

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# CANADIAN MILLER

## GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

NEW SERIES "MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS"

Old Series, Vol. X | No. 10  
New Series, Vol. II | No. 10

TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1892

11 CENTS PER COPY  
\$3.00 PER YEAR



## MAGNOLIA METAL

IN USE BY EIGHT LEADING GOVERNMENTS

The Magnolia Steel & Iron Metal Co., New York, N. Y., March 4, 1892

74 Corlandt Street, New York, N. Y.

On March 29, 1892, samples of metal marked "Spooner's Finest Copperine Plate," were submitted to me for test. My test showed finest results, and on analysis it proved to contain no copper, and approximated the formula of Magnolia Metal.

In October of the same year, other samples with same marks were submitted for test, and tested in comparison with Magnolia Metal, upon our new testing machine, built at great expense. This test for temperatures showed Magnolia Metal to have less friction and a temperature of about two degrees less. On December 1st, this perfected test piece of Copperine was tested again with the result of its fusing with ten minutes run of 1,200 lbs. to the square inch.

On January 1st, Magnolia Metal was tested, which ran fifteen minutes with 1,500 lbs. to the square inch, and one hour with 2,000 lbs. to the square inch, and at the end of the hour showed a temperature of 202 degrees Fahrenheit. Under separate cover we hand you detailed reports of the tests, showing velocity of rubbing surface about 2,000 feet per minute, diameter of shaft 3/16 inches, and revolutions, about 1,500.

Yours truly,  
H. G. TORREY

Note: Mr. Torrey is U. S. Assayer and has been in U. S. Mint office at New York for 15 years.

MONTREAL OFFICE: H. McLAREN & CO., AGENTS



Send for sample of our new SAWMILL BELT

# RUBBER BELTING

MONARCH, RED STRIP AND LION BRANDS

MANUFACTURED BY

## THE CUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO. OF TORONTO.

OFFICE: 43 YONGE ST. TORONTO. FACTORIES AT PARKDALE ONT.



ACME WHEAT STEAMER AND MEATER  
OVER 1,000 IN USE  
Simple, Durable, Easy to Control  
Does Perfect Work  
Price \$15  
SEND FOR CATALOG  
ACME STEAMER CO.  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



ESTABLISHED 1856

## The J. G. McLaren Belting Co.

MONTREAL



MANUFACTURED FROM  
IMPORTED OAK-TANNED LEATHER  
EVERY BELT GUARANTEED  
TORONTO: 76 YORK STREET

## Drummond, McCall & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY

### \* SELF-LUBRICATING ANTI-FRICTION METAL \*

ADAPTED TO EVERY CLASS OF MACHINERY  
READY MOUNTED AND DOES NOT DEGRADATE OR CRYSSTALLIZE BY RE-MELTING.  
50 PER CENT. LESS FRICTION THAN OTHER METALS.

INCREASES MOTIVE POWER  
SAVES 60 PERCENT IN OIL  
DOES NOT HEAT OR CUT  
STANDS THE HIGHEST RATE OF SPEED  
ITS SPECIFIC GRAVITY IS 11.49  
CRUSHING RESISTANCE 112 TONS

## Drummond, McCall & Co.

TORONTO OFFICE: 71 ADELAIDE ST. EAST

A. M. COLQUHOUN, MANAGER

Montreal, Que.

This space is reserved for the . . . . .



**NORTHEY  
MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY (Ltd.)**

Manufacturers of Steam Pumps. . . . .  
TORONTO, CAN.

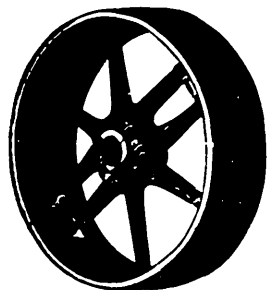
**BAGS**

**JUTE AND GOTTON  
HOME TRADE AND EXPORT  
FOR ALL PURPOSES**

**BAGS**

DESIGNS FOR BRANDS WITHOUT CHARGE  
ARTISTIC PRINTING A SPECIALTY

**Consumers Gordage Co. Ltd.**  
MONTREAL



# Wood Split Pulleys

**DODGE PATENT**

WITH WOOD OR IRON CENTRES

**LIGHTEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD**

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

SEND FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE

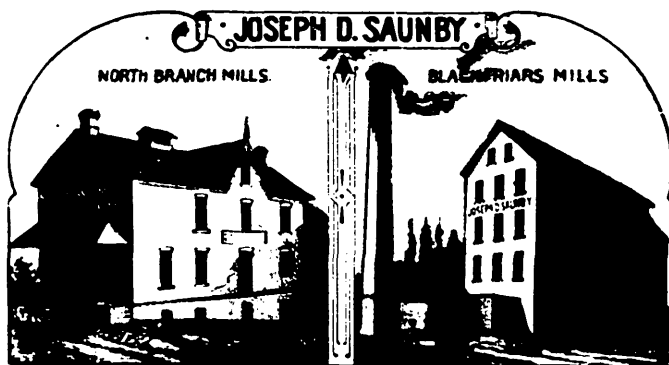


**DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO., TORONTO. ONT.**

C. C. CHURCHMAN      G. F. CHURCHMAN

**J. L. Goodhue & Co.**  
LEATHER  
**BELTING . . . .**  
AND  
**LACE LEATHER**  
DANVILLE, Que.

ALWAYS BUYING . . . SEND SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS  
**LEON M. GARRIER**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
COR. ST. PAUL ST. AND BELL'S LANE, QUEBEC  
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE



Manufacturer of . . . .

