

Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to Sept. 30, 1915

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The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal year is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent cane planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. Planters without mills or not grinding their own cane are indicated hereunder by a *.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	Crop of 1914-Tons of Sugar		Crop of 1915-Tons of Sugar	
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast
*Apokaa Sugar Co.	925	930	355	355
*Estate V. Knudsen	992	930	728	728
Ewa Plantation Co.	29,563	29,000	30,174	30,174
*Gay & Robinson	5,172	5,200	5,295	5,295
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	4,415	4,800	5,341	5,341
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	17,800	18,000	18,774	18,774
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	50,500	50,000	55,649	55,649
Hawaii Mill Co.	26,826	24,000	24,754	24,754
Hawaiian Mill Co.	3,601	3,000	3,713	3,713
Hakaha Sugar Co.	7,057	11,500	9,233	9,233
Hakaha Plantation Co.	2,087	1,600	2,104	2,104
Hakaha Plantation Co.	19,863	16,500	19,305	19,305
Hilo Sugar Co.	18,937	13,300	17,874	17,874
Honokaa Sugar Co.	7,272	7,000	7,000	7,000
*Pacific Sugar Mill	6,230	7,000	16,052	16,052
Hawi Mill & Plantation Co.	6,745	8,600	8,600	8,600
Honoum Sugar Co.	8,567	9,000	9,287	9,287
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	5,909	8,000	5,381	5,381
Honolulu Plantation Co.	20,154	19,000	18,283	18,283
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	6,426	5,800	6,714	6,714
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	2,126	2,500	2,678	2,678
Kapehu Plantation Co.	6,226	5,500	6,560	6,560
Kahuku Plantation Co.	8,123	7,500	7,786	7,786
Kohala Sugar Co.	8,572	8,500	9,465	9,465
Kekaha Sugar Co.	17,153	15,100	14,978	14,978
Kohala Sugar Co.	4,475	5,500	6,793	6,793
Kona Development Co.	3,477	3,200	3,185	3,185
Kauai Sugar Co.	9,933	7,000	6,851	6,851
Kauai Plantation Co.	3,225	3,700	4,447	4,447
*Koolau Agricultural Co.	1,137	900	1,487	1,487
Lapahoehoe Sugar Co.	11,193	11,300	11,563	11,563
Lihue Plantation Co.	22,045	20,000	20,010	20,010
*Lai Plantation	1,600	1,600	1,162	1,162
Maikai Sugar Co.	10,660	10,000	10,820	10,820
Maui Agricultural Co.	33,660	34,000	33,430	33,430
Mabrye Sugar Co.	16,345	15,000	15,245	15,245
Niuli Mill & Plantation.	2,700	2,500	2,900	2,900
Oahu Sugar Co.	33,474	28,000	28,507	28,507
Oahu Sugar Co.	25,736	22,000	22,768	22,768
Olowalu Co.	2,027	1,800	2,167	2,167
Onomea Sugar Co.	19,600	18,000	18,267	18,267
Panahu Sugar Plantation Co.	10,767	10,000	9,923	9,923
Pioneer Mill Co.	28,302	28,000	28,317	28,317
Pepee Sugar Co.	9,506	10,500	10,887	10,887
*Pepee Plantation	1,085	1,200	1,400	1,400
Ujion Mill Co.	2,608	3,000	3,273	3,273
Waialua Mill Co.	14,922	14,000	15,020	15,020
Waialua Agricultural Co.	16,100	18,000	19,102	19,102
Waialua Agricultural Co.	30,294	31,000	28,448	28,448
Waianae Co.	3,083	3,500	4,971	4,971
Waianae Sugar Co.	5,133	4,800	4,099	4,099
Waianae Sugar Mill Co.	2,258	1,900	1,213	1,213
Total	617,036	612,530	629,220	629,220

REASON FOR BREAK IN PRICES APPEARS

'Distressed' Porto Rican and Philippine Stocks Not Wanted By Buyers

Increased British Tariff Favors Refined Imports As Against Raw Sugars

Sales in New York for the week ending September 23 amounted to about 130,000 bags Porto Rican and Cuban and 2000 tons Philippine raws. Willett & Gray's report states, in part, that raws declined 41 cents. Refined declined 49 cents. Centrifugals, 4.01c (Porto Rican, 3.75c); Granulated, 4.70c, Receipts, 53,584 tons. Matings, 44,000 tons. Total Stock in Atlantic Ports 272,528 tons, against 262,944 tons last week and 325,672 tons last year.

