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# CANADIAN MILLER

## GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

NEW SERIES "MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS"

OLD SERIES, VOL. X } NUMBER 66  
NEW SERIES, VOL. II }

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER, 1892

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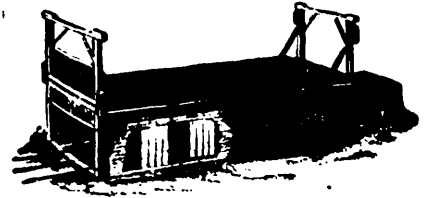
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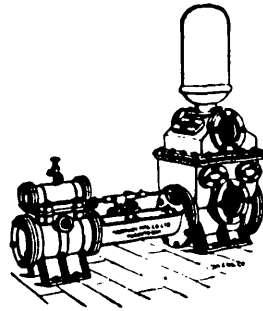


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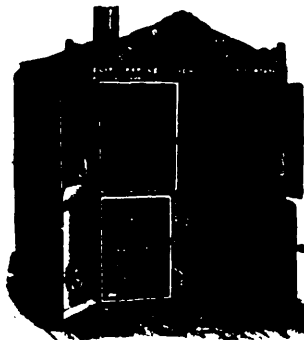
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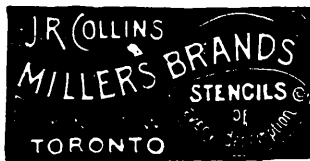


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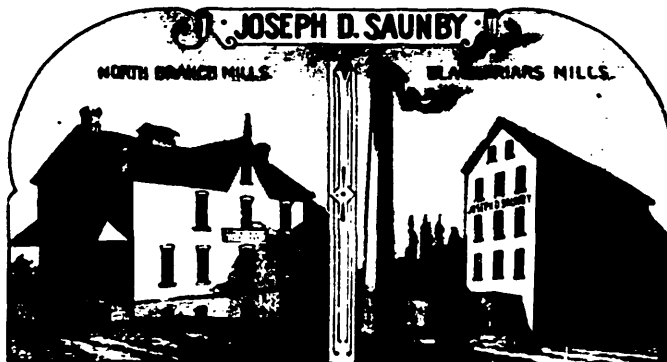
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OLD SERIES, VOL. X. | NUMBER 10  
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TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER, 1892

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## BLenheim ROLLER MILLS.

BY far the most important industry in Blenheim, Ont., are the roller mill of Campbell, Rutherford & Sinclair. The mill building proper is a five storey brick structure, with mansard roof, forty-eight by forty-eight feet in dimensions. It contains fourteen pairs of rolls, and all other requisite machinery for the manufacture of a superior quality of flour. Adjoining the mill on the east is an elevator building, forty-two feet square and eighty feet in height. It has a storage capacity for 50,000 bushels of grain, the machinery being capable of elevating 1,000 bushels per hour. The mill has a capacity for turning out 250 barrels of flour daily. For convenience of shipment a spur a quarter of a mile long extends from the mills to the main line of the Erie and Huron railway, which has a close connection with the Michigan Central, the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk railways. It is estimated that out of the 300,000 bushels of wheat annually grown in this vicinity and marketed in Blenheim, at least 250,000 bushels are converted into flour by Campbell, Rutherford & Sinclair, the product being shipped mainly to the Maritime provinces.

Blenheim possesses a soil that in some respects is peculiar. Whilst it is a most productive locality for fall wheat it is also a section of country where some of the best corn of the province is grown. By some agriculturalists this is not considered very probable, for the reason that corn requires hot weather with frequent showers, while wheat, at least when it is filling and ripening, needs just the opposite kind of weather. "This is explained," said a member of the Blenheim Roller Mills concern, "in this way: Fall wheat, up to the time it enters the milk state and begins to fill, stands the rainy weather all right, hence the spring rains are good for both the wheat and the corn. About the time the wheat begins to fill the spring rains are slacking up and the weather gradually gets warmer, which is good for the corn and not detrimental to the wheat until it arrives at the hottest summer heat with warm parching winds, which, as a rule, does not occur until the fall wheat is filled, and hardening, after which, such is the length of the season and the heat of the second half of summer, the corn has plenty of time to fully develop and ripen. Our fall wheat is early enough to escape the weather that ripens the corn, hence the season is capable of bringing both to perfection. The soil in this district is largely composed of a rich gravel loam, the last ground upon which anything is frozen in the fall and the first to support vegetation in the spring. And when you add to this the facts that the land slopes south to Lake Erie and that we are in a direct line seventy miles south of Toronto, we think we can lay claim to being the richest part of the Dominion in the variety of cereals we can grow."

## IS PERPETUAL MOTION POSSIBLE?

THE reply to this question, says the Scientific American, depends entirely upon the limitations put upon the term "perpetual motion." If we understand these words to mean a machine that would start itself, furnish power for doing work, and continue in operation so long as required, or until worn out, without the assistance of any external agency, we may say with the utmost confidence, perpetual motion is impossible.

If, on the other hand, we define perpetual motion as a machine dependent for its action upon the variability of one or more of the forces of nature, we may say perpe-

tual motion is possible. The thermal motion, in which expansion and contraction are produced by natural changes of temperature, is an example of a motor of this kind. In this machine, the changes in volume in a body are made to store energy to be used in continuous regular work. A perpetual clock has been made on this principle.

Sun motors of various forms have been devised, which might be used in connection with storage mechanism for furnishing power continuously. A sun motor of sufficient size with a suitable storage system, could furnish power the year round in almost any part of the world; success being a question of hours of sunshine and capacities of motor and storage system.

Of course, what is said with regard to the sun motor applies with equal force to water wheels, windmills, tide and wave motors. Without doubt, all of these prime movers will come more and more into use as time advances, and storage systems are perfected. Still they do not satisfy the seeker for the ideal perpetual motion. This should fill the conditions first mentioned; but, as we have already said, this is an impossibility.

The first and strongest reason for making this positive assertion in regard to the ideal perpetual motion is found

weights at the ends of the extended arms. This is true of all the modifications of this type of machine.

A favorite device of the perpetual motion inventor is that of weights arranged around the periphery of a wheel and counterbalanced by springs on which gravity has no effect. Such weights being balanced are supposed to be capable of being moved upwardly in opposition to gravity without the expenditure of much power. After having been elevated, the weight, while maintaining its position relative to the wheel, descends, causing the rotation of the wheel. After it has done its work the weight must be restored to its original position before the operation can be repeated, and here comes the rub. Many very ingenious plans have been tried to accomplish this, but the result has always been a perfect balance.

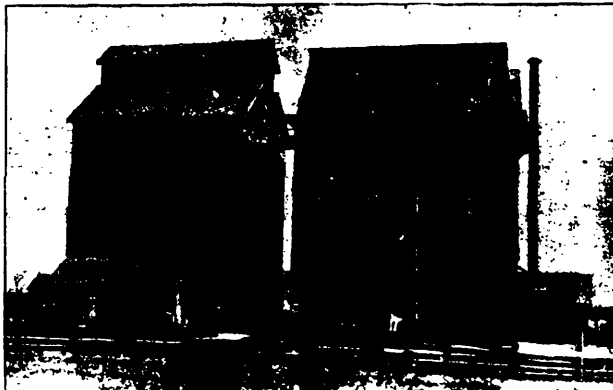
In another device the attempt is made to utilize the Archimedian screw to elevate water to be used for driving itself. The inventors in this case fail to notice that although the water is running down an incline in the screw, this incline is always being elevated, so that the water must be actually carried up an inclined plane by a force as great as it would exert if allowed to descend through the same distance. In all these cases friction is left out of the question.

Capillarity has been tried as a means of elevating a liquid to be used as a motive agent, but in this case, as in all others, the defeating element is present—the surface tension of the liquid prevents detaching the liquid from the upper end of the capillary conductor.

It seems strange that in these days the proposition should be made to run an electric motor with a current from a dynamo by the power derived from the electric motor, yet, absurd as this proposition is, it has often been broached in good faith. A mere superficial examination of this subject shows that the losses incurred in transforming the current into motive power, and vice versa, are such as to defeat any attempts of this kind. The permanent magnet appears to have suggested itself to many as a possible solution of the problem, and experimenters have searched the world over to find an insulator of magnetism to act as a cut-off for releasing the armature after it has been drawn forward toward the magnet; but no such material has been found. Nature, in this case as in all others, refuses to yield energy without its full equivalent of energy in some other form, and the law of the conservation of energy is found to hold good.

Although the efforts of inventors in this direction have been barren of results of the kind aimed at, yet their labor has not been fruitless; many experimenters who considered actual trial better than any amount of study or calculation have learned that "knowledge comes of experience," and while discovering the fallacy of the ideal perpetual motion, they have been led to consider more practical subjects: making inventions which have proved beneficial to the world and profitable to themselves.

If the inventor of machines intended to be self-moving will not accede to Newton's statement that "action and reaction are equal and opposite," third law of motion, and that there is a perfect and wonderful balance in the forces of nature, let him thoroughly acquaint himself with the principles of physics, and he will ere long be able to say with certainty just how the balance will occur in any and every perpetual motion machine of the ideal kind, and admit that he has not the power of creating energy.



BLenheim ROLLER MILLS.

in the fact that never in the history of man has he been able to make a single atom of matter, or create the smallest fraction of a unit of energy.

All the works of man, of whatever name or nature, have been constructed of materials already in existence, and all the work done by man and his engineering has been accomplished by using current natural forces, such as the gravitation of water, the power of the wind, and the heat energy of the sun, or the stored energy of coal and other fuels, or of chemicals.

Having the command of some of nature's forces, inventors have sought to circumvent nature's laws, so as to make water "run up hill," to cause masses of matter to act alternately in accordance with and in opposition to the law of gravitation; in short, to deprive matter of gravity while ascending, and cause it to act with the full force of gravity while descending.

Among perpetual motion devices of this class, proposed and tried, is the one having weights arranged on a wheel in such a way as to fall outwardly and increase the leverage on one side of the wheel, while they fold in and diminish the leverage on the opposite side of the wheel. This machine, it is needless to say, has never moved on its own account, although it has become classic.

In this device, the superior number of weights on the side where the leverage is least, exactly balances the

NORTHWEST OBSERVATIONS.

OPINIONS OF AN ONTARIO MILLER.

