

SHIPPING REVIEW By H. M. CAVENDER General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co.

> Total shipments for the month of Navember 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 \$1,500 tons. To China and Janua.

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 Parific Coast Ports, there was a very decided falling off in shipments of copra and occount 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 (betober but still fairly good. Rope was slow, with other items only fair.

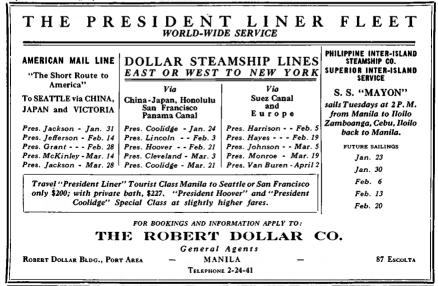
To the Atlantic Coast and Gulf, eigars continued to move in quite good volume. Coconut oil was good, but copra only fair. Hemp shipments, while off from the previous month, were still fair. Desiccated coconut also was fairly good. As noted above, there was a good sugar movement.

With the exception of humber 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 10,028 tons against 6,229 tons; and hemp 66,362 bales against 34,480 bales.

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

					uilings					Sailings
China and Japan	14,824	with	-41	ાં	which	588	were	carried i	n American	Bottoms with 9
Pacific Coast Local Delivery	19,813	with	15	of	which	12,558	were	carried i	n American	Bottoms with 8
Pacific Coast Overland Delivery	810	with	- 9	oſ	which	506	were	estried i	n American	Bottoms with 6
Pacific Coast Inter-Coastal Steamer .	1,702	with	9	of	which	1.634	were	carried i	n American	Bottoms with 7
Atlantic Coast	93,149	with	25	of	which	29.542	were	carried i	n American	Bottoms with 9
European Ports	32.377	with	22	οſ	which	51	were	carried i	a American	Bottoms with 2
Australian Ports	917	with	7	of	which					Bottoms with -

A GRAND TUTAL of 163, 592 tuns 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 clight increase.

Coast showing a slight increase. Number of Passengers departing from the Philippines during November 1933:

	First	Inter-		
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. Europe and Mediterrancan	29	3	2	
Ports Beyond Colombo.	20	10	1	
America via Suez.	6	1	0	
Round-the-World	3	6	0	
Total for November, 1933 Total for October, 1933	188	212 266	366 438	
	-0-			

During the 12 months ending with October, 1933 there were 2,106,684 tons of eargo exported from the Philippines, a total of 528,227 tons in American ships and a total of 1,578,437 tons in foreign ships. Japan took 189,395 tons, Europe 267,013 tons, Australia 10,109 tons, the United States the rest: 288,667 tons to the Parific coast for local consumption, 8,144 tons for inland delivery at the Parific coast, 15,341 tons during 1,327,853 tons to the Atlantic coast, most of its sugar. In total exports of 2,106,684 tons during 12 months, the average is 175,557 tons a month or youghly 44 cargoes of 4,000 tons each.

or roughly 44 cargoes of 4,1400 tons each. Passengers numbering 12,843 were accommodated out of the Philippines during the same period. First class: 2,233 to China and Japan, 46 to Honolulu, 405 to the Pacific coast, 181 to Europe via the United States, 545 to the Strais Settletments and Dutch East Indics, 220 to Europe and the Mediterranean beyond Colombo, 206 to the United States via Suez, and 52 to Australia. Second class: 2,850 to China and Japan, 98 to Honolulu, 772 to the Pacific coast, 140 to Europe via the United States, 97 to the Straits Settlements, and Dutch East Indics, 359 to Europe and the Mediterranean beyond Colombo, 45 to the United States via Suez, and 12 to Australia. Third class (sterenge): 3,303 to China and Japan, 404 to Honolulu, 641 to the Pacific coast, 65 to the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indics, 78 to Europe and the Mediterranean beyond Colombo, and t 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 10th 40th beard fired value of P373,1833 shipped to foreign markets as against 5,-557,968 board feet with customs-declared value _____105,089

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 1920 levels.

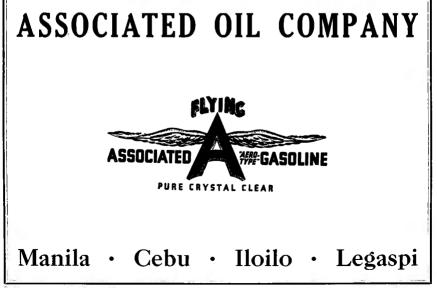
Japan continued its importation of Philippine logs in large quantities. The total amount of

lumber and timber shipped to that country was 6,950,208 board feet as against 3,897,656 board feet for October of last year, or an increase of 76 m. Lumber shipments to the test states of 78 m. Lumber shipments to the test states of the states of the states of the states of 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 invorable 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 countryincreased shipments were made in anticipation of such limitation, it is believed. Shipments 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 88% 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 13.338,523 board feet as against 10,374,459 board feet for the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 28.7,... The mill deliveries registered also an increase of 13.7, it being 12,384,366 board feet as against 10,985,990 board feet during October of 1982. It will be noted that the mill production during the month was greater by about 8.7, 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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