

Ocean Shipping and Exports

By B. B. TUNOLD

Secretary-Manager

Associated Steamship Lines

Products of Manufacture	33,343	36,749	(3,406)
Merchandise less than by car-load	9,405	9,625	(220)
Total	147,869	126,912	20,957

TOTAL exports during the month of January of this year showed an increase of 71,000 tons over exports during January of last year.

114 vessels lifted 336,790 tons of exports during the month, as compared to 265,782 tons lifted by 90 vessels during the same month last year.

Commodities which registered sharp increases over last year's figures for the same month are: desiccated coconut from 1,914 to 3,009 tons; molasses from 8,087 to 14,050 tons; chrome ore from 28,400 to 43,468 tons; sugar from 49,819 to 76,087 tons; and tobacco from 1,869 to 3,798 tons.

Exports during January, 1953, as compared with exports during January, 1952, were as follows:

Commodity	1953	1952
Beer	209 tons	472 tons
Cigars and cigarettes	19 "	15 "
Coconut, desiccated	3,009 "	1,914 "
Coconut oil	3,292 "	6,586 "
Concentrates, copper	778 "	— "
Concentrates, zinc	156 "	472 "
Concentrates, gold	109 "	— "
Copra	35,550 "	66,683 "
Copra cake and meal	3,850 "	5,335 "
Embroideries	223 "	182 "
Empty cylinders	472 "	620 "
Fish, salted	10 "	13 "
Furniture, rattan	871 "	881 "
Glycerine	16 "	42 "
Gums, copal	76 "	26 "
Hemp	81,284 bales	70,787 bales
Hemp, knotted	116 tons	— "
Household goods and personal effects	252 "	234 tons
Junk metals	20 "	— "
Logs	13,859,915 bd. ft.	8,056,914 bd. ft.
Lumber	5,956,943 "	3,845,310 "
Molasses	14,050 tons	8,087 tons
Ores, chrome	43,468 "	28,400 "
Ores, iron	93,591 "	51,486 "
Ores, manganese	345 "	2,000 "
Plywood and plywood products	23 "	33 "
Pineapples, canned	3,435 "	5,085 "
Rattan, round (palasan)	364 "	72 "
Rope	302 "	398 "
Shells, shell waste	67 "	24 "
Skins, hides	61 "	— "
Sugar centrifugal, raw	76,087 "	49,819 "
Sugar, muscovado	237 "	— "
Tobacco	3,798 "	1,869 "
Merchandise, general	465 "	404 "

Carloadings for January, 1953, showed an increase of 605 cars, or 9.66%, over the corresponding month last year, and a corresponding increase of 20,957 tons. Tonnage for January, 1953, was 147,869 tons compared with the previous month (December, 1952) of 98,344 tons, or an increase of 19,764 tons. Of the 43 items considered in this review, 22 items registered increases with an aggregate total of 30,689 tons, while 21 items caused an aggregate decline of 9,732 tons.

The principal items which showed increases were sugar cane, 24,062 tons; palay, 500 tons; gravel, 776 tons; other mine products, 700 tons; wood fuel, 780 tons; gasoline, 1,227 tons; cement, 1,199 tons; or a total increase of 29,233 tons. On the other hand, the principal items which caused the decline were copra, 710 tons; other milk products, 630 tons; lumber, 555 tons; petroleum, 822 tons; other oils, 506 tons; desiccated coconut, 527 tons; centrifugal sugar, 1,640 tons; molasses, 849 tons; and miscellaneous manufactures, 1,379 tons, aggregating 7,618 tons.

Products of agriculture registered the largest increase because of the sugar cane and palay harvest season. Although there was a decrease in the carloadings for rice, this was not caused by a decrease in production, but by the lack of freight cars, which could not be supplied due to the large number of cars needed to move centrifugal sugar for export. Sugar cane and sugar being dependent on railroad facilities, are being given priority. Products of the mines increased for the month under review because of the increased tonnage of crushed rock for construction and the exportation of ores through San Fernando, La Union. The decrease in animal products has been due to the restrictions imposed on their movement by provincial authorities to avoid depletion of the number of work animals, especially in the Bicol region. The decrease in logs and lumber shipments was not due to decrease in their exportation but also because of insufficiency of cars. It may be mentioned that wood-fuel shipments have continued to increase since November, 1952, up to the present writing. Products of manufacture showed very little decrease, although there has been a decrease in the importation of these articles. Centrifugal sugar shipments for export have been delayed, causing decreased carloadings for the month. It is expected that more sugar will move by rail during the coming months.

