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TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1893

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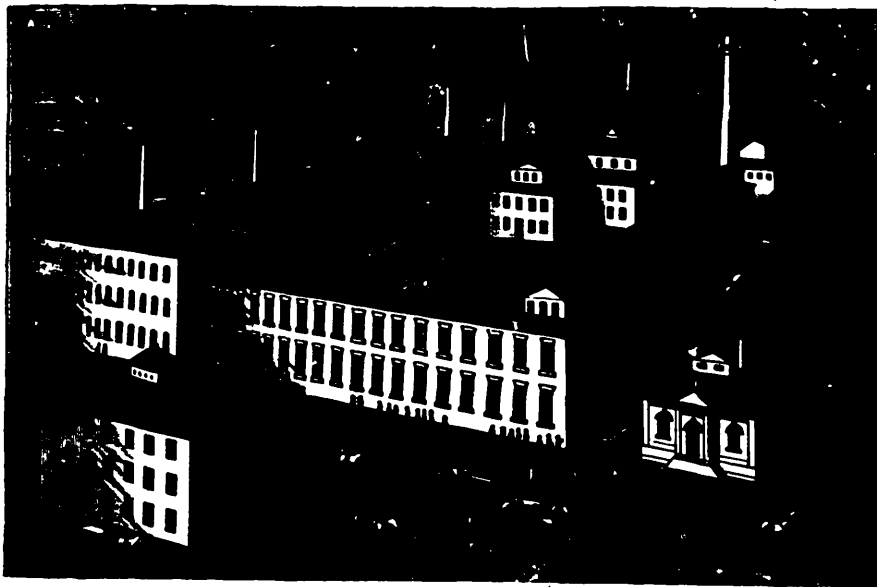
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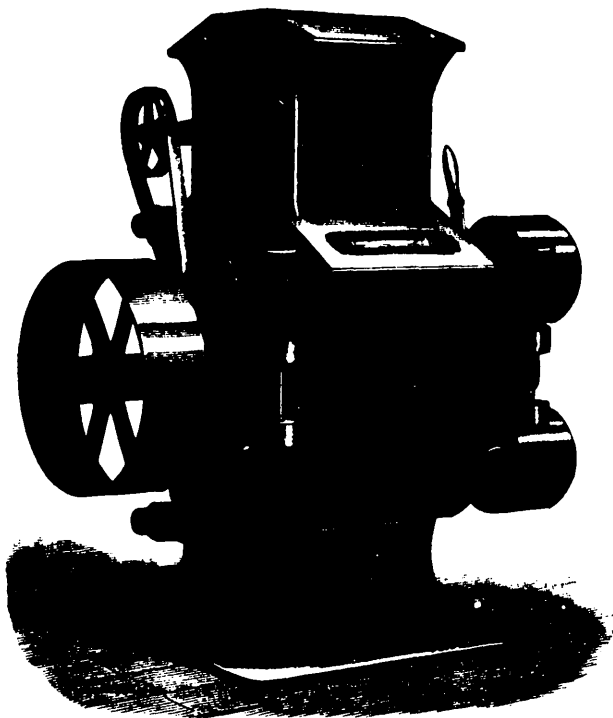
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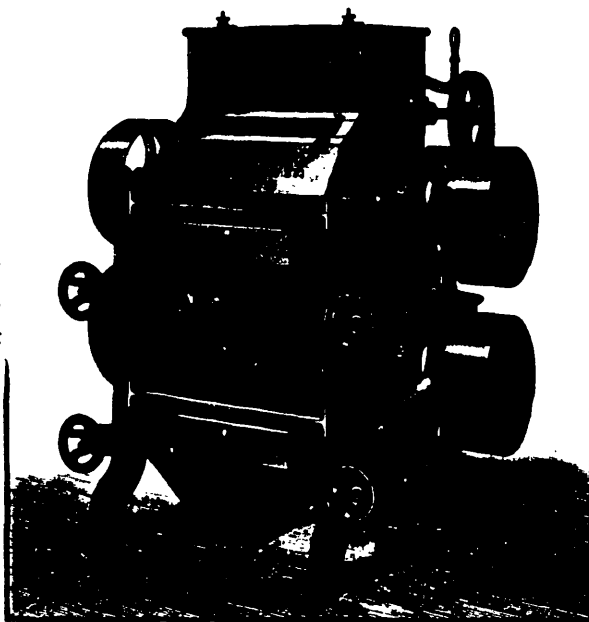
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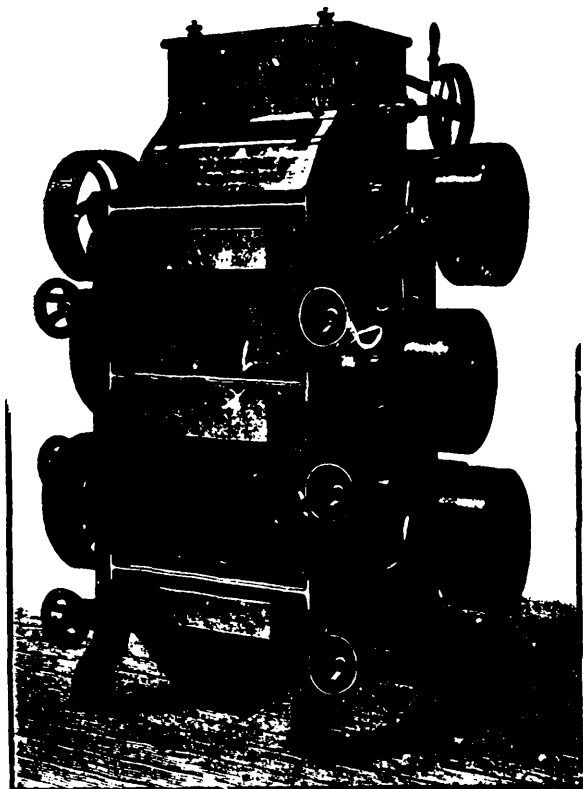
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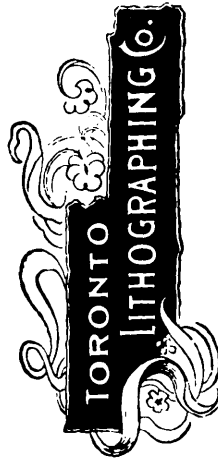
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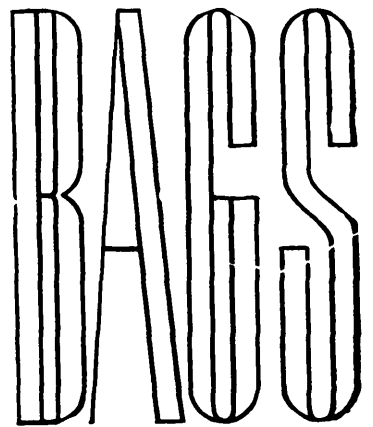
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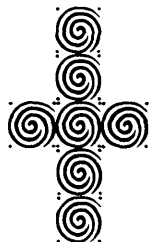
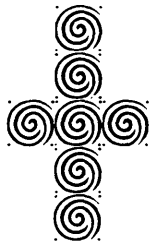
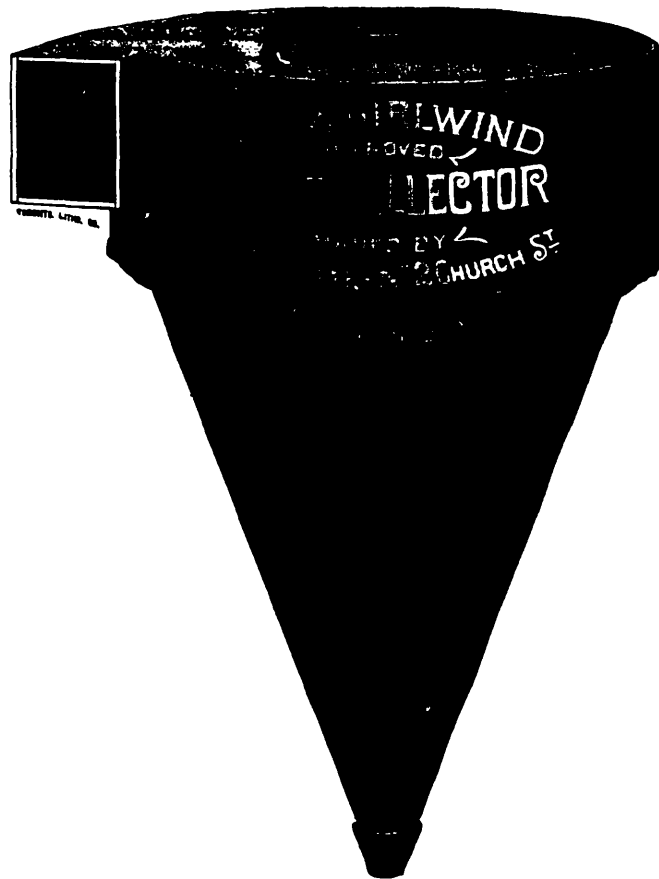
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THE CANADIAN MILLER

OLD SERIES, VOL. XI | NUMBER 9
NEW SERIES, VOL. III |

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1893

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

ANDREW H. BAIRD,

PRESIDENT DOMINION MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Men of character in the course of the society to which they belong. Emerson

WITHOUT good leaders, no movement, political, social, business or otherwise, can hope to succeed. Napier relates that at the combat of Vera, when the Spanish centre was broken, and in flight, a young officer named Havelock sprang forward, and waving his hat, called upon the Spaniards within sight to follow him. Putting spurs to his horse he leaped the abattis, which protected the French front and went headlong against them. The Spaniards were electrified; in a moment they dashed after him cheering for "El chico blanco" (the fair boy), and with one shock they broke through the French and sent them flying down hill. The story of history is the same, wherever we turn the page. It may be of military annals; the affairs of government, or achievements in the field of commerce, which have been none the less remarkable and potent in their influence on the world's history; success has come of good generalship, where failure has been the result of blunders committed by those who have been the responsible leaders.

It has been the good fortune of Canadian millers to have capable leaders. The name of the late Thos. Goldie, is, we are sure, as was the name of Douglas of Scottish history to his countrymen—even now, an inspiration to every miller, who was privileged to work under his generalship, when president of the Dominion Millers' Association. Though away in that newer western country, Manitoba, Mr. Edward Peplov is remembered for the zeal and effort he gave to Canadian milling during the interim when he occupied the president's chair, between the time of Mr. Goldie's death and the annual meeting succeeding it. The record of Mr. M. McLaughlin, president of the past year, is written in ink yet damp on the page of milling history, and tells of the most successful year in the history of the Dominion Millers' Association.

The mantle of Mr. M. McLaughlin has fallen on worthy shoulders in the person of Mr. Andrew H. Baird, of Paris, who was the unanimous choice for the presidency at the meeting of August last.

Mr. Baird was born on the 1st of March, 1834, in the city of Montreal, Que. He is the eldest son of Nicol Hugh Baird, civil engineer, and Mary Telfer White, both of whom were born in Scotland, and were married at Bytown (now Ottawa) in 1831. His father practised his profession in Russia for a few years, then came to Canada in 1827, and was employed on the Rideau Canal under Colonel By, and after this in the Public Works Department until his death in 1849. Mr. Baird was educated at private schools in Montreal, and came to Paris at the age of fifteen as clerk for Mr. Chas. Whitlaw, grain merchant there, and with the exception of four years, when he was paymaster on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, has resided there ever since.

"The strong man and the waterfall channel their own path" are the words of an old proverb, and fitly tell the story of Mr. Baird's career. Resting on his own pluck and energy, born of rugged Scottish parentage, he has cut his own channel through life from the small beginnings of a clerk at fifteen to become to-day one of the solid business men of the province and a public spirited citizen, active

in various interests that make for the weal of the nation.

