

The American Sugar Bulletin

Published Weekly by
The American Sugar Refining Company
The Franklin Sugar Refining Company

October 18, 1918
Volume III—Number 42

Edited by Merrick P. Willett
117 Wall Street, New York City
Telephone Hanover 980

THE NEW YORK MARKET

RAWS—Since we went to press on Friday last arrangements have been made for shipping north some 302,250 bags of Cuban, 49,900 bags of Porto Rican and 36,700 bags of Santo Domingo sugar. These shipments include the first amounts to come forward in November. The Santo Domingo sugars are for Canada, via New York.

Prices paid by the Sugar Equalization Board continue unchanged at 6.055c. per pound for 96 test sugar, duty paid, New York basis, equivalent to 6.055c. per pound for Porto Rico and St. Croix sugars, 4.985c. for Cubas c. & f., and 4.799c. for San Domingoes and other full duty paying sugars.

Refiners pay the Sugar Equalization Board 7.28c. for these sugars as received.

REFINED—Conditions in regard to refined sugar have changed but little during the week. The demand continues light under the limitations of the certificate system and refiners are reported to have generally caught up with their back orders and to be able to ship promptly.

In Bulletin No. 1236 of October 11, 1918, the United States Food Administration announces that a new regulation becoming effective October 15th required the consumer to purchase his allotment of sugar every fifteen days or semi-monthly, rather than every week.

SITUATION—The receipts from Cuba and Porto Rico continue very moderate, as the supplies of raw sugars are being stretched over the months of October and November and part of December.

While the receipts of raw sugar are low, they are sufficient for the requirements for the sale of refined through the United States Food Administration's Certificate System.

There have been no announcements with regard to the completion of the details for the purchase of the next Cuban Crop, but it is understood that the contract has been about completed, and it is only a matter of a short time before the document will be signed and issued for those interested.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTO RICO—Press dispatches report that the earthquake which occurred throughout Porto Rico on last Friday, October 11th, did serious damage in the towns of Mayaguez, Amasco, Aguadilla, Aguada, Ponce and adjacent country.

While this section contains some of the most important cane mills on the Island, there have been no advices received here that the mills themselves have been damaged. Most of the damage is understood to have been in the villages and the ports, but further reports must be awaited for more specific information on this subject.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

“Washington, D. C., October 11, 1918.

WHOLESALESALE'S LIMITATION ON SUGAR SALES

To all Federal Food Administrators:

The Sugar Distribution Division has received several inquiries of late regarding the limitation in the sale of sugar from wholesalers to retailers to 1,000 pounds at one time.

In view of the fact that our present Certificate Distribution Plan gives you control over the retail stocks by the issuance to retailers of certificates for not more than a thirty days' supply, the above limitation has automatically ceased to be of further service.

You are therefore at liberty to notify wholesale grocers that they are permitted to make shipments to retail grocers to the full amount of the certificates surrendered.

Faithfully yours,

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION”

“Washington, D. C., October 14, 1918.

American Sugar Refining Company,
New York.

It is necessary that all North Atlantic ports refiners adhere strictly to our instructions to make no shipments to points west of direct line from Buffalo to Pittsburg thence following eightieth Meridian South. There must be no exceptions unless specifically authorized by Food Administrator Sugar Division Washington. We hereby authorize North Atlantic ports refiners to continue distributing as customary heretofore from stock at seaports South of Virginia-North Carolina boundary to jobbers and manufacturers in vicinity of and normally supplied through such seaports even though located West of eightieth Meridian. We request such refiners to use care that such distribution be eliminated [sic] to October requirements of purchasers and also request that refiners carry no consignments at such ports in excess of quantities which they reasonably expect to sell and deliver by November first.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Sugar Division”

“Washington, D. C., October 16, 1918.

American Sugar Refining Company,
New York.

Referring our telegram October fourteenth please include Norfolk, Virginia under authority extended as to seaports south of Virginia, North Carolina Boundary. Please understand such authority extended only with reference jobbers and manufacturers located south of Virginia-North Carolina Boundary and does not include any jobbers or manufacturers located north of this boundary west of eightieth meridian.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Sugar Division”

Every endeavor is made by the editor to secure accurate information for this publication, but no guarantee is given of its accuracy nor is any responsibility assumed for operations based upon this information.

All Quotations are in cents per lb. unless otherwise specified. All Statistical Figures are tons of 2,240 lbs., unless otherwise specified. Permission is given to reprint, with credit, in part or in full, any article in THE AMERICAN SUGAR BULLETIN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COMMITTEE

"New York, October 11, 1918.

Purchases October 11th

20,000 bags Cubas, October shipment, at 4.985c. c. & f. 96°.
4,800 bags Porto Ricos, Afloat for New York, at 6.055c. c. i. f. 96°."

"New York, October 14, 1918.

Purchases October 14th

30,500 bags Cubas, October shipment, at 4.985c. c. & f. 96°."

"New York, October 15, 1918.

Purchases October 15th

36,700 bags San Domingos, Afloat and for prompt shipment to New York, at 4.799c. c. i. f. 96°.
4,100 tons Porto Ricos, October shipment, at 6.055c. c. i. f. 96°."

"New York, October 16, 1918.

Purchases October 16th

241,750 bags Cubas, October/early November shipment, at 4.985c. c. & f. 96°."

"New York, October 17, 1918.

Purchases October 17th

10,000 bags Cubas, Early November shipment, at 4.985c. c. & f. 96°."

CUBA PROGRESS—The Cuban figures for the week ending October 13th show a rather sharp decline in exports to 22,499 tons and do not report any shipments to Europe, which has been receiving large supplies for some weeks past. Receipts keep up well and stocks are still large for so late in the season at 343,236 tons; larger than a year ago by 280,905 tons, and 66,686 tons larger than two years ago.

