

calls the attention of all persons who have served but who are no longer serving in the Royal Air Force, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Air Flying Corps. or who have been employed either directly or indirectly by the Govt., in research or experimental work in connection with flying or engaged in the manufacture of aircraft, or parts or accessories of aircraft, to the fact that no information obtained may be disclosed to any person, service, publications of technical apparatus or in any other manner consequent upon their employment by the Govt. As above mentioned with the written consent of the Air Ministry.

Washington, Sept. 17th. The Red Cross received a report today from St. Louis saying Dr. Caldwell, the Red Cross Physician at Corpus Christi, Texas, had informed the South-Western Division that 4,000 persons were homeless, 150 are estimated dead, and that the property loss as the result of the tropical hurricane was estimated at \$10,000,000, his message said, one relief train bearing supplies of food, clothing, doctors, nurses, relief workers had arrived, and another was expected. He further stated that the death list would be much larger when a search could be made, the surrounding towns being more exposed to the fury of the storm.

Paris, Sept. 17th.—The agreement reached by Premier Clemenceau and Field Marshal Allenby concerning the occupation of Syria provides for the evacuation of all the area north of the frontier between Palestine and Syria on or before November 1st. by British troops, according to morning newspapers. The British will be relieved by French forces with the exception of the district of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo, which will be left out of the area of occupation, but will pass under French influence, it is said.

Paris, Sept 17th.—General Armando Diaz, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army, has been recalled to Rome from Naples, where he had been on a holiday, according to Hava's despatch dated Sunday, received here from the Italian capital. Upon his arrival, it was stated, he entered upon a lengthy conference with the King and Premier Nitti.

Ottawa, Sept. 17th.—Lady Foster, wife of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, passed away this morning following an illness of several months.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18th 1919.

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$10.50.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$4.15
New Season's Pork per brl. \$52.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$51.00
Sugar---Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers)
per 100 lbs. \$7.23.
Molasses 89° test pr 100 lbs. no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per
lb. 18 41-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$4.15
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$4.17

LONDON, Sept. 18th 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price.
fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt
57s. 9d. -91s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in
bond, Ditto duty paid. 55s. 6d. -78s. 6d.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales
during the war
Java 96° Gibraltar or Channel for Orders
floating terms, no quotations.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt. 125s. -d. 127s.
Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liver-
pool nominal per lb.
Bank of England rate of Discount per
cent. 5.
Consols 50½
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 60.75
All prices subject to correction.

SUGAR NOTES.

Sugars in Paris continue scarce; in fact, exchanges state that just now the supplies are as low as they have ever been during the war. The Chamber of Deputies took the matter up on June 5th because there was much grumbling on the part of a large number of people. Even during the war the people were able to obtain a small amount and people seemed to be satisfied then but with the after-war adjustment matters have been let up somewhat and there is not the same authority to marshal about the necessary supplies and some sections have fallen short of their needs. On June 3rd, for example, there were only 6,434 bags on hand in the Paris district while the same date last year there were 68,623, bags on hand. It was pointed out that the Food Supply Board had 28,000 tons of sugar in Reunion and shipped 40,000 tons of tapioca from there, but did not touch the sugar and thus the discrimination made bad feelings. The Reunion sugar, it was pointed out, was held back to sell at 72 francs in order that the producers could get rid of their sugar at home at 48 to 54 francs and the middle-man came in naturally for a big rub.—*Louisiana Planter*, Sept. 6th.

"All hail to Spain," so say the consumers. She put the price of beets down from 65 francs per ton to 60 francs per ton. The farmers are satisfied for they are confidently expecting that all farm produce is going to be lowered. The question is being asked here if the high price of things is not somewhat psychological like a crime wave that subsides after it has run its course.—*Ibid*.

A little news has filtered through the

regular channels concerning the Polish sugar industry. With a political upheaval and the Poles endeavoring to get on their political feet they are having a hard time walking in industrial paths. The government has taken matters in hand and if we rightly interpret the situation it has guaranteed a very high price for beets or demanded that sugar makers pay that. The latter with all sorts of labor problems infected by Bolshevism are having a very unhappy time and refuse to make contracts under such conditions and with other conditions affecting material, things do not look hopeful at all.—*Ibid*.

Recently the idea of having a sugar refinery established in Moss, Norway, was aired, but the atmosphere was rather frosty. The men interested were ready to advance 10,000,000 kronen but asked the government to give them some assistance by putting on duties on by-products and asked them to lower duties on raw sugar. Public opinion, however, seemed to win the day which advanced the idea that this would simply increase the cost of the sugar and advancing high prices seemed to squelch the ambitions of the sturdy people located on the fjords of this northern country.—*Ibid*.

Owing to the extreme drought and the substitution of other crops for beets, the Italians are expecting only 65,000 tons of sugar this season.—*Ibid*.

Optimistic reports come from the New York Stock Exchange relative to the beet sugar companies and one concern has declared the regular annual dividend. From the west, however, the news is not quite so hopeful and some of the companies expect that the dividends will be lowered this year. The American Beet Sugar Company is reported as being about ready to enter the potash field and will develop this much needed industry in America.—*Ibid*.

The Amalgamated Sugar Company is issuing \$5,000,000 in bonds to retire \$3,750,000 outstanding bond and also to provide for additional working capital. Mr. Havemeyer, it seems, has had a hand in the matter of these negotiations.—*Ibid*.

The former Austrian-Hungarian empire had 209 sugar factories of which seventeen were closed at the time of the opening of the war, 129 were making raw sugar and 63 the finished product. Bohemia had the largest number of raw sugar factories, namely 92. With the new political line up Czecho-Slovakia will have the largest number which means that Bohemia and Moravia will have at least 155 and from present indications there is going to be a rejuvenation of these peoples that they have not seen in two hundred years.—*Ibid*.