To a miller visiting Winnipeg perhaps the most disagreeable thing which he encounters is the constant complaints which the dealers there insist on loading on him with regard to the shortages in weights of cars sold to Ontario millers. That these complaints are without a shadow of foundation there can be no doubt, as has been proved over and over again, but there must be some reason for these complaints, and we will attempt to solve the mystery. It is well known that the local elevator man or buyer has to make heroic efforts each year to make his grain in the elevator come out even with his buying, and in consequence he has to weigh very closely, in fact, we are inclined to believe, sometimes too closely, and the result is that his principal bills the cars at the figures furnished by the buyer and when the inevitable shortage is reported he of course kicks. In a great many cases there is not the slightest ground for a "kick," as has been proved by actual results obtained from two of the most prominent firms doing business in Manitoba wheat in the city of Toronto—one showing a shortage of less than a hundred and fifty bushels on two hundred and fifty cars, the other reporting shortages on a dozen cars and an average of five out of nearly a thousand cars. If these gentlemen at Winnipeg have any serious grievance in this direction why do they not refer the matter to the Boards of Trade and let them take such action as will put an end to it instead of maligning all those engaged in the milling trade and making things excessively unpleasant for those millers who have the hardhood to visit the Northwest.

x x x x

Millers and dealers are alike awaiting with anxiety the advent of the new standards for Manitoba wheat. There is one certainty about the matter, they cannot be worse than they were last year unless they took the old wheat to make them. The leaders of the syndicate have been in a terrible state of indignation for the last four months because the men who buy their wheat had the unparalleled impudence to ask that they have representation on the board who fix the standards. Their agony over the probability of material changes being made with regard to the settling of disputes between the inspector there and any other is simply awful and we are very sure they will have the heartfelt sympathy of all the eastern millers with a hook. They were not content to compel the poor unfortunate Easterner to go to Winnipeg, in case there was a dispute, but before he could get a hearing he was compelled to put up fifty dollars of the Queen's money "as a guarantee of good faith." Of course this latter was not quite in accordance with the law, but a little thing like that does not seem to trouble them, as they are like the heathen whom St. Paul mentions, "They are a law to themselves." The whole inspection needs overhauling is now patent to any honest onlooker. Just a few minutes before the time of writing this we were in a prominent grain dealer's office when the inspection of two cars of wheat was being discussed by several experts and they all came to the conclusion that of two cars inspected by the same man at Winnipeg the one inspected as No. 2 had was very much better than the one which received a No. 1 hard grade and they were inspected within 30 days of each other. Sometimes it makes a difference whose ox it is.

x x x x

The manner in which those who wish to build independent elevators in Manitoba are treated by the railway companies is provoking a good deal of hard feeling there. The farmers around Rosebank, on the Northern Pacific, had subscribed sufficient stock to build a very handsome elevator at that point and when they came to make terms with the company they found that the only terms upon which they could obtain a half acre of land worth five dollars and a switch, was by a lease for five years with a cancellation clause which provides that they may at any time on giving thirty days notice demand the land, and if in that time the elevator be not removed it becomes the property of the company. These terms were not accepted by the farmers' company, and the N.P.R.R. are out to the tune of from 125,000 to

150,000 bushels of freight, as the farmers will team it across country to the C.P.R. points where there are farmers elevators. The only apparent reason we can give for this is that the railway company are following this course with a view to helping the well organized rings of grain buyers in Winnipeg. This matter has a very serious aspect for the milling fraternity as it renders it next to impossible for any eastern miller to put a buyer on at such points unless he is willing to accept the grading of a rival concern, a thing which no one who has not taken leave of his senses would consent to do. That such a state of affairs should exist is a standing disgrace to the railway systems of the country and our Boards of Trade and the Dominion Millers' Association should take immediate and vigorous measures to have this matter made right. We are inclined to think that a little pressure in the proper quarter would remedy this evil.

x x x x

The farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are, as a rule, a highly intelligent class of men, but, like the best of us, they sometimes make mistakes that tell against themselves in a way they little expect. This has been very well illustrated by the policy which they have been following this season with regard to their wheat crop. They have persistently boomed the country at their own expense by announcing that their expected out-turn would be much greater than even they themselves had any expectation, and in consequence the markets have opened at so low a figure that they will not be able to pay the cost of preparing the ground, seeding, harvesting and marketing the grain. If, on the other hand, they had announced the truth that the crop was a light one, there is no doubt but they would have benefited largely by the competition for their grain, which would naturally have followed. Reports from all parts of Manitoba go to show that the results as shown by the threshing machines are rather more than disappointing. A big yield, it is true, may serve to temporarily boom the emigration, but if prices continue as they are the advantage gained on the one hand will undoubtedly be lost on the other. However, we cannot say much about the folly of others when we have a class of men in the east who, being chronic "bears," have been just as persistently forcing down the price of grain, presumably in the interest of the millers, forgetting that nearly every merchant mill in the country is loaded up with dear flour, which, if markets are badly broken, will have to be sold at an enormous loss. It is just possible that these "would-be bears" have the idea that they can buy cheaper than any one else, and thus make up for the loss on the stocks in hand, but they forget that experience goes to show that they have never been on the "bull" side long enough to give their customers a chance to make a reasonable profit on their purchases. Hind sight is all very well when we are at the right end of the gun, but we would advise our friends to take a glance at the fore-sight occasionally if they expect to get any gain.

OBSERVER.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

THE Commercial, of Winnipeg, has the impression that the people of the east entertain altogether too "exalted an idea of Manitoba's crop this year." The writer of "Northwest Observations" deprecates this same practice of "booming" the new crop by sending forth exaggerated reports of its size. In this matter, however, he would not hold the Manitobians themselves altogether guiltless. "The Manitoba crop," says the Commercial, "is not an enormous one. It is a good many bushels per acre short as compared with the very large crop last year, and threshing returns show that the yield of wheat is not up to the official estimate of 22.7, as shown by the August crop bulletin, which estimate, however, is only given as a preliminary one. In some sections the crop is light, but the average for the province is fairly good. Manitoba has not, therefore, produced a remarkably large wheat crop this year, but simply what may be called a good crop on the average. In Assiniboia territory, west of Manitoba, the crop is lighter than the average for Manitoba." Tell the truth and fear the Old Fellow himself may have even a commercial application.

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INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT McLAUGHLIN.

GRAIN AND MILLING IN MANITOBA.

"MY stay in Winnipeg," said Mr. M. McLaughlin, president of the Dominion Millers' Association, to a representative of the CANADIAN MILLER, "though brief, was very enjoyable." This popular Toronto miller had been called west in connection with his duties as member of the board for fixing the standards of Manitoba grain. "The board for the first time," continued Mr. McLaughlin, "comprised representatives of the milling interests, and also two of the most intelligent farmers of Manitoba, representing the agricultural interests. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie and myself were the millers of the board. Fully 250 samples of grain were submitted for our inspection, almost every district of these territories sending samples. I must say that, taken altogether, seldom have I seen a better lot of grain. Some, it is true, was somewhat smutty, and after careful deliberation it was agreed by the board that this be graded as smutty, and a new grade so termed was fixed. Smutty wheat will be known on the market as "smutty" wheat. This conclusion may be taken as an index of the harmony of opinion existing between the farming and milling interests. It was realized by the board, and by its milling and farming representatives in particular, that farmers and millers were alike interested in the growth of a fine quality of wheat; and where extra care was needed to avoid that which would prove derogatory to the quality, as in the case of smut, everyone should be anxious to have this care exercised. The farmers of Manitoba take a large and, I believe, just pride in their country as a wheat-producing country, and they appreciate the fact that every bushel of imperfect grain that goes from Manitoba is a reflection detrimental to Manitoba; and contravise the knowledge that Manitoba grain is in the main possessed of all the best qualities of first-class grain is a compliment that will return to them interest ten fold, yea a hundred-fold, in the future."

"Very little frost has been experienced in Manitoba this season and consequently the percentage of frosted wheat will be less than formerly. The board decided to do away with the term 'regular' as applied to frosted wheat last year. It is misleading, particularly to foreign buyers, and frosted wheat will be graded 'frosted' wheat. Nothing like being honest in these matters." Asked as to the position of Manitoba as a milling country Mr. McLaughlin replied "that outside of Hungary he did not know of any country in the world better fitted by nature to become a great milling centre. There could be no doubt about its capabilities for producing the best milling wheat, and its natural water power, now going to waste, was the finest he had ever seen. He considered Manitoba's future in this respect assured."

"Let me tell you one thing I admired about the people of Manitoba," remarked Mr. McLaughlin in concluding this interview. "The people have unbounded confidence in the possibilities of their country and the future that is before them. They are a live, pushing, keen lot of men, whether business men or farmers. Do you know they have active, working Boards of Trade in nearly every town in the province? Something we cannot claim in this province. You hear no blue ruin or Goldwin Smith pessimism preached in that country. If the people of the Dominion as a whole had the same confidence in their country as Manitobians have in Manitoba a different condition of affairs would exist in the Dominion to-day."

BRITAIN'S COMMERCE.

A SERIOUS commercial depression hangs over Great Britain at the present time. In some respects this is felt chiefly in the agricultural districts where conditions are most discouraging. For over twenty years there has been a steady decrease of wheat acreage largely because of the continued depreciation in prices. In 1868 the wheat crop covered 3,652,000 acres; in 1892 it occupied 2,219,839 acres. Farmers say that with new wheat at 31s. it is labor and capital thrown to the winds to sow wheat. Exports have fallen off during the eight months of this year fifteen and a quarter millions, as against the corresponding months of 1891.

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## VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

First Wheat  
in America.

The first wheat raised in the new world was sown on the island of Isabella, in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the great wheat industry in Mexico is said to have been three grains carried into that country by one of the slaves of the Cortez company. The first crop of wheat raised in South America was grown by a monk in the garden of a convent at Quito. Garcilazo affirms that up to 1658 wheat bread had never been used as an article of diet by the people of Peru.

Grain Shipments  
Via Pipe Line.

The residents of the Windy city are nothing if not bold. Take a Chicagoian and he is prepared to go a pretty big venture at any time. One of these who is just now bringing to himself some fame in the commercial world is Mr. N. E. Beasley, who announces that he has invented a pipe line system which is practical for the shipment of grain. He proposes to lay pipes from Chicago to the Atlantic coast and to transport grain that distance for three cents a bushel. The grain is to be carried in a continuous ventilated shaft, the inventor claims, without friction; and a continuous stream will move at the rate of ten miles an hour. The power stations are to be twenty-five miles apart and the line from Chicago to the coast will cost \$20,000,000.