Heavy rains are reported in all parts of the Island which are very favorable for increasing the weight of the growing cane and furthering its progress. It is still too early in the fall for them to interfere with early grinding.

HAWAIIAN SHIPMENTS—By September 10, it is expected, there will remain only about 90,000 short tons of the 1918 Hawaiian sugar crop to be shipped. In August the departures were 102,167 tons of which the Sugar Factors shipped 95,529 and other shippers 6,637.

It is estimated that total shipments for this year will be about 563,000 tons and the estimate for departures up to and including September 10 is 475,000 tons which would leave 88,000 tons for later shipment.

Of the 102,000 tons sent last month about 50,000 tons were diverted from west to east. This sugar was laden on steamers that had been chartered for one trip to the Coast, but arrangements were made to send them through the canal to Atlantic ports.—Hawaiian Gazette, September 6, 1918

FRANCE—Our correspondent in France writes under date of September 28, 1918, that the sugar beet crop, as a whole, had made good progress during the preceding two weeks and is making up some of its former backwardness. However, many complained that even with favorable climatic conditions the production of sugar would probably be considerably below that of last year. At the same time the Government has given assurance that it will favor the harvesting and manufacture of sugar to the greatest possible extent.

The official figures for the complete 1917-18 campaign show a total production of 200,264 tons of sugar, calculated as refined, against 185,435 tons last year.

LOUISIANA PROSPECTS

BRIGHT—During September weather conditions proved very favorable for the Louisiana cane crop and prospects improved considerably during the month. Local reports indicate a considerably better yield than was expected on September 1st and a crop of almost 250,000 tons is now anticipated. At present cooler weather is rapidly ripening the cane, which is in splendid condition except in some sections of western parishes where the summer was extremely dry.

The cane which was planted since September, 1917, is good everywhere, but the cane growing from the stubble left by last year's harvest is disappointing in some sections.

The securing of sufficient labor to handle the crop is the most disturbing question at present. The shortage is severe and should a freeze come early in November or in this month as it did last year the final outturn might be seriously reduced by the lack of labor.

DOMESTIC BEET SUGAR

PROSPECTS GOOD—The Government's estimate of the United States beet sugar crop on October 1st indicates that while the acreage this year is smaller than last, the yield will be greater.

The following table shows the latest estimates and comparisons with former years:

	1918 Estimated	1917	1916	1915
Acreage planted to sugar beets . . .	689,700	806,600	768,500	664,300
Sugar made, long tons	766,000	683,220	732,728	780,554
Short tons beets delivered	6,359,379	5,980,377	6,228,256	6,511,274

The area planted to sugar beets this year is almost exactly the area of the State of Rhode Island, 1,250 square miles.

Only one beet out of eight is "worth its weight in sugar," which is to say that it takes about eight tons of sugar beets to produce one ton of beet sugar.

California, where the campaign is now drawing to its close, produced 27% of the total last year, but with 250,000 tons less beets this year its proportion of the crop will be less. Colorado, which produced one-third of the entire crop last year, is also expected to show a decrease. Utah and Ohio promise large increases in production.

SANTO DOMINGO—According to a report of the United States Consul dated September 9th, the Santo Domingo crop just ended totaled 129,294 tons as compared with an early estimate of 154,300 tons.

The industry appears to be in a prosperous condition and a crop of over 200,000 tons is expected next year. This large increase is mainly due to the completion of Centrale Romana by the South Porto Rico Sugar Company which will work for the first time next year. It is estimated to produce 35,000 tons of sugar. Heretofore cane grown on this estate has been shipped to Porto Rico. During the season construction has been started on four other new mills.

EGYPT—The United States Consul at Alexandria reports under date of August 5th: Reports of favorable weather and sufficient water are made for sugar cane. Weeding, watering, and manuring are in progress. The borer attack is very slight and the growth of cane is luxuriant. The area under sugar appears to be larger than last year.

INDIA—The India Trade Journal reports the imports into India during June as 32,367 tons of white sugar from Java and 7,986 tons of raw sugar from Java. Since last October the receipts have been 2,738 tons from China, 370,866 tons from Java and Japan, 11,160 tons from Mauritius. Total 384,764 tons.

ARGENTINE—The following extract from an article in the "Review of the River Plate" has been forwarded by our Consul at Buenos Aires under date of July 29th and is published in Commerce Reports of September 13th:

"Recent advices from Tucuman and other sugar producing centers indicate that, on account of the heat which has prevailed during the past few days in those regions, the hopes hitherto held by sugar growers of being able to harvest all of the cane still standing—which, in spite of frost damage, might have given an appreciable sugar yield—have been disappointed. The hot weather has caused decomposition of the cane to set in, and many plantations are now not worth harvesting. Tucuman, the sugar production of which was calculated about a month ago at 140,000 to 150,000 tons, will not now yield more than 80,000 or 90,000 tons; and even Jujuy, which might have produced 60,000 tons, will now probably give only about 45,000. The total sugar production of the country this year may now be calculated at only 130,000 to 140,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 60,000 to 70,000 tons on home consumption requirements up to the time of next year's harvest.

It is to be hoped that the Government will act without delay to assure that the arrival of foreign sugar shall quickly operate with salutary effects upon the speculators who have cornered the national product and have thus caused it to rise to ever higher prices. Refined sugar in bags is already being quoted on this market at 7.15 paper pesos net cash per 10 kilos [\$0.145 a pound] wholesale."

HAWAIIAN CROP PROSPECTS

FOR 1919—Crop conditions for next year, according to press reports received from all of the islands, are highly promising. Weather conditions have been such that the cane has made splendid progress and indications now are that such damage as was done to the young cane by the droughts on Maui and a large part of Hawaii has been repaired. On a number of plantations on those islands it was necessary to do a considerable amount of replanting, but this is not now indicated by the appearance of the fields.

