Milling.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

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THE Glenn ranch in Coluse county, Cal., comprises 52,000 acres, of which 23,000 are in grain this season. It is estimated that it will produce twenty-five bushels to the acre.

It is estimated that by the end of July France will have imported 40,000,000 bushels of wheat during this crop year. That is about the quantity estimated several weeks ago as likely to be wanted, inclusive of what had already been taken.

Or the 121,600,000 bushels of wheat imported into Great Britain last year, three-fifths or 72,000,000 bushels came from the United States, 20,000,000 bushels from India, 7,200,000 from Russia, an equal quantity from Austria and Germany together, 7,488,000 bushels from Canada, 2,144,000 bushels from Chili, and 2,960,000 bushels from all other countries.

THE London Standard comes out with an editorial denouncing the Chicago wheat corner, and predicting that the United States will soon be supplanted in the European grain market by India and Australia. This may occur, but it is safe to say that India and Australia will nover gain supremacy over Chicago in that great institution—the wheat corner.—Chicago News.

MR. WM. H. BARNARD, of Galt, Ont., a young and enterprising miller, has invented and patented a "shake feed," which, it is claimed, largely increases the amount of flour produced. A mill in that town, which has ten double sets of rolls and four run of stones on which to grind middlings, having adopted this shake feed, has increased its output from 280 to 350 barrels per day, without any additional power.

Few English wheats flourish in Scotland. French wheat in the West Indies only produces barren spikes, and Indian wheat in England produces miserable heads. Black Sea wheat sown near Paris produces heavier grain than it does in Russia, but when resown near the Black Sea becomes once more as light as the parent. Red wheat is more hardy and prolific than white, but is of inferior quality and yields less flour. Long-strawed varieties suit best for wet seasons; short ones, dry seasons.

THE former chief grain inspector of Chicago has petitioned the Illinois Legislature to abrogate the charter of the Chicago Board of Trade. He claims that the board has not only violated its own laws, but the laws of the State as well, and insists that its acts have depreciated the value of farm products \$7,200,000,000 in twelve years, or an average of six hundred million dollars a year. He also asserts that its directors have violated different sections of the railroad and warehouse law. The petition has been favorably reported.

A B, RESIDING in Manchester, has two mills, one for the manufacture of flour, the other of cotton; the raw material for both is imported from America. When both are manufactured, A B discovers that his flour is undersold by America (since it is admitted free of duty), whilst his cotton manufacture, exported to America, is charged 25 to 30 per cent., ad val., import duty. The consequence is that his flour mill is practically closed for home consumption, and his cotton mill for American consumption, notwithstanding that the raw material for both are imported from thence.—London Corn Circular.

A STEAM pump manufacturing concern in Ohio have experimented with and successfully demonstrated that crude petroleum is a better and cheaper fuel than coal for generating steam. The burners they use under their boilers are regulated automatically, and are patented by the company. With them forty-four gallons of oil perform the work of 1,500 pounds of coal, and save the expense of a fireman. Many people believe that heat can be produced from petroleum at prices that will compete with natural gas anywhere, and the concern alluded to are doing much to demonstrate the practicability of the new fuel.

A SHILLING tax on flour would not prevent a single barrel less being sent to British markets, and if this tax were levied, British millers would certainly not reap the benefit of it. So long as America, for sorely cripples the British miller. Another remedy for depression flour; and it is the free importation of this commodity which so instance, has a surplus of something like six or seven million bushels of wheat to dispose of, our markets will be flooded with American

has been suggested in the shape of bounties for home grown wheat; but the payment of this bounty would fall upon the consumer, and thus add, indirectly, to the price of the quartern loaf.—The Roller Miller, Broadheath, Eng.

TO-DAY witnessed another step in the gigantic wheat deal which is being engineered by the Lord knows who. There is more wheat in the cars side-tracked at Chicago, or within a short distance of the city, than there is vacant room in the elevators to accomodate. The clique took all the wheat offered at the top price, and made prompt settlement. What the holdings of the clique now amount to can only be conjectured, but they must be prodigious. Each month requires a greater amount of money to handle their load, but the clique apparently is not in any need of money. The deal must now be carried into July, as their is no other way for the clique to get rid of their cash wheat. Every development shows that the present manipulation of the market is on a larger scale than was ever attempted before, and the utter secrecy with which everything has been carried out, concealing the names of the principals in the deal, has made this the most remarkable (and the most reprehensible) wheat corner on record. But it must end in time, and if the clique is overwhelmed with disaster, no one will shed a tear ; certainly not the millers.—American Mil'er, June 1.

MR. F. C. PILLSBURY, of Messrs. C. A. Pillsbury & Co., millers, Minneapolis, Minn., has by actual experiment settled to the satisfaction of himself and those who tested the results, the much discussed question of the value of bran as a fattening medium. A short time ago he procured some "scrub" steers, as they are called, and stall-fed them on hay and bran alone. A few weeks after he had one of them butchered and distributed among his friends, who were connoisseurs of good beef. The result was most gratifying, the beef being pronounced finer and more tender than any which had been fattened on corn. Mr. Pillsbury has demonstrated that "one ton of bran is as valuable for fattening as one ton of corn meal." The experiment will be a matter of great interest to stock growers throughout the North-West.

According to an interesting pamphlet entitled "Wheat," publifted by the Commercial Publishing Company of San Francisco, there are eight principal varieties of wheat raised in the Golden State. Although the white club wheat is the chief product, other Along the coast where the soil is subject to less drouth and the kinds are found to produce better results in different sections. climate is damp and foggy, the stronger amber wheats are generally raised, and recently Odessa wheat, imported from Russia in the belief that it would withstand damage from rust, while the interior of the State raises white wheat of fine color, with less gluten and more starch. Sonora or Chili wheat was the native wheat grown when the State belonged to Mexico, and is a hard, flinty wheat, grown on these soils, and matures early, being used for cracked wheat. Australian wheat is also raised in the valleys, while many new varieties are being experimented with, which were received from the Agricultural Department at Washington. The Chili is raised generally in the San Joaquin Valley; on the dry inland sections still another variety, and yet another in the valleys of the interior of the State, where club wheat is the chief product.

A SUBSCRIBEB at Portland, Ore., writes to the Lumber Trade Journal, and wants to know "whether it is cheaper to run a saw mill by water or steam power." He further says: "I am about to engage in a large enterprise at a point in Washington Territory where there is abundant water power, but sometimes the river falls where there is abundant water power, but something business. Had low, and is not available for a steady manufacturing business. Had I better rely upon steam power or water power? Which in the end I better rely upon steam power or water power? Which in the end is the cheapest?" In reply the editor says that the water equipis the cheapest. In reply the cutor says that the water equip-ment at Lowell, Mass., was for canals and dams \$100 and for wheels, etc., another \$100 per horse power. But this as a first experiment was more costly than a similar experiment need be. At Saco, Me., the expense incurred was \$165 per horse power ; but at a later period, for turbines with high heads, the expense would be less. A construction and equipment, solidly carried out, with the latest improvement in wheels, would not cost over \$200 per horse power (probably less) under favorable circumstances. If we remember correctly, an estimate at Penobscot, Me, was for \$112.50 per horse power. If the construction be with wooden dams, and the equipment with lower grade wheels, then the cost would be less than \$50 per horse power ; and although the construction would be less permanent than the more solid, it would outlast any steam apparatus. On the other hand, Fall River (Mass) estimates of steam equipment, exclusive of foundations and engine houses, run from \$100 to \$115 per horse power. A Boston authority gives \$110 for nominal 300-horse power and upward, inclusive of foundations and masoury. Similarly a Portland (Me.) authority places it at