaching or leaving the coal wharves by drifting the vessels towards the wharf. Fresh northwest winds increase this drifting tendency.

Currents in the vicinity of the oil pier are troublesome also. These currents cross the Canal channel diagonally. With a falling tide they tend to drift approaching ships against the pier, while the rising tide currents are reversed and tend to drift approaching ships away from the pier.

PANAMA BAY CURRENTS.

Current direction observations were made at three locations in Panama Bay between Taboga and Flamenco Islands. These observations indicate that the general direction of tidal flow in this section of the bay is approximately parallel to the Canal axis. Surface currents of a rising tide were found to be more from the east, especially at the observation point nearest Flamenco Island, indicating that tidal currents here are affected by the winds and by the coastwise current in Panama Bay. The maximum current velocity observed in this section of the bay was slightly less than one foot per second.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
George A. Beckford...	160461	Jamaica.....	Gatun.....	Supply Department.	June 21, 1918.
Veronique Capois.....	91585	Haiti.....	Camp Biedr....	Panama Railroad....	June 21, 1918.
William Lindo.....	115411	Jamaica.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	June 23, 1918.
Simon Phillip.....	79984	Grenada.....	Camp Biedr....	Panama Railroad....	June 21, 1918.
Francis Rocas.....	111133	Spain.....	Camp Biedr....	Panama Railroad....	June 19, 1918.
Joseph Mathews.....	24659	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Health Department.	June 23, 1918.
Charles Sobers.....	36217	Barbados.....	Colon.....	Fortifications.....	June 21, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Notice to Mariners—Gas Buoys Removed, Cristobal Harbor.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 26, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 643-43:

The middle and inner gas buoys, approach to the Cristobal coaling station piers, were removed on account of dredging operations on June 24, 1918, and will be replaced, if necessary, when dredging operations are completed.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

In Charge, Section of Surveys.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 28, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective this date, and during the absence of Mr. F. R. Fitch on leave, Mr. B. B. Alexander will be in immediate charge of the Section of Surveys.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Provost Marshal of the Canal Zone.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 24. } PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,
ANCON, C. Z., June 26, 1918.

I. Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Brady, 33d Infantry, Camp at Gatun, is detailed as Provost Marshal

of the Canal Zone. He will retain quarters at that station until further orders.

(370.81)

II. Lieut. Col. William S. Woodruff, Infantry, National Army, is detailed as assistant to the Provost Marshal of the Canal Zone.

(370.81)

By command of Brigadier General BLATCHFORD:

W. D. A. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

FRANK C. WOOD,
Colonel, Infantry, N. A.,
Acting Adjutant.

Sale Price of Fuel Oil.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 25, 1918.

All concerned—Effective July 1, the sale price of fuel oil to "Other Departments of the Government" will be as follows: At Cristobal, \$2.50 per barrel; at Balboa, \$2 per barrel.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration

Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa every Wednesday and Saturday, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, July 10, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 24, 1918.

The following insufficiently addressed letters and papers have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Anderson, E. A.	Murphy, Capt. and Mrs.
de Brigard, Jorge	Theo. R.
Bryan, Nathan	Nordin, Miss Ester
Frank, H. M.	Portlock, Mrs. Marie E.
Fuller, Mrs. Percival S.	Powell, H. Ellis (2)
*Gibson, L. C.	Richards, Miss Susan (2)
Jones, Bert	Saforek, Raymond (Box 134)
Lapenas, William	Sampson, Miss Doris
Lewis, Mrs. W. G.	Smith, Earl
McCain, Orville E.	White, Mrs. J. St. C.
McGary, Harry	Williams, Miss Marie
Michael, Mrs. Alice	
Mott, Mrs. E. T.	

Boat Schedule, Taboga Island.

EFFECTIVE JUNE 29, 1918.

Daily.

Leave Dock 19, Balboa..... 9.40 a. m.
Leave Taboga, returning..... 11.00 a. m.

Sundays.

Leave dock 19, Balboa..... 9.40 a. m.
Leave Taboga, returning..... 11.00 a. m.
Leave dock 19, Balboa..... 3.30 p. m.
Leave Taboga, returning..... 5.30 p. m.

Saturdays and Days Preceding Holidays.

Leave dock 19, Balboa..... 9.40 a. m.
Leave Taboga, returning..... 11.00 a. m.
Leave dock 19, Balboa..... 5.30 p. m.
Returning from Taboga the following day..... 7.30 a. m.

Band Concert Schedule.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT,

July 1 to September 30, 1918.

Post and Fort Commanders will cause their bands to conform to schedule indicated below:

5th Infantry Band.

*Quarry Heights—July 3, July 14, July 26, August 7, August 21, August 28, September 8, September 22.

*De Lesseps Park—July 17, August 14, September 11.

*Corozal—†July 9, *July 12, †September 3, †September 24.

†Enlisted men's dance, Fort Amador—July 6, August 31.

*Community dance, Balboa Prado—August 16.

Porto Rican Infantry Band.

*Quarry Heights—July 5, July 17, July 28, August 9, August 16, August 30, September 11, September 20.

*De Lesseps Park—July 31, August 28, September 18.

*Corozal—†July 2, †July 23, †August 13, *September 13.

†Enlisted men's dance, Fort Amador—August 3, September 28.

*Community dance, Ancon Prado—July 19.

5th Band, C. A. C.

*Quarry Heights—July 10, July 19, July 31, August 11, August 23, September 4, September 13, September 25.

*De Lesseps Park—July 3, July 24, August 21.

*Corozal—†July 16, †August 6, †August 27, †September 17.

†Enlisted men's dance, Fort Amador—July 13, July 27, August 10, August 24, September 7, September 21.

29th Infantry Band.

*Quarry Heights—July 12, July 24, August 2, August 14, August 25, September 6, September 18, September 27.

*De Lesseps Park—July 10, August 7, September 4, September 25.

*Corozal—†July 30, *August 9, †August 20, †September 10.

†Enlisted men's dance, Fort Amador—July 20, August 17, September 14.

*Community dance, Ancon Prado—September 20.

33d Infantry Band.

*Quarry Heights—July 7, July 21, August 4, August 18, September 1, September 15, September 29.

*Army and Navy Club, Cristobal—July 4, August 1, August 29, September 5, September 19.

16th Band, C. A. C.

*Army and Navy Club, Cristobal—July 11, July 25, August 8, August 22, September 26.

U. S. Naval Air Station and Submarine Band.

*Army and Navy Clubhouse, Cristobal—July 18, August 15, September 12.

*Entire band except when orchestra is designated instead.

†Orchestra.

†Concerts commence at 8 p. m., except when designated at an earlier hour.

It is requested that these headquarters be furnished with the dates and hours, during the period July 1 to September 30, 1918, of post hops, band concerts, ceremonies, and such other functions and events as are held, at which the band or orchestra of the post will be in attendance.

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:

FRANK C. WOOD,

Capt., P. R. Inf.,

Acting Adjutant.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Flags, U. S., 11 x 22, ea.....	\$0.08
Flags, U. S., 18 x 27, ea.....	.15
Flags, U. S., 27 x 43, ea.....	.32
Flags, U. S., 36 x 56, ea.....	.61
Flags, Italian, 14 x 24, ea.....	.16

Flags, Italian, 27 x 43, ea.....	\$0.42
Flags, French, 27 x 43, ea.....	.35
Flags, French, 35 x 56, ea.....	.64
Flags, British, 36 x 56, ea.....	.43
P. C. brown laundry soap, cake.....	.06
P. C. yellow laundry soap, cake.....	.07

Flour.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., July 1, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 760-43:

To commissary managers—Effective at once, do not order flour in 4-pound bags in quantities greater than necessary to suffice for one week's supply. This order is issued to insure your stock being fresh at all times.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, June 29, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., June 23.....	127.60	92.86	85.11	85.05	54.05
Mon., June 24.....	127.20	92.36	85.12	85.00	53.97
Tues., June 25.....	130.95	95.58	85.11	85.06	53.94
Wed., June 26.....	129.50	94.47	85.20	85.10	53.87
Thurs., June 27.....	133.10	97.07	85.17	85.09	54.35
Fri., June 28.....	130.90	95.42	85.27	85.12	54.28
Sat., June 29.....	130.25	95.35	85.25	85.16	53.99
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Piccalilli.**

Select good, firm, green tomatoes, wash them thoroughly and cut away all defective portions. They should then be sliced or quartered and placed in a salt brine made with one pound of salt to each gallon of water with a supply of green peppers. Let them cure in this brine for two weeks. They then may be taken out and chopped very fine, about one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in diameter. They are then ready for the vinegar, which should be pure in quality. The vinegar should be first prepared or sweetened and spiced with pure granulated cane sugar, cloves, cinnamon, mustard seed and a small quantity of celery seed. This can be poured over the chopped tomatoes and peppers, either hot or cold. Piccalilli should be served quite strained of its vinegar.

Cabbage and Cherries.

The Commissary Purchasing Agent has advised that there was no cabbage in the New York market fit for shipping by the steamer *Advance*. A requisition was placed for the shipment of cherries, but information has been received that the quality is poor, and that good grades are scarce and prices high.

China, Earthenware, Etc.

A considerable increase in price may be expected by commissary patrons on future shipments of china, earthenware, ornamental goods, etc., from England. Advice has been received from the largest three English manufacturers of these goods that, due to the continued rise in the price of all raw materials and the substantial increases in wages recently conceded, they have been compelled to advance prices from 25 per cent to 120 per cent on all goods invoiced after May 15, irrespective of date of order.

A small shipment of Royal Doulton ware, recently received and placed on sale last week, was disposed of almost immediately.

Beans.

Beans have long been a staple food for the Army and Navy. On account of their high nutritive value they enter largely into the diet of men in the field. Knowing this Americans have for some time felt it was the part of patriotism to leave their white beans for the soldiers. But the Food Administration now urges the use of all beans.

Beans are to be counted as a substitute for meat rather than for cereals. They can well take the place of a meat dish on many occasions. Certainly with them in the diet there is less need for meat. In caloric value one pound of beans is equal to over 5 pounds of potatoes, 1½ pounds of sirloin steak, 2 pounds of round steak, 1½ dozen eggs, 5 pounds, or 5 pints of milk. The protein value of beans runs in the neighborhood of 22 per cent.

Boston baked beans have taken the place of meat in certain meals for a large section of the country for many years. Bean loaf skillfully made can hardly be told from meat loaf, and there is little difference in nutritive value.

Berries.

The Commissary Purchasing Agent advises that it will hardly be possible to make a shipment of blackberries of the quality desired before the first of July.

A Loaf of Bread.

How to Make It and Victory Rolls.

A good loaf of bread depends upon the material used, and still more important, on the care taken in the weighing of each ingredient, the time for fermentation, the proof (rising in pans for oven), and the heat of oven.

As a fact, not once in a hundred times is it possible to obtain uniform, or perfect flour. The same brands of flour from the same mill will vary—that is, the run of the mill day by day.

The housewife is not always equipped properly to test material used, but she should take particular pains as regards time of fermentation and accurate scaling of ingredients. Then the bread will be fairly uniform each baking. Small scales may be purchased reasonably. They are essential not only for making the best bread but also for weighing material for cake and pastry, to insure more uniform baking.

Good compressed yeast is an essential ingredient in making good bread. It should be firm and brittle (crumble easily). Mouldy or dark spots on yeast do not hurt the quality except that the cultures that are dark or mouldy are dead and worthless. In weighing yeast for dough remove dark spots and weigh the cream-colored part of the yeast. If you are unfortunate enough to have soft yeast, use just twice as much as you would of natural, good yeast.

Salt in bread is likened to a governor, or balance wheel, on an engine. It regulates, or controls the gases, brings out the flavor of all ingredients, as well as being nearly as good a moisture preserver as lard. Hence, it is very important and should be weighed with care.

Sugar is used in bread principally as a yeast food. The yeast cultures start to feed upon natural sugar at once. By using the proper amount in dough, one will preserve the sugar in the flour and this is what gives color and flavor to bread.

Lard is used to make bread rich, or "short," and easy to masticate; also to retain moisture. Good bread can be made without lard, but it would be well always to use lard when in doubt as to the quality of the flour, for it acts as a stimulant if one has a poor grade of flour—assisting the salt in balancing the gases and forming air or gas pockets which expand similarly to a balloon when the dough is placed in the oven. The heat in the oven seals these pockets and that is how the texture in bread is obtained. Gluten in flour acts the same way, for gluten is elastic.

The formula or basis for two pounds of Victory bread is as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce yeast.

1 pint water—23 ounces wheat flour.

5 ounces corn meal, or rice, or oats (meal or rolled), in fact any cereal may be used. If rice is used cook and cool it before placing into dough; if corn meal, rolled oats, or oatmeal, use in raw state. Place yeast in mixing bowl first, then add water and let stand a few minutes. Place flour and cereal on top of water.

Then add: $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce of salt.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce of lard.

1 ounce of sugar and mix thoroughly.

Weigh the yeast, for a yeast cake may not weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce. Mix well and set away in a 4-quart bowl for two hours, then work together well and let stand for one-half hour; again work together and let stand for one-half hour; work it well together a third time and let stand for one-half hour; then mold into loaves and place in tins. The time for fermenting in bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours after dough is mixed. Two-hour period, $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour period, $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour period, $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour period. When the dough doubles in size in baking tin it should be placed in oven (roasting hot). Place a small pan of water in oven 15 minutes before putting in the bread which will give a moist air keeping the crust of dough soft until it expands to full volume. The steam also makes a light crust on the bread.

The Chilean flour which must be used at present will not make as large a loaf in volume or lightness as the States flour for it contains more starch, but it has fine flavor and only about 2 per cent less in protein, so it is a good food.

To make Victory rolls double the amount of sugar and lard or triple it if you require a rich roll. If raisin bread is desired 4, 6, or 8 ounces of raisins to this formula should be used and double the quantity of sugar and lard. If you want coffee cake triple the sugar and lard and add three eggs to this receipt. The time for fermentation is the same. For bread, raisin bread, rolls, or coffee cake $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, 3 workings before panning are required.

If one follows these formula strictly and exercises due care in baking, no trouble with Chilean flour should be experienced.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., July 10, 1918.

No. 47.

First and Second Issue Liberty Bonds Convertible to Higher Rate.

The liberty loan committee of The Panama Canal has received information from Washington that the Treasury Department has authorized that $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds of the first liberty loan, 4 per cent bonds of the first liberty loan converted, and 4 per cent bonds of the second liberty loan, may be converted into $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds during the six months period beginning May 9 and ending November 9, 1918. The Treasury Department has served notice that it will not be practicable to make deliveries prior to July 1, 1918, of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent conversion bonds, and, as under the act approved April 4, 1918, holders of 4 per cent bonds of the first liberty bond converted and of 4 per cent bonds of the second liberty loan, presenting their bonds for conversion after July 1 but not after November 9, 1918, will be entitled to the benefits of the increased interest rate from June 15 to May 15, respectively, without adjustment of interest. It is hoped that holders of such bonds will not present their bonds for conversion until after July 1, 1918. The registered and coupon bonds issued upon conversion will be issued in the same denominations as the bonds of the third liberty loan and, except for the dates of maturity of principal, the dates for payment of interest, and the terms of redemption, which will remain the same as for the original issues, the terms of such $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent issued upon conversion will be identical with the bonds of the third liberty loan, including tax exemptions, nonconvertibility, receivability for Federal inheritance taxes. They will not carry the circulation privilege. They will be receivable as security for public deposits and may participate in the benefit of the bond purchase fund.

Subscribers who desire to have their first and second issue bonds converted into $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds of the third issue should forward them by registered mail to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., stating whether they desire registered or coupon bonds and carefully giving their name and address. The United States assumes no liability beyond original delivery and that the bonds must be transmitted to and from Washington at the risk of the owner.

Cancellations of Third Liberty Bonds.

On account of the large reduction in the force of silver employees there has been a number of requests for cancellation of applications to the third liberty loan. Silver employees who have been discharged can ill afford to continue paying for the bonds which in most cases are of \$50 denominations. As these bonds have already been purchased, the liberty loan committee would like to have applications from employees who desire to purchase any of the bonds for which the original subscriber desires to cancel his application. Address, Liberty Loan Committee, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

Employees' Identification Certificates.

Employees leaving the Isthmus for the United States must have passports, or identification certificates, issued by the Executive Office.

Application for identification certificate, Form 15, should be filled out for each adult member of the family of an employee *immediately upon deciding to leave the Isthmus*. Certificates are not issued for any particular vessel, and may be used within a month of the date of sailing shown. Failure to submit applications in ample time and at least a week before sailing date makes extra work for the Executive Office, and may cause considerable unnecessary inconvenience to the applicants, and possibly delay their departure from the Isthmus.

Photographs must not be over 6 months old. Even where such photographs have been taken by the official photographer, arrangements should be made with him to furnish the Executive Office with copies, as it may be possible that the particular negative has been mislaid or damaged. Where photographs not taken by the official photographer are furnished, two copies should be sent with the application.

Employees Returning from United States.

Since the publication of the notice in THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD of June 26, stating that visé of identification certificates by customs officials at port of departure in the United States is necessary before steamship tickets can be procured, the following notice sent to steamship passengers for the Isthmus by the Washington Office of The Panama Canal has been received:

Visé of transportation authority—The steamship transportation authority issued by this office covering transportation to the Isthmus of Panama will require the visé of the customs authorities at port of sailing, but before securing such visé, passengers should call at the steamship office for instructions as to where and how to procure such visé, and for any assistance in the matter that may be needed. After procuring the visé they should return to the steamship office and secure their passage tickets.

Identification certificates—Employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company, and members of their families and other relatives, who are returning to the Isthmus after a vacation spent in the United States, should have in their possession on arrival at the steamship office at the port of departure from the United States, their identification certificate containing photograph, issued on the Isthmus of Panama.

War revenue stamp tax—Passengers should be prepared to pay at the steamship office in addition to their passage money, a stamp tax on steamship tickets in accordance with the following table: On tickets costing \$10 or less, no tax; on tickets costing over \$10 and including \$30, \$1; on tickets costing over \$30 and including \$60, \$3; on tickets costing over \$60, \$5.

Linen and Cotton for Red Cross Laundered Free.

In order to assist the preparedness auxiliary of the local Red Cross, commissary patrons are requested to bring or send to the Cristobal laundry or Ancon laundry, any linen and cotton goods for which they no longer have use. Sheets and heavy material are particularly desired.

Such material will be laundered free of charge and turned over to the Red Cross by the Commissary Division.

Taboga and The Aspinwall.

Four hundred and fifty-nine guests took meals at the Aspinwall at Taboga last Sunday. Ninety-four were there Saturday night and 85 remained over Sunday night. The Fort Amador Military Band gave a concert on Sunday. Facts about the service follow:

	Per day.
Employees (dinner, lodging, and breakfast)	\$1. 75
Employees	2. 25
Children under 12 years of age.....	1. 00
Servants of employees.....	1. 25
Employees for stay of seven days.....	1. 75
Reduction of 10 per cent for employees on above rates for stay of 30 days.	
Further reduction of 10 per cent for families of four or more.	
Nonemployees.....	3. 00
Children of nonemployees.....	1. 25
Servants of nonemployees.....	1. 50
Meals without room:	
Breakfast.....	. 75
Luncheon.....	1. 00
Dinner.....	1. 00

Deceased Employee.

The estate of the following deceased employee of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company is now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against this estate, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due him should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estate may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. The name will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
I. Ortwig or Otway ...	23925	Panama.....	Panama.....	Mechanical Division.	June 6, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Appointment—Board of Local Inspectors.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 1, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 661-61:

Lieutenant (j. g.) Malcolm C. Davis, U. S. N., is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Local Inspectors, *vice* Mr. James Macfarlane, resigned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Assistant to the Superintendent, P. R. R.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 1, 1918.

All concerned—Effective July 1, Mr. Robert Beverley is appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company and Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

S. W. HEALD,
Superintendent.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
President.

Export Licenses for Mail Packages.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF POSTS,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 3, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 40:

To all postmasters—Circular No. 12 of February 9, 1918, and Circular No. 31 of May 3, 1918, are hereby revoked and the following regulations shall govern:

There are three special licenses covering exports through the mails, RAC-43, RAC-52, and RAC-53. The first deals with shipments made for the personal use of our soldiers and sailors and Red Cross units abroad, and is as follows:

License No. RAC-43.

To cover parcels addressed to United States Troops and Red Cross Units in Europe.

Special Export License RAC-43 has been issued through the Customs Service and the Post Office Department covering such shipments as may be made by persons in this country to and for the personal use of individuals serving in the United States Army, United States Navy, or American Red Cross abroad. This license does not permit shipments by persons in this country

Department of Operation and Maintenance.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 26, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 660-43:

1. The appointment of Mr. Walter J. Douglas as Engineer of Maintenance is hereby announced, and the duties of that office will be assumed by him, effective July 1, 1918.

2. The following divisions of the Department of Operation and Maintenance will be under the supervision of the Engineer of Maintenance and the officials in charge of same will report to him on and after July 1:

- The Division of Lock Operation.
- The Electrical Division.
- The Dredging Division.
- The Division of Municipal Engineering.
- The Office Engineer.
- The Section of Meteorology and Hydrography.
- The Section of Surveys.
- Maintenance of Gatun Dam.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

to American prisoners of war, but has been issued in order to facilitate small personal shipments to our soldiers and sailors and the Red Cross workers by doing away with the necessity of securing an individual export license for exportation. All shipments made under this license must be made in accordance with the rulings and regulations of the Post Office Department and the War Department (see Circular No. 25, April 12, 1918), and endorsed thereon by postal employee "RAC-43."

License No. RAC-52.

To cover parcels containing merchandise addressed to all foreign countries except neutral European or enemy countries.

The second is Special Export License No. RAC-52, which has been issued by the War Trade Board through the Post Office Department, covering mail shipments to any countries *except neutral European or enemy countries*, of any commodity less than \$100 in value and NOT on the Official Export Conservation List, two copies of which are attached hereto. Please hold the list for ready reference, and allow all commodities not listed to go forward freely by having "License RAC-52" endorsed on the wrapper, as indicated below, except when addressed to neutral European or enemy countries or except when a single commodity is valued at more than \$100.

Special Export License No. RAC-52 may also include any conserved commodities (*i. e.*, commodities on Export Conservation List) the value of no one of which is more than \$25.

Whenever a parcel is presented containing conserved commodities any one of which is valued at more than \$25, or nonconserved commodities any one of which is valued at more than \$100, the sender must be furnished application form X, and supplemental information sheet indicated after the commodity on the Export Conservation List (such as X-1, X-2, etc.) a small supply of which forms is attached hereto. Further supplies may be obtained from this office on request by postmasters. Applicants should be instructed to send in these applications *by mail* after having answered all questions. Many applications are returned to exporters because they are unsigned or incorrectly made out. IT IS USELESS FOR THE SENDER OF A PARCEL REQUIRING ANY INDIVIDUAL LICENSE TO BRING IT TO THIS OFFICE PERSONALLY, AS EACH APPLICATION MUST TAKE ITS TURN. If desired, question 13 on application form X may indicate that license is to be sent to the postmaster at office of mailing, but when individual license is required, postmasters shall not accept parcels until the license has been presented.

Actual examination of the contents of a parcel must be made in each case by the postmaster or his representative.

Special License No. RAC-52 does not authorize any shipments to any person on the Enemy Trading List or in contravention of section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Each package shipped under this license must have plainly marked on the wrapper thereof:

- (1) The license number under which the shipment is made (*i. e.*, RAC-52);
- (2) A complete statement of the contents of the package (*i. e.*, Customs declaration);
- (3) Names and addresses of the consignor (sender) and consignee (addressee).

The above restrictions do not apply to mail parcels addressed to the United States or its possessions, or to the Republic of Panama.

When this office deems it necessary to issue an individual license, the postmaster will indicate date of shipment on the back of the license and return it to this office, at the same time noting the individual license number on the wrapper of the package.

License No. RAC-53.

To cover parcels containing newspapers, magazines, etc., addressed to all foreign countries.

Special Export License No. RAC-53 has been issued through the Post Office Department and

covers parcels for mailing to foreign countries, containing newspapers, magazines, and other periodically issued printed matter intended for the personal use of the consignee (addressee).

All papers, magazines, etc., shall be inspected by postmaster or his representative, and if in conformity with the postal laws and regulations the package will be accepted for mailing; provided it contains the name and address of the sender. The postal employee accepting such parcel for mailing shall endorse thereon "License No. RAC-53."

The Cristobal post office will return to the office of origin all parcels not endorsed in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

S. C. RUSSELL,
Acting Director of Posts.

Copies of Export Conservation List of May 17, 1918, may be seen at any post office.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., June 29, 1918.

The following insufficiently addressed letters have been received in the office of the Director of Posts and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa.

Diamandidi, Diamandi Ladd, C. W.	(Box 33)	Short, Martin
Doyle, Bert		Tucker, Leonard E.
Early, Rev. B. J.		Went, Jas. A.
Harrison, Mrs. (Box 188)		Woodruff, Mrs. Harry E.
Hurlburt, Joseph R.		(Box 3)

Launch Service, Taboga Island.

Daily.

Leave Port Captain's boat landing near Dock 19..... 9.40 a. m.
Leave Taboga returning..... 11.00 a. m.

Sundays and Holidays.

Leave Dock 19, Balboa..... 9.40 a. m.
Leave Taboga, returning..... 11.00 a. m.
Leave Dock 19, Balboa..... 3.30 p. m.
Leave Taboga, returning..... 5.30 p. m.

Saturdays and Days Preceding Holidays.

Leave Dock 19, Balboa..... 9.40 a. m.
Leave Taboga, returning..... 11.00 a. m.
Leave Dock 19, Balboa..... 5.30 p. m.
Returning from Taboga the following day..... 7.30 a. m.

Fares (each way), employees 30 cents, non-employees 60 cents, children of employees over 6 years and under 12 years 20 cents, nonemployees 40 cents. Hotel patrons desiring to send trunks should arrange to have them delivered at launch landing by 9.30 a. m. addressed to themselves, care of Hotel Aspinwall. Freight will be transported on the morning trip on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

For further information address Manager, Hotel Aspinwall, Taboga, via Balboa, C. Z.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, July 6, were as follows:

	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sun., June 30.....	128.75	93.79	85.14	85.13	53.87
Mon., July 1.....	133.05	96.87	85.29	85.06	53.92
Tues., July 2.....	130.10	95.58	85.25	85.15	53.93
Wed., July 3.....	128.10	92.98	85.19	85.11	53.80
Thurs., July 4.....	127.75	92.66	85.17	85.10	53.86
Fri., July 5.....	127.75	92.56	85.12	85.08	54.00
Sat., July 6.....	127.70	92.56	85.17	85.09	53.63
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Joint Commission.

Awards.

In the matter of the claim of Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich, for lands known as La Margarita, award No. 175, docket No. 2673, July 2, 1918—This case came up for hearing on the 13th of May, 1918, and for purposes of trial was consolidated with several other claims for property situated in the same vicinity.

During the course of the trial, counsel for both parties reached an agreement as to the value of the improvements located on the property and an award was made by this Commission to cover such improvements.

It was admitted by counsel for the Government that claimants are entitled to an award for the value of the lands occupied, cultivated and claimed by them, said lands being located within a tract designated by lines A, B, E, L, in the Harrison-Arosemena map, and belonging to the Panama Railroad Company as per grants made to the said corporation by the Republic of New Granada.

After hearing all the evidence introduced as to the extension, location and character of the lands claimed by these claimants the Commission has unanimously agreed that they are entitled to an award in the sum of \$635.

Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States of America in the sum of \$635, United States currency, which sum is ordered to be paid to Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich in equal shares, the same to be compensation in full for all the right, title, and interest which the said Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich may possess or may have possessed in and to the lands known as La Margarita located near Colon, covered by their claim docket No. 2673, including all damages sustained by them on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America.

This award shall be paid on or before the 2d day of August, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment is not made on or before that date, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, R. J. ALFARO, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claim of Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich for improvements on lands known as "La Margarita," award No. 175-A, docket No. 2673, June 25, 1918—Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich, claimants above-named, filed their claim, docket No. 2673, before the Joint Commission, on November 17, 1914. Subsequently, an order was made by the Commission consolidating the following claims for trial, to wit:

Claimant.