The cane fields on the big island of Hawaii never looked better so far as color and growth is concerned and, if the adequate labor can be secured the crop will approach bumper proportions. In the fields there was a considerable growth of grass and weeds to be noted but with the cutting completed available forces would be set to weeding and cultivation. Even in the district that was drought stricken a year ago, where the fields were yellowed, sear and withered, the next crop looks splendid. Rains on the Big Island, for the first eight months of this year, are in excess of the normal for a whole year, and better still the rains have not come in heavy downpours that damage the crop and the fields and plantation property generally, but in steady, continuous daily rains that have accomplished the maximum amount of good.—Hawaiian Gazette, August 30, 1918.

PHILIPPINE PRODUCTION—

The Philippine Bureau of Agriculture reports that the amount of sugar produced in the Islands during the year ending June 30, 1917, was 380,000 long tons against 365,000 tons in 1915-16 and 382,103 tons in 1914-15. During the calendar year 1917 the exports were 202,655 tons and in 1916, 332,158 tons. The large exports in 1916 indicate that considerable quantities of sugar were carried over from 1915 into 1916. The report gives the area under cane as 459,436 acres in 1916-17, 444,189 acres in 1915-16 and 427,710 acres in 1914-15.

REUNION—Latest reports from Reunion as printed in the International Sugar Journal state that the 1917 crop of sugar cane amounted to 562,392 metric tons as compared with 498,495 tons in 1916.

BRITISH IMPERIAL PREFER-

ENCE—The United States Commercial Attaché in London has forwarded a detailed report on the recent sessions of the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet in London.

After discussing the steps taken at the session to arrange for the control of Imperial raw supplies, he said:

"It would appear that the representatives of the Dominions are anxious that immediate consideration should be given to the important matters discussed relating to the closest co-operation of the different parts of the Empire. It is not so certain, however, that the British Government will be prepared to finally perfect a program of future economic policy during the war. Mr. Bonar Law, answering a question in Parliament on July 17, said that the imports and exports bill, which is preliminary to any after-the-war economic policy, would not be brought forward until autumn, and that it was impossible to make any statement on economic policy before the adjournment. Future economic policy, he said, was being considered as seriously as possible in war time, but that this was a problem to be solved after the war.

The imports and exports bill, which has been prepared for some time, was brought forward by the Board of Trade to keep in Government hands the control of trade for a period of some three years after the war. The Government might at its discretion continue the policy of import and export licenses for the period of the bill. If this bill is passed it will give the Government power for a certain period after the war to enforce any trade regulations which might be passed.

The question of an imperial preference tariff has not been given any open discussion of moment during these meetings in London. There is undoubtedly a great deal of sentiment in favor of a policy of this kind both in the Dominions and in the United Kingdom. The tariff question in the United Kingdom, however, is an issue on which there is as yet no unity of opinion. The old free-trade sentiment in the Liberal Party is evidently unchanged. The Labor Party is still evidently opposed to any policy which would affect cheap food and cheap raw materials, and it also has committed itself to resolutions favoring an open door economic policy after the war as the best way of guaranteeing future peace.

Before the United Kingdom can come to a definite decision on the tariff probably the issue will have to be joined by the conflicting interests, and this may be something which the Government will not care to bring up during the war. Probably Mr. Bonar Law's statement that future economic policy is receiving as careful consideration as is possible during the war and that this is primarily a question for after the war, is about as accurate a statement as could be obtained of the general situation."

PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND—

The United States Consul General at Auckland reports as follows under date of July 8th:

A new agreement has been entered into between the New Zealand Government and the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., of Auckland, by which the wholesale price of sugar for the next year is fixed at 4.89c. per pound, as compared with 4.78c. for the past year.

At the outbreak of the war the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. was selling sugar at wholesale at 3.26c. per pound, which rose to 4.35c. per pound at the close of 1914; to 4.56c. on July 1, 1915; and on July 2, 1917, to 4.78c. This is for the best cane sugar. The best granulated sugar at present is retailing in this city at 6 cents per pound.

An Enumeration of Reasons Why Package Goods Are Better for the Public

By **GEORGE W. HOPKINS**

Director of Sales, Columbia Graphophone Co., New York

A detailed and effective answer to the suggestion that bulk goods are in the interest of economy; package goods are cleaner, safer, cheaper and capable of identification; why quality is sure to be better; identification and standardization essential to advertising; public preference shows trend; maintaining a price level.

How could we advertise anything that has not been standardized? Would you dare, as an advertising manager, to put your brains and your ability to work back of a proposition that did not carry a label that was distinguishable wherever it was seen; and, on the other hand, do you suppose that any manufacturer is going to put his stamp on that package unless he is prepared to standardize its quality?

And yet there is a movement on foot to get away from that standardization, to get away from the package. In other words, the bulk proposition as it is talked on an economic basis holds that you can buy goods unstandardized, in bulk, cheaper than in packages.

The Government of Canada believed that to put out cereals in packages of less than twenty pounds was a mistake, but they found that the larger packages resulted in waste.

I want to do whatever the Government asks us to do, but I do not believe it wants us to take its rulings blindly. I have found that officials at Washington are open to conviction.

Government Suggests Packages

The United States Department of Agriculture is teaching the farmer how to standardize his products and how to present them so they will be distinguished in the market, with the idea that the ultimate consumer will get better values.

The Government is encouraging package goods. In a convention in New York a few days ago there was shown a package of dehydrated spinach, and in a little package there was enough spinach for forty people after the water had been taken out. The Government is working on conservation and recognizes the value of this condensing.

