

CAPACITY OF
WAS REDUCEDPrices and Smaller Ship-
of Coffee and
Rubber

CORRELATED CAUSES

Curtailing Owing to Lessened
Revenue, This Contribut-
Stagnation of Business.

September 22.—The economic
in Brazil during the past four
months has been checked, writes Un-
ited. J. G. Lay, of Rio de Janeiro,
September of last year the coun-
try was a financial, industrial,
and social crisis, which has completely paral-
yzed, and from which there are fea-

been due primarily to one cause
of excessive causes, but to various ones
also, but all correlated. The
crisis of coffee, and especially rub-
ber, has been the cause of the
stagnation of business, which
when the government was heavily
in debt to local and foreign
banks, and the stringency in the European
markets has made it difficult to obtain at re-

duced capacity of Brazil was caus-
ed by the lower prices and smaller
output of principal articles reduced in
value. The value of exports of
such as \$28,000,000 less than dur-
ing the year, and slightly increased ex-
ports of cacao, hides, skins, tobacco

Financial Condition.

Government, with reduced revenues,
deferred payment for supplies and
other obligations, as well as other obli-
gations, amounting to approximately \$25-
million, has contributed largely to the
crisis, especially at the trading cen-
ters, and Sao Paulo—where a large
part of the country's business is con-

dition in Europe will for the
Brazilian government securing
credit was about to be floated to re-
medy the deficiency here. The
Brazilian government is not at all encourag-
ing because available in Europe
months there will be a heavy
Brazil.

Industries of the country are
shortage of money, and cotton
short time with a large over-
valued unsatisfactory state of the
not entirely due to the present
crisis has been overcome.

Resources Unlimited.

sources, many of them hardly
known, unlimited, and the effects
which have befallen coffee and
rubber counterbalanced to a large
degree of the cattle and cotton,
which are both capable of enor-

been given an impetus by the
foreign capital in 10,000,000
of land, 250,000 head of cat-
tles, and the installation of a
state of Sao Paulo with a
million and 1,000 hogs a day. It is
Brazil is certain to take a
meat-producing world.

on the docks at Rio de Jan-
eiro now come alongside, are
the modern warehouses and coal
parapets, and similar improve-
ments at Pernambuco and Bahia.

With United States.

The United States into Brazil
than in any previous year.
of the United States with other
into Brazil also advanced.
same extent as Germany. Dur-
ing the month of 1914, however, after
had become acute, American
in value \$5,300,000, as com-
pared with 1913, while the
year, with a larger acreage
300,000, and Great Britain did
only to the same extent as did
this would indicate that Amer-
ica is so liberal with credits or
alarmed or insufficiently ad-
vised of the stronger forces here to
difficulties.

Cotton Cultivation.

extending cotton-growing
being brought to the atten-
tion of experts. Cotton has been
in Brazil since the eighteenth
century. During the Civil
war, and until 1874, encourag-
ing prices then prevailing,
northern provinces amounted
until this time Brazil occu-
ping the cotton-producing coun-
try since fallen to sixth place.
Cotton was then abandoned.
War prices were not main-
tained, and cotton and col-
more profitable. As a con-
sequence of a stable and re-
asons that have proved un-
has fallen off in late
of the cotton area in Bra-
substitute for the rapidly de-
creasing as the large popu-
lation in or dependent on the
export from the same northern
Brazil for cultivating

AMERICAN MONEY ORDER
BUSINESS.

September 22.—Postmaster-General
is looking to the establish-
ment of business with the Latin
America has had practically no
business in South America. Diffi-
culty in the card order system in
Brazil, is unsuitable for
Belgium, through which this
country has suspended operations.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION
OF SUGAR AND BEETSThe War Will Have The Effect of
Greatly Curtailing the European
Production

BEET SUGAR IS STAPLE

Nothing Can Be Done to Increase This Year's Sup-
ply, But the Planting of Cane Sugar in All
Lands Available Will Be Greatly In-
creased.