Mrs. O. B. Grout.....	13
Catalina V. de Cowan <i>et al.</i>	1543
Catalina V. de Cowan <i>et al.</i>	1544
Sabina R. de Quinzada.....	2884
Desire Lamiralle and.....	2673
Apostol Trivolich.....	2673
Romano Emiliani.....	3088
Romano Emiliani.....	3063
Mendes and Cowan.....	3113
John C. Jackson.....	3577

In pursuance of this order of consolidation all of the claims so consolidated came on regularly for trial on Monday, May 13, 1918. During the course of the trial counsel for Government and counsel for the claimants in the above-entitled claim announced to the Commission in open court that an agreement had been reached between them as to the value of the improvements involved in the above-entitled claim, and that a judgment for \$3,000 might be made by the Commission in that behalf. It was expressly stated, however, that this agreement as to the value of said improvements has no bearing whatever upon the claim of said claimants to the land referred to in their statement of claim, and this award is intended to refer solely to said improvements.

It is also understood that this award is independent of, and does not include the property

claimed by Jose Argote G., docket No. 3480 and Romano Emiliani, docket No. 3063.

An award is therefore hereby made against the United States of America, in favor of Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich, in the sum of \$3,000, United States currency, which sum is hereby ordered to be paid to the said Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich in equal shares, the same to be compensation in full for all right, title, and interest which the said Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich may have or may possess or may have had or possessed in and to the improvements above referred to and described in their aforesaid claim, docket No. 2673, without prejudice to the rights of said claimants to the lands on which said improvements are situate.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 25th day of July, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, RICARDO J. ALFARO, BURT NEW, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claim of Catalina A. viuda de Cowan, Carlota Cowan de Irisarri and Rita Cowan, for property located in the district of Cristobal, award No. 176, docket No. 1544, June 25, 1918—On the 24th day of July, 1913, Catalina A. viuda de Cowan, Carlota Cowan de Irisarri and Rita Cowan filed their claim, docket No. 1544, with the Joint Commission in which they asked for a judgment of \$995.32 against the United States of America for a parcel of land consisting of ten fanegas in the District of Cristobal, which property was expropriated by the Government of the United States.

At the trial of the case it was stipulated by counsel, both for the claimants and for the United States, that 10 fanegas of land is the equivalent of 6.4 hectares. This stipulation was made in conformity with the Law of the 8th of June of 1853 which adopted the metric system in the Republic of New Granada and the decree of the Government of that Republic issued on the first of July of the same year whereby the matter of weights and measures was regulated.

Counsel for the Government also stipulated that the title of the claimants to the parcel of land in question is valid. This stipulation is made in reliance upon the so-called Harrison-Arosemena map, prepared under the auspices of the Government of New Granada, in the year 1862, on which Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., husband and father of the claimants above-named appears as the owner of the lands now in claim.

The Commission has carefully considered the evidence and has decided to make an award of \$320 in compensation for this land.

Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States in favor of Catalina A. viuda de Cowan, Carlota Cowan de Irisarri and Rita Cowan in the sum of \$320, United States currency, for all right, title, and interest that the said Catalina A. viuda de Cowan, Carlota Cowan de Irisarri and Rita Cowan may possess or may have possessed in and to the property located in the district of Cristobal, covered by their claim, docket No. 1544, including any and all damages sustained by them on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America, this award to be paid to the above-named claimants as follows:

To Catalina A. viuda de Cowan, $\frac{1}{3}$ of \$320	\$160
To Carlota Cowan de Irisarri, $\frac{1}{3}$ of \$320	80
To Rita Gowan, $\frac{1}{3}$ of \$320	80

Total..... \$320

This award shall be paid on or before the 25th day of July, 1918, and if payment or tender of payment is not made on or before that date, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claim of Mrs. O. B. Grout, for lands located near Colon known as Puerto Escondido, award No. 177, docket No. 13, July

2, 1918—This case came on for hearing on the 13th day of May, 1918, and for purposes of trial was consolidated with several other claims for property situated in the same vicinity.

The commission disposed of the improvements described in this claim in award No. 72, dated January 8, 1915, after hearing evidence as to the value of such improvements.

It was admitted by counsel for the Government that claimant is entitled to an award for the value of the lands occupied, cultivated and claimed by her, said lands being located within a tract designated by lines A, B, E, L in the Harrison-Arosemena map, and belonging to the Panama Railroad Company as per grants made to the said corporation by the Republic of New Granada.

After hearing all the evidence introduced as to the extension, location and character of the lands claimed by Mrs. O. B. Grout, the commission has unanimously agreed that she is entitled to an award in the sum of \$670.

Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States in favor of Mrs. O. B. Grout in the sum of \$670, United States currency, for all right, title, and interest the said Mrs. O. B. Grout may possess or may have possessed in and to the lands known as Puerto Escondido, located near Colon, subject of claim, docket No. 13, including all damages sustained by her on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 2d day of August, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, R. J. ALFARO, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claims of Romano Emiliani, for property located on the shores of Manzanillo Bay, award No. 178, dockets Nos. 3063 and 3088, July 2, 1918—On December 22, 1914, Romano Emiliani filed his claim before the Joint Commission, docket No. 3063, wherein he prayed for a judgment against the United States in the sum of \$367,113 for 1,378 acres of land, together with the improvements thereon, which lands have been taken over by the United States.

On December 23 he filed a second claim, docket No. 3088, in which he asked for judgment in the sum of \$59,505 for 523.64 acres, together with improvements, which latter tract has also been taken over by the United States.

These two cases came on for hearing on the 13th of May, 1918, and for purposes of trial they were consolidated with several others by order of the commission. The claims so consolidated were the following:

<i>Claimant.</i>	<i>Docket No.</i>
Mrs. O. B. Grout.....	13
Catalina V. de Cowan <i>et al.</i>	1543
Catalina V. de Cowan <i>et al.</i>	1544
Desire Lamiralle and A. Trivolich.....	2673
Sabina R. de Quinzada.....	2884
Romano Emiliani.....	3063
Romano Emiliani.....	3088
Jose C. Argote.....	3480
Mendes and Cowan.....	3113
John C. Jackson.....	3577

The claims of Romano Emiliani comprise two tracts of land, one known as the "Coco Solo" or "Margarita" tract and the other as "El Potrero" tract, both properties lying on the eastern shore of Manzanillo Bay. These two tracts are separated by the Puerto Escondido River, and by a wide swamp lying north of said river.

One portion of the lands occupied and claimed by Romano Emiliani forms part of a tract of land belonging to the Panama Railroad Company and designated on the Harrison-Arosemena map by the lines A, B, E, and L; another portion, outside of this tract, consists of waste or public lands (tierras baldias). Some parts of the Emiliani property, within the Panama Railroad tract as well as some parts within that portion designated as public lands, are manglar swamps. The rest are highlands, the areas of which will hereinafter be given.

In order to decide as to the title of Emiliani to the lands claimed by him, we must consider:

1. The ownership of the manglar swamps or tide lands;
2. The ownership of the public lands occupied by him; and
3. The ownership of the Panama Railroad lands occupied by him.

With regard to the swamp lands, counsel for claimant states that they belong to him, and in the course of the trial mention was made of Articles 5 and 878 of the Fiscal Code. Article 5 provides that "the waste lands of the nation are property belonging to the Government, waste lands being those that have not been appropriated under a legal title." Article 878 states that "the uninhabited coasts of the Republic are reputed to be waste lands, and consequently are the property of the government."

It may be remarked at the outset that inasmuch as we are not dealing here with any uninhabited coasts or lands, these provisions have no bearing on the point. Tidal lands are the property of the nation because they are a part of the shore and the shore is property for public use which can not be appropriated. Therefore, the legal provisions which in a most direct way determine the status of tidal lands are found in Article 679 taken in connection with Article 674, paragraph 2, and Article 2519 of the Civil Code, which read as follows:

Article 674, paragraph 2: "If in addition the use thereof belongs to all the inhabitants of a Territory, such as that of streets, squares, bridges, and roads, it is called *property of the Union for public use or public property of the Territory*."

Article 679: "No one can build, without special permission from a competent authority, any work upon the streets, squares, bridges, shores, fiscal lands, and other places which are the property of the Union."

Article 2519: "In no case is property of public use subject to prescription."

No provision of law is found which defines what the shore of the sea is, neither in the Civil or Fiscal Code of Colombia, nor in the Civil Code of the Ancient Sovereign State of Panama, nor in the Spanish laws in force previous to the adoption of said Codes. It is necessary, therefore, to give that word its ordinary meaning, according to the rule of interpretation established by Article 28 of the Civil Code, which reads as follows:

"The words of the law shall be understood in their natural and obvious sense, according to the general use of the same words; but when the Legislator shall have defined them expressly for certain matters their legal significance shall be applied in such matters."

Esrache, a well-known author on Spanish law, defines the shore of the sea (*playa*) by saying that "it is all of the place or space that is covered by the water at the time of the highest rise of its rise and fall, whether it be winter or summer." (*Quoque maximum fluctus a mari pervenit*.) This definition agrees with the general conception of what a shore is insofar as the space covered by the water is concerned, and leaves no doubt as to the fact that that space is the one covered by the highest tides that occur during the year. In other words, it includes that part of the coast that is covered by the equinoctial tides, which take place during the months of March and September. This definition applies, of course, to portions of the coast, that is to say, to that part of the land which is bordered by the open sea and the indentations of which are contiguous or adjacent to the waters of a bay, gulf, or ocean.

All of the lands claimed by Romano Emiliani are bordered by the open sea and consequently those parts that are so bordered, are coasts; and those parts of the coast which are covered by the water of the sea at any time of the year during the high tide are what we consider, and in Colombia and Panama have always been considered as *shores*, i. e., property for public use belonging to the nation, which is and has always been imprescriptible and can not be appropriated by private individuals in any manner.

The shores or tidal lands comprised within the property claimed by Emiliani were then the property of the Republic of Panama and were acquired by the United States by virtue of the Canal Treaty of November 18, 1903. The Commission, therefore, makes no allowance nor award for said tidal lands.

With regard to the portions of the lands claimed by Emiliani which are *tierras baldias*, that is to say, waste or public lands belonging to the Republic of Panama at the time of the conclusion of the Canal Treaty and which, therefore, came to be the property of the United States, we hold that Emiliani has shown no title whatever. Mr. Emiliani has stated in letters written to the Executive Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission under dates of December 2 and December 6, 1906, that all of the lands he was occupying at that time were public lands, and some of the title deeds presented in evidence by the claimant state the same fact. We are of the opinion that the fact is true with regard to those lands lying outside of the Panama Railroad tract granted to that company by the United States of Colombia in 1866.

Public or waste lands were declared to be imprescriptible by Article 3 of Law 48 of 1882, and they could only be acquired under the provisions and with the requisites established by said law. Mr. Emiliani came to the property years after that law was in force. He has shown no document to prove the acquisition of said lands by means of grant made in conformity with Law 48, and as his claim is based only on his occupation and possession, we must hold that all of the lands occupied by him outside the Panama Railroad tract designated on the Harrison-Arosenena map by lines A, B, E, and L belong to the United States Government, and the claimant is therefore entitled to no compensation for them.

With regard to the lands comprised within the tract belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, the situation is entirely different. Mr. Emiliani has been occupying the lands within that tract after having purchased the two portions designated as the Coco Solo or Margarita, and the Potrero properties. The Coco Solo property was purchased piece by piece by public deeds dated in 1889, 1890, and 1896 and 1899. The Potrero property was the subject of a purchase made in 1883, and we have before us as evidence a deed of sale made by Romano Emiliani to Pio Emiliani in 1887, and another deed whereby Pio Emiliani resold the property to Romano Emiliani, in 1901. All of these deeds are registered. It may thus be seen that Romano Emiliani had the possession of these two tracts of land under registered titles for periods of more than 10 years, which is the period necessary to acquire property by ordinary prescription according to the Civil Code of Colombia.

The evidence in the case shows that, with an exception hereinafter referred to, Mr. Emiliani had the possession of all that property and that he exercised over it all the acts inherent to ownership. Therefore all the conditions necessary for the acquisition of this property by prescription were fulfilled, and we hold that Romano Emiliani acquired by prescription against the Panama Railroad Company all of that part of the property occupied by him which is comprised within the boundaries of the company's land.

Furthermore, counsel for the Government has stated that an award should be made in favor of Mr. Emiliani for such lands as he occupied within the limits of those granted to the Panama Railroad Company by the Republic of New Granada.

The total area of the land we found to belong to Emiliani in the Coco Solo property is 134.9 hectares. In the Potrero property the total area which we found to belong to him is 129.3 hectares. We do not include in this latter area the tract of land occupied by Mrs. O. E. Grout for the reason that although it is within the limits of the Emiliani lands, as appears in his titles of purchase, inasmuch as Emiliani's title is based on prescription (and there can not be prescription without possession), the fact that Mrs. O. B.

Grout was on that land in 1912 shows that Emiliani was not in possession thereof and that consequently he could not have acquired that tract by prescription.

With regard to the value of the lands, the Commission has carefully considered the evidence presented by counsel for both sides, as well as other evidence of which the Commission must take judicial notice, and it is our opinion that the 264.2 hectares belonging to Romano Emiliani, each tract of land being appraised at different prices according to its location and character, have a value of \$9,250 which is the amount for which an award should be made.

The improvements described in the above claims, docket numbers 3063 and 3088 were the subject of a direct settlement between the claimant and representatives of the United States and were disposed of by the Commission in rule of dismissal No. 391, on motion to dismiss filed by counsel for claimant.

Therefore an award is hereby made against the United States in favor of Romano Emiliani in the sum of \$9,250, United States currency, for all right, title, and interest the said Romano Emiliani may possess or may have possessed in and to the property covered by his claims, docket Nos. 3063 and 3088, including all damages sustained on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 2d day of August, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

Done at the National Palace, Panama, this 2d day of July, 1918.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, R. J. ALFARO, Commissioners.

In the matter of the claim of Jose C. Argote G., for improvements on lands known as La Margarita, award No. 179, docket No. 3480, July 2, 1918.—The above-entitled claim came on regularly for hearing on February 28, 1917, at which time it developed that the improvements covered by this claim were claimed by other persons who had filed several claims for land around Margarita Point. Shortly after the trial the Commission agreed upon an award in the sum of \$782 as the value of the improvements in question which award was to be made to the person found to be the rightful owner of the property.

On May 13, 1918, all conflicting claims for property in the vicinity of Margarita Point, which claims had been consolidated by order of the Joint Commission, came on for hearing and the question of the improvements claimed by Jose C. Argote G., again arose.

During the course of the trial, counsel for Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich stated in open court that his clients claimed the same improvements claimed by Jose C. Argote G., alleging that the coconut trees had been planted by them. In this connection we hold that while the Joint Commission is unable to decide controversies between private parties, we have a right to determine whether or not a conflict exists before the Joint Commission. In the present case we have ascertained that Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich have not formally claimed the improvements in question, as may be seen in the original statement of claim, docket No. 2673. The verbal statement made by counsel at the time of the trial, after the time for presentation of claims has expired, is not sufficient to determine the existence of a claim, and therefore, we hold that there is no conflict between the claim of Jose C. Argote G., docket No. 3480, and the claim of Desire Lamiralle and Apostol Trivolich, docket No. 2673.

These improvements are also claimed by Romano Emiliani, who bases his contention on the allegation that he is the owner of the land upon which the Jose C. Argote G. plantation is located. But the Joint Commission has found that the lands in question, at the time the Canal Treaty became effective, were non-appropriated public lands and consequently the property of the United States of America.

Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States of America in favor of Jose C. Argote G., in the sum of \$782, United States currency, the amount already agreed upon by the Joint Commission in 1917, for all right, title, and interest the said Jose G. Argote G. may possess or may have possessed in and to the improvements described in his claim, docket No. 3480, including any and all damages sustained by him on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 2d day of August, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, R. J. ALFARO, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claim of John C. Jackson, for lands known as La Margarita, award No. 180, docket No. 3577, July 2, 1918—This case came up for hearing on the 13th day of May, 1918, and for purposes of trial was consolidated with several other claims for property situated in the same vicinity.

During the course of the trial, counsel for both parties reached an agreement as to the value of the improvements located on the property and a settlement was made to cover such improvements.

It was admitted by counsel for the Government that claimant is entitled to an award for the value of the lands occupied, cultivated and claimed by him, said lands being located within a tract designated by lines A, B, E, L, in the Harrison-Arosemena map, and belonging to the Panama Railroad Company as per grants made to the said corporation by the Republic of New Granada.

After hearing all the evidence introduced as to the extension, location, and character of the lands claimed by the claimant the Commission has unanimously agreed that the claimant is entitled to an award in the sum of \$1,325.

Therefore, an award is hereby made against the United States of America in favor of John C. Jackson in the sum of \$1,325, United States currency, for all right, title, and interest the said John C. Jackson may possess or may have possessed in and to the lands known as La Margarita located near Colon, subject of claim docket No. 3577, including all damages sustained by him on account of the expropriation of this property by the United States of America.

If payment or tender of payment of this award is not made on or before the 2d day of August, 1918, said award shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

FEDERICO BOYD, RICARDO J. ALFARO, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, BURT NEW, *Commissioners*.

Rules of Dismissal.

In the matter of the claim of Leonarda Arroyo de Sanguillen for properties known as "Buenavista," "Barro Colorado," "Monte Livio," Agua Salud," and "Frijoles," rule of dismissal No. 392, docket No. 1761, July 1, 1918—The claim of Leonarda Arroyo de Sanguillen, docket No. 1761, is hereby disallowed and dismissed for lack of evidence sufficient to justify an award against the United States.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claims of Romano Emiliani, for property located at Puerto Escondido, Canal Zone, rule of dismissal No. 393, docket Nos. 3063 and 3088, July 2, 1918—On May 14, 1918, counsel for claimant in the above-entitled claims, filed motion to dismiss said claims insofar as concerns the improvements described therein, stating that settlement for such improvements had been made with representatives of the United States. Counsel for claimant further states in his motion that there is excluded from this settlement all the right, title, and interest of Romano Emiliani in and to the lands designated as "Coco Solo" and "El Potrero" upon which said improvements are situated, and also in and to the improvements described in the claim of Jose C. Argote G., docket No. 3480.

In view of this settlement, the claims of Romano Emiliani, docket Nos. 3063 and 3088, call for no further action on the part of this Commission insofar as concerns the improvements described therein, and the claims for such improvements are accordingly hereby dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claim of Charles E. Weidman, for property located at New Gaim, rule of dismissal No. 394, docket No. 3332, July 2, 1918—With reference to the claim of Charles E. Weidman, docket No. 3332, the evidence before the Commission is that settlement therefor was made by the United States on July 17, 1917.

In view of such settlement, the above claim calls for no further action by this Commission and said claim is therefore hereby dismissed.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO, GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of the claims of Catalina V. de Cowan, et. al., Sabina Recuero de Quinzada, and Mendes and Cowan, for property located on the shores of Manzanillo Bay, rule of dismissal No. 391, docket Nos. 1543, 2884, and 3113, July 2, 1918—On July 24, 1913, Catalina viuda de Cowan, Carlota Cowan de Irisarri and Rita Cowan, filed their claim before the Joint Commission, docket No. 1543, in which they asked for a judgment against the United States of America in the sum of \$94,585 for an undivided one-half interest in 1,891 hectares and 7,000 square meters of land situated on the shores of Manzanillo Bay, which lands have been taken over by the United States.

On December 7, 1914, Sabina Recuero de Quinzada filed her claims before the Joint Commission, docket No. 2884, in which she asked for a judgment against the United States of America in the sum of \$45,000 for 300 hectares of land to be selected by her at any point that she should desire within the Puerto Escondido tract situated on the shores of Manzanillo Bay, which lands have been taken over by the United States.

On December 24, 1914, Alexis Stonewall Mendes, acting on behalf of himself, and also of the unliquidated partnership of Mendes and Cowan, of which he was on that day the sole surviving member, filed his claim before the Joint Commission, docket No. 3113, in which he asked for a judgment against the United States of America in the sum of \$300,000 for 3,000 hectares of land, more or less, situated on the shores of Manzanillo Bay, which lands have been taken over by the United States.

These three claims, together with several others, were consolidated by order of the Commission for purposes of trial. The claims so consolidated were the following:

Claimant.	Docket No.
Mrs. O. B. Grout.....	13
Catalina V. de Cowan, et. al.....	1543
Catalina V. de Cowan, et. al.....	1544
Desire Lamiralle and A. Trivolich.....	2673
Sabina Recuero de Quinzada.....	2884
Romano Emiliani.....	3063
Romano Emiliani.....	3088
Jose C. Argote G.....	3480
John C. Jackson.....	3577

It might be well to give a brief statement of the facts upon which are based the contentions of the claimants in the three claims now under consideration:

Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., resided for many years in the City of Colon. According to the statement of claim in docket No. 1543, he died in the year 1869. He left surviving him two sons, William Evelyn Cowan and Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr. William Evelyn Cowan, the first of these sons, died two years after the death of his father, that is say, in the year 1871, leaving his brother, Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., as his sole heir. William Evelyn Cowan, some time prior to his death in 1871, acquired from the Camarena family, by written instrument, the tract of land known by the name of Ensenada de las Minas de,

Santa Rita, situated on the Atlantic coast between Colon and Porto Bello. Although these lands are not now before the Commission for adjudication, and are, in fact, outside the Canal Zone, it seems quite probable that the said William Evelyn Cowan had a valid title to them; and on the so-called Harrison-Arosemena map, prepared under governmental authority in the year 1862, his name appears, together with that of his brother, Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., as the owner of these lands. Immediately to the west of these lands, and extending all the way to the bay of Manzanillo, lies a large tract which is known by the general name of Puerto Escondido, and through which flows the Puerto Escondido River. Within this large tract of Puerto Escondido, the Harrison-Arosemena map sets out a small tract, consisting of ten fanegadas (the equivalent of 6.4 hectares) as the property of Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr. Further to the west and close to the present site of Mount Hope, appears another tract, also containing 10 fanegadas, which is set down as belonging to W. E. Cowan. This latter property was known as the Monkey Hill property. The Harrison-Arosemena map also furnishes evidence of another very significant circumstance, and that is the delineation of a road which was built by W. E. Cowan, and which runs from his Monkey Hill tract last mentioned, through the tract of 10 fanegadas belonging to Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., and thence all the way to the lands called Ensenada de Las Minas de Santa Rita, also above mentioned. All of the lands now included within the Puerto Escondido tract, with the exception of a few very small parcels which need not now be considered, are set down on the Harrison-Arosemena map as being without owners, and therefore, at the time of the preparation of that map, the property of the National Government (*tierras baldias*).

It is a matter of public record that on March 31, 1885, the greater part of the City of Colon was destroyed by a fire in which a great many of the public records were burned.

On the 23d day of April, 1894, Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., executed a deed to Mrs. Sabina R. de Quinzada, under the terms of which he purported to transfer to her 300 hectares of land to be selected by her at any point that she might desire within the Puerto Escondido tract.

On the 30th day of March, 1894, Alexis Stonewall Mendes entered into a written agreement of partnership with Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., under the terms of which the said Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., purported to place in the assets of the partnership, among other property, the entire Puerto Escondido tract. Eleven days later, and on the 10th day of April, 1894, Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., initiated a proceeding known under the law of Panama and Colombia as a proceeding "in voluntary jurisdiction" in which he sought to obtain and perpetuate the testimony of several persons with the apparent intention of establishing a title to the lands now in claim. In a general way the evidence of these witnesses is to the effect that they had always understood that his father, Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., had purchased the land in claim, but neither the date of said purchase nor the name of the person from whom the purchase is supposed to have been made, is given or referred to.

On the 23d day of August, 1895, the said Mendes and Cowan commenced another proceeding, which is known under the law of Panama and Colombia as a "delimitation and demarcation" proceeding, and in which they sought to have boundaries fixed and monuments placed to mark the extent of the lands of Puerto Escondido. In this latter proceeding the Fiscal, or Prosecuting Attorney, for the Circuit of Colon, was cited to appear and did actually appear. It is the contention of the claimants that these two proceedings, which we have just referred to, were sufficient to establish their title to the property now in claim. It should be pointed out that in the first proceeding no notice of any kind was given to any person except the witnesses whose

testimony was to be taken. It is to be likewise noted that in the second proceeding no notice was given to any person except the Fiscal above-mentioned. Both of these proceedings were afterwards protocolized and became part of the public records of the Circuit of Colon.

It is the purpose of the Commission in the present judgment to pass only on the claims presented by docket Nos. 1543, 2881, and 3113. For convenience the alleged title referred to in these three claims will be described as the Mendes-Cowan title.

In a general way, then, the Mendes-Cowan title refers to a tract of land, known as Puerto Escondido, which fronts on the east coast of Manzanillo Bay, opposite the City of Colon, and embraces an area of 1,951 hectares, according to a map and survey prepared and made by government engineers, and admitted in open court by counsel for claimants, to be correct. For the purpose of proving their title to these lands, the Mendes-Cowan interests have offered before the Joint Commission both oral and documentary evidence. The oral evidence consists chiefly of the testimony of Alexis Stonewall Mendes, sole surviving member of the unliquidated partnership called Mendes and Cowan. The written evidence is confined to the two documents already mentioned, viz:

(a) A notarial instrument in which it is shown that the *ex parte* declarations of certain witnesses had been protocolized; and

(b) Another notarial instrument in which certain proceedings, known under the law of Panama and Colombia as "delimitation and demarcation" proceedings, were likewise protocolized.

The Commission has reached the conclusion, after a painstaking review of all of the evidence, that it is not sufficient to justify the making of any award to the claimants for the property described in their respective claims.

In this case, as in every other case coming before the Commission, there are two main questions presented. The first question is: Does the claimant own the land for which he claims payment? If this question is answered in the affirmative, the next question to be decided is: How much should he receive from the Government of the United States in payment for the land which has been expropriated? But if, after the trial of a case, it is clear that the claimant has no title to the property for which he demands payment, the judgment must necessarily go against him, and the question of the value of that property need not be considered. In this case the Commission has concluded unanimously, for the reasons hereinafter set forth, that the claimants above-named have no title whatever to the lands described in their statements of claim, and that therefore the judgment of the Commission must be against them, regardless of the value of those lands.

We shall first consider the written evidence presented by the claimants, and first in order, the declarations of the witnesses above referred to, which are set forth in a notarial instrument duly protocolized. These declarations purport to have been made by several persons, and have reference to the alleged ownership by Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., of the lands called Ensenada de las Minas de Santa Rita, as well as of the so-called Puerto Escondido lands, the subject of these claims. With regard to the latter, the declarations of the witnesses were taken in response to the following petition addressed to the Judge of the Municipal Court at Colon on the 16th day of April, 1894:

"To the Judge of the Municipal District of Colon: I, Tomas Rodney Cowan, residing in this place, apply to your authority in order that at my expense you will please take a sworn declaration from each one of the following: Anacleto Sayas, Andres Laice, Francisco Roniero, Joseph Clement, and Cosme Garcia, upon the following points:

1st. If they knew my father, Tomas Rodney Cowan, who died about twenty-five years ago; my brother, William Evelyn Cowan, who died about twenty-three years ago, and myself, and

if they (the said witnesses) were or are related by consanguinity either to my said father, to my said brother, or to myself.

2d. If they know and are sure, and why they know and are sure, that my father long before his death bought the lands of Puerto Escondido, situated on both banks of the river of the same name, in the jurisdiction of the District of Colon.

3d. If they know and are sure, as cultivators for many years of the lands of Puerto Escondido, that the said lands extend as far as those of La Ensenada.

4th. If they know and are sure that my father went over, explored, and possessed the lands of Puerto Escondido in the said area, exercising over them acts of dominion as their owner, and that nobody has controverted his ownership (I seem to remember that the witness Anacleto Sayas, accompanied my father on his excursions, and therefore should have practical knowledge of the area of the lands and the effectiveness of the dominion which my father exercised from Puerto Escondido to La Ensenada. Perhaps other witnesses may be found in the same case, and I hope they may explain it. At all events, I suppose they will not be ignorant of the exactness of the question, through direct personal knowledge and by tradition and public knowledge.)

5th. If, as old residents on the lands of Puerto Escondido, they know positively that after the death of my father, my brother, William E. Cowan, and I exercised undisputed dominion over the said lands across which my brother opened a road to the lands of La Ensenada, and that after the death of my said brother I continued exercising this dominion with the knowledge and consent of the old and new colonists and cultivators.

6th. Let the witnesses state if the general demarcation of the lands is, or is not, comprised within a line drawn from opposite the present meat market of Colon to the mouth of the Rio Cativa, and from a little below the mouth of the Rio Puerto Escondido, in a straight line to its headwaters; and from its headwaters a straight line to the Rio Palo Canoas, where the boundaries of La Ensenada terminate.

I request this proceeding, exercising voluntary jurisdiction, and request that the original be delivered to me. Colon, April 16, 1894. T. R. Cowan."

The witnesses mentioned in the petition answered the questions in the affirmative by closely following the words in which each was formulated.

