SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co. From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, during the month of December there were exported from the Philippines the following:



Notwithstanding the strike situation the outbound cargo movement for December amounted to 215,967 revenue tons, exceeding November 1936 and also December 1935. For 1935 the entire movement was 1,-917,025 tons—in 1936 it reached 2,692.095 tons—an increase of 775,-070 tons, or 40%. Just

how seriously the strike affected the exports trade cannot be estimated. We know that sugar, lumber, ores and copra movements were interfered with.

The sugar industry forwarded 76,899 tons and could not find space for other shipments that they wanted to move. High rates bid by other commodities from other parts of the World robbed the Philippines of tonnage needed and it appears that space will be at a premium for some months in the future. It is definitely known that sugar shipments will be hampered until April 30th at least.

As compared to November all coconut products show heavy shrinkages. 4,342 tons of desiccated coconut went forward to the United States. The movement of coconut oil amounted to 9,749 tons as against November 21,196 tons. Both November and December shipments went to the United States. The copra movement was 12,175 tons, 10,643 tons less than November. Europe took only 150 tons in November and none in December—the United States being the only buyer. The cake and meal movement, 8,288 tons, was about normal—Europe taking 4,280 tons, the remainder going to the United States.

Hemp shipments, 123,751 bales, exceeded November by 2,200 bales. The Japan market took 46,448 bales, Europe 43,331, the United States 26,131, the remainder being well scattered thruout the world.

The lumber and log movement amounted to 15 million board feet, Japan taking 11 million feet, Europe 960,000 feet, United States 2,200,000 feet. South Africa was a good customer for 400,000 feet, as was Australia for 118,000 feet. These particular commodities felt the shortage of tonnage acutely—by necessity loaded at out ports they could not attract tonnage. Increased rates to the United States went into effect on December 1st.

Japan took her monthly lot of iron ore, 48,448 tons, and also 500 tons of chromite. The United States took only 450 tons. Several round lots of manganese and chromite for United States delivery could not find tonnage and could not move. Notice of increase in rates to take effect July 1st, 1937, were sent out during December. The condition of the charter market affected the United States trade. It appears as though the base ores are facing a very discouraging situation.

Cigar shipments totalled 638 tons (40 cu. ft.) a slight increase over November. A round lot, 1512 tons, of tobacco went to Europe, the total

			Were Carried in American Bot		
		IF ith			
_		Miscellaneous	Of Which	toms With	
To	Tons	Sailings	Tons	Sailings	
China and Japan	80,039	43			
Pacific Coast Local Delivery	34,159	13	19,351	3	
Pacific Coast Overland	687	4			
Pacific Coast Intercoastal	193	1	193	1	
Atlantic and Gulf	84,423	20	10.049	2	
European Ports	13,583	17	161	1	
All other Ports	2,883	23			

A Grand Total of 215,967 tons with a total of 87 sailings (average 2,482 tons per vessel) of which 29,754 tons were carried in American bottoms with 5 sailings (average 5,950 tons per vessel).

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AND

AGENCIES ALL OVER THE WORLD

to all districts amounted to 1935 tons—not a very satisfactory showing.

Molasses has been very quiet for several months. Only a few shipments in containers are noted.

The rope shipments amounted to 585 tons, a substantial increase over November. The shipments to the United States remain at a very low level.

Compared to November increases are noted in embroideries, junk metals, kapok seed and vegetable oil products and decreases in furniture, gums, kapok and cutch.

During 1936 increased rates went into effect on hemp, logs, sawn lumber cent. sugar, refined sugar, cigars, desiccated coconut, embroideries, canned foods, furniture, gums, shell craft, tobacco and vegetable oil products, and 1937 bids fair to see further increases.

The United States took 119,462 tons, or 55% of the total exports. There were only 5 vessels flying the United States flag to leave the Islands, all facing a tie-up on arrival. These 5 vessels lifted 29,593 tons for United States delivery, 25% of the total.

Passenger traffic for the month of December 1936, compared with November, shows a decrease in first class and intermediate traffic. Third class traffic shows an increase.

The following figures show the number of passengers departing from the Philippines during December, 1936:

	First	Inter- me- diate	
China and Japan	71	57	137
Honolulu	0	2	9
Pacific Coast	7	4	3
Europe via America	1	0	0
Straits Settlement and Dutch			
East Indies	14	9	0
Europe and Mediterranean			
ports beyond Colombo	34	12	8
Australia	6	0	1
America via Suez	0	0	0
Total for December, 1936	133	84	158

Total for November, 1936... 207 122 135 Total for December, 1935... 120 101 183

TOBACCO REVIEW By P. A. MEYER



RAWLEAF: Purchase of the 1936 crop of rawleaf in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela was practically terminated during January. Prices paid were considerably higher than those ruling before the December 1936 floods. Comparative shipments abroad were as follows:

Rowleaf, Stripped

	Tobacco and Scraps Kilos
Belgium	
China	8,916
France	
French Indochina	
Guam	
Holland	9,026
Hongkong.	
Japan	
Manchoukuo	
North Africa	
United States	
	360,144

December 1936. 2,183,129
January, 1936. 775,473
CIGARS: January shipments to the United
States established a new low record. Comparative figures for these shipments follow:

	Cigars
January, 1937	4,946,104
December, 1936	10,503,060
January, 1936	9,621,440

REAL ESTATE By P. D. CARMAN Addition Hills



The upward trend in volume of sales shown in 1936, the best year since 1919, continued in January with a total exceeding that of the same month in any years since 1921 excepting three; 1924, 1928 and 1931. Recent unequalled sales totals have been attained in spite

of still low, altho steadily increasing, prices. Even without increase in the number of transactions, it is obvious that advancing prices will soon materially swell the total value of sales beyond any recorded figures.

That the volume of transactions will also steadily increase due to Manila's increasing population appears to be certain. The Bureau of Health estimates over 69,000 as the increase since the census of 1918. And this in spite of steadily increasing movement of population to the suburbs. If the extraordinary increase in traffic congestion in recent years is any criterion, Manila's population has probably increased considerably beyond the Bureau's estimate.

1935 strong-material construction within the city limits was valued at P2,772,940. In 1936 it rose to P5,840,230, probably still much lower than may be expected during the next few years in view of the greatly retarded construction over the long period of depression.

•		Sales City of Manila		
		December 1936		January 1937
Sta. Cruz	P	130,320	P	92,609
Sampaloc		21,237		96,571
Tondo		119,302		208,133
Binondo		380,500		
San Nicolas		49,000		40,236
Ermita		567,446		112,200
Malate		309,676		343,594
Paco		19,000		19,450
Sta. Ana		17,638		161,923
Quiapo		2,446		9,659
San Miguel		118,831		322,354
Intramuros				17,000
Pandacan		8,740		
Sta. Mesa.,		4,800		21,000
	P	1,748,936	P	1,444.729

MANILA HEMP By H. P. STRICKLER Manila Cordage Company

The strength in the foreign markets at the close of December continued almost to the middle of January. During the second half of January, it became apparent that prices had advanced too much and too rapidly, and foreign demand gradually eased off until it practically ceased at the end of the month.

This condition in the foreign markets coupled with indications of larger production in the Bicol

(Please turn to page 41)

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