

the Bill because it included the enforcement of war time prohibition. The objects of war time prohibition, the President said in his veto, had been satisfied and "sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for its repeal," it would not be difficult, the President said, for Congress to deal separately with the two issues. The veto hit Congress like a flash of lightning. The House getting at his feet again, deserted its leaders who wanted to defer consideration until Thursday so as to round up all the Dry Members. But the dries swept into the Chamber and showed there was an overwhelming sentiment among these to give the Govt. ample traffic now outlawed throughout the land.

London, Oct. 27th.—Measures to meet the situation which would result from the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners on Saturday, were considered today by administrative officials. No reply from officials of the United Mine Workers of America to the demand of President Wilson that the strike be called off, is expected until after the Miners Executive Committee meets at Cleveland on Wednesday, but meantime officials took cognizance of the statements of the Union Leaders that it would be physically impossible to withdraw the strike order by November 1st. The administration's programme for dealing with the strike will naturally not be disclosed until the strike has developed.

London, Oct. 28th. Sugar in stock on the 27th instnat was 111,000 tons last year 312,000 tons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29th 1919.

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$10.90.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.80
New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00
Heavy Mess Pork per hbl. \$45.00
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 90-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$4.13
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$4.16

LONDON, Oct. 29th 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price.
fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt
57s. 9d. -91s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in
bond, Ditto duty paid. 55s. 6d. -76s. 0d.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales
during the war
Java 96° Gibraltar or Channel for Orders
floating terms, no quotations.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt. 126s. 0d. 130s. 0d.
Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liv-
erpool nominal per lb.
Bank of England rate of Discount per
cent. 5.
Consols 51½
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 61.00

FOOD ADULTERATION IN GER- MANY.

The extent to which food adulteration was carried in Germany is shown by a statement issued last August by the municipal chemical laboratory of Leipzig. We quote from a translation which appears in the *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1918:

"Three phenomena are clear and striking with regard to adulteration of foodstuffs during the war: The continued mineralization of foodstuffs, the unusual increase of the amount of water in them, and the use of worthless or even spoiled articles for the preparation of foods. Plaster and whiting are increasing in price the more they are being used for the preparation of food, whether as substitute for flour or baking powder, or to increase the quantity and weight of spices. Alum, sodium phosphate, table salt, and even bolus and soda are found used to increase the weight and quantity of foods. Sawdust, straw dust, and corza-nut meal have become articles in demand, and are sold as substitutes at incredible prices.

"Disgusting refuse of the slaughterhouse has been found in sausages and meat jelly. The sweepings of a bakery were used in making bread, and carpenter's glue has been sold in pudding powders. Slaughterhouse refuse, formerly only used as animal fodder, such as tendons and other dog feed, brings the highest prices. The laboratory has in many instances prosecuted the use of slaughterhouse refuse in human foodstuffs, such as black puddings, liver puddings, meat jelly, etc....

"Even if we have to get along on war bread, the distress of war times does not excuse gross uncleanness and incomprehensible faults in baking. Among the foreign substances found in bread were the following: Mice (twice), flax fibers, cotton, lysol (once), paper, wood, straw, plaster, chalk, wood splinters, and sand. It is incomprehensible that the bread of one of the largest bakeries contained 0.13 per cent copper in the form of verdigris, which caused serious sickness. Bread that is wet, moldy, and full of maggots points to faulty processes in the bakeries and gross carelessness. 'Ropy' bread has also been encountered frequently."—*Life and Health*.

THE NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

The sugar situation is showing no improvement. Refiners continue withdrawn from the market, making minor allotments only to their regular trade. Owing to the threatening possible seriousness of the situation the Equalization Board requested the refiners' committee to appoint a sub-committee for the purpose of bringing relief and to insure an equitable distribution of the remaining cane sugar stocks throughout the balance

of the year. The sub-committee is now formulating plans which are expected to be announced in the immediate future. It is understood that the cane refiners will pool the production of the balance of the year and that distribution will be under the jurisdiction of the refiners' committee. The Equalization Board claims that manufacturers ought to be cut down to 50 per cent of last year's requirements bakers to 70 per cent, and other essentials regulated accordingly. Preference should be given the medicine manufacturers, fruit preservers, etc. It is also stated that the candy manufacturers have had normal supplies, in many cases supplies anticipating their wants. It is expected that under the special distribution committee the cane refiners' output will be limited to the Buffalo Pittsburg line.

The beet producers are supplying the middle western territory. No announcement is obtainable regarding the manner in which beets will be marketed. It is reported that producers have assured the Equalization Board they will sell sugar as fast as produced. The opening beet prices are still uncertain, but they are expected in some quarters to be above 10 cents. Refiners' meltings continue below normal, the total being 62,000 tons for the past week. The Atlantic ports' receipts were only 52,000 tons, resulting in Refiners' stocks decreasing to 45,531 tons.

The raw sugar market is increasingly firm, and Cuban holders are indifferent about selling. The early new crop shipments are rumored as high as 7 1-2 cents paid for December and 7 cents for January shipments. Sales of raw sugar for delivery December-March are estimated at 600,000 to 700,000 tons, of which 100,000 or 150,000 tons are said to be for American refiners. The majority of European purchases are expected to be refined here. London reports that the weekly ration of the United Kingdom has been raised six ounces. No official announcement as yet is forthcoming from the authorities regarding the continuation of government control. It was recently rumored though that the Equalization Board advised Washington it was too late to consider control. The general belief of the trade is that control will stop at the expiration of the present Cuban crop. Beet sugars will also be in open market.

Sugar stocks continue firm as a result of the strong raw sugar market.—*Louisiana Planter*.

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Secretary.