Besides these witnesses, two others, named respectively, Juan Barsallo and Manuel Ojedis, also rendered testimony, the important part of which is as follows:

"Juan Barsallo—"To the eighth he said: That through the deponent's having been a notary of the old Department, now the Province of Colon, since before the year 1866 until 1887, and that during that long period he was custodian of all the notarial records of his jurisdiction, and by virtue of his office, which obliged him frequently to search the protocols prior to his period, he remembers perfectly to have seen in the records prior to his period, the titles of sale of the lands of La Ensenada of the mines of Santa Rita, granted in favor of William Evelyn Cowan by the heirs of Atanasio Camarena and Fermina Mellao.

"To the ninth he answered: That he knows by the same circumstances expressed in the preceding answer, that William Evelyn and Tomas Rodney Cowan, as successors of their father, were owners of the lands of Puerto Escondido, situated in the District of Colon, and on both sides of the river of that name; which lands became the exclusive property of Rodney Cowan after the death of his brother, William."

Manuel Ojedis—"To the fourth he answered: That for similar reasons, the deponent had occasion to acquaint himself positively with the documents in the records, and that Tomas Rodney Cowan and his brother, William Evelyn Cowan, were owners of the lands of La Ensenada of the mines by purchase made directly from the owners by William Evelyn Cowan.

"To the fifth he answered: That for the same reasons stated in the preceding questions, the deponent is certain that William Evelyn Cowan and Tomas Rodney Cowan were owners of the lands of Puerto Escondido situated on both sides of the river and located in the District of Colon, of which lands Tomas Rodney Cowan became the sole owner by the death of his brother, William Evelyn Cowan, who, by testament, made him the sole and universal heir of all his property."

Admitting, for the moment, the truth of the claimants' contention that the Cowan family had a valid title to the lands of Puerto Escondido, and that the documents which would establish that title were burned in the fire of 1885 at Colon, it is necessary to ascertain what, in accordance with the law, the Cowan family could substitute for such lost documents of title. An examination of the laws existing in the Republic of Panama prior to 1913 shows that the old laws of Colombia contain no provisions whatsoever whereby a title to real estate could be created, so to speak, when the original instruments of title were lost. No provision of the law authorizes the taking of *ex parte* depositions as a valid means of reconstituting a lost title. Article 683 of the Judicial Code, which has been mentioned by counsel for the claimant, does not purport to provide a means for the establishment of titles. That article refers only to the depositions of witnesses in order to authorize the introduction of that sort of evidence in *ordinary actions*; that is to say, actions in which there is a controversy sustained between parties litigant; for example, an action brought by one person against another to determine the ownership of real property. Said article reads as follows:

"In case it be proved that the archives or original documents in which the facts referred to in the preceding article should appear, have disappeared, the person interested must have recourse to those documents which may replace those lost, or make it probable that they existed; and in such case, the testimony of witnesses shall be admitted for the purpose of completing the evidence. The evidence of witnesses is also admissible in the absolute absence, properly proved, of the pre-established and written proof; the testimony must be directed to establish the causes through which such proofs have disappeared.

The provision of this article does not affect the special provisions in accordance with which written evidence is required to the exclusion of all other."

Under the law of Panama, the transfer or tradition of real property from one person to another can be effected only by written, notarial instrument. See Articles 756, 785, 1760, 1857, and 2577 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Panama. Article 1760 of the Civil Code provides as follows:

"Art. 1760. The absence of a public instrument can not be supplied by other proof in the acts or contracts in which the law requires this formality; * * *

The theory that Article 683 of the Judicial Code does not purport to provide a means for the establishment of titles, is supported by the fact that under the law of Panama no depositions of witnesses are valid, even when there is a contention between parties litigant, unless the depositions have been ratified before the court taking cognizance of the case.

Article 74 of Law 105 of 1890 reads as follows:

"In order that the statement of witnesses may be considered as proof in suits having a probatory term, it is necessary that they be received by the Judge of the cause or by the commissioner, during the course of the suit, before citation for judgment, and provided that that the taking of the depositions has been requested during the said probatory term.

If the depositions have been taken in proceedings where there is no controversy (*fuera de juicio*), the witnesses must ratify the same during the course of the suit, before the Judge of the cause or the commissioner, it being furthermore

necessary that the conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph be attendant."

This same doctrine is contained in Articles 616 and 617 of the Judicial Code, which read as follows:

"Article 616. When in such (ordinary) actions the depositions of witnesses taken before another Judge or for another matter are presented, it shall be necessary that during the probatory term, and on the petition of the person interested, they be ratified after the citation of the opposite party, without which requisite they can not be considered as proof when judgment is rendered."

"Article 617. When after a summary investigation a suit is prosecuted in which there is a probatory term, the witnesses shall ratify their testimony after the citation of the opposite party, without which requisite the statements of such witnesses can not be considered as proof in the final judgment."

Thus the depositions of the witnesses who attempted to prove that Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., had bought the lands of Puerto Escondido never had, according to Colombian law, any legal value; and they could only have such legal value after having been ratified by the witnesses during the probatory term of an ordinary action. For instance, if Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., had brought an action against the Panama Railroad Company, or against the National Government, or against any other person or entity, in order to obtain a judicial declaration that he was the owner of the Puerto Escondido lands, or in order to recover possession of them from an adverse possessor, those depositions, if either rendered or ratified before the Court in that cause, would have some legal value, and according to their credibility, the court might or might not have rendered a judgment in his favor.

It might be remarked in passing that Mr. Cowan, pretending not to be disturbed by anybody in the ownership and possession of said lands, was not in a position to bring a suit against anyone. But the evidence in the case shows conclusively that there were five or six different persons who claimed considerable portions—in fact, almost the whole, of the same lands claimed by the Cowan family, one of them being the Panama Railroad Company, whose right was based on a title which was both a grant from the sovereignty and a law of the Republic. Furthermore, if it were Mr. Cowan's intention merely to have those declarations rendered by the witnesses in order to use them afterwards, as in the case of the perpetuation of testimony, then he should have followed the procedure prescribed in Article 275 of the Judicial Code, which reads as follows:

"No one can be forced to file a complaint, excepting in the following cases:

1. When a person fears that another will bring suit against him after the death of some old or sick persons, with whose testimony the former could prove his rights, in which case he who so believes or presumes may force his adversary to bring his action at once, or admit the proof (*le abone la prueba*) so that it may be used at the time of trial. In the latter case, that is to say, the admission of the proof having been agreed to, it shall be taken as follows: The person interested shall request the Judge to take the depositions of the witnesses, after citation of the adversary, in order to make use thereof at the proper time; and this testimony shall be kept in the archives of the Court, under closed and sealed cover, the copies requested by the parties being first issued."

Nor are we without authority for the conclusion we have reached as to the utter worthlessness of these depositions as evidence. The Supreme Court at Bogota in commenting on the unratified depositions of witnesses in the case of Attorney General vs. Bracho *et al.*, decided on March 31, 1894, used this language:

"Notwithstanding this, the court would observe that the bad repute of the Notary Calsadilla is not proven by the record, for in support of that contention there appears only a copy of the information or testimony of three witnesses, taken

in another case, and said witnesses have not ratified their testimony in this case."

In the year 1910, the Supreme Court of Panama had occasion to pass on a title which rested upon unratified, *ex parte* depositions. The case is that of Espinosa vs. Dutary Alba, reported in the Registro Judicial, Volume VII, Number 103, page 835. The depositions of certain witnesses were taken pursuant to a petition addressed to the Municipal Judge of Panama in which the interrogatories were set forth as follows:

"1. As to their acquaintance with the petitioner, his age and general qualifications.

"2. If it is not true, and they know it, that the petitioner has been possessing since the year 1847, a huerta of land in Caledonia that has the following boundaries. (Here follows the metes and bounds of the property in question, including the piece adjacent to the Huerta.)

"3. If they know that the said Huerta belonged to one Cristobal Alzamora, afterwards to Mr. Balcazar Quintero, since the year 1826, and latterly to the petitioner, who obtained it in the year 1847, from the said Quintero.

"4. If it is not true that he has never been molested in the pacific and tranquil possession of the huerta and lands mentioned either judicially or extra-judicially."

The testimony of the witness was given word for word as suggested in the interrogatories. So far the case was exactly like the case at bar. But in the Espinosa case, the municipal judge went further. He made a finding and decree that the petitioner had acquired title to the lands in controversy by prescription or adverse possession. These proceedings, including the finding and decree just mentioned, were protocolized, and the defendant presented as the basis of his title a certificate from the Registrar of Public and Private Instruments in which reference was made to the declarations of the witnesses and the decree of the Municipal Judge. The lower court, in repudiating this title, said:

"This certificate can not be considered because that would be equivalent to accepting the opinion expressed by the Registrar in respect to acts and documents that should be directly resolved by the Judge."

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed, its language was quoted with approval, and the following remarkable words were used:

"To judge from the decree (auto) in the copy of which the certificate appears, the Municipal Judge arrogated to himself the power to recognize title to property and the right to declare upon petition of an interested party, and that without hearing from anyone, that the title by prescription had been acquired. This declaration is absurd, and no right whatever can be based on it against the true title. Prescription is an exception and not an action, and in order that it may be declared it is necessary that a contradictory suit be had."

As to the depositions rendered by the witnesses themselves it should be stated that they do not convey the positive assurance that Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., had a title in fee simple to the lands of Puerto Escondido. The witnesses say that long before his death (which took place in 1869, according to the statement of claim) he had bought the lands of Puerto Escondido, but they do not say from whom he bought them, nor when. They state that Mr. Cowan went over, explored, and possessed the lands of Puerto Escondido, but they do not express in what the acts of exploration and possession consisted, nor how often those acts took place, nor do they mention any specific acts the performance of which is justified only by the ownership of the soil. Furthermore, they go so far as to describe the boundaries of the Puerto Escondido lands, following the description given in the written questions propounded to the witnesses, but they do not express in what manner they acquired such an accurate knowledge of the lands and their boundaries; and we are unable to understand how, if the witnesses could not remember the name of the grantor, they could remember with such exactness the

boundaries of the land granted. Their failure to give the reasons for their knowledge is another cause that tends to destroy the probative value of these depositions, in conformity with Article 636 of the Judicial Code, which reads as follows:

"In no case shall the statement of a witness serve as evidence, if he fails to express clearly and distinctly the means by which he has secured information of the facts to which he testifies or which he claims to have a knowledge of, and if it shall not result from such statement that the witness testifies by reason of his own direct perception; excepting the cases in which the laws permit a declaration upon a knowledge formed by inference; but in such case the ground therefor must be stated."

The same witnesses who testified as to the ownership by Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., of the Puerto Escondido lands, also testified as to the ownership of the lands known by the name of *Ensenada de las Minas de Santa Rita*, and while with reference to the latter lands they have stated the names of the parties from whom Wm. E. Cowan bought, the same does not hold true in the case of the lands of Puerto Escondido. Moreover, the Harrison-Arosemena map, which was made and approved several years before the death of Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., shows the *Ensenada de las Minas de Santa Rita* lands as the property of William E. Cowan and Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr. The map also shows a road which connects the lands of *Ensenada de las Minas de Santa Rita* with a portion of the land which William E. Cowan had on Monkey Hill, which is undoubtedly the same road to which several of the witnesses refer in their depositions. This map was based on the claims filed by the numerous parties who, at the direction and summons of the Government of the Sovereign State of Panama, asserted their rights over the lands they were occupying at the time that a grant of 90,000 hectares of land was to be made to the Panama Railroad Company, in conformity with the contract previously entered into between the Government of New Granada and the said corporation. It is very significant that the depositions of the witnesses, when accurate and positive, are always corroborated by that map; and when they are vague and uncertain, the map does not corroborate them. In the case of the road, the map bears out the witnesses, as well as in the case of the *Ensenada de las Minas de Santa Rita* lands. In the case of the Puerto Escondido land, it does not. This map emanates from the Government of New Granada and has proven to be very accurate. It is strange, indeed, if Mr. Cowan had bought the Puerto Escondido lands many years before 1869, and if the road had been built by the Cowans through those lands, as an act of possession and ownership, that he who was a most prominent person in the community, should have failed to make any claim either to the Panama Railroad Company or to the New Granada Government for such a large tract of land as the Puerto Escondido tract, especially when the road appears on the map and when the two tracts of 10 fanegas each, one belonging to Wm. E. Cowan and the other to Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., are also shown thereon, and when that road is shown, not as crossing lands recognized as the property of Mr. Cowan, but indicated as public lands.

Before leaving these depositions a word should be added as to the form of the questions which were addressed to the witnesses. It requires no argument to show that such questions would not be allowed in any court in the United States. Let us take for example the fourth interrogatory in which the witnesses were asked to state:

"4th. If they know and are sure that my father went over, explored, and possessed the lands of Puerto Escondido in the said area, exercising, etc."

Questions which are considered leading and suggestive by American and English lawyers are permitted, according to the rules of evidence followed in the courts of Panama; but it is only fair to state that the law of Panama also affords two very strong remedies to correct whatever

harm might possibly be done by admitting evidence of this kind:

First: The right of cross examination is liberally granted; and this right goes even further than the practice in American courts permits. Whenever a witness has answered a question positively, the counsel on the opposite side, without waiting for the conclusion of his testimony, is permitted to cross-examine him immediately and thoroughly as to the answer which he has given. (Art. 649, Judicial Code.)

Second: According to the law of Panama the evidence of witnesses is to be disregarded unless the grounds or reasons for the witnesses' knowledge of the facts testified to by them are fully and clearly stated. (Art. 636, Judicial Code.)

But with these depositions the testimony is actually put into the mouths of the witnesses by questions which could not be more leading or suggestive, and neither of the valuable methods afforded by the law of Panama of giving weight to such testimony has been used.

But there is another and most important consideration which deprives these depositions of even the shadow of probative value. They were read in evidence at the trial on the theory that they might be regarded as substitutes for certain documents of title which had been destroyed by the fire in Colon on March 31, 1885. Before they can be considered for that purpose, it must first be proved, in accordance with the jurisprudence, both of Panama and of the United States, that these documents of title once actually existed, and that they were actually destroyed. But the record contains not a syllable of evidence tending to prove either of these all-important facts. The depositions refer repeatedly to a "lamentable fratricidal struggle" in the course of which a fire swept over the city of Colon and destroyed certain buildings containing public records and documents, and also destroyed Mr. Cowan's house at 6th and C Streets, leaving him no time, "probably," to remove his valuables to a place of safety.

Mrs. Catalina de Cowan, widow of Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., also testified that a large number of documents were in the house and were destroyed in the fire. They had been given to her by her husband, she said, for safe-keeping, and some of them referred to the Puerto Escondido property. But further than that she knew nothing. She could not say whether the documents referred to by her were deeds, mortgages, or leases, nor could she enlighten the Commission as to the name of any person from whom her husband may have purchased the tract, nor as to the approximate date of any such purchase. No foundation whatever was laid by the claimants that would justify, according to the usage of American courts, the admission in evidence of these depositions, on the theory above mentioned. However, they were admitted in evidence in pursuance of the liberal policy followed by the Commission in receiving evidence. But the evidence contained in the depositions themselves, such as it is, can not be used to establish fundamental facts, the proofs of which must furnish the sole ground for considering them at all.

Let us make this point very clear. The depositions, as we have said, can only be considered as being in the nature of a substitute for certain documents which are supposed to have been destroyed. Before they can be considered, therefore, it must first be shown:

(a) That the documents in question once actually existed; and

(b) That they have been actually destroyed.

But it is not permissible to look into the depositions for the proof of those two facts. That proof must be furnished by other evidence. It would be an absurdity to affirm in one breath that the depositions can not be considered as evidence until the existence and the destruction of certain documents shall first be proved, and then in the next breath to say that the proof of such existence and such destruction may be furnished by the depositions.

The foregoing remarks show that it is safe for the Commission to reach the following conclusions:

1. That no law of the Republic of Colombia provided a method of creating title to real property by means of depositions of witnesses in *ex parte* proceedings: (*declaraciones fuera de juicio*):

2. That Article 683 of the Judicial Code refers to the taking of depositions to prove title only when there is a contention between parties litigant as to the ownership of real property;

3. That even in this case the depositions must be taken during the probatory term of the suit, with citation of the contending party;

4. That depositions of witnesses taken in *ex parte* or summary proceedings are not valid in an ordinary action unless they are ratified before the court which takes cognizance of the case.

5. That the depositions themselves, by the manner in which they were rendered, are not satisfactory to this Court, even if they were legally valid.

Let us now examine the second so-called muniment of title presented by the claimants, which is a copy of a proceeding for delimitation and demarcation instituted by Mendes and Cowan in the Court of the Circuit of Colon. To this pretended title the following remarks are to be made:

1. That while this Commission is without authority to review the acts of any officers of the Panama Government insofar as concerns any liability which said officers might for any reason have incurred in the performance of their official duty, we have the right, and it is our duty, to go into the question of the validity of those acts when a title is based on them, and they are not in conformity with the law of the land under which they purport to have been conducted, and of which we are bound to take judicial notice.

2. That proceedings for demarcation can only be granted to parties who are in the actual and juridic possession of the lands to be demarcated. The copy of the proceedings filed by claimants does not show that the court was satisfied that Mendes and Cowan were in possession of the Puerto Escondido lands at the time the delimitation and demarcation proceedings took place. On the contrary, the evidence before the Commission shows that the Panama Railroad Company, Romano Emiliani, Francois Prima, John C. Jackson, and Desire Lamiralle were in possession, actual or juridic, of the greater part of the lands claimed by Mendes and Cowan at the very time the proceedings were instituted.

3. That the proceedings of delimitation and demarcation have no valid effect against third parties when the owners of the adjoining properties or the occupants of the lands within the tract intended to be demarcated are not notified of the petition for demarcation; and the copy filed by the claimants shows that no one but the Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit of Colon was notified of the proceedings for demarcation instituted by Mendes and Cowan.

4. That, as admitted by counsel for Mrs. Sabina Recuero de Quinzada, who derives her title from T. R. Cowan, Jr., during the course of his argument in behalf of the latter, the proceedings for demarcation are a nullity insofar as the Panama Railroad Company and the other claimants within the same land, are concerned, inasmuch as they were not cited to be present at the proceedings, in order that they might be heard by the Court.

5. That although the Fiscal or Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit of Colon was cited to be present, as he actually was, at the demarcation proceedings, the record was not referred to him for three days as directed by Article 1311 of the Fiscal Code, nor was any report ever made by the Fiscal which could be used by the Supreme Court at Bogota in passing upon the validity of the judgment insofar as it might affect the National Government.

6. That if said proceedings of demarcation were to be considered as a judgment entered against

the nation whereby the nation might be prejudiced, the proceedings should have been referred to the Supreme Court of Colombia in consultation, a formality without which a judgment against the nation is not valid, in conformity with Articles 829, 1968, and 1696 of the Judicial Code, and Article 35 of Law 100 of 1892.

Not a word of testimony appears in the record from Tomas Rodney Cowan, Sr., William E. Cowan, or Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., in support of their title, which, it is claimed, arose more than half a century ago. The chief oral testimony is that of Mr. Alexis Stonewall Mendes, surviving member of the partnership of Mendes and Cowan. In the first place, it is not pretended that his knowledge of material facts or events dates further back than 1894, in which year the Mendes-Cowan partnership was formed. In the second place, both his manner while testifying, and his testimony itself, were the reverse of convincing. On direct examination he swore positively that the possession by himself and Mr. Cowan of the Puerto Escondido lands was never disturbed. Yet on cross-examination he admitted that Dr. Francois Prima was for years in possession of a tract of some 236 hectares on which he lived with his family, and had extensive cultivations. Pressed for an explanation of his failure for more than 20 years to assert his rights against Dr. Prima, he stated that the doctor was his personal friend and family physician. Other large tracts within the boundaries of the Puerto Escondido lands claimed by the Mendes-Cowan interests were, according to his further admissions on cross-examination, occupied and cultivated for many years by Romano Emiliani, John C. Jackson, Desire Lamiralle, and Apostol Trivolich.

In 1906 Mendes brought an action of ejectment against Emiliani in the courts of the Canal Zone. Judgment in that action went in favor of Emiliani, the defendant. Some two or three years later, and after the court had apparently lost jurisdiction of the case, an order was made purporting to grant a new trial. In 1910 the action was dismissed for want of prosecution. Thus ended the only effort, so far as the evidence shows, that was ever made to secure judicial recognition of the Mendes-Cowan title.

It is but fair to say that if Tomas Rodney Cowan, Jr., during all the years that passed from his brother's death in 1871 to his own death in 1905, never brought a suitable action in the courts of this country to protect and vindicate him in his possession and ownership of the Puerto Escondido lands, it was without question for the very same reason that his father before him made no claim to them at the time of the adjudication of public lands to the Panama Railroad Company, and that is, that he did not in fact own them or possess them.

Tested by whatever criterion, the Mendes-Cowan title is utterly devoid of merit. It is no title at all. If this is so, what is the duty of the Commission in the premises?

Counsel for the claimants argue strenuously that, inasmuch as other parties are asserting claims to these lands, or part of them, the Commission is ousted of its jurisdiction, and has no recourse but to appraise the lands and to order the money paid into court to be litigated for in subsequent proceedings between the contending parties. Counsel for the Government, on the other hand, argues insistently that it is the duty of the Commission, if it is convinced that the claims of the claimants in the three cases now under consideration are without merit, to enter a judgment of dismissal; and he has in fact made a motion for such dismissal. The Commission after giving this matter most careful consideration has reached the conclusion that the claims should be dismissed.

If each of the three claims now under consideration were presented and tried alone, there is no question whatever, even according to the argument of counsel for the claimants, but that the Commission would be entirely justified in dismissing them, if it were satisfied, as it is, that each of them is absolutely devoid of merit. And

we are of opinion that the mere fact that other parties are claiming the same land should not deter the Commission from reaching the same conclusion and taking the same action. Counsel for the claimants have presented an able brief, in which they call attention to the rules of this Commission on the subject of conflicts. There is no question but that we have rules under which, when a conflict arises as to the title of contending claimants to real property, the amount of our award should be deposited in court. Thus, it sometimes happens that counsel for the Government comes into court and admits that the Government must pay an award to some one, but can not determine who has the better title to the property. In cases of that kind, the Commission will order the money paid into the courts of the Canal Zone.

While the Commission is a court of but limited jurisdiction it has the undoubted power possessed by every other court, whether of general or limited jurisdiction, of deciding the preliminary facts upon which its jurisdiction depends, and it is for us to decide in each case whether or not there is an actual conflict between contending parties. We hold that there is in reality no actual conflict between the Mendes-Cowan interests in the three cases now under consideration, and the other claimants whose claims were tried at the same time.

A conflict, as we construe it, means a *real* conflict, not a fictitious or simulated one. In order that a claimant may avail himself of our rules requiring that conflicting claims shall be adjudicated by the courts in Panama or the Canal Zone, the party invoking such rules must show that he has at the very least that which is called, in English and American law, the *color of title*. We are of the unanimous opinion that the Cowan interests have not shown even the color of title to the Puerto Escondido lands. If we were to hold, upon the showing made by the Cowan interests in the present cases, that the value of the lands should be paid into court, not one of those claimants whom we sincerely believe to be entitled to their money, could receive a 5-cent piece until the title of each one of them has been finally adjudicated, first in the Canal Zone courts, then, probably, in the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, and then probably, also in the Supreme Court of the United States.

We will not be forced into the position of making such a thing possible unless duty compels it, and we are satisfied that duty compels just the contrary. If the contention of counsel for the claimants in these cases is correct, then it would have been in the power of any contentious or

litigious person to file a pretended claim against every *bona fide* claim now pending before the Commission, and thus prevent us from ordering the direct payment of a single award to any one. We refuse to believe that such a result was ever intended either by the makers of the treaty or by the makers of our rules.

It might also be added that no award of this Commission can have the power or effect of ousting the courts of Panama or the Canal Zone of their jurisdiction to try and determine any cases involving controversies between private persons. If the Cowan interests feel themselves aggrieved by the dismissal of their claims in this proceeding, they are not deprived of their right to prosecute against the successful claimants such actions as they may desire, either in the Courts of Panama or of the Canal Zone.

For all the reasons above stated, the Commission unanimously agrees that none of the claimants above named has shown any title to the lands of Puerto Escondido, and that consequently their claims, docket numbers 1543, 3113, and 2884 should be, and the same are hereby disallowed and dismissed.

Done at the National Palace, Panama, this second day of July, 1918.

FEDERICO BOYD, BURT NEW, R. J. ALFARO,
GEORGE A. CONNOLLY, *Commissioners*.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Boys' Oxfords, Champion, black, Keds, pr.	\$0.81
Men's pumps, parade, white, Keds, pr.	2.20
Men's Oxfords, Champion, black, Keds, pr.	.93
Men's bals, Champion, black, Keds, pr.	1.05
Women's pumps, parade, white, Keds, pr.	1.90
Heels, rubber, black, men's, pr.	.18
Heels, rubber, tan, men's, pr.	.18
Heels, rubber, white, men's, pr.	.20
Laces, narrow tubular, black, 63", pr.	.05
Laces, narrow tubular, white, 63", pr.	.05
Laces, narrow tubular, tan, 63", pr.	.05
Laces, narrow tubular, black, 27", pr.	.03
Laces, narrow tubular, dark tan, 27", pr.	.03
Laces, narrow tubular, white, 27", pr.	.03
Laces, narrow tubular, black, 36", pr.	.03
Laces, narrow tubular, dark tan, 36", pr.	.03
Laces, narrow tubular, white, 36", pr.	.03
Plates, heel, "Star," pr.	.02
Flour, Buckwheat, 28-oz. ctn.	.20
Belting, leather, 1½", ft.	.28
Corn poppers, steel, ea.	.28
Eyes, screw, brass, ½", ea.	.01
Knives and forks, carvers, with steel, stag handle, set.	4.50
Washboards, glass, ea.	.50

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Ginghams.

From a manufacturer of gingham comes the announcement that he has not been able to make any shipments against Commissary orders because his mill has been partly taken over by the Government whose orders receive priority, therefore making slow deliveries of merchandise for civilian use.

Golden Bread and Cake.

The consumption of corn meal in preference to other substitutes just at the present time has been requested by the Food Administration as a patriotic duty. The Federal Food Board of New York City asks that those who purchase bakery products encourage its use by asking for "Golden bread and cake," and that bakers make every effort to cooperate with the Food Administration in using corn meal to the exclusion of other flours of lower moisture content and better keeping ability.

Balbriggan Underwear.

The inability of the Commissary Purchasing Agent to obtain balbriggan undershirts of the kind formerly carried in stock at the commissaries is explained in a letter from the manufacturers who state that Government requirements are taking up all their capacity.

Colombian Hand Bags.

A small supply of mochilas (hand bags) which should meet with ready sale, has just been received from Colombia. These bags are made of heavy Macrame, in bright, rich colors, ranging from striking purple to shell pink and graduating into red and yellow; some are in two-tone effects, others multihued, with variegated arm straps. They are 11 inches wide at the top, with a pull cord for drawing together, and 10 inches long, with a tassel of partcolored cords at the bottom.

Such strong cord is used in the construction of these bags as to adapt them for carrying packages of no small weight should the necessity arise. The unusual tints and shades employed in the weaving of these bags provide a pleasing contrast to the wearer's outfit and make them an attractive as well as useful accessory. They sell at \$1.45 and it is anticipated that the initial shipment will soon be sold out. So certain is the commissary management that these will prove popular numbers that it is trying to arrange for regular shipments in considerable quantities.

Pineapple and Chili Sauce.

A letter received from the Commissary Purchasing Agent, relative to a standing order for sliced pineapple, advises that only two offers to supply this material were received, and they were both from the same house. In one offer the price was so high as to preclude any possibility of buying while the second offer covered goods below the required standard of quality. He states further that the market is bare of this product at present, and will be until the new pack arrives.

On the same requisition, Chili sauce was ordered, but only one offer to supply was received, due to the present scarcity of this article, and the price asked was too high to warrant purchase.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

The first shipment of the season of rhubarb, peaches, and cantaloupes was received on a ship arriving last week. They were all of good quality and were received in good condition. They were distributed to the line stores, where they were readily sold. Strawberries, cherries, watermelons, and plums were reported as being too high in price to warrant shipment, while asparagus and cauliflower could not be obtained in satisfactory shipping condition.

Electric Apparatus.

A shipment of electric stoves, percolators, and toasters has just been distributed to the line stores.

Electric irons, grills, and sewing machines were received and sent out last week.

Crepe de Chine.

Crepe de chine, at \$2 'per yard, is meeting with ready sales in all stores.

Apple Sauce.

Apple sauce at 10 cents the jar, a new product of the industrial laboratory, is now on sale in the retail stores. Many favorable comments have been heard regarding the quality of this sauce and sales have been up to expectations.

Dried Codfish.

