

Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$18.31.

Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 26 61-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.90

Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.94½

LONDON, July 3rd 1920.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, Govt. con-
trolled price for July. Duty paid per
cwt. 146s. 3d.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals, (free of Govt.
control) duty paid per cwt. 150s. 0d.

Moscovado Govt. controlled price for
July duty paid 141s. 6d.

Moscovado free of Govt. control duty
paid 110s. 0d. 120s. 0d.

Sugar Muscovado, (free of Govt. control
price for July) duty paid per cwt. 150s. 0d

German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales

White Java sugar cif United Kingdom
130s. 0d.

Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal

Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt 120s. 0d. 0s. 0d.

Cotton Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liv-
erpool per lb. nominal

Bank of England rate of Discount per
cent. 7.

Consols 46½.

Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 56.75.

All prices subject to correction.

The exports of honey from Jamaica
achieved a remarkable record during the
year 1918-19, owing to the demand for
it in the United Kingdom. The records
show that 1,175 tons of honey were ex-
ported, to the value of £154,700. [The
West India Committee Circular.

The colony of British Honduras was of
material use to the Empire in the prose-
cution of the war, by supplying large
quantities of mahogany for making aero-
plane propellers. The export of the
wood was conserved and controlled sole-
ly for military uses. A representative of
the Admiralty was present in the colony
to make contracts for the purchase of
the year's output.—*Colonial Reports*.

The *Louisiana Planter*, April 3, 1920
states that heavy rainfall, which was
very much desired, seems to have occur-
red throughout Cuba, though perhaps
not in a sufficient volume to meet all
the requirements. A year ago it was
predicted that the Cuban sugar crop of
this campaign would amount to 4,500,000
tons. Last December this estimate was
revised to 4,300,000 tons, and the gen-
eral opinion at present seems to be that,
owing to unfavourable weather condi-
tions, it will hardly be more than 3,900,-
000 tons.—*Ibid*.

According to *Facts about Sugar*, April
3rd, 1920 a large refinery is being erect-
ed in connexion with Central Limones

in the Matanzas Province of Cuba. The
refining plant is to be situated close to
the Central, making it possible for the
raw sugar to be conveyed to it by machi-
nery, thereby reducing labour expenses.
The refinery will have a capacity of some
5,000 barrels of sugar a day, and the plant
will also comprise a barrel factory, a bag
factory, and a carton factory, so that
sugar may be put up in any form desired.
The owners of Limones believe that their
plans will enable them to put the refined
product in a desirable form on the Euro-
pean market.—*Ibid*.

According to official returns, the pros-
pects of the tobacco crop in Southern
Rhodesia this year are exceedingly good.
The area planted in this crop, chiefly in
Mashonaland, is 6,000 acres. Last year
the area was 4,000 acres. It is antici-
pated, moreover, that the yield per acre
generally, will be at least 50 per cent.
higher than last year, and the quality of
the leaf is expected to be the best pro-
duced for a number of years.—*The York-
shire Post*.

The report on the production of tea in
India in 1918, recently issued by the In-
dian Department of Statistics, states
that the total area under tea in that year
was 678,500 acres, a net increase on the
previous year of 11,500 acres. The to-
tal production of both black and green
teas in 1918 is reported to have been
380,349,000 lb. It is a noteworthy fact
that, while the area under cultivation in-
creased by 27 per cent. in the decade
1908-19, the increase in production was
no less than 56 per cent.—*The Board of
Trade Journal*.

Sugar-cane varieties remove varying
amounts of the vital elements from the
soil. It is estimated from analyses of
the total cane plant, except roots, made
in the Agricultural Laboratory, Queens-
land, that the variety known as Clark's
seedling, sixteen months old, took from
the soil 163 lb. of potash, 83 lb. phosphor-
ic acid, and 96 lb. of nitrogen, while the
variety known as Badia, of the same
age, took out of the land 139 lb. of po-
tash, 44 lb. of phosphoric acid, and 107
lb. of nitrogen.—(The *Queensland Agri-
cultural Journal*.)

The *New Zealand Journal of Agricul-
ture*, February 20, 1920, contains a note
on experiments made with aluminium
honey combs. These metal combs are
not merely sheets of foundation but are
Langstroth frames, in which thin strips
of aluminium are ingeniously worked into
the shape of worker cells. It is claimed
that these metal combs tend to greater
production of honey, owing to the saving
of time in building the wax; also that
they extract cleaner, and save the loss
of broken combs, destruction of insects,
etc. Judging from the results of the ex-

periments, it is stated that these claims
do not appear unreasonable.—*Ibid*.

The necessary yarns for air-craft fa-
brics are constructed from super fine
combed Sea Island cotton. These fabrics
possess the maximum strength combined
with elasticity, and are able fully to
withstand the immense air-pressure caus-
ed when air-craft are flying at the high-
est possible speed. The production of
this fabric is a specialty of the large
business of Messrs. Heaton, which op-
erates about 300,000 spindles of Sea Is-
land yarn for manufacture into aero-
plane canvas, fine laces, muslins, cam-
brics, and the best qualities of sewing
threads.—(Supplement to the *Overseas
Daily Mail*.

In a note on the South African cotton
industry, which appears in *Production*,
March 1920, it is mentioned that the ex-
port of cotton from South Africa last
crop was 71 tons, while this crop it was
700 tons. The note goes on to point out
the probability of cotton being a profit-
able crop for some years to come.
When it is remembered that 500 lb of
cotton was used for making one shell it
will easily be recognized that the short-
age of cotton will continue for some
time before the enormous quantity used
during the war for military purposes
is made good.—*Ibid*.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, March
11, 1920, states that statistics of the
traffic of the Panama Canal during 1919,
show that it exceeded that of any previ-
ous year, 2,396 ships of 7,128,000 net tons,
in addition to naval vessels displacing
1,000,000 tons, having passed through
the water-way. The British flag pre-
dominated over all others in the total
number of vessels utilizing the canal
from August 1914, when the canal was
opened to traffic, to the end of October
1919. During that period 8,618 ships
passed through the canal, of which 3,147
were British, 2,910 American, and the
rest of other nationalities.—*Ibid*.

DEAFNESS

And Noises In The Head.

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