Bread  
in Folk-Lore.

In Morvan there are rocks called the Rocks of Armoyn, a district of Chatain. It appears that formerly, when the hours of midday and midnight struck, a loaf of bread appeared on their top (and perhaps a bottle), which disappeared at the twelfth stroke. In Haute-Bretagne they say that during Easter night all the stones are metamorphosed into bread. In a legend of Basse-Bretagne, Saint Peter steals a small two-sou loaf from some niggardly peasants and hides it under his cloak, and walks away from his companions to eat it. The Saviour interrupted him every instant by speaking to him, so that Saint Peter gumbled in his beard. Then the Saviour said to him, "Believe me, Peter, stolen bread is hard to eat and does not alleviate hunger."

Bull  
Or Hold?

To sell, or not to sell, which is the better? is the problem the farmer is endeavoring to solve at the present time. The hold-your-wheat policy met with such a terrible collapse the past season that the honest yeoman is beginning to lose faith in the men who are constantly preaching the future—that far-away future frequently—as the season of good prices. A carefully-prepared table giving the price obtained for grain at an Ontario point in October and March respectively, covering a period of nineteen years, shows that only on four occasions was the price higher in the spring. In two of these instances the advance was only two or three cents per bushel, figures that would not earn a profit to justify holding for this time. Taking the tabulated figures as a basis this is the conclusion reached: "On the average it pays better to market in the fall than in the spring. Without counting storage, cost of carrying wheat is fully one cent per bushel per month, and for six months would be six cents, viz.: shrinkage and insurance, three cents, interest three cents. Unless the wheat is extra good, the shrinkage will exceed the amount allowed. On the above basis fifteen out of nineteen years shows a loss in holding. The average loss for nineteen years would equal eight per cent. The average gain would be less than one and a half per cent.—an annual loss of six and a-half per cent for nineteen years." But this is only one view, and the old saw has it "there are two sides to every story." The London, Eng., correspondent of the Northwestern Miller supports an opposite view in this manner: "It is now quite certain that European importing countries will want at least 38,000,000 quarters and it is equally certain that the sources of supply outside the United States and Canada will not be able to provide more than 21,000,000 quarters, so that the United States will be called upon to supply 17,000,000 quarters for Europe alone, in addition to the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 quarters (in wheat and flour) usually sent to

South America, China, Brazil, etc. Thus 160,000,000 bushels of American wheat (or flour) are absolutely required, and yet, in spite of this, American farmers are pressing sellers, evidently at prices which cannot leave the growers any margin of profit. In my opinion, if ever wheat was worth holding it is at this moment of extraordinary cheapness."

Mixing  
Brains and Flour.

Everyone does not use their head to save their heels, not nearly as frequently as might be done. We rush at business in this age without thought sometimes whether the hot haste is going to do any good. In a word, we are not half careful enough. We are not sure we're right before we go ahead. A writer in our Kansas City contemporary, the Modern Miller, chats of this matter, and applies the moral to the mill operator in this manner. "Men who would do well, as the world measures it to-day, must be active, but rather of the intellect than physical exertion. We have machinery to do our running for us, and it is our business to run that machinery rather than ourselves. The time when manual labor was the lever which moved the industrial world will not come again, for mechanism has more than filled its place. And it is because the changes in the century have been so radical that men must understand them well to obtain due benefit therefrom. Passing from a general consideration let us consider how many flour millers spend more time fretting and exerting themselves uselessly than they do at operating the machinery as should be done to achieve success and recompense. Whenever you find a mill operator who is unduly impetuous or unpardonably neglectful, and on either account his machinery does not perform the service possible to obtain from it under intelligent direction, you have found a character typical of modern failure in this business of flour making. Another may not succeed from lack of knowledge of his trade, and others from different causes, but the majority who go down do so because they exercise their legs and arms more than their brain."

Modern  
Yet Ancient.

What is new is not always new. The evolutionists will find many illustrations to sustain their end of the argument in science and mechanics as well as where they contend they can be found—in nature. Modern inventions are often only the outgrowth of a former practice, and one that may be quite antiquated. Our English contemporary, Milling, has this opinion of modern methods of milling. "Automatic milling," it says, "so far as labor-saving goes, for we do not include the roller systems, is looked upon as quite of modern date. It may be news to many millers that devices familiar to us in conveying, elevating and the like were in vogue more than a hundred years ago, though not in England or even in Europe. The name of Oliver Evans is familiar to all American millers who know anything of the history of their craft, and it may not be unprofitable to set down here the means adopted by him for the furtherance of his trade. Before us as we write lies an old engraving of a mill designed by him, and rude though its execution is, the methods familiar in good mills to-day are herein represented. An adjustable elevator projects from the outer wall into the hold of a vessel alongside. The grain thus lifted passes into a worm at the top of the building and is thence conveyed to storage bins ready for manufacture into flour. Similarly on the land side a farmer's man is discharging grain through the wall of the mill into an elevator inside. Here is seen a feature of still more interest, for on its way to the inside elevator the grain passes through an automatic weigher, while other processes indicated are not without their parallels at the present day. Here is his own description: "By means of these machines may be performed every necessary movement of the grain and meal from one part of the mill to another, through all the various operations from the time the grain is first emptied from the waggoner's bag, or from the measure on board ship, until it be completely manufactured into flour, and separated ready for packing into barrels. All which is performed by force of water, without the aid of manual labor, except to set different machines in motion. This lessens the labor and expense of attendance of flour mills fully one-half."

## MY MILLING EXPERIENCE.

JUST what that experience has been Bill Nye tells as follows in the Northwestern Miller

I think I was about eighteen years of age when I decided that I would be a miller, with flour on my clothes and a salary of \$200 per month. This was not the first thing that I had decided to be and afterward changed my mind about.

I engaged to learn my profession of a man called Sam Newton, I believe, at least I will call him that for the sake of argument. My business was to weigh wheat, deduct as much as possible on account of cockle, pigeon grass and wild buckwheat, and to chisel the honest farmer out of all he would stand. This was the programme with Mr. Newton, but I am happy to say that it met with its reward, and the sheriff afterward operated the mill.

On stormy days I did the bookkeeping, with a scoop shovel behind my ear, in a pile of middlings on the fifth floor. Gradually I drifted into doing a good deal of this kind of bran work. I would chop the ice out of the turbine wheel at five o'clock a.m., and then frolic up six flights of stairs and shovel shorts till nine o'clock p.m.

By shovelling bran and other vegetables sixteen hours a day, a general knowledge of the milling business may be obtained. I used to scoop middlings till I could see stars, and then I would look out at the landscape and ponder. I got so that I piled up more powder, after a while, than I did middlings.

One day the proprietor came upstairs and discovered me in a brown study, whereupon he cursed me in a subdued Presbyterian way, abbreviated my salary from \$26 per month to \$18 and reduced me to the ranks.

Afterward I got together enough desultory information so that I could superintend the feed stone. The feed stone is used to grind hen feed and other luxuries. One day I noticed an odor that reminded me of a hot overshoe trying to smother a glue factory at the close of a tropical day. I spoke to the chief floor-walker of the mill about it and he said "dog gammut" or something that sounded like that, in a coarse and brutal manner. He then kicked my person in a rude and hurried tone of voice, and told me that the feed stone was burning up.

He was a very fierce man, with a violent and ungovernable temper, and finding that I was only increasing his brutal fury, I afterward resigned my position. I talked it over with the proprietor and both agreed that it would be best. He agreed to it before I did, and rather burned up my determination to go.

I rather hated to go so soon, but he made it an object for me to go, and I went.

I started in with the idea that I would begin at the bottom of the ladder, as it were, and gradually climb to the bran bin by my own exertions, hoping by honesty, industry, and carrying two bushels of wheat up nine flights of stairs, to become a wealthy man, with cornmeal in my hair and a cracked wheat in my coat pocket, but I did not seem to accomplish it.

Instead of having ink on my fingers and a chastened look of woe on my clear-cut Grecian features, I might have poured No. 1 hard wheat and buckwheat flour out of my long taper ears every night if I had stuck to the profession. Still, as I say, it was for another man's best good that I resigned. The head miller had no control over himself and the proprietor had rather set his heart on my resignation, so it was better that way.

Still I like to roll round in the bran pile and monkey in the cracked wheat. I love also to go out in the kitchen and put cornmeal down the back of the cook's neck while my wife is working a purple silk Kensington dog, with navy blue mane and tail, on a Gothic lambrequin.

I can never cease to hanker for the rumble and grumble of the busy mill, and the solemn murmur of the millstones and the machinery are music to me. More so than the solemn murmur of the proprietor used to be when he came in at an inopportune moment, and in that impromptu and extemporaneous manner of his, and found me admiring the wild and beautiful scenery. He may have been a good miller, but he had no love for the beautiful. Perhaps that is why he was always so cold and cruel toward me. My slender, willow grace and mellow, bird-like voice never seemed to melt his stony heart.



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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.

THE CANADIAN MILLER AND GRAIN TRADE REVIEW enters to 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 patrons, and unconnected as an organ with any manufacturing company, we will always be found honestly and earnestly endeavouring 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.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST MATTERS.

ON another page we publish the first of a batch of "Observations" by a prominent Ontario miller who has recently visited Manitoba and the Northwest and spent some time among the people of that country. Besides knowing how to mill good straight roller our correspondent wields a facile pen, and if readers of the CANADIAN MILLER do not agree with everything he may write—which is not asked—they will grant that the observations are not wanting in suggestiveness, touching several topics in which eastern and western millers and grain men have a very vital interest.

NEW GRAIN STANDARDS.