Estimated shipments to the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, 25,000 tons; Hawaii, 10,000 tons; Philippine Islands 40,000 tons; Various, 2000 tons. Total 77,000 tons, against total 65,000 tons last year.

The lowest price named for refined here on this date is basis of Cane Fine Granulated, in barrels, at 4.70c. net cash.

Statistics By Special Cables

Cuba—The entire island: Receipts, 9521 tons, against 9,038 tons last week, 5000 tons last year and 16,000 tons in 1913. Exports, 37,444 tons. Stock, 302,350 tons, against last year 145,000 tons. Centrals grinding, 1 against 1 last week none last year and 1 in 1913. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 607,062 tons, against 624,624 tons last week and 485,806 tons last year, an increase of 119,156 tons from last year.

Porto Rican 'Distressed' Sugars

As we go to press weakness developed when it was learned that some 40,000,000 bags Porto Rican in port sold at 3.75c, basis 96. A small lot of Cubas in store sold at 4.01c, basis 96 degrees, to operators, establishing market quotation at this price. A few small lots are still on offer at the latter figure.

War Influence Discounted

It seems almost that, notwithstanding the influence of the foreign war to cause higher prices for sugar, that this influence has now about become obsolete, and sugar values are returning to their normal basis, as existed before the war. This normal basis, however, has changed upward somewhat by reason of the increased cost of production of Cuba sugar, about the cheapest produced sugar in the world.

Markets Are Changing

Cane refiners' reliance for a market must turn more and more to European countries, and inasmuch as the new sugar tariff of the United Kingdom places a duty on raw sugar about one cent a pound higher than the United States duty on Cuba sugar and about 3/4c higher than full duty sugar here, it is likely to expect that raw sugar will seek the United States markets in preference and that the United Kingdom will become larger buyers than ever for our refiners' products.

Some Sales Were Made Recently of Philippine Sugars to Great Britain

Which cannot be repeated under the about 2c per lb. duty there, and hence must come here or seek a market in China or Japan.

England Can Better Afford to Pay 2c per lb. Duty on Refined Sugar for Distribution by Her Sugar Commission to Consumers than the Commission can Afford to Pay 2c per lb. Duty on Raw Sugar for Refining.

There is very little news to report as to this crop. The weather continues favorable for the growing crop, with heavy rains in all parts of the island. New machinery in large quantities is arriving freely and the work of installation is being pushed ahead to install the centrals to make an early start on the new crop, which promises to out-turn very favorably from present indications.

Sugars Continue to Arrive at the Ship-

HAWAIIAN EXPERT NOW IN ORIENT

At Head of Department of Agriculture in the Malay States

L. Lewton-Brain, formerly an assistant at the sugar planters' experiment station is now director of agriculture in the Federated Malay States. In his annual report for 1913 Lewton-Brain states that the total area planted in rubber was over 433,000 acres in the Malay States, over 113,000 acres in the Straits Settlements, and 164,000 acres in the non-federated states. The total planted area in Malaya amounted to nearly 710,000 acres, of which only 213,000 acres had come into bearing.

The average yield of rubber is 290 pounds per acre. Malaya produced over 36,000 tons of rubber in 1914, or nearly two-thirds of the world's plantation supply. Production is increasing at the rate of nearly thirty per cent each year as new areas come into bearing.

Less than 10,000 acres is in coffee, but about 175,000 acres are in coconuts. About 125,000 acres is in rice, the principal food crop of the country. The department of agriculture conducts three experiment stations at which it is carrying on investigations with Central American rubber, bananas, coconuts, indigo, oil palms, Manila hemp, sisal, ipecac, Brazil nuts, camphor, and other money crops.

