

### Grain and Milling.

H. Douglas, a Portage merchant, has advertised that he will give two prizes for competition for the best sample of wheat brought to his store by the farmers of this district—1st prize, \$25, 2nd prize \$15.

The *Regina Standard* says: "Owing to the superior quality of the Regina wheat samples shown at the meeting of the board of grain examiners recently held in Winnipeg, a new grade was introduced—No. 1 extra hard." For the information of the *Standard*, we would remark that the "extra hard" grade has been in existence for years, and is provided for in the Dominion act, regarding the grading of wheat.

The petition of a creditor to wind up the Manitoba Milling Co., of Carberry, has been refused by the court.

A general meeting of the grain and flour examiners of Canada will be held in Montreal on October 22. C. N. Bell and Stephen Nairn, leave for Montreal Saturday to act as Manitoba representatives at the meeting.

Minnesota and the Dakotas have a surplus of wheat estimated at 125,000,000 bushels, over home requirements for bread and seed. This will allow 2,500,000 bushels per week for shipment up to the middle of July next.

Dimes & Cleveland, Winnipeg, will build an elevator at Nesbitt, Man., where it is claimed 300,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed this season.

### Lumber Cuttings.

The Lake of the Woods lumbermen are busy sending out camping outfits. A number of camps are already out for the winter's cut of logs.

A resolution passed by the Winnipeg board of trade, regarding the pine versus the spruce lumber question, appears under the head of the "Winnipeg Board of Trade," in this issue.

The saw mill of the Lake Winnipeg Lumber & Trading Company, will be sold, as the company is being liquidated.

### Pure White Lead.

The White Lead Association which took such praiseworthy stand against the sale of adulterated goods some time ago has gained a decided advantage in getting an Act of Parliament passed to prohibit the sale of adulterated goods if they are branded as pure. The extent to which consumers have been cheated by unscrupulous grinders is almost incredible, but now both manufacturer and retailer will be subject to penalty if they sell, or offer for sale, any spurious white lead which is wrongly branded. From a series of analytical tests of various brands of "pure" and "genuine" it has been proved that adulteration to the extent of 33 per cent is practised by some of the grinders. As the sulphate of Barytes used as an adulterant is practically useless for painting purposes, the unfortunate user wasted the cost of labor in putting on an article which did very little immediate good and had no lasting quality, while the manufacturer put an extra 2c per lb. into his pocket and cut out his honest competitor. The Association has hitherto guaranteed, under a mutual bond, of penalty, all goods issued by its members, but now the Act will support the firms who issue sterling goods. The act, which

came into operation on 28th August, declares that no person shall mark, brand or label any article or package, with the word "pure" "genuine," or any word equivalent thereto, or sell, or offer, or expose for sale any such package unless the contents are pure within the meaning of the Act. The two articles included are "Dry White Lead," which is to be "Basic carbonate of lead prepared only by corrosion of metallic lead"; and "White Lead in Oil," which is to be "Dry white lead ground in pure linseed oil in the proportion of 96 to 92 per cent. of the former to 8 to 10 per cent. of the latter." Other articles may be added at any time by an Order in Council. The penalty of each violation is \$100, and as half is payable to the prosecutor, there is a strong presumption that the Act will not remain a dead letter, but will be rigidly enforced. Its provisions will be enforced under the Inland Revenue Act and samples may be obtained by officers in the same way as under the adulteration Act. Some of the grinders of "pure" white lead who do not care to face the act, got rid of large quantities some weeks ago, as was noticed by us, and retailers who hold these goods will have to be careful that the prosecution does not fall upon them. In order to make the thing widely known the association has issued a circular to dealers and consumers which reads as follows:

"The members of the White Lead association of Canada, consider it to be in the public interest to publish a copy of the 'act in restraint of fraudulent marking' as passed by the Dominion parliament and assented to by the Deputy Governor-General on 28th August 1891 and which since that date has been law. The association looks upon this act as a fit crown to all their efforts for the past three years to furnish consumers with a pure and unadulterated lead. The standard of quality as fixed by the association has been accepted by the government and is therefore in strict conformity with the act. It is of the utmost importance that dealers be assured that they are not unwittingly violating this act, and the only effective precaution is to buy such lead as bears the label of the association. The members of the association in addition to the penalty prescribed under this act are also bound toward the association in a heavy forfeit, secured by a deposit in the hands of the secretary, should any lead ground by them be found to be adulterated. A. J. Somerville, president; John Hyde, secretary." The members of the association are: Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co.; the A. G. Pencheon Co., Limited; Toronto Lead and Color Co.; Sanderson, Percy & Co., all of Toronto; Baylis Manufacturing Co.; Fergusson, Alexander & Co.; Montreal Rolling Mills Co.; McArthur Corneille & Co., and A. Ramsay & Son, all of Montreal. It will be well as the circular suggests, for all our retail merchants to see whether their stock of "pure" lead is really what it pretends to be, or whether they are liable to a penalty for having in their stores any of the adulterated goods, for which they will be held responsible.—*Trade Bulletin*.

### Grandly Accomplished.

In October, 1889, the firm of A. W. Morris & Bro., cordage and binder twine manufacturers, found themselves in financial difficul-

ties, and in the following February they were compelled to assign, with liabilities amounting to \$553,000, but owing to the rare business ability and honor of this enterprising firm, we are pleased to announce that it has paid all creditors in full with interest, the last payment being made in July of the present year. It will be remembered at the time of the failure that Alex. W. Morris merely asked for an extension of time, assuring his creditors of his ability to pay them in full with interest; but owing to one or two of the banks refusing this offer he was forced very reluctantly to make an assignment, which of course stopped his business and entailed upon him unnecessarily heavy losses. Undaunted by this unfortunate refusal on the part of his bankers however, he overcame every obstacle, and in less than two years accomplished the grand object of his ambition, namely the payment of dollar for dollars with interest on the full amount of his liabilities of over half a million. Had the first offer of A. W. Morris & Bro. been promptly accepted, their liabilities would have been met long before July last. Such commercial institutions as the J. A. Converse Manufacturing Company, of which A. W. Morris & Bro. are proprietors, are a credit to the mercantile community of any city and any country.—*Trade Bulletin*.

### The Financial Situation.

The money market both here and at other financial centres of the Dominion, has exhibited several important features of late, which should tend to greater activity in the early future, mercantile demands having increased under the circumstances incidental to the season, and call money finding free employment on the stock exchanges. Rates, however, while inclining to firmness, remain unchanged, and ample funds are still at the disposal of borrowers. During October and the following months a pronounced advance in the price of money may reasonably be looked for, the requirements of the crop movement necessitating a larger supply than usual to enable dealers to purchase and hold over until navigation re-opens the immense crops that have been harvested. When the note circulation then returns for redemption—a circulation that will undoubtedly expand from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 during the intervening period—the usual tightness will be felt, but the shipments abroad will be so heavy that the banks should redeem without any very serious drain on their cash reserves. Still, caution and a watchful conservatism will undoubtedly be a more pronounced feature of the money market for some time to come.—*Montreal Merchants' Magazine and Financial Review*.

The wheat crop of the United States for 1891 has gradually been assuming larger proportions. Earlier in the season 500,000,000 bushels was thought a fair estimate of the crop. There were some who figured the crop considerably larger, but they were dubbed enthusiasts. Last week the official crop report of the Washington department was devoted to yields per acre, and wheat was placed at an average yield of 15 bushels per acre for the United States, which would make a total crop of 593,000,000 bushels—practically 600,000,000 bushels. Reports of threshing indicate a higher yield than was estimated from the straw.