At the time we closed our forms for the September CANADIAN MILLER the Government had just named, on recommendation of the Minister of Inland Revenue, the two boards whose duty it is to fix the grain standards for the year. The interests of the millers, as had been promised, received proper recognition in the appointment of prominent millers on both boards. The eastern board, who pronounce on grain grown east of Port Arthur, consists of Messrs. W. D. Matthews (chairman), G. A. Chapman, F. Flynn and M. McLaughlin, Toronto; W. W. Ogilvie, D. G. McLean, R. M. Esdaile and A. G. Thompson, Montreal; T. O. Kemp and E. A. Adamson, inspectors. The gentlemen composing the western board, dealing with grain grown west of Toronto, is constituted as follows: N. Bawlf, (chairman), S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, K. Campbell, Brandon; H. S. Patterson, Portage la Prairie; C. Braithwaite, D. D. Sibbald, Regina; H. N. Baird, M. McLaughlin, R. M. Esdaile, J. E. Menson, Moosomin, and inspectors Gibbs and Horn.

Both boards have within the past few weeks met and completed their work. Mr. W. D. Matthews says of the samples that came under the inspection of the eastern board, which met in Toronto, that "they are as a rule lighter in weight when compared with those of last year, but the wheat is of brighter quality. Barley is stained to a considerable degree, and the quantity of high grade will be small in consequence." Early oats are of good color and weight, but late oats are more or less stained. Peas and rye are fully up to the average. Taken altogether the changes from last year's standards are not particularly marked. The meeting of the western Board was held in Winnipeg on the 7th inst. A large number of samples were sent in, almost every district being represented. Much care and time was given to the work before a final decision was reached. No. 1 hard is said to rank much higher than the same grade of grain last year, and is a clean sample with plump, hard and well-colored berry. No. 2 hard is also a fine sample, so good, some members of the board say, that there was not two cents a bushel between it and No. 1. Wheat that was known last year as regular will this year be classed as "frosted" and there will be a new grade termed "smutty." The standards this year will be high.

A QUESTION OF QUOTATIONS.

RATHER better than three months ago, July 7, a disagreement arose between Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, commission merchant, and Mr. J. L. Spink, miller, regarding a report furnished the daily press by Mr. Spink, quoting straight roller flour at \$3.75. Mr. McLaughlin contended that the figure was considerably below of the real value, and to settle the trouble he moved on 'Change that a by-law be framed compelling dealers to furnish correct reports to the press. Instead of considering the resolution the Board of Trade appointed a special committee of three members, outside of the milling business, to investigate the matter, examine Mr. Spink's books and vouchers, and report. Their finding was confirmatory of Mr. Spink's contention that his statement was based on an actual sale of straight roller made on or about July 7.

Mr. McLaughlin was not satisfied with this decision, and immediately resigning his position as a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, he commenced legal proceedings against the Board. The result of this action is shown in the following letter from Mr. E. A. Wills, secretary, written on Oct. 3 at the instance of the president of the Board. The secretary says:

"1. The president has been advised by the legal advisers of the Board of Trade that under the by-laws of the board he had no authority to order the investigation which took place or to name a committee to investigate the matter as applied for by J. L. Spink; but following the precedents of his office he thought it was his duty to appoint the committee in question, which he did without any hostile feeling towards you, and he has been further advised that the investigation referred to could not be considered as, and was not, a finding within the rules and regulations of such board.

"2. You had no notice of the appointment of the committee or holding of the investigation, and were not present at it, and had no opportunity of presenting your views of the matter or any evidence on which you might have relied.

"3. As the correspondence might very reasonably have produced the impression that the investigation had been regularly carried on under the authority of the by-laws of the Board of Trade, this letter is written.

"4. I must say, however, the committee which investigated the question did so with the honest desire of ascertaining the truth and without the slightest intention of injuring you, and I am desirous to express regret if any injury has been done."

The letter is a distinct acknowledgment by the Board that their action was indefensible, and in this respect must be satisfactory to Mr. McLaughlin.

The point in dispute, however, between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Spink, is not settled by the letter of Mr. Wills. It remains, in fact, no nearer a solution than before the special committee of the Board took the matter up, and we suppose will remain unaltered unless Mr. Spink now moves to secure another investigation by a committee of arbitration, who should, it seems to us, be instructed to examine both contestants in the case.

We have no doubt that the daily press exercise all reasonable care in securing reports of current market prices. Were this not the case we can readily see that no small amount of trouble would be almost certain to ensue. In the case in dispute we understood that Mr. McLaughlin was brought to book by a miller from whom he had bought straight roller flour about the same time as the report of Mr. Spink's appeared in print, but only paid for the same \$3.50. The customer naturally entertained the impression, until explanations were made, that he was not being squarely dealt with by Mr. McLaughlin. Under similar conditions any dealer might suffer in like manner.

The fact that even one case of the kind has occurred makes it desirable, in the interests of the milling trade as a whole, and for the behoof of both Mr. Spink and Mr. McLaughlin, that the bottom facts should be reached in this particular case.

AGAINST THE MILLER.

JUDGMENT has recently been given in a case tried at Orangeville that possesses peculiar interest to millers. Justice MacMahon presided, and the action was taken by one Nathan Clark, a farmer residing in Caledon, against Joseph McLennan, a grist miller of the same place, to recover \$251.25 damages for the wrongful conversion of 198 bushels and 55 lbs. of spring wheat at 85 cents a bushel, and 91 bushels and 50 lbs. of fall wheat at 90 cents a bushel. The defendant denied the conversion and alleged that the wheat was stored with him by the plaintiff to be held by him at the risk of the plaintiff without reward to the defendant, and that the wheat was

without the fault of the defendant destroyed by fire whilst so in store. The receipt given by the defendant to the plaintiff reads thus:—"Received on store at owner's risk 198 bushels, etc., to receive current market price when called for his money." In South Australian Co. v. Randall, L.R. 3 P.C. 104, it was held that where corn was deposited by farmers with a miller to be stored and used as part of the current consumable stock of the miller's trade, and was by him mixed with other corn deposited for the like purpose, subject to the right of the farmers to claim at any time an equal quantity of corn of the like quality without reference to any specific bulk from which to be taken, or in lieu thereof the market price of an equal quantity on the day on which he should make his demand, such transaction amounted to a sale and was not a bailment of the corn. MacMahon J. points out that the distinction between that case and the present is that the plaintiff's wheat was received in store at his risk, and holds that the transaction here was a bailment and not a sale, referring to Benjamin on Sales (Bennett's Am. ed., 1888); Nelson v. Brown, 53 Iowa 555; Ledyard v. Hibbard, 48 Mich. 421 (per Cooley J.); and that sufficient grain having been reserved to represent the quantity stored by the plaintiff, it was there at his risk, and having been destroyed by fire prior to any sale thereof so the defendant, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. Judgment dismissing the action with costs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is announced that an important meeting of delegates from Canadian Boards of Trade and the railway companies is to be held in New York shortly in order to arrive at some decision in regard to the question of inspection of Canadian grain sent to New York for export to England. The railway companies want, if possible, all the Canadian grain coming into New York to be graded and the different grades bulked in a warehouse. They do not wish to have each separate lot identified as heretofore, as this results in delay and detention of cars. There are a good many difficulties in the way of this scheme, and it is to try and reconcile these that the meeting in New York is to be held.

A PROJECT is under way for the erection of a big flouring mill at Toronto Junction. At least this municipality is very anxious to receive the expected plan. The mill will be of 600 barrel capacity per day, and will include a large elevator, cooper's shop, power house, etc. About \$60,000 is to be expended on the building and plant. The bonus asked is a site, water at cost, and exemption from taxation for ten years. The Junction is anxious to secure the mill, as it would consume the larger part of the grain passing along Dundas street and the Weston road, and in this way settle a local agitation for the establishment of a market within the town. The mill, if erected, and of this there is not much doubt, whether it goes to the Junction or elsewhere, will be an important addition to the milling properties of the province. Archibald Campbell, M.P. for Kent, and until a few months ago of the firm of Campbell & Stevens, millers, Clutham, Ont., is, we understand, the prime mover in the project.

THE dangers of the mill or factory are not alone in defective engines or careless management of those not defective by the employment of cheap and incapable labor. A contemporary having reference specially to the mills and shops of the United States says there is not a mill or shop in that country that does not contain some death trap which needs boxing up. "Steam engines are had enough, but they are harmless compared with set screws projecting from collars, bolts from couplings, or belts running unprotected upon pulleys in or near passage ways. The law orders these things to be protected. They are safe enough; it is the people that want protection, and the machinery is free trade in this respect. It is a pretty sure thing that if a man gets killed in a factory the owner thereof has to pay for it, but it does not seem to make owners any more careful to weed out and cover up the danger holes in our shops and factories. How many establishments are there in the United States where the above would not find application somewhere?" How is it in Canada?



MR. GEO. RIDOUT, of Dick, Ridout & Co., who returned a fortnight ago from a trip through southern Manitoba, says he found the grain coming along in good condition. He did not think the crop would be as heavy as last year, but it would be of an improved quality, and would be handled much more successfully than the crop of a year ago. "I saw large quantities of last year's crop," said Mr. Ridout, "standing in the stack and practically valueless. The farmers were undoubtedly quite unprepared to handle the crop of the past season, and made mistakes which, however I judge, they are not likely to repeat this year. There is no large amount of milling done in the province outside of the two big milling concerns of the Ogilvies and the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Still, at Brandon, Souris and some other points some very successful mills are being operated."

The commercial policy of nearly every nation of late years has been one reaching out to new fields and pastures green. The future of Canada depends in a large measure on her success in finding an enlarged market for her natural products. For our grain as grain and grain as flour this condition is vital to the prosperity of the country in the broader sense, and the farmer, grain merchant and miller individually. The flour market in Great Britain is in that shape that no profitable trade can be expected from that field just now. We have a trade with Newfoundland and the West Indies that under favorable conditions we may expect to become enlarged. Mr. E. A. C. Pew, a gentleman interested in Canadian export trade, looks to Mexico as a field where a profitable trade can be done in Canadian manufactured goods and machinery, and none the less so in our wheat and flour. He intimates that he recently had an interview with Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, and pointed out to him that the Mexican government was willing to accept these products of ours free in return for our admission of raw sugar, raw cotton, tobacco, hemp and other commodities they grow and ship generally in a raw state. "Mr. Foster," he says, "proposes to subsidize a line of steamers between Mexico and Canada if the Mexican Government will give a like sum to the project, and take further steps to promote trade between the two countries. Such a line of steamers could ply all the year round between Mexican ports and Halifax."