To millers Mr. Baird is best known as the active head of the milling firm of Whitlaw, Baird & Co., of Paris. Whilst he has always acted on the principle that his first duty was to his business and his family, and the success of his firm is largely due to his devotion to business duty, he has ever been ready to give of his time and talents to advance the interests of the town where he has for so many years been an esteemed citizen. Besides milling he is interested commercially in the Carpet Co. and the Wincey Mill Co., two local enterprises. He has been a member of the Paris Town Council since 1863, with the exception of three years, and has held for longer or shorter periods, the offices of Councillor, Deputy Reeve, Mayor, Warden of the County of Brant, member of Public School Board,



ANDREW H. BAIRD.

President and Director of the Mechanics Institute, and President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Baird was also Master of Masonic Lodge No. 82. He has taken a very deep interest in the Canadian volunteer service, holds a first-class certificate from the Military School, and retired as captain in 1874. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, having contested North Brant in 1872 and in 1879.

Mr. Baird has for years been an active force in the counsels of the Dominion Millers' Association, holding important positions on the Executive and its leading committees. Last year he occupied the chair of first vice-president, and gave generously of his time to the work of the association. His genial and kindly bearing has ever made him popular with his associates, he evidently holding with Emerson, that "Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy." It can be said without reservation that Canadian milling is in safe hands under Mr. Baird's leadership.

PURE MIDDINGS.

IN an article of some length in the London Miller on "Milling According to System," Mr. W. F. Bates, after remarking that the important matter is not so much the system of milling one may adopt, but rather how efficiently that system is worked, has this to say on the subject of middlings:

"It is a fundamental mistake to treat pure middlings too tenderly. When pure, the sooner the flour product gets in the sack the better; it is in the production of pure middlings that great care and special attention should be lavished; after that it is child's play. I have no faith in many subdivisions, but prefer to concentrate and aggregate all the pure material, and, as a consequence, all the impure stock, in their respective divisions, and to allow as little offal as possible to reach the smooth rolls. A man who properly understands his system can nearly always humor and control at least some of his purifiers by the adjustment of his semolina rolls; and in like manner accommodate his clothing by the same agencies. I think we are still liable to misconception as to the best methods of doing certain things; for instance, some millers declare that they get the best flour from large purified semolina, others from the medium sized, and still others I think the majority from the pure fine middlings or dust. Now, all of these are right in one respect, for the quality of flour from each of these products depends altogether upon the system, and the working of the system. In a mill with only three or four reductions it is necessary to reduce the large semolina as far as possible to flour and offal, consequently the flour will be very good. In a slightly longer system this semolina may be only broken for the production of medium sized stock, consequently the flour product will be poor, and the loaf unsatisfactory, the truth being that the flour is only dustings from middlings, and not pure semolina flour. The product of this large semolina may, after purification, be reduced to flour, only slightly so for fine middlings; in the latter case we again get a medium flour, but we get middlings which, when reduced, give the best results.

"It is obvious from the foregoing that every thing depends upon the method of working, and that each may be right when he declares his preference for flour made at these different points. The best of all these methods, however, is the last, and is really the only scientifically correct way of working, and this is where the fully equipped and well managed mill shows to advantage. If well handled, 50 per cent. of good patent flour can be made from the three reductions of fine semolina and middlings, but of course everything depends upon the previous manipulation of the stock. Bad management of the initial process will throw everything out of harmony, to the certain detriment of the financial results.

HOW GOVERNED.

THE wheat markets are governed now, says Market Record, as they have been for some time, almost solely by the actual supply and consumptive requirement. There is a lack of speculation and the loss of it is shown in the daily record of prices. At present the supply is greater than the present demand. This is the only thing buyers look at. The prospective supply, however, seems to be less than what the prospective requirements will be.

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THE CANADIAN MILLER AND GRAIN TRADE REVIEW enters in the Miller and all his associations, and to the Grain Dealer with all his allied interests.

The only paper of the kind in Canada, containing full and reliable information on all topics touching our grain, and unconnected as an organ with any manufacturing company, we will always be found honestly and earnestly endeavoring to promote the interests of our subscribers.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

MILLER AND FARMER.

So much importance in milling is to be attached to the quality and nature of the wheat used, that we must welcome every effort employed to grow a good milling wheat. The Dominion Millers' Association has shown its interest in the question by constantly drawing the attention of farmers to the matter, and aiding them by practical suggestion born of their own experience. The Experimental farms, under both Dominion and provincial management, keep experimenting on these lines at their different stations, and here again the Millers' Association has given its co-operation and help.

Not, probably, so much for the purpose of arriving at the milling qualities of wheat sown, but rather to ascertain the yield and strength per acre, the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Station has been conducting for some time a system of co-operative work in agriculture throughout Ontario. Fertilizers and seed are distributed annually among the graduates of the College through their association known as the Agricultural Experimental Union, and also among other interested and progressive farmers throughout the province. In a letter to the press under date of August 26, Mr. C. A. Zavitz, one of the professors in the College, who has had the management of this work, gives some particulars of the methods of operation and results.

In the spring of the present year 322 packages of fertilizers, 894 of fodder feed, 1,230 of root seed, and 3,110 of spring grain were sent out to Ontario farmers. There are at present as a result of this work, which has been growing steadily from the start in 1886, upwards of 800 experimenters with spring crops and Mr. Zavitz is prepared to supply 400 others with winter wheat. Up to the present date 133 experimenters have been heard from. Of this number, 60 sent in satisfactory reports of carefully conducted experiments, sixteen forwarded partial reports and 59 wrote of failure or unreliable results. The 60 satisfactory came from 23 counties, eleven of which were east and twelve west of the City of Guelph. The yields per acre have been calculated from the amounts grown upon the plots, which in each case measured one square rod, and paths three feet wide were allowed between the plots. The following table gives the average amount of straw and of grain per acre of the eleven varieties grown on 60 Ontario farms and at the Experiment Station at Guelph:

Name of variety.	Straw per acre (tons)	Grain per acre (bu.)
1 Dawson's Golden Chaff	1.84	34.9
2 Golden Drop	1.71	34.4
3 Early Red Clawson	1.67	32.6
4 Bulgarian	1.76	31.4
5 American Bronze	1.84	31.3
6 Mediterranean	1.85	30.8
7 Surprise	1.51	30.7
8 Jones' Winter Fife	1.65	30.0
9 Fuleaster	1.50	27.4
10 Fultz	1.92	26.4
11 Red Wonder	1.26	24.9

The Experimental Union intimate that sufficient money has been furnished for the distribution of two thousand packages of winter wheat over Ontario this year. These will supply four hundred experimenters with five varieties each. The following varieties have been chosen and are divided into two sets as indicated below: Set 1.—Dawson's Golden Chaff, Golden Drop, Early Red Clawson, Bulgarian, American Bronze. Set 2.—Dawson's Golden Chaff, Surprise, Jones' Winter Fife, Early White Leader, Early Genesee Giant.

The seed will be sent out by mail free to all applicants, and the produce of the plots will be the property of the experimenters; and in return the Union hope to receive full reports of carefully conducted tests.

The Dawson Golden chaff is said to be a new variety claimed to have been originated by Robert Dawson, of Paris, Ont., who along with his neighbors are growing it quite extensively.

It is to the interest of millers throughout the province to study closely the results of these experiments. Grain men have a direct concern in the kinds of wheat grown in the country and the anticipated yield of each variety. Millers have likewise an interest in this phase of the question. They are especially concerned in the milling quality of the wheat that will be most largely sold in their section, and unless wheat possesses strength in this respect the farmer will be handicapped in marketing his wheat.

The interests of farmer and miller are not to be separated. The old jibe that "a miller has fat hogs and everybody knows it" has no significance, if in honesty it ever had, to the farmer of this day in his dealings with the miller. They both pull the same way, and not at opposite ends.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ONE of the pithy sayings of the Southwestern Miller is this: "It does not require extreme carelessness to waste five pounds of wheat in making a barrel of flour. And just look at the difference it makes in profits or losses in over a fifty-barrel mill." Be careful of the small leaks.

It is well for millers to remember that the Dominion Millers' Association at the annual meeting in August unitedly fixed the following as the standard wheat buying table: Testing 62 lb. or over pay 2c. over; 61 lb. pay 1c. over; 60 lb. pay standard; 59 lb. pay 1c. less; 58 lb. pay 2c. less; 57 lb. pay 5c. less; 56 lb. pay 8c. less, etc.

It is a round about road to sell wheat by way of Hogtown, but it looks as though this might be the popular route for a season at least. Prices may advance, but the way figures run just now, the farmer thinks he can see a dollar for wheat more readily through the hog than by way of the mill. We are not sure that the miller will object to a portion of the wheat crop going that way for a time at any rate.

A CHANGE of one letter is all that is required sometimes to knock the sense out of a sentence, or to make a writer say something very different to what was intended. By the change of one letter in the annual report of Secretary Watts in last month's MILLER, in the membership clause, the types read thus: "A like number were 'turned' out." The "t" should have been "b," the reference being to the millers who had been "burned" out during the year, not "turned" out.

VARIOUS and queer are some of the notions entertained in regard to money. Why cannot the government make money enough to meet all wants of its people? Is the stupid question asked not unfrequently by people who would be insulted were you to intimate that they were stupid. The United States has been filling its treasury for months back with silver dollars at the rate of four million a month, and while its vaults have been full to bursting the country has been passing through a trying severe financial depression. The condition is not at all novel to students of economic subjects. The history of the English land bank scheme, the Rhode Island paper bank experiment, the John Law

bubble in France, the land loan fiasco of the Argentine Republic, the crop moving paper currency of Mississippi, the banking mistakes of Alabama and Michigan are examples illustrating the inevitable result of schemes to inflate the circulation with cheap and valueless money. To borrow an illustration from Adam Smith, even sensible men forget sometimes that the highway to a particular place is not the place itself—the houses and lands. It is simply a means of reaching the place. Money is only a vehicle of exchange, and must have behind it something which is something. Dollar bills may be run off the printing press to advertise the wonderful values that some shoddy dealer is offering in pants, but when you come to buy the pants you must put a more tangible value behind the handsomely printed bill the same dealer has given you. The money issued by tailor or government is worthless if it has nothing substantial as its real representative.

It is almost universally the case that the individual who possesses a little knowledge forgets, seemingly, that there is some one who has not even that little possession. Many there are who know more, but some one knows less. The fact begets in us the custom of talking over the heads of those to whom we may be honestly desirous of imparting information. Moreover, it must be remembered that while age and experience give knowledge, at least this ought to be the case, yet all have not reached that period when the wrinkles are becoming marked and the grey hairs are leaving traces in our beards. The young, however, are always with us just as surely as are the poor. There is the old miller who knows all about milling that can be told. And a dissertation on rolls, or middlings, or corrugations, or variations of steam power, from the pen of a Bates, Abernethy, Grimshaw, Tompkins, or other technical expert, and student of science, will contain nothing new to him. He is a perfect miller, wholly rounded-out, knowing everything that can be known. But what of the boys who are only on the threshold of practical milling? Bates, is to them a revelation. Tompkins is a cyclopaedia of mechanics to their budding intellect. The older miller must not pass by the article that meets him in his technical journal with the curt criticism, "nothing new." It is not new to him, possibly, even in this age when there are new shadings of truth constantly coming to the front. It is new, and is the groundwork to that young man in your mill, whom some day will be known as the master expert miller of the entire country side.

A MILLING cotemporary, across the border, is of the opinion that underbidding cannot be prevented by legislation. "All laws that interfere with private affairs," says that journal, "are open to distrust, and in no country has it ever yet been possible to make men honest by law. Canada can not convert her dishonest merchants and manufacturers into honest men by threatening to hang, draw and quarter them for dishonest practices." This may be so. Laws against stealing do not stop stealing, altogether. A police force is still a necessity of civic government. The speculator and the embezzler are abroad, though forced frequently to become acquainted with the inside of prison walls. The heroes of the Panama Canal scandal will probably find their duplicates in another era, notwithstanding the punishment and disgrace that has been visited on the aged and the younger De Lesseps and their associates in crime. Tammany exposures have not entirely wiped out civic mal-administration though a Tweed made his home in the Tombs. Punishment came heavily upon the directors of the Glasgow Bank, and yet directors continue to wreck banks. Around about Ottawa and Quebec those in high places have abused the trust placed in them, and have been compelled by a righteous public indignation to step down and out from public life. These are all records of history. But what might have been the record if the line had not been drawn somewhere and the individuals concerned in these frauds brought to justice? Better that men should be honest from higher motives, nevertheless the terror of the law is a powerful deterrent, and, in some instances, is the only influence that keeps men honest.