In a recent letter relative to a requisition for dried codfish, the Commissary Purchasing Agent advises that he is able to purchase only in quantities sufficient to cover requirements for a month in advance. He further states that, while the catch so far this spring has been a good one and stocks are plentiful, it is next to impossible to place long-time contracts, as contractors are not willing to tie up their supply for any length of time. This attitude is ascribed to the difficulty in foretelling conditions in the fishing industry, as there are many factors tending to an unsettled condition in deep-sea fishing, chief among which is the presence of U-boats along the Atlantic seaboard. This article is a staple in the dietary of commissary silver patrons, and every effort will be made to ensure an ample supply at all times.

Honey.

The price of honey has been seriously affected by the war because it is being widely used as a substitute for sugar. However, due to large purchases made last season in Costa Rica and Haiti, the commissaries are well supplied, and are able to retail honey, bottled at the industrial laboratory in 10-ounce jars, at 19 cents.

Sauerkraut.

It is said that to get the fullest value out of sauerkraut some of the liquid should be eaten with it, as this liquid contains a large percentage of lactic acid. Satisfactory results are attained by adding some milk or cream, also by using it with tomato sauce, the tomato sauce to be sweetened a very little. Sauerkraut is easily digestible, the cellular tissues being softened in fermentation. An excellent dish is made by cooking it with pig's feet, or with bacon rind, both of which are cheap. A fresh supply of kraut manufactured in the industrial laboratory will be on sale in the line stores next week. Many persons prefer this to the kraut in tins, also handled by the commissaries.

Bermuda Potatoes.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-five barrels of Bermuda potatoes have been received. These were of exceptionally fine quality, being well cured. No other shipment of Bermuda potatoes will be received this season.

Cocoa.

The Commissary Division is unable to obtain a brand of cocoa which has been very popular. It is stated by the manufacturers that shipments from Holland have not been resumed and they are still without supplies.

Do You Know Oatmeal?

The following recipes are published by the Food Administration in a leaflet designed to encourage the use of oatmeal:

Oatmeal Pudding.

Try one when you have a light dinner or supper.

OATMEAL BETTY	OR	BROWN PUDDING.
2 cups cooked oatmeal		2 cups cooked oatmeal
4 apples cut up small		$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins		$\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar		
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon		

Mix and bake for one-half hour. Serve hot or cold. Any dried or fresh fruits, dates, or ground peanuts may be used instead of apples. Either will serve five people.

Scotch Soup.

With bread and dessert it is enough for lunch or supper.

2½ quarts water	2 onions, sliced
1½ cups rolled oats	2 tablespoons flour
5 potatoes cut in small pieces	2 tablespoons fat

Boil the water and add the oatmeal, potato, and onion. $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon of salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper. Cook for one-half hour. Brown the flour with the fat and add to the soup. Cook until thick. One cup of tomato adds to the flavor. Serves five people.

Oatmeal Bread.

is delicious with all meals—try it.

1 cup milk or water	2½ cups wheat flour
1 teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{3}$ yeast cake
1 cup rolled oats	

Scald the liquid, add salt and pour over the oats, cool half an hour, add the yeast mixed with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water, and the flour. Knead and let rise until double the size. Knead again and let rise in the pan until the size is doubled. Bake in a moderate oven for 50 minutes. Makes one loaf weighing 1½ pounds.

Spiced Oatmeal Cakes.

The whole family will like these, and they are easily made.

1½ cups flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked oatmeal	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins	3 tablespoons fat
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses	

Heat the molasses and fat to boiling. Mix with all the other materials. Bake in muffin pans for 30 minutes. This makes 12 cakes.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., July 17, 1918.

No. 48.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Anchorage and Movement of Vessels.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 11, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 601-76:

The Executive Order quoted below is published for the information
of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Whereas a national emergency exists of the character contemplated in Section 1
under Title II of the Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, commonly known as
the Espionage Act;

Therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America,
by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act of Congress, do hereby
authorize the Governor of The Panama Canal to exercise, within the territory and
waters of the Canal Zone, all the powers mentioned in said Section 1, Title II, of
said Act, to the same extent as is conferred therein on the Secretary of the Treasury
with regard to the territorial waters of the United States, and all acts heretofore done
by the Governor of The Panama Canal or under his authority pursuant to said
section of said act are hereby ratified and confirmed.

This order supersedes Executive Order Number 2867 dated May 28, 1918.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 9, 1918.

Statement of Policy in Regard to Licensing the Re-exportation of Chilean Wheat Flour.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 13, 1918.

In view of the scarcity of wheat flour throughout the world and the
advisability of supplying this essential foodstuff at as reasonable a
price as possible, the following general policy of licensing the re-ex-
portation of Chilean wheat flour brought into the Republic of Panama
or the Canal Zone is announced:

(1) Licensee to re-export Chilean wheat flour will be granted only
when there is a sufficient supply on hand to last the Republic of Panama
approximately one month.

(2) When there is a surplus on hand in Panama licenses will be
granted for re-exportation to the following countries, preference being
given to Central American countries in case of necessity: All Central
American republics, Martinique, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuba,
Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Progreso, Mexico. (Note—Applications
for license to export flour to Cuba must include the name of the pur-
chaser, the price per hundredweight c. i. f. port of delivery, and evi-
dence that the Cuba Council of National Defense has authorized the
importation into Cuba.)

(3) License to re-export Chilean wheat flour will be granted only to the original importer except in the following cases:

(a) When the flour has been purchased in the local market from the original importer by some recognized representative of any of the foreign governments above-mentioned for shipment to territory of that government;

(b) When the consignment is of 50 quintals or less.

(4) All applications for export license will be considered in the order of their receipt regardless of the quantity involved.

Until further notice storage space on Panama Railroad docks at Balboa and Cristobal will be available for any Chilean wheat flour arriving at Canal Zone ports. If the flour does not arrive on through billing for some definite consignee in a foreign country, storage will be charged after 72 hours at the rate of 3 cents a ton per day, whether the flour is ultimately transferred to a point in the Republic of Panama or reconsigned to some foreign country after export license has been secured. This arrangement is subject to cancellation by the Panama Railroad Company upon three day's notice.

It is believed that, under this arrangement, local importers will run no risk in importing even small quantities of Chilean wheat flour, because the demand in the countries above-mentioned has exceeded the local supply for several months and because flour may be sold at a profit in the Republic of Panama even when the exigencies of the local situation preclude the granting of an export license.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Control of Exports.

A letter to Steamship Agents, Exporters and others was issued on July 1, 1918, covering the question of control of exports by The Panama Canal. This revokes circulars of November 28 and December 12, 1917, and March 7, 1918.

Copies of the circular are available on application to the Division of Civil Affairs, Balboa Heights, C. Z., or to the customs officers at Balboa and Cristobal.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In case where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Expert in business administration (male and female); Grade 1, \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year; Grade 2 \$2,600 to \$3,000 a year; No. 107-amended.†
 Assistant to business manager (male and female); \$1,800 a year; No. 107-amended.†
 Clerk qualified in business administration (male and female); Grade 1, \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; Grade 2, \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; No. 107-amended.†
 Mechanical laboratorian (male); Electrical laboratorian (male); \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; No. 420.†
 Associate chemist (male and female); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; No. 2236-amended.†
 Junior chemist (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,440 a year; No. 2236-amended.†
 Forest pathologist (male); \$1,800 to \$2,040 a year; No. 421; July 23, 1918.*
 Assistant analytical chemist and mineralogist (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; August 6, 1918.*
 Assistant mineral technologist (male); \$1,320 to \$1,800 a year; August 6, 1918.*
 Junior metallurgist (male); \$1,080 to \$1,500 a year; August 6, 1918.*
 Metal mining engineer (male); \$2,400 to \$4,000 a year.†
 Assistant coal mining engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†
 Assistant mining engineer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†
 Junior mining engineer (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.†
 Master computer (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.†
 Computer (male); Grades 1 and 2, Grade 1, \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; Grade 2, \$900 to \$1,400 a year.†
 Deputy collector, inspector, and agent, anti-narcotic act (male); August 6, 1918.*
 Statistician and economist for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation (male); \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year; August 13, 1918.*

Safety engineer (male); \$2,200 to \$3,600 a year; August 20, 1918.*
 Press feeder (male and female); \$2 a day and \$840 a year.†
 Assistant in nematology (male and female); \$1,620 to \$2,400 a year; August 20, 1918.
 Laboratory aid (female); \$840 to \$1,000 a year; August 25, 1918.
 Investigator in city marketing (male); \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; August 20, 1918.*
 Clerk (male and female); Panama Canal Service; \$103 a month; No. 418; August 18, 1918.
 Stenographer and typewriter (male and female); Panama Canal Service; \$131 a month; No. 417; August 11, 1918.
 Examiner of accounts (male); \$2,200 to \$3,000 a year; No. 427.†
 Field station aid (male); \$720 to \$1,000 a year; No. 416; July 28, 1918.
 Library assistant (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; July 28, 1918; August 25, 1918; No. 287-amended.
 Calculating machine operator (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; No. 223-amended; July 28, 1918; August 25, 1918; September 22, 1918; October 20, 1918.
 Multigraph and writer press operator (male and female); \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; No. 223-amended; July 28, 1918; August 25, 1918; September 22, 1918; October 20, 1918.
 Operative (male and female); \$720 to \$1,000 a year; No. 223-amended; July 28, 1918; August 25, 1918; September 23, 1918; October 20, 1918.
 Statistical clerk (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; No. 223-amended; July 28, 1918; August 25, 1918; September 23, 1918; October 20, 1918.
 The announcement for examinations No. 223-amended (supplemental), No. 261-amended (supplemental), and No. 287-amended (supplemental) has been modified to permit the examination of applicants in States other than their legal residence provided such persons have been actually domiciled in such state or territory for at least one year previous to date of examination.
 Assistant examiner patent office (male and female); No. 288-amended; July 28 and 29, 1918; August 25 and 26, 1918; \$1,500 a year.
 Telephone operator (male and female); \$660 to \$720 a year; No. 217-amended.†
 Special agent for agricultural education (male); \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year; August 20, 1918.
 Special agent for home economics education (female); \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year; August 20, 1918.
 Special agent for trade of industrial education (male); \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year; August 20, 1918.
 Assistant in agricultural technology, qualified as instrument maker (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; August 20, 1918.*
 Blueprinter (male and female); from \$2 a day to \$900 a year; No. 441; August 6, 1918.*
 Leatherworker (male); \$3.75 a day; No. 437; July 30, 1918.*
 Engineer in forest products (male); \$1,860 to \$3,000 a year; No. 110-amended.†
 Assistant engineer in forest products (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 110-amended.†
 Teacher (male and female); Indian Service; \$600 to \$720 a year; No. 423; July 28-29 and August 25-26, 1918.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

August Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected to prevail at the Canal entrances during August, 1918. Predictions are based on the records at Colon and Balboa Heights for the past 10 and 12 years respectively:

Winds—The winds over the Atlantic coast will be light and variable, with an average hourly velocity of about eight miles an hour, and the maximum velocity during local rain or thunder squalls is not likely to exceed 30 miles an hour.

Northwest or north winds will prevail at the Pacific entrance and over the interior, with an average hourly velocity of about seven miles an hour. Maximum winds of 35 miles an hour may occur during the passage of rain or thunder squalls, but wind squalls of this character are not likely to occur often or to continue longer than a few minutes.

Rain—Heavy showers may be expected during the month on both coasts and over the interior. The average August rainfall at the Atlantic entrance for the past 47 years has been 14.92 inches, while the average August rainfall on the Pacific side for the past 21 years has been 8 inches. About 25 days with rain may be expected on the Atlantic side and 21 days with rain on the Pacific side. The average number of days with rainfall of one inch or more has been four on the Atlantic side and three at the Pacific entrance.

Fogs—No fogs are likely to occur on the Pacific coast, and few if any may be expected on the Atlantic side. Night and early morning fogs will be numerous over the interior, but all fogs may be expected to lift or become dissipated by 8.30 a. m. The average number of days with fog in the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal during the month of August has been about 20. Fifty per cent of these have been dense—in a dense fog objects can not be distinguished at a distance of 1,000 feet.

Temperature—The average air temperature in the shade will be approximately 80° F. on both coasts. Temperatures higher than 94° F., or lower than 69° F., are not likely to occur at the Pacific entrance, while at the Atlantic entrance the temperature is not likely to exceed 89° F. or to fall below 71° F. The mean daily range in temperature should be about 15° F. on the Pacific side, and 8° F. on the Atlantic.

Barometric Pressure—The average sea-level pressure for the month of August should be about 29.84 inches over both coasts. The highest pressure is not likely to be more than 29.95 inches, nor the minimum to be lower than 29.70 inches.

Relative humidity—The percentage of moisture in the air from month to month during the rainy season varies but slightly, and the average for the month of August will be close to 85 per cent. The daily range, however, will be greater on the Pacific coast, where the percentage of moisture is higher during the night time and lower during the day time, than on the Atlantic side.

Storms—The extensive areas of high and low pressure that cross the continental area of the United States at frequent intervals, producing the cyclonic and anti-cyclonic storms that characterize the climate in the middle latitudes, do not extend southward beyond the Tropic of Cancer. Most of the storms on the Isthmus during the rainy season are local wind, thunder, or rain squalls of limited extent, and may be expected quite frequently during the month. The average number of days during the month on which thunderstorms occur on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is 17 and 19, respectively.

The season of the West Indian hurricanes is from June to November, and although the paths followed by them lie well to the northward of the Isthmus, a rough sea and heavy swell, accompanied by brisk winds, may be experienced occasionally outside the breakwater, following the passage of one of these storms across the Caribbean Sea.

Generally cloudy weather will continue to prevail over both coasts, and smooth to moderate seas may be expected at the Pacific entrance.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal are too small to affect navigation, as the maximum tidal range of record is only about two feet.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions are given below:

Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.				
Th	1	4:19	10:28	5:03	11:13	M	12	0:48	6:59	1:14	7:14	F	23	4:16	10:33	4:36	10:53
		3.2	14.0	3.0	12.8			1.8	14.7	2.3	13.9			17.0	-0.6	17.0	-1.3
F	2	5:30	11:42	6:14	.....	Tu	13	1:24	7:31	1:53	7:49	S	24	5:01	11:15	5:21	11:35
		3.8	13.7	3.1	.....			2.6	14.2	3.0	13.1			17.7	-0.7	17.3	-1.4
S	3	0:32	6:44	12:55	7:22	W	14	2:03	8:04	2:38	8:27	S	25	5:45	11:58	6:07	.....
		12.8	3.8	13.8	2.7			3.5	13.5	3.8	12.3			17.9	-0.7	17.2	.....
S	4	1:41	7:51	1:58	8:21	Th	15	2:50	8:44	3:31	9:17	M	26	0:18	6:30	12:43	6:54
		13.4	3.3	14.2	2.1			4.4	12.8	4.4	11.6			-1.0	17.7	-0.7	16.6
M	5	2:38	8:46	2:50	9:10	F	16	3:47	9:38	4:28	10:27	Tu	27	1:03	7:17	1:32	7:42
		14.0	2.6	14.6	1.4			5.0	12.2	4.8	11.2			-0.2	17.0	0.2	15.6
Tu	6	3:26	9:31	3:27	9:52	S	17	4:57	10:50	5:47	11:49	W	28	1:54	8:05	2:26	8:34
		14.7	1.9	15.1	0.8			5.4	12.0	4.7	11.5			1.0	16.0	1.3	14.5
W	7	4:09	10:12	4:19	10:30	S	18	6:11	12:11	6:57	.....	Th	29	2:51	8:59	3:25	9:35
		15.2	1.3	15.4	0.5			5.2	12.3	4.0	.....			2.4	14.7	2.5	13.4
Th	8	4:47	10:50	4:58	11:06	M	19	1:00	7:20	1:17	7:56	F	30	3:57	10:05	4:37	10:52
		15.5	1.0	15.4	0.5			12.3	4.3	13.2	3:0			3.5	13.6	3.4	12.6
F	9	5:23	11:22	5:34	11:39	Tu	20	1:57	8:18	2:12	8:46	S	31	5:12	11:23	5:52	.....
		15.6	1.0	15.3	0.7			13.5	3.1	14.3	1.7			4.2	12.9	3.7	.....
S	10	5:57	12:01	6:08	.....	W	21	2:45	9:06	3:02	9:30						
		15.5	1.2	15.0	.....			14.8	1.7	15.4	0.4						
S	11	0:13	6:28	12:37	6:41	Th	22	3:31	9:51	3:50	10:10						
		1.1	15.2	1.7	14.5			16.0	0.4	16.3	-0.7						

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight; *ante meridian* figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The elevations of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean seawater springs, which is 8.3 below mean sealevel and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Board of Local Inspectors.

A meeting of the Board of Local Inspectors will be held at Balboa Heights, on July 24, 1918.

Weather Conditions in June, 1918.

Rainfall for the month was below normal except in the Central Section from Camacho to Alhajuela and over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela.

Monthly totals in the Canal Zone and vicinity ranged from 3.08 inches at Taboga to 16.86 inches at the Culebra station on the Pequeni branch of the Chagres. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded on any one day was 3.15 inches at Gatun on the 9th.

The estimated rainfall on the Gatun Lake water shed was 10.55 inches, or 9 per cent below the 8-year mean, and the average rainfall over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela was 13.75 inches, or 3 per cent above the 17-year mean.

Average air temperatures and wind movement were generally above normal. During a local rain squall at Gamboa on the 6th, the wind attained a maximum velocity of 39 miles per hour from the Northeast.

The atmospheric pressure was well below normal, while the day time cloudiness was below normal on the Pacific coast and above normal on the Atlantic side.

Evaporation from the surface of Gatun Lake was slightly above normal.

No fogs were observed on either coast, but several were recorded at interior stations. All fogs observed lifted or were dissipated by 8.20 a. m.

Climatological data for the month are presented in the following table:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.
Balboa														
Heights...	29.814	80.2	91	June 24	72	June 13	88	5.20	7.50	17	4752	N.	23	N.
Colon.....	29.814	80.0	87	June 17	73	June 11	86	8.56	13.38	19	5438	N.	28	N.W.

Occupants of Quarters.

The following is a tabulation of occupants of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad quarters on June 30, 1918:

Place.	GOLD.			EUROPEANS.			WEST INDIANS.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Balboa (a).....	1,069	752	902	88	14	20	1,018	488	862
Ancon.....	819	532	462				165	11	47
Corozal.....	13	10	5				83	16	4
Pedra Miguel (b).....	248	157	146	4	4	13	(c) 645	354	568
Paraiso.....	31	25	21	40	11	25	492	150	308
Culebra (d).....	14	11	6				(e) 125	76	138
Gamboa (f).....	23	9	3	8	1	2	(g) 231	70	97
Gatun.....	179	144	172	7	1	4	857	453	470
Cristobal (h).....	860	440	500	72			(i) 2,274	421	857
Totals	3,256	2,080	2,217	219	31	64	5,920	2,039	3,381

(a) Includes Palo Seco and Quarantine station; (b), Miraflores and Red Tank; (c), 29 Panamans; (d) Empire and Las Cascadas; (e) 17 Panamans; (f), Summit and Gold Hill; (g), 29 Panamans; (h), Colon Beach and Colon Hospital; (i), 8 East Indians, 6 colored American citizens, and 330 Panamans.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company is now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estate may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of	Isthmian residence.	Employed by	Date of death.
Amos Miller.....	52382	Jamaica.....	Gatun.....	Lock Division.....	July 5, 1918.
E. W. Palmer.....	1515	U. S. A.....	Balboa Heights..	Accounting Dept....	May 26, 1918.
Henry Joseph alias Jules Julien.....	27214	St. Lucia.....	Panama.....	Mechanical Division.	May 10, 1918.
Helen (Ella) Penny.	159113	Nevis.....	Colon.....	Commissary Division	June 15, 1918.

Toll Refunds.

Refunds on account of overcharges of tolls were made in the month of June in the amount of \$7,957.98.

Official Circulars.

Adjustment of Claims for Damages to Vessels.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 11, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 720.

By virtue of the authority conferred on me by Paragraph 61 of the Executive Orders of July 9, 1914, establishing Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Navigation of the Panama Canal and Approaches thereto, including all waters under its jurisdiction, the following rules will govern the adjustment of claims for damages to vessels, cargo or passengers arising from the passing of vessels through the Panama Canal locks under the control of the lock operating forces in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the operation of the Panama Canal:

1. Settlement of claims for damages to vessels may include the actual or estimated cost of repairs, charter hire actually lost by the owners, or charter hire actually paid by the charterers of a vessel, depending on the terms of the charter party, for the time a vessel is tied up undergoing repairs necessitated by an injury for which The Panama Canal concedes liability.

2. If the maintenance of the vessel and wages of the crew are shown to be actually additional expenses or losses incurred outside of charter hire, same may be included as a part of the damages chargeable to The Panama Canal.

3. Settlement may include any other expenses, not including agent's fees, commissions or other incidental expenses of a similar nature, which are definitely and accurately shown to have been necessarily incurred by reason of the accident for which The Panama Canal is liable.

4. If a vessel is not operated under charter, but by the owner personally, evidence shall be secured, if available, as to the sum for which vessels of the same size and class can be chartered in the market. If unable to determine such charter value, the value of the use of such vessel to her owner in the business in which she was engaged at the time of the injury shall be used as a basis for estimating the damage for the vessel's detention, and the books of the owner showing the vessel's net earnings about the time of the accident shall be considered as evidence of probable earnings during the time of detention. If the books of the owner are unavailable, such other evidence shall be furnished as may be required by the Auditor.

5. The Auditor shall be furnished with such vouchers, receipts, or other evidence as may be required by him in support of any item of a claim.

6. No items which are speculative, indefinite, indeterminate, or matters of conjecture, shall be allowed.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Invoices Covering Expendable Material.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 12, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective as of August 1, 1918, invoicing officials shall mail invoices covering expendable material direct to the consignee instead of to the Property Bureau, Balboa Heights.

If invoice is correct, the consignee shall sign original in space provided in lower left-hand corner and mail to the Auditor, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor, The Panama Canal.

Price of Fuel Oil.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 6, 1918.

All concerned—Effective July 1, the following prices will obtain covering fuel oil issued to departments and divisions of The Panama Canal: At Cristobal, \$2.24 per barrel; at Balboa, \$1.75 per barrel.

R. K. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Assistant to the General Manager.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., July 1, 1918.

MEMORANDUM NO. 761-8:

To all concerned—Effective Monday, July 1, Mr. Harry Leonard is appointed Assistant to the General Manager, Commissary Division, vice Mr. R. A. Brayton. Effective the same date the position of Superintendent, Manufacturing Plants and Wholesale Warehouses, Commissary Division, is abolished.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 6, 1918.

The following insufficiently addressed letters have been received in the office of the Director of Posts and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Alberts, Mrs. Maud Eversley, James N.
Apple, Geo. M. Madison, Archibald
Beitz, Mrs. Chas. (Box Perronne, S. S.
447) Randall, Mrs. A. (Box
Brown, Louis 96)

June Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	INCHES.			Station average.	Years of record.	Rainy days, June, 1918.
	1916	1917	1918			
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa	3 95	8 14	4 57	7 30	22	19
Balboa Heights	4 39	7 35	5 23	7 50	21	17
Miraflores	5 62	11 23	5 70	8 65	10	21
Pedro Miguel	6 42	11 34	6 55	9 44	11	21
Rio Grande	8 67	11 45	7 33	9 15	14	26
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra	7 56	9 89	8 07	8 54	27	21
Camacho	7 12	12 33	10 92	9 77	12	23
Empire	7 03	12 24	9 31	8 70	15	23
Gamboa	8 44	7 82	10 12	9 78	37	22
Juan Mina	6 91	9 45	13 56	11 13	8	22
Alhajuela	14 00	8 70	15 76	12 51	19	27
Vigia	13 53	9 66	15 58	13 50	10	26
Frijoles	8 02	10 04	8 06	10 24	7	19
Trinidad	7 50	9 45	5 39	10 14	11	13
Monte Lirio	11 81	14 50	9 43	12 68	11	22
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun	10 60	12 41	8 29	12 63	14	21
Bravos Brook	13 21	12 33	10 11	14 62	12	21
Colon	14 23	14 37	8 56	13 38	48	19

Applications for Family Quarters.

Applications of gold roll employees for family quarters were on file on June 30, 1918, as follows:

STATION.	Number of applications.	
Ancon	166	(35)
Ancon Hospital	2	
Paraiso	27	(7)
Empire	1	
Gatun	12	
Cristobal	69	(9)
Total	277	(51)

NOTE—The figures in parentheses show the number of applicants already occupying regular or nonhousekeeping family quarters at stations other than those at which applications are filed.

Rainfall from June 1 to 30, 1918, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum in one day.	Date.	Total for period.
<i>Pacific section—</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
Taboga	1.24	2	3 08
Balboa	1.59	2	4 57
Balboa Heights	1.53	2	5.20
Miraflores	2.05	27	5 70
Pedro Miguel	2.09	27	6.55
Rio Grande	2.15	27	7.33
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra	2.05	5	8 07
*Camacho	3.00	27	10 92
Empire	1.79	27	9 31
Gambos	1.72	1	10 12
*Juan Mina	2.33	5	13.56
Alhajuela	2.25	5	15 76
*Vigia	2.98	5	15.58
Frijoles	3.00	11	8 06
*Trinidad	1.59	11	5 39
*Monte Lirio	2.86	10	9 43
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun	3.15	9	8.29
*Brazos Brook	1.75	6	10.11
Colon	3.13	9	8.56

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.

Automatic rain gage at unstarred stations—values, midnight to midnight.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Bags, laundry, khaki, ea.	\$0.94
Corsets, ea.	1.75
Dress goods: Foulardines, Ramony, yd.	.44
Voile, indestructible, white, 39-40" yd.	1.90
Laces, filet, yd.	.06

Laces, cluny, fine, yd.	\$0.04
Laces, filet, yd.	.10
Laces, baby Irish lace edges, yd.	.10
Laces, Venise edges and insertions, yd.	.18
Laces, camisoles, yd.	1.15
Laces, filet, white, yd.	.12
Laces, filet, yd.	.22
Laces, filet, yd.	.16
Laces, filet, yd.	.21
Laces, filet, yd.	.18
Laces, filet, yd.	.30
Laces, net, 56", yd.	.80
Laces, net, 72", yd.	1.05
Laces, allover, assortment, yd.	.59
Laces, fine filet, yd.	.13
Laces, baby Irish lace edges, yd.	.13
Ribbon, yd.	.58
Ribbon, width, No. 60, yd.	.38
Ribbon, width, No. 80, yd.	.50
Ribbon, flag, English jack, yd.	.17
Ribbon, flag, English jack, yd.	.23
Ribbon, flag, English jack, yd.	.30
Ribbon, flag, Italian, yd.	.21
Ribbon, flag, French, yd.	.21
Ribbon, flag, Italian, yd.	.27
Ribbon, flag, French, yd.	.27
Ribbon, flag, French, yd.	.18
Shampoo, coconut oil, bot.	.28
Ties, wash, four-in-hand, ea.	.11
Ties, wash, four-in-hand, ea.	.24
Chicken, deviled, 1s, tin.	.39
Preserve, P. C., pineapple, 10-oz. jar.	.15
(Two cents refund for return of empty jar in good condition.)	
Sauce, apple, P. C., 10-oz. jar.	.10
(Two cents refund for return of empty jar in good condition.)	
Sauce, apple, P. C., 1/2-gal. jar.	.42
(Five cents refund for return of empty jar in good condition.)	
Books, War, ea.	1.30

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake, and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, July 13, were as follows:

Date	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gambos	Gatun	
Sun., July 7	127.60	92.53	85.18	85.10	53.59
Mon., July 8	127.40	92.39	85.16	85.04	53.67
Tues., July 9	128.35	93.30	85.20	85.09	54.00
Wed., July 10	134.10	97.85	85.28	85.15	53.98
Thurs., July 11	132.00	97.52	85.18	85.14	54.20
Fri., July 12	130.45	95.18	85.26	85.15	54.27
Sat., July 13	129.30	94.77	85.20	85.11	54.01
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Soda Biscuits.**

Effective at once, when customers require less than tin lots of soda biscuits retailing at \$1.15 per 5-pound tin they will be sold at 25 cents per pound.

Macaroni.

In order to prevent the breeding of weavils in macaroni, vermicelli, and spaghetti, commissary managers have been directed to figure their consumption, and place orders for one week only. This means that no more than a week's supply of these pastes will be on hand at one time.

Watermelons.

The watermelons received last week were of exceptionally good quality and were readily sold.

Razor Blades.