The United States Government says to us that we shall not hoard—that we shall not stock our pantries with food products. How could you buy in bulk? Would you get a quarter of a pound of this and of that, and a half pound of something else, and have a lot of bags all over the pantry shelf?

Packages Promote Conservation

We are being educated to buy in small quantities—to buy as we need. There is economy in purchasing that way. You try the other plan some time—after the war—and buy a barrel of sugar, and I will guarantee to you that sugar will not last anywhere near as long as if you buy in packages as you need it. When you feel you have a whole lot you do not measure with such care.

Suppose, when we pay our hotel bill, we receive in change some money without a Federal stamp. We are told, perhaps, that it is a perfectly good piece of silver or gold, precisely as valuable as stamped money except for the stamp. But we don't want and won't take money like that. It lacks the Government trademark.

If you eliminate package goods, you add materially to the number of clerks necessary to handle bulk, unstandardized or unidentified commodities. By keeping clerks serving you because you may want to buy in bulk instead of in packages, you are doing that which the Government does not want. You are not con-

serving man-power. The package goods manufacturer, however, is doing an important part in behalf of this conservation movement. In any package goods plant you will find goods being put up by automatic machinery; goods going out in vast quantities and only one woman or boy attending each machine.

You get the manufacturer's guarantee when you get identified merchandise. If I get in my home Sunkist oranges that are not good, I am going to "knock" Sunkist oranges, because they are marked. You can "knock" or you can "boost" the marked product, and word-of-mouth advertising is the best kind in the world.

Identification Enhances Convenience

We go into a shoe store, express a preference for and buy a pair of shoes. We tell our friends about them and where we got them. But the friends want information as to what kind of shoes they are; their name. But you tell them you don't know the name because the shoe is unmarked. So you simply tell them to go to the store where you went, and very likely they can duplicate your own purchase. But meanwhile the store proprietor has bought other shoes, so your friends cannot buy the shoe they want. They can't specify exactly what they want. There is no identifying name.

Package goods are selected goods. They are uniform; the best. You can't find quality in bulk, and I will take almost any line of products on that basis. The selected product goes into the package. The manufacturer wants to make his product uniform. He wants to make his reputation on that product. What is left—or what is in doubt—goes into bulk. Much of this bulk or untrademarked or indistinguishable product is of theoretic value.

I have seen, in the grocery business, the loss on bulk goods—loss to the dealer—and I have shown him that his loss in lack of profit on bulk goods was over and above his loss of profit on package goods, although the profit on the indistinguishable goods seemed greater than on the package line. See what you find in the bottom of a tea chest in any tea store.

Bulk Product Deteriorates

Perhaps you, upon buying a half pound or a pound from the bottom of the chest, have not liked it. No matter how good your strainer, the dregs filter through because through constant insertion of the scoop in removing tea the leaves have become pulverized and this dust has sunk to the bottom of the chest.

The importance of packages in preserving the product is well illustrated in the biscuit line. A biscuit fresh from the oven, with every particle of moisture taken out of it, is hardly dry enough. Biscuits are prone to absorb moisture, and the least bit of moisture makes them soggy.

Do you realize that the paper and twine bought by the individual dealer to do up unidentified goods cost more than the carton the manufacturer uses? The actual dollars and cents cost is greater.

Let us take the product of the American Sugar Refining Co., which can show that to do up in five or ten-pound bags one barrel of sugar daily, which is not much for the average grocer, will result in

the loss, in 310 working days, of from \$175.60 to \$195.30 to the grocer.

And that is only one item out of 2,700 different items in the average grocery.

Conservation of Time

It requires two and a half seconds to put up a package of macaroni with a machine in the factory, while it takes four minutes and eight seconds to put up the same quantity in a sack in a grocery store from bulk.

Do you suppose that the retailer, in putting out unmarked or unidentified products, is going to do it for nothing? Do you think that instead of reaching back and simply passing out a package to you he must dig it up, weigh it, put it in a package and sell it to you without charging for the service? You are going to increase the cost of your goods and get a product touched by human hands.

The handling of package goods requires less capital invested in stock.

The retailer pays more for the package goods because of the convenience in handling and the saving of extra work.

You can control the sanitary conditions of a factory; you cannot control sanitary conditions in hundreds and thousands of stores that are handling products of general demand.

Let us take the case of Quaker Oats, costing twice as much as when the ten-cent package was first put on the market. The dealer now pays more for an unidentified product of that company than for the Quaker Oats in packages, and the price of the unidentified product keeps going up.

The manufacturer is slow to increase the price of advertised goods, because he wants to hold his trade. He believes the time will come when the cost of production will go down, and against that time he holds his price. Advertised goods are the last to increase in price.

Goods Take Less Space

I can take you into stores in any city where it would be absolutely impossible to carry anything but package goods because of the space available for merchandise. The small community stores which have a considerable assortment of merchandise can carry such assortments only through the compactness of the goods.

I will take you into little apartments in our large cities and ask you where are you going to put bulk goods. It is impossible.

Every kind of merchandise that is offered in packages is also offered in bulk. There is hardly anything, with the possible exception of matches, which is not offered both ways.

Consider the demand for package goods in the face of this fact. The public prefers package goods. It can have either. Both kinds are available. The public takes the packages.

We have come down to the last word in the Piggly-Wiggly grocery stores, as they are called. They are stocked with merchandise, all in packages, where you go in, find the price on the product, pick it up, put it in your basket, and pay as you go out—no collections, no attention, no asking questions. Would such a minimum of merchandising effort be possible without package goods? The time has come when we must conserve clerks. The work or fight law is a result of this need to save the time of clerks, and all this would be impossible without package goods, for the packages, not clerks, answer questions.

