SUGAR and PLANTATION NEWS

CUBAN ESTIMATES UNPRECEDENTED

Himely Guesses Next Crop At Over 3,600,000 Short Tons

Willett & Gray Anticipate Smaller Demand and Lower Prices For Raws

For the week ending December 9 Willett & Gray report sales in New York of 3000 tons Philippine, 88 degree raws, 67,000 bags Cuban raws and 850 tons Mexican granulated. Atlantic ports receipts were 19,949 tons, meltings, 44,000; total stock was 106,254 tons, against 130,305 tons last week and 172,510 tons last year. Cuban exports were 29,942 tons.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 158,653 tons, against 204,314 tons last week and 244,090 tons last year, a decrease of 85,437 tons from last year.

The week under review probably completes the rise of prices caused by the scarcity of available supplies for immediate use by refiners, although a few more purchases may become necessary by some refiners before supplies increase sufficiently to meet all demands

Predict Less Demand

That these demands are likely to grow less from now forward appears evident from the facts which come to us from our news sources. One-third of the domestic beet refined crop has already been marketed, say 250,000 tons, mostly since October 15.

In addition to which there has been purchased for consumption during October-November some 300,000 tons of cane refined sugar, or a total of 550,000 tons during the two months when the normal consumption of the United States is about 400,000 tons for these two months of cane and beet sugar, or say 150,000 tons of excess in 1915.

Considering that the remaining crop of domestic beet, some 500,000 tons, will be available for consumption during the next sixty days and no doubt will be freely offered to take advantage of present values, it is evident that a considerable less quantity of Cane Granulated will be able to be marketed during that period than has been needed for consumption during the first months of the domestic refined manufacture.

Cuban Mills Grinding

Inasmuch as during the first part of December, sixteen Centrals of large capacity have started making the new Cuba crop, and others are ready to follow, it is also evident that before many days or weeks at most a new and important supply of raw sugar will be opened for our refiners.

Present values are such that planters, not already tied up to some extent by contracts made for early deliveries to Europe and the United States, will be very free offerers of such sugar as they are able to deliver, which will no doubt be of sufficient amount to bring to an end the present talk of any further stringency in supplies.

Values Must Decline

We therefore look for a somewhat important decline to the market quotation for nearby positions to the party of the values of futures for delivery, which values of futures are also likely to be influenced downward to some extent at least by the daily increasing receipts at the shipping ports of Cuba.

New crop Cubas will soon be afloat and due to arrive this month.

On Saturday, the American bought 25,000 bags Louisiana refining grades at 5c, basis 96 degrees, December delivery at New Orleans.

Press reports state that the hearing of the case involving the five per cent rebate clause in the tariff bill on goods carried in American bottoms, before the United States Supreme Court, has been postponed until February 21, 1916.

No Cuban Shipments

Our regular cable giving the number of Centrals grinding at the close Monday night mentioned seven factories, against four at the same time last year and twenty-three in 1913. Central "Tuinucu" was the first to begin the campaign, followed by "Francisco" and "Hormiguero" in the order named, and the number to start operations will now increase steadily.

No new crop receipts have as yet appeared at the shipping ports, and hence no new crop stock exists, and there are no new crop exports. Weather conditions are still reported as fine for the maturing of the cane, for the commencement of grinding operations and for the drying out of the fields and roads for the hauling of the cane.