Lewton-Brain says in his report that the cultivation of catch-crops and cover-crops on the plantations is unpopular unless a direct profit from growing them can be shown. Hence there was less than 900 acres of rubber planted with inter-crops in 1913. These were chiefly sweet potatoes and beans.

Refined Weaker

The quotation remains unchanged at 5.30c less two per cent for fine granulated, although for a few days during the week some Philadelphia refiners went to 5.20c, less two per cent, but later returned to the 5.30c list basis.

Today a series of declines took place, until, as we go to press, quotations are as follows: Federal 4.90c, although for a while quoting 4.80c, American 5.00c, Howell 5.00c, Arbutic 5.00c, Warner 5.00c—all regular terms.

No Export Business

The domestic beet quotation declined to 4.80c less two per cent for Chicago, Buffalo territory.

Foreign Export Business Came to a Standstill

By reason of the demoralization of the raw sugar market.

The Influence of the New British Tariff on Sugar, It Appears to Us, Will Be to Encourage the Buying of United States Refined Sugar Rather than of Cuban Raws.

A strike of dock laborers occurred during the week at Arbutic Bros. refinery, which delayed working to some extent, but it is now understood that matters are practically adjusted and that normal conditions will obtain in a day or so.

English Tariff

The Budget was introduced into Parliament September 21, including, according to cable advices received by us, an increase in the English sugar duty to one English penny per pound, or say 9s. 4d. per cwt. (112 lbs.), and which we understand to be a flat rate of duty irrespective of test.

The Old Duty on Raws Exceeding 95 Degrees but Not Exceeding 96 Degrees, Was 1s. 7d. per cwt., Equal to 34.61c per cwt., Equal to 35.81c. per lb.; Exceeding 97 Degrees and Not Exceeding 98 Degrees, Is 8.2d., or 36.71c. per lb., and Exceeding 98 Degrees, Is 10d. per cwt., Equal to 40c. per lb. Based on exchange at \$4.71 per pound sterling, one penny per lb. avoirdupois is equal to 1.362c United States Currency per lb.

Field And Factory

On September 1 the United States Department of agriculture rated the condition of the beet crop in Michigan as 87, against an average of 88 for the past five years; in Colorado as 92, against an average rate of 92; in Utah as 88, against 97 average, and in California as 90, against 91 average. For the whole United States the rate was 91.7, against 90.1.

China, California, Reports that Auzer Broke all Records for Continuous Heat

The thirtieth was the hottest day in years, the thermometer reaching 110 degrees.

The Sugar Making Campaign Near Santa Ana Was One-third Completed

The tonnage of beets remaining the cooperative factory had fallen 7 or 8 per cent below early estimates, and the sugar content was not as good as at first, but was as high as normally.

PESTLE POUNDERS READY FOR WORK AND PLAY

The Hawaiian sugar chemists association will hold its annual meeting at the Library of Hawaii October 20, 21 and 22, the first session for the purpose of organization to be called at ten o'clock. The program as thus far arranged includes the following papers: Frerom efficiency, J. P. Foster; Milling, W. E. Van H. Duker; Classification and filtering, G. Giacommetti; Evaporation and sugar boiling, J. E. Biele; Glucose determinations, W. H. McAlister; Boiling house balance, R. Johnson; Low grade and waste molasses, Jno. J. Muller; Soil bacteria in relation to soil fertility, P. S. Burgess; and Revision of methods, by the committee on methods.

There will also be a full discussion of the card index system as applied to mill records.

Several other topics for discussion will be announced before the convention day arrives.

The meetings at the Library of Hawaii are open to the public and all who are interested in the chemical problems of sugar cultivation and manufacture are cordially invited to attend.

After the serious program is completed a dinner will be given at the Alexander Young Hotel, Friday evening October 22.

After the banquet there will be an exhibition of the Piffle-Mill's method of extraction from the first ratoon, the original, or plant crop, having been ground to the satisfaction and huge enjoyment of all concerned, a year ago.

ESTIMATE OF FINALS.

Total shipments by the Sugar Factors Company to September 30 amounted to 329,692 tons. The crop thus far shipped by all agents foots up a total of 629,220 tons or twelve thousand tons more than the entire crop of 1914.