If you cannot standardize goods, you cannot advertise goods, and if you cannot identify goods, you cannot advertise them. If you cannot advertise goods, you minimize the demand and the amount of products, and if you minimize the output of product, you raise the price.

PRODIGIOUS TASK OF FEEDING THE ARMY

The American Army in Europe could be fed and clothed and all its comforts looked after for three whole months, even though not another pound of supplies was secured. This was the statement made by officers of the Army Quartermaster's Department, which directs supplies in Central France from headquarters at Tours, according to correspondence of the Associated Press.

It gives some idea of the vast stock of reserve resources stored in the miles of warehouses stretching from the coast inland to the fighting line, and assurance is added that this huge reserve will be kept up through the coming winter period.

It is a huge undertaking to feed a million men, even for a single day—a million men scattered in a thousand points, in trenches, on battlefields and camps, along 300 miles of front and for a depth of 500 miles. And when are added housing and clothing, and the period is extended through the winter months, with the prospect that another million or two men may be headed toward France before long, one gets some idea of the magnitude of the supply problem for a million or more men.

It takes over four million pounds of food every day to feed the army. This prodigious daily consumption embraces a million pounds of flour baked into a million pounds of bread every day, 875,000 pounds of fresh beef, 875,000 pounds of potatoes, 200,000 pounds of sugar and 125,000 pounds of tomatoes. The pepper and salt for a single day is 42,500 pounds. Army coffee is roasted at the rate of 70,000 pounds a day, and it takes 20,000 pounds of solidified alcohol to cook this coffee through the month.

The beef is the bulkiest product used each day, and occupies a daily space of 45,000 cubic feet, or about the dimensions of a business block, of solid meat. Flour comes next, requiring 25,000 cubic feet of daily space, and potatoes about the same. These are only a few of the main items. But the list runs all through the many requirements of the oversea army ration, with vast quantities in each case. Here are some of the other daily items:

Bacon 225,000 pounds, beans 75,000 pounds, rice 50,000 pounds, onions 250,000 pounds, evaporated fruit 70,000 pounds, jam 70,000 pounds, milk 62,500 pounds, vinegar 40,000 pounds, lard 40,000 pounds, butter 31,000 pounds, syrup 40,000 pounds. Every one of the million men is entitled to his full allowance and it must go forward to him wherever he is. So that besides the vast daily stock there is the question of unailing daily delivery; first by railways and camion trains, and then to the individual soldier.

Often on the field or in the trenches the soldier is supplied from marmites, or huge thermos bottles carrying hot food for eight men, and often, too, the delivery in the trenches is by the Yukon pack used in Alaska and by the Hudson Bay voyageurs and Indians.

Besides this 4,000,000 pounds of food moving forward daily to the troops, each man carries with him two days' emergency ration, five pounds to the man, or an additional 5,000,000 pounds of food for an army of 1,000,000 men. Of the emergency ration, carried on the back, there is outstanding every day 2,000,000 pounds of corned beef and 2,000,000 pounds of hardtack, 300,000 pounds of sugar, 62,500 pounds of coffee, 20,000 pounds of salt, and 500,000 pounds of solidified alcohol for heating and cooking while on march.—Journal of Commerce, September 21, 1918.

CHOCOLATE FOR SOLDIERS

AS GOOD AS MEAT.—The first consignment of an order for 1,100,000 cakes of chocolate for the use of the American Red Cross in England has arrived at a British port within a few days.

Anticipating the needs of Red Cross canteens for American soldiers which are to be established in England, Major Foster H. Rockwell, head of the American Red Cross Department of Camps, some time ago contracted for this large shipment of chocolate as one of the first essentials. A large chocolate factory in an American port has been set aside for the sole purpose of supplying this food to the American forces. The chocolate is of a new type, being combined with wheat, nuts and raisins to make a well-balanced ration. It is stated that each bar equals in food value any of the following: Two lamb chops, two eggs, two plates clam chowder, one big glass of milk, two baked potatoes, three apples, two ordinary cups of custard, or two helpings of beans. [The great value of chocolate is chiefly due to the large percentage of sugar which it contains.]—*Journal of Commerce*, October 7, 1918.

PLENTY OF SUGAR IN SOUTH

AFRICA—The United States Consul at Durban, Natal, reports as follows under date of July 16th:

The sugar-bearing area of Natal, which also includes Zululand, is the most profitably cultivated area in the Union of South Africa so far as value per acre is concerned. The whole area under cultivation can not exceed 500,000 acres, and with a crop of only half a ton an acre for every two years it will amount to at least \$12,000,000 per year, or about \$24 per acre, while the general yield of agricultural produce per acre throughout the Union is much smaller.

It is the general opinion by the most reliable growers and millers that this year's crop will amount to at least 116,000 long tons. This figure compares with 101,785 tons in 1917 and 100,000 tons in 1916. The outturn in 1908 amounted to but 31,250 tons and has since shown a persistent increase. This season the rains have been abundant, and but for the heavy losses in two districts by floods the output would have been at least 125,000 tons.

But in spite of the continued increase in the output of sugar in Natal, and the increase in the price of sugar, and of the fact that the import of sugar from Mozambique is regulated so that these sugar growers are protected and their market not spoiled, there is a great deal of uneasiness just at present over the fear of dumping of about 60,000 tons of sugar from Mauritius into this market. The consumption of sugar in South Africa is estimated at about 150,000 tons, and nearly all of this is supplied from Natal, and a small portion from Mozambique under a clause permitting a certain amount of this sugar being imported into the Transvaal, but the market for Natal sugar, all it could raise, was right at its own door, and it was appreciated accordingly.

But the scarcity of vessels has left the sugar growers of Mauritius with about 60,000 tons of last year's sugar crop on hand, and efforts are being made by parties in interest in that island to dump this 60,000 tons into the Union of South Africa, otherwise this sugar will become a total loss.