The increase in carloadings, in general, will continue for February and next month, as indicated by heavier bookings for sugar and molasses which will then begin to move. Only the lack of rail equipment will prevent the Railroad from hauling more tonnage and increasing the revenue so much needed for the Company's continued operation.

Freight Car Loadings

By JOSE B. LIBUNAO

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

LOADINGS of revenue freight in the month of January, 1953, totaled 6,870 cars. This was an increase of 605 cars, or 9.66%, over the 6,265 cars in January, 1952.

Revenue Carloadings by Classes

Revenue freight carloadings by general classes of commodities for the month of January, 1953, are shown below.

Commodity	TONNAGE		Increase or (Decrease)
	1953	1952	
Products of Agriculture	93,540	90,190	23,350
Animal Products	401	662	(261)
Mineral Products	2,916	1,055	1,861
Forest Products	8,264	8,631	(367)

Lumber

By PAFICICO DE OCAMPO

Secretary-Treasurer

Philippine Lumber Producers' Association, Inc.

THE Philippine log and lumber export during the month under review, January, 1953, totalling 3,365,346 bd. ft., registered an increase of 3,058,629 bd. ft. over the export during the preceding month. The increase was the result of improved shipments to the United States by 836,315 bd. ft. and to other countries by 2,496,752 bd. ft., against only a slight decrease in shipment to Japan. It is heartening to note that the total export for the month under review far exceeded, by 13,918,160 bd. ft., that of January, 1952.

Hereunder are the figures for logs and lumber inspected for export during January, 1953, as released by the Bureau of Forestry:

Shipper	Destination	Volume in Board Feet	
		Lumber	Logs
Aguinaldo Development Corp.	U. S. A.	199,935	799,392
Agusan Lumber Corp.	Japan	1,000,000	770,675
American Asiatic Co.	Japan	200,000	6,300
Anakam Lumber Company	U. S. A.	600,000	340,345
Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.	Japan	1,134,172	850,045
Basilan Lumber Company	U. S. A.	134,704	1,005,595
Bialig Bay Lumber Co., Inc.	U. S. A.	364,746	900,000
Cipriano Luna	Hongkong	327,010	14,544
Dahican Lumber Co.	Hongkong	34,281	1,000,279
Dee Cho Lumber Co.	Okinawa	1,000,279	262,317
F. E. Zuellig, Inc.	U. S. A.	417,696	1,162,960
Findlay Millar Timber Co.	Japan	294,494	437,680
General Enterprises, Inc.	Taiwan	601,984	400,000
General Lumber Co., Inc.	Formosa	400,000	
G. S. Manilac	Japan		
Golden Ribbon Lumber Co., Inc.	Japan		
Hercules Lumber Co. Inc.	Japan		

Iligan Lumber Co.	Japan	513,894
Insular Lumber Company	U. S. A.	711,101
Johnston Lumber Co., Inc.	South Africa	389,288
Martha Lumber Mill	Belgium	80,860
Misamis Lumber Co., Inc.	Erie	61,961
Nasipit Lumber Co., Inc.	Hawaii	65,375
Pan Asiatic Commercial Co., Inc.	Japan	1,876,727
Sta. Clara Lumber Co., Inc.	U. S. A.	800,000
Sanchez Logging Co.	Japan	1,115,000
Shell Co. of P. I., Ltd.	U. S. A.	46,264
Tagtag Sawmill Co., Inc.	Japan	1,000,000
Taligaman Lumber Co.	U. S. A.	884,694
Tirador Lumber Co.	British Col.	17,950
T. H. Valderrama	Japan	2,670,000
Western Mindanao Lumber Co., Inc.	Japan	302,032
Woodworks, Incorporated	U. S. A.	347,486
	Japan	1,449,953
	Japan	1,499,500
	Indonesia	48,104
	U. S. A.	311,131
	Hawaii	103,405
	Japan	713,701
	Japan	1,225,524
	Japan	514,401
	Japan	99,980
	U. S. A.	181,175
	Hongkong	221,690
Totals		6,084,630 25,280,716