A conservative estimate of the crops manufactured but not shipped, still to be manufactured and sugars locally consumed may be placed at between 21,700 and 23,000 tons so that the 1915 crop will probably exceed 651,000 tons when all is counted.

SLIDES AT PANAMA MAY BE ADVANTAGE

The slides at Panama do not seriously affect outgoing sugar cargoes and may work to the advantage of the Hawaiian planters rather than to their disadvantage. Only two cargoes are adrift to the Atlantic seaboard, the Kentuckian which was out nineteen days yesterday, and the Georgian, which sailed seven days ago.

The Texan, now loading at Kahului, will take her last sugar aboard at Hilo and instead of going to Panama direct will make the trip via San Francisco.

Hence she will probably not reach Hilo until the canal is again open to traffic. The Texan's cargo will therefore probably reach the eastern market before the Kentuckian and Georgian cargoes.

The two cargoes now adrift will go east via Mangshan and will probably reach market the latter part of November or early in December.

Both of these cargoes are already sold subject to arrival as they left island ports before October 1. Under the old selling contract, which expired September 30, the date of the bill of lading governs sale. Hence even though they are delayed en route both cargoes will be disposed of on day of arrival. This also applies to the portion of the Texan's cargo which was loaded prior to the 1st.

KIOLAKAA HAD A REAL RAIN SHOWER

Ten and a half inches of rain in twenty-four hours is reported from Kiolaka, the southernmost weather bureau station on the Big Island. A. M. Hankrick, meteorologist in charge of the Hawaiian stations, with headquarters here, received the report. The heavy rain fall at Kiolaka occurred during the twenty-four hours from ten-thirty o'clock Friday morning until ten-thirty o'clock Saturday. The rainfall is said to have been unusually heavy, but not a record-breaker.

WAIALUA'S CROP TOTALS

Waialua Agricultural Company's 1915 crop totaled 31,156 tons, or 136 tons more than the manager's estimate. The crop was 838 tons over that of 1914.

SUGAR BECOMES LUXURY IN ENGLISH BUDGET

According to the British view point sugar is classed among the luxuries, "high tariff on luxuries" having been declared to be the key to the new English war budget. The country began the fiscal year with a new war debt of eleven billion dollars which the chancellor of the exchequer estimates will amount to twenty billions before the end of the year. In his address to the House of Commons chancellor McKenna declared that having "trebled our debt we must double our taxes."

The new budget does not increase the taxes on beer and spirits, but the sugar duty is increased to \$2.24 per hundred weight of 112 pounds.

The post-war rate is to be doubled. "War profits" are to be taxed sixty per cent. Patent medicines must pay one-hundred per cent; coffee, tea and tobacco sixty per cent; automobiles, watches, hats, "movie" films, plate glass, musical instruments, and many other items thirty three and one third per cent ad valorem. Finance and industry must bear the burden of the war, and the taxes on all food stuffs are to be materially increased.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

Diphtheria is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighborhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off of the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture beds, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MANGANESE IS NOT SUGAR FERTILIZER

Italian Investigators Throw New Light On Problem of Indirect Fertilizers

Much has been written on the subject of the relation of manganese salts to fertility and sugar production and experiments have recently been conducted at the Modena, Italy, experiment station to test out the theory. As a result of work done in 1914, the workers at this experiment station now report that they "consider that applications of salts of manganese are effective only in the infrequent cases where the element is deficient in the soil."

They state that manganese salts interfere with the nitrification process when they are present in excess. However, when added in very small amounts to soils lacking manganese they tend to promote the active formation of nitrates. When present in excess manganese poisons many plants and obstructs their growth. They state in conclusion their belief that thorough aeration of a soil by plowing and cultivation gives better results than can be obtained by aerating or oxidizing the soil by using manganese as a fertilizer.

How Indirect Fertilizers Act

The so-called catalytic, or indirect, fertilizers, they state, are mainly carriers of oxygen and the problem seems to be that of aeration. Besides manganese, the Italian investigators carried on experiments with sulphur, pyrites, gypsum, magnesium salts, nitrate of lead, and nitrate of amony, all of which substances have been alleged by various authors as apparently having some influence on the production of sugar by crops.

