know. But one certain thing is that the local tobacco industry will benefit. There is a very wide field for both foreign and local investors in tobacco, especially in the manufacture of low-grade, medium-grade, and high-grade cigarettes of the American type. Two local factories with pre-war manufacturing experience, are already in the field, and all the other companies will soon follow suit. I foresee that the factories whose machines have been running only a few hours daily, will shortly be humming with activity and employing three shifts a day. This, however, will involve the importation of American leaf tobacco.

I am pleased to take over this column at the present time when our local industry appears to be facing a bright future and I extend my greetings to all my old friends engaged in it, hoping also to gain many new ones who will decide to take a share in the enormous development that lies ahead, in both the native and imported leaf.

Imports

By Louis S. Kraemer Vice-President, Mercantile, Inc.

THE general trend of imports into Manila for November, 1949, show a decided upswing as compared to November, 1948, with particular emphasis upon foodstuffs which were strike-bound on the Pacific Coast during November, 1948.

It is notable that the essential commodities were coming in in larger quantities during November, 1949, than during November, 1948.

A few items which show the effect of import control restrictions in the period of 1949 are household appurtenances, rubber goods, alcoholics, Christmas decorations, entertainment equipment, tobacco, and cosmetics.

It is apparent that the general trend is toward importing more essential merchandise, as can be noted by the increasing imports of fibre board, glass, metals, and other industrial items and building materials.

Japan is rapidly becoming a very important factor in this market. Worthy of mention is the fact that imports of galvanized iron sheets from Japan for November, 1949, was 3,456 metric tons versus 368 metric tons from the United States.

Our statistical department has received many requests lately for special statistics from firms in Manila which are indicating strong interest in commencing local manufacture, and it is our belief that the year 1950 will show a considerable movement in this direction if the Government will give some assurance of stability in the issuance of future import control and monetary control regulations.

All figures shown below are in kilos with the exception of foodstuffs which are given in package units.

Commodities	November 1949	November 1948
Automotive (Total)	2,458,908	2,497,783
Automobiles	276,817	823,021
Auto Accessories	23,631	17,053
" Parts	398,122	222,043
Bicycles	78,705	26,829
Trucks	34,435	5,478
Truck Chassis	452,518	616,730
Building Materials (Total)	4,652,980	4,837,940
Board, Fibre	384,056	124,641
Cement	64,594	131,628
Fixtures, Bathroom and	•	,
Kitchen	272.898	107,319
Glass, Misc	1.083.308	809,324
Plumbing, Misc	599,335	1,349,244
Chemicals (Total)	4,109,752	2,391,244
Caustic Soda	466,823	812,682

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Explosives (Total)	112,359	47,141
Firearms, NOS (Total)	14.017	16,275
Ammunition	5,074	30,866
Hardware (Total)	4,960,342	4,763,520
Household (Total)	1,886,048	2,522,269
Machinery (Total)	2.088.054	1,760,558
Metals (Total)	10,519,642	5,977,104
Petroleum Products (Total)	52,777,251	74,822,846
Radios (Total)	72,430	54,534
Rubber Goods (Total)	721,925	1,205,077
Beverages, Misc.		
Alcoholic	19,961	63,242
Foodstuffs (Total)	62,565,564	54,894,914 k ilo
Foodstuffs, NOS (Total)	23,286	18,722
Foodstuffs, Fresh (Total)	250,842	135,456
Apples	62,721	30,599
Oranges	14,760	2,628
Onions	50,238	35,032
Potatoes	11,715	15,712
Foodstuffs, Dry Packaged		
(Total)	100,624	45,3 96
Foodstuffs, Canned (Total)	649.334	306,500
Sardines	163,680	29,650
Milk, Evaporated	135,290	109,247
Milk, Condensed	42,450	39,270
Foodstuffs, Bulk (Total)	1,030,939	1,251,403
Rice	332,120	400,636
Wheat Flour	653,326	785,142
Foodstuffs, Preserved (Total)	1,881	2,413
Bottling, Misc. (Total)	2,476,712	596,226
Unit — 31,546 (1948)		
Unit — 215,399 (1949)	10.100	AC 180
Christmas Decorations (Total)	10,180	25,172
Cleansing and Laundry (Total)	1,520,172	517,973
Entertainment Equipment	10.043	1 554 110
(Total)	10,043	1,554,110
Livestock-Bulbs-Seeds (Total)	1,218	33,031
Medical (Total)	617,136	429,035
Musical (Total)	152,744	53,115

Office Equipment (Total)	202,648	159,673
Office Supplies (Total)	53,958	51,527
Paper (Total)	4,651,159	4,166,552
Photographic (Total)	69,764	66,969
Sporting Goods (Total)	51 ,83 0	17,724
Stationery (Total)	578,042	254,028
Tobacco (Total)	805,924	2,317,628
Chucheria (Total)	134,535	96,595
Clothing Apparel (Total)	469,453	488,814
(Including men's, women's and children's)	107,133	400,014
Cosmetics (Total)	80,795	437,402
Fabrics (Total)	814,699	922,009
Jewelry (Total)	_	313
Leather (Total)	278,270	272,961
Textiles (Total)	4,476,619	3,933,356
Twine (Total)	64,203	33,358
Toys (Total)	247,258	214,032
General Merchandise (Total). Non-Commercial Shipments	876,815	1,203,226
(Total)	40,517	26,435
Advertising Materials, Etc. (Total)	985,512	57,304
•	—Robot	Statistics

Food Products

By C. G. HERDMAN

Director, Trading Division

Marsman & Co., Inc.

BECAUSE of the new government regulations, it was practically impossible to book any import business in food products during the month of December. Fortunately there were sufficient stocks on hand and afloat to supply the demand for practically all commodities, and there is no immediate danger of any serious shortage of supplies except in a very few commodities.

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