

# THE CANADIAN MILLER

OLD SERIES, VOL. X. NUMBER 7  
NEW SERIES, VOL. II.

TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1892

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
(SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS)

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S DISTRESS.

AT this date we do not suppose that there is a reader of the CANADIAN MILLER who has not heard of the terrible fire that on the 8th inst. visited St. John's, Nfld., laying in ashes almost the whole city. The more recent reports that have come from the scene of disaster indicate that the first news received, in place of magnifying, inadequately portrayed, the true situation. The whole of the business part of the city is destroyed. Every lawyer's office, doctor's residence and office and Protestant clergyman's residence was burned. Every daily newspaper and every printing office was destroyed, not enough type, paper or ink remaining in the city for a single poster. But, great as has been the loss from the destruction of the business part of the city, the greater distress has come from the devastating work of the flames among the homes of the people. Fourteen thousand people are homeless and five thousand are in absolute distress. Not a few lives are already known to be lost; starvation, and disease that stalks hand in hand with famine, threatens hundreds of others. Careful estimates place the loss at \$20,000,000, with less than \$5,000,000 insurance.

The news of the calamity that has overtaken our sister colony had little more than been proclaimed to the public before this same public, callous and indifferent in many matters, moved as one man, and each section of the Dominion, without regard to locality, has vied with the other in deeds of kindness and love. Their near neighbor, Halifax, N.S., forwarded almost immediately a ship load of provisions. St. John, N.B., Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London nearly every municipality has taken prompt and practical steps to relieve the distressed.

## A MILLERS' MOVEMENT.

Within a few hours after the morning papers of this city had been read the CANADIAN MILLER interviewed a number of the local millers and found that they were at one in the opinion that a millers' contribution of flour should be sent to Newfoundland, and promptly made their contributions. A circular was also sent out from the office of the CANADIAN MILLER to leading millers throughout the country, who have been equally hearty in their response; and altogether up to the hour of going to press, less than three days after the movement was started, contributions as follows have been received:

McLaughlin & Moore, Toronto	10	bbls.
J. L. Spink, Toronto	10	"
Citizens Milling Co., Toronto	10	"
N. Wenger & Sons, Ayton, Ont.	25	"
Dobson & Campbell, Beaverton, Ont.	10	sacks
I. D. Saunby, London, Ont.	15	bbls.
H. Brown & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont.	20	"
R. B. Clement and others, Walkerton, Ont.	20	"
and box of clothing.		
James Goldie, Guelph, Ont.	25	"
J. Knox & Co., Stayner, Ont.	5	"
P. R. Hoover & Sons, Green River, Ont.	1	"
John Hall, Lakefield, Ont.	5	"
Elliott & Hawkins, Holland Centre, Ont.	8	sacks

The CANADIAN MILLER, on behalf and with the warm approval of the trade, cheerfully undertakes this work. The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Inter-colonial railways have agreed to carry all flour for the purpose free of cost. Vessel owners, it is expected, will be equally liberal in the matter of carriage from the railway terminus to point of destination.

Remembering this country's relations, past and present, to the ancient colony, and taking right cognizance of the connection between the milling trades of Canada and the prosperity of Newfoundland, it is peculiarly fitting that the millers of the country should take a distinctive position in this work of relief.

"He giveth twice who giveth quickly." Let those who have not already responded do so at once. With quantity, when shipped and how. The telegraph companies will make no charge for messages of this character.

Address shipments: "CANADIAN MILLER'S Newfoundland Relief, Toronto." These will be placed together and forwarded in one lot to St. John's, Nfld.

x x x x

Since sending out the circular to millers referred to in the foregoing, the Weekly Bulletin of the Dominion Millers' Association has reached us containing a notice from Secretary C. B. Watts, saying: "It would be a graceful as well as humane act for our millers to send contributions of flour to the sufferers from the St. John's fire," and instructing contributors to consign their shipments, if residing west of Toronto, to Newfoundland Relief Committee, Toronto, and if east of Toronto, to Montreal, "and advise me of amount of contribution." When the CANADIAN MILLER suggested a flour contribution from the trade Mr. Watts was one of the first interviewed and heartily concurred in the proposal, voluntarily agreeing to do everything in his power to further the scheme, adding: "In the Bulletin of this week I will insert a notice informing millers of the project and instructing them to address shipments to CANADIAN MILLER'S Newfoundland Relief."