DOMINION MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.
IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

A MEETING of the executive of the Dominion Millers' Association was held in the Board of Trade building, on Wednesday, 13th inst., with the following members in attendance: A. H. Baird, Paris, president; H. Barrett, Port Hope, 1st vice-president; Wm. Galbraith, treasurer; C. B. Watts, secretary; M. McLaughlin, J. L. Spink, Toronto; J. D. Saunby, London; J. D. Flavelle, Lindsay; W. H. Meldrum, Peterboro'; J. Galbraith, Allandale; Jas. Goldie, Guelph.

A report was read by the secretary commenting on the success of the annual meeting in August, and outlining a programme for consideration by the executive.

The following millers were elected members of the association: Rock Bros., Springfield; A. B. Bell, Kimberly; Campbell & White, Oshawa; C. & G. J. Wilson, Masson, Que.; Geo. Elphick, Pinkerton.

Copy of a circular letter was read by the secretary, that had been issued by the Knickerbocker Co., of Jackson, Mich., charging that millers in various parts of Ontario had been guilty of infringement of the patents of this concern by the erection of Cyclone dust collectors on their own account. It is claimed that the Cyclone is controlled in Canada by certain mill-furnishing firms under arrangement with the Michigan firm. On the other hand millers say that the patent is not valid, one miller writing to say that the principle of the Cyclone had been used by L... as far back as 1870, which is a decade and more before the Cyclone was patented. Mr. Knickerbocker is in Toronto in connection with the matter, and it is stated that evidence has been collected against millers by a party who was at one time traveller for a Canadian mill furnishing house. About 100 of these Cyclones, it is understood, are in use in Ontario, that have been erected by millers themselves. United States Millers' associations have made it a part of their work to contest cases of the kind on behalf of their members. The matter is under consideration by the Dominion Millers' executive, just what measures will be taken not yet being decided on.

Complaint having been made of the practice of some millers in preparing short-weight barrels of flour, the secretary was instructed to secure all the evidence possible bearing on the matter, and report to the executive.

Mr. M. McLaughlin was re-appointed chairman of Freight Committee, and with the exception that vice-president Barrett takes the place of Mr. Rice, the composition of the committee remains the same as formerly.

Seed Committee for the year: T. O. Kemp, Seaforth, chairman; J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville; J. G. Bechtel, Burford; N. H. Stevens, Chatham; Jno. Galbraith, Allandale.

The following names will be submitted to the Government from which to make a choice for the committees on grain and flour standards: Ontario: T. O. Kemp, Seaforth; Jas. Goldie, Guelph; W. H. Meldrum, Peterboro'; J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville. Manitoba: C. B. Watts, Toronto. Flour standards: R. Noble, Norval, and J. Galbraith, Allandale.

Geo. Edwards was appointed auditor for the association.

The secretary was instructed to consult with the solicitor of the association, Mr. Herbert L. Dunn, with a view of preparing a scheme to protect members of the association against unreliable dealers and brokers.

No steps will be taken in the meantime to appoint a flour seller for the association.

Mr. M. McLaughlin made mention of the fact that the freight rates on flour from Minneapolis to Liverpool were no higher than from Ontario points to Liverpool. How the railways carry flour a distance of about 1,200 miles to Montreal in the one case, and only some 400 miles for the Ontario miller, and yet charge the same rates, is a matter the Freight Committee will likely deal with.

As the first meeting of the new executive a splendid start was made in the work of the year, and speaks well for the new broom, which is evidently a good one.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT.

A REPORT issued by the Bureau of Industries for Ontario gives the following as an estimate of the world's yield of wheat last year:

Europe: France, 300,000,000 bushels, Russia and Poland, 247,000,000, Italy, 112,000,000, Spain, 65,000,000, Hungary, 136,500,000, Austria, 51,950,000, Germany, 102,000,000, United Kingdom, 65,000,000; Turkey in Europe, \$39,720,000, Roumania, 58,400,000, Bulgaria, 51,000,000, Belgium, 22,700,000, Portugal, 6,100,000, Holland, 5,600,000, Greece, 3,970,000, Denmark, 3,400,000, Servia, 11,350,000, Sweden and Norway, 3,970,000, Switzerland, 8,500,000. Total, 1,293,560,000.

America: United States, 510,000,000, Canada, 55,000,000. Total, 571,000,000.

Other Countries: India, 205,000,000, Algeria, 18,000,000, Egypt, 9,000,000, Australia, 34,000,000, Chili, Arg. Rep., etc., 53,000,000, Asia Minor, 5,000,000; Persia, 21,000,000; Syria, 12,000,000; Timis, 4,000,000. Total, 389,000,000. Grand Total, 2,253,860,000.

ABRASION OF WHEAT PRODUCTS.

THE manner of handling wheat products, and the distance they travel in the course of manufacture, writes Mr. W. G. Clark in the Roller Miller, are two things very often regarded as of little importance in the art. Simple experiments, however, will readily show that abrasion is the inevitable result of travel, and that where the travel is long the abrasion becomes a factor working materially against good flour and a generally high order of results.

Abrasion is very much in evidence in the mills of to-day, producing quantities of impalpable dust that not only discolors the flour but also makes it of uneven grain; whence follows a like unevenness of quality in the bread. In fact, a flour containing a large percentage of this dust has no life, no cellular formation to retain the carbonic acid gas given off by the yeast in fermenting, and little water-absorbing capacity, while a purely granular flour has all these qualities in a high degree.

When I say that one can reduce middlings to flour by simply rubbing them between the fingers, it is plain that when middlings are subjected to a prolonged rubbing against the sides and bottoms of long conveyors and spouts a considerable portion of them will be reduced to something finer than flour. This stuff ought never to get into the flour, but once there it must be separated as completely as possible.

Flour that will pass through a 16 cloth is granular and fit for use, but here, in my mind, should be the limit. Yet, if we were to test the flour from almost any mills to-day we should find a surprising quantity of so called flour that would bolt through 17, 18, or even finer cloth. Now such stock is not fit to mingle in flour. It means poorer flour, poorer bread, and less bread to the barrel.

So I believe the most important steps in improved methods of milling will be in the way of reducing to a minimum the travel of stock. The "mill of the future" will have no conveyors except for wheat. Its machinery will be so arranged that the breaks will pass from one set of rolls to another, through scalpels and bolters, and each reduction drop to its place finished material to flour packer, unfinished to roll or reel without conveyors. I believe that 60 per cent. of the elevators will be done away with, and be replaced by belt carriers, and that not more than one fifth the present length of spouting will be employed.

Hungarian flour is selling at \$1 to \$1.50 above the best American patents. Why? Because it is milled by a method which avoids abrasion of products, and which therefore ensures an even and perfectly granular flour, yielding better bread and more to the barrel. I know this superiority is not in the grain, for the mills of Hungary have ground American wheat in short crop years, and still maintained quality and price.

We might as well acknowledge these acts for they can be proved and set about mending our methods accordingly.

I cannot speak too emphatically of the evil consequences of abrasion. I wonder that in these days of close competition and searching criticism on flour mill processes so vital a matter should be generally neglected. A miller wishes to make a simple change

in his flow. To this end he adds an elevator, or long conveyor, a liberal proportion of spouting, and thinks it a good job so long as the stuff "gets there." The day is coming when no progressive miller will think of doing such a thing.

To return to the baker's point of view bread made from flour containing the dust of abrasion will dry out quicker than that from a granular flour. This is because the dust is weak, or rather, lifeless. Good bakers would tell us furthermore, that this sort of flour yields a bread less sweet in the beginning, and souring much more quickly. The reason is, that in abraided flour the process of fermentation or decay is more rapid; the fine particles, indeed, have perhaps been partly decomposed before fermentation sets in. Bread of impure smell and taste, and poor keeping quality, is a natural result of abrasive milling.

LET MILLERS GO SLOW.

MR. E. R. Hutton has this to say on what he terms a stone at the hornet's nest. Any miller fully understanding how to handle sieve purifiers and well constructed aspirators, who throws them out to put in an circuit return air machines solely to get better middlings, makes a mistake. Now, do not misunderstand me to say that the old machines are invariably superior, but, there are conditions frequently favoring the "return air." If the sieve purifier has no objectionable matter aloft in its surroundings there is no reason why its work should be anyway inferior; and, on the other hand, if the dust catching device of the "air-circuit" is anyway defective the impurities are cast back into what should be the purified middlings; consequently the efficiency of the air-circuit purifier is largely dependent on this point. I mention this matter because I hear the statement that "new machines turn out cleaner middlings than is possible for any sieve machine to produce." The fact of the matter really is that the exhaust of the dust catcher is spouted back, thus rotating the current. I wish all due success to the "return air," some and some only of which are skillfully constructed, but let no poor ignorant think that simply trading purifiers will rectify a crooked flow.

BELT INJURIES.

SO many people are injured or killed while "fixing a belt," that one is led to ask whether it is the fault of the injured man or the mill owner in not providing suitable appliances for "fixing belts" by which is meant, usually, throwing them on pulleys. Belts do not often hurt anybody while being laced, or while at rest, running belts do, of course, but probably more men are hurt in the act of starting or shifting belts than in any other acts connected with them. It is but slight comfort to tell the maimed man, or the family of the dead man, that it was his own carelessness. More than likely it was, for without carelessness there would be but few belt accidents. It is the duty of every mill owner, every foreman, and every workman, to persistently point out the dangers attending carelessness in handling running belts. The owner's carelessness may cost him a large sum in damages awarded by court, but the workman's carelessness incurs a different penalty.

NOISE FROM A GAS ENGINE.

AMONG the various engineering investigations which for some time have been engaged the attention of mechanical experts is that having in view some ready method for deadening the objectionable noise made by the puff from the exhaust pipe of the gas engine, but only an indifferent amount of success has hitherto attended these efforts. The most recent contrivance of the kind is a device described in a French journal, and claimed to be simple, efficient and inexpensive. Briefly, a pipe split for a distance of about two metres is attached to the end of the exhaust, with the split end upward, and, beginning at the lower end of the cut, which may best be made by a saw, dividing the pipe into two halves, the slotted opening is widened out toward the top until it has a width equal in extent to the diameter of the pipe. Under this arrangement the puff of the exhaust spreads out like a fan, and the discharge into the open air takes place gradually, the effect produced depending somewhat on the flange of the tube.

MR. D. Plewes, lately miller in the Norwood Roller Mills, has secured a situation as miller in Emmett, Michigan.



The particular purpose of this department is to create an increased market for Canadian mill products—flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, rolled oats, pot barley, bran meal, split peas, etc.—at home and abroad. The interests of the miller who grinds the grain will have thoughtful consideration. Any matter that is likely to lead to an improvement of conditions in the local market of any of the various provinces of the Dominion will be carefully considered in this department. A close study will be made of the foreign markets with the aim of further developing the Canadian export trade. The Mill Law each month covers very effectively the field of flour handlers and buyers of mill products, not only within the borders of the Canadian Confederation, but in New Zealand, the West Indies, Great Britain and other European centres. This department will be made valuable to them in discussions of the conditions of the market in this country, reliable market data, the manufacture of mill products, methods of transportation and shipping intelligence in its bearings and relation ship to the milling industry. We are anxious to receive from millers, shippers and buyers on any matter that has these important questions.

BRITISH vs. AMERICAN FLOURS.