Razors of a standard type, and new blades are now being issued to the men of the American Expeditionary Forces. The consequent demand on some manufacturers is so great that at present their entire output is being supplied to the Government. Accordingly advice has been received from the commissary purchasing agent that a local requisition for 1,560 packages of razor blades can not receive attention until the army's requirements for a long time to come have been cared for.

Japalac.

A commissary requisition for Japalac in $\frac{1}{4}$ -pint tins has been canceled, the paint manufacturers having been forbidden by the United States Commercial Economy Board to put up household paints and varnishes in smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint tins.

War Books.

A special sale is announced for Saturday, July 20, at Ancon, Balboa, Cristobal, Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and Empire retail stores at which time an assortment of war book will be offered commissary patrons. Practically all of the titles included in the previous sale may be had at the low price of 55 cents each. In addition to these, customers may obtain the most popular books of the war, "Over the Top," by Guy Empey, and "Under Fire," by Henri Barbusse, at \$1.30.

Other war books on requisition, which probably will be received by next arrival from the United States, are "My Four Years in Germany" and "Face to Face with Kaiserism," by ex-Ambassador Gerard.

Laces.

A new line of laces, comprising a wide range of patterns, will be place on sale on Monday, July 22. The line is composed of cotton filet laces, Baby Irish laces, camisole laces, and allover laces. A small shipment of lace net for dresses, 56 inches and 72 inches wide, will be distributed to Ancon, Balboa, Cristobal, Pedro Miguel, Paraiso, and Gatun stores for sale on the same date.

Lining of Shoes.

Contractors with whom was placed a requisition for a large quantity of shoes advise that they will be obliged to furnish quarter linings of part leather and part canvas in accordance with the rule of the War Industries Board which they quote:

"The use of leather as a quarter lining in Oxfords and low shoes is permitted only when used in skeleton form with fabric. Leather linings will be permitted in evening slippers when uppers are made of fabrics."

Nut Milk Chocolate.

The commissary has just been advised of the cancellation of a requisition for nut milk chocolate ordered from a British concern. The contractors stated that important changes have taken place in the restrictions with regard to confectionary, the use of milk in the manufacture of chocolate being now entirely prohibited.

Green Corn.

Green corn of very good quality has been received from The Panama Canal plantations the past week. Receipts of the corn probably will continue for the next three or four weeks reaching a maximum of approximately 4,000 ears daily.

Purses.

Pigskin purses are very high in price, and the efforts of the Commissary Division to obtain them in England have been unsuccessful. In fact the market will in the near future doubtless be cleared altogether of leather purses, so the commissary's London connections state. However, people must have purses, and a firm from which these articles have at times been bought has been authorized to fill the award now outstanding with an assortment, partly in pigskin and partly pig fleshings, a sort of rough basil.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD

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Volume XI.

Balboa Heights, C. Z., July 24, 1918.

No. 49.

Police Census of the Canal Zone.

House to house canvass of the civil population of the Canal Zone
taken between June 20 and 30, 1918, by the Police and Fire Division.

BALBOA DISTRICT.

Location.	Americans.		All others.		Americans.		All others.		Total.
	Men.	Em- ployees.	Men	Em- ployees.	Women	Child- ren.	Women	Child- ren.	
ANCON.....	568	567	75	75	350	393	99		1,485
Ancon Hospital:									
Staff.....	44	44	185	185	72		28		329
Patients (civilians only).....	14	11	191	171	16	12	41	16	290
Tivoli Hotel.....	25	19	73	70	6	3	17		124
Rural (on east side of Canal between boundary line and Cardenas River.....)			4	4					4
BALBOA HEIGHTS.....	31	30			33	36	42		142
BALBOA.....	996	990	76	73	686	907	146	41	2,852
Petrolia.....	3	1	2		2		1	2	12
La Boea.....	49	49	817	814	50	65	466	850	2,297
Quarantine Station.....	6	6	17	17			1		24
Floating equipment.....	1	1							1
PALO SECO:									
Staff.....	1	1	14	14	1		16		32
Patients.....			44				18	8	70
Venado plantation.....			2	2			1	1	4
Rural (on west side of Canal between Pacific and Arraijan trail).....			3				4	7	14
COROZAL.....	6	6	8	8	4	3	1		22
Corozal asylum:									
Staff.....	9	9	83	83	4		13		109
Patients.....	11		208		2		152		373
PEDRO MIGUEL.....	226	226	17	15	158	158	17		576
Miraflores pasture camp.....	1	1	11	9	1		9	7	29
Red Tank.....			656	656			385	622	1,663
Rural (on west side of Canal between Cardenas River and Chagres River.....)			2	2			1		3
PARAISO.....	32	32	668	646	26	36	281	449	1,492
Paraíso pasture camp.....			2	2					2
Floating equipment.....	2	2	34	34					36
SUMMIT.....	4	4	90	90	4		23	23	149
Summit pasture camp.....			48	48					48
Summit plantation.....			8	8			1	2	11
Las Cascadas plantation.....	1	1	9	8	1	2	3		16
La Pita.....			4	4					4
Limon plantation.....			25	20					25
GAMBOA (south of Chagres R.) Gamboa Stockade:	4	4	142	141	2		51	68	267
Officers.....	5	5	6	6					11
Juan Mina plantation.....	1	1	20	20			1	1	23
CULEBRA.....	5	4	3	3	3	2			13
Golden Green.....			101	10			90	153	344
EMPIRE.....	9	8	152	25	5	4	107	153	435
Lirio Camp.....			69	69			71	120	260
Cerro Camp.....			32	32			10	15	57
Camacho.....			17	8			8	11	36
Mandingo pasture camp.....	1	1	29	29					30
Rural (on west side of Canal between Arraijan trail and Gatun Lake).....			3	3			1	1	5
LAS CASCADAS.....	3	3							3
Martinique camp.....			131	111			61	97	289
Bas Obispo pasture camp.....			1	1					1
Total employees.....		2,023		3,516					
Total persons.....	2,058		4,082		1,426	1,623	2,166	2,657	14,012

CRISTOBAL DISTRICT.

Location.	Americans.		All others.		Americans.		All others.		Total.
	Men.	Em- ployees.	Men	Em- ployees.	Women	Chil- dren.	Women	Chil- dren.	
GAMBOA (north of Chagres R.)	13	10	4	2	4	3	3		27
Floating equipment.....	7	7	67	67					74
Juan Mina camp.....	1	1	37	37			1	1	40
Limon Camp.....	1	1	73	73					74
Rural (on east side of Can- al between Chagres River and Rio Frijolito).	2	2	111	111					113
DARIEN.....			6	6					6
FRIJIOLES.....	1	1	26	26			7	13	47
Frijoles plantation.....			21	21			3	1	25
MONTE LIRIO.....	5	5	33	33	2	2	17	15	74
Monte Lirio pasture camp.			2	2			1		3
GATUN.....	161	159	176	135	141	187	187	242	1,094
Labor camps.....			162	162					162
New Gatun.....			432	431			247	304	983
Bracho plantation.....			4	4			1	2	7
Rural (on east side of Can- al between north shore of Gatun Lake and Car- ibbean Sea)	3	3	54	54	1		12	18	88
MOUNT HOPE.....	12	12	7		7	17	2	2	47
Manajual pasture camp.....	1	1	6	6	1	3	4	7	22
Pto. Escondido plantation.....			2	2					2
Mount Hope pasture camp.	1	1	14	14			6	8	29
CRISTOBAL.....	599	598	35	33	194	205	6	2	1,041
Folks River camp.....			365	365			362	763	1,490
Camp Bird.....			1,853	1,853			33	65	1,951
Sweetwater plantation.....			6	6			2	2	10
Fortification camp.....			115	115					115
Total employees.....		801		3,558					
Total persons.....	807		3,611		350	417	894	1,445	7,524

PRISONERS.

Balboa.....		21				6		27
Ancon.....	1	11						12
Pedro Miguel.....	2	44						46
Gamboa.....		2						2
Gamboa penitentiary.....	4	46						50
Gatun.....		3				6		9
Cristobal.....	2	22				1		25
Total persons.....	9	149				13		171

RECAPITULATION.

Balboa district.....	2,058	2,026	4,082	3,516	1,426	1,623	2,166	2,657	14,012
Cristobal district.....	807	801	3,611	3,558	350	417	894	1,445	7,524
Prisoners.....	9		149				13		171
Total employees.....		2,827		7,074					
Total persons.....	2,874		7,842		1,776	2,040	3,073	4,102	21,707

POPULATION OF THE GATUN LAKE AREA, (OUTSIDE THE CANAL ZONE) WHO ARE DEPENDENT ON GATUN LAKE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

UPPER CHAGRES:									
Gatuncilla.....			24	6			11	16	51
Santa Rosa.....			48	17			46	70	164
CANO QUEBRADA.....			127				77	131	335
TRINIDAD RIVER.....	4		124	1			92	126	346
Escoval.....	6	2	107		3	2	87	139	344
GATUN RIVER.....			59				31	41	131
New Limon.....	3	2	138		1	1	125	208	476
New Providence.....	5	1	135	13	4		140	199	483
QUEBRANCHA ARM.....	1		16		1	1	5	9	33
Total employees.....		5		37					
Total persons.....	19		778		9	4	614	939	2,363

Clerk and Stenographer.

Attention is invited to the forthcoming Civil Service examination for clerk, Panama Canal Service, to be held at Balboa Heights, C. Z., on August 18, 1918. Clerks holding temporary appointments are urged to compete in this examination, agreeably to the spirit of the circular in

regard to temporary appointments, in this issue of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD. Persons not now classified, and desiring to secure clerical employment, should take advantage of this opportunity.

The next examination for stenographer and typewriter, Panama Canal Service, will be held at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. There being a more or less steady demand for this class of labor, qualified persons are urged to compete in this examination.

Hotel Aspinwall, Taboga.

On July 20th the Hotel Aspinwall served 125 meals and on July 21 389 meals. On the night of the 21st there were 65 guests in the hotel.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights, (telephone 286):

Photostat foreman (male and female); \$900 to \$1,400 a year.†
 Photostat operator (male and female); \$720 to \$900 a year.†
 Auditing clerk, Internal Revenue Service (female); \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year.†
 Printer (male and female); \$0.60 an hour.†
 Bookbinder (male); \$0.60 an hour.†
 Pressman (male and female); \$0.65 an hour.†
 Production expert (male and female); Grade 1, \$5.92 to \$6.88 a day; Grade 2, \$6.88 to \$8.32 a day.†
 Lay inspector, Grade 1 (male); \$960 a year; August 25, 1918; No. 447.
 Veterinarian (male); \$1,500 a year; August 25, 1918; No. 448.
 Editorial clerk (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; August 25 and September 22, 1918.
 Economist (male and female); Grade 2, \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; No. 442, August 20, 1918.*
 Curative workshop instructor (male and female); Grade 1, \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year; Grade 2, \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; No. 454; August 13, 1918.*
 Coder (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; No. 438; August 11, 1918.

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Earthquake Shocks.

The seismographs at Balboa Heights registered a disturbance at 10.40 a. m., July 17th. The record showed a maximum amplitude of but 1.5 mm., but the movement was of a rapid trepidatory character and was distinctly felt by a number of people in the Administration Building and at Ancon. This shock is thought to have been of nearby origin, possibly due to a slight slipping or settlement in the earth's crust. There was no damage reported in the Canal Zone.

Two strong shocks were reported on July 17th at Chitre, Republic of Panama, located about 90 miles southwest of Panama. It is probable that the shock recorded at Balboa Heights originated in this section of Panama.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of—	Isthmian residence.	Employed by—	Date of death.
Samuel Joseph.....	115450	St. Lucia.....	Colon.....	Panama Railroad....	July 15, 1918.
Levi Brown.....	136057	Barbados.....	Panama.....	Supply Dept.....	July 13, 1918.
Augustus Holligan.....	79240	Barbados.....	Camp Biedr.....	Panama Railroad....	July 11, 1918.
Joseph Lewis.....	63299	St. Lucia.....	Panama.....	Health Dept.....	July 3, 1918.
Alexander George.....	28316	Grenada.....	Panama.....	Mechanical Div.....	July 4, 1918.

Official Circulars.

National Ensign.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 13, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

When the National ensign is displayed, the flag should always be in presentable condition. Flags which become frayed from whipping in the wind will be renewed.

CHESTER HARDING,

Governor.

Photo-Metal Checks.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 16, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 722:

1. As soon as practicable, admission to restricted areas in the Canal Zone will be limited to persons holding photo-metal checks issued by The Panama Canal.

2. Heads of departments and divisions will submit to the Executive Office, as soon as possible, form 23, in duplicate, properly filled out, for each employee under their supervision. As soon as they are notified to that effect, offices or gangs will be sent to the official photographic studios at Building No. 32, Balboa, or Building No. 1015, Cristobal, for taking of photographs and finger prints.

3. New check numbers will be assigned employees by the official photographer. Checks up to No. 19,999 are reserved for gold employees. Checks from 20,000 upward will be given to silver employees. Checks for dock laborers at Cristobal will be from 50,000 to 59,999, and will supersede Registration Card, form 12, now used for identifying Cristobal dock laborers.

4. Photo-metal checks will be issued to an entire gang simultaneously, and will be delivered personally by the foreman or outside timekeeper, who will be held responsible for delivery of the checks to the right persons. Old metal checks will be retained by employees until termination of service or until called for, and if not surrendered, 50 cents will be deducted from any pay due the employee.

5. Form 10, Silver Employee's Identification Record, will be taken up by official photographer when photographs are taken, and its further use will be discontinued.

6. All outstanding restricted area permits, except extra special permits, will be forwarded to this office when the new photo-metal checks are delivered to any employee holding such permits.

7. After a gang has been supplied with photo-metal checks, and new employees are taken on, two copies of form 23 will be filled out by the person employing and approved by the head of the division, and (except as noted in paragraph 8) delivered in person by the employee to the official photographer at either Balboa or Cristobal. Pending delivery of completed photo-check, an emergency permit will be issued, containing the right thumb print of the employee. This permit will be taken up by person delivering completed photo-metal check, receipt for new check taken thereon, and permit forwarded to the Executive Office.

8. For gold employees required to enter the locks, electric, or water supply plants, two copies of form 23 must be forwarded direct to the Executive Secretary, after approval by head of division, before photograph is taken.

9. The paymaster will take up the new Panama Canal photo-metal checks from employees upon payment of time vouchers issued on account of termination of service. Such metal checks will be forwarded to the Executive Office, the first of each month.

10. When duplicate photo-metal checks are issued, \$1.00 will be deducted from any pay due the employee, and an equal amount will be de-

ducted for failure to surrender check on termination of service, but employees will not be permitted to retain checks as souvenirs, and will be required to surrender them if they are in their possession.

11. Employees will be required to exercise extreme care in safe-guarding their photo-metal checks, and may be refused admission to the place of their work until an investigation can be made to determine the fault for any disappearance of such checks. Immediate notice must be given this office, through head of division, of the loss of these checks, and any attempted misuse of them will result in immediate discharge, with objections to re-employment, and possible prosecution under Section 3, Title X, of the Espionage Act, approved June 15, 1917. The Canal Zone police will investigate the loss of all photo-metal checks.

12. When a person to whom a photo-metal check was formerly issued is reemployed, he will be assigned the same metal check number. Any attempt to conceal former employment, which is certain to be detected by a comparison of finger prints, will result in immediate discharge and prosecution.

13. The photo-metal check is designed to be worn as a watch fob, or suspended from the belt, and should always be displayed in a conspicuous place especially when applying for entrance to any restricted area. Any tampering with the bezel of the check will cause it to be destroyed, and person presenting checks showing evidence of tampering will be detained for investigation.

14. Paragraphs 10 to 13, inclusive, of Circular No. 663-1, dated June 28, 1914, and paragraph 2 of Circular No. 675-1, dated July 20, 1914, are cancelled.

CHESTER HARDING,

Governor The Panama Canal.

President Panama Railroad Company.

Admission to Restricted Areas in the Canal Zone for other than Employees of U. S. Government.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 16, 1918.

To all concerned—1. As soon as practicable, admission to restricted areas in the Canal Zone will be limited to persons holding photo-metal checks issued by The Panama Canal. All outstanding restricted area permits will be recalled and replaced by the new form of identification at the earliest possible moment.

2. Outside interests employing persons required to enter such areas frequently on business, in accordance with the provisions of Circular of May 6, 1918, regarding admission to docks, should submit form 24 to this office, in triplicate, for each employee for whom checks are desired. Copies of form 24 may be obtained from the Executive Office upon application. The title of the person signing form 24 should be shown beside his signature.

3. Permission to enter the locks, electric or water supply plants will be granted only in exceptional cases, and upon the necessity therefor being established.

4. Persons having occasion to enter the docks only at rare intervals, should obtain passes therefor from the respective Port Captains, in accordance with circular of May 6, 1918. Permits to enter other areas temporarily will be issued only by the Executive Office.

5. Photo-metal checks must be returned to this office when called for, or upon termination of the service of the employee. If a duplicate check is issued, \$1 United States currency will be collected therefor, and a like amount will be collected for failure to surrender check on termination of service; but such checks must not be retained as souvenirs, and must be surrendered if in the possession of the person to whom issued.

6. Persons to whom such checks are issued will be required to exercise extreme care in safe-guarding them, and may be refused admission to

any restricted area until an investigation can be made to determine the fault for any disappearance of such checks. Immediate notice must be given this office of the loss of photo-metal checks, and as such checks are issued only for use in connection with official or legitimate business, the company or interest requesting them will be held strictly responsible for any misuse of them by any of their employees. In case of misuse or attempted misuse, the privilege of entering restricted areas may be withdrawn from such company or interest, and the persons guilty thereof may be prosecuted under Section 3, Title X, of the Espionage Act, approved June 15, 1917. The Canal Zone police will investigate the loss of all photo-metal checks.

7. The photo-metal check is designed to be worn as a watch fob, or suspended from the belt and should always be displayed in a conspicuous place when applying for entrance to any restricted area. Any tampering with the bezel of the check will cause it to be destroyed, and persons presenting checks showing evidence of tampering will be detained for investigation.

8. For the present, photographs for photo-metal checks will be taken by the official photographer at Building No. 32, Balboa, and Building No. 1015, Cristobal. Photographs will not be taken until approved copy of form 24 is returned to applicant.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Assignment of Quarters.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 17, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 627-23:

1. In the case of those employees who leave The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad service to enter military or naval service during the war and who are to be reinstated in their positions upon honorable discharge, their service will be considered continuous for the purpose of applying for quarters; and those employees who occupied family quarters at the time of leaving will be given preference for assignment to family quarters of the class to which they are entitled.

2. Paragraph 15 of Circular No. 627-15, dated August 5, 1916, is amended accordingly.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Temporary Appointments, Unclassified Service.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 18, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

For your information and guidance there is quoted below, a letter from the Civil Service Commission to the Chief of Office, The Panama Canal, under date of June 16, 1918, relative to the matter of temporary appointments to Civil Service positions:

"To facilitate the handling of temporary appointments, the Commission respectfully requests that in requesting authority for such appointments or extensions thereof, and in reporting by letter temporary appointments made under authority already granted, it be indicated whether or not the person has applied for, or taken, a civil service examination, indicating the kind of examination applied for, and, if the examination has already been taken, indicating the place at which examined and the average attained if the person has been informed of the result of the examination.

"In this connection the Commission also requests that no person be temporarily appointed unless he, or she, meets the requirements for entrance to the examination held for the position.

"The Commission, in this connection, desires to emphasize, also, the necessity of indicating in every request for authority for a temporary appointment, or in the report of temporary appointment made under authority already granted, the

number of the department's requisition (or the date thereof if no numbers are used) that has been made for a certification of eligibles. If the position is not permanent in nature, and appointment is merely desired for job employment, this fact should be definitely indicated, and the length of time the services of an employee will be needed should also be indicated. In reporting temporary appointments made under authority already granted, reference should be made to the date of the authority and, if possible, the file number of the Commission's letter, or the number of the requisition for certification."

Special attention is invited to the second paragraph of the letter above-quoted, to the effect that no person should be temporarily appointed who does not meet the requirements for entrance to the examination held for the position. This applies also to appointments made without examination, under authority of the Civil Service Commission, in the absence of eligibles. In other words, no person should be appointed, either temporarily, or under authority to appoint without examination, unless he or she is eligible in every way to admittance to civil service examination for the position involved.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Consulting Hospital Chiefs of Clinic.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS C. Z., July 16, 1918.

To all concerned—The Chiefs of the Medical and Surgical Clinics of Ancon hospital report that many employees, and officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, and their families, come to the hospital for office consultations without having first consulted their own district or post physician. This custom has grown until it constitutes an abuse.

Inasmuch as The Panama Canal and the Army and Navy provide physicians in each district and at each post, for the express purpose of examining and treating employees and their families who are not in need of hospital care, these physicians should be consulted before applying at the outpatient department of the hospitals.

Hereafter, patients will be referred to the Chiefs of clinics when, in the opinion of the district or post physician, this is necessary, by note, detailing treatment, symptoms, laboratory examinations, and such other data as will assist in the management of the case. The Chiefs of Clinics may issue appointment cards to private patients. Others applying for admission to the clinics will be referred by the admission clerk to their district or post physician, unless acute illness is evident.

Approved:
CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

A. T. McCORMACK,
Chief Health Officer.

Foreman's Orders.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 16, 1918.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

At the present time little or no effort is made to review or keep check on foreman's orders after the same have been filled. Copies furnished are usually filed or stored in field offices, for indefinite periods and then destroyed. Under present conditions, a dishonest employee may secure stores for his own use or gain by making alterations or by the addition of items, or by fraudulently originating complete foreman's orders.

Heads of departments and divisions are requested to designate competent and responsible employees to review all filled foreman's orders (particularly for expendable material), to minimize any attempts to withdraw stores for unauthorized purposes.

H. A. A. SMITH,
Auditor The Panama Canal.

Foreman's Orders.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 12, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 171:

To all concerned—Effective at once all foreman's orders must be signed in person by employee duly authorized to do so. The practice of unauthorized employees signing "by proxy" must be discontinued.

Heads of departments and divisions are requested to furnish this office as soon as possible a specimen signature of each employee now authorized to sign foremen's orders and of all future authorizations. Signatures shall be written on 5" x 3" cards, showing the following type-written data on reverse side of card:

Name of employee.
Department or division.

If for expendable or nonexpendable material.
Maximum amount, if any.

H. A. A. SMITH,

Auditor The Panama Canal.

Approved: CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Instructions for filling out Form 23—Applications for Employees' Photo-Metal Checks.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 22, 1918.

It is the intention to first complete the photographing of gold employees, and then take up the issuance of checks to silver employees. Consequently, two copies of form 23 need be submitted for the present only for gold employees. Forms for silver employees may be submitted any time before August 15.

The space after Check No. "(New.)" will be left blank, as this space will be used for inserting the new photo-metal check number.

For employees already in the service, the date should be left blank, in the line reading "Employed, effective" and the present occupation inserted, together with present rate of pay.

The date when present rate of pay commenced should be inserted after "In present rating since 191 . . ." The rest of the line need be filled in for new employees only.

If not definitely known, the height and weight may be left blank, and will be filled in when the employee appears at the photographic studio.

A model form is attached,* filled out for employees at present in the service. That part of the form covering the color of eyes, hair, and kind of hair, with place of employment and restricted areas, will be filled in only in the case of gold employees.

Form 23 is a stock form, and a supply may be obtained from The Panama Canal Press, Mount Hope, on regular requisition.

Any further information required will be furnished on application by telephone to Balboa 176.

*Not published.

Administrator's Sale.

The Administrator of Estates, room No. 325, Administration Building, Balboa Heights, offers for sale, and will accept bids up to the close of business August 3, 1918, upon a portion of the personal effects belonging to the estate of Alph J. Dawson, deceased American. The property to be sold consists chiefly of clothing, and includes other articles as follows: Suitcase, razor strop, purse, pocket knife, revolver, 2 pairs of spectacles with cases, pair of scissors. Bids may be made for the entire lot or for single articles.

Persons interested in this sale may inspect the property between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. on any business day by applying to the Administrator of Estates. Bids should be submitted in writing, sealed, and addressed to the Administrator of Estates, and the nature of the bid should be stated on the envelope. The Administrator reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Incubator For Sale.

Sale of 3,600 egg capacity, model 1917, Candee incubator of 6 sections, 12 hatching compartments—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, Cattle Industry, Supply Department, The Panama Canal, Cristobal, C. Z., until 10 a. m., August 15, 1918, and then opened for the purchase of the above-described incubator. The machine is equipped with four (4) sets of automatic egg turning trays. Included in the equipment is a coal burning heater; hot water connection, all in perfect condition. The incubator may be examined at any time at the Summit Poultry Farm. Bids must be accompanied by 10 per cent of the amount bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 20, 1918.

The following insufficiently addressed letters and papers have been received in the office of the Director of Posts and may be obtained upon request of the addressee. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Decker, Mrs. G. E.	McFarland, Vincent
Delivanty, Charles	Marxauch, Mrs. Carolina
Dyers, Dan	
*Flynn, F. O.	*Morrison, R. L.
Glenn, A. J.	Noad, D. R.
*Hooper, G. A.	Obarrio, Miss Rosancita (Box 133)
Humphrey, Alfred	Semack, S. H.
Jackson, R. W.	Wayman, Merwin
Kuhn, Michael J.	White, A. J.
Kuhn, Michael	Wint, Dr. A. O. (Box 864)
*Lancaster, Barnett	
Latimer, Mrs. Claude	

*Paper or parcel.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the week ending at midnight of Saturday, July 20, were as follows:

Date	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gatun	Gatun	
Sun., July 14.	142.45	103.75	85.29	85.15	54.19
Mon., July 15.	129.30	94.72	85.20	85.09	54.18
Tues., July 16.	128.10	93.32	85.24	85.15	54.00
Wed., July 17.	127.85	92.87	85.13	85.15	54.15
Thurs., July 18.	128.55	93.54	85.25	85.21	54.23
Fri., July 19.	133.85	97.75	85.18	85.14	54.27
Sat., July 20.	131.15	96.92	85.30	85.25	54.10
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Alpargatas, leather sole, pr.	\$0.58
Women's oxfords, tobasco calf, lace, pr. . .	6.30
Women's boots, 8" lace bals., tobasco brown calf, pr.	7.90
Women's oxfords, trestan, military heel, pr	6.60
Women's oxfords, gun metal tanned, military heel, pr.	6.30
Women's white duck, 8" lace, bals, pr. . .	5.65
Pillows, balsa wool, ea.	1.15
Bags, cord, draw string, ea.	.17
Bags, cord, satchel, ea.	.17
Caps, bathing, assorted colors, ea.	.14
Caps, bathing, assorted colors, ea.	.36
Caps, bathing, assorted colors, ea.	.31
Shirting, madras, 32", yd.	.44
Dresses, children's gingham, ea.	1.60
Dresses, children's, gingham, ea.	1.15
Dyes, sunset soap, cake.	.11
Flags, French, No. 8, 18" x 27", ea.	.16
Flags, English, No. 8, 18" x 27", ea.	.18
Flags, U. S., 8' x 10', ea.	12.25
Sheets, cotton, 81" x 99", ea.	1.95
Men's bals, athletic, basket ball, pr.	1.85
Yeast, Magic, pkg.	.05
Ant paper, P. C., sheet.	.06

Canal Record to Canal Service Men.

American citizens who have served on the Panama Canal and are now in the military service of the United States will be sent a copy of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD each week if they make application for this privilege.

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Rubber Heels.

To meet the demand for a whole rubber heel to be used in conjunction with Neolin soles, the line stores now have in stock special heels which may be attached directly to the rubber sole, without the use of leather such as has been necessary with heels not made for this purpose. They come in black, tan, in white, and are priced at 18 cents the pair for the two first named colors and 20 cents the pair for the latter.

Women's Shoes.

A welcome addition to commissary stock is a new line of women's shoes, received last week, and ordered to meet the increasing demand for shoes of higher quality than those hitherto carried. The line comprises five models, two in a high shoe and three in the popular oxford style.

Of the former, one is a woman's white duck 8" lace bal, made of the new and widely advertised "reignskin." This material is a specially woven duck of such fine texture that it has every appearance of the finest buck or kid skin. It can be easily cleaned with soap and water, and according to the manufacturers, repeated cleanings serve only to further soften it and improve its appearance.

The other model in the high shoes is an 8" lace bal, with the long vamp and narrow toe so much in demand at present. It is made up in tobasco brown calf (about the same shade as cordovan or "chocolate brown") and has the popular perforated toe cap.

In the oxfords, all three models are made with long vamp, narrow toe and military heel. They come in gun metal, dark tan, and tobasco brown, the latter having a perforated toe cap.