We are sorry for Mr. Watt's sake that he has deemed it the wise thing to act in a manner altogether contrary to his own statement. We have no desire to take from him the glory that he may believe will come from securing one barrel or 500 barrels of flour for the sufferers of Newfoundland. We have an opinion, however, that glory obtained for sweet charity's sake is of somewhat shady quality. One thought only has moved the MILLER in this project and that has been a sincere desire to help a neighboring community terribly in need. Mr. Watt's Bulletin notice is apt to defeat to some extent this end in raising a doubt in contributors' minds as to what steps they ought to take in the matter. Assuredly the act was not "graceful" or courteous to the CANADIAN MILLER, which has always treated Mr. Watts with every courtesy and consideration. Not for a moment do we suppose the Dominion Millers' Association, nor its executive, has been party to this act.

## DOMINION MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade Building, August 2 and 3. Not since the organization of the association will a more important meeting have been held. For the first time the association will assemble as an organization incorporated by special Act of the Dominion Parliament. We believe the members take a just pride in being so constituted, recognizing the powers and influence the changed conditions give them; and they will be prepared to congratulate the executive on the manner in which the work of incorporation, not unmet with difficulties, has been carried to a successful issue. By the time the annual meeting will have been held the new grain inspection act, concerning which we have something to say in our editorial columns, will have become law. We shall be prepared to write more exactly of the matter after we have seen a copy of the bill, but there is good reason to believe that in a large measure the wishes of the association have received proper consideration. Next to the duty fight, yet fresh in the memory of the trade, no greater victory in the interests of the milling business in Canada has been won by Canadian millers. Long and wearisome was the fight, but a righteous cause and John Bull persistency has conquered. Nor need we forget to mention the satisfactory solution of the Newfoundland difficulty,

which has been reached since the members last met together.

The programme is not yet completed but we have reason to know that aside from the especial prestige that will attach to the coming meeting, for the reasons we have already mentioned, that it will be such that ought to make August 2 and 3, in Toronto, memorable days to every Canadian miller.

Under the heading of By the Way and also on the Mill Product page we have touched on several practical questions that might fittingly be taken up at the convention.

## THE FLOUR PRODUCT OF BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, can claim honest credit for the important inventions that within a period of twenty years have completely revolutionized the business of flour-making. The most important of these, as millers know, are the "middlings purifier" and gradual reduction system, and following these the substitution of steel rollers of various sizes and patterns for the old-time millstones.

In the July Century, Albert Shaw, who has made a study of civic government and the conditions and growth of the cities of both the old and new world, has an able paper on "Budapest The Rise of a New Metropolis." Where, in the successful placing of the products of the mill, so much depends on the methods of milling millers will naturally be interested in this paper by Mr. Shaw.

Budapest is to-day the capital of a nation of seventeen millions of progressive and ambitious people. Forty years ago when Kossuth found refuge in America, after Hungary's struggle for independence, the sister towns of Buda and Pest, lying on opposite sides of the Danube, together had hardly more than a hundred thousand people. The consolidated municipality has now a population of fully half a million people. Mr. Shaw tells us that despite its rapid growth, a condition out of which so many evils of civic management frequently grow, that it would yet be hard to find another large town whose development has been kept so well in hand by the authorities and has been so symmetrical and scientific from the point of view of approved city-making.

Hungary is an agricultural country, rich in the outcome of the soil, and Budapest is the market for the farm surplusage. It is the grain-receiving point of Hungary, and, as one might suppose, it has been found an especially desirable centre in which to develop the business of flour-making.

The mills of the Hungarian capital are magnificent establishments, fitted up with automatic machinery invented and made in the city, provided with electric lights and well supplied with ingenious contrivances to prevent fire. Their finest grades of flour are sent to all parts of the world except America, and command the highest prices. Both the flour product and the general commercial movement of Budapest have at least doubled within fifteen years. The annual output of flour is not less than 5,000,000 barrels, and the industry seems not yet to have reached its maximum, two or three new mills having been built within as many years; but the profits of the companies have suffered much from American competition and from the recent high tariffs of Germany and France. About one-third the milling business of the city is run by steam. The oldest milling company doing business to-day is the Pesth Roller Mill Company, founded by Count Szechenyi in 1839.

## KNOWLEDGE WILL TELL.

IF a miller does not understand his business and attempts to run a mill in competition with those who do he will find himself in the rear ten times out of nine.