A PAPER read by Mr. Henry C. Kurtz before a late meeting of the British Millers' Association has been widely commented upon in the milling press both of Great Britain and America. The subject dealt with was "The Compulsory Grading of American Flour." Mr. Kurtz was firm in his conviction and clear in his statement as to the deterioration of American flour imported into Great Britain the past few years and the steady improvement in British flour. The comment regarding American flours is in these words: "In the days when we first received American flours the percentage of extraction was 30, 40, 50, or at the highest 60. I believe that to-day in the States there are high-class patents of 40 per cent. still made and sold, but as regards the British and more especially the London market the percentage is 65 at the best; we get patents at 75, 80, and even 90 per cent. Perhaps the mean lies between 70 and 80. The fact is there are many American flours now sold as patents which a few years ago would have been classed as 'straight grade.'" The practice Mr. Kurtz does not hesitate to denounce as dishonest. Bakers of wide experience from the north, south, east and west, says the British Miller, all expressed themselves to this effect. Mr. Arundel, of Birmingham, the respected treasurer of the Association, who has the reputation of being one of the keenest men of business in the Midlands, observed that since he had taken to blending his own flours he had used a much smaller proportion of foreign-made goods, and had given at least equal satisfaction to his customers. His second quality bread for which he had a large sale was made entirely from British products; if his top-price loaves contained one-fourth to one-fifth of American patents, he had doubts about the necessity of their presence. Mr. Fletcher, another eminent Birmingham baker, and Mr. Coates, of Hanley, were just as emphatic in their testimony to the improvement in home-milled flours. The deterioration, to use the word employed in this debate, is in the nature of things; for apart from any question of the retrocession of the hard wheat belt, it is clear that the flours which conquered for America her position on the British market were the advanced guard, and, as such, had been carefully selected for their quality. The main body could not be expected to maintain that high standard throughout. Such unequivocal testimony to the improvement in native millers' products is deemed most gratifying.

BRITISH FLOUR MARKETS.

The bright side of the shield, so far as British flour markets are concerned, is still kept invisible. Flour is in the words of the London Miller still a shrinking value. "This is especially true," our English contemporary says, "of American grades and brands. A few days ago a well-known spring patent was landed in London docks and sold at the moderate price of 22s. a sack. There is indeed a scarcity of one high-class brand, but even in this case it is probable that orders would be booked at 23s. At present is the London market so well stocked that any figure above that price the holders of the choicest American patents find the greatest difficulty in selling. An excellent patent can

now be bought in London for 23s. to 23s. 6d., while the supply of lower qualities is heavy enough to promise low prices for many days yet. All things considered, it cannot be said that the London milling trade fails to hold its own; although the metropolis is fairly inundated with flour, foreign and British, its mills are by no means as they were in the spring of 1887. It is a remarkable fact that the level of value for town whites and households is distinctly above that of the corresponding American brands. Apparently a limit has been reached in London for the use of American flour; when that result is once passed the inevitable result is a dragging sale and dropping prices. It would, however, be a great mistake to reckon Minneapolis or Milwaukee as the only serious competitors on the London miller. Perhaps at no time has a greater volume of flour been week by week poured into the metropolis: from quiet villages and great centres of industry there is a constant stream of sacks of all qualities. What is termed "sound country flour" may be readily purchased at 20s. to 20s. 6d., while some choice flours combining color and strength in the highest degree find a steady but not over brisk sale at 23s. to 23s. 6d."

FLOUR MILLING IN JAPAN.

In a recent issue of the London and China Telegraph, the following account of the flour milling industry is given: A new industry has appeared in the Nagasaki in the form of the steam roller flour mill, which has been running now for two years, being about the only mill of the kind east of Penang. The inception of this industry is due to a few of the energetic old residents of Nagasaki, who fancied they saw a good chance of making it pay. Plans were prepared, the necessary capital was raised, the co-operation of eminent Japanese business men was secured, the buildings erected and fitted up with machinery which embraced the very latest English, American and Australian patents and improvements, being constructed on the Hungarian roller principle. A visitor to the mill is at once struck by the cleanliness and comparative quiet of the establishment. There is scarcely a trace of flour dust to be seen, and there seems to be a strange absence of operatives, as the machinery is automatic, and very little manual labor required. On the first floor may be seen a native feeding the machine with the grain from sacks just as it arrives from the country, and on the ground floor may be seen another native woman disposing of sacks of flour which have been automatically filled to an exact weight by the machine, after the shoot has been fitted with an empty sack by a native woman. So that with the exception of an engineer in charge and an assistant engaged in oiling the machinery, the three natives above referred to are the only persons engaged in the process of making the flour. Dirt and extraneous matter is separated from the grain and disappears in one direction, sharps and bran in others, and three qualities of flour in yet others, till it reaches the sacks. The mill is lighted by electric light, and work is kept up continuously for 18 hours a day, the output averaging during that time 475 quarter sacks of flour, 17 piculs of sharps, and 70 piculs of bran. The flour is made from Japanese wheat only, and is remarkable for its strength and for the sweet and excellent bread that results from its use. Experience has proved that most excellent bread is made from a mixture of Californian (Sperry) and Nagasaki flour, which also gives in making an increase to 40 per cent. The French fleet use the Nagasaki flour, which in itself is no slight recommendation, and it is very largely in use in Yokohama and Hong Kong, where its quality is highly appreciated. The sharps and bran also find a ready sale at Yokohama and Hong Kong.

SHIPMENTS TO THE WEST INDIES.

We shall hope that millers, anxious to see an extension of Canadian flour markets abroad, have read with care the report of Secretary Watts, in the August CANADIAN MILLER, giving very fully particulars of the conditions of the flour trade in the West Indies. The report shows, beyond any doubt, that the people of these islands are considerable consumers of flour. They import from America, but the United States, and not Canada, has received the lion's share of their trade.

The reasons for this, and suggestions how to secure a share of this trade for Canada, are clearly stated by Mr. Watts in his report. By unanimously confirming the report, which had been made a report of the Executive, millers of Canada have given their assent to the practicability of the plans proposed. Are they prepared to go further and put these plans into execution?

We refer to the matter here because, to quote from the address of Mr. N. H. Stevens, of Chatham, when discussing the subject of "Competition in Flour Selling," a remedy for the present over-production and depressed condition of the Canadian flour market is in extending this market abroad. Mr. Stevens had himself found a profitable outlet for part of his product in the West Indies. Why not others? We are pleased to add here that Mr. R. Noble, of Norval, who has lately, through a visit of his son, made an investigation of these markets, is now preparing a shipment of 300 barrels of flour for the West Indies. Recognizing the suggestion frequently made in these columns that a good grade of barrel must be used in shipments to the Indies he is having the barrel made of solid oak, lined with paper and of sufficient size to contain the full weight, and perfectly tight. On the ends of the barrels are attractive labels showing the style of the mills and where located, while on the side of each is a label on which are the words "New Crop," and a cut of the Union Jack having on its folds the word "Canada."

A NEWFOUNDLAND CRITIC.

A discussion of the annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was that led by Mr. W. H. Meldrum, of Peterborough, on "Unreliable Dealers and Brokers." The remarks made and the decision reached to formulate a scheme modelled somewhat after a plan in vogue with Michigan millers has brought us a clearly written letter from Mr. G. C. Fearn, of St. John's, Nfld., a well-known flour-handler of the sister colony, and a dealer who keeps himself in touch with Canadian milling affairs by perusing, evidently with care, his copy of the CANADIAN MILLER. The old saw has it, that there are two sides to every story, and Mr. Fearn gives, what he believes to be the buyers' side of the story in this case. The letter reads:

There appears to have been a very useful meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association recently and among many subjects, that raised by Mr. Meldrum re "Unreliable Dealers and Brokers" is perhaps of the greatest value. I do not deny that in some cases millers have just ground for complaining of sharp practice by some of their consignees, but in the great majority of cases the complaints of a receiver is a just one and the refusal of a shipment or of drafts are the only means the receiver has of obtaining a recognition of his claims. A miller may honestly regard a shipment as equal to sample or as equal to a previous shipment; it may be a shade off in color and have increased weight, or vice versa, but this is not what the buyer wants. Buyers in this colony want flours to follow on as they begin, so that the bread will be of the same color and the dough require only the same care. If millers don't want complaints they must not put in spring or red where they have been using white wheat; don't let them see any of the little tricks so common to some millers. If a miller does so and then has his drafts refused, he, of course, forgets what he did and only points to the buyer as a man unworthy of confidence. Some of the Canadian millers are very reliable for regularity of quality; it is true that their prices are 10 or 20 cents per barrel more than the keen "cut throat" competitor, but the "deals" are alike satisfactory to the miller, the wholesale and retail dealer and the consumer. I could tell you, Mr. Editor, of many shameful tricks played by millers on the people of this town, but it is unnecessary. There are two sides to every story and we, in Newfoundland, have very frequently met excellent reasons for rejecting shipments. Let your tribunal for enquiring into these matters be a just one, so that the receiver may be able to submit samples of rejected parcels with a statement of his view of the matter, and if then the miller be found in fault and will not make proper redress let him be blackballed and not the receiver.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(Special Correspondent CANADIAN MILLER.)

IN my June letter I finished with an expression that in my next I would give a few hints how the export flour trade can be done with success. Well, circumstances since then have made that last word an impossibility, unless the Canadian miller can buy his wheat equally as cheap as his competitors in the United States and Great Britain. So at the commencement of this letter I will give you a fair calculation what the word equally means: As a rule look at the price of red winter wheat in New York (which now stands about 68 cents a bushel). To compete with flour from this wheat you must buy wheat in western Ontario at 10 cents per bushel under New

York prices, as it will cost the Ontario miller equal that in freight alone to put his flour on the British markets; and as a rule the wheat exporter seldom touches Ontario winter wheat till he can buy it to cents under New York prices, and sometimes he is compelled to see a wider difference than that ere he can operate with a profit.

Supposing circumstances transpire so the miller can buy his raw material equally as cheap as his competitors, the next thing is to find a point where such winter wheat flour as Ontario wheats produce is required. To a large extent Scotland and Ireland are the points now. The Irish trade is largely done through Liverpool and Glasgow houses, many of those houses having their own agents and branch offices in Belfast, Dublin and other places. Sometimes they buy for shipment direct to Irish parts, but more generally to Liverpool and Glasgow, for there are so many vessels trading from those parts direct to Irish parts, that sometimes a cut rate is obtained on those vessels of 60 cents per ton, or about 3 cents per 100 pounds, giving the Liverpool and Glasgow importer an advantage over the Ontario miller shipping direct to Irish parts; hence it is an important matter in making a flour connection here for a large trade that the Ontario miller should be connected with a house having direct Irish connections, as well as English and Scotch trade. For small millers desiring connections for small lots regularly, this is not as important as for those who desire to do a large export trade in flour. Let me say just here, so far as oatmeal is concerned, Ireland and extreme north of Scotland desire pin-head oatmeal; L. S. A., coarse cut standard; and Glasgow a fine cut standard; in all cases these must be perfectly clear of any barley meal. Another very important point (when put up in cotton) is a strong package, when 140 lb sack a sack weighing less than 8 ounces is very unsafe, and not only hurts the reputation of the brand, but is the cause of nearly all the reclamation for short weights. Some of the Irish trade require it put up in 98 lb packages, but allow me to say such 98 lb cotton bags as are usually used for Quebec trade won't do at all for export. The additional rough handling before it arrives to consumer's home requires nearly as strong cotton as the 140 lb sack. I am selling a very favorable winter patent now for Ireland and the reputation of the brand has been seriously hurt by too light a bag. If millers consider their own interests they will be careful on this point.

But the important point (the foregoing being attended to) is the grade and quality of flour to make for such markets, as will take our Ontario winter patents. Well, for those who have got a reputation for their 90 per cent. patents, perhaps it is best to continue that, but for those starting a new trade it is far better to get clean out of the way of straight and 90 patents. The market is crowded with those grades—both English and Ontario—and the middle flours, called Extra Fancies, from the United States, come into competition with those grades too, and now when all grades are so cheap, there is a strong trend with consumers to go into better and higher grades, and the demand for Ontario flours are for a white 80 patent; if you take of 25 per cent. low grade all the better, especially this year, as the demand for feed will likely give you the first cost of the wheat itself for your low grades. Another incentive to higher grades is that the price of low grades from 90 patents is only 13s. for 280 lbs., or equal to \$1.12 per 100, c.i.f., here, while the low grades from 75 to 80 per cent., winter patents dressed up nice and white is worth 16s. to 16s. 6d. per 280 lbs., equal to \$1.40 per 100, c.i.f., and there seems to be a fair demand for the whiter low grade for biscuit purposes.