In a recent issue of the London Financier was an
interesting article dealing with the world's output
of sugar. It said: "By the courtesy of the West In-
dia Committee we can present certain figures of in-
terest in relation to our sugar supply, including some
which will appear in the forthcoming issue of the
West India Committee's 'Circular'. It may be ex-
pected that during the continuance of the war con-
siderable damage will accrue to the German beet-
sugar industry, though how far that will ac-
tually operate in reducing future crops it is at pre-
sent impossible even to guess. But, as our supply
from Germany is entirely cut off for an indefinite
period, the output of sugar from the various quar-
ters of the world where it is grown is of special in-
terest at the moment. In Europe, the annual pro-
duction from all countries is as follows:

	Tons.
Germany	2,750,000
Austria	1,710,000
France	200,000
Belgium	250,000
Holland	250,000
Russia	1,500,000
Other countries in Europe	798,700

Total production of beet sugar 8,254,700

In addition, Spain produces 13,000 tons of cane
sugar.

"In America the proportions between beet
and cane are reversed, the great bulk being cane sugar,
and the highest producer by far is the island of Cuba.
The British possessions in the West Indies, includ-
ing British Guiana, produce 191,000 tons of cane sugar,
and together the total for the North American con-
tinent is 4,755,337 tons. In addition, 655,298 tons of
beet sugar is produced in the United States.

"Asia produces in cane sugar 3,992,830 tons, of
which 2,552,600 tons is credited to India. Aus-
tralia produces 355,000 tons of cane sugar, and
Africa, including Mauritius, 493,714 tons. We have,
therefore, as the total world's crop of cane and beet
sugar, 18,520,373 tons.

"In 1913 the imports into the British Isles totalled
1,867,233 tons of both descriptions, and of this 922-
254 tons of refined sugar and 677,105 tons of raw
sugar came from the continent. In addition, we im-
port raw cane sugar to the extent of 369,201 tons,
part of which is refined and the remainder goes into
consumption as raw sugar. It will be seen, there-
fore, that we depend very little on cane sugar as com-
pared with beetroot product, as the great bulk of the

domestic consumption of sugar in this country is de-
rived from beet.

"Now, as regards this year's supplies, practically
nothing can be done to increase them, but it is cer-
tain that the planting of cane sugar in all those coun-
tries where lands are available will be vastly in-
creased."

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INDIAN JUTE CROP WILL HAVE
A BUMPER YIELD THIS YEARCrop Will Exceed Most Sanguine Expectations—
During Past Fourteen Years, Actual Crops
Have Exceeded Expectations Eight Times
—This Year Will Be Largest on
Record.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)
New York, September 22.—The yield of jute for
the 1914-15 season is expected to be 10,500,000 bales.
This is the official forecast, made by the Depart-
ment of Agriculture of the British Indian Govern-
ment.

Last July the amount of jute under cultivation
was officially estimated at 3,300,000 acres. At that
time it was believed that if the growing crop did
not receive a set back, the yield would be in the
neighborhood of 10,000,000 bales, provided a maximum
amount per acre was harvested.

From the figures issued yesterday it is plain that
the crop will exceed the most sanguine expectations.
The final forecast last year was 8,700,500 bales,
but the actual yield was in excess of these figures.
Some authorities state that the 1913-14 crop was 9-
400,000 bales, while others contend that the crop,
coupled with the carry-over, totalled over 10,000,000
bales.

During the past fourteen years the actual crop
has exceeded the forecast eight times. The 1905-06
crop was 20.89 lacs of bales greater than the gov-
ernment figures published in September, 1905.

On six occasions the crop was shorter than the
government figures. The worst shortage on the short
side was made in 1907. The out-turn for the 1907-08
season was 14.69 lacs of bales under the government
forecast.

Unless the Indian Government has over-estimated
the 1914-15 crop or something unforeseen happens
to the plant before it is harvested, the out-turn of
jute this season will be the largest on record.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Toronto, September 22.—Sheep and lambs under-
went a sharp readjustment downward to-day, the best
lambs selling at \$7.75 per cwt., a decline of fifty cents
from the top yesterday. Sheep sold up to \$6 for
selects, light weights hogs were unchanged at yester-
day's decline, fed and watered cashing at \$9.25,
and off car lots ten cents more. There was a keen
demand for good cattle and the market could have
taken care of more than were here, the top sale was
at \$8.30 per cwt., but there were very few of this
class available, the bulk selling at \$7.75 to \$8.25 per
cwt. A preponderance of inferior grades tended to
weaken the market for that class and prices are
probably 25 cts. down for these classes. Stockers
and feeders sold firm for anything of quality up to
\$7.60 per cwt., but other grades were slow and weak,
canners and cutters were more active and firmer up to
\$4.75 per cwt. and none too many on the market to
fill the demand; receipts were 84 cars, 903 cattle, 1,464
sheep and lambs, 3,247 hogs, and 243 calves.

domestic consumption of sugar in this country is de-
rived from beet.