Prices on the high shoes are \$5.35 for the white duck and \$7.90 for the tobasco brown; on the oxfords, the gun metal, and tobasco brown models are priced at \$6.30 and the dark tan at \$6.60.

Marmalade and Preserves.

There is on hand a small quantity of the following industrial laboratory products, which may not again be manufactured after present stock is exhausted:

P. C. fig marmalade, 10-ounce jar, at 20 cents,

P. C. pineapple preserves, 10 ounce jar, at 15 cents.

Two cents refund for return of empty jars in good condition.

Edam Cheese.

The Commissary Division has at present a large stock of Edam cheese in tins. This is a tasty product and should have a much readier sale than it is now enjoying. It is a highly salted cheese, made principally in Denmark and Holland. The tins sold at the commissaries retail for 54 cents.

War Books.

Commissary patrons will welcome the receipt of a supply of two of the most popular books relative to the war—"Face to Face with Kaiserism" and "My Four Years in Germany," by ex-Ambassador Gerard. These books have met with tremendous success in the States, where they are being sold at the regular retail price of \$2 the copy. A supply has been forwarded to the larger commissaries and the books will be sold at \$1.60 each.

W.S.S.

HELP YOUR COUNTRY

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

On Sale At All Canal Zone Post Offices

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Subscription rates, domestic, \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50; address
The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, or
The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1918, at the Post Office
at Cristobal, C. Z., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., July 31, 1918.

No. 50.

An Unauthorized French Charity.

DIPLOMATIC AGENCY
AND
FRENCH CONSULATE

PANAMA, R. P., July 25, 1918.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. CHESTER HARDING,
GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL,
DEAR GOVERNOR:

I have been informed from Paris, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French society known as: "Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre" (National Association of War Orphans) whose office is at No. 40 Quai d'Orleans, Paris, is not recognized by the French Government, and that there are reasons for refusing to give it any support.

As the said society has touched the generosity of the Americans of the Canal Zone, where it has gathered and continues gathering funds, I have the honor to ask you, Dear Governor, to kindly inform your generous fellow countrymen (if possible through the PANAMA CANAL RECORD) that the National Association of War Orphans is not a society recognized by the French Republic and that any one interested in the French War Orphans, should preferably send their presents to the French Legation in Panama, who will send them direct to the French Government to be distributed among the serious societies that gather our war orphans.

Please accept, Dear Governor, the assurance of my distinguished regard.

M. DE SIMONIN,
Charge d'Affaires of France.

War Savings Certificate Stamps.

The Director of War Savings announces that \$100,000 worth of War Savings Certificate Stamps were shipped by the Treasury Department from Washington for the Canal Zone on the 26th of July. It is regretted that this lot just missed a ship and will not arrive here until about August 8. As large sales, incident to fulfilling the pledges made in the recent War Savings drive, have depleted stocks of stamps at some postoffices, the public is kindly asked to patiently await the next shipment for their August purchases.

Canal Record to Canal Service Men.

American citizens who have served on The Panama Canal and are now in the military service of the United States will be sent a copy of THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD each week if they make application for this privilege.

Civil Service Examinations.

• The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Editorial clerk (male and female); \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; No. 451-amendment; postponed to July 31, 1918 and will be held August 21 and September 18, 1918, as originally announced.
 Teacher (male and female); No. 211-supplemental; closed July 23, 1918.
 Subclerical (male); messenger, skilled laborer, watchman, \$600 to \$720 a year; No. 431.†
 Inspector of textile fabrics (male); \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year; No. 1162-amended.†
 Chauffeur (male and female); \$720 to \$900 a year; No. 466; August 27, 1918.*
 Mechanical engineer (male); \$2,000 to \$3,500 a year; No. 801-amended.†
 Specialist in agricultural economics (male and female); grade 1, \$1,800 or over, a year; August 27, 1918.*

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be required at any any time, until further notice.

Deceased Employees.

The estates of the following deceased employees of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are now in process of settlement by the office of the Administrator of Estates, and any claims against these estates, or any information which might lead to the location of heirs, or to the recovery of property, bank deposits, postal savings or postal money order deposits, or any other moneys due them, should be presented at his office at Balboa Heights at once in order that the estates may be settled as soon as possible. All claims should be itemized, sworn to before a notary public, or other public officer having a seal, and submitted in duplicate. These names will be published but once:

Name.	Check No.	Native of—	Isthmian residence.	Employed by—	Date of death.
Thomas Daily.....	144652	Montserrat.....	Panama.....	Marine Div.....	July 20, 1918.

Official Circulars.

Absence on Emancipation Day.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 26, 1918.

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Employees on the silver roll may be given permission to be absent without pay on the afternoon of Emancipation Day, August 1, if their services can be spared. Absence without permission will not be condoned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Board of Admeasurement.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 25, 1918.

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS:

Effective this date, and during the absence of Lieut. Clarence W. Caddock, U. S. N., on leave, Mr. Frederick E. Williams will act as a member of the Board of Admeasurement.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Bills Against Steamships.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 26, 1918.

All concerned—The attention of Departments and Divisions is called to the delay in rendering bills against steamships. The regulations provide that all departments and divisions of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company will furnish promptly to the Collector the necessary bills for material, supplies, or service furnished steamships, sending duplicate copy to the Auditor. The regulations also provide that the Collector shall make immediate settlement with shipping operators after their ships have left the Canal.

The practice of unnecessary delay in rendering bills must be discontinued and instructions should be given all employees responsible for the making of bills that charges against steamships must be furnished the Collector at once.

The Collector has been instructed to report to me further delinquencies in the rendition of bills against steamships.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Anchorage and Movement, Guarding and Inspecting of Vessels in Canal Zone Waters.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 9, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 721—(Corrected):

In accordance with Title 2, Section 1, of the Act of Congress, approved June 15, 1917, commonly known as the Espionage Act, and with the Executive Order, dated July 9, 1918, the following rules and regulations are promulgated for the Canal Zone:

1. The movement and anchorage of vessels foreign and domestic, in the waters of the Canal Zone, shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of the "Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Navigation of the Panama Canal," as promulgated in Executive Order, dated July 9, 1914; and the Captains of the Ports, under the Marine Superintendent, shall be charged with the enforcement of said Rules and Regulations in conformity with the provisions of Circular No. 660-33 issued by the Governor of The Panama Canal, August 1, 1917.

2. The Captains of the Ports, under the Marine Superintendent, shall exercise careful surveillance over all vessels, foreign and domestic, in Canal Zone waters; and shall exert every effort to accomplish the timely detection of any menace, on the part of any such vessel, to her own safety or that of any other vessel, or to the safety of the Canal or any of its utilities; and for the purposes of this rule, the Captains of the Ports shall make

such search and inspection of vessels as may appear necessary and desirable.

3. The Captains of the Ports, under the Marine Superintendent, shall arrange the anchorage or berthing, and the general control, of any vessel to which suspicion may attach, in such manner as best to assure the safety of the vessel, other shipping, and Canal utilities.

4. The Captains of the Ports, under the Marine Superintendent, are authorized to place guards upon any vessel, foreign or domestic, within Canal Zone waters. When such personnel is available and tendered for such purpose, the Captains of the Ports, under the Marine Superintendent, shall arrange for the placing of adequate guards, furnished by the local Naval Establishment, upon all vessels, foreign or domestic, in Canal Zone waters, to which suspicion may attach; or which fall in a class habitually so guarded in accordance with the practice current at the time in United States ports in general. Captains of the Ports shall cooperate with the appropriate Naval commanders to assure the proper instruction, training, and supervision of such Naval Port Guards; and the effective performance by them of the duty assigned.

5. The Marine Superintendent, Captain of the Port, or other agency acting for the Governor, may take full possession and control of any vessel, foreign or domestic, within the territory and waters of the Canal Zone, whenever, in his judgment, such action is necessary in order to secure such vessel from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the Canal Zone, or to any vessel therein, or utility of the Panama Canal; or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States.

The Captain of the Port shall advise the Governor of The Panama Canal, through the Marine Superintendent, whenever, in his judgment the necessity arises to seize a vessel, foreign or domestic, in Canal Zone waters, under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph. Formal seizure will wait upon the Governor's decision in the premises; but the Marine Superintendent, and the Captains of the Ports, are severally authorized and directed in the event of any emergency, to take whatever immediate measures, in their judgment, appear necessary to prevent the officers or crew, or passengers, of such vessel from committing any of the acts against which provision is made in the preceding paragraph.

6. The Chief Customs Inspectors of the ports of Cristobal and Balboa, under the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs of The Panama Canal, are hereby authorized to inspect and search at any time, any vessel, foreign or domestic, or any person or package thereon, within the waters of the Canal Zone; and to place guards on such vessels as may appear necessary to effect the purpose of this rule.

7. The Commander of each of the Police Districts of the Canal Zone, under the Chief of the Police and Fire Division of The Panama Canal, is hereby authorized to inspect and search at any time any vessel, foreign or domestic, or any person or package thereon, within the waters of the Canal Zone; and he may remove from such vessel any person whose presence on board may endanger the safety of such vessel, or of the harbors or waters of the Canal Zone, or of any other vessel therein, or of the Canal utilities, or may appear inimical to the proper observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, and hold such person in his custody to await the orders of the Governor of The Panama Canal.

8. The Marine Superintendent, the Chief of the Division of Civil Affairs, and the Chief, Police and Fire Division, of The Panama Canal, will arrange for the exercise of the authority and functions, heretofore severally assigned them, in a manner to assure the necessary complete and effective cooperation.

9. The Captains of the Ports, under the Marine Superintendent, shall refuse clearance to any vessel having on board inflammable and explosive articles, so laden or stowed as to render the same unnecessarily dangerous to navigation, and may

also refuse clearance to any vessel bound for a foreign port with any person on board, either as officer, member of the crew, or passenger, whose departure from the United States on such vessel has been determined by the action of the proper Federal or Canal Zone authorities, to be inimical to the interests of the United States in the conduct of the war.

CHESTER HARBING,

Approved: Governor The Panama Canal.

WOODROW WILSON,

President.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 9, 1918.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 24, 1918.

To all concerned—Capt. Dalferes P. Curry, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector this date.

A. T. McCORMACK,

Chief Health Officer.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Superintendent of Construction, Building Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,

DEPT. OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 24, 1918.

All concerned—Effective August 1, 1918, the Northern and Southern Districts of the Building Division are abolished and Mr. J. B. Fields is appointed Superintendent of Construction, Building Division, with supervision over all building division work formerly allotted to these two districts.

His office will be at Cristobal.

H. ROWE,
Resident Engineer.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa every Wednesday and Saturday, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least 2 day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, August 7, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, *Recorder*.

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Aprons, coverall, ea.....	\$0 92
Books, War, ea.....	1.60
Cloths, sweat, ea.....	.10
Soap, shaving, mug, cake.....	.04
Suits, unionettes, suit.....	1.15
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, ea.....	.50
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, ea.....	.60
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, ea.....	.63
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, ea.....	.76
Ties, silk, 4-in-hand, ea.....	.87

COMMISSARY NOTES.

Minimum Charge for Laundry, 10 Cents.

Effective July 26, the charge for any package of laundry handled at either the Ancon or Cristobal plants will be placed at a minimum of 10 cents.

Milk.

The temporary milk shortage occasioned by the non-arrival of Panama railroad steamers during the period from July 6 to July 20 has been relieved, and with additional shipments in sight, it is believed that there is sufficient milk on hand at this time to meet all requirements.

Costa Rican Fruits and Vegetables.

It is expected that traffic between San Jose, Cartago, and Port Limon, Costa Rica, which has been obstructed by earth slides for the past few weeks will be resumed about August 15. No fruits or vegetables have been received from Costa Rica during the past few weeks because of the tie-up in traffic, and it is not expected that any will arrive until after the road is again open for shipments.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The season's first shipment of huckleberries was received last week. These were of large size and excellent quality.

Wax beans, peppers, watermelons and other seasonable fruits also were received. Some items on requisition were not filled, the Commissary Purchasing Agent advising that green peas, oranges, cherries, and peaches were so very high in price that he thought best to cancel. Rhubarb and strawberries are now out of season.

Late Shopping by Non-Employees.

It has been reported that late shopping by nonemployed women and children has again grown to such an extent as to seriously inconvenience and delay employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad who are obliged to make purchases after 4 p. m., this condition being especially noticeable at Ancon, Balboa, and Cristobal commissaries.

Patrons are urged to do their shopping early whenever possible in order that the volume of purchases may be more equally distributed, quicker service rendered and employees permitted to make their purchases after working hours without being subjected to annoying delays.

Sugar.

Those who have read the *Official Bulletin* of Thursday, June 27, 1918, do not need to be informed of the pressing necessity for the conservation of sugar. For the benefit of our readers who have not, it is stated that the shortage of this product is such as to call for new and more severe restrictions in order that this year's yield can be stretched to take care of the requirements of the greatest number. It is the urgent request of the Federal Food Administrators that not over three (3) pounds of sugar per person per month be used, which will insure equal distribution. To this end the cooperation of all employees is desired. To put into effect ration cards for each employee of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company, and to take all measures necessary to prevent their misuse would entail no inconsiderable cost and employment of labor needed elsewhere, which can be avoided if householders will voluntarily put themselves on the ration indicated.

The plan of placing patrons on their honor will be tried out, and if it is found that decreased consumption is not resulting, it will be necessary to take measures so that not over three pounds per person per month (which is nearly double the ration in the Allied countries) will be sold by the Commissary Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL RECORD



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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., August 7, 1918.

No. 51.

CANAL WORK IN JUNE.

The report of the Governor to the Secretary of War of Canal operations in June, 1918, is printed, in part, below:

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 27, 1918.

*The Honorable, the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of The Panama Canal for the month of June, 1918.

Sales of storehouse and commissary supplies to ships for the month totalled \$189,684.09, including \$70,247.56 worth of fuel oil.

Business transacted at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, for the month of June, was in accordance with the following tabulation:

Item.	Cristobal.	Balboa.	Total.
Water sold to ships.....gallons.....	6,512,205	6,065,000	12,577,205
Vessels dry docked.....	13	€	19
Passengers arriving:			
First cabin.....	1,133	2,046	3,179
Other than first cabin.....	6,497	7,539	14,036
Total.....	7,630	9,585	17,215
Passengers departing:			
First cabin.....	1,115	2,011	3,126
Other than first cabin.....	8,436	7,536	15,972
Total.....	9,551	9,547	19,098
Total movement of passengers.....	17,181	19,132	36,313
Services to American seamen:			
Seamen shipped.....	333	71	404
Seamen discharged.....	188	15	203
Seamen deceased.....	6		6
Seamen deserted.....	39		39
Seamen destitute.....	1		1
Seamen's identification certificates issued.....			
Seamen's wages received.....	\$2,712.93	\$451.85	\$3,164.78
Seamen's wages disbursed.....	\$1,703.70	\$130.94	\$1,834.64
Balance on hand, July 1, 1918.....	\$1,009.23	\$320.91	\$1,330.14
Commissary sales to commercial vessels:			
Ice.....	\$898.66	\$298.29	\$1,196.95
Wholesale groceries.....	9,105.54	5,176.77	14,282.31
Wholesale cold storage.....	9,105.54	5,176.77	14,282.31
Laundry.....	1,413.97	191.50	1,605.47
Miscellaneous.....	903.30	1,873.99	2,777.29
Total.....	34,947.82	28,515.57	63,463.39
Commissary sales to Government and Panama Railroad ships:			
Ice.....	\$159.20	\$265.84	\$425.04
Wholesale groceries.....	9,852.44	3,481.59	13,334.03
Wholesale cold storage.....	18,348.50	10,355.27	28,703.77
Laundry.....	6.86		6.86
Miscellaneous.....	366.00	735.41	1,101.41
Total.....	28,733.00	14,841.11	43,574.11
Grand total of commissary sales.....	63,680.82	43,356.68	107,037.50

GATUN HYDROELECTRIC STATION, GATUN SUBSTATION, CRISTOBAL STATION,
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC LOCKS.

The new 5625 K. V. A. generator for Gatun hydroelectric station was received during the last week of May and work on its installation begun June 1. All pipe connections for water cooling system to auto-transformers, hot box, and blower attachment for drying out same, and copper connections from exciter No. 6 brushes to terminal board, were made, and interpole shunt installed. All steel work on exciter

breaker board and panels (except future No. 7 exciter) was installed, and the end bells were connected to C. T. feeders, Nos. 8 and 9. Power and control wiring to head gate switchboard was completed, four doors on switchboard installed, and gate house cleaned up in general. Scroll case sections were installed and riveted to No. 4 penstock, and leveled and braced ready for concrete. Water wheel and bearings were fitted to shaft, field spiders pressed on, and field coil installed. Four 400,000 C. M. cables for feeders 6, 7, 8, and 9 B duct line were installed and tiled with plaster finish.

Work on building construction of the Gatun hydroelectric station extension was continued throughout the month. Drains from transformers in the old building were completed. One switch cabinet was poured and forms for two others were 75 per cent finished. Bulkheads were built preparatory to pouring concrete around scroll case on unit No. 4. Plastering of duct lines was 90 per cent completed. Construction of the building as a whole is 98 per cent completed.

Net output of Gatun hydroelectric station for the month was 4,318,936 K. W. H. on a computed water consumption of 3,038,116,250 cubic feet; the ration between water used for power and that for lockages being 2.14 to 1. Lockage draft on Gatun Lake for the month was at the rate of 547 c. f. s. The estimated rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed was 10.55 inches, or 9 per cent below the 8-year mean.

The pumps for transformer cooling water were set up and work on piping for cooling water system started at Gatun substation. All slabs were installed on the H-3 transformer switch compartments, units 1, 2, 3, and 4, and soapstone slabs (lower slab only) installed on all tie line H-3 switch compartments. Installation of conduits for the transformer H-3 switches was completed; setting up of the testing transformer was under way.

At the Cristobal substation, wiring of the switchboard for four 11,000-volt feeders was completed. Transformer No. 4 and one feeder to Coco Solo were placed in service during the month, the cable being tied to the transformer 11,000-volt switch.

Transmission lines—Four circuit interruptions occurred during the month, causing a total delay of one hour and two minutes. Six interruptions occurred to the high tension line; three of which were caused by insulator failures, one by failure of oil switch bushing at Darien during a severe lightning storm, and two testing clear. There was one spare line failure which tested clear, and four insulators were replaced during the month. The gray spot painting of towers was finished, and removal of the guy wires and leveling of tower at 17-3 completed. Foundations for a new tower at 31-10 were laid, and the tower installed on the 24th. A testing transformer, now on order, will serve to eliminate the difficulty of line testing on the transmission system.

Miraflores steam plant—The net output of this plant was 61,770 K. W. H.; fuel consumption being 3,126.58 barrels of crude oil. Boilers were kept under pressure merely for standby purposes.

The total net output of both generating stations was 4,257,166 K. W. H.; the total amount of power distributed to feeders from generating stations and substations was 3,617,094 K. W. H.; the total losses in transmission and transformation were 640,072 K. W. H., representing an energy loss of 15 per cent.

DREDGING DIVISION.

Dredging excavation for the month was as follows:

Location.	Earth Cu. yds.	Rock Cu. yds.	Total Cu. yds.	Classified as:		
				Maint. Cu. yds.	Constr'n. Cu. yds.	Auxiliary Cu. yds.
Pacific entrance channel.....	24,400	23,100	47,500	29,800	17,700	.....
Inner harbor at Balboa.....	12,000	.....	12,000	5,000	7,000	.....
Gaillard Cut:						
Paraiso P. I. impr. work.....	1,500	26,700	28,200	28,200	.....	.....
Contractor's Hill.....	6,400	23,100	34,500	34,500	.....	.....
East Culebra slide.....	1,600	3,400	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Total from Gaillard Cut.....	9,500	58,200	67,700	67,700	.....	.....
Atlantic entrance channel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary works, Atlantic terminal.....	90,700	100,700	191,400	.....	.....	191,400
Chagres River gravel beds.....	13,544	.....	13,544	.....	.....	13,544
Grand total.....	150,144	182,000	332,144	102,500	24,700	204,944

July 1, there remained to be excavated 966,283 cubic yards, distribution as follows:

Location.	Earth.	Rock.	Total.
Gaillard Cut.....	.....	25,000	25,000
Pacific entrance.....	268,600	109,600	378,200
Balboa, Inner Harbor.....	329,160	181,850	511,010
Total, First District.....	597,760	216,450	814,210

Location.	Earth.	Rock.	Total.
Second District—Canal prism	50,000		50,000
Cristobal Coaling Station		2,073	2,073
Total, Second District	50,000	2,073	52,073
Grand total	647,760	318,523	966,283

Cucaracha and Culebra slides showed no unusual movement, and the normal channel was maintained throughout the month.

The work of sluicing off earth cover in connection with the Paraiso P. I. work was continued with hydraulic grader *No. 1* from the 1st to the 11th; this grader being employed in connection with ditching over Cucaracha slide area for the balance of the month. Grader *No. 2* was engaged the entire month in sluicing off earth cover south of Contractor's Hill; and grader *No. 3* was also utilized in this work from the 1st to the 18th. For the balance of the month *No. 3* was employed in grading the east bank of East Culebra slide.

No material was placed on sanitary fills during the month. The construction of the earth levee of San Juan dyke was continued throughout the month, approximately 4,707 yards of material being placed in the fill, bringing the work contemplated on this dyke to 85 per cent completion.

There was no dredging in the second district—Atlantic ocean to Gamboa—canal prism during the month.

In the Cristobal approach channel extension Dredges *No. 3* and the *Cascadas* excavated a total of 7,100 yards of earth and 19,500 yards of rock during the month. Of this total of 26,600 yards of spoil, 13,000 yards were dumped on Telfer Island and the balance on the east breakwater extension to Margarita Point.

The drill barge *Teredo* was engaged during the month drilling and blasting in the Canal prism at Paraiso and Miraflores, completing 370 holes, equal to 3,325 linear feet. A drill gang employed throughout the month on the Paraiso P. I. work completed 387 holes, equal to 18,705 linear feet. A total of 47,863 pounds of dynamite was used during the month in blasting work of this division.

TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION.

Progress of the work for the month on Pier 6, Cristobal, is shown in the following tabulation:

Item.	Accomplished during month.	Total in place, June 30.	Percentage of completion
Forms placed	32,567	193,319	31.4
Reinforcing placed	398,610	2,233,730	37.9
Concrete poured	2,422	10,115	34.7
Steel struts erected		90	95.8
Steel struts concreted	8	76	81.0

SHOPS, FOUNDRY AND DRY DOCK WORK.

The working force of the Mechanical Division for the month averaged 676 gold, and 1,420 silver men. Employees requisitioned during the month were six shipfitters, four coppersmiths, and one clerk.

The foundry output for the month was as follows: Iron, 145,625 pounds; steel, 105,279 pounds; brass, 20,253 pounds.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Southern District—Of the Ancon Hospital structures, the administration building and isolation ward were completed during the month. The concrete and carpentry work on passageway *No. 5* was finished, the walls rubbed, and steam duct installed, bringing it to 92 per cent completion. Work on the nurses' quarters consisted merely of the completion of the interior and exterior plastering on all floors and the basement, the completion of the wood stairs on all floors, and of the floor and wall tiling of the first, second, and third floors of the building. These quarters were 96 per cent completed at the end of the month. Ward group *No. 7* was 50 per cent completed. Work on this building consisted mainly of block laying of the walls, and plastering on the south end. Tile setting on the floors and trim was started on the south end during the month; and work was also started on the balustrade walls, cornice and poured lintels. On ward group *No. 8*, the third floor columns and beams and the wooden roof and sheathing were completed for the midsection. The second floor column forms, the third floor slabs, columns and beams, and the wooden roof and ceiling were completed for the north wing. The main stairway in the mid-section was started and finished during the month. The building as a whole is 28 per cent completed.

Installation of the boilers in the boiler house, begun last month, was completed,

and block partitions for the carpenter's and plumber's shops were also finished. The building, entire, is 75 per cent completed. The Tivoli Hotel kitchen will probably be completed during July. Work on this building for the month consisted of laying of the tile floor, which was 30 per cent completed; and the plastering, 95 per cent finished. Work on the new hotel at Pedro Miguel brought this building to 45 per cent completion. Excavation for footings of a new garage at Ancon Hospital was begun June 12, and the structure 60 per cent completed at the end of the month.

Northern District—Construction at the Gatun hydroelectric station extension during the month brought this work to 98 per cent of completion. The paint shop and storeroom at the locks was completed during the month. Work performed on the Gatun dispensary brought this building to 99 per cent of completion. All concrete for the Mount Hope oil tank has been placed, and the tank completed with the exception of the steel roof. At the Mount Hope ice plant all form work on the cold storage building was completed except a small part of the decking over the brine tank. Forms on the ice plant are 10 per cent completed. One thousand seventy-two cubic yards of concrete were poured in the roof slab, brine deck and cork walls of the cold storage building, and 43 cubic yards placed in the footings of the ice plant. Cork was laid on a large section of the roof, and tile blocks on the east side of first and second floors and north and south ends of second floor. The building as a whole is 72 per cent completed. Work was begun during the latter part of the month on the construction of a slaughter house at Cristobal for the Supply Department.

The average working force of the Building Division during the month was 238 gold, and 1,600 silver men; a decrease of 24 gold, and 230 silver men from last month.

MUNICIPAL DIVISION.

Northern District—In addition to the usual maintenance and repair work in this district, work was continued on several construction jobs for other divisions. At the new Mount Hope Ice Plant, 1,987 cubic yards of backfill was made in connection with the installation of the circulating water system. At the Cristobal substation 107,100 square feet of grass were planted. The resurfacing of the Mount Hope-Gatun road was completed during the month. At New Cristobal 4,977 square yards were graded and 44,796 square feet of grass planted. Work was started on the resurfacing of Main street, Gatun; the principal work performed being excavation of 391 cubic yards, grading of 1,979 square yards, concreting of 2,793 square yards of road, and the laying of 1,225 linear feet of curb and gutter. In changing the oil lines at Mount Hope for the Supply Department, 200 linear feet of oil line were taken up, 54 cubic yards excavated and backfilled, and 1,030 linear feet of 10-inch pipe laid. One deposit job was completed during the month, consisting of the construction of 349 square yards of concrete sidewalk and 177 square yards of macadam road for Lot 19, Colon.

Southern District—Work on grading and construction of roads, walks, and ditches at Miraflores substation was completed during the month. At Miraflores power plant 376 linear feet of concrete ditch were constructed, completing this work. The changing of the water lines at Pedro Miguel forebay was also finished. In Ancon Hospital grounds 1,155 square yards of concrete base were built, and 669 linear feet of curb and gutter constructed. In connection with grading, 1,457 cubic yards were excavated, 1,800 square yards graded, 180 linear feet of concrete sidewalk constructed, 591 linear feet of roof and surface drains laid, and 3,834 square yards of grass planted.

WORKING FORCE.

Statement of the working force effective June 19, representing the second half-month, follows:

Department or Division.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Operation and Maintenance:			
Office.....	29	41	70
Building Division.....	249	1,937	2,186
Municipal Engineering.....	71	1,574	1,645
Electrical Division.....	189	364	553
Lock operation.....	121	614	735
Dredging Division.....	130	1,256	1,386
Mechanical Division.....	641	1,484	2,125
Marine Division.....	95	283	378
Fortifications.....	34	336	372
Total.....	1,550	7,891	9,450
Supply:			
Quartermaster.....	102	1,749	1,851
Subsistence.....	19	386	405
Commissary.....	194	1,504	1,698
Cattle industry—plantations.....	30	557	587
Total.....	345	4,196	4,541

Department or Division.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Accounting.....	201	13	214
Health.....	196	912	1,108
Executive.....	464	137	601
Panama Railroad—Superintendent and coaling stations.....	131	1,514	1,645
Transportation.....	145	239	384
Receiving and Forwarding Agent.....	67	1,255	1,322
Total Panama Railroad.....	343	3,008	3,351
Grand total.....	3,108	16,157	19,265

The total gold force is a decrease of 51 from the 3,159 employed May 22; the silver force is a decrease of 11 from the 16,168 shown on that date.

QUARTERS.

The following statement gives the occupation of Canal quarters, June 30:

Occupants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Americans.....	3,256	2,080	2,217	7,553
Europeans.....	219	31	64	314
West Indians.....	5,920	2,039	3,381	11,340
Total.....	9,395	4,150	5,662	19,207

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Employees—Admissions to hospitals and quarters for the month totalled 1,215, giving an annual admission rate of 631.41 (per 1,000), as compared with 390.24 for the preceding month. There were 25 deaths among employees, giving a gross death rate of 12.99; that for the previous month being 8.28. The constantly noneffective rate was 15.55, as compared with a rate of 10.72 for May. The increased sick and death rates were due to an epidemic of influenza and its complications in Balboa, especially in the Mechanical Division.