Let no miller be carried away with the idea that he can dress up his 90 patent and pass it off as 80 patent; it may look as white in the dry, but all flour here is tested either by baking or under a water test and if the red dog is in it, it turns yellow under the water test every time. The only way to get a 90 patent white is to leave 10 per cent. of low grade in the bran and then take 20 per cent. out of the balance and if bran is over \$12 a ton this is not a bad plan; anyhow so long as flour is so very cheap it will be best to ship high grades.

DAVID FLEWKS.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Sept. 2, 1893.

A CONSUMING TOPIC.

SOME one in Germany has lately revived the old idea of using coal in the pulverized form for the prevention of smoke. This idea comes up at frequent intervals, but never amounts to anything except considerable talk on the subject. The frequency with which this plan is advanced shows the desirability of smokeless combustion, but as there are numerous devices on the market at the present time, which, if applied and intelligently handled, will give smokeless combustion with soft coal, there is no necessity for a scheme which involves the handling of the fuel three or four times more than at present.



Office of the CANADIAN MILLER,
September 15, 1893.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

THE wheat situation shows no immediate signs of improvement. Prices continue low. A share of the depression is due, no doubt, to the general depression that has overshadowed every branch of trade in the United States for some months, and the hope is entertained, now that the Sherman silver bill has been repealed, that an improvement will take place. This, however, has to be remembered that prices for wheat were low before this depression had seriously affected trade, and more than any revival of general business that will come from the action of Congress in the line of financial legislation will be needed to materially increase the price of wheat.

It is only a negative force, but there is something to expect from the statement that prices are so very low, as some have put it actually below cost of production, that in the natural course of affairs a reaction is quite certain. President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., stakes his reputation as a prophet on a certain increase of prices in the near future and advises farmers of the Northwest to hold their wheat, rather than sell at prevailing prices. The big railway magnate, with his opportunities of studying conditions, ought to know something of the probabilities of wheat, and yet because of his means of knowing, and because a railway magnate, it may seem necessary to take his statements 'cum grano salis'.

The situation in respect to price is in some respects remarkable, and has given rise to not a little speculation and discussion. Economists reason that too bountiful harvests are really the cause of depression. Times are hard and farming unprofitable because there is too much wheat in the world. But strange as this may seem, says one writer, the theory that an overplus of breadstuffs does produce a world of suffering is not grounded on mere speculation. Prior to 1875 the increase in the world's wheat growing acreage just kept pace with the world's wheat-consuming population. In the years between 1866 and 1875 the price of English grown wheat in the English market varied 29 cents a bushel. In the next decade the world's wheat bearing area increased faster than the world's population. There was an addition of five per cent. to the world's wheat growing acreage. As a result the average price of wheat per bushel in the ten years immediately succeeding 1875 was \$1.20 against an average of \$1.66 for the decade prior to 1875. As the New York Sun says, a new State was ploughed up and seeded down in wheat in each of the five years between 1874 and 1879. In the five years from 1874 to 1879 nearly one-half (47 per cent.) was added to the productive power of the farms of the United States, while the population increased about 14 per cent. In the fifteen years ending with 1884, the additions aggregated 97,000,000 acres and equalled 99 per cent., while the population increased only 45 per cent. Is it any wonder that prices, for all agricultural products fell? The practical exhaustion of the unoccupied arable lands of the United States arrested the disproportionate growth of wheat acreage five years ago. Prices would then have advanced if time had not been needed for the growth of population to adjust the difference between the world's wheat producing and world's wheat consuming power. This adjustment was effected in 1890 and when prices might have been expected to rise with average crops the market was swamped with the great crops of 1891-92, each of which was at least 170,000,000 bushels in excess of the average. The Sun argues that high priced wheat and good times will come so soon as the wheat reserves now in the world's granaries are exhausted. "The world's wheat area," it says, "with average yields, being now deficient by more than 12,000,000 acres, an average harvest will produce but 2,280,000,000 bushels, while the requirements are now 2,440,000,000, and augmenting at the rate of more than 27,400,000 bushels per annum—the equivalent of 2,300,000 new acres. Therefore, we may expect prices to advance to a remunerative level just as soon as existing reserves shall have been consumed."

Getting away from the mere theoretical to conditions as they exist to-day there is reason to expect that prices will improve. One cannot write with perfect certainty from the data immediately collectible, but so far as the outlook appears there will be a shortage of wheat abroad; the crop of the United States and Canada will fall below that of the past two years, and a large exportation of wheat will necessarily take place from America. The London Times of August 28 says that Great Britain will be more than ever dependent on foreign supplies,

and will require at least 224,000,000 bushels of wheat from abroad. France, it adds, must import more than twice as much as she usually does. Germany has already begun to draw on the American market for supplies. When nations thus bid against each other, the article says, there is a fair chance that prices will advance. The increase may not be large; but it will represent an acceptable improvement.

CURRENT PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS.

WHEAT: The Central Wheat Buyer, of the Dominion Millers' Association, reports under date of Sept. 11. "For September: Chicago, 67½c.; New York, 72½c.; Toledo, 67½c.; St. Paul, 62½c.; Duluth, 65c. for No. 1 northern, and 67½c. for No. 1 hard. Hardly any Ontario wheat offering. Holders 6tc. western freights for old red and mixed fall; Manitoba No. 2 hard, 74½c. west and 75½c. east delivered." A Chicago despatch of 12th from Schwartz, Dujope & McCormack says: "C. bles were strong. Cash demand for low grades continues good. North-western receipts were larger than a year ago. The contract stock here is over 16,500,000 bush., which shows an increase for the week. Receipts in St. Louis and Kansas were also liberal. The strength of the market was a surprise to both bulls and bears. It is four months since we have had a market that has held its advance for over a day, but the principle factors that have caused the depression during that period have apparently disappeared, for the present at any rate. We refer to the long succession of failures and big liquidation of long wheat prior to September 1. Whether all to-day's advances will hold remains to be seen. We think, however, that the general sentiment favors the bull side and on reactions the market finds liberal support." On the Toronto market holders were asking 62c. for red and white wheat. Spring sold on the north at 58c. Goose was nominal. No. 2 hard is wanted at 75c. west.

BARLEY: Nominally unchanged. A slight enquiry for old stuff for feed at 37c. outside.

OATS: Steady. New oats west at 30c.; old oats on track quoted at 35c.

WHEAT: Holding firm. Selling at 53 to 54c.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

FLOUR, if anything, is somewhat steadier, with a fair demand for supplies from the east. Montreal reports a slight improvement with prices fairly firm. The Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, says: "Under the stimulus of higher wheat, there has been an appreciable improvement in the demand for flour, and millers are strongly hopeful of doing a better business from this on. The change mainly applies to the domestic trade. The large visible stocks of bread-stuffs in the United Kingdom exercise a most depressing influence in that quarter, and cheaper grains now available from other exporting countries, particularly Russia, only intensify this feeling. In this country, money matters being easier, buyers, feeling that prices are at bed rock, are more inclined to take hold. Millers could sell much more freely did they not insist on quick returns and that the flour be taken at once. Foreigners usually lid too low to promote trading. They want lakers' more than any other grade, but some millers require that a certain proportion of patent be taken with lakers', and quotations on the latter are firmer. Low freight rates, both inland and ocean, have been helping the miller out considerably, though the increasing cost of cash wheat is now largely swallowing up the advantage gained on rates. There is a good call for red dog as feed, and prices are strong."

PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEAL.

Toronto—Cash prices are: Flour (Toronto freights): Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to \$4; Manitoba strong lakers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to \$3.30; straight roller, \$3 to \$3.05; extra, \$2.50 to \$2.75; low grades per bag, 90c. to \$1.10. Bran—\$12.50 to \$13; shorts \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Montreal—Flour: Winter wheat, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Manitoba patents, best brands, \$3.80 to \$3.90; straight roller, \$3.10 to \$3.15; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.05; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Manitoba strong lakers, \$3.65; Manitoba strong lakers, best brand, \$3.65 to \$3.70. The oatmeal market does not show any change. The demand is only fair, but the supply is small, and prices hold steady. Standard, \$2.10 to \$2.15; standard, lib., \$2.30 to \$2.35; granulated, bags, \$2.15 to \$2.20; granulated, lib., \$2.35; rolled oats, bags, \$2.20; rolled oats, lib., \$2.40 to \$2.60. The feed market holds firm under a light supply. Sales are noted for four cars of bran at the outside figures. Bran, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$17 to \$19; middling, \$22.

A SAFEGUARD.

WHEN the water is found to affect the boiler plates only in particular places, as at the water-level, it is well to use thicker plates at such places, and to arrange them so that the seams do not come within the region attacked by the water.



WHEREVER I can find a pointer that would seem to be valuable to MILLER readers, I lay hold of it. The other day I came across the following in the St. Louis Miller, which is supported by a bit of experience, that gives it additional weight: "A great many millers are adopting the plan of putting their grinding stock through another cleaning operation after it is thoroughly steamed and heated. It seems that the steaming and heating curls up a certain amount of thin, soft bran coating on the berry and thus enables the following scouring process to take off what previous machines cannot reach. A miller tells us that he "tried the experiment by putting a second hand 'cast out machine' on his grinding stock after it was steamed and heated, and just as it had previously gone to the rolls, and he immediately discovered an improvement in his flour; and," continued he, "I have taken this machine off, for curiosity, and found that my flour at once went down. I turned the cleanings into a separate dust collector, and the stream of soft pulverizable bran thus brought to view is astonishing. I could not be easily hired to abandon this plan."

A gentleman riding through a pine waste some years ago overtook a young man whose sack of corn under him on the farm horse he rode, gave evidence that he was bound for the gristmill. Some conversation between the two developed the fact that the young man was the son of the author of a popular almanac. The gentleman asked the young man jokingly, "And do you ever make calculations upon the weather like those for which your father is so celebrated?" "Oh yes," he replied readily. "And how do your calculations agree with your father's?" inquired the gentleman. "Very well indeed," replied the young man. "We are not more than one day apart in our reckoning." "Why that is wonderful, certainly!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Only one day's difference?" "Yes," said he, with a twinkle in his eye; "he can always tell the day before when it is going to rain and I can always tell the day afterward?"

"Hold on to your wheat" is the slogan sounded by President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, in reply to a communication from the Board of Trade, Portage la Prairie, Man., regarding reductions in wheat carrying rates. The railway magnate says: "There is nothing in the stocks of wheat in sight, no, nor developments in production of wheat; nothing but the lack of money for handling wheat to justify anything like excessively low prices, and almost every grain operator and miller and speculator within my acquaintance and beyond, as far as I can learn, believes that a great profit is to be made in buying wheat at present prices, and there will be a scramble for it as soon as money is to be had for the purpose. The prices cannot within reason go lower; the chances the other way are infinite. Our farmers will risk practically nothing in holding their wheat, or as much of it as they can, and if they are not able to make money by it I will resign as a prophet and take another look at the rates."

Mr. W. V. Ogilvie, the miller king of Canada, has had samples of new Manitoba wheat on view in the Board of Trade, Montreal. They have been inspected with much interest by members of the Corn Exchange. The samples from the Memanota district, which district is 25 miles by 40 miles, Mr. Ogilvie says, are the best that have been grown there for many years. The samples from the southwest of Manitoba are also very fine, but smaller in berry to the west of the Province. Those from Portage du Plain are also very fine, but are the only ones that show any sign of smut. Mr. Ogilvie said that in his opinion the crop would be the best in quality Manitoba has ever grown. He estimated the yield at twenty bushels per acre, which, in that country, would represent about 19,000,000 of bushels. This opinion, I notice, is not shared in by all of Mr. Ogilvie's associates on the Montreal Exchange. Some of the members were inclined to the belief that the "miller king" was not warranted in making the predictions he did as to the quality and quantity of the Manitoba crop. One gentleman in a group stated that judging from the samples of wheat on view the yield would not be greater than about thirteen or fourteen million bushels at the most. Another remarked that it was all very well to "boon" the

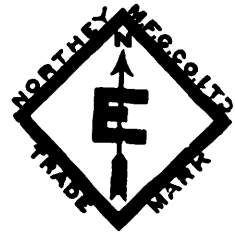
country, but he believed in the state of the crops being fairly represented. The secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in a letter to Mr. Willis, of the Toronto Board, a fortnight ago, said that between sixty and seventy per cent. of the grain in Manitoba was cut at that time and free from frost.