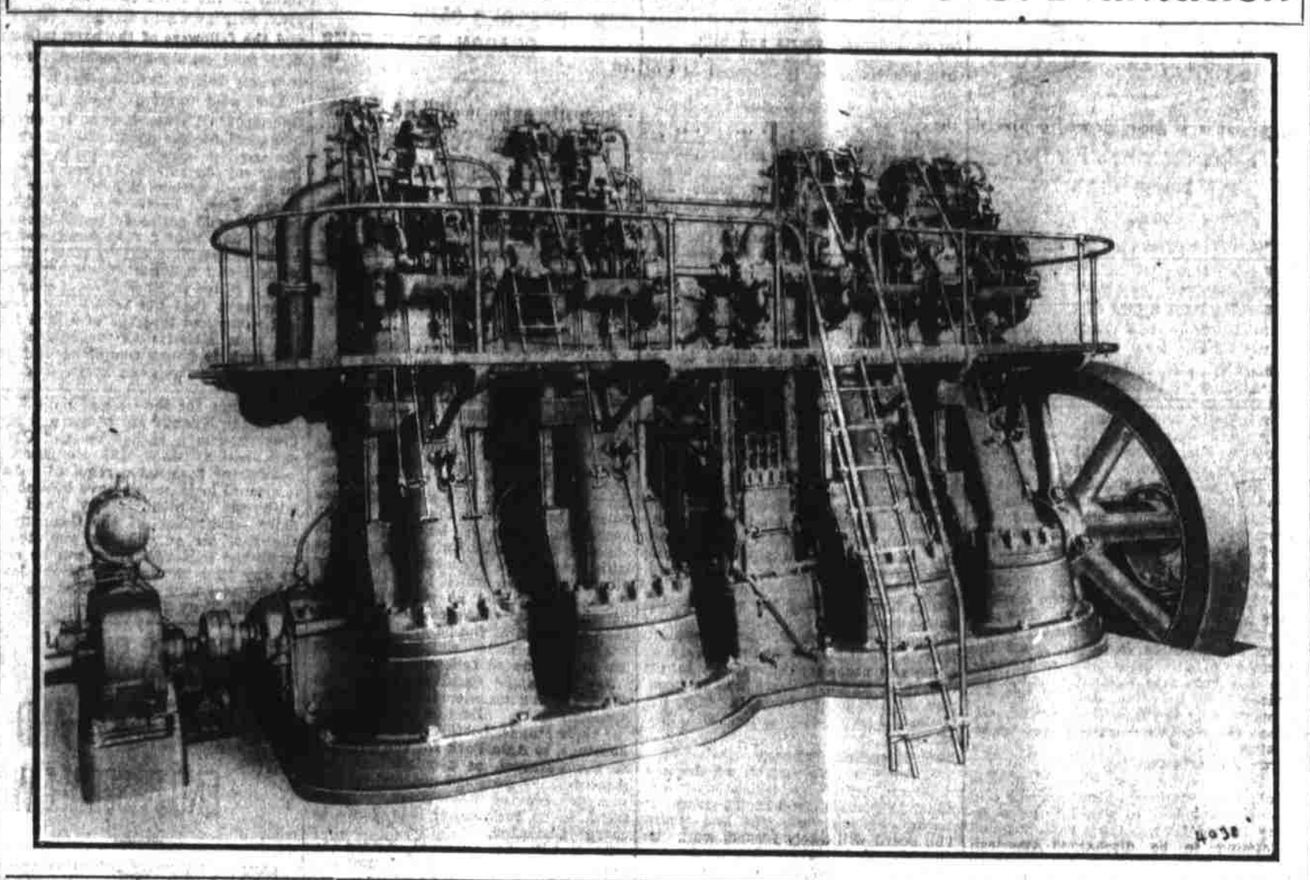
Exports of old crop sugars were 29,942 tons for the week, of which amount 2219 tons were destined to Europe, and a further amount of 1500 tons to Galveston, according to Mr. Himely, with the balance, 26,223 tons, for the United States Atlantic ports, leaving a stock of old crop sugars in the Island of 34,322 tons.

Tremendous Crop in Sight

The Federal Sugar Refining Company's agent in Havana, Mr. Himely, issued his estimate on December 7, 1915, of the 1915-16 Cuba crop as 3,175,000 tons.

At the close we have a special cable from Cuba stating that the weather throughout the Island during the week has been dry and cool. Also our latest cable advices from Havana report sixteen Centrals are now grinding the new crop

First Diesel Engine Brought To Hawaii Which Is Installed On H. C. & S. Plantation



Runs Pump That Distributes 12,000,000 Gallons of Water a Day

THE first Diesel engine brought to the Islands for industrial purposes is now supplying the motive power to pump twelve million gallons of water per day at the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company plantation on Maui. Edmund F. Deinert, pump engineer for the company, was sent east about a year ago to select the required machinery and as a result of his survey this great engine was purchased. It was erected by the makers, the Lyons-Atlas Company of Indianapolis, and has now been in continuous operation about nine months. The Diesel operates on much the same principle as other engines, but burns crude oil instead of gasoline. The one at Puunene is a four-cylinder engine, which develops 600 to 650 brake horse power. Since the centrifugal pumps were set in motion the Diesel has lifted half a million gallons an hour to a height of 200 feet at just about one-third what it formerly cost to do the work, using steam.

DEFICIENCY IN EUROPE TO SEND PRICES HIGHER

Czarnikowa-Rionda in their circular letter dated December 3, have the following statement.

"It is of great interest at the moment to note that latest estimates of the total European production for 1915-16, including Germany and Austria-Hungary, fall two million tons short of last years out-turn, and about two million seven hundred thousand tons below the preceeding and last crop produced before the war, the combined production of France, Belgium and Holland being expected to show a decrease of over three hundred thousand tons on last crop and 735,000 tons on the 1913-14 production.