"I visited over seven hundred farms while in Manitoba during the past three months," said Mr. John Brown, of the Citizens' Milling Co., who returned to the city within the month. "The farmers of this province are an exceedingly intelligent class of men, and the progress that has been made in a few years in general farming, particularly in the raising of stock, is very noticeable. You ask about crops. The grain in different localities varies. One place it can be pronounced good; another decidedly poor. On some parts of the Pembina branch of the C.P.R. I found some of it short and light through want of rain. In the southern part of the province the crops are somewhat better, but in some cases slightly damaged by frost or hail. In the locality of Melita, Deloraine and Napinka crops are very fine. Along the south-west branch of the C.P.R. they are very light and it is questionable what the grain will grade. Oats in this division were very short and thin in the head, and it is anticipated that there will not be any more than is required for home consumption. Barley was fairly good, bright in sample, although it will not weigh very heavy. One trouble about the barley of this district which would prevent it being marketed is that although it is the first cut it is the last kind of grain to be stacked, and is, therefore, subjected to the sunshine and rain, resulting in the utter destruction of its color. The alleged reason of this is that dark barley

brings as good a price as light on the market of Manitoba. There is no doubt in my mind but that if properly saved the barley grown in this district would produce a malt equal to the best known in Ontario. I observed on the main line of the C.P.R. that wheat was being threshed from the stock. In the opinion of grain men this is a bad practice, the sample not being as good as if it were put into stacks and cured. The crops as a whole will not be as large as I fancy many people suppose"

The elevator companies of Minneapolis have decided to keep their business to themselves, and will hereafter withhold reports of stocks of grain on hand from Bradstreet's and other commercial periodicals. The reply of the manager of one of the largest elevator companies in Minneapolis to a mercantile agency is significant. He said: "The furnishing of stocks of wheat in this country by your concern and also by the Government reports is absolutely detrimental to the agricultural interests of the country, and we have deemed it best to withhold this information. We believe this system is in a great measure responsible for the terrible depression of our market and detrimental to our agricultural interests. It is the only line of business that I know of where people who have goods to sell practically depreciate the same, saying to their buyers 'hold off and you can get our property cheaper than you can if you buy now.' That a boycott effort of this nature will accomplish the end aimed at is very doubtful. If the elevator companies refuse the information it will only be necessary to secure it in some other way. And I fancy the press will find the way. In this day news cannot be suppressed, and whilst the liberty of the press is perhaps at times abused, a remedy of these abuses is not to be secured by methods of repression. One milling journal, I notice, reads Bradstreet's a lesson, charging that it "never has made judicious use of the information sent it by the grain producers and dealers."

Few men are better known to the millers of Ontario than Mr. Edward Peplow, ex-President of the Dominion Millers' Association, and late of the milling firm of Hilliard & Peplow, Peterboro. His admirable address before the association in August was evidence of the careful thought that for years he had given to milling affairs, and it was with regret that the association learned that he would not be able to place his services at the disposal of the association in any capacity during the new year. He has since that date removed to Manitoba to become manager of the large flour and grain business of Geo. McCulloch & Co., Rapid City, Man., and whose head office is at Souris. Writing to the CANADIAN MILLER, under date of Sept. 17, Mr. Peplow says of conditions in Manitoba: "The wheat is all cut and farmers are busy stocking and some are threshing. It would be very much better for the quality if there were no threshing done until the sweating process in the stock was completed, as I have seen wheat loaded that was altogether too raw." Mr. Peplow has been joined in his new home by Mrs. Peplow and Miss Peplow, who left a week ago for Rapid City. With the local press in Peterboro we can say: "Mr. Peplow's many warm friends here will wish him success in the west and the community will regret the departure of a good citizen." I do not need to say that readers of the CANADIAN MILLER will look for some word from their old friend in these columns from time to time, and they are not likely to be disappointed.

A few months back I reported several stories of millers refusing to have work on their mills commenced on Friday, because Friday is an unlucky day, so sailors, and negroes, and Highlandmen have said. Just as Friday is associated in the minds of those who are superstitious with bad luck, so good luck is frequently connected with the presence of a black cat. There are millers who have faith in the black cat. The story has lately been told of the proprietor and head miller, of a mill in the state of Missouri, who one day were sitting in the office of the mill, when in walked a family of five cats that were sable as a nigger of a dark night, with a dark lantern, looking in a dark cellar for a bucket of tar that wasn't there. "Look there!" said the head miller, "good luck is coming to us soon." "Hush," said the

proprietor, "your superstition makes me weary." "That's all right," was the response, "but you just await results." In less time that it takes to tell it a telegraph messenger boy bobbed in and handed the proprietor a telegram, which was an order for a carload of flour. "Cat No. 1," said the head miller. Only a few minutes elapsed before the messenger boy was back again with a telegram for another carload of flour. "Cat No. 2," said the head miller. The telegrams continued to arrive until five carloads of flour were ordered the exact number of cats that came into the office. "What do you think of the cat superstition now?" asked the head miller of the proprietor. "Blame! if there isn't something in it," said the mill owner, with a smile.

The Winnipeg Commercial took occasion some time ago to say that eastern millers never report any overweight in cars of wheat, but always claim allowance for shortages. This broad charge has been met by a letter from Mr. J. L. Spink, of this city, who says: "This is a very serious stricture, it seems to me, to apply in general terms against the millers in Ontario and Quebec. I would very much regret to learn that this was generally true as applied to millers in Ontario and Quebec. If true, even in regard to any considerable number of millers, it indicates a feature in the trade that must result in injury, and in the end loss to the innocent millers as well as the guilty. Where the distance is so great requiring transportation over 1,400 miles there would be no safety to the eastern millers in buying Manitoba grain if out turn of cars were not guaranteed. On the other hand every miller should value this concession made in their interest by the Manitoba shippers and adopt the most exacting rules and regulations to avoid waste, errors or mistakes in the unloading of cars, and promptly report out turn of all cars and pay for all overweight. The Manitoba shipper, in guaranteeing the out turn of cars, places the miller in many cases a man unknown to him and an entire stranger to him in a position of trust as his agent to honestly and faithfully weigh out the contents of cars, and promptly report the out turn as he finds it. I feel assured there are a very large number of millers who promptly report out turn of all cars and gladly pay for all overweight. I trust, therefore, you do not intend to make the charge of dishonesty apply to all millers. I am, however, free to confess that if the Winnipeg dealers and shippers find any miller or millers receiving any considerable number of cars and have none reported as overweight they have a valid ground for complaint. At my own mill it is a standing rule to report the exact turn out of every car at the office as soon as unloaded. If turn out has not varied over one bushel under or over the weight invoiced I make no claim for shortage and pay no overweight, accepting car correct as invoiced to me by shipper. But on every car unloaded where shortage is more than one bushel, I claim the whole shortage, and on every car unloaded where overweight is more than one bushel I pay for the whole overweight. Working under this rule for more than twenty years, I have found by experience that about 40 per cent. of cars weigh out correct as invoiced, about 45 per cent. are more or less short, and about 15 per cent. are more or less overweight. Some years the overweight nearly equals the total shortage. I might say there is no cartage at my mill, the grain is elevated out of cars direct over scales and weighed off in about 85-bushel draughts. Taking the past year Sept. 1st, 1891, to date, I find total number of cars received from various points in Ontario and Manitoba and unloaded at my mill was 260 cars. The record stands on this lot as follows: 105 cars weighed out as invoiced to me; 109 cars were short a total of 758; 46 cars were overweight a total of 367 bushels. I claimed this shortage from the shippers and paid this overweight to the shippers. The four cars showing the greatest shortage was 58 bushels, 56 bushels, 54 bushels, 37 bushels. The four cars showing the greatest overweight was 70 bushels, 49 bushels, 20 bushels, 18 bushels. I should say, in closing, that I have found where cars are short or overweight coming from Manitoba and the Northwest, the quantity of grain short or overweight is usually very much more than on cars from Ontario points, indicating less care in loading or possibly not as good facilities for correctly weighing the grain."





The particular purpose of this department is to create an increased market for Canadian mill products—flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, rolled oats, pot barley, house meal, split peas, etc.—at home and abroad. The interests of the miller who grinds the grain will have the first 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 MILLER 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 relationship to the milling industries. We invite correspondence from millers, shippers and buyers on any matter touching these important questions.

#### ANOTHER EFFORT TO REMEDY THE EVIL.

WHAT has been done by the Millers' Tracing Bureau, of the United States, to remedy the evils of delayed shipments at the seaboard has been referred to at various times in these columns. No small amount of good has been accomplished, yet the trouble is far from being altogether removed. A new effort, with the same purpose in view, is just now being launched by Mr. J. M. Langley, under the name of the Seaboard Freight Clearing House. The main office is at New York, and agencies have been established, we are told, in Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News. The company is said to be in the hands of men who are competent to carry out what they undertake, and as a contemporary remarks, so say we: "Anything which will secure prompter delivery of foreign-bound flour, and which presents a reasonable prospect of succeeding in its attempt, has our most cordial approval."

#### MANITOBA AND THE DEEP WATERWAY.

Smith Curtis, a leading Manitobian, who took part in the reciprocity congress, held at Grand Forks, N.D., lately, expressed himself as follows regarding the waterways of the two countries: "If we had a waterway from Duluth and Fort Arthur of a depth of twenty-one feet, would it pay to cut it through to twenty-one feet to Montreal? By rail it now costs twenty-seven cents per bushel to get wheat from Winnipeg to Montreal. From Montreal to Liverpool it costs six cents to eight cents. All the year round the average cost of shipments from Winnipeg to Liverpool is probably thirty cents per bushel. If these waterways were deepened so that ships could come from Liverpool to Fort William and Duluth, we could ship wheat from Winnipeg to Liverpool for probably not more than eighteen cents, clear of all charges. That means a saving of twelve cents per bushel. It means \$3,000,000 saved to the people of Manitoba on this year's wheat crop alone. We get most of our goods from England and the east, and on these another saving of similar amount would be made." The St. Lawrence could be deepened, he thought, for \$200,000,000. The money could be had at four per cent., and the saving to Manitoba would nearly pay that interest.