Supt. Whyte said, when questioned regarding the building of the C. P. R. grain elevator at Winnipeg: "We have decided to build at once. The conditions of the crop to-day warrants it. Last year there was not sufficient storage accommodation at Fort William, and it was necessary to furnish more accommodation either there or at Winnipeg. The company have decided for the latter, as it will suit the trade better. In addition to further storage it will provide a cleaning and sorting elevator, for which a large section of the grain trade have been agitating for some time. The location is not actually settled yet, but will probably be at the west end of the yards. We have already received the foundation plans. No piles will be sunk, but it will be one foot and a half concrete bound together with old rails. On this will be built seven foot masonry piers. The capacity has not yet been determined, and will not be until the plans for the super-structure are received. Complete plans are expected in a day or two. The intention is to have it ready for this year's crop, so work will be started immediately. It has not yet been decided whether the work will be by contract or day work."

"Manitoba is the garden of the world for wheat" is the way Mr. Thos. Graham, of the well-known Rock farm, Nepean, and who has recently returned to Ottawa from an extended trip through Manitoba and the west, enthuses over that western country. "It is a paradise for young men with lots of Canadian pluck." Mr. Graham first visited the Deloraine district, Southern Manitoba. Here he found that despite the fact there had been a rather severe drought this summer, the crops were in fine condition. The lowest average yield of wheat in this district was from 18 to 20 bushels to the acre. There had been no frost, and, when he left, over 90 per cent. of the grain had been harvested. All was a No. 1 hard Manitoba. He then proceeded to Dakota. The northern half he found to be an excellent wheat country, and, in fact, until he saw the Portage la Prairie country, some days after, was inclined to give it the palm. Its wheat fields averaged 18 to 20 bushels. South Dakota presented a fearful contrast, however. Drought was continually making the farmers' labor go for naught, and now they were so disheartened that all who could were emigrating to Manitoba and the Northwest. Around Brandon he saw the neatest, cleanest tillage he ever saw. There was a decided air of thrift and success in the entire vicinity. Harvesting operations were being rushed and the average yield of wheat was 20 to 22 bushels per acre. Frequently 100 acres were cut in a single day by one man and six horses. It was done, though, by attaching a lantern to the pole of the lander and working till perhaps three o'clock in the morning. This was done to avoid the danger of frost, as experience proves that grain which is cut and caked suffers very little from frost.

"To take a correct view of the prevailing depression in wheat," said a prominent Montreal grain merchant, "it is necessary to consider the crops of the previous two years. The crop of 1891 was the largest wheat crop this country ever produced, amounting to over 600,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1892 was a fair average, of say, 500,000,000 bushels, according to the United States Government estimate which, until the lying, deceiving nature of this report was fully known, merchants and others put great confidence in. It has now been proved beyond any doubt that these Government reports have been considerably underestimating the crops—perhaps having been misled by the farmers, who imagined that by giving out they had only five hundred bushels of wheat when they had really one thousand might enhance the value to their benefit. But the farmers' deliveries kept up with astonishing liberality, and the trade was burdened with an enormous visible supply, which kept increasing instead of diminishing, and which at the present time is so large that it exercises about the same effect on the market that a mill-stone would around the neck of a drowning man. The price of wheat is very low—lower than ever before—the visible supply is large, larger than ever before, and a new crop right at hand ready for market. Exports are very heavy; fortunately for us there is a good demand for our wheat from Europe and every wheat exporting country seems about as willing as ever to supply that demand at present prices so fast as ships can carry it. This being so, is there any reason why the United Kingdom or the continent should increase their limits, still every man one meets is a 'bull' on wheat, and perhaps they are right, as when an article gets below its value, below what it costs to produce it, it will come all right some day."

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TORONTO - ONT.

THE NEWS.

CANADA.

Copeland's roller mill, at Elmavale, Ont., is doing a lively trade.

W. L. Griffith, of Emerson, Man., is building an elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity.

Chalmers & Bethune have put a steam engine in their elevator at Pilot Mound, Man.

McLaren's grist mill at the Pêche, on the Ottawa, has been undergoing extensive repairs.

The people of Whitewood, Man., where they have a good roller mill, are agitating for an elevator.

Phillips & Richardson, of Portage la Prairie, Man., will build an elevator at Oakville, Man.

Pincombe's oatmeal mill at Strathroy, Ont., was destroyed by fire Aug. 25. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000.

The sum of \$80,000 is said to have been expended on the recent remodeling of the Ogilvie mill, Winnipeg, Man.

The report comes from the Galt seed fair that the samples of wheat were not so good in general as they were last year.

Peter Smith, millwright, with D. Gobbie, of Ayr, Ont., is suffering from a fractured arm obtained while cogging a wheel.

Martin & Warnock, of Ottawa, Ont., are finding a ready sale for the output of their mill. The capacity is 300 barrels of flour daily.

The flour mill, elevator and engine house of the Bell farm at Indian Head, N.W.T., was destroyed by fire on Sept. 7. Loss \$25,000.

The Duart roller flouring mill, owned by A. J. O'Brien & Co., was destroyed by fire along with a large quantity of wheat and flour on 17th August.

The new C. P. R. grain tariff for Manitoba and the Northwest has been announced. There is a reduction varying from one to nine cents per hundred.

The liabilities of J. J. Brown, grain, etc., Barrie, Ont., are \$12,000 and assets \$16,000, the latter consisting of real estate, stock, saw-mill and bank accounts.

The Peoples' Mills, Guelph, Ont., the property of Mr. Jas. Goldie, have just been fitted with new machinery, all made by Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt.

An employe of the Thompson oatmeal mills, London, Ont., was caught in the belting and painfully injured, a large piece of flesh being torn from one arm.

There is still in Fort William elevators 1,250,000 bushels of old wheat, which the holders are shipping out as rapidly as possible in anticipation of the early rush of this season's crop.

A report from South Oxford says wheat in that neighborhood will not yield more than 20 bushels to the acre, while in many instances it has been so damaged by rust that farmers are feeding it to their hogs.

The farmers' elevator at Griswold, Man., containing 25,000 bushels of new wheat, just stored by farmers of the district, was totally destroyed by fire on 11th inst. The elevator was insured, but the wheat was not.

The credit of making the best flour in the world belongs to the Holland Milling Co., of Holland, Man. The Holland Co. sent an exhibit of its flour to the Columbian exposition which was awarded first prize by the exposition judges.

The Winnipeg papers are waging war against the high prices charged for brand by the bakers of the Prairie city. The first victory scored brought the price down from 14 to 16 leaves for \$1. Then 18 two-pound loaves were given for \$1. The demand is for 20 loaves for 100 cents, and the papers say they will get them.

Owen McDonnell, jr., a well-known flour and feed dealer, of Montreal, Que., died at Benoit, St. Joseph Asylum, Longue Pointe, on Aug. 28, as the result of an attempt at suicide while laboring under a severe attack of delirium tremens.

C. N. Bell, secretary of the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man., has been instructed by the department of inland revenue to take the necessary steps for the collection of grain samples from which to make the standards for this year.

Leon Carrier, the Quebec embezzler, is, it appears, still at Denver, Col., and fighting extradition. He defies the prosecutors and it is impossible to find out where he has put the \$30,000 he made by his sales of wheat that did not belong to him.

A. Canning, formerly of Oil Springs, who was employed as teamster by Sutherland, Innes & Co., at their mills near Wheatley, Ont., while unloading a log, had his leg smashed so badly that it was necessary to amputate it above the knee.

It is said that a certain farmer of Goderich township has stored in his barns the accumulation of nearly 7 year's wheat crop, which he has held from year to year with the expectation of a rise in price. For some of his grain he was offered over \$1 a bushel.

A Sophiasburg farmer has said that the yield of barley in that township would not be over 10,000 bushels this year. The time was when the yield was 200,000 bushels. Sophiasburg is in Prince Edward county, once the premier barley county of the province.

The large grist mill of David S. Clemens, at Wintebourne, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire a few weeks since. The fire started in the engine-house, no one knows how. The loss is about \$15,000, with \$5,000 insurance. It is not likely that the mill will be built again.

The well-known milling firm of Meldrum & Davidson, of Peterboro, Ont., has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Davidson. The business will be carried on with increased efficiency by Mr. Meldrum, who intends refitting the mill and in other ways improving the business.

The new farmers' flour mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., has just been completed at a cost of \$30,000. The machinery was put in by the North American Mill Building Co., of Stratford. The mill will be run in connection with the farmers' elevator and Mr. James Neuman will be head miller.

The C. P. R. grain elevator at St. John, N.B., is now completed, and the new city wharf is also finished. The elevator has a capacity of 300,000 bushels or 9,000 tons of wheat, the lading of five steamships of average size. St. John will make a strong bid for the grain trade of the west this fall.

The Farmers' Joint Stock Company's mill at Orton, Ann., has recently started. The machinery was furnished by John Allell and consists of 5 double sets of Wilford Roll Mill, 3 divided McAnulty scalpers, 3 Barnard air belt purifiers, Cranson's separators and scourers, 5 Allell improved flour bolts, 1 Allell automatic engine 12 x 30 with boiler. We understand the mill is doing excellent work.

The bonus of \$4,000 offered by three townships in the municipality of Oakland, Man., for the erection and operation of a flour mill, of 150 barrels capacity, will be supplemented by \$1,000 from the adjoining township in Turtle Mountain and likely \$1,000 from adjoining townships in South Cypress. Several practical millers are waiting the result of the vote in these districts to make a bid for the bonus, and there seems little doubt a mill will be in operation by the end of the year.

The Oxford Roller Flour Mills and elevator, buildings and contents, were destroyed by fire on Aug. 22. The property is a total

loss and was valued at \$40,000, and was insured for \$22,000. Walker, Harper & Co. were the proprietors. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have started in the second story and spread very rapidly. The loss on the building will amount to about \$30,000, on which there is about \$13,000 insurance in the Mills and Manufacturers, the Phoenix, of London and the Phoenix, of Hartford. Mr. H. S. Moore, village postmaster, owned the mill, while it was operated by the firm of Walker, Harper & Co. The members of the firm are Mr. Moore and Mr. W. Walker. Mr. Harper having drawn out some two years ago, when he moved to Dundas. The partnership between Messrs. Moore and Walker, which was entered into nearly five years ago, expires some time this fall.

GENERAL.

The elevator of the W. C. Fuhrer Milling Company, at Mount Vernon, Ind., was destroyed by fire on 11th inst. Loss, \$100,000; partly insured.

The Coatsworth elevator, situated on Michigan and Ganson streets, Buffalo, N.Y., having a capacity of 1,200,000 and valued at \$750,000, was totally destroyed by fire the early days of August.

On Sept. 4, the lake and rail rate on flour from Minneapolis to New York, via Milwaukee or Chicago was fixed at 22 1/2 cents. This is the beginning of the annual rate war between lake, and rail and all-rail routes.

Car receipts of grain at Duluth for the crop year ending August 31st, were 67,290 cars, of which 65,150 were wheat. Receipts by bushels were 41,000,000 of wheat. With one exception, this is the largest year on record.

