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Total Bales	477,025	297,992	235,794	312,639	306,907
All Other Non- Davao	48,303	32.679	37.176	57.054	22.771
and Sorsogon Leyte and Samar	132,798 84,781	78,932 50,907	55,528 51,669	99,302 57,204	98,541 32,048
Albay, Camarines,					

Exports during May were 91,438 bales, slightly exceeding pressings. Approximately 48% of these shipments went to the United States.

The following are the comparative figures for exports for the 5 five months of 1947 through 1951:

	EXPOR	TS JAI	VUARY-N	AAY INC	LUSIVE
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
United States and					
Canada Continental	283,060	126,257	81,584	157,121	220,453
		45 310	40 500	46.400	56 530
Ешоре	81,618	45,312	48,532	46,493	56,530
United Kingdom	81,334	33,144	13,635	44,780	13,645
Japan	61,619	42,989	67,256	68,636	_
South Africa	6,990	1,325	2,516	1,460	2,000
China	2,145	7,580	5,861	4,318	1,006
India	3,342	3,450	1,151	_	1,800
· Korea	_	3,100	_	_	—
Australia and New					
Zealand	1,050	625	350	42	_
All Other Countries	-	-	80	2,853	560
Total Bales	521,158	263,782	220,965	325,703	295,994

Sugar

By S. JAMIESON Secretary-Treasurer Philippine Sugar Association

THIS review covers the period from June 1 to June 30, inclusive.

New York Market. Up to the time news was received on June 25 of probable "cease fire" negotiations in the Korean situation, the New York market during the month was firm and the trend was toward higher prices. Dominating the market was Cuba's strong statistical position as sales to countries other than the United States, at higher prices than those prevailing for United States quota sugar, steadily reduced Cuba's available stocks. Cuban holders in general sat on the sidelines, evidently believing that sooner or later United States refiners would have to look to them for needed supplies. The increase in the United States consumption quota from 8,000,000 short tons to 8,250,000 short tons, announced on June 8, brought no change in the situation. However, immediately the news about Korea became known, the market registered a sharp decline in both spot and future positions and closed at the end of the month in an atmosphere of unsettlement and uncertainty, and both sellers and buyers withdrew to await developments.

On June 1 the market opened steady. 25,000 tons of Philippines were on offer for July/August arrival at 6.60¢, but there were no offerings of Cubas and Porto Ricos. Spot was 6.55¢. On June 4 refiners bought 11,000 tons Philippines for July arrival at 6.60¢, and a large quantity of Philippines and Porto Ricos for June/July/August shipment was on offer at 6.60ϕ . Next day, in a quiet market, a further 6,500 tons Philippines for June/July/August arrival were sold at 6.50¢. The announcement of the United States consumption-quota increase failed to shake holders. In fact, the market became firmer, and on June 12 refiners bought all the sugar on offer-some 45,000 tons-at 6.60 ¢. On June 15, 2,000 tons of Philippines for July/August shipment were sold at 6.65¢. Spot was quoted at the same price. On June 18 refiners announced an increase from 8.50¢ to 8.75¢ in the price of refined, and the following day entered the market and bought 4,500 tons raws at 6.75¢. Holders again raised their price, first to 6.80¢ and later to 6.85¢, and spot advanced to 6.80¢. Refiners were indicating 6.75¢ and operators 6.80¢ prior to the announcement on June 25 of peace talks on Korea. This news caused a sharp break in spot and futures, and business came to a standstill. At the close spot was quoted at 6.40¢.

We give below the quotations on the New York Sugar Exchange as of June 29, and for comparison the peak quotations during the month:

r	Closing quotations	Peak quotations					
September	. 5.87¢	6 31¢ June 21					
November	. 5.81	6 31 June 21					
March, 1952	5.36	5.87 June 22					
May		5.87 June 22					

The world market Contract No. 4 quotations closed on June 29 as follows:

Septemb	er											,	6.88¢
January,	1	19	95	2									6.21
March													5.47
May								,					5.46
July		1							,		,	,	5.47

The world spot market price on June 29,was $6.95 \notin$ as compared with 7.00 \notin on May 31. Cuban sales in the world market included the following:

June 13-25,500 metric tons to Germany at from 7.475¢ to 7.484¢ f.a.s. Cuba

June 22-69,200 metric tons to Japan at approximately 9.10¢ c. & f. June 29-10,000 metric tons to the United Kingdom at 7.00¢ f.o.b. Cuba

Local Market. (a) Domestic Sugar. The market was quiet but steady, with prices for ordinary centrifugal sugar advancing about 45 centavos a picul. We give below the Bureau of Commerce quotations as of June 27:

Centrifugal 97°-	₱15.75 ₱16.20	to	P15.85	per	picul	
Washed (99°) -				••	••	

(b) Export Sugar. Fairly large parcels were sold during the first week of the month at prices ranging from P14.75 to P15.15 per picul ex mill warehouses. It is believed that practically all of the sugar produced by the mills which have finished grinding has already been contracted and that from now on only limited quantities will be available from the few mills still grinding. Prices continued to advance, and before the Korean announcement had reached P15.30. Thereafter buyers withdrew and the market closed on a nominal quotation of P14.75.

General. Cuba. The 1950/51 Cuban crop will exceed the previous one by over 200,000 short tons.

Of the United States consumption-quota increase of 250,000 short tons, Cuba was allocated 246,000 tons, making its 1951 United States quota allotment 3,149,200 short tons.

United States beet 1951 plantings did not reach expectations, and this, together with the possibility that yields are not likely to reach the unusually high level of 1950, may lead to a 30% decrease in the crop this year, according to a New York trade report.

World Production. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a report estimating 1950/51 production at 36,550,000 short tons, against 31,927,000 short tons in 1949/50. A preliminary estimate of 1951/52 production made by Dyer, a well-known New York Sugar House, is 37,764,000 short tons.

Extension of the Sugar Act. It is reported that bills have been introduced in both the U. S. Senate and House extending the Sugar Act of 1948 to 1956. The Philippine sugar quota of 952,000 short tons will most likely remain unchanged. There is a possibility that the Porto Rican quota will be increased by 170,000 short tons.

1950/51 Philippine Crop. Twenty-three centrals have already finished milling with a total production of 953,347 short tons, which is approximately 45,414 short tons less than their estimated production. Four centrals are still grinding.

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