



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co.



Total shipments for the month of November amounted to 188,952 tons, an increase of more than 50,000 tons over the previous month and a similar increase over the same month last year. New crop sugar shipments got away to a good start with a total of 81,500 tons.

To China and Japan, hemp was off from the previous month but still up to the average for the year. Lumber and log shipments were also

off, in fact lower than for some time. Other items remained about as usual.

To Pacific Coast Ports, there was a very decided falling off in shipments of copra and coconut oil, with an increase in copra meal. There was a heavy movement of refined sugar, and hemp shipments were the best for the year. Cigars were below October but still fairly good. Rope was slow, with other items only fair.

To the Atlantic Coast and Gulf, cigars continued to move in quite good volume. Coconut oil was good, but copra only fair. Hemp shipments, while off from the previous month, were

still fair. Desiccated coconut also was fairly good. As noted above, there was a good sugar movement.

With the exception of lumber which was very weak, the cargo movement to European Ports was particularly good. Copra shipments amounted to 12,125 tons as against 5,750 tons the previous month; copra cake 10,628 tons against 6,229 tons; and hemp 66,362 bales against 38,489 bales.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, during the month of November 1933, there were exported from the Philippine Islands the following:

	Tons	Misc.	Sailings	Tons	Sailings
China and Japan	14,821	with 41	of which	588	were carried in American Bottoms with 9
Pacific Coast Local Delivery	19,813	with 15	of which	12,558	were carried in American Bottoms with 8
Pacific Coast Overland Delivery	810	with 9	of which	536	were carried in American Bottoms with 6
Pacific Coast Inter-Coastal Steamer	1,702	with 9	of which	1,634	were carried in American Bottoms with 7
Atlantic Coast	93,149	with 25	of which	29,542	were carried in American Bottoms with 9
European Ports	32,377	with 22	of which	51	were carried in American Bottoms with 3
Australian Ports	917	with 7	of which	—	were carried in American Bottoms with —

A GRAND TOTAL of 163,202 tons with a total of 86 sailings of which American Bottoms carried 44,879 tons with a total of 15 sailings.

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Passenger traffic for the month of November 1933 was characterized by heavy arrivals, although departures decreased slightly over totals for October, as shown by the following figures. Declines, however, were shown in Inter-Port business, the movement to the Pacific Coast showing a slight increase.

Number of Passengers departing from the Philippines during November 1933:

	First	Inter- mediate	Third
China and Japan.....	76	139	225
Honolulu.....	7	13	23
Pacific Coast.....	47	32	115
Europe via America.....	0	8	0
Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies.....	29	3	2
Europe and Mediterranean Ports Beyond Colombo.....	20	10	1
America via Suez.....	6	1	0
Round-the-World.....	3	6	0
Total for November, 1933.....	188	212	366
Total for October, 1933.....	194	266	438

During the 12 months ending with October, 1933 there were 2,106,684 tons of cargo exported from the Philippines, a total of 528,227 tons in American ships and a total of 1,578,457 tons in foreign ships. Japan took 189,395 tons, Europe 267,013 tons, Australia 10,019 tons, the United States the rest: 288,067 tons to the Pacific coast for local consumption, 8,414 tons for inland delivery at the Pacific coast, 15,341 tons to the Pacific coast for intercoastal shipment, 1,327,853 tons to the Atlantic coast, most of it sugar. In total exports of 2,106,684 tons during 12 months, the average is 175,557 tons a month or roughly 44 cargoes of 4,000 tons each.

Passengers numbering 12,843 were accommodated out of the Philippines during the same period. First class: 2,253 to China and Japan, 46 to Honolulu, 405 to the Pacific coast, 181 to Europe via the United States, 545 to the

Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies, 220 to Europe and the Mediterranean beyond Colombo, 206 to the United States via Suez, and 52 to Australia. Second class: 2,350 to China and Japan, 95 to Honolulu, 772 to the Pacific coast, 110 to Europe via the United States, 97 to the Straits Settlements, and Dutch East Indies, 359 to Europe and the Mediterranean beyond Colombo, 45 to the United States via Suez, and 12 to Australia. Third class (steerage): 3,393 to China and Japan, 404 to Honolulu, 641 to the Pacific coast, 65 to the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies, 78 to Europe and the Mediterranean beyond Colombo, and 1 to Australia.—W. R.

LUMBER REVIEW

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER
Director of Forestry



Lumber and timber exports during October, 1933, were very satisfactory insofar as volume is concerned. There were during the month under review 10,884,504 board feet with customs-declared value of P374,683 shipped to foreign markets as against 5,567,968 board feet with customs-declared value of P166,989 for the corresponding month in 1932, or an increase of 95%. Even if compared with the previous month, the total lumber and timber exports during October represented an increase of 14%. Prices, however, remained still below the 1929 levels.

Japan continued its importation of Philippine logs in large quantities. The total amount of

lumber and timber shipped to that country was 6,950,208 board feet as against 3,887,656 board feet for October of last year, or an increase of 79%. Lumber shipments to the United States were very active as shown by the fact that during the month under review there were 3,057,888 board feet exported to that country as against 56,816 board feet for the corresponding month in 1932. Although no doubt this favorable showing is a reflection of the recovery of the United States market, it may in part be also due to the proposed limitation of Philippine lumber importation into that country—increased shipments were made in anticipation of such limitation, it is believed. Shipments to Great Britain also showed an increase of 49% as compared with the corresponding month last year.

While the exports to the above three countries showed considerable increases during the month under review, exports to China declined 85% as compared with October last year. This was primarily due to the still unstable conditions in that country.

During the month under review, the total production based on 46 mills was 13,338,823 board feet as against 10,374,459 board feet for the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 28%. The mill deliveries registered also an increase of 13%, it being 12,384,306 board feet as against 10,889,990 board feet during October of 1932. It will be noted that the mill production during the month was greater by about 8% than the mill deliveries, which was largely due to the fact that the local markets were quiet. However, despite the above unfavorable condition, the total mill inventories at the end of the month under review was 5% less than that at the end of the corresponding period last year.

The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and the mill production and lumber inventories for the month of October, 1933, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

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