Their belief is that the gains where made have been simply those due to increase in soil nitrates, which can be accomplished to better purpose by using nitrogenous fertilizers, or by more thorough cultivation.

ELVEN PLANTATIONS GRINDING

Plantations which are still grinding are Hawaiian Agricultural, Hutchinson, Kohala, Kona Development, Niuli, Oha, Pepee, Union Mill, Waialea, Waialea, and Waimea.

Kona Development Company may finish grinding next Saturday. The total crop will probably reach 3500 tons. Pepee will probably finish by the twelfth. Kohala Sugar Company will a few days next week.

It will take Waialea Mill Company a good two weeks to finish its 17,000 ton crop, that figure being the present expectation. Olan Sugar Company will probably complete its harvest the second week in November.

THE EASTERN CORRESPONDENT GIVES INSIDE 'DOPE' ON RECENT DROP IN PRICES

One of the sugar agencies has received from its New York representative the following "inside dope" explanatory of the recent sudden drop in sugar prices:

"The sugar market again lacks a refined sugar policy," this correspondent says. "There is only one concern big enough to set a policy which the smaller sellers would gladly support if it were in existence. However, because their executive believes in buying as cheaply as possible, a policy for selling is out of the question. This refinery has bought, publicly at least, hardly any supplies since the old regime made its last purchase, prospecting its refined trade by buying large quantities of raws at 3 1/2c e. s. f. (4.80) on August 12. Since then Cuban raws have declined 3c per pound.

With Little Sugar To Sell Low Prices Cannot Hurt Hawaii

From a direct source I learn that the one refining company has since August 1 lost about half of their trading earnings of approximately one million dollars up to that time. A large portion of this amount has been given away in rebates on the orders placed when raws were worth 4 1/2c and above. This refinery purchased the raw supplies at these prices to cover its refined contracts, not dreaming that before they could be billed out as refined they would be forced to allow the trade the difference between the basis at which the orders were taken and the lower quotations when the goods were ready to ship. Other sellers were doing this rebating and concession, substantially had to follow suit. The refinery was the first to do rebating did it secretly for some days before some of the other refiners realized the seriousness of it.

The domestic beet sugar interests then began to get scared. They saw their good market fast slipping through their hands. Some of them had considerable old stock on hand to get rid of, so they commenced to slash prices, absorbing freights to any point in the Eastern States where business could be done, to sell their old goods. The California and Hawaiian refinery did more than their share of setting the pace at Chicago and in the Middle Western States to force a quicker distribution of their goods.

THE BIG EASTERN REFINERS SLOWLY BUT SURELY HAD A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THEIR SUMMER TRADE TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM BECAUSE OF ALL THIS UNDERSELLING.

They were not able to meet the competition below a certain point except at actual loss because of the high average cost of their raws. The Cuban supplies that they bought earlier in the season have therefore lasted them longer than expected, and they have been able to use part of these with which to fill their export orders.

"Not because the wonderful part of the 'dope' because Porto Rican and Philippine raws are not wanted in that they do not have any drawback privileges, those supplies, small in quantity though they be, are a terrible drug and drag to the market. The owners are forcing their sale even at 1/2c concessions below the Cuban parity prices.

Losses Have Been Big

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WANTS WORLD TO KNOW OF CURE BY CUTICURA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and burning eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and an angel has been sent down to the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again, and have the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address: Mrs. Alice Eason, 93 Iron Road, Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 10, 1909."

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tortured, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for the skin. Eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, burning, scaly humor are speedily cured by Cuticura in the majority of cases, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Cuticura Ointment (10c), and Cuticura Resolvent (50c), are sold throughout the world. Porter Drug & Chem. Corp., New York, N. Y. Sole U. S. Dispensary, Boston.

WEATHER IMPROVING

Weather conditions have changed for the better on all the Islands and heavy, soaking rains are generally reported. There has been seven inches of rain from Pahala to Naalehu-Hamoa, and Kona both report that the strength is no more. Maui, Oahu and Kauai are all enjoying plentiful trade wind showers.

GRIN AND BEAR IT AND HOPE FOR BEST

Eastern Correspondent Gives Inside 'Dope' On Recent Drop In Prices

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