

floor, where they now terminate. Here also are a number of Holt purifiers, and additional bolting machinery. An automatic scale has also been added.

#### WHEAT CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

This, as already intimated, is separated by a solid wall from the flour manufacturing department. Special care has been given in the recent improvements, to the cleaning machinery, and everything in this department is new and the best that can be had. Wheat cleaning is an important feature of milling, as without a perfectly clean and polished berry, the best results cannot be obtained. This department has therefore been made perfect. There are the same number of floors in this department as in the remaining portion of the mill building. The different floors are amply provided with the best scourers, having facilities for scouring the wheat six times.

#### GROUND FEED.

In the basement of this department are situated scales for weighing wheat to the mill; also the latest machinery for making ground feed. New machinery for this latter purpose has been put in, and also cleaning machinery to clean the grain before crushing. A large trade has grown up in ground feed, and new plant has been added to meet the demand for a pure feed of high quality, the new machinery now put in being an improvement on anything heretofore used. A considerable shipping trade is done in ground feed, extending from the Pacific coast to eastern Canada. Manitoba now has annually a considerable surplus of coarse grains, and it has been found profitable to ship a portion of this in the form of ground feed.

The mill building is supplied with electric light, generated on the premises. Steam jets and hose reels are located on every floor, to be ready for fire. Every floor could be flooded with steam in a few seconds, while a stream of water could also be turned on on each floor. A Humphrey elevator, running from the basement to the top of the mill, has been put in.

#### ENGINE ROOMS.

The engine room is an apartment which would delight any engineer who will appreciate clean and pleasant surroundings. An addition has been made to the building, and a new 175 horse power compound condensing Wheelock engine added. This engine is used for running the elevator, the cleaning machinery, flour packers, steam shovels for unloading wheat from cars, car and pullers. It also operates the large sturtevant fans, which exhaust from rolls. The old engine runs the milling machinery proper only. It is a 350 horse power, Corlis compound condensing engine. The supply of water is drawn from the Red River by a 600 horse power steam pump and condenser. The water is brought through a 12 inch suction pipe, which was put in with the other improvements. The old pipe to the river can also be used, if it is ever required. The dynamo for supplying electric lighting for the mill and auxiliary buildings, is also located in the engine room, and is operated by a separate engine. In the boiler room two new boilers have been added, making six mammoth boilers in all.

#### FLOUR PACKING.

The flour packing is done by six machine power packers, in a separate building, with railway switches on each side. A car can be loaded in eight minutes. The flour is carried by an overhead passage way, by machinery, from the mill to bins in the packing rooms. All flour is sacked and no barrels are used at all. There is storage in connection with the packing department, for 15,000 barrels of flour.

#### THE ELEVATORS.

The elevators did not escape the general overhauling, and here new and improved machinery was added. The wheat here receives its first cleaning, with the aid of large separators and scourers. The elevator and annex have a capacity

of 275,000 bushels, which storage capacity is increased to a total of 300,000 when the wheat bins in the mill are added. The elevator is connected with the mill by a Hill clutch of 100 horse power, so that the elevator machinery can be instantly put in motion or stopped, without interfering with the mill. The elevator has been equipped with belt carriers, in place of the old style of conveyors, thus economizing power and reducing fire risk. Besides the elevator and annex at the mill, there are 42 elevators at country buying points, in connection with the industry, through which the required supply of wheat is obtained.

#### BAKE SHOP.

Special attention has been given to testing flour by baking on the premises. A competent baker is employed, and all devices for a thorough test are at hand. The baking is done by an electric oven, supplied by a dynamo on the second floor of the mill. The plan of baking by electricity supplies uniform heat, and enables the baker to have complete control over his oven, increasing or diminishing the heat instantaneously, at pleasure. The flour is furnished the baker in numbered cans, and the baker makes his report on the number, and is not supposed to know anything about the brand of flour he is testing. These practical baking tests allow of a close watch upon the quality of flour turned out and comparisons can be made with brands of any other mill, in the market.

#### THE REPAIR SHOPS.

The last adjunct to this great industry which we shall mention is the repair shops—machine, blacksmith, and carpenter shops. These are supplied with engine, lathes, band saws, and other appliances and tools for executing repairs on short notice.

#### CITY OFFICES.

In addition to the mill and auxiliary buildings immediately surrounding, a commodious brick building up town is used for city and general offices, in connection with the western trade, the wheat buying department, etc., and for city warehouse.