Not only is this true of this amount of sugar from the crop of last year, but this year the available shipping is less than last year, and with an average crop of Mauritius sugar of 200,000 tons coming on to be disposed of, and with no available shipping, serious consequences may be in store for the sugar interests in this part of the world.

BELGIAN RELIEF—According

to report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, dated September 23, Food Administrator Hoover has secured an additional 200,000 tons of ships to provide food for Belgium during the next twelve months. Included in the list of shipments will be 17,857 tons of sugar.

The amount of food intended for shipment, together with the native produce, gives an average ration amounting to about 2,000 calories.

This program is estimated to cost, during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$280,000,000. The financing has been arranged on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French Governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the material purchased in the United States.

The British and French Governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenses made there for shipping and for foodstuffs coming from quarters other than the United States.

The administration of the relief work during the coming year will be, as heretofore, carried out under the guidance of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The foodstuffs in the United States are being purchased by the United States Food Administration in behalf of the Relief Commission. The following is the chief personnel of the commission:

Herbert Hoover, chairman; W. L. Honnold, director in the United States; W. B. Poland, director in Europe; P. N. Gray, director of transportation; Walter L. Brown, director in Holland, and Louis Chevillon, director in France.

Foodstuffs are delivered through the commission up to the Belgian frontier, where the distribution and rationing is taken charge of by Belgian and French organizations, which were organized by the Americans in the early stages of the war.

The security of both imported and native food production from German requisition is guaranteed by the Dutch and Spanish Governments, who maintain agents in the occupied area to see that the production and distribution are not interfered with by the German army.

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS.—We

are in receipt of advices from Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, dated July 31st and August 15th, which indicate that between these dates a revival of demand from North China and Japan took place and resulted in considerable transactions for low grade sugars in Iloilo at about .018c. per pound for No. 3. A parcel of 50,000 piculs (140 lbs.) of San Carlos centrifugal sugar had changed hands at 3.60c., basis 96 degrees, and recent sales to China and Japan were estimated to amount to approximately 20,000 tons of Nos. 3, 4, 5, which materially reduced available stocks of these qualities. The market closed firm.

During July, 2,121 tons of Manila sugar were shipped to San Francisco and 16,376 tons left Manila and Iloilo for China. The total shipments were 18,497 tons against 8,696 tons last July. Of the total shipments to date, 22,330 tons were high grade centrifugal sugar as compared with 27,357 tons sugar last year.

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS

From	Exports Jan. 1 to July 31					Tons 2240 lbs.	
	United States Atlantic	Pacific	Europe	Japan	China	1918	1917
Manila.....	22582	.....	1253	45054	68889	72338
Iloilo.....	16500	.....	16500	28141	61141	33406
Cebu.....	2938
Total 1918.....	39082	.....	17753	73195	130030	.....
Centrifugals.....	22082	.....	.....	248	22330	.....
Total 1917.....	26801	3940	11682	66259	.....	108682

Domestic Wholesale Price List

Effective October 10, 1918

The American Sugar Refining Company

The Franklin Sugar Refining Company

Domino Cane Sugar Products		Cents per pound
Crystal Domino Tablets	Full size, cases, thirty 4 pound cartons.	12.00
Crystal Domino Tablets	Full size, containers, fifteen 4 pound cartons.	12.00
Crystal Domino Tablets	Full size, cases, sixty 2 pound cartons.	12.00
Crystal Domino Tablets	Full size, containers, thirty 2 pound cartons.	12.00
Crystal Domino Tablets	Half size, cases, sixty 2 pound cartons.	12.00
Crystal Domino Tablets	Half size, containers, thirty 2 pound cartons.	12.00
Domino Confectioners	Containers, twenty-four 1 pound cartons	} Withdrawn..
Domino Powdered	Containers, twenty-four 1 pound cartons	
Domino Powdered	Cases, twelve 5 pound cartons	
Domino Powdered	Barrels, sixty-four 5 pound bags	
Domino Granulated	Cases, sixty 2 pound cartons.	9.40
Domino Granulated	Cases, twenty-four 5 pound cartons.	9.40
Domino Granulated	Containers, thirty 2 pound cartons.	9.40
Domino Granulated	Containers, twelve 5 pound cartons.	9.40
Domino Granulated	Sacks, fifty 2 pound bags	} Withdrawn..
Domino Granulated	Barrels, 160, 2 pound bags	
Domino Granulated	Sacks, twenty 5 pound bags.	9.40
Domino Granulated	Barrels, sixty-four 5 pound bags.	9.50
Domino Granulated	Sacks, four 25 pound bags.	9.20
Domino Granulated	Sacks, eight 25 pound bags.	9.20
Domino Granulated	Barrels, twelve 25 pound bags.	9.30
Domino Granulated	Sacks, two 50 pound bags.	9.20
Domino Golden Syrup	Containers, twenty-four 15 cent cups*	} Withdrawn..
Domino Kanelasses	Containers, twenty-four 15 cent cups*	
Domino Old Fashioned Brown Sugar	Containers, twenty-four 1 pound cartons	9.50

BULK SUGARS

Eagle Tablets	Half barrels only	11.00
Cut Loaf	Barrels and bags	10.50
Crushed	Barrels	10.25
Cubes	Barrels and bags	9.75
Cubes	50 pound containers	10.00
Mould A	Barrels	9.50
XXXX Powdered	Barrels and bags	9.20
XXXX Powdered	25 pound containers	9.75
Standard Powdered	Barrels	9.15
Coarse Powdered	Barrels	9.15
Fruit Powdered	Barrels and bags	9.00
Confectioners Granulated	Barrels	9.30
Coarse Granulated	Barrels and bags	9.15
Extra Fine Granulated	Barrels and bags	9.00
Standard Granulated	Barrels and bags	9.05
Fine Granulated	Barrels	9.00
Fine Granulated	Bags	9.00
Diamond A	Barrels	9.00
Confectioners A	Barrels and bags	8.90