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FURTHER SHIPMENTS
OF EUROPEAN DRUGSIn Consequence There Were Further
Price Readjustments Made in
American Markets

MANY DRUGS ARE LOWER

Buying Operations Restricted by Dealers as They
No Longer Feel Their Inability to Obtain Ade-
quate Supplies of Goods They Consume—
Holland Is Shipping.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, September 22.—Shipments of chemicals
and drugs from Holland and other neutral countries
continued during the last week, resulting in a fur-
ther readjustment of values. Purchasers no longer
feel their inability to obtain adequate supplies of
the goods they consume, and for that reason have
restricted their buying operations.

With these two influences at work it is not sur-
prising that further concessions have been made in
quotations for Russian ergot, menthol, permanganate
of potash, guarana, glycerine, carbolic acid and eth-
eric acid crystals, vanilla, lemon crystals, bergamot,
lemon and orange oils; true Venice turpentine, sage
leaves, rosemary, thyme leaves, Australian eucalyptus
oil, Cartagena, ipecac root, celery seed, Smyrna
candy seed, star anise seed, sabadilla seed, nitrate
of silver, and Japan wax, while the gathering and
distilling of large groups of peppermint and spearmint
in this country have brought about an addi-
tional lowering of prices for the essential oils made
from these plants. Corn syrup and corn sugar have
also been marked down in view of this country's
record breaking corn crop.

Among the lowered prices mentioned above, there
have been advances in the figures asked for cut and
crushed soap bark, Tahiti vanilla beans, caraway oil,
Ceylon cinnamon oil, macefruit oil, neroli oil.

American and French pennyroyal oil, French petit
grain oil, pine needle oil, West Indian sandalwood
oil, natural and artificial musk oil, synthetic win-
tergreen oil or methyl salicylate gum guaiac, gum
mastic, cummin seed and golden seal root. Optum
continues to be very strongly held in consequence of
the unabated shutting off of all stocks in Constanti-
nople and Smyrna.

The principal changes which will have been
made in prices within the week follow:

Advanced—Gum mastic, 15 cents; Gum guaiac, 6
cents; Golden seal root, 10 cents; Vanilla beans, Tahiti,
5 cents; Soap bark, cut and crushed, 1 cent;
Caraway oil, 30 cents; Cinnamon oil or Ceylon heavy,
31; Macefruit oil, 10 cents; Neroli oil, petale and big-
garade, 10; Pennyroyal oil, American and French,
15 cents; Petit grain, French, 32; Pine needle oil, 4
cents; Sandalwood oil, West Indian, 10 cents; Sassa-
fras oil, natural, 5 cents; Artificial, 1 cent; Winter-
green oil Synthetic, 25 cents; Cummin seed, Malta, 1/2
cent.

Declined—Menthol, 15 cents; Corn Syrup, 10 cents;
Corn sugar, 10 cents; Ergot Russian, 20 cents; Gly-
cerine, c. p. and dynamite, 1/2 cent; Guarana, 11;
Isinglass, Russian 50 cents; Potassium permanganate,
20 cents; Vanilla, 6 cents; Venice turpentine,
true, 5 cents; Carbolic acid-crystals, c. p. in drums,
1 1/2 cents, in pound bottles, 1 cent; Eucalyptus oil,
Australian, 5 cents; Lime oil, expressed, 25 cents;
Bergamot oil, 70 cents; Lemon oil, 25 cents; Orange
oil, 50 cents; Peppermint oil, 25 cents; Spearmint
oil, 75 cents; Rosemary, 1 1/2 cents; Sage leaves, stem-
less, 1/2 cent; Dutch, 1/2 cent; Thyme leaves, 1 1/2 cents;
Ipecac root, Cartagena, 25 cents; Celery seed, 2 cents;
Poppy seed, German, 1/2 cent; Sabadilla seed, 2
cents; Nitrate of silver, 1 cent; Anise seed, star, 4 1/2
cents; Canary seed, Smyrna, 1 cent.

London mail advices say: Although naturally there
is still considerable dislocation of trade, more especially
in the industries relying on their raw ma-
terial from the continent, business is reviving, and
is helped by the improved financial position.

In the chemical trade several branches are very
busy, and report having a difficulty in coping with
their orders.