Civilian population—Two hundred fifteen deaths occurred among the civilian population of the Canal Zone and the cities of Colon and Panama, giving a gross death rate of 23.15. There were 308 births reported for the month, making the rate 33.16.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balance in Canal appropriations, June 30, exclusive of fortifications, was \$5,554,381.21. Payments from the appropriations by the Disbursing Clerk, Washington, aggregated \$716,730.16, and by the Paymaster on the Isthmus, \$1,176,596.79. Payment to the Panama Railroad Company for commissary books amounted to \$257,926.78. Total Panama Canal collections on the Isthmus were \$1,875,502.70; and collections by the Disbursing Clerk, Washington, \$25,149.08. June requisitions covering purchases in the United States amounted to \$2,082,582.52, making the total for the fiscal year \$7,605,021.29. Receipts from the Canal Zone and miscellaneous funds were \$134,802.18, and disbursements from the same source, \$178,850.19.

Respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Bicycle License Tags.

The Division of Civil Affairs (License Bureau), has just received from the United States a supply of special bicycle license tags which will be issued for use on official bicycles only. These tags are rectangular in shape, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with black raised letters and figures on a white ground.

Official bicycle licenses will be issued upon written request of Heads of Divisions, and will be good for an indefinite period of time. The tags (yellow) which were issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, are no longer valid, and new licenses should be obtained at once.

Traffic Rules—Quarry Heights Roads.

Effective at once, the rules governing traffic on the two streets leading from the Governor's residence to Quarry Heights will be changed as follows: Traffic going to Quarry Heights will take the lower

road, traffic coming from Quarry Heights will take the upper road. Appropriate signs denoting this change have been placed in conspicuous places.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

Clerk draftsman (male and female); \$1,200 a year; September 10-11, 1918.
 Assistant in meat inspection (female); \$960 a year; September 10, 1918.
 Assistant in cotton classing (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; August 27, 1918.*
 Production expert (male and female); Grade 1, \$5.92 to \$6.88 a day; Grade 2, \$6.88 to \$8.32 a day; No. 463.†
 Assistant sanitary engineer (male); \$1,600 a year; August 27, 1918; No. 473.*
 Printer (male and female); 60 cents an hour; bookbinder (male); 60 cents an hour; pressman, 65 cents an hour; (male); No. 462.†
 Statistical expert (male); Grade 1, \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; Grade 2, \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year; Grade 3, \$3,500 to \$4,500 a year; No. 2147-amended.†
 Statistician (male and female); Group A, \$1,800 a year; Group B, Grade 1, \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; Grade 2, \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year; No. 2147-amended.†
 Clerk qualified in statistics (male and female); Grade 1, \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year; Grade 2, \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; No. 2147-amended.†
 Truck crop specialist (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; August 25-26, 1918; No. 467.*
 Auditing clerk, Internal Revenue Service (female); \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year; No. 464.†

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

New Telephone Directory.

The old brown-covered Panama Canal telephone directory, 1917 edition, has been superseded by a blue-covered directory, revised to July 1, 1918.

The first few pages of the new directory contain the rules, regulations, and suggestions for the use of telephones, and the various telephone exchanges on the Isthmus, as well as hours of service of the various offices, commissaries, dispensaries, restaurants, and post offices. The Hotel Aspinwall launch schedule is also given; and in the back of the book, the latest Panama Railroad timetable.

The directory is in alphabetical order, with considerable additional cross-references and entries covering the officials and departments of The Panama Canal, the Army, and Navy.

Distribution is being made by the forces of the telephone section, and all subscribers will be furnished with a copy. Additional copies may be obtained from the Supervisor of Telephones and Telegraphs, or from the Executive Office, telephone Balboa 176.

September Weather Probabilities.

The following weather conditions may be expected at the Canal entrances during the month of September, 1918. Predictions are based on the records at Colon and Balboa Heights for the past eleven and twelve years, respectively:

Winds—Light southeast and variable winds will prevail over the Atlantic coast, with an average hourly velocity of about seven miles, although a maximum velocity as high as 35 miles an hour may occur during the passage of local rain or thunder showers.

Light northwest or north winds will prevail over the interior and the Pacific coast, with an average hourly velocity of about six miles. A maximum velocity of 30 or 35 miles an hour may be expected during local rain or thunder storms, but such storms seldom last for more than a few minutes.

Rain—The average September rainfall on the Atlantic coast for a period of 47 years is 12.62 inches, while the average rainfall at the Pacific entrance for a period

of 21 years is 7.79 inches. Heavy showers may be expected on both coasts. The average number of days during the month on which the rainfall equals or exceeds one inch has been four on the Atlantic coast and three on the Pacific side.

Fogs—Few, if any, fogs are likely to occur on either coast, but night and early morning fogs will be numerous over the interior. The average number of fogs over the Gaillard Cut section of the Canal during the month of September, is about twenty-five, 57 per cent of which have been dense. (In a dense fog objects can not be distinguished at a distance of 1,000 feet.) All fogs that occur may be expected to lift or become dissipated by 8.30 a. m.

Temperature—The average shade air temperature over both coasts will be approximately 80° Fahrenheit. The maximum temperature for the month is not likely to exceed 94° F. at the Pacific entrance, or the minimum be lower than 68° F., while at the Atlantic entrance a temperature higher than 91° F., or lower than 71° F. is not likely to occur. The mean daily range in temperature will be about 13° F. on the Pacific coast and 10° F. on the Atlantic.

Barometric pressure—Except for the well-marked diurnal changes, variations in atmospheric pressure on the Isthmus are very slight and have little value in indicating future weather conditions. The mean atmospheric pressure for the month will be about 29.84 inches over both coasts. The highest pressure is not likely to be above 29.95 inches, or the minimum lower than 29.70 inches.

Relative humidity—The percentage of moisture in the air varies but slightly from month to month during the rainy season. The average humidity for the month of September will be close to 85 per cent. The daily range, however, will be greater on the Pacific coast, where the percentage of moisture is higher during the night time and lower during the day time, than on the Atlantic side.

Storms—Local wind, thunder or rain squalls of limited extent may be expected quite frequently over the Isthmus during the month of September. No severe general storms are likely to occur, as the Canal Zone lies without the regions of violent and widespread atmospheric disturbances. The West Indian hurricane season is from June to November, but the normal paths of these storms during September lie well to the northward of the Isthmus. A rough sea with fresh winds may be experienced occasionally outside the breakwater following the passage of one of these storms. The average number of days during September on which thunderstorms occur is about 18 on both coasts.

Generally cloudy weather will prevail and smooth to moderate seas may be expected at the Pacific entrance.

Tides—Tidal fluctuations at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal are too small to affect navigation, as the maximum tidal range of record is only about two feet.

Panama (Balboa) tide predictions are given below:

Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Day of—		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.					W.	Mo.				
S	1	0:15	6:28	12:42	7:04	W	11	0:53	6:53	1:18	7:16	S	21	3:50	10:11	4:16	10:31
		12.5	4.3	13.0	3.5			2.5	14.5	2.5	13.5			17.6	-1.1	17.3	-1.2
M	2	1:29	7:36	1:47	8:05	Th	12	1:29	7:26	1:57	7:53	S	22	4:37	10:55	5:03	11:15
		13.1	3.7	13.5	2.9			3.3	13.8	3.3	12.8			18.2	-1.7	17.6	-1.4
Tu	3	2:24	8:31	2:39	8:53	F	13	2:11	8:03	2:45	8:33	M	23	5:23	11:38	5:50	11:59
		13.8	2.9	14.0	2.2			4.1	13.1	4.0	12.2			18.3	-1.7	17.5	-1.0
W	4	3:08	9:15	3:22	9:32	S	14	3:05	8:52	3:48	9:39	Tu	24	6:10	12:23	6:38	.....
		14.5	2.1	14.6	1.5			4.9	12.4	4.6	11.7			17.9	-1.1	16.9	.....
Th	5	3:47	9:54	4:01	10:03	S	15	4:15	10:02	5:01	11:02	W	25	0:40	6:57	1:11	7:26
		15.0	1.5	15.0	1.1			5.2	12.0	4.7	11.8			0.0	17.1	-0.1	15.9
F	6	4:21	10:28	4:36	10:42	M	16	5:33	11:30	6:15	.....	Th	26	1:35	7:46	2:03	8:18
		15.3	1.0	15.3	0.9			5.1	12.3	4.2	.....			1.2	15.9	1.2	14.8
S	7	4:54	11:02	5:10	11:13	Tu	17	0:21	6:46	12:47	7:20	F	27	2:32	8:39	3:02	9:17
		15.5	0.8	15.3	0.5			12.6	4.2	13.1	3.2			2.6	14.5	2.5	13.6
S	8	5:25	11:35	5:41	11:43	W	18	1:23	7:48	1:47	8:15	S	28	3:37	9:43	4:11	10:30
		15.5	0.9	15.1	1.3			13.9	2.9	14.3	1.9			3.7	13.3	3.6	12.8
M	9	5:55	12:07	6:13	.....	Th	19	2:16	8:41	2:33	9:04	S	29	4:51	11:01	5:24	11:51
		15.4	1.2	14.8	.....			15.2	1.4	15.5	0.5			4.4	12.6	4.1	12.6
Tu	10	0:19	6:24	12:42	6:44	F	20	3:04	9:28	3:28	9:49	M	30	6:06	12:20	6:35	.....
		1.8	15.0	1.8	14.2			16.5	0.0	16.6	-0.5			4.5	12.6	4.1	.....

The tides are placed in the order of their occurrence; the times of high and low tides are shown on the upper lines. The figures in boldfaced type are hours and elevations between noon and midnight;

ante meridian figures are given in the ordinary lightfaced type. The time is Cosmopolitan Standard for the meridian 75° W.

The *elevations* of the water are shown on the second line for each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. Heights are reckoned from low mean seawater springs, which is 8.3 below mean sealevel and is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region. The depth of water may accordingly be estimated by adding the tabular height of the tide to the soundings, unless a minus (-) sign is before the height, in which case it is to be subtracted. The annual inequality or variation in the mean sealevel is included in the predictions.

Hotel Aspinwall, Taboga.

On August 3 there were 109 guests at the Aspinwall at Taboga. On August 4 breakfast was served to 119, luncheon to 153, and dinner to 78, a total of 350 meals served on Sunday.

Comparative Wind Records, Sosa Hill and Balboa Heights, July, 1918.

The wind movement for the month of July was 70 per cent greater on Sosa Hill than at Balboa Heights; the average hourly velocities being 12.9 miles on Sosa Hill and 7.6 miles at Balboa Heights.

The maximum velocity recorded during the month on Sosa Hill was 36 miles an hour at 3.35 p. m. on the 14th, and the maximum velocity at Balboa Heights was 28 miles an hour from the northwest at 2.10 p. m. of the 8th.

Cristobal Bakery.

Many persons who have visited the plants of the Commissary Division at Cristobal have found a particular interest in the bakery. Home baking is by no means a complicated process, but in a shop with a capacity of 50,000 loaves daily, conditions are of course altogether different and the process not so simple.

In the commissary bakery all flour is double sifted. From a fine sieve the flour drops into the blender, which machine holds 1,000 pounds. Distributors or agitators stir the flour thoroughly after which the machine drops it automatically into pockets which are fastened on a belt, by which arrangement the flour is elevated 40 feet and dropped into storage bins which will hold 10,000 pounds. Thence it goes into a long box containing a screw or worm and this conveys the flour to automatic scales over the dough mixer. In this way the correct proportion of flour is always sure. Water is scaled automatically the same as flour and great care is required in using the correct quantity for if an extra gallon goes into a dough accidentally, it necessitates the addition of 14 pounds of flour, 4 of salt, 2 of lard, 7 of sugar, and 4 of yeast.

The first thing in the baking process is the scaling of the water. After this has run into a steel mixer, salt, sugar, meal and lard are added. The mixer is then started and half the flour scaled for dough is run into the mix, the yeast dissolved is next added, and finally the balance of the flour scaled into the dough. From the time the flour is run into the mixer until the dough is ready, 30 minutes are required. This being completed the dough is set away in a steel trough for fermentation. When this has reached the proper state it is placed in a dividing or scaling machine which will scale 3,500 loaves the hour. From the scaling machine each loaf is dropped into a molding machine where the loaves are shaped for pans. This has the same speed as the divider so in 15 minutes from the time the divider is started one oven of bread is panned. From the molder, the pans are placed in boxes to rise before going into the oven. The rising requires from 45 minutes to 1 hour, depending on climatic conditions; if the day is

warm and wet, bread will rise in 45 minutes, whereas on a clear day with little humidity, 1 hour will be required.

Correct baking heat in the ovens, which are fired by anthracite coal, is 500 degrees, although this may sometimes vary. The time for baking bread depends on the size of the loaf: Victory bread, 16-ounce loaves, 30 minutes; 30-ounce loaves, 40 to 45 minutes. The center of a loaf of healthful bread properly baked is not over 240 degrees while the outer crust will have the temperature of the oven.

When the bread is taken from the oven, it is placed on steel racks in order that the moisture may evaporate. One and one-half to two hours after the bread is out of the oven, it is ready for wrapping, most of which is done by a machine with a capacity of 30 loaves the minute. After wrapping the bread is packed in baskets for shipment. Bread taken from the ovens late in the afternoon is all shipped to line commissaries that night.

To sum up, it requires 15 minutes to prepare a dough for mixer, 30 minutes to dump dough into troughs, 4 hours for fermentation, 15 minutes for scaling and molding, 1 hour in rising, 6 minutes to place in oven, 30 minutes to bake and 6 minutes to draw. So to make a loaf of bread it requires 6 hours and 46 minutes.

Official Circulars.

Act of Congress.—Sundry Civil Appropriation, 1919.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 22, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-51:

The extracts from an Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, namely:

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT

* * * * *

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

* * * * *

Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, civilian employees, and so forth: For interment, or of preparation and transportation to their homes or to such national cemeteries as may be designated by proper authority, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, of the remains of officers, cadets, United States Military Academy, including acting assistant surgeons and enlisted men in active service; interment, or of preparation and transportation to their homes, of the remains of civil employees of the Army in the employ of the War Department who die abroad, in Alaska, in the Canal Zone, or on Army transports. * * * * * \$250,000: *Provided,* That during the continuance of the present war the above provisions shall be applicable in the cases of officers and enlisted men on the retired list of the Army who have died or may hereafter die while on active duty by proper assignment.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL.

For support, clothing, and treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of the insane from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military and naval service of the United States, civilians in the quartermaster's service of the Army, persons transferred from the Canal Zone, who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, *

* * \$426,750;

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

* * * * *

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

* * * * *

Field expenses: For surveys and necessary re-surveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including the coasts of outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States, *Provided,* That not more than \$45,000 of this amount shall be expended on the coasts of said outlying islands, and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, \$101,500;

* * * * *

THE PANAMA CANAL.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees, including \$1,000 additional compensation to the Auditor for the War Department for extra services in auditing accounts for the Panama Canal; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; law books not exceeding \$500, textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report; rents and personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or exchange of typewriting, adding, and other machines; purchase or exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to vessels, passing through the locks of the Panama Canal, as authorized by the Panama Canal Act; claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages to property arising

ing from the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal; acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act; expenses occurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such sales; expenses incident to conducting hearings and examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising because of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence, when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal, to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business, pursuant to section thirteen of the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen; and for such other expenses not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation and civil government of the Panama Canal, all to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, salary of the governor, \$10,000; purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of material, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches of the United States Government, and for authorized sales, payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts authorized by the injury compensation Act approved September seventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen, to alien cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, \$9,000,000, together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act;

For sanitation, quarantine, hospital, and medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers, and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practicable, and including additional compensation to any officer of the United States Public Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, \$900,000;

For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, salaries of district judge \$6,000, district attorney \$5,000, marshal \$5,000, and for gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent discharged prisoners, \$750,000;

In all, \$10,650,000, to be immediately available and to continue available until expended.

Except in cases of emergency, or conditions arising subsequent to and unforeseen at the time of submitting the annual estimates to Congress, and except for those employed in connection with the construction of permanent quarters, offices, and other necessary buildings, dry docks, repair shops, yards, docks, wharves, warehouses, storehouses, and other necessary facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of providing coal and other materials, labor, repairs, and supplies, and except for the permanent operating organization under which the compensation of the various positions is limited by section four of the Panama Canal Act, there shall not be employed at any time during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen under any of the foregoing appropriations for the Panama Canal, any greater number of persons than are specified in the notes submitted, respectively, in connection with the estimates for each of said appropriations in the annual Book of Estimates for said year, nor shall there be paid to any such person during that fiscal year a greater rate of compensation than was authorized to be paid to persons occupying the same or like positions on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seventeen; and all employments made or compensation increased because of emergencies or conditions so arising shall be specifically set forth, with the reasons therefor, by the governor in his

report for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen.

In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen for expenditure and reinvestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid without being covered into the Treasury of the United States, all moneys received by the Panama Canal from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like services; from labor, materials, and supplies and other services furnished to vessels other than those passing through the canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and government of the canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

In addition there is appropriated for the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen, the necessary portions of such sums as shall be paid as water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for such expenses.

SEC. 2. That all sums appropriated by this Act for salaries of officers and employees of the Government shall be in full for such salaries for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen, and all laws or parts of laws to the extent they are in conflict with the provisions of this Act are repealed.

Approved, July 1, 1918.

Act of Congress—Government Control of Operation and Output of Private Manufacturing Plants.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 29, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 600-52:

The extract from the Act of Congress quoted below is published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for other purposes:

* * * * *

(a) That the word "person" as used in paragraphs (b), (c), * next hereafter shall include any individual, trustee, firm, association, company, or corporation. The word "ship" shall include any boat, vessel, submarine, or any form of air craft, and the parts thereof. The words "war material" shall include arms, armament, ammunition, stores, supplies, and equipment for ships and airplanes, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof. The word "factory" shall include any factory, workshop, engine works, building used for manufacture, assembling, construction, or any process, and any shipyard or dockyard. The words "United States" shall include the Canal Zone and

*Not included in bill as enacted.

all territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) The President is hereby authorized and empowered, within the limits of the amounts appropriated therefor:

First. To place an order with any person for such ships or war material as the necessities of the Government, to be determined by the President, may require and which are of the nature, kind, and quantity usually produced or capable of being produced by such person. Compliance with all such orders shall be obligatory on any person to which such order is given, and such order shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such person. If any person owning, leasing, or operating any factory equipped for the building or production of ships or war materials for the Navy shall refuse or fail to give to the United States such preference in the execution of such an order, or shall refuse to build, supply, furnish, or manufacture the kind, quantity, or quality of ships or war material so ordered at such reasonable price as shall be determined by the President, the President may take immediate possession of any factory of such person, or of any part thereof without taking possession of the entire factory, and may use the same at such times and in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

Second. Within the limit of the amounts appropriated therefor, to modify or cancel any existing contract for the building, production, or purchase of ships or war material; and if any contractor shall refuse or fail to comply with the contract as so modified, the President may take immediate possession of any factory of such contractor, or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire factory, and may use the same at such times and in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

Third. To require the owner or occupier of any factory in which ships or war material are built or produced to place at the disposal of the United States the whole or any part of the output of such factory, and within the limit of the amounts appropriated therefor, to deliver such output or parts thereof in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order at such reasonable price as shall be determined by the President.

Fourth. To requisition and take over for use or operation by the Government any factory, or any part thereof, without taking possession of the entire factory, whether the United States has or has not any contract with the owner or occupier of such factory.

That all authority granted to the President herein or by him delegated shall cease six months after a final treaty of peace shall be proclaimed between this Government and the German Empire.

(d) That whenever the United States shall cancel or modify any contract, make use of, assume, occupy, requisition, or take over any factory or part thereof, or any ships or war material, in accordance with the provision of paragraph (b) it shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the President, and if the amount thereof so determined by the President is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to said seventy-five per centum shall make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section twenty-four, paragraph twenty, and section one hundred and forty-five of the Judicial Code.

Approved, July 1, 1918.

for

Additions to Commissary Stock.

Hooks, picture, brass, ea.....	\$0.04
Mashers, potato, wire, ea.....	.08
Tires, motorcycle, 28" x 3" ea.....	13.55
Suitings: Duck, white linen, yd.....	2.00

Panama Railroad Maintenance and Construction.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 31, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 660-44:

Effective August 1, 1918, the maintenance, improvement, replacement or new construction of Panama Railroad plants, except those in progress by the Building Division, will be under the supervision of the Engineer of Maintenance.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor The Panama Canal.
President Panama Railroad Company.

Chief of Bureau of Payrolls.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 1, 1918.

All concerned—Effective this date, Mr. Frank Fitzpatrick is appointed Chief of Bureau of Payrolls, Executive Office, vice Mr. J. C. Craddock, resigned.

C. A. McILVAINE,
Executive Secretary.

Approved:

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Change of Band Schedule.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT,
July 1 to September 30, 1918.

5th Band, C. A. C.

*†Quarry Heights—August 26, September 14

*†Corozal—August 7, August 28, September 18.

*Entire band except when orchestra is designated instead.

†Orchestra.

†Concerts commence at 8 p. m., except when designated at an earlier hour. At Quarry Heights concerts commence at 7.30 p. m.

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:

HUGH T. JOHNSTON,
Capt., A. G. Dept., N. A.,
Acting Adjutant.

Pasteurized Milk.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 5, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 779-4;

To commissary managers—Effective at once, solicitors will take no orders for pasteurized milk except from such persons as hold physician's prescriptions. Any of the dairy farm milk remaining at this depot after orders from prescription holders have been filled will be distributed for sale over the counter in the regular way.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Misdirected Letters.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., July 27, 1918.

The following insufficiently addressed letters have been received in the office of the Director of Posts, and may be obtained upon request of the addressees. Requests may be made by telephone, calling No. 182, Balboa:

Adamson, Dudley (Box 73)	James, Juan H.
Braaten, Peter T.	Keiffer, John W.
Cahorshak, Mrs. J. J.	Klinge, Mr. Arthur
Clarke, I. N.	Lane, Joseph
Conner, Paul	Lloyd, Mrs. Donald
Corinaldi, Beltian	Mayer, Charles
Downes, Miss Evadne	McGlade, Charlotte
Greig, Mrs. A.	Oliver, Louis
Hammond, Hollander F.	Quick, J. H.
	Warner, Cecil

COMMISSARY NOTES.**One Month's Bread.**

During the month of July there were baked at Cristobal bakery 397,822 loaves of bread.

Foulardine.

Foulardine, stock number 14628, at 44 cents, recently received, comes in an attractive line of patterns and has been very well received.

Doulton Ware.

A small shipment of Doultonware, consisting of lemon trays in three sizes, flower bowls, vases in various sizes and shapes, sugar bowls, teapots, creamers, etc., was received and distributed to the retail stores this week, where ready sales were reported.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Because of lack of refrigeration space, practically no fruits or vegetables were brought to the Isthmus on the steamer which recently arrived at Cristobal, and as shipments from Costa Rica have not been resumed due to the slide, commissary customers will, for a short time, probably be able to obtain, with a few important exceptions, only local fruits and vegetables.

No Polished Steel Hammers.

Relative to a requisition recently placed for carpenter's polished steel hammers, the Commissary Purchasing Agent has advised that the suppliers, in accordance with the recommendations of the War Trade Board, have discontinued the manufacture of all polished steel goods and the hammer in question is now being supplied only in a forged finish.

Hats.

Men's felt hats, both soft and stiff, will be obtainable in sufficient quantities to supply the fall demand, but prices will be even higher and styles more restricted in variety and number than at any time in the past. The situation as regards the fur market is said to be serious, the War Industries Board and Federal Shipping Board having placed an absolute embargo recently upon the importation of rabbit skins and furs, from which felt hats are made.

Cost of Packing.

Incident to the great advance in price which has occurred on practically every kind of clothing material, may be mentioned the fact that finishing and packing charges, which in some cases formerly were practically negligible, have advanced to such an extent as to represent a not inconsiderable proportion of the price charged for the goods. As an example, the cost of cartons used in packing white goods in short lengths now represents an outlay equivalent to one-half cent per yard on the contents. Cost of cases has trebled, and in addition, the finishing works are making a charge of 40 cents per case for strapping.

Collars and Shirts.

According to representative factors in the shirt and collar market, the demand for soft collars is now surpassing the call for starched ones. Styles in soft collars are rapidly becoming standardized and it is expected that the near future will see manufacturers pushing standard styles each season, as has been the case with stiff collars in the past.

The general shortage in all material required for clothing purposes has extended to shirting, one prominent manufacturer stating that for this reason it is going to be extremely difficult to fill all orders, particularly in popular priced lines.

Flannels.

The general situation in England as regards flannels is explained in a communication just received from Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., London, through whom a requisition for flannels has been placed. They state that the demands of the British Army and Navy for these goods are so large that all mills will be kept running full time until September, and that it may be the end of the year before machinery will be at liberty for the home and export trades. However, they have been able to secure a permit to export 600 pieces already on hand and are making efforts to receive an allocation of the necessary wool, so that the material to complete the order may be made up promptly upon the withdrawal of government restrictions.

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Volume XI. Balboa Heights, C. Z., August 14, 1918.

No. 52.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Responsibility for Accidents to Vessels Transiting Canal.

THE PANAMA CANAL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 8, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 601-78:

The Executive Order quoted below is published for the information
of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Amending paragraph 20 of the Navigation Rules and Regulations of the Panama Canal.

By virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby establish the following Executive Order for the Canal Zone:

Section 1. Paragraph 20 of the Executive Order of July 9, 1914, entitled "Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Navigation of The Panama Canal and approaches thereto, including all waters under its jurisdiction," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"20. The captain or master of a vessel in Canal waters, except while the vessel is being passed through the locks, shall be charged with the safe handling and proper navigation of the vessel; the pilot is to be considered as being on board solely in an advisory capacity, but masters of vessels must abide by rules and regulations of the Canal as interpreted by the pilot. No claim against The Panama Canal for damages on account of injury to a vessel or its cargo while in Canal Zone waters, arising from the operation of the Canal (other than the passing of the vessels through the locks) shall be allowed unless it shall be determined by the Governor of The Panama Canal that such injury was due to the negligence or want of care on the part of agents or employees of The Panama Canal and there shall be an appropriation available for the payment of such claim."

Section 2. This order shall take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1918.

Age Limits, Civil Service Positions.

Attention is invited to the fact that for the next clerk examination to be held on the Isthmus, August 18, the Civil Service Commission has changed the age limits so as to admit persons who have reached their 18th but not their 55th birthday on the date of examination. This will afford an opportunity for a number of persons to compete for a classified status, who have hitherto been prohibited on account of the age limit. As this exception is made for this examination only, persons interested are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure a Civil Service status.

Write on One Side of Paper Only.

The Bureau of Mail Censorship begs to advise the public that all prohibited information will in future be deleted by means of clipping rather than by erasure as has been the practice heretofore. The

public in general is therefore advised to use only one side of the paper in all correspondence.

The attention of the public is again called to the fact that letters written in uncommon languages, that is, others than English, French, Spanish, and Italian, may be subject to serious delay.

Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations are announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. Bulletins giving details of the examinations for positions for which there are likely to be a number of qualified persons on the Isthmus are posted at Canal post offices and clubhouses. In cases where such announcements are not posted, persons interested may obtain data on application to the Civil Service Board, Balboa Heights (telephone 286):

- Specialist in kindergarten education (female); \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; August 27, 1918; No. 487.*
- Lithographer (male); \$1,200 a year; August 27, 1918; No. 479.*
- Mail bag repairer (male); \$3.75 a day; August 27, 1918; No. 478.*
- Research clerk (male and female); \$1,500 a year; September 8, 1918.
- Inspector of chemical plant construction (male); \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year; September 10, 1918.*
- Assistant inspector of chemical plant construction (male); \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year; September 10, 1918.*
- Gas inspector (male); \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year; September 3, 1918.*
- Graphotype operator, \$660 to \$1,200 a year; F-1 addressograph operator, \$900 to \$1,200 a year; automatic 3 addressograph operator, \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; proof reader, \$900 to \$1,200 a year; (male and female); September 8, 1918.
- Junior explosives engineer (male); \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year; September 17, 1918; No. 501.*
- Senior architect (male); \$1,800 to \$2,700 a year; September 3, 1918; No. 481.*
- Agriculturist in extension work (male); \$2,000 to \$3,500 a year; September 3, 1918; No. 480.*
- Scientific assistant in weed investigations (male); \$1,200 to \$1,620 a year; No. 494; September 22, 1918.
- Immigrant inspector (male); \$1,380 a year; September 22, 1918; No. 485.
- Analyst (male); \$1,020 to \$1,200 a year; September 4, 1918; No. 486.
- Dynamo tender (male); \$900 a year; No. 475.†
- Junior civil engineer (male); Engineer Department at Large; \$840 to \$1,440 a year; No. 470.†
- Surveyor (male); Engineer Department at Large; \$840 to \$1,440 a year; No. 470.†

*Nonassembled. Date given for nonassembled examinations is the last day for filing applications, and they must be in the hands of the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on that date.

