

London, Jan. 4th.—Sugar in stock, on the 1st inst. was 123,000 tons without Liverpool. Last year 58,000 tons.

London, Jan. 3rd.—Pussyfoot Johnson, the American "Dry" Campaigner, stated to an interviewer at Bradford the other day that he was very well satisfied with the Scottish results, which meant the closing-down of 293 saloons in Scotland. Asked how long it would take to make Britain "Dry", Mr. Johnson said he believed England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales would be bone-dry in ten years. The Cambridge Union, the well-known University Society, held a debate recently on prohibition and voted against it 211 to 204.

New York, Jan. 3rd.—A match for the chess championship of the world and a purse of \$20,000 will be held at Havana on March 10th between a Capablanca of Cuba and Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Berlin, according to announcement made here today. The two greatest experts of the game have agreed to all arrangements made for the contest which will consist of 8 to 24 games.

New York, Jan. 4th.—Raw sugar was firmer today and prices advanced 1/8 to the basis of 4 1/2 cts. for Cuba's cost and freight, equal to 5.52 for centrifugal. There were sales of 3,000 bags of San Domingo's @ 4 1/2 c. cif., equal to 5.52 for centrifugal. A little better enquiry was noted for refined. Prices were steady at 7.90 to 8.00 for fine granulated. The firmness in raws led to quite active covering in sugar futures and prices at noon were 5 to 18 points higher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5th 1920.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$8.00.

Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$2.40

New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$29.00

Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs \$5.52.

Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.

Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 9 53-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.56

Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.59 1/4

LONDON, Jan. 5th 1920.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, Govt. controlled price, duty paid 129s. 9d.

" Demerara Crystals free of control, duty paid, 60s. 65s.

" Moscovado Govt. controlled price, duty paid, 124s. 9d.

" " free of control duty paid 31s. - 47s.

" " fine 75s.

German Beet 88°/o f.o.b. no sales.

White Java sugar cif United Kingdom nominal 42s. 0d.

Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.

Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red nominal per cwt 72s. 75s.

Cotto Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool per lb. nominal

Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 7.

Consols 46.

Three per cent rents in Paris Fcs. 57.55. All prices subject to correction.

VICENTE BALBAS! AGAIN WORKS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Vicente Balbas Capo former editor of the *Heraldo Espanol*, and now editor of *La Gaceta*, published in New York, is again in San Juan where he hopes to arouse interest in the support of the Labor-Farmer party in the United States which has promised independence for Porto Rico when it wins. Domingo Callazo was a candidate for Congress in one of the New York City districts on the ticket of this party.

One way that Don Vicente proposes to get support for his party in the United States is to have everybody in Porto Rico write to those Porto Ricans in the United States urging them to support the Labor-Farmer party. Once the party gets in power, which won't be for four years more, at least, then Porto Rico will be given independence, according to Don Vicente.

Don Vicente was among the 288 natives of the Island who declined American citizenship in 1917. During the war he was tried in the Federal Court for publishing articles in *Heraldo Espanol* against the draft in Porto Rico. The Court of Appeals set aside the verdict of guilty of the Federal District Court.—*Porto Rico Progres*, Dec. 10th.

MAKING EDUCATION INTERESTING

It seems to be the conviction of those responsible for the education of the youth of the United States that, in order to improve the results being obtained, it is necessary to take such steps in the system of imparting knowledge as will make education interesting to the pupils. With this object in view we read somewhere that, as a part of the permanent school system motion pictures have been adopted by the New York Board of Education. The "movies" will be used to teach biology, geography, English and other subjects suited for this new form of presentation. Official New York is intensively conservative in educational matters. This innovation is therefore, most significant as a trend of the times.

Describing the teaching of lessons before a class in school by the films, the *New York Times* says:

Under the general title of "The Adaptation of Animals to 'Environment'" the praying mantis were shown among grasses, the insects hardly distinguishable until they sat up and folded their front legs in the attitude which has gained them their names. Scorpions, earwigs and spiders followed in succession on the

screen, the owl blinked rapidly to show his third eyelid and the children, warned by the caption that Mr. Owl was so equipped, murmured: "Where?" "Where?" "Oh, I see it!" in small voices which indicated that they were hardly conscious that they had spoken. The screen showed the owl with extended wings and the caption slid into the receptive small minds the fact of the absolutely silent flight of the owl's wings. The lightning like dart of the toad's tongue on which it depends for insects and worms, flashed on the screen. The cadis worm whipped out and nipped his prey and then appeared to dissolve into his protective background.

Remarkable views were shown also of plant life, Nature's work of days being reproduced in a few minutes. For instance, roses were seen opening from buds to full bloom.

The school pupils crush enthusiastically to see the educational films, being last acted to follow details closely. Their delight at this form of education will shock those who believe that all good medicine for youngsters is bitter. "But the day must come," says the *Montreal Star*, "when sanity will prevail in the schools and the children will be encouraged in the view that intellectual improvement is not necessarily dull and dreary."—*Barbados Globe*, Dec. 6th.

COLORS AND BODILY CONDITIONS.

A certain doctor in America is responsible for the statement that our bodies are a compound of colors, and that disease is an unbalanced condition of color, says *Answers*.

When a person is ill, medicines are used to restore them to normal health. These medicines or drugs disengage some hues from others, and thus effect a cure.

In health the bodily conditions are proportionately balanced, whereas disturbance of this balance produces disease. To establish this balance the lacking color must be administered, or the increased one reduced. Thus a person suffering from malaria takes quinine, and the blue wave of which the quinine is composed drives the fever out.

Emotions and mental conditions are also represented by colours. Some of these are—orange, denoting jealousy; magents, love; blue, intuition; and red, anger. The last probably accounts for the expression seeing "red" a term used so frequently in describing the feelings of an angry person.—*Ibid*.

For Sale. House Plants.

Call and see them.

MRS. CHAL. OLIPHANT.