

earthquakes each year. This is shown by reports sent to the weather bureau, United States department of agriculture, from the large number of stations which it maintains in various parts of the country, and from its voluntary cooperators who send in notices of earthquakes observed in their respective localities. The number of disturbances last year was 87, and the number reported the previous year was 127. A very large proportion of these, of course, are so slight as to be entirely unnoticed by the public. On the Pacific Coast slight earth tremors are of sufficient frequency to cause no comment whatever. The majority of quakes reported are from that region.

One surprising fact, however, shown by the summary of earthquake reports for 1919, which has recently been prepared, is that more than a score of these disturbances occurred in the Mississippi Valley. The region comprising Southern Illinois, Western Kentucky and Western Tennessee experienced 20 quakes, while one was recorded in Northeastern Missouri, two immediately south of Wichita, Kansas, and one in Washington, D. C. Many disturbances in the total number reported would have wholly escaped attention but for the seismographs, which are so delicate that they usually will detect a violent shock, no matter in what part of the world it occurs.—*Barbados Globe, July 14th.*

UTILIZATION OF LOWER GRADE SUGARS.

One result of the prevailing shortage of sugar, according to *Facts About Sugar*, May 22, 1920, is that many manufacturers using sugar in the production of various commodities are discovering that they can utilize lower standard grades without appreciably affecting the quality of the goods they put out. Candy manufacturers are reported to be using practically all grades of sugar, with the exception of raw centrifugals. Biscuit makers have discovered that washed sugars are suitable to their purposes. The tobacco trade, which is a larger user of sugar than is generally supposed, is able to absorb practically any grade. Several 'soft drink' manufacturers have been experimenting, and have succeeded in producing clear syrups from low-grade sugars. It appears that the sugars are melted and put through a simple clarification process before being used for syrup making, and that excellent results have been obtained.—*Agricultural News, July 10th.*

COTTON CULTIVATION IN PORTO RICO.

In the editorial of *Revista de Agricultura de Puerto Rico* April 1920, the Sub-Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry for that island, Senor Ramon Gandia

This Evening!
8.30.

CHRISTIANSTED THEATRE

"Paid In Advance".

6 REELS.

"Priscilla Dean"

Well-known in Christiansted from

"THE FIRE-FLINGERS" AND "THE SILK-LINED BURGLAR"
is showing her best acting in "Paid in Advance"

CAST:

JOAN, THE GIRL.....	DOROTHY PHILLIPS
JOHN GRAY.....	JOSEPH GERARD
BATEESE LE BLANC.....	LON CHANEY
"MARIE".....	"PRISCILLA DEAN"
JIM BLOOD.....	WILLIAM STOWELL
GOLD DUST BARKER.....	FRANK BROWNLEE
REGAN.....	BILL BURESS
FLAP JACK.....	HARRY DE MORE

A Splendid Dramatic story of Canada and Alaska by the Producer of "The Hearth of Humanity".

The Story:

In "Paid In Advance" JOAN GRAY, Daughter of a Canadian Furtrader, finds herself the subject of malicious talk, and decides to go with her father to Dawson City, who has had a business offer from two men from the gold fields.

Joan's father dies on the long trip to the gold fields, and she arrives alone at the pleasure palace of Gold Dust Barker, her father's supposed friend. The girl finds herself a virtual prisoner among Rough Men and Fast Women. She learns that Barker's offer to her father had been a lure to bring her to his place.

Barker offers Joan the "choice" of giving herself to him or to "The Crowd". Joan rebels and fight for a month to retain her virtue, but Barker persist and she finally confronts "the crowd" in the wine room and offers to marry the highest bidder. One man, a drunken miner known as "The Cur", still retains his respect for womankind, and he bids A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for her, and wins. But in his efforts to hold her he finds it necessary to kill Barker and others.

A Picture in which Tense Situations are Raised to Extreme Dramatic Heights by the Wonderful of a Cast Composed of Screen Favorites.

A Wonderfully Dramatic Story of a Good Woman Amid Evil Surroundings who Takes a Degenerate Miner to Avoid a Worse Fate.

A D M I S S I O N

Reserved Seats.....	40c
Two first and two last rows of reserved seats.....	30c
General Entrance.....	20c
Children 20 and 10c.	

Cordova, strongly advocates the extension of cotton growing in Porto Rico. He draws attention to the fact that the cultivation of Sea Island cotton seems almost to be on the point of extinction in the South eastern States of America, but that this type of cotton is becoming more and more in demand for special industrial uses, and that consequently its production will probably be remunerative for many years to come.

He goes on to state that the soil and climate of a large part of Porto Rico are well suited to the production of this superior type of cotton, and he considers that the planters of Porto Rico would be

well advised to extend the cultivation of this crop. He even looks forward to the possibility of Porto Rico being enabled to possess its own cotton mills, where the cotton locally grown could be manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply most of the requirements of the population.

The cotton growers in the smaller British West Indian islands should take notice of this possible development in Porto Rico, and should remember that the position they have attained in this line cannot reasonably be expected to persist, except by continued effort in all directions affecting the industry.—*Ibid.*