†Nonassembled. Applications will be received at any time, until further notice.

Cancellation of Announcements.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the cancellation of the following announcements of pending continuous examinations for positions in the Quartermaster Corps, under which announcements applications heretofore have been filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., as applications for such examinations are now filed with the Secretaries of Civil Service districts in which vacancies occur; the examinations being announced by the district secretaries as the needs of the service require:

Announcement No.	Date of Issue.	Title of Examination.
1576.....	July 7, 1917.....	Inspector of undergarments (female).
1599.....	July 13, 1917.....	Tent inspector (male).
1485-Amended	January 29, 1918.....	Inspector of clothing and equipage (male).
168.....	February 25, 1918.....	Inspector of stoves and ranges (male).
1371-Amended	April 24, 1918.....	Inspector shoes and leather (male).
		Inspector of sole leather (male).
1136.....	April 24, 1918.....	Examiner of cloth (male); examiner of shoes (male); examiner of miscellaneous merchandise (male).
1162-Amended	July 8, 1918.....	Inspector of textile fabrics (male).
1302-Amended	July 10, 1918.....	Inspector of miscellaneous supplies (male).

Clerk with knowledge of stenography or typewriting (male and female); \$900 to \$1,200 a year; September 29, 1918; October 27, 1918; November 17, 1918; No. 31-Amended.

This examination does not take the place of the regular stenographer and typewriter examination†

†In view of the needs of the service, and until further notice, subjects of countries allied with the United States will be admitted to this examination, provided they are otherwise qualified. Such persons may not be certified for appointment, however, so long as there are United States citizens on the eligible list.

Dinner Dance at the Tivoli.

The next palm dinner dance at the Hotel Tivoli will take place on Saturday, August 31. An old-fashioned Southern chicken dinner at \$1.50 a plate will be served. Afterdinner bridge tables will be pro-

vided for those who care to play instead of dancing. Reservations are already being made for this occasion, and in order to avoid any overcrowding at the last moment, those who wish to attend should make their reservations early.

Weather Conditions in July, 1918.

Rainfall for the month was well below normal at all stations in the Canal Zone and vicinity, except the Indio Station on the Upper Chagres and Empire. The rainfall was very unevenly distributed. Monthly totals ranged from 2.25 inches at Quipo to 16.00 inches at the Indio station. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded on any one day was 3.15 inches at Brazos Brook on the 18th.

The average rainfall over the Gatun Lake watershed, based on all available records, was 7.85 inches, or 28 per cent below the 8-year mean, and the average rainfall over the Chagres River basin above Alhajuela was 12.08 inches, or 17 per cent below the 17-year mean.

Average air temperatures and wind movement were generally above normal. The atmospheric pressure was well below normal, being the lowest of record on the Atlantic side for the month of July. The relative humidity was slightly below normal and the evaporation from the surface of Gatun Lake was slightly above normal.

The number of days with fog at the Pacific entrance was two and on the Atlantic coast none. Several fogs were observed at interior stations; all of these lifted or were dissipated by 8.25 a. m.

The following table summarizes the weather conditions for the month:

Stations.	Pressure (reduced to mean of 24 hours.)	Temperature.					Mean relative humidity.	Precipitation.			Wind.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.		Total inches.	Station average.	Days of .01 inch or more.	Total movement (miles.)	Prevailing direction.	Max. velocity in miles.	Direction.
*Balboa	29.809	81.6	91	July 5	73	July 22	89	5.13	7.82	13	5,618	N.W.	28	N.W.
Heights....														
Colon.....	29.814	80.2	86	July 25	70	July 18	87	10.36	16.02	25	7,199	N.	32	S.W.
														July 18

*Formerly Ancon.

Requests for Telephones.

Requests for telephones must be made in writing to the Electrical Engineer, Balboa Heights. An employee desiring a telephone must give his metal check number, also the department or division for which he works.

Books.

So great has been the demand for war books since the Commissary Division announced special sales some weeks since that shipments received for sale have sold out within two days after their arrival at the line stores.

As a consequence, the Commissary Division a short time since placed a requisition for increased quantities in a wider range of titles, and it is believed that the books which are due to arrive in the near future, will take care of the needs of Canal Zone readers for some little time.

The increased popularity of war books among commissary customers shows they are taking full advantage of the opportunity to read history in the making. The right kind of reading on the part of the citizens of the United States is almost necessary as a patriotic duty, for the printed word enables one to combat the word-of-mouth propaganda which is the most subtle of all the means that have been employed by the enemy. We need to study and know the truth of what has happened, what may happen or what will happen. The value, therefore, of war books such as "Over the Top," "The Earthquake," those of ex-Ambassador Gerard, etc., is beyond estimation.

However, readers desire and need other mental fare than a steady diet of war books, so to provide the necessary variation, the Commissary Division will be prepared to furnish the best of the late fiction, poetry, drama, and some works of political science, interesting in light of the present world situation.

A partial list of titles expected by early arrival is as follows:

"Shot with Crimson," by George Barr McCutcheon. A late May publication, by the author of "Graustark," "Beverly of Graustark," "Brewster's Millions," etc. A story of enemy plotting in the United States.

"Old People and the Things that Pass," by Louis Couperas. A most unusual book by this famous Dutch author.

"The Restless Sex," by Robert W. Chambers. The latest book by the man who is, perhaps, America's most popular author.

"Ardours and Endurances," by Robert Nichols. "Of all the books through which the soldier has spoken in this war, 'Ardours and Endurances,' by Robert Nichols, is the highest and finest utterance."—Jessie B. Rittenhouse in *June Bookman*.

"The Earthquake," by Arthur Train. "I want to congratulate you most heartily on 'The Earthquake' and to thank you as an American for having written it."—Theodore Roosevelt. "You have written a sane and successful book on the most pressing subject before the American people to-day."—Herbert C. Hoover.

"Guld, the Cavern King," by Mary L. B. Branch. "Every child will be happier and will love beautiful things a little more if Guld comes to live where he lives."—*June Bookman*.

"Pictures of War Work in America," by Joseph Pennell. President Wilson has written Mr. Pennell: "They (the pictures) are remarkably interesting and remarkably fine." The first collection of this world-famous artist's work to be issued at a strictly popular price.

"The Sand Bar Queen," by George Cromyn; "The Angel Intruders," by Floyd Dell; "Night," by James Oppenheim. Plays recently produced by the Washington Square Players, the Provincetown Players and the Greenwich Village Players.

"Tarzan and the Jewels of Opar," by Edgar Rice Burroughs. The fascinating adventures of the half-man, half-ape hero.

"The Amazing Interlude," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. "An inspiring story * * * a group of remarkably vivid and wholesome characters. As a picture of war times on the battlefields of France the book will find a place of its own."—*Book News Monthly* for June.

"His Second Wife," by Ernest Poole. "Mr. Poole handles it with his customary mastery * * * He has the insight of real genius, and while his books will not perhaps make a popular appeal, it will make a deep impression on those who recognize real worth in fiction."—*Book News Monthly* for June. "Of a pleasing brevity and of a sustained interest."—*The Dial*, issue of June 6.

"The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me," by William Allen White. A humorous account of the adventures of two American Red Cross men. One of the "best sellers."

"The Panama Plot," by Arthur B. Reeve. A Craig Kennedy detective story with the usual scientific embellishments, which will have added interest for Zonians because of its locale.

"Nocturne," by Frank Swinnerton. Highly recommended by H. G. Wells. Arnold Bennett calls it "perfect, consummate."

"Shandygaff," by Christopher Morley. The confessions of a young man who has lived the ordinary beer and ginger-beer (which is called shandygaff) life in New York. Filled with homely humor and every-day life optimism.

"The Flying Teuton," by Alice Brown. A collection of short stories most favorably reviewed in a recent issue of *The Bookman*.

"Rough Rhymes of a Padre," by Woodbine Willie, Chaplain to the forces. Genuine human verses centering about the figure of the regimental chaplain.

"The Soldier's Scrap Book," by Geo. L. Van Camp. Stirring poems in attractive format.

"Frontiers of Freedom," by Newton D. Baker. A collection of the speeches of our Secretary of War, made in the United States and in France between December, 1917, and March, 1918.

"A Minstrel in France," by Harry Lauder. Both the pathetic and lighter sides of the struggle, as the great Scotch comedian sees them.

"Over there with the Australians," by Capt. Hugh Knysvett. By actual count, the best selling war book to-day. "The first book on Australia's part in the war, and a rattling good one."—*New York Evening Post*. "One of the very best books of the war."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

"The Tree of Heaven," by May Sinclair. "Full of strange beauties of insight * * * of subtle and truthfully observed impressions."—*The Dial*, issue of May 23. Sales in June exceeded those of any other book, war or fiction.

"Oh, Money! Money!" by Eleanor H. Porter. Another big success by this very popular author. "Private Peat," by Himself. This simple, sincere, graphic story is to-day in greater demand than it has been at any time since its publication last November.

"Outwitting the Hun," by Lieut. Pat O'Brien. One of the six best sellers among war books.

"Five Tales," by John Galsworthy. "Of deep insight, wrought with rare enthusiasm, and an unusual feeling for the beauty of English words."—*Boston Post*. "They are finished pictures—take such a portrait as that of Sylvaneous Heythorpe in 'A Stoic,' his likeness will remain in the reader's mind forever."—*New York Evening Post*.

"Foe-Farrell," by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. "A work of genius."—*New York Tribune*. "Runs the entire gamut of fiction."—*Boston Transcript*. "Read and confess with us that you have not enjoyed so good a laugh in days."—*Philadelphia Record*.

"The Inferno," by Henri Barbusse. Translated from the 100th edition. One of the most widely discussed books of the summer.

"The Glory of the Trenches," by Coningsby Dawson. "From beginning to end, 'The Glory of the Trenches' is a happy book."—*New York Times*.

"Fragments from France," by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather. Little sketches over which the world is chortling. Bairnsfather is, next to Raemakers, the greatest cartoonist the war has produced.

"Wheatless and Meatless Days." A book of delicious Hoover recipes, which can be made without the use of wheat or meat.

"The Unwilling Vestal," by Edward Lucas White. "The Unwilling Vestal" is an unqualified success."—*Book News Monthly* for June.

"The Fighting Fool," by Dane Coolidge. A Western novel, full of "zip" and action.

"Laugh and Live," by Douglas Fairbanks. A highly interesting book by the health expert of the films.

"The Luck of the Irish," by Harold McGrath. A new romance of adventure by the author of "The Man on the Box," "The Lure of the Mask," etc.

"Bab—A Sub-Deb Story," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Those who have seen "Bab" in the films will want this story for their very own.

"Peter Ibbetson," by G. DuMaurier. The fine old story of a dreamer, dramatized last season and produced with John and Lionel Barrymore.

"Limehouse Nights," by Thomas Burke. Aroused a storm of comment in England, and is highly praised by H. G. Wells and many reviewers.

Rupert Brooks' Poems. More copies of his "collected" poems have been sold than of many popular novels.

Poems of Allan Seegar. Nothing finer in the realm of poetry has been done during the war than his poem "I have a Rendezvous with Death." "His verse is marked by a beauty truly Elizabethan."—*June Bookman*.

"High Adventure," by James Norman Hall. A vivid tale, not without humor, of life in the air. The author, an American Ace, went down badly wounded in a fight with four Boche planes, and is now in a prison camp in Germany.

"Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," by Robert W. Service. The most popular book of poems the war has produced.

"A Diversity of Creatures," by Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Kipling's first set of short stores in many years. In his best style, and well worth reading.

"Life and Death of the Kaiser," by "Brainless Bates." The author traces the royal lineage through Fritz the Foolish and Joseph the Joke, and reveals astonishing aspects of the Kaiser's life and character.

Raemaker's "Cartoon History of the War," by Louis Raemakers. The first collection of this world-famous cartoonist's work published at a popular price.

Official Circulars.

Acting Magistrate.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 6, 1918.

All concerned—Effective August 7, 1918, and during the assignment of Judge James W. Blackburn to other duties, Mr. Daniel J. Genac will act as Magistrate for the Subdivision of Balboa.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Appointment, Assistant District Attorney.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 7, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 661-62:

Under authority vested in me as Governor of The Panama Canal, I hereby appoint Mr. James W. Blackburn as Assistant District Attorney of the Canal Zone, to act as such during the absence or disability of the District Attorney.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Acting Collector.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 9, 1918.

All concerned—Effective this date, and during the absence on leave of Mr. T. L. Clear, Collector, Mr. E. P. Sine, Deputy Collector, will act as Collector of The Panama Canal.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

Act of Congress—Deficiency Appropriations, 1918, and Prior Years.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 6, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 600-53:

The extracts from an Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes, namely:

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Barracks and quarters: For barracks, quarters, stables, storehouses, magazines, administration and office buildings, sheds, shops, and other

buildings necessary for the shelter of troops, public animals, and stores, and for administration purposes, except those pertaining to the Coast-Artillery; * * * including \$150, 166.82 for services rendered and supplies furnished on the Isthmus of Panama for the fiscal years nineteen hundred and seventeen and nineteen hundred and eighteen, \$27,767,860.32.

Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage: For the construction and repair by the Quartermaster Corps of roads, walks, and wharves; pay of employees; disposal of drainage; dredging channels; and care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations, including \$7,879.01 for services rendered and supplies furnished on the Isthmus of Panama for the fiscal years nineteen hundred and sixteen and nineteen hundred and seventeen, \$7,177,183.01.

FORTIFICATIONS

PANAMA CANAL

For continuing the construction of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and other buildings, necessary for accommodating the troops stationed there, including water, sewer, and lighting systems, roads, walks, and so forth, and for repairing and remodeling existing buildings to render them suitable for sheltering troops, \$71,220.70.

For land defenses, Panama Canal, including the procurement and installation of searchlights, purchase of armored cars and locomotives, construction of roads and surveys incidental thereto, \$1,600.

Approved, July 8, 1918.

Act of Congress—Fortifications Appropriation.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 6, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 600-54:

The extracts from an Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available immediately and to continue available until expended, namely:

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

The unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for "installation and replacement of electric-light and power plants at sea-coast fortifications," for "purchase and installation of searchlights for sea-coast defenses, including searchlights for anti-aircraft defenses and accessories thereof," and for "purchase and instal-

lation of searchlights for seacoast defenses," in the United States are consolidated and made available for the following purposes: For the installation and replacement of electric-light and power plants at seacoast fortifications in the United States; the purchase and installation of searchlights for seacoast defenses in the United States, including searchlights for antiaircraft defenses and accessories therefor; and the procurement and installation of sound-ranging equipment for use in the United States, the insular possessions, and the Panama Canal, and for salaries of electrical experts, engineers, and other employees necessary to procure and install the same.

* * * * *

PANAMA CANAL FORTIFICATIONS

For fortifications and armament thereof for the Panama Canal:

For maintenance of clearings and trails, \$30,000;

For protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications, including structures for torpedo defense, and for maintaining channels for access to torpedo wharves, \$25,000;

For maintenance and repair of searchlights and electric light and power equipment for fortifications, and for tools, electrical and other supplies, and appliances to be used in their operation, \$15,000;

For the construction of seacoast batteries, \$210,000;

For the construction of seawalls and embankments, \$63,000;

For the purchase or reclamation of land required for the defense of the Panama Canal, \$155,000;

For the purchase and installation of searchlights for the seacoast fortifications on the Canal Zone, \$158,400;

For the purchase and installation of electric light and power plants for the seacoast fortifications on the Canal Zone, \$17,000;

For operation and maintenance of fire-control installations at seacoast defenses, \$15,000;

For the construction of fire-control stations and the purchase and installation of accessories therefor, \$342,888.85;

For the purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition for seacoast and land defense cannon, including the necessary experiments in connection therewith, and the machinery necessary for its manufacture, \$470,000;

The following portions of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for fortification of the Panama Canal, respectively, shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, namely: \$1,500,000 for the purchase, manufacture, and test of seacoast cannon for coast defense, and so forth; and \$600,000 for the alteration, maintenance, and installation of the seacoast artillery, and so forth; in all, \$2,100,000;

Ordnance Depot: For facilities for fire protection, \$3,000; telephone system, \$2,500; painting buildings to reduce their visibility, \$7,000; fence surrounding the depot reservation, \$9,000; and additional for an office building, \$3,000; in all, \$24,500;

For cantonment camp construction including necessary buildings, water and sewer systems, roads, walks, and so forth, and for repairing and remodeling existing buildings to render them suitable for sheltering troops, \$500,000; *Provided*, That the construction of buildings hereunder shall be performed under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal;

In all, specifically for fortifications and armament thereof for the Panama Canal, \$2,025,788.85.

* * * * *

SEC. 4. That expenditures for carrying out the provisions of this Act shall not be made in such manner as to prevent the operation of the Government arsenals at their most economical rate of production, except when a special exigency requires the operation of a portion of an arsenal's equipment at a different rate: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations made in this Act shall

be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work.

Approved, July 8, 1918.

Act of Congress—Army Appropriation, 1919.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z., August 6, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 600-55:

The extracts from the Act of Congress quoted below are published for the information of all concerned.

CHESTER HARDING,
Governor.

AN ACT Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen:

* * * * * PAY, AND SO FORTH, OF THE ARMY

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

* * * * *

HOUSING OF OFFICERS SERVING IN THE CANAL ZONE: Hereafter officers of the Army pertaining to the United States troops serving in the Canal Zone shall not be required to pay rent for the occupancy of houses of the Panama Canal to which they may be assigned.

* * * * * MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT: For the manufacture and purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including gas masks, motor ambulances, and motorcycles for medical service, their maintenance, repair, and operation, and disinfectants, and the purchase and exchange of typewriting machines for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships, and transports, and supplies required for mosquito destruction in and about the military posts in the Canal Zone: *

* \$267,408,948.

* * * * *

HOSPITAL CARE, CANAL ZONE GARRISONS: For paying the Panama Canal such reasonable charges, exclusive of subsistence, as may be approved by the Secretary of War, for caring in its hospitals for officers, enlisted men, military prisoners, and civilian employees of the Army admitted thereto upon the request of proper military authority: *Provided*, That the subsistence of the said patients, except commissioned officers, shall be paid to said hospitals out of the appropriation for subsistence of the Army at the rates provided therein for communication of rations for enlisted patients in general hospitals, \$60,000.

* * * * *

That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 9, 1918.

Examinations by Board of Local Inspectors.

For chauffeurs' licenses—At the Pacific end of the Canal Zone applicants will obtain authority for examination from the office of the Board of Local Inspectors, room 237, Administration Building, Balboa Heights; hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The examination will then be given on application to the fire station at Balboa every

Wednesday and Saturday, between 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

At the Atlantic end, applicants will apply on Friday at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, at any time during office hours. The necessary forms may be obtained there, without application to the office at Balboa Heights, and the test will be given as soon as the application is submitted and approved.

Applicants must provide themselves with automobiles for the test.

For licenses as motor boat navigators—Written examination is conducted every other Wednesday in room 304, Balboa Heights, beginning at 8 a. m., and on the Friday immediately following at the office of the Captain of the Port of Cristobal, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Applications for examination must be submitted at least a day previous to the examination; forms may be obtained from the office of the board, Balboa Heights, or from the Captains of the Ports, or from the main office of the Dredging Division at Paraiso.

Demonstration tests will be given on Thursday, the day between the written examinations, as follows: At Cristobal, by arrangement with the Captain of the Port; at Balboa, at 2 p. m., on application to the Captain of the Port; and at Gamboa, at 8 a. m., by the deputy inspector. Applicants must provide themselves with boats for the test.

For licenses as pilots, masters, mates, and marine engineers—Written examination only, and only at Balboa Heights, room 304, on the same day (Wednesday) as the written examination there for motor boat navigators. Forms must be submitted not later than the day preceding, and may be obtained from the same offices as the forms for motor boat navigators. The next date on which examinations for these licenses and for navigators of motor boats will be conducted at Balboa Heights is Wednesday, August 21, 1918.

GEO. J. VANDERSLICE, Recorder.

Stages of the Chagres and the Lakes.

The maximum elevations of the Chagres River, Gatun Lake and Miraflores Lake, in feet above mean sealevel, during the three weeks ending at midnight of Saturday, August 10, were as follows:

Date	Chagres River		Gatun Lake		Miraflores Lake.
	Vigia	Alhajuela	Gamboa	Gatun	
Sun., July 21.....	131.10	95.50	85.18	85.15	53.82
Mon., July 22.....	141.60	102.96	85.35	85.30	54.20
Tues., July 23.....	130.35	95.00	85.32	85.30	54.00
Wed., July 24.....	130.75	95.15	85.26	85.30	53.90
Thurs., July 25.....	128.95	93.91	85.18	85.15	54.11
Fri., July 26.....	128.55	93.50	85.25	85.14	54.02
Sat., July 27.....	128.30	93.40	85.25	85.16	53.80
Sun., July 28.....	128.20	93.12	85.20	85.16	53.80
Mon., July 29.....	135.90	98.70	85.23	85.05	53.88
Tues., July 30.....	128.80	93.94	85.15	85.09	54.00
Wed., July 31.....	128.35	93.50	85.15	85.14	54.00
Thurs., Aug. 1.....	127.95	92.85	85.20	85.15	54.32
Fri., Aug. 2.....	130.80	95.40	85.28	85.25	54.40
Sat., Aug. 3.....	133.35	100.60	85.34	85.30	54.20
Sun., Aug. 4.....	129.80	95.28	85.18	85.25	54.23
Mon., Aug. 5.....	128.16	93.61	85.18	85.11	54.00
Tues., Aug. 6.....	138.95	101.00	85.20	85.15	53.82
Wed., Aug. 7.....	132.40	96.95	85.20	85.14	54.02
Thurs., Aug. 8.....	133.55	97.30	85.28	85.19	54.10
Fri., Aug. 9.....	132.20	97.30	85.20	85.18	53.92
Sat., Aug. 10.....	130.45	95.40	85.19	85.14	53.90
Height of low water to nearest foot.	126.0	91.0			

Acting General Manager, Commissary Division.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 12, 1918.

To all concerned—Effective Wednesday, Au-

gust 14, and during my absence from the Isthmus, Mr. Roy R. Watson will act as General Manager of the Commissary Division.

J. J. JACKSON,

General Manager

Approved:

R. K. MORRIS,

Chief Quartermaster.

Rainfall from July 1 to 31, 1918, Inclusive.

STATIONS.	Maximum in one day.	Date.	Total for period.
<i>Pacific section—</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ins.</i>
Taboga.....	.82	18	2.36
Balboa.....	1.45	31	4.32
Balboa Heights.....	1.75	31	5.13
Miraflores.....	1.32	11	5.21
Pedro Miguel.....	1.35	11	5.54
Rio Grande.....	1.41	19	7.18
<i>Central section—</i>			
*Culebra.....	1.55	10	8.49
*Camacho.....	1.74	12	7.79
Empire.....	2.41	11	9.24
Gamboa.....	1.70	18	6.51
*Juan Mina.....	.93	7	5.25
Alhajuela.....	1.36	19	8.79
*El Vigia.....	1.52	12	11.96
Frijoles.....	1.50	14	6.37
*Trinidad.....	1.18	19	4.78
*Monte Lirio.....	1.43	20	7.53
*Darien.....	.80	13	4.79
<i>Atlantic section—</i>			
Gatun.....	1.72	18	8.15
*Brazos Brook.....	3.15	18	10.82
Colon.....	1.57	18	10.36

*Standard rain gage—readings at 5 p. m. daily.

Automatic rain gage at unstarred stations—values, midnight to midnight.

July Rainfall for Three Years.

Stations.	INCHES.			Station average.	Years of record.	Rainy days, July, 1918.
	1916	1917	1918			
<i>Pacific section—</i>						
Balboa.....	9.79	9.17	4.32	8.06	22	14
Balboa Heights.....	10.13	10.17	5.13	7.82	22	13
Miraflores.....	8.88	12.23	5.21	8.15	10	12
Pedro Miguel.....	9.17	14.78	5.54	8.87	11	18
Rio Grande.....	8.10	14.44	7.18	9.98	14	23
<i>Central section—</i>						
Culebra.....	8.84	13.59	8.49	9.43	27	21
Camacho.....	9.91	12.70	7.79	9.72	12	23
Empire.....	7.86	11.96	9.24	8.98	14	22
Gamboa.....	9.59	17.75	6.51	10.21	35	27
Juan Mina.....	10.27	11.66	5.25	9.48	8	20
Alhajuela.....	12.05	12.90	8.79	12.44	20	28
Vigia.....	12.05	13.71	11.96	12.20	10	26
Frijoles.....	7.23	14.71	6.37	9.84	7	21
Trinidad.....	13.26	11.59	4.78	9.24	11	13
Monte Lirio.....	9.64	13.93	7.53	11.82	11	27
<i>Atlantic section—</i>						
Gatun.....	9.68	17.80	8.15	11.96	14	25
Brazos Brook.....	11.44	17.54	10.82	15.46	13	24
Colon.....	10.44	13.58	10.36	16.02	48	25

Postal Address of The Panama Canal.

The postal address is, "The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone", or "The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C."

Rice.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., July 30, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 760-55:

To commissary managers—In addition to the 1-pound bags in which first grade rice is at present supplied, this product will hereafter be put up in 2-pound bags.

Not more than sufficient for one week's supply should be carried at a time. Please place your order accordingly.

J. J. JACKSON, *General Manager.*

Manager, La Boca Commissary.

THE PANAMA CANAL,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
CRISTOBAL, C. Z., August 8, 1918.

MEMORANDUM No. 761-11:

To commissary managers—Effective August 10, Mr. Warren Love is appointed manager, La Boca commissary, *vice* Mr. H. H. Barlow, resigned.

J. J. JACKSON,
General Manager.

COMMISSARY NOTES.**Peanuts.**

Another shipment of peanuts has recently been received from the United States. These will be roasted Thursday or Friday of this week, and shipped out the same day for sale to the trade.

Dried Beef Made on Isthmus.

The first shipment of dried sliced beef made and packed by the Commissary Division was shipped to the retail stores on July 18, and reports from commissary managers since that time show that it is finding ready sale and giving satisfaction. It is put up in 8-ounce cartons which retail at 20 cents each.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Five hundred crates of cantaloupes, 400 from California and 100 from Maryland were received this week. These cantaloupes are of best quality and low in price.

Green corn and a small shipment of peppers also were received, having been bought in open market. Only a small shipment of oranges came forward as prices for them at present are very high and the offering of good oranges is limited. Forty boxes of pears were shipped last week.

The Commissary Purchasing Agent has advised that he expects to be able to ship Concord grapes about August 15.

Sugar.

Further light is thrown on the sugar situation in the United States by recent dispatches from Washington which state that the shortage is every day becoming more acute due to the partial failure of the cane and sugar beet sugar crops. The Federal Food Administration has requested the saving of sugar by the American people in larger quantities than at any time since the entrance of the United States into the war. Households which recently were allowed 3 pounds a month for each person are now asked to reduce this quantity to 2 pounds and to employ substitutes like syrups whenever possible.

The shortage of sugar is due primarily to the decreased production of sugar cane in the Mississippi delta and gulf coast country and the small crop of sugar beets in the West; the cane crop in Porto Rico has fallen behind the expectations of the planters and shortage of ships will prevent the importation of sugar from Java and the Philippines.

Each pound of sugar saved now is a step toward victory for the American armies, as candy and sweetstuffs are being given to the troops of General Pershing, on their return from the trenches, for its recuperative effects. The officers of the American Army have found it to be one of the strongest factors in maintaining the "fighting edge" and preventing depression and melancholy among the soldiers. The French and English are employing it for the same purpose.

In this connection the Commissary Division has just completed the purchase of a fairly large quantity of South American yellow crystal sugar which for all purposes may be used where white sugar is now being employed. Customers are urged to utilize it as a substitute for white sugar. Although 2 pounds per month has been announced as the maximum for each consumer, it is hoped that the Panama Railroad Commissaries will be able to show that it is possible to make even a better record, and one way to accomplish this is by the use of this yellow sugar which, in addition to its adaptability and more varied uses, is cheaper. Effective Thursday, August 11, the price of this sugar will be reduced to 6½ cents a pound which will make it practically 2 cents lower than the granulated.

