## Addressed to the Chase ...

(Continued from page ?)

Company reports the islands' prime farm commodity, Manila hemp, "unquestionably selling

Below cost of production." But despite this, the trade has held up well; in fact, it is to be envied of all trade the United States enjoys overseas. Examine it ever so closely, you will perceive it is a good trade as well as large. It does not much engage the heavy industries, essentially it is trade in goods for immediate use and consumption; it is a trade in those very products of American in-dustry that economists agree distribute wealth most equitably and widely: first of all, to thousands of farmers producing the raw products, then to widely dispersed shareholders in modthen to where unspersed shareholders in mod-erately capitalized concerns. We have es-timated here that our demands in these goods keep a city the size of Kansas City, Mo, pro-fitably employed at all times. You will see main Philippine imports listed in the back of this issue (as in all issues of the Journal), but



#### Oh Yeah?

One Fair One to the Other.-"It's so long since I've been in a taxi I wouldn't know how to defend myself!"

-Cut and comment from Judge.

GORDON DRY The heart GIN of a good COCKTAIL



here are a few typical ones: Cottons, \$1,250,372 a month during 12 months: gasoline, \$189,816 a month; automobiles, \$217,734 a month; meat products, \$107,103 a month; coal oil, \$86,003 a month; crude oil, \$114,090 a month; tolucces (mainly cigarettes), \$116,508 a month; electrical meanimery, \$155,440 a month; when flower \$180,622 a month; and a total of all imports, \$6,160,853 a month.

imports, So,100,853 a month. This is hut a beginning of what this market can do. But of course, it will not thrive its best unless it is given attention in New York. (Sgd.) W. R.

### DECEMBER SUGAR REVIEW By GEO. H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET At the opening of the month under review, the improving tone of the market was reflected in the "futures" 000tations on the Exchange, recording from 4 to 5 points gain over those at the close of the previous month. These quotations remained practically stationary throughout the early part of the month with

but slight fluctuations. As a result of the heavy demand by refiners to fill their immediate requirements, large premia were paid for prompt-shipment Cubas as compared with Philippine sugar. Large quantities of Philippine sugar were sold during the first week for December-January, January-February and February-March shipments at prices ranging from 3.15 cents to 3.20 cents while sales of prompt-shipment Cubas were effected at 1.30 cents.

The buying interest shown by refiners lan-guished at the close of the first week and this condition persisted for the following weeks and although an improved tone developed in the latter part of the month, the holiday season checked any substantial business being transacted

Quotations on the Exchange during the second week were from 9 to 10 points lower than the highest ouotations recorded during the preceding week, while prices of actual sugar sagged to 3.19 cents for Cubas duty paid as compared with 3.25 cents the previous week. At the close of this week a sale of 2,000 tons Cubas to At the the U. K. was effected at the equivalent of 0.87 cents f. o. b.

The price of refined sugar was reduced on the

8th from 4.50 cents to 4.40 cents per lb. During the third week, holders' offerings at 3.14 cents and 3.10 cents did not attract buyers.

## Trademarks Registered

(Continued from page 11)

Reg. No. 11467. Trademark consisting of the word "NEET" for depilatories, deodorants and anti-perspirants, registered on September 14, 1933, by Neet, Incorporated, of Chicago, Illinois, 8. A

C. S. A. Reg. No. 11468. Trademark consisting of the word "DLAL" with a design, for smoking to-bacco, registered on September 16, 1933, by Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation

Quotations on the Exchange, however, remained practically unchanged, with slight improvement on the 22nd owing to the news that President Roosevelt had ratified the London Silver Agreement. At the close of the month, "futures" quotations recovered all the losses on the Exchange, while prices of actual sugar remained firm at 3.15 cents, at which level quite large parcels of afloat Philippines were disposed of.

During the month it was reported that the Tariff Commission had recommended a reduc-tion of the U.S. duty on Cuban sugar from 2.00 tion of the U.S. duty on Cuban sugar from  $\angle ou$ cents to 1.45 cents, while reports from other sources mentioned the possibility of increasing the Cuban preferential from 20 to 50 per cent, or from 0.50 cents as at present to 1.25 cents per pound.

FUTURES: Quotations for future deliveries on the Exchange fluctuated during the month as follows:

		Low Latest
December, 1933	1.21	1.18 1.19
January, 1934	1.25	1.10 1.19
March	1.30	1.17 1.28
May	1.36	1.24 1.33
July	1.41	1.29 1.37
September	1.46	1 34 1.43
December	1.48	1.40 1.48

STOCKS: Stocks in the United domKing, United States, Cuba, Java and European statistical countries as reported on December 20th were 6,773,000 tons as compared with 7,467,000 tons in 1932 and 7,355,000 tons in 1931.