Mr. Fisher, another Manitobian, had this to say on the same subject: "Nature has given us the most magnificent inland water system in the world. This waterway, situated on the boundary, is common property and should be improved at joint expense where obstructions can be most readily obviated by diverting the natural stream into canals. These canals should be constructed by both nations jointly, even though they are situated in the territory of one or the other. By treaty the entire extent of the St. Lawrence river should be forever made free to navigation by the United States as well as Canada. This convention should open the way to secure the observance and advantage of treaties to both nations. These canals should not be called Canadian canals. United States tonnage through the Welland canal is greater than that of Canada. Canal tolls should be swept away, canals being in the charge of a joint international canal commission. This view advanced by Canadians is no disloyalty to Canada.

Cheaper freights will result. Ocean vessels coming through deepened channels direct to lake ports will give an immense impetus to the commerce. The northwestern grain markets should be able to ship wheat in their own vessels direct to any ocean port in the world."

#### THE SCOT'S OATMEAL.

BY F. RIDDELL, IN "MILLING."

The discussion so constantly going on in the columns of the press as to the food properties of oatmeal is calculated to give "a gey sair though" to the "canny Scot" who religiously believes that he owes the stalwart frame and robust health which he commonly enjoys in a great degree, to his bringing up on the now seemingly despised product. To hear it now derided as indigestible and of no account generally, after having in his earlier years depended on it for "baith meat and drink" and afterward reading and hearing all the food reformers of the country recommend it as almost the ideal food, is apt to make him turn in some strong quotation from the Bible—or Bobby Burns—as to the changeableness of popular favor. But sooth to say the almost universal use of the "halesome parritch, chief o' Scotia's fare" was probably far less the result of any fine spun theories as to "nitrogenous" and "non-nitrogenous" elements or any other high-flown expressions or notions of the modern food reformers, than it was of the necessity at a time when the landward peasantry had to depend on the products of the surrounding field of using for food what these fields would produce, and this is the case of the greater part of the land of Scotland, being oats, barley, peas or beans.

If it be admitted, as some theorists would fain have us do, that the food which is the most readily produced in a country, or which comes there to its greatest perfection, is the one above all others fitted for the use of its inhabitants, and the one which will to the utmost favor their development, then we can easily believe that for a resident of Scotland the grain of the oat is by nature designed for his food, as there is more of that grain raised there than all of the other cereals put together, and of a quality that is unsurpassed in weight per bushel, in thinness of the skin, or hull, or in the yield per acre.

As is true of all lands where one product of the soil becomes the staple food of the people, great attention has been paid to securing varieties most suited to the varying conditions under which they have to be grown, and so some kinds like the "Potato" and "Berlin" are found among those best adapted to cultivation on the rich "catse" or valleys of the midlands and south, while others as the "Tartarian" and "Poland" are better adapted to the higher and poorer lands there and further north, while still other and smaller varieties form the staple crops in the small farms of the croftus in the highlands and the islands.

But whatever the variety, or wherever raised, the oat, as the main bread crop of the country, receives great attention from the farmers, the soil is prepared with care, the seed selected and well cleaned, sown broadcast and harrowed thoroughly, and if the prospects seem to be for dry weather the land is pressed down with a heavy roller. Should weeds make their appearance, like

The big bull thistle, spreading wide  
Among the bearded bear.

Boys and women are set at the task of cutting them out, under the direction of a grieve or foreman, and at this task the youthful Burns declares he showed his patriotism by

Tuning my weeding hook aside  
To spare the emblem dear.

In a country where the range of its cultivation is so wide, and the variations in size of holdings so great, the time and methods of harvesting necessarily follow the same law, and the crop is consequently reaped in all the methods which have ever obtained among the people during the 1,500 years of their agricultural history, from the sickle which in ancient times may have been improvised from the claymore or dirk or "skean dhu" of the Highland freebooter, down to the complicated "Bell" or "McCormack" of modern and wonderful fame.

But however cut, the precious grain is bound and 'stooked' with much care, the stooks being "hooded"

to prevent the wetting of the heart of the bundles by the frequent showers while curing in the rapidly shortening autumn days of a high northern latitude, which being at last accomplished (sometimes as late as "Hallowmass"—Nov. 1—even in the southern counties) the crop is carted to the stackyard where it is carefully stacked "and a' made snug, wi' thak and raip," to stand until the straw is required for the use of the "nowt" when it is carted or carried into the barn and threshed for use.

In the threshing, as in the reaping, "all stages of the art" from the "rod" or flail, which in the prophet's day "beat out" the grain of the holy land, to the steam thrasher, either fixed or portable, of our own time, many of which now not only thresh and clean the grain, like their American prototypes, but separate the lighter grain from the heavier, deliver the chaff apart from the straw, and by the use of the ingenious American Applebee's self-binder, tie the straw in bundles to be stowed away! The straw, in fact, in that country plays no unimportant place in the farm economy, for in a country the fertile acres of which are so restricted and consequently so thickly populated that the highest kind of "high farming" is necessary to keep up the fertility of the soil to its highest point to enable the tenant to make a living for himself and family, besides paying to the "laird" almost as much for rent each year as would purchase equally good land on this side of the Atlantic.

In times not very long ago, on the smaller farms, one man was kept employed all winter in keeping up the supply of threshed straw for the cattle, commencing before daylight and working till long after dark of the short winter day (the latitude of Cape Farewell in Greenland just misses the north end of the island) aided during the morning and evening hours of darkness by the plowman, who during the day follows his team of two, three or four horses afield turning over the stubborn glebe, mayhap meantime "crooning over" Plowman's Rob's "Address to a mouse on turning over her nest with the plow."

The lengthened time given for curing in shock and stack, is considered to have much to do with the quality of the oats, as they slowly dry and the straw goes through its sweating process the berries fill their chaffy coverings almost to bursting and come out on threshing glistening plump and heavy, forty-four to fifty pounds per bushel being quite common weight. The legal weight is forty-two pounds.

While much of the routine of the Scottish husbandry is merely of interest as the lingering of bygone customs, the care taken of grain in regard to giving it a long time of seasoning before threshing it from the straw, will have the hearty approval of every miller who finds it so hard to store or grind satisfactorily the stuff our go-ahead American farmers are so anxious to thresh and haul to market before the straw is really dry enough to stack, and in consequence the buyer often finds himself with a white elephant on his hands in the shape of a steaming mass of damp grain, which, however successfully dried, never regains the value lost by undue haste at a critical time.

After the day's threshing with the flail the heap of "corn and chaff" is subjected in the evening to the action of the "farmers," and after being properly "dighted," the chaff, if not used for beds, being fed to the stock, sometimes steeped for "tea" for some of the animals, or mixed with cut or pulped turnips.

The "corn" being safely stored in the "cornhouse," we will leave it for the present, hoping soon to take up the story again and see how it is made ready for use as parritch, or cakes, or bamock, or brose, not forgetting the famous brand of Athole, which is fit for the palate of even a Highland laird, being composed of the best Scotch whisky and oatmeal! A grand combination surely.

#### THE FLOUR MARKET.

Trade in flour is largely on the dull side. English markets are so thoroughly demoralized that there is no profitable business to be done across the water. Nor does home trade possess any remarkable activity. Prices are ruling low.

#### PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEALS.

The Bulletin of the Dominion Millers' Association quotes mill products as follows: Ontario: "Straight

grades at \$3.30, \$3.40 and \$3.50, and patents at \$3.50 and \$3.60 per barrel, f.o.b., for lower provinces. Bran, \$4.75, \$10.75 and \$11 per ton, f.o.b. Shorts \$11.50 and \$13 per ton, f.o.b. Montreal: Sales of patent at \$3.70. Export: Sales reported for export of patents at equal to \$3.45 in barrels, and straight grades \$3.30, west; and straight grades \$3.50. Toronto freights." A Montreal report says: Values are easy and favor buyers. Strong bakers' and straight rollers receive most attention from dealers, who purchase from hand to mouth for immediate wants only. Very little is doing on shipping account. We quote: Patent spring, \$4.25 to \$4.40; patent winter, \$4.20 to \$4.30; straight roller, \$3.65 to \$3.80; extra, \$3.10 to \$3.20; superfine, \$2.80 to \$3; fine, \$2.50 to \$2.60; strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.10. Receipts of oatmeal are moderate. Outside of requirements for local retail trade, which is fairly good, there is not much doing. Prices range as follows: Granulated, bbls., \$4.10 to \$4.20; rolled, bbls., \$4.10 to \$4.20; standard, bbls., \$3.90 to \$4; granulated, in bags, \$2 to \$2.10; rolled, in bags, \$2 to \$2.10; standard, in bags, \$1.90 to \$2. Bran and shorts meet with fair local demand at quotations; moulie is quiet and nominal. We quote: Bran, per ton, \$13 to \$14; shorts, per ton, \$14 to \$15; moulie, per ton, \$19 to \$22.

**THE FIELD WIDENING.**

Cornmeal is taking an ever-widening hold on the people of European countries. In Servia, Bulgaria and Southern Hungary maize is grown to an extent that would be a surprise to the people of the newer world, who are prone to look upon this continent as the one great source for this grain. In Italy not alone have the people learned the value of cornmeal in its crudest sense, but they have acquired the art of making it into more than one deliciously palatable dish. In France and other European countries cornmeal is obtaining a popular foothold. Thus it is that new fields are cultivated for other bread-making products as well as flour.

**FLOUR GRADING.**

Flour, says the London Baker's Times, is graded principally on two points—viz., strength and color; the stronger and whiter a flour the greater its value. But what is understood by the strength of flour? It is the capacity to produce a well-risen loaf. In other words a strong flour is one which possesses a large quantity of gluten of good quality; a flour that is not strong is low in percentage of gluten.

Now it so happens that while gluten is scattered through the entire floury part of the grain, it is present in greatest quantity in the portion next the husk, the very part which is also richest in oil and mineral matter. The outer edge of the grain differs from the inner or central part in degree of darkness, so that it is not very difficult for the miller to separate the two portions, and obtain one flour compound principally of the outer part, and another which represents the inner floury portion.

In the process of milling the flour from the outer part of the grain becomes more or less contaminated with particles of bran, and is therefore darker in color than that from the interior.

From the roller mills usually three grades of flour are produced in about the following proportions: "Strong baker's," 54 per cent.; "patent," 40 per cent.; "low-grade," 6 per cent. The "strong baker's" is the flour from the exterior portion of the grain, containing a large proportion of gluten, somewhat dark in color on account of the presence of branny particles and also because of comparatively high percentage of oil matter. It is used principally by bakers for producing the ordinary brown loaf, its large amount of gluten allowing production of large loaves which may be baked without pans.