"Such a tremendous falling off in production must necessarily be reflected in the value of the article as the season progresses, and a crop of even three million tons of sugar in Cuba this campaign will not go very far towards making up the anticipated deficiency in Europe."

AFTER THE WAR

Few questions occasion more discussion and attract more interest than that centering around the probable course of investment prices after the war. There are two theories generally presented—one a theory predicting lower prices and the other directly opposite this, predicting higher prices. The former bases its belief on the strain of the credits of the countries involved, resulting in higher yields, and the flotation of foreign government loans will absorb such vast amounts of capital that it will be a detriment to other high-grade securities.

The second theory in which higher prices are believed to be in prospect acknowledges that there will be a big demand for capital not only by the government but by the commercial interests as well, but nevertheless; looks for high grade securities to advance. This theory takes the point of view that these investments are governed as to price more by the position of confidence and credit than by the current demand for money.

SUGAR SHORTAGE SEVERE

According to Willet & Gray's Daily of December 4, "the sugar business has reached a condition such as has not existed before in our market for very many years. Importer's stocks in warehouse is virtually exhausted and sellers are able to offer but few if any sugars in prompt position.

"Futures to a moderate extent are offered at somewhat higher prices. The number of Centrals working on new crop Cubas must be increased to promptly relieve the situation and keep the refineries in operation.

WELL-FITTED COLLARS FOR PLANTATION MULES

Most of the sore shoulders and necks that torture plantation horses and mules at hard work are the result of bad-fitting collars. Sometimes the effects are serious. Cases of swenney in colts are caused usually by too loose or too wide a collar. Sores on the shoulders or neck and even fistulous withers and big shoulder "bolls" result sometimes. Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, of the Louisiana State University points out other bad effects that he has noticed, such as galls, congestion of the brain from pressure on the jugular veins, preventing the free return of blood from that important organ, and partial suffocation from excessive pressure on the windpipe.

A collar to fit well and allow suitable freedom to the horse, should have an even bearing on the shoulders, and be deep enough below to avoid pressure on the windpipe and bloodvessels of the neck. The hames should be adjusted so that the traces will not be attached too near the point of the shoulder, nor yet too high.

Best All Around

On some plantations due attention is given to these matters, and the horses have come through the season in good shape. Other lots are "all skinned up," as one critical manager observed Swollen shoulders, "touchy" necks and big patches of white hair or bare, scarred skin are the final aftermath of careless harnessing and working of farm teams, to say nothing of the disagreeable sores to be doctored and the aggravating restlessness and irritability of suffering work stock.

The comfortable animal can do the most work on the least feed. Sore-shouldered mules usually are thin at the end of the season, and their drivers are likely to be ill tempered too by that time. These troubles can be nearly if not completely avoided by intelligently fitting the harness, particularly the collar and hames. The man whose horses are scarred has himself to blame for his neglect. They deserve better treatment. The better work they can do in well fitted collars pays for it.

AMERICAN POTASH

The United States department of commerce and the United States geological survey are doing all they can to find adequate sources of potash in this country. A new process, for extracting potash from feldshars rich in this element has been put forward.

Another source of supply to which attention is now being directed is distillery wastes where molasses is used in making alcohol. The department of agriculture is also turning towards kelp and sea-weeds, and the ashes from cactus and tree ferns. These latter often have as high as twenty five per cent potash in the ash.

It takes time naturally to develop such things, but the work has now been started, and sooner or later there will be definite results. No one can expect practical help for this season's planting, but in the end this search for American potash will succeed and prove an excellent thing for the country.

FORMOSAN SUGAR PLANTER AT HONOLULU PLANTATION

Kakichi Uchida, former head of the civil administration of Formosa, was a visitor in Honolulu Monday—yesterday while the T. K. K. steamer Tenyo Maru was in port. He is bound to the States and South America to study immigration, finance, railroading, economics, newspapers and sugar.

Mr. Uchida is interested in sugar growing by reason of his residence in Formosa, Japan's chief source of supply. He inspected the Aiea plantation Monday. What impressed him was the need of more labor, for, he said, there is much land and not enough men. Hawaii pays one dollar gold for labor to the sixty cents silver that Formosa pays, he said. The two resemble each other greatly, but the eighteen month cane of Hawaii gives a larger yield per acre than Formosa, which, having more marked seasons, must cut a crop each year. Sugar is being shipped from Formosa to China, Formerly Japan took all the crop.

Before more Japanese come to Hawaii, he said, the Japanese and American governments should reach an amicable understanding. He said that he had heard nothing of plans to import more Japanese labor, which was the subject of a recent article in the Hawaii Hochi, denied here by the planters and at Washington. Mr. Uchida continued his journey to the States in the Tenyo yesterday.