Franklin Cane Sugar Products		Cents per pound
Eagle Tablets	Half barrels only	11.00
Cut Loaf		10.50
Patent Cubes	Barrels and bags	9.75
Patent Cubes	In 50 pound container	10.00
Patent Cubes	In 25 pound container	10.00
Dainty Lumps	In 1 and 2 pound cartons in container (48 pounds)	11.00
XXXX Confectioners	In 1 pound cartons in container (24 pounds)	} Withdrawn.....
Powdered	In barrels and 100 pound bags	9.15
Powdered	In 1 pound cartons in container (24 pounds)	} Withdrawn.....
Fruit Powdered	Barrels and bags	9.00
Coarse Granulated	Barrels and bags	9.15
Standard Granulated	Barrels and bags	9.05
Extra Fine Granulated	In barrels	9.00
Extra Fine Granulated	In 100 pound bags	9.00
Extra Fine Granulated	In 50 pound bags, packed 2 in 100 pound bag	9.20
Extra Fine Granulated	In 25 pound bags, packed 4 in 100 pound bag	9.20
Extra Fine Granulated	In 25 pound bags, packed in barrels	9.30
Extra Fine Granulated	In 5 pound bags, packed in barrels	9.50
Extra Fine Granulated	In 5 pound bags, packed in 100 pound bag	9.40
Extra Fine Granulated	In 2 pound bags, packed in barrels	9.50
Extra Fine Granulated	In 2 pound bags, packed in 100 pound bag	9.40
Extra Fine Granulated	In 1 pound bags, packed in barrels	10.00
Extra Fine Granulated	In 5 pound cartons in cases (120 pounds)	9.40
Extra Fine Granulated	In 5 pound cartons in containers (60 pounds)	9.40
Extra Fine Granulated	In 2 pound cartons in cases (120 pounds)	9.40
Extra Fine Granulated	In 2 pound cartons in containers (60 pounds)	9.40
Extra Fine Granulated	In 1 pound cartons in containers (60 pounds)	9.50

SOFT SUGARS

American and Franklin

Barrels and Bags			
Number 1...	8.85	Number 6..	8.60
Number 11.	8.35	Number 12.	8.30
Number 2...	8.80	Number 7..	8.55
Number 13.	8.25	Number 8..	8.50
Number 3...	8.75	Number 9..	8.45
Number 14.	8.25	Number 10.	8.40
Number 4...	8.70	Number 15.	8.25
Number 5...	8.65		

NOTE:

Terms cash in 7 days, less 2 per cent. or cash before delivery less 2 per cent.

Prepaid shipments add our ruling freight basis to destination day of shipment.

All additional import duties excise or other taxes hereafter levied on the raw or refined sugar necessary to fill this contract at buyer's expense in addition to price specified.

3/4 barrels 5 cents per 100 pounds additional.

1/2 barrels 30 cents each additional. (Eagle Tablets excepted.)

15c. cups Domino Golden Syrup and Domino Kanelasses *\$2.80 per container of two dozen cups. Trade discount 10 per cent.

Prices subject to change authorized by United States Food Administration.

* Delivered prices when covered by our freight absorption.

CUBA

Based mainly upon figures of Guma-Mejer.

Figures to Oct. 12	Tons 2240 lbs.		
	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16
Receipts to Sept. 30	3290872	2987928	2978855
Oct. 1-5	14066	1157	153
" 5-12	12239	1286	318
" 12-19		1154	175
" 19-26		None	4020
" 26-31		None	3789
Recpts total to Oct. 12	3317177	2990371	2979326
Balance of receipts	82823	1154	16762
Consumed in interior	40000	32195	11827
PRODUCTION, Total Crop	3440000	3023720	3007915
Stock, this date	343236	62331	259788
Consumption, Cuba, to date	80700	73400	66155
Exports to date	2893241	2854640	2653383
Balance Supply	401059	63485	276550
Centrals grinding	1	1	

CUBA EXPORTS (Based on Guma-Mejer)

Destination	1917-18			1916-17		
	Week Oct. 5-12	Sept. Oct. 12	Nov 16'17 Oct. 12	Week Oct. 6-13	September	Dec 30'16 Oct. 13
Atlantic Ports...	18490	84386	1557557	11566	97195	1509115
New Orleans...	2580	4045	293302		18186	364457
Other U. S.	1429	3486	94975		4089	51202
United Kingdom		123289	856177	429	41303	802568
France.....		14918	35298		1486	84748
Spain.....		4643	30005	100	113	29010
Canada.....			9997			1372
Mexico etc.		250	15920	99	386	12168
Total.....	22499	235017	2893241	12194	162758	2854640

CUBAN MONTHLY STATISTICS

Based on figures of Guma-Mejer. Tons 2240 lbs.