"Patent" is the flour from the inner portion of the grain, which contains less gluten than baker's, but is whiter in color. It is used for making finer qualities of bread and for family use; the strong baker's being too strong, forming a mass that offers too much resistance to the passage of gas to be suitable for fine pastry.

The "low-grade" is a very dark flour, containing very little gluten, but considerable quantities of bran and germ are present. It is not used to any extent in bread-making, but is used in manufacturing and as a food for cattle.



Office of the CANADIAN MILLER, }  
October 13, 1892.

**THE GENERAL SURVEY.**

**C**ONTINUED low prices for wheat is the noteworthy feature of the month. How long this will continue is the question which no authority seems able to solve with satisfaction to everyone. It would appear that bottom had surely been touched and that an up movement might be expected shortly, but that this will be very marked is doubtful. Certain authorities entertain the opinion that not only will there be a stronger market in the near future, but this is sure enough to warrant a policy of holding wheat to escape the loss of present depressed prices. The argument is made to work at both ends (a) that European countries will need to look outside for a greater quantity of food products than was expected earlier in the season, (b) the crop on this side, it is claimed, is not going to yield as heavily as was supposed some months ago, and consequently there will be less wheat to supply an extra demand. It is further contended that present low prices are an outcome of the reaction from the mistakes made by many last year, and have no foundation in actual conditions and the possibilities of the future. Buyers are afraid to buy because they were burned last year. And accepting this hypothesis as correct time will prove a successful healer of what is believed to be only a temporary trouble.

How far it is wise to rest on this view is a matter for guarded consideration. There is no little force in the contentions stated, but it would be a mistake to let this view swing back again to the old and almost chronic evil afflicting many sellers of anticipating with every advance that is made a further advance until the turn comes in an opposite direction and losses, direct and indirect, are created.

So far as our own country is concerned, especially in Ontario, the quality of the wheat is of a character that must be gratifying to everyone. It is, in fact, too fine a wheat to bring so low a price as 65c. In Manitoba the yield will not be as large as last year, perhaps in Manitoba and the Northwest not greater than 20,000,000 bushels, but the higher quality will more than compensate for the reduction in yield.

The situation taken altogether calls for cool judgment, and the men who will strike a level-headed medium, being neither over-depressed by present conditions or too elated when a rise may come, are likely to close up the season without many of the regrets that were mixed up with the business of the past year.

**WHEAT.**

Quotations are as follows: Toronto: Fall, white and red, west, 66c. No. 1 hard, November, delivery at North Bay, 87½ to 88c.; No. 2, same point, 83 to 84c. Montreal: No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 81 to 82c.; No. 3, do., 71 to 73c. Chicago: October, 72½c.; December, 75½c.; May, 80½ to 80¾c. Duluth: No. 1 hard, 74½c. for December; 81½c. for May; No. 1 northern, 72½c. for December; 79c. for May. European markets: Beerbohm, October 11, says: Floating cargoes—Wheat, firmly held; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, less disposition to buy; corn firm, but not active. Mark Lane—Spot No. 2 Calcutta wheat, unchanged; present and following month, 3d. higher. London—No. 1 California, prompt sail, 3d. lower; nearly due, unchanged; red winter, prompt steamer, 3d. lower; present and following month, 3d. lower. French country markets, turn dearer. Liverpool—Spot wheat, slow at the advance; corn, quiet, steady; wheat, ½ to 1d. dearer. On passage to United Kingdom—Wheat 2,010,000 qrs.; corn, 404,000 qrs. To continent—Wheat, 905,000 qrs.; corn, 145,000 qrs. Imports to United Kingdom past week—Wheat, 279,000 qrs.; corn, 32,000 qrs; flour, 220,000 bbls.

**BARLEY.**

The barley crop this year will be very considerably restricted compared with the production prior to the advent of the McKinley Bill. The color will not be equal to last year, and the weight will probably run two pounds less to the measured bushel. It is not anticipated that the crop as a whole will be of a character to give a great deal of satisfaction to the English brewer, and consequently any anticipated business in this direction will be small. No. 1 has been sought outside of Toronto at 44c., and No. 2 at 42c. No. 3 rules about 33c. At Buffalo quotations are: State, 68 to 75c.; Michigan, 65 to 70c.; western, 50 to 72c. Milwaukee: best grades, 63c.; poorer grades, 38 to 57c. New York: Canada barley, malt, is quoted at 90 to 95c.

**RYE.**

The following statement concerning rye production is submitted by Beerbohm's London List: The rye crop in Russia, if the estimates put forward at the recent Vienna International market can be relied upon, is only good in Poland, West Central Russia and the Caucasus. Elsewhere it is more or less below an average, and there is, therefore, every reason to expect that the recent official estimate of 75,000,000 quarters for European Russia will not be exceeded. Under these circumstances the world's rye crop may be approximately estimated as follows, compared with the actual returns of two previous years, in thousands of quarters:—

	1891	1890	1892
European Russia	75,000	59,800	76,050
Poland	6,000	4,500	5,300
Germany	31,000	28,900	27,000
Austria	9,500	8,475	9,800
Hungary	6,000	5,000	6,900
France	8,500	7,875	9,200
Spain	2,000	2,000	2,180
Belgium	2,500	1,000	2,100
Holland	1,400	1,000	1,500
Roumania and Bulgaria	2,000	1,725	2,000
Denmark	2,250	2,300	2,040
Sweden	2,500	2,750	2,625
America	3,400	3,750	3,500
Canada (Ontario)	250	250	195
Total	152,300	129,325	150,590

It is added that under the supposition that the remaining countries, such as Turkey, Servia, etc., produce average crops, it will be seen that the production of rye this year promises to fully equal that of 1890, and to exceed that of last year's by 23,000,000 quarters, which is a sufficient reason why rye should return to its normal level compared with wheat. This exhibit indicates a total in bushels of 1,218,000,000 for 1892, 1,035,000,000 for 1891, and 1,205,000,000 for 1890.

Locally the demand for rye is steady, with price about 54c.

**PEAS.**

Ocean freights are on the rise, already 6d, with a further increase expected. This circumstance has had the effect of slightly depreciating current prices, which rule from 57 to 59c.

**OATS.**

A fair demand and prices steady. Offerings are light. Prices from 28½ to 30½c.

**TRADE NOTES.**

F. E. Dixon & Co., of Toronto, who have already supplied the Toronto Electric Light Co. with four large double belts, 36 to 38 inches wide, averaging each over 100 feet long, one of which has been in steady use for over seven years, have received another order from this company for two enormous leather belts for the addition to their works on the Esplanade.

One of the useful inventions of the present day is mineral wool, used for pipe and boiler covering, and wherever it is desired to prevent the radiation of heat, for cleansing in floors, for filling partitions, for lining roofs, and for all purposes where protection from heat and cold are desirable. It is in use in Toronto in such places as E. & C. Gurney Co.'s iron works, Polson Iron Works, and other large manufacturers. The Canadian Mineral Wool Co., Toronto, who control this patent, have an advertisement elsewhere in the LUMBERMAN.

In a day when the temptation in advertising is often towards gross exaggeration, the advertiser who is able to make a strong statement, and at the same time speak absolutely by the book, has scored an important point. This would seem to be the position of the Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co. They claim that Magnolia Metal is the best metal that has ever been devised for high speed, and heavy engine, sawmills, and every class of mechanical bearings, and as a logical confirmation of this statement, they point to the enormous trade in this commodity since it was first put on the market in 1886. The record shows that the sales for the year 1891 were about 22½ times as great as the combined sales for 1886 and 1887; and the sales for 1892, from present indications, will exceed thirty times the business done during years 1886 and 1887. Magnolia ought under these circumstances to be deserving of a trial.

The Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, were very prominent exhibitors at the recent Industrial Exhibition. Their Eastlake metal shingles were everywhere, and wherever they were they were on top—on top of the Natural History Building, the gate entrances, Floral Hall, Press Bureau, Ladies' retiring parlors, Grand Stand, new Dog House, about all the beautiful kiosks—everywhere. Wherever it was thought they would do the most good there they were, and certainly they did an immense amount of good during the fearful rainstorm on the 13th ult., in sheltering the immense crowds from being drenched. These shingles are in great demand for covering all sorts of buildings, particularly mills, factories, warehouses, depots, foundries, workshops, farm buildings—in fact, for covering any sort of a building that requires a good, weather proof roof. An advertisement of this concern will be found in our advertising columns and they will send particulars to any one writing them.



## CANADA.

WAPLEA, Assa., is to have a roller mill.

CARBERRY, Man., boasts of thirteen grain buyers.

McBRAN'S elevator, Virden, Man., was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult.

ROGERS & Co. are operating the flour mill at Carberry, Man., which has recently been remodelled.

THE local press report a good many cases of farmers barns and contents being burned from sparks from steam threshers.

New elevators are to be built at Hamoua and Oak River, on Northwestern Central Railway, by Parish & Lindsay, of Brandon.

JOSEPH HUBBARD, Blair, Ont.: "I do not want to miss a single number of your valuable paper the CANADIAN MILLER."

FARMERS at Stonewall, Man., who stacked their oats before quite ready have been obliged to take them down again as they began to heat.

THE farmers of Alexander, Man., are incorporating for the purpose of erecting an elevator. They may also embark in the milling business.

AN elevator is being projected for Prince Albert, N.W.T., by Alex. Gordon. It will likely be the first elevator to be erected in the Saskatchewan district.

NELSON COLLINS, an employee in the Albana flour mills, Portland, N.B., was killed by an approaching electric car while endeavoring to cross the street.

ABOUT 3,000 bushels of wheat were delivered at the roller mill, Tilsonburg, Ont., a fortnight ago being the largest delivery in one day in the history of the mill.

THE new milling company being organized at Bussevan, Man., is to be known as the Patrons' Elevator, Milling and Supply. The elevator, it is said, will be built at once.

THE total shipments of all grain from Montreal up to Oct. 1 this year are 13,776,798 bushels against 8,343,867 bushels for the same time last year, an increase of 4,432,931 bushels.

THE roller mill at Port Elgin, Ont., has been sold by the corporation to Mr. George Smith, of Warton, for \$3,700. Mr. Smith is an enterprising young man and a good practical miller.