FIRST SUGAR TO NEW YORK

The first cargo of 1916 sugars to Atlantic ports will leave Hawaii Sunday the twenty-sixth. Unless the unexpected should happen and the Canal should be once more open to deep draught traffic by the time the steamer reaches Balboa, eighteen or nineteen days thereafter, this cargo will probably not reach destination until the end of February or the first of March.

EWA BEGINS HARVEST

Ewa Plantation Company commenced grinding its 1916 cane Monday. The recent rains and warm weather have materially improved the appearance of the fields and an increased yield may be expected from the late cane. No report has come to hand showing the quality of the early juices.

THE CHILDREN'S COLD.

Watch the children's colds and cure them before they weaken the vitality. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious substances and costs but a trifle. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

DITCHES DUG WITH DYNAMITE

Ditch and reservoir excavation by means of high explosives has been investigated by the engineering department of Cornell University. In a recent report the statement is made that irrigation and drainage ditches can be excavated in this way at about half what it costs to dig them by hand labor or machinery.

A long ditch nine feet wide and three feet deep was blown out at one blast, spacing holes eighteen inches apart and four feet deep and loading each with two sticks of sixty per cent dynamite. Electric blasting caps and a battery were used to explode the charges. The holes need not be tamped except in rock. The powder holes were bored with an augur or drilled with sledges.

Small reservoirs were blasted in the same manner, spacing the holes every eighteen inches in rows four feet apart. The reservoirs were blown out at one blast, the efficiency averaging one cubic yard of dirt to each .55 pound of high explosive.

WILL MAKE DEVELOPMENT 5000-TON PLANTATION

T. Konno, manager of the Japanese hui who purchased the Kona Development Company is applying the most up-to-date ideas on cane fertilization and cultivation, Wm. McQuade stated yesterday. Mr. Kanno plans to convert all his fields as rapidly as possible into rattoons and will operate the plantation on that basis. He is fertilizing at the rate of 1200 pounds of high grades per acre, spreading it over the year in four or more applications, and will use a final 300 pounds of nitrates as the crop begins to ripen.

The company will begin harvesting the 1917 crop, which will be the first to come off under the new management, about nex. October. Mr. Kanno plans to put the plantation on a five thousand ton basis, which can easily be done, Mr. McQuaid stated, as there are already over 1100 acres planted. The varieties which have given best results thus far are Striped Tip and Singapore. These are rapidly displacing the older varieties.

DIVIDENDS IN 1916

The directors of five Brewer plantations have voted to pay the following schedule of dividends monthly during 1916: Honomu, one and one half per cent on the fifth of each month; Pepeekeo, two per cent, payable on the fifteenth; Onomea, two per cent, payable on the twentieth; Hawaiian Agricultural, one and one half per cent, on the twentieth, and, Waialua, one per cent, payable on the tenth of each month.

DOMESTIC CONSUMERS TO HAVE PREFERENCE

According to the Wall Street Journal, statements that Europe would lessen her purchases of American steel and ammunition are received with amusement by manufacturers. The week starts out with the mills fairly deluged with inquiries for steel used in the manufacture of ammunition. There is one inquiry in the market for 50,000 tons of bars, which no steel company seems inclined to accept.

The mills are giving preference to domestic consumers who are having a hard time arranging deliveries, owing to already sold up conditions. The unfilled tonnage statements for November will give one of the best insights into the extent of the volume of steel business doing.

In this connection it is mentioned that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has placed an embargo on all shipments intended for export and has announced that until further notice its entire service will be devoted to domestic business only.

UNITED FRUIT BUYS PLANTATIONS

The United Fruit Company has recently made heavy investments in Cuban sugar properties, according to news advices from New York. This company operates a large fleet of steamers in the West Indian and coastwise trade and is reported to have practically a monopoly of the banana and pineapple imports.

WAIALUA JUICES RICH

Waialua Agricultural Company started grinding the 1916 crop early Monday morning. Castle & Cooke stated yesterday that the quality of the juices is turning out even better than Manager W. W. Goodale had anticipated. The mill is working well and prospects could not be better.

ALLIS CHALMERS DIVIDEND

The Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent on its preferred stock and an equal dividend on deferred interest accounts. These are the first dividends paid since the reorganization in March, 1913. There still remain unpaid dividends of thirteen per cent on the preferred. The newly declared dividends will be payable January 15.

