

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$46.50
 Sugar---Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers)
 per 100 lbs. \$7.28.
 Molasses 89° test pr 100 lbs. no quotation
 Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per
 lb. 24 78-100d.
 Exchange, New York and London, 60
 days' sight \$4.08½
 Exchange New York and London, sight
 \$4.11½

LONDON, Nov. 14th 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price,
 fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt
 66s. 0d. -76s. 0d.
 Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in
 bond, Duty paid. 63s. 3d. -81s. 0d.
 German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales
 during the war
 Java 96° C. Ibraltar or Channel for Orders
 floating terms, no quotations.
 Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
 Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
 cwt. 127s. 0d. 130s. 0d.
 Cotton Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liv-
 erpool nominal per lb.
 Bank of England rate of Discount per
 cent. 6.
 Consols 51
 Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 60.40
 All prices subject to correction.

WANT SAN JUAN TO JOIN FREE ZONE ASSOCIATION.

Rotary Club Asks Chamber of Commerce
 to join it in Seeking Membership in Or-
 ganization.

The Chamber of Commerce has been
 asked by the San Juan Rotary Club to
 join in seeking membership for San Juan
 in the National Free Zone Association
 which is working for the passage of leg-
 islation at Washington authorizing the
 establishment of free zones in American
 ports. Free zones are considered one of
 the vital steps necessary in facilitating
 the establishing of additional trade for
 the United States.

This action was taken by the Club at
 its luncheon Tuesday, following the re-
 ceipt of a report from a committee com-
 posed of F. C. Holmes, chairman, Eduardo
 Ferrer, Dionisio Trigo, and B. O. Clare.
 In its report the committee said:—

"We have the bonded warehouses
 where goods intended for reexport may
 be entered and held free of duty, but the
 purpose of the free zone is to encourage
 and expedite that part of a nation's for-
 eign trade which its Government wishes to
 free from the restrictions necessitated by
 customs duties. It aims to foster the
 dealing in foreign goods that are import-
 ed, not for domestic consumption, but
 for reexport to foreign markets, and for
 conditioning, or for combining with do-
 mestic products previous to export.

"A free zone may be defined as an iso-
 lated, inclosed, and policed area, in or ad-
 jacent to a port of entry, without resid-
 ent population, furnished with the neces-

sary facilities for loading and unloading,
 for supplying fuel and ship's stores, for
 storing goods and for reshipping them by
 land, and water; an area within which
 goods may be landed, stored, mixed,
 blended, repacked, manufactured, and
 reshipped without payment of duties and
 without the intervention of customs
 officials."

The National Free Zone Association
 has in its membership not only indivi-
 duals and corporations but also commer-
 cial bodies in the leading ports through-
 out the United States. Among the cities
 represented in the association are:—Bal-
 timore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los
 Angeles, New Orleans, New Portnews,
 New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco,
 Savannah, Seattle, Tacoma and other
 important cities. The association main-
 tains an office at Washington which keeps
 in close touch with all legislation tending
 to improve trading conditions through
 the increasing of port facilities in the
 United States.—*Porto Rico Progress*, Oct.
 17th.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION INCORPORATES.

Articles of incorporation of the Porto
 Rico Building and Loan Association have
 been approved by the Secretary of Porto
 Rico and a committee of the incorpor-
 ators are now drafting by-laws to be
 presented at a meeting of stock holders
 and incorporators to be held in the next
 few days. The incorporators number 15
 and they were chosen at a meeting sever-
 al weeks ago which was attended by
 men interested in the formation of such
 an organization.—*Ibid*.

RECENT WORK IN PHYSIOLOGY.

Experiments receive attention in *Phy-
 siological Abstracts* for June 1919, which
 tend to establish the principle that in-
 sects inhabiting fermenting and decaying
 substrata of low protein content, like
 flies and maggots in manure and meat,
 usually feed upon the micro-organisms
 present and thus benefit by the power
 of the fungi to extract, absorb and syn-
 thesize many non-protein nitrogenous
 compound.

Another note in the same journal re-
 fers to the poisonous principle in the
 Tetradon or Globe fish that occurs in
 West Indian waters. This substance, te-
 trodin, is a crystalline compound and a
 powerful nerve poison. Death probably
 results from a direct action upon the re-
 spiratory centre. The toxin, in a con-
 centration of 0.00002 per cent, paralyses
 a nerve fibre in 30 minutes.—*Agricultu-
 ral News*.

THE VALUE OF CULTIVATING.

—The Trinidad cane field, reported in
 August to the Board of Agriculture, as

showing distinctly the beneficial effect of
 forking the land, continues to show the
 same differences in favour of the culti-
 vated part. The canes on this part of
 the field which were at first a little smal-
 ler than those on the unforked areas
 are now as big if not bigger than the
 latter, and much healthier. This indi-
 cates the value of increased cultivation
 as a remedy against froghopper and other
 maladies of the sugar-cane in Trinidad.
 —*Ibid*.

THE PROPER BURNING OF FUEL OIL.

At present prices of oil the method
 and appliances adopted for burning fuel
 oil becomes of paramount importance, as
 their effectiveness has an important
 bearing on the cost of factory operation.
 In Louisiana, where oil has been burned
 in the sugar factories for about twenty
 years, the proper appliances for the han-
 dling and combustion of this fuel have
 been carefully studied and year by year
 greater effectiveness has been secured.
 The Rogers-Higgins Company Hibernia
 Building, New Orleans, are among the
 makers of fuel oil burning equipment
 who have grown up, as it were with fuel
 oil development in Louisiana, and during
 the past many years they have studied
 the whole fuel oil burning question, es-
 pecially in its relation to sugar factory
 practice, and they believe that their
 "Rogers-Higgins" burner, as now de-
 signed, is extraordinarily effective, es-
 pecially in sugar house work. They
 have issued "Circular 102", which they
 want to place in the hands of sugar fac-
 tory owners, engineers and administra-
 tors in Cuba and all other countries where
 the consumption of fuel oil is in vogue.

This circular gives some valuable data
 on fuel oil burning, especially in sugar
 factories, and should be asked for by all
 who burn fuel oil, no matter whether
 they contemplate installing Rogers-Hig-
 gins equipment or not. — *Louisiana Plan-
 ter*, Oct. 11th.

It seems hardly possible that the total
 sugar supply in August for every person
 in the United States was only 5.8 pounds
 per capita, estimating the country's pop-
 ulation at 105,000,000 people. The su-
 gar distributed for consumption in this
 month was 272,000 and for the first eight
 months was 2,884,000 tons. Last year
 the increase was 385,000 tons less for
 the same period and the increase is 8.2
 pounds more per capita. The total con-
 sumption per capita in the eight months
 is put at 61.5 pounds. It is estimated
 that 750,000 tons are available for the
 balance of the year. This will allow
 only 4 pounds per month per capita with
 no allowance for exports, but Louisiana
 crops and new beet crops are not in this
 calculation.—*Ibid*.