THE receipts of wheat from farmers for September at the mills of the Wolverson Milling Co., Wolverson, Ont., were 30,000 bushels, being double the quantity usually taken during that month.

THE deliveries of grain at Carman, Man., are running from 8,000 to 12,000 bushels daily. The bulk of it is grading No. 2 hard. The elevators are handling the grain without any visible trouble, and the C.P.R. is filling the demand for cars regularly.

MR. M. RAY, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., is responsible for the statement that though the output of the mills of this concern have been increased to 15,000 sacks per day, yet so great is the demand for these flours that the firm cannot keep abreast with the orders coming in but are now some two weeks in arrears. They are overcoming this difficulty for the present by doubling the capacity of the Winnipeg mills.

THE well-known oatmeal millers, Gartley & Thomson, of London, Ont., have dissolved partnership. The business in future will be carried on by Mr. W. Thomson.

RICHARD JOHNSON, of Sparta, Ont., has been made head miller of R. Reid's flour mill at Blythwood. The business was formerly carried on by Reid & Nelbitt, but the latter recently failed.

JAMES RICHARDSON, grain merchant, Kingston, Ont., says the grain crop in this district is a failure, owing to excessive rains and outgrowth of straw. There were very poor crops in barley, buckwheat, oats and spring wheat. Fall wheat was the only good yield.

GRAIN freights in Manitoba still remain unchanged: From Winnipeg and Red River Valley points in Manitoba, to Lake Superior ports, either Duluth or Port William, is 21c on grain, flour, etc., while from points just across the boundary to Duluth, the rate is 3c less.

NOTICE is given in the Canada Gazette that Messrs. William Clouston, of Peterboro; James Stevenson, James Kenly, H. A. Mulhern, of Peterboro, and Alex. Hamilton, of Warkworth, are seeking incorporation as the Peterboro Milling Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$95,000.

By the giving way of the front wall of Carter's mill, at St. Mary's, Ont., the other day, about 6,000 bushels of wheat rolled out and was mixed up with the stone and mortar of the wall in a great heap on the ground. Fortunately no person was hurt, though there were several narrow escapes. Loss about \$800.

WORK on the McAllister grain elevator, Pembroke, Ont., has commenced. The main building will be fifty-five feet wide, seventy-five feet long and seventy-five feet high. The flour storehouse will be a two-storied building, thirty feet high and twenty-four feet wide, while the engine-house will be twenty-four by eighteen.

THE large mill of E. S. Edmonson & Co., in South Oshawa, Ont., was destroyed by fire on September 20. Messrs. Edmonson had recently started in the baking business and were doing an extensive trade. The electric plant of the town which was located in the mill, was also destroyed. The mill had been in operation for fifty years. Mr. Edmonson has for years been a prominent member of the Dominion Millers' Association, and universal sympathy will go with him in his loss.

THE World tells the story of sharp practices by the manager at Quebec of the business of a Toronto flour merchant. It is charged that he recently sold a car of flour for an Ontario miller on commission and reported the sale to the shipper at 2 1/2c per bag less than the price at which it was really sold. On the miller discovering the imposition and accusing the agent of it, the latter refunded what he wrongfully retained, but innocently pleaded that he didn't know he was doing wrong.

AFTER a partnership of nineteen years the firm of McLaughlin & Moore, of the Royal Dominion Mills, Toronto, has dissolved. Mr. Moore withdraws from the firm and Mr. McLaughlin becomes sole proprietor, conducting the business under the name of M. McLaughlin & Co. An extensive warehouse immediately adjoining the mill is now in course of erection which will add materially to the facilities of this large and constantly growing business. The most modern improvements will enter into the construction of the new buildings, lessening in a marked degree the labor of handling, packing and shipping the product of the mill. Everyone will wish Mr. McLaughlin all possible success in his business. Mr. Moore will probably engage in the grain business, making wheat his specialty.

## GENERAL.

THE United States Food Exposition is being held at Madison Square garden, New York, continuing from Oct. 1 to Oct. 27.

THE United Kingdom imported 123,549 hundred-weights of cornmeal in the eight months ending with August, against 31,886 in the eight months ending with August, 1891.

ACCORDING to the usually well informed "Economete Francais" Portugal's wheat crop threatens to be of exceptional meagerness. In fact, our contemporary affirms that the scarcity of native wheat will call for importations thrice as heavy as those of the bad year, 1889.

ONE of the largest shipments of wheat of the present season was engaged at Chicago recently. Under this sale 750,000 bushels will be carried to Liverpool at 85 1/2 cents per bushel for No. 2 hard winter wheat. This price includes cost of insurance and freight, and it is the price at which the wheat will be delivered in the Liverpool market.

A FLEET of whaleback steamers will next season enter into competition with the railroad propeller lines between Chicago and Buffalo for the trade in flour, grain, and other heavy merchandise. They will be 265 feet long and 38 feet wide, and will carry 100,000 bushels of wheat. The fleet will comprise seven or eight whalebacks of this size, two of which are now under construction.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Cavanagh, of Cavanagh & Spink, grain merchants, is moving to Winnipeg, Man., where the firm has opened an office.

Mr. J. C. Hay, of Listowel, who retired from the flour and grain trade about two years ago to enter the furniture manufacturing business, is now out of the furniture trade, and rumour says he will probably return to his first love. He is an ex-president of the Dominion Millers' Association, and one held in high esteem by the millers.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, Canada's greatest miller, and Mr. F. W. Thomson, of Winnipeg, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co. at that point, are on a tour of inspection over the large property interests of this concern and for the purpose of surveying the general condition of the country.

Mr. J. R. Dundas, who is a member of the firm of Sadler, Dundas & Co., of Lindsay, Ont., owner of the Lindsay flour and saw mill, and who is also of the dry goods house of Dundas, Flavell & Co., has left the town where he has resided for the past thirty-five years to enter the large produce firm of Gunn, Flavell & Co., Toronto.

R. C. Clute, Q.C., of Belleville, Ont., is not only a lawyer of repute, but he takes a position among the large farmers of the Dominion. He has recently returned from Manitoba, where he had been on a visit to his large farm of 2,500 acres, eight miles from Deloraine, which he has worked since 1881. He has 500 acres of wheat and constantly uses fifty horses in the cultivation of the farm. The grain is an excellent sample. The intention is to put in 600 acres of wheat next season.

Mr. Julius Ewald Beerbohm, founder, proprietor and editor of Beerbohm's "Evening Corn Trade List" and of the "Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal," London, Eng., who died recently, was born in Memel, Germany, in 1810, and was in his early years engaged in the grain business in France, Russia and Germany. In 1847 he went to London, England, and entered trade. In 1867 he started the "Evening Corn Trade List," and later he added the "Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal," both of which have become widely known in grain and milling circles. He was a man of sterling character. The journals he founded will be continued by the staff of aids he trained to the work.

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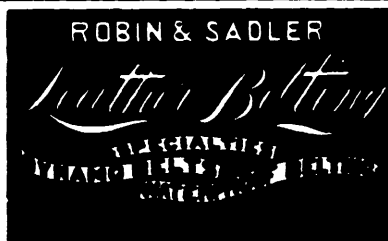
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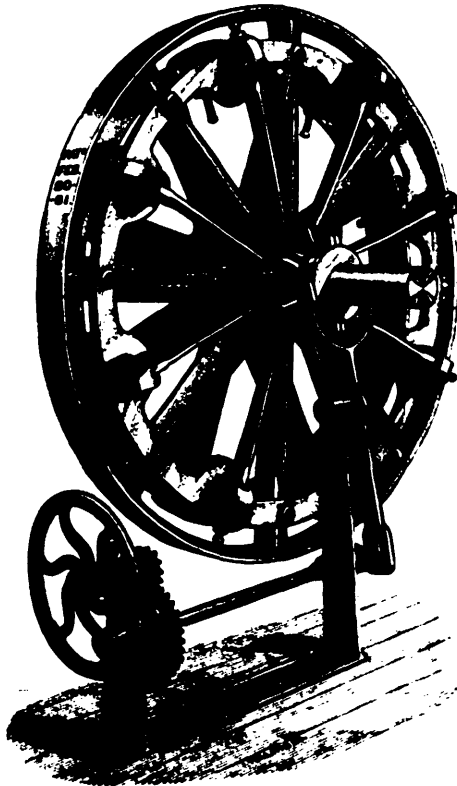
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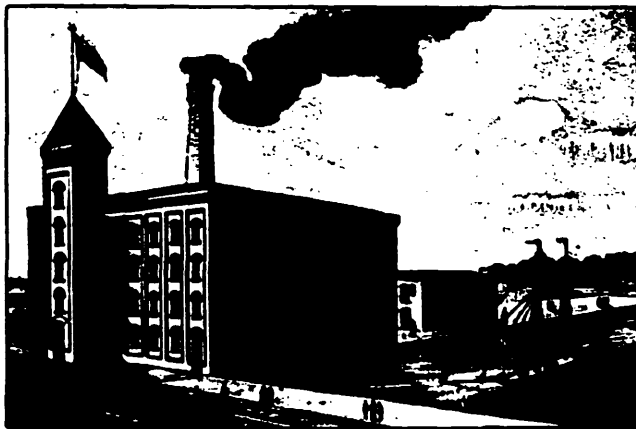
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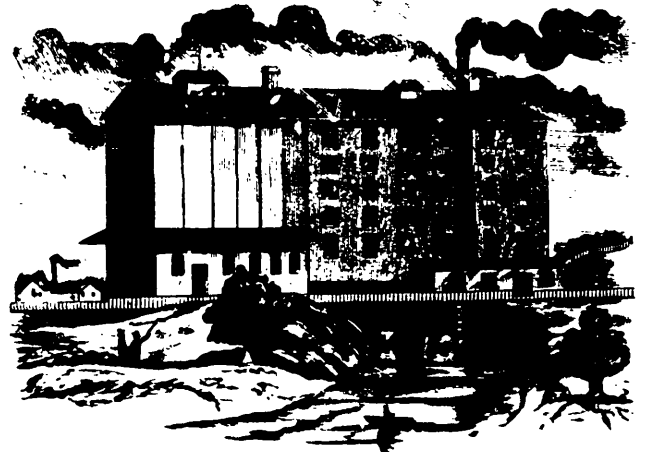
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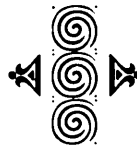
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