#### IN GENERAL.

The Ogilvie mills, one of which we have endeavored to briefly describe, have a wide reputation at home and abroad. The present superb condition of the mills is due to the unceasing energy and enterprise of W. W. Ogilvie, who claims the honorable distinction for himself and for his country of being the largest individual miller in the world. The aggregate capacity of his seven mills is now placed at 8,200 barrels of flour per day. They consume 10,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, or the product of over 666,666 acres of wheat, producing an average crop of 15 bushels per acre. This would be as much wheat as would be grown by over 11,000 farmers, allowing 50 acres of wheat alone to each farm. The wheat ground in the Winnipeg and Montreal mills is the famous hard wheat of Manitoba and the Territories, purchased direct from the growers, through the chain of elevators at principal wheat markets throughout the hard wheat belt. In this way the first selection of wheat is obtained. Ogilvie's patent Hungarian and strong bakers' brands of flour have such a reputation at home that their output is about all taken for domestic trade, and it has not been found necessary to push export business in the hard wheat flour.

The Winnipeg branch of this great milling industry is in charge of F. W. Thompson, and under his guidance the direct business from Winnipeg has steadily expanded. Mr. Thompson has the general western trade, the Winnipeg mill and the wheat buying business under his supervision, and these he has successfully conducted in a quiet and unostentatious but business like way, steadily increasing the direct business of the mill, and giving satisfaction to its multitude of patrons.

## The United States Government Crop Report.

The report issued from Washington on August 10, says:—There has been considerable falling off in condition of spring wheat since last month amounting to something over seven points. The average condition the present month being 67, as against 74.1 for July. The condition by States is as follows: Wisconsin, 70, Minnesota 67, Iowa 87, Nebraska 58, South Dakota 63, North Dakota 66. This decline of seven points is the result of the too high temperature and deficient rainfall. The drouth has prevailed over extensive areas and has done much damage. Much injury has also been done this crop by chinch bugs and rust in several States.

Corn—The condition of corn declined a little over 6 points during the past month. The average condition for the entire breadth being 87, as against 93.2 for July. This decline is due in the main to drouth, which has proved both extensive and persistent. While in some parts of the country the continued dry weather has injured the crop beyond recovery, it is nevertheless true as to the larger portion of area devoted thereto that improvement is not only possible, but with sufficient rainfall through August will be assured. Averages in the principal States are: Ohio 85, Indiana 79, Illinois 81, Iowa 102, Missouri 93, Kansas 82, Nebraska 84.

The condition of oats has fallen ten points since the July report, being 78.3, as compared with 88.3 last month, while in August, 1892, it stood at 86. It is the lowest condition reported in August for many years, and is due to a cold, wet spring succeeded by continuous dry, hot weather during the latter part of June and the whole of July.

The August returns for barley show a slight decline in condition from that of last month, being 84.6, against 85.3 in July and the same as it was in June.

## Trade and Money in the United States.

If anything, the financial situation has grown more serious the past week. It has been characterized chiefly by the suspension of institutions against which there had never been a breath of suspicion. Banks which were regarded as part of the solid and permanent structure of the financial edifice have demonstrated an unexpected and surprising weakness. A superficial observer might be led to remark, as a high official recently did, that these widespread disasters are the fruits of speculation. The statement would serve only to demonstrate complete ignorance of that universal feeling of insecurity which now prevails among bank depositors. It is this feeling of distrust which breaks out erratically here and there and which quickly divests the bank against which its rage is directed of all its cash resources and compels it at last to seek recourse in temporary or perhaps final suspension. It is a money panic signified by universal shrinkage of deposits. This steady contraction of the basis of credit increases the rates for money, and makes renewals of loans difficult and totally discourages the ordinary course of business. Unable to realize cash on the best of securities, because cash and not collateral is in general demand—is, in fact, being hoarded everywhere—the soundest institutions are compelled to suspend. Considering the institution as one mainly to be attributed to the withdrawal of balances by ignorant or frightened depositors, we are brought face to face with the element which is now prolonging the crisis and which pursues its nefarious work despite the actual presence of those factors which were looked forward to as the heralds of better times. These factors are the cessation of gold exports; the importation of gold; the increase of the government reserve. To the force of these circumstances the ordinary bank depositor is insensible.—*American Banker.*