A late despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: The big elevator companies of Minnesota having failed to make an agreement with the farmers and banks as to the method of moving the grain crop, have taken the bull by the horns and resolved themselves to push the crop to central markets as fast as possible. Ten elevators have been opened at Lake Crystal, Garden City, Vernon, Amboy, Elmore, Madelia, Brewster, Sheldon, Sioux Falls and Montrose. Twenty more will be opened immediately. The companies declare they have the promise of plenty of funds from eastern banks and will pay currency or certificates for all grain purchased.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of Trade and Commerce, has left for Australia, commissioned by the government to see what can be done to extend trade between the two countries.

The MILLER has learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. G. C. Temple, of the Bank of British North America, Bradford, a non-lawyer of Mr. A. H. Baird, of Paris, president of the Dominion Millers' Association.

Fred. W. Gibbs, formerly of Toronto, died a fortnight ago, of Bright's disease in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. When in Toronto he was a partner in the grain firm of J. C. McLaughlin & Co. He was a son of the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs, of Ottawa.

Thos. Greenwood, who died at Traverse City, Mich., the early part of August, was one of the first residents of Shelburne, Ont., and with his brother, Harvey Greenwood, now of Boiesvain, Man., ran the first grist mill, which is now part of the Shelburne Roller Mills.

David Flew, ex-secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, and for upwards of a year representing a Canadian flour syndicate in England, is reported to have said to a visitor from Bradford that from personal observations made during his travels he considered that the farmers of Canada were the best circumstanced of any in the world.

A POLICY OF PATCH.

IN how many ways is the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy exercised. That something may answer for the time being is all that gives some people any consideration. According to the Millers' Review millers may be found guilty of this foolishness. They have a mania for patching and repairing, and patch, patch and repair is their delight. No matter how old, how badly worn and useless a machine may be, so long as the wood will hold a nail or a place can be found for inserting a bolt or a screw, it will be "fixed up" and made to do a while longer.

It would not matter so much if there were nothing involved but simply patching the machine or machinery, and the time of the mechanic in doing the work. But, as a rule, there is much more at stake. If a machine breaks down on account of old age, or for any other cause, the time of the mill is lost and its earning power stopped. The owner is therefore not only paying for the repairs of the machine, but is also losing what the mill would be earning if at work.

Frequent stops of this kind, on account of old and worn-out machines, add losses together very rapidly—enough in a little while to buy several new machines—and still the old ones are on hand to be again and again repaired at loss of time to the mill. The man that does it that way is penny wise and pound foolish. As soon as a machine is worn out and becomes decrepit with age, it should be replaced by a new one.

NO SMOKE.

A RECENT German invention for the purpose of preventing smoke when coal is used as fuel consists in reducing the coal to a powder and feeding this to the furnace with an air blast. The coal so prepared ignites at once upon entering the furnace and gives an intense flame. The dust does not fall, but floats in the furnace chamber and is entirely consumed. There are no ashes, and it is said there is no smoke from using coal in this shape. The fire can be regulated the same as when oil is used, and it can be started or extinguished at pleasure.

YOU ARE INVITED.

The Magnolia Metal Company, which sells its metal all over the world, extends to its friends an invitation to visit its exhibit at the World's Fair; it can be found at Section No. 10, column E 53, where all people who are interested in the running of machinery with the least amount of friction are most welcome.

Elmvale Chronicle: We advise everyone interested in flour and grain and the milling business to take the CANADIAN MILLER.

"How do you like your new dress?" asked the stone dresser of the laundress. "Oh, it breaks me up," replied the laundress.

EMBRO OATMEAL MILLS

ROLLED OATS
STANDARD
—AND—
GRANULATED
OATMEAL

MADE FROM SELECTED WHITE OATS.

Special terms made with Flour Millers for re-shipment with carload flour.

D. R. ROSS EMBRO OMT.

MILLERS' & MANUFACTURERS' INS. CO.

ESTABLISHED - 1885

32 Church Street, Toronto

The President, James Goldie, Esq., in moving the adoption of the report on the business of 1892, said: I have much pleasure in drawing your attention to the fact that this company has verified, in a marked degree, every expectation set forth in the original prospectus when organized in 1885.

Up to the present time the insurers with this company have made a saving, when compared with the current exacted rates, of 9p. per cent. And in addition thereto bonus dividends have been declared to continuing members amounting to 8c. per cent.

Besides achieving such result, we now also have, over all liabilities-including a re-insurance reserved (based on the Government standard of 50 per cent.—(50%), a cash surplus of 1.25 per cent. to the amount of risk in force.

Such results emphasize more strongly than any words I could add the very gratifying position this company has attained. I therefore, with this concise statement of facts, have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted, and the retiring Directors unanimously re-elected. The Board of Directors is now constituted as follows: James Goldie, Guelph, president; W. H. Howland, Toronto, vice-president; H. N. Baird, Toronto; Wm. Bell, Guelph; Hugh McCulloch, Galt; S. Neilson, St. Catharines; George Pattinson, Preston; W. H. Story, Acton; J. L. Spink, Toronto; A. Watts, Bradford; W. Wilson, Toronto.

HUGH SCOTT, Mgr. and Sec'y. THOS. WALMSLEY, Treasurer.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type. Advertisements must be received not later than the 17th of each month to insure insertion in the following issue.

TO MILLERS AND GRAIN EXPORTERS.— Advertiser wishes to represent a good miller or grain merchant in the London market on commission; references exchanged. J. H. BAILEY, Sr., Bradford, London, England.

TO MILLERS

FOR SALE. "NATIONAL ROLLER MILLS," Brussels, Ont. Capacity 100 barrels per day. Cheap, easy terms of payment. Address: "B. C.," P. O. Box 566, Toronto.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE

WATER POWER THREE SET MILL, NEW; satisfactory reasons for selling; also small fruit farm.

Jno. P. WEAVER, Horning Mills, Ont.

FOR SALE

I OFFER A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL ROLLER mill, very best modern machinery, engine and boiler complete, in best hard wheat region in the United States. Railroad privs, near Hamilton boundary, and largely settled with Canadians. Excellent chance. I own by accident, and sell because not a miller. Terms easy.

C. M. MERTIG, Box 36, Mississauga, Minn.

FOR SALE.

A LIMITED QUANTITY OF HICKORY half-round hoops, suitable for barrels for the West India trade. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Erie Mills, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR MACHINERY, ONLY run two years, reason for selling, want of room. Machinery can be seen running. Will take buck wheat flour in payment. Apply to

JOHN MACKAY, Caledonia Mills, Bowmanville.



Mineral Wool Pipe and Boiler Covering

If you want to save fuel

- " " " dry steam at long distance
- " " " to prevent condensation
- " " " cold water pipes from dripping
- " " " " " " " freezing

USE MINERAL WOOL SECTIONAL COVERING

THE best non-conductor is the cheapest covering. Mineral Wool heads the list as a fire-proof non-conductor. Hand pressed coverings are poor non-conductors, and are therefore the most expensive in the end.

A good pipe covering is one of your best investments. It is false economy to have uncovered pipes, as you are just paying the coal man what the covering man should have, and only ashes to show for it. Give the matter your consideration, it means money to you.

We also carry full lines of Asbestos Goods, and Mineral Wool for fire-proofing, deadening of sound, insulation, etc., etc. Send for Pamphlet.

CANADIAN MINERAL WOOL CO. LTD., 126 BAY ST., TORONTO

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS

LIBERAL CASH BONUS, FREE SITE, R.R. switch, etc., offered to a practical man who will erect and operate a grist and flaring mill at Watkinson, Man.

Location one of the best in Manitoba. Correspondence invited.

JOS. CORNELL, Sec'y of Ratepayers' Committee.

TO MILLERS

FOR SALE

"NATIONAL ROLLER MILLS," BRUSSELS, Ont.; capacity 100 barrels per day. Cheap, easy terms of payment. Address

"B.C.," P.O. Box 566, Toronto.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS

The Canadian Miller will not knowingly publish the costs of irresponsible parties. So far as we know, the following firms are thoroughly reliable.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN

FLOUR and GRAIN DEALER

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

TORONTO

.....

EASTERN AGENCY:

50 St. Paul Street

QUEBEC

G. K. MORROW, MANAGER.

C. GOODE

GRAIN and COMMISSION Merchant

ONTARIO AND MANITOBA WHEATS IN CAR LOTS

Consignments promptly attended to

64 FRONT STREET EAST

TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1859

WM. GALBRAITH

Commission Merchant

Flour and Grain

48 Front Street E.

TORONTO

J. F. McLaughlin

FLOUR, GRAIN MILLFEED

WHOLESALE

Send large samples and quote prices

MANITOBA WHEAT FOR SALE

Rooms 511 and 512

Board of Trade

. . Toronto

Peer & Company

Flour and Grain Merchants

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

TORONTO

LAWRENCE COPPIN THOMAS FLYNN

ESTABLISHED 1868

L. GORER & Co.

Grain and Commission Merchants

38 Church Street

TORONTO

STARK BROS. & CO.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

TORONTO

GRAIN DEALERS

Specialties:

MANITOBA WHEAT

MILLFEED

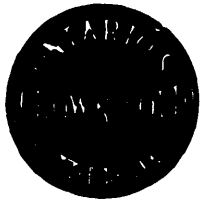
AND COARSE GRAINS

L. GORER & Co.

Grain and Commission Merchants

38 Church Street

TORONTO



BRANDS:
**STAR : LINCOLN
 CROWN
 RED CROSS
 CLYDE MILLS
 SPARKLING RIVER**



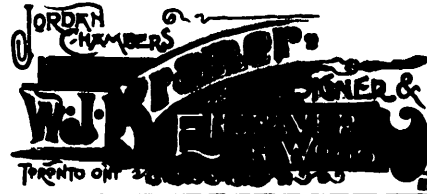
Unsurpassed for Uniform Quality



GREENFIELD MILLS + AYR. ONT.

D. GOLDIE, Prop.

Daily Capacity 500 Barrels



3½ Cents a day—

That isn't much money, is it?

About twenty-five cents a week or so.

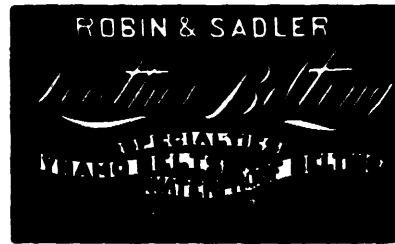
And a man must be pretty hard up if he hasn't that much to spend every week.

Times are hard, they say; but if they are hard now to your family and yourself, what will they be to your family without you?

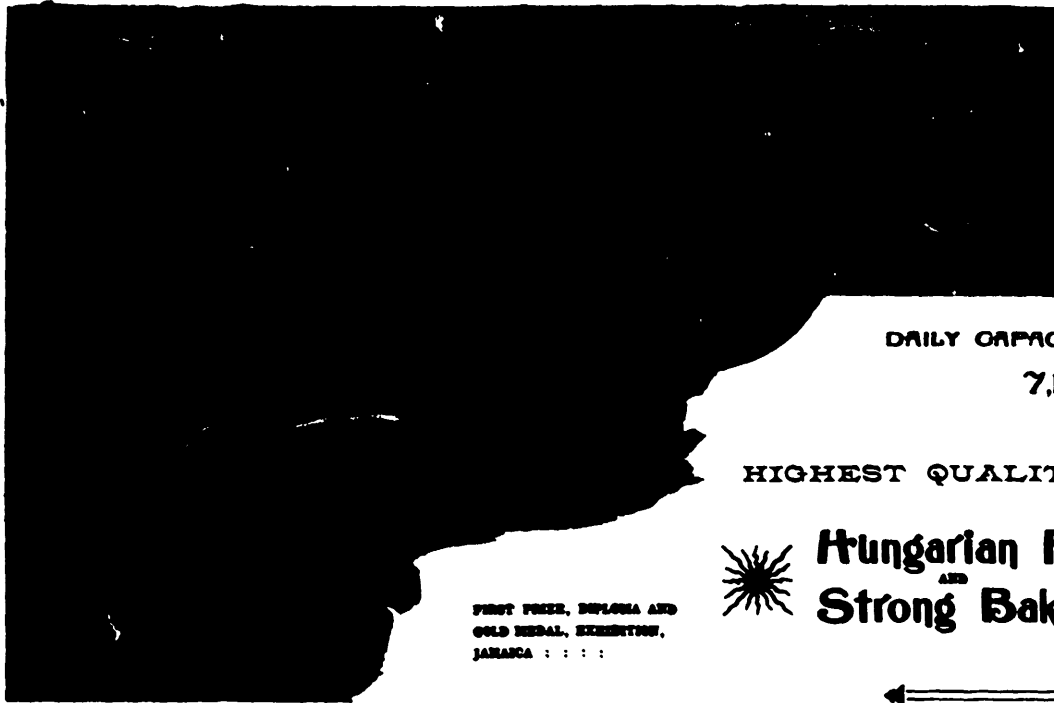
That's worth thinking about.