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS MADE TO DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER, 1952, and JANUARY, 1953

Period	Lumber in Board Feet					Logs in Board Feet					Grand Total
	Western States	Eastern States	Gulf States	All Others	Total	Western States	Eastern States	Gulf States	All Others	Total	
December, 1952	3,703,427	214,548	186,145	230,267	4,325,387	1,011,931	400,000	250,000	50,000	1,411,931	5,736,318
January, 1953	2,511,334	645,084	336,796	139,279	3,633,263	1,705,082	999,997	250,000	50,000	3,005,079	6,638,362
Difference (Increase + Decrease—)	1,192,103—	429,336+	152,651+	80,988—	691,104—	693,151+	599,997+	250,000+	50,000+	1,593,146+	802,044+

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THERE was again a slight increase of 863,123 bd. ft. in the arrivals of logs and lumber in Manila, from 10,614,356 bd. ft. in December, 1952, to 11,477,479 bd. ft. in January, 1953.

A steady lumber market prevailed during the month under review, with prices of white lauan, apitong, and red lauang firming at ₱177.50, ₱172.50, and ₱202.00 per 1,000 bd. ft., respectively, from the opening to the close of the period.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS DURING JANUARY, 1953, ARRANGED BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION IN THE ORDER OF VOLUME OF SHIPMENT TO EACH COUNTRY

Countries of destination	Lumber (Bd.Ft.)	Logs (Bd.Ft.)	Total (Bd.Ft.)
Japan.....	—	20,763,779	20,763,779
United States.....	3,633,283	3,005,079	6,638,362
Formosa.....	—	1,162,960	1,162,960
Okinawa.....	1,000,279	6,300	1,006,579
Hongkong.....	717,685	—	717,685
South Africa.....	389,288	—	389,288
Taiwan.....	—	294,494	294,494
Hawaii.....	168,780	—	168,780
Belgium.....	80,860	—	80,860
Erie.....	61,961	—	61,961
Indonesia.....	—	48,104	48,104
British Colony.....	17,950	—	17,950
Guam.....	14,544	—	14,544
Total.....	6,084,630	25,280,716	31,365,346

Trend of Export to:

	This Month		Month Ago		Year Ago	
	Lumber (Bd.Ft.)	Logs (Bd.Ft.)	Lumber (Bd.Ft.)	Logs (Bd.Ft.)	Lumber (Bd.Ft.)	Logs (Bd.Ft.)
Japan.....	—	20,763,779	—	21,038,217	—	8,873,578
United States and Canada.....	3,633,283	3,005,079	4,340,122	1,461,925	1,932,674	3,257,331
Other Countries.....	2,451,347	1,511,858	1,466,453	—	1,582,132	1,801,471
Totals ...	6,084,630	25,280,716	5,806,575	27,500,142	3,514,806	13,932,380

The local producers, spearheaded by the Philippine Lumber Producers' Association, Inc., continue the campaign to bring about tax reforms through the elimination and reduction of certain taxes and charges. It is believed in business circles that a revision of the tax pattern affecting the industry would bring about a considerable increase in the development of forest areas, more opportunities for employment, and an increase in tax collections from enlarged output. Whatever direct revenues the Government would lose in the meantime, would be more than offset by the results obtained. The problem should be solved on this basis, which would undoubtedly be to the nation's benefit.

Mining

By HENRY A. BRIMO
President

Philippine Gold Producers Association, Inc.

INTEREST among gold producers, and for that matter among all those interested in mining in the Philippines, is currently centered on the industry's campaign for tax relief. At this date, the gold producers, heavily backed by figures and information from foreign countries and treatment being accorded abroad to help the respective gold-producing mines there, and aided by the understanding efforts of the Bureau of Mines, have presented their case before the Allas Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and received assurances of aid.

However, the problem of the type of aid, and amount, is something on which no agreement has been reached, nor is there any likelihood of immediate agreement on the subject. Both the Bureau of Mines and the gold producers

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