PHILIPPINE SALES: Sales and resales of Philippine sugar were reported in New York during the mouth, as follows:

									Cenis per Lb.
									Long Tons From To
Sales	,								82,500 3.15 3.20
Resales .			,	,					10,000 3.15 3.20

In addition to the above, there were sales of 19,000 tons for shipment February to June, price to be average price five days before and

price to be average price five days before and five days after arrival. LOCAL MALKET: A substantial volume of business was done locally during the first week following the activity in the New York market. Exporters' quotations during the week advanced to 77.30 per picul but scon returned to the previous level of 77.20. Throughout the fol-lowing week small transactions were steadily made on the basis of 77.15—77.23. In sympathy with the declining trend of the American party with the decising trend of the American market, local quotations sagged during the last two weeks to P7.00 and P6.90, at which level only small business was consummated. CROP RUNSPECTS: The following data covering the report of 30 Centrals up to December 31st

indicates an aggregate production of 449,638 metric tons, constituting 39.10 per cent of the Centrals' estimates of their 1933-1934 crop:

#### (Export) Limited, of London, England.

Reg. No. 11469. Trademark consisting of the word "BREVO" for vegetable, animal and mineral substances in their natural state or mmeral substances in their natural state or claborated, for preparation and manufacture of cosmetics, etc., registered on September 16, 1933, by Daggett & Ramsdell, of New York City, N. Y., U.S. A.

Reg. No. 11470. Trademark consisting of the word "PRESIDENT" with a design, for hair pomade, perfumes, oil or essences, lotions, (Please turn to page 26)



PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1933-34 CROP UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

Central	Production						
		Metris Tons Tonne Can					
L. Aravat	5,429	1.72					
2. Bacolod.	25,132	1.85					
2. Bacolod. 3. Bais (Dec. 23)	3,579	1.69					
4. Bamban	15,697	1.79					
4. Bamban	4.951	1.47					
6. Binalbagan	28,877	1.74					
7. Calamba.	13.354	1.68					
8. Calatagen.		1.57					
		1.65					
9. Cebu 10. Danao (December 24)	705	1.38					
11. Del Carmen.		1.98					
12. Don Pedro.	17.837	1 66					
13. El Real.,	1.583	1 47					
14. Hawaiian-Philippine	29,601	1 66					
15. Isabela	13,408	1.53					
16. Janiway	4,819	1.71					
17. La Carlota.	34,293	1.81					
18. Loner	28,463	1.44					
19. Mano	25,604	1 77					
20. Mindoro	3,626	1.82					
21. Palma	4.509	1.59					
22. Pilar	8,170	1.65					
23. San Carlos.	3.298	1 64					
24. San Fernando	36.976	1 77					
25. San Isidro	4.651	1 67					
26. Santos - Lopez		1.71					
27. Sara-Aiuy	5.174	1.76					
28. Talisay-Silay		1.66					
29. Tarlac.							
30. Victorias	21.257	1 72					
NO. CELEMAN	21,2,11						
Torst	449,688						

Senate Bill No. 374, known as the Sugar Limitation Bill, passed by the last legislature was veteed by His Excellency, the Governor General on December 9th, mainly on the grounds limitation on sugar production in the lawnown General state : "\* \* " cannot believe it to be for the welfare of either the Philippine reso inadequate and even contrary to its professed purpose; which contains obvious decimanations and parently extraneous material; and which, in any event, is practically impossible to administer."

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR: Sugar export statistics for the calendar year 1933, compiled from the reports of the Insular exported and the value of same, are shown in the Collector of Customs, showing the quantity following tabulation:

PHILIP	PINESUGA	R EXPORT I	FOR 1933*			
	To United S		er Cent	To Other		Sugar Export
			of Total	Countrie		
	Met. Tons	Value	Value			t. Tons Value
Centrifugals		P119,833,717			1.024.440	P119.833.820
Refined	55,188	8,936,70	4 99.22 39	7,269	55.227	8.943.979
Raw			18	3 1,500	18	1,500
TOTALS.	1,079,628	P128,770.42	5 99 22 58	8,872	1,079,646	₱128,779,299
* Data obtained from a report by the Ins	ular Collecte	r of Customs				

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