We think that no man should be without life insurance when it can be had at such a low rate as 3½ cents a day from the Manufacturers' Life, Yonge Street, corner Colborne, Toronto.

Write to us and we will give you all particulars.



See Book for sample of our new SAWMILL BELTING



- Royal Mills, capacity 1,000 bbls.
- City Mills, 1,000 bbls.
- Gleason Mills, 1,000 bbls.
- Godwin Mills, 1,000 bbls.
- Sandwich Mills, 600 bbls.
- Windsong Mills, 1,000 bbls.

DAILY CAPACITY
7,100 BBLs.

HIGHEST QUALITY

Hungarian Patents
Strong Bakers'

← FLOUR

FIRST PRIZE, DIPLOMA AND
 GOLD MEDAL, EXHIBITION,
 JAMAICA : : : :

W. W. OGILVIE
 PROPRIETOR

HEAD OFFICE:
MONTREAL, QUEB.

Stave and Heading Manufacturers

.... READ

CHATHAM, ONT., August 25th, 1893.

A. G. MORTIMER, ESQ.,
Manager Dominion Dry Kiln Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,

The "Andrews" dry kiln which I purchased from you has now been in operation over a month, and is so perfectly satisfactory that I cannot say enough in its favor.

I use very little steam and my staves come out as dry as a bone, and are not in any way injured by warping or discoloration.

Yours, truly,

(Signed), N. H. STEVENS.

What we have done for Mr. Stevens we can do for you

— WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND FULL INFORMATION TO —

THE DOMINION DRY KILN CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

A POOR THING IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE

THAT IS WHY IT PAYS BEST TO PROCURE

... THE GENUINE ...

DUFOUR & CO'S BOLTING CLOTH

... IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD ...

A large stock of all numbers in Heavy, Extra Heavy and Double Extra Heavy Qualities from 0000 to 16 always on hand.



Also Gritz Gauze from 16 to 72 mesh at lowest possible prices.

CLOTHS MADE TO ORDER TO FIT ANY SIZE REEL OR SIEVE ON SHORT NOTICE.

ALSO PLATED STEEL SCALPING AND BOLTING WIRE FROM 10 TO 100 MESH.

TEMPERED STEEL BRAN DUSTER WIRE FROM 36 TO 70 MESH.



SPECIAL WIRE FOR ALL PURPOSES:

Perforated Zinc, Leather, Rubber, Cotton and Link Chain Belting, Sprocket Wheels, Cockerell Steel Wire Scouring Cases for Wheat Cleaners, Elevator Buckets, Bolts, Caldwell Steel Conveyor, all sizes, Flour Triers, Grain Scoops, Dust Protectors, and a Host of other Articles and Supplies for Millers, all of the Very Best Quality at Reasonable Prices. Orders by mail receive ready attention and prompt despatch.

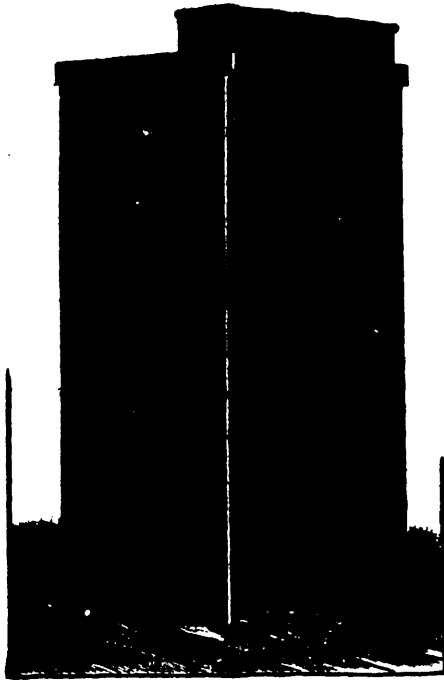


WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS.

WM. & J. G. GREY, 2 CHURCH STREET .. TORONTO, ONT.

Standard Curved Sieve

AND THE IMPROVED NEW ERA SCALPERS

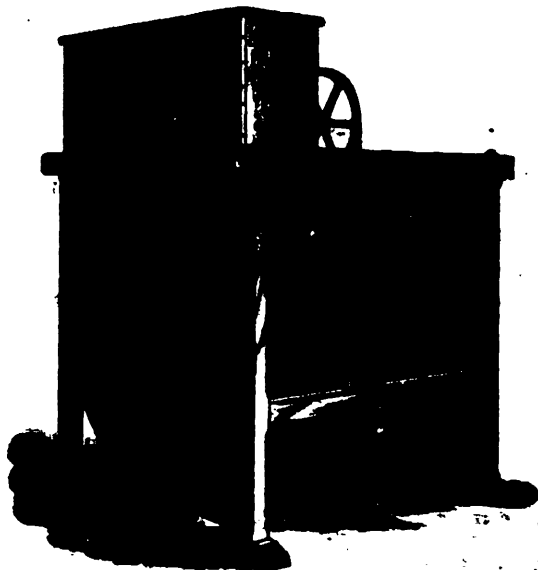


1 SIEVE SCALPER.

ARE
THE
POPULAR
MACHINES
FOR
HANDLING
BREAK
STOCK
AND
GRADING
MIDDLINGS



3 SIEVE SCALPER AND GRADER.



IMPROVED NEW ERA SCALPER.

One 1 Sieve New Era will scalp the breaks in a small mill . . .
 One 2 Sieve Standard Machine will scalp the breaks and grade
 the coarse middlings in a small mill
 One 3 Sieve Standard Machine will scalp the breaks and make
 two grades of middlings



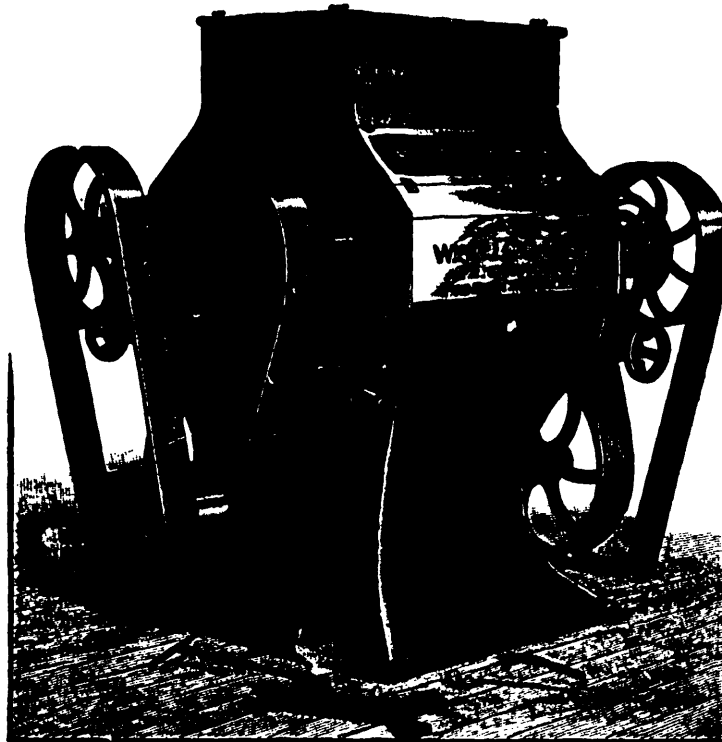
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WM. & J. G. GREY

2 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

The Best is Cheapest in the End

Are always in better working condition
 Produce better results
 Don't have to be corrugated and ground so often



Mill don't have to shut down for repairs
 Makes more money
 Considerable saving in expense

GREEY ROLLS

ARE SO HARD AND TOUGH

LAST TWICE AS LONG AS OTHERS

..... Guaranteed to be absolutely free from any flaw

GREEY ROLLS ARE THE BEST

Old Rolls ground and corrugated with the utmost precision

..... Warranted perfectly true, and returned promptly

OUR ROLL GRINDING AND CORRUGATING PLANT is the largest, best equipped and most accurate
 in the country; our stock of Corrugating Tools
 the most varied. New Corrugating Tools of any style made to order with the greatest nicety.

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. & J. G. GREEY 2 CHURCH ST.
GORONGO

DICK, RIDOUT & CO.

JUTE AND COTTON

BAGS AND SACKS

OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE REQUIRED.

Strict attention given to prompt shipment.

Original Designs for Brands Prepared Free . . . Printing in beautiful Bright Colors at Lowest Prices

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST

DICK, RIDOUT & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Actual Results

NET PREMIUMS PAID TO THE

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

on an ordinary Life Policy of \$1,000, No. 1290 during its first 20 years, issued for age 27:

In 1879	.. Paid \$26.37	In 1882	.. Paid \$13.20
1873	.. " 26.57	1883	.. " 12.31
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1876	.. " 20.04	1886	.. " 11.35
1877	.. " 14.16	1887	.. " 12.12
1878	.. " 17.32	1888	.. " 12.88
1879	.. " 13.02	1889	.. " 12.47
1880	.. " 12.65	1890	.. " 11.92
1881	.. " 13.99	1891	.. " 11.38

Total Paid in 20 years... \$221.99

F. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Star Rivet LEATHER BELTING

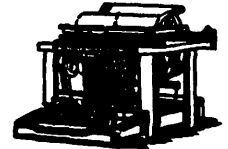
70 KING ST. EAST

WRITE FOR DISCOUNTS

Toronto

1892 MODEL

Remington Typewriter



Unapproached for Excellence of Design and Construction, Quality of Work, Simplicity and Durability.

NEW MACHINES FOR RENTAL TO OPERATORS SUPPLIED SEND FOR CIRCULAR

GEORGE BENGOUGH

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Adelaide St. East
Tel. 1207. TORONTO

SPACKMAN & CO.

124 St. James Street
Tel. 1169 MONTREAL

BAGS

For FLOUR OATS BRAN FEED



BAG PRINTING IN COLORS

A SPECIALTY

... DESIGNS FURNISHED FREE ...

and the Best Work guaranteed

PRINTING CAPACITY 15,000 BAGS DAILY

HESSIANS or BURLAPS

We carry the Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the Dominion.

THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY LIMITED

15, 17, 19 AND 21 ST. MARTIN STREET, MONTREAL

Toronto Agent: FRANK T. BARR, 48 Wellington Street East, Toronto

C. C. CLEVELAND

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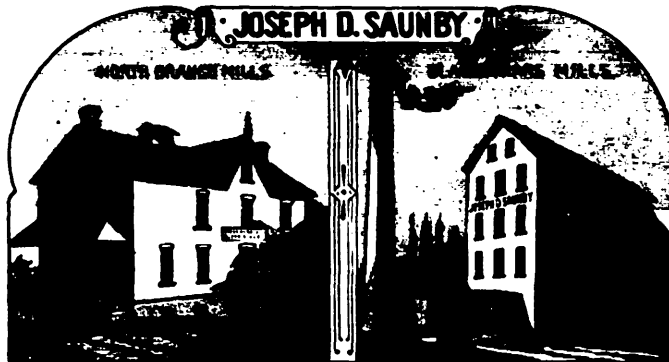
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LEATHER BELTING . . .

AND

LACE LEATHER

DANVILLE, Que.



Manufacturer of . . .

High Grade Flours

Brands:

"ANSONIA"

AND

"GECUMSEH"

Chopped Feed . . .

In whole or car lots mixed

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