HONOLULU CONSOLIDATED

Yesterday a flurry in Honolulu Consolidated oil stock sent the value of the shares up to $2.75 bid and $3.00 asked, on the San Francisco market. The last sale previously reported was at $2.60. The reason for this advance is not definitely known here, but it is believed to be due to previously reported action on the part of the government confirming the land titles on disputed areas held by the company.

BABY WASTED TO A MERE SKELETON

With Terrible Eruptions — Grew Worse in Spite of Doctors—Would Scratch and Tear Flesh Unless Hands were Tied—Mother Says

HE WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad that I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk.

"My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. So great was her faith in them that she gave me a small piece of the Soap to try and a little of the Ointment. I took them home without any faith, but to please her I tried it and it seemed to dry up the sores a little. I went to a drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed directions. At the end of two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for the most wonderful Cuticura Remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment.

"I am a nurse and my profession brings me into many different families and it is always a pleasure for me to tell my story and recommend Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R. F. D. 1, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 23, 1909."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.) (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp. Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases

HAWAII SENDS 1615 ALIENS TO MAINLAND

Annual Report of Secretary of Labor Discusses Problems

Of 2437 aliens who removed from insular possessions of the United States to the mainland in the last year, 1615 were from Hawaii. Such is the statement of W. B. Wilson, secretary of labor, in his annual report to the President. The secretary's report for the fiscal year 1915 has just been submitted. On the subject of alien immigration from the United States insular possessions he says:

"Statistics on this subject were published for the first time in the annual report of the commissioner general for 1914. It was shown that during that and the six preceding years 15,512 aliens came to continental United States—10,948 from Hawaii, 390 from Porto Rico and 614 from the Philippines—and that of said number 10,740 landed at San Francisco, 3910 at New York and 631 at Seattle During the past year 2437 aliens came to the mainland from the insular possessions—1615 from Hawaii, 768 from Porto Rico and 54 from the Philippines. Of these 1610 landed at San Francisco; 756 at New York and 10 at Seattle. The commissioner general makes very earnest recommendations on this subject, pointing out the difficulties and evils that have existed and which are likely to increase unless affirmative action is taken by congress."

The report states that in the fiscal year 1915 the total number of foreigners admitted to citizenship in the United States was 96,390, which was 8049 less than the number admitted the previous year. The number of aliens deported in 1915 was 26,675. The great bulk of these, or 24,111, were excluded at ports of entrance and returned to the country of origin.

It incorporates the recommendation of the commissioner general of immigration that all of the administrative improvements included in the Burnett immigration bill be enacted into law at an early date. The secretary points out that while t[illegible] by the bure[illegible] department [illegible] war situatio[illegible] needed unde[illegible] readily app[illegible] general results of the war may be, the importance of adopting the suggestions cannot be reduced, but, on the contrary, must be increased thereby to such an extent that their adoption become an imperative necessity."

PUNA RUBBER COMPANY TO PLANT MORE CANE

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Pacific Development Company at the offices of Fred L. Waldron, Ltd., last night it was arranged to increase the finances of the company in order to plant an additional 125 acres in cane. This company was formed eight years ago as a rubber plantation and has planted a considerable acreage in this crop. Having a large area of very rich land at their disposal they have also planted cane.

The 1915 crop from 125 acres yielded an average of fifty-seven tons of cane. As the company has no mill the crop was sold to Olaa Sugar Company. The new land to be planted next May is now being cleared and made ready for planting. The area in cane will be increased so that the company will have an annual crop to dispose of.

MOUNTAIN KING SHOWS VERY HEALTHY STATUS

A most encouraging report from Mountain King was received in the mail yesterday. It is for the month of November and showed a net receipt of $9884. The cleanup for this month is anticipated to be about the same. The report states that there were twenty stamps running and 2800 tons of ore were crushed. The gross receipts per ton were $7.08, a total of $19,824. Expenses per ton were $3.55, or a total of $9940.

EXTRACTION HIGH AT AIEA

The new Searby Shredder at Honolulu plantation is doing better work every day. Extraction has already risen to 97.7 per cent during portions of the run, and when the whole machinery is perfectly adjusted and turned it is expected to run to 98. The average extraction previously has ranged between 95 and 96, C. Brewer & Company stated yesterday. Two per cent better extraction would have added 365 tons to the 1915 crop. Honolulu mill is now averaging forty tons per hour.

SUGAR IN TEXAS

Wall Street Journal quotes L. J. Spence, director of the Southern Pacific Company, as stating in a recent interview that "sugar growing is now encouraged by the prospect of the present duty on sugar being continued." The Texas cotton crop is one million bales less than that of 1914, but Mr. Spence states that even at present low prices the farmers will make money because this year's crop was produced on a closer margin of cost than any other crop in the history of the state.