There is nominally no change to report in prices
of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda.

Bleaching powder deliveries against contracts are
being made at current prices, but for new orders £7
to £8 per ton is about nominal range of values.

Sulphate of ammonia is very quiet at about £10
17s 6d, per ton for god gray, 24-25 per cent, in dou-
ble bags, f.o.b. here. Nitrate of soda is a dull mar-
ket, at about £11 to £11 1/2s, per tons as to quality.
Exports have been prohibited by the government,
and business is practically confined to orders for the
manufacture of explosives.

Sulphate of copper is very slow, and for casks
prompt delivery £21 per ton less 5 per cent, is nomi-
nally quoted, while some makers are holding for
£21 10s, but as there is next to nothing doing, quo-
tations are quite nominal.

FARMERS BENEFIT BY WAR.

According to advices received by the Canadian Pac-
ific Railway, 31,295,857 bushels of wheat had been
marketed on all lines west of Winnipeg by September
16th, as against 3,446,400 at that date last year. Farm-
ers have already received for this approximately \$20-
000,000, or about \$14,000,000 in excess of the amount
realized last year at the same date.

With the large increase in numbers of live stock and
the high price of wheat, the farmers of Saskatchewan
will have as much money this fall as in any previous
year, and when it is remembered that receipts from
the 1913 crop went largely to reduce the indebtedness
of farmers, and that no new obligations have been
undertaken this year, prospects for a larger fall busi-
ness are considered good.

NO MEETING OF COTTON MEN TO-DAY.

New York, September 22.—It is learned from the
best informed interests that there will be no meet-
ing of the Board of Managers of New York Cotton
Exchange to-day.

The Committee which went to Washington last
week to confer with the Department of Agriculture on
rules to be drawn up regulating trading under Lever
Bill, will try and complete its report to-day, which it
is hoped will be in shape to present to the Board of
Managers to-morrow and then be made public.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

DOMINION COAL COMPANY
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
111 SPADINA ST. MONTREAL

HIGHER PRICES ON LINENS
WITH EACH NEW INVOICEIrish and Scotch Mills on Half-Weekly Schedules
Owing to Shortage and High Cost of Yarns—
Dress Linens Promise to be Scarce
For Next Spring.

New York, September 22.—Prices on all linen fabrics
continue to advance steadily, every fresh invoice ar-
riving in the New York market from Irish or Scotch
manufacturers showing advances over previous ar-
rivals. While buyers of linens are not making much
talk over it, they are purchasing goods wherever sup-
plies are to be had, and are accounting for shipments
as fast as these arrive. There are still some buyers
who have not as yet grasped the situation, particularly
as regards goods for next spring and summer. These
seem to believe that the prices importers and job-
bers are now asking, are "war prices," and will not
last very long. As a result they are holding back
in covering for spring, 1915.

"As the situation stands at present," said the head
of one linen importing house, "there is going to be the
worst shortage of goods next spring the trade in this
country ever experienced. Some users of linens
seem to think that importers are 'bulling' the market
for their own ends and fail to understand that it is
going to be a question, not of prices, but whether or
not we will be able to get goods. Dress linens are
going to be very hard to get as Irish and Scotch
mills are not willing to use up their supplies of heavy
yarns for these goods. Lighter weight goods are be-
ing made up, as these are wanted in large quantities,
and heavy orders are being placed by the British
Government for a variety of purposes."

Linens for other than housekeeping and dress pur-
poses are being taken in the New York market. Houses
getting orders of this sort while willing to admit that
they were getting orders, refused on Saturday to dis-
cuss the purposes for which these linens were being
taken, or where they were going. One member of
the linen trade, who admitted that orders of this sort
were being taken, said: "We are not in a position to
discuss at present the purposes for which these goods
are being taken. This will develop later on, after the
demand has been taken care of, and will surprise a
good many domestic buyers."

Private advices from abroad state that the Scotch
and Irish mills, in a good many cases, are running
for only half a week, owing to the shortage and high
cost of flax and yarns. One report just received from
the Glasgow manufacturing district says: "The ef-
fect of the war is being most keenly felt, both in re-
gard to the home and export trade, and the local fac-
tories are only working about one-half the week. The
inquiry on home account continues to be fairly good
in regard to medium grade linens, but manufacturers
are finding difficulty in obtaining supplies of raw ma-
terial. The demand on export account has become
very quiet business with South America being very
unsettled."