MONTH	RECEIPTS			EXPORTS		
	1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916
DECEMBER.....	65149	36694	84849	18343	2823	42034
JANUARY.....	456206	367584	438083	154922	205090	260171
Total to February 1..	521355	404278	522932	173265	207913	302205
FEBRUARY.....	560092	488330	597227	273841	290628	353952
Total to March 1....	1081447	892608	1120159	447106	498541	656157
MARCH.....	632231	675447	685133	369726	399233	376639
Total to April 1....	1713678	1568055	1805292	816832	897774	1032796
APRIL.....	506366	486705	563511	316390	381337	386485
Total to May 1....	2220044	2054760	2368803	1133222	1279111	1419281
MAY.....	490421	503591	340897	437584	474758	369057
Total to June 1....	2710465	2558351	2709700	1570806	1753869	1788338
JUNE.....	223182	176157	149086	404425	230882	364502
Total to July 1....	2933647	2734508	2858786	1975231	1984751	2152840
JULY.....	156128	112811	59868	326141	290438	193046
Total to August 1..	3089775	2847319	2918654	2301372	2275189	2345886
AUGUST.....	127136	97292	44644	285597	364521	195536
Total to September 1.	3216911	2944611	2963298	2586969	2639710	2541422
SEPTEMBER.....	73961	43317	15557	235008	162758	74102
Total to October 1..	3290872	2987928	2978855	2821977	2802468	2615524
OCTOBER.....		3597	5666		81813	162041
Total to November 1.		2991525	2984521		2884281	2777565
NOVEMBER.....			8630		11867	95499
Total to December 1..		2991525	2993151		2896148	2873064
DECEMBER.....			2935		10977	35000
Consumed in interior.		2991525	2996086			
		32195	11827			
Total.....		3023720	3007913		2907125	2908064

UNITED STATES STATISTICS

Receipts at Refineries in tons 2240 lbs.

Compiled from weekly figures of the International Sugar Committee.

PORT	Week ending Oct. 12th, 1918							January 1st to Oct. 12th, 1918						
	Cuba	Other Foreign	Hawaii	Porto Rico	Philippines	Domestic	Total	Cuba	Other Foreign	Hawaii	Porto Rico	Philippines	Domestic	Total
New York.....	5388	24	6490	4185			16087	984333	10454	29371	259040	2160	29	1285387
Boston.....	3821						3821	151174	194		11271	251	4900	167736
Philadelphia.....	2378		6805				9183	360930		39272	7335	2595	432	410564
Total Eastern Ports...	11587	24	13295	4185			29091	1496437	10648	68643	277592	5006	5361	1863687
Savannah.....	1736						1736	66464			1009		28	67501
New Orleans.....	4243						4243	325517	6223		54033		4910	390683
Galveston.....								37376						37376
Total Southern Ports..	5979						5979	429357	6223		55042		4938	495560
San Francisco.....			5692		2631		8323			302203		46746		348949
Total All Ports.....	17566	24	18987	4185	2631		43393	1925794	16871	370846	332634	51752	10299	2708196

ATLANTIC PORTS STATISTICS

New York, Boston, Philadelphia

Tons 2240 lbs. Raw Sugars.	1918		1917	
	Week Oct. 11-18	Jan. 1- Oct. 12	Week Oct. 11-19	Jan. 1- Oct. 11
STOCKS (Initial), Oct. 12-Jan. 1.	31581	1581	29227	59365
Refiners.....	31581	1581	29227	49969
Importers.....				9396
RECEIPTS from				
Cuba.....	30456	1515179	18543	1470677
Domestic.....		9416	12	15924
Porto Rico.....	3226	273846	1554	439224
Hawaii.....	5278	68645	8220	196559
Philippines.....		5006		17688
St. Croix.....		4561		6155
Total Free Duty.....	8504	361474	9786	675550
San Domingo.....		1772		40947
Peru.....		298		10729
Other Countries.....	100	12324		18976
Total Full Duty.....	100	14394		70652
RECEIPTS (Total).....	39060	1891047	28329	2216879
SUPPLY (Total).....	70641	1892628	57556	2276244
MELTINGS (Total).....	30000	1833882	28000	2232000
Consumed without Refining.....	500	27165	721	15017
REQUIREMENTS (Total).....	30500	1861047	28721	2247017
STOCK (Final), Oct. 18-Oct. 11....	40141	31581	28835	29227
Refiners.....	40141	31581	28835	29227
Importers.....				
Exports.....	4000	70809	12000	369650
AFLOATS to Atlantic Ports (Est.)				
Cuba.....		15000		10000
Porto Rico.....		8000		4989
Hawaii.....		45000		20000
Philippines.....		5000		15000
Various.....		2000		
Total.....		75000		45000

NEW ORLEANS STATISTICS

Tons 2240 lbs.	1918			1917	
	Oct 5-Oc 12	Oct 1-12	Ja 1-Oc 12	Oct	Ja 1-Oc 13
Total Stock, Initial.....	654	1353	6534	5745	15475
Receipts, Louisiana.....	840	1140	16472	2213	55208
Cuba.....	4243	4243	326011	2511	385865
Porto Rico.....		2495	53941		31070
Other Countries.....			7383	260	4989
Total Receipts.....	5083	7878	403807	4984	477132
Total Supply.....	5737	9231	410341	10729	492607
Meltings.....	2278	5555	387977	9000	466000
Consumed Without Refg.....	268	485	14759	1369	7303
Shipped Atlantic Ports ..	5	5	4419	96	15924
Total Requirements.....	2551	6045	407155	10465	489227
Total Stock, Final.....	3186	3186	3186	264	3380

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COMMITTEE

Statistical Department

For week ending Oct. 12, 1918 In long tons, 2,240 lbs.

Weekly Report of Refiners' Receipts, Meltings and Raw Stocks

	For Week					
	Stock Initial	Receipts	Meltings	Stock Final	Receipts	Meltings
Boston.....	6531	3821	2796	7556	167736	160043
New York.....	14867	16087	19249	11703	1285386	1274538
Philadelphia.....	9789	9183	7709	11263	410564	399301
Savannah.....	28	1736	1531	233	67501	65941
New Orleans.....	354	4243	2278	2319	390684	387977
Galveston.....	1521			1521	37376	35855
San Francisco.....	14203	8323	8680	13846	348949	341937
Total.....	47293	43393	42243	48441	2708196	2665592

Raws delivered to trade 2 tons New York.