

started to go down about the middle of the period and lower prices are expected.

Price control in the United States on desiccated coconut continues, and the Philippine Desiccated Coconut Manufacturers Association has requested the Philippine Government to make representation to the United States Government to place desiccated coconut on the uncontrolled list with copra and coconut oil.

Shipping statistics for the month of March follows:

Shippers	Pounds
Franklin Baker Co. of Phil.	2,556,800
Blue Bar Coconut Co.	1,053,720
Peter Paul Philippine Corporation	none
Red-V Coconut Products, Ltd.	2,575,300
Sun-Ripe Coconut Products, Inc.	705,000
Standard Coconut Corp.	"
Cooperative Coconut Products	"
Tabacalera	"
Coconut Products (Phil.) Inc.	185,275
	<hr/> 7,076,095
*Zamboanga factory production	415,600 lbs.
Lusacan	538,120 "
Total Blue Bar shipment	1,053,720 "

PARTLY because of the uncertainty of future pricing possibilities under the United States ceiling-price regulations and partly because of large inventories built up in the United States by the heavy shipments made by Philippine producers during the second half of 1950, there was a slackening of production activity. A number of mills closed down entirely during the month of April and the remaining ones operated at much reduced capacity.

There are reports that a new price-control order is being drafted by government agencies in Washington,

granting relief to the desiccated coconut industry, and with some improvement in the supply and demand situation, most mills are making plans to resume operations in May at least on a limited scale.

## Manila Hemp

By FRED GUETTINGER

*Vice-President and General Manager  
Macleod and Company of Philippines*

THIS review covers the period from March 16 to April 15. Abaca prices have remained about unchanged during the period. A fair business was done to Europe but as usual the United States continued to absorb the bulk of the Philippine production. Business to Japan was negligible and is likely to continue so until current negotiations for an increased or amended quota are concluded.

Pressings for March were 94,319 bales—a decline of 6,667 bales from February's record figure. March pressings, however, were 31,459 bales higher than March, 1950. Davao balings were 43,974 bales—up 5,527 bales from February, and non-Davao 50,345 bales—down 12,194 bales from February. The seasonal decline for non-Davao has set in and it is unlikely that the non-Davao figures for the rest of the year will, in any one month, reach the average of the January/February/March production.

The following are the comparative figures for balings for the first three months of 1947 through 1951:

	Balings—January-March Inclusive				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Davao	122,446	75,456	54,729	55,010	82,636
Albay, Camarines and Sorsogon	86,356	50,790	36,569	66,623	60,588

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Leyte and Samar.....	49,803	31,598	31,741	32,280	17,340
All other non-Davao.....	27,627	20,402	23,458	36,046	11,757
<b>Total Bales</b> .....	<b>286,232</b>	<b>178,246</b>	<b>146,497</b>	<b>189,959</b>	<b>172,321</b>

March exports once again greatly exceed balings, this time by 40,265 bales. Total exports for January/March were 321,360 bales, or 35,128 more than the pressings for the same period. The following are the comparative figures for exports for the first three months of 1947 through 1951:

United States and Canada	Exports—January-March				Inclusive 1948 1947
	1951	1950	1949	1948	
United States and Canada	188,079	61,080	49,049	91,766	107,252
Continental Europe.....	50,919	23,384	33,561	33,081	30,637
United Kingdom.....	41,707	17,240	7,447	37,060	2,085
Japan.....	33,990	31,688	47,428	24,404	—
South Africa.....	2,820	780	750	300	—
China.....	1,555	3,850	3,629	1,800	606
India.....	2,290	1,775	326	—	1,800
Korea.....	—	700	—	—	—
Australia and New Zealand.....	—	625	—	42	—
All other countries.....	—	—	80	1,930	400
<b>Total Bales</b> .....	<b>321,360</b>	<b>141,122</b>	<b>142,270</b>	<b>190,383</b>	<b>142,780</b>

**Sugar**

By S. JAMIESON  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Philippine Sugar Association

**T**HIS review covers the period from April 2 to April 30, 1951, inclusive.

**New York Market.** The market opened on April 2 with spot quoted at 5.80¢ and small parcels of prompt Cubas on offer at 5.85¢ in which buyers were interested at 5.80¢. Refiners were thought to be well covered for their April

requirements and in the early part of the month showed little interest in raw sugar for prompt arrival, and parcels in that position faced a steadily falling market. By April 12 spot had dropped to 5.65¢, and the following day a parcel of prompt Porto Ricos was bought by an operator at this price. This marked the low point of the market. Immediately thereafter an improvement set in, with refiners and operators becoming particularly interested in arrivals from May onward, and prices recorded a steady advance. From the middle of the month on, quite large parcels of Philippine sugar were sold at progressively higher prices, the positions and range of prices being in general as follows: Afloats and April shipment, 5.85¢ to 6¢; June arrival, 5.90¢ to 6.02¢; May/June shipment, 5.98¢ to 6.06¢; July arrival, 6.10¢. Substantial quantities of Porto Ricos and limited quantities of Cubas were also sold during the same period, but with the growing strength of the market these holders became more inclined to hold off, believing that still better prices were in the offing. The market closed very firm, with light offerings of prompt sugar at 6.10¢ and a parcel of Portos for July shipment at 6.25¢. Refiners were indicating 6¢ for May arrival, while operators were offering 6.15¢ and 6.20¢ for July and August arrival, respectively.

We give below the quotations on the New York Sugar Exchange as of April 30 for Contract No. 6:

July.....	5.67¢
September.....	5.78
November.....	5.79

The world market Contract No. 4 quotations closed as follows on April 30:

May.....	6.00¢
July.....	6.03
September.....	6.03
March, 1952.....	5.27
May.....	5.28

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