**High Grade  
Flours**

Brands :

**"ANSONIA"**

AND

**"GECUMSEA"**

**Chopped Feed . . .**

In whole or car lots  
mixed

~LONDON, ONT.~

# THE CANADIAN MILLER

OLD SERIES, VOL. X, NUMBER 1  
NEW SERIES, VOL. II, NUMBER 1

TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1892

12 PAGES, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

## CHARACTER SKETCH.

SIR WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.

"That man is but of the lower part of the world that is not brought up in business and affairs." Owen Feltham.

IN the catalogue of large and successful millers and grain merchants the name of William Pearce Howland, of Toronto, has held a prominent place for upwards of fifty years. Born in the town of Paulings, New York State, May 29, 1811, W. P. Howland removed to Canada in 1830, settling in the township of Toronto, Peel county, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits, opening a branch business at Stanley Mills.

In 1840 Mr. Howland entered actively into milling operations, purchasing the Lambton Mills property, to-day one of the best-known mills in the country, and through this long period continuously operated by W. P. Howland & Co. Besides this mill the firm are owners of, and operate, the Welland Mills, at Thorold, and still another at Waterdown. The aggregate capacity of the three mills is 700 barrels. Mr. Howland was also engaged for a time in the wholesale grocery trade in Toronto. In the commercial world, however, the name has been chiefly identified with milling, to which for years has been added an extensive grain and commission trade. As exporters of flour, and of wheat, barley, buckwheat, peas, rye and other cereals the business of W. P. Howland & Co. is one of the largest and best-known in the Dominion.

Mr. Howland's business capacity has been too conspicuous to permit of it being confined only to his own business affairs, though his success as a business man is due in a large degree to the close personal attention he has always given his own affairs. His assistance has for years been sought by our leading monetary institutions. He is a prominent member of the Board of Trade; president Ontario Bank; president Anchor and Marine Insurance Co.; president London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company; and president Confederation Life Insurance Company. In connection with this latter institution, much of the success of which is due to the wise administration of the president, we understand, when the handsome new building, corner Yonge and Richmond Streets, is completed, that a life-size portrait of "Sir William," as his fellow-directors are pleased to know him, will grace its walls.

In 1854 Mr. Howland gave signal assistance to his adopted country, the fruits of which we are reaping to-day, when in company with Hon. John McMurrich, Hon. Wm. McMaster and a few others, the first attempt to open up trade with the Northwest was undertaken, and Captain Kennedy was provided with funds to go to that country and buy its products.

In the case of one having the thorough knowledge of affairs possessed by Mr. Howland, it was to be expected that his fellow-citizens would be desirous of seeing him placed in a position where his wide experience and talents might be of service to his country. From 1857 to 1868 he represented West York in the Canadian Assembly, and, after the union of the provinces, as member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from May 24, 1862, until March 29, 1864, and again from November 24, 1864, until the period of the union. July 1, 1867, he was sworn in as privy councillor and became Minister of Inland Revenue. He also held at other times the position of Receiver-General and afterwards of Minister of Finance. In 1865, along with Sir Alex. Galt, he visited Washington in the interests of reciprocal trade with the United States. He was a representative to the London Conference in 1866-67 when terms were completed for the union of the British provinces. From 1868 to 1873 he was Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. In July, 1867,

he received the title of C.B., and in May, 1879, Her Majesty conferred on him the honor of knighthood.

To the people of Canada, who know Mr. Howland well, it is unnecessary to indicate the ability he has shown under all conditions and in the many places of honor and responsibility he has occupied. Dunes and responsibilities crowded upon him with wonderful rapidity for many years, but he always rose equal to the occasion. If the question were asked, "how could one man accomplish so many things and do all so well?" the reply might fittingly be made in the words of that other great statesman, Charles James Fox "Because I am a very painstaking man" doing one thing at a time, neglecting nothing. The milling and grain industries of Canada are honored in the distinguished career of Sir Wm. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Mr. Howland's American progenitor, John Howard, was a Quaker, who emigrated to the "bleak New England shores" in 1620. His father was engaged in farming in New York State for a number of years and afterwards embarked in business. He died at Cape Vincent, N.Y., in 1842, the mother in Toronto some years later. Associated with Mr. Howland in the busi-



SIR W. P. HOWLAND.

ness of W. P. Howland & Co., are his son, Mr. W. H. Howland, ex-Mayor of Toronto, and Mr. L. A. Tilley, son of Sir Leonard Tilley, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, and late Finance Minister of the Dominion.

## LINING UP AN ENGINE.

THE easiest way to determine whether an engine shaft is out of line depends considerably on the style of the engine, as with some engines it can be done quite easily and by simple means, while in others more inconvenience and greater difficulties are experienced in lining, says the Stationary Engineer. As a stationary engine is attached solidly to the foundation, it may be leveled and squared. With the frame of the engine level, a level placed across the guides should show these to be level also, then a plumb line dropped in the path of the crank, so that the line will come at the centre of the length of crank pin when the pin is above the shaft, and again when it is moved to the lower part of its travel, will show that the shaft is level. This point might also be determined by the use of a level, if enough of the shaft is exposed to accommodate the length of the level.

To determine whether the shaft is in line on a horizontal plane, run a line parallel with the guides, and determine whether the crank pin strikes the line at the same point when near both the outward and the inner points. If the leveling and establishing of the line are carefully done, the engine can be placed exactly in line, or a trial in this way will show how much it is out of line.

To thoroughly line up an engine and get all parts in their proper position, the piston, crosshead and connecting rod must be removed and a line drawn through the cylinder and projected beyond the outer point reached by the crank pin in its travel. This line must be centered accurately in the cylinder, measurements being made at both ends and the work carefully done, so that the line is at equal distance from the sides. A very trifling variation in the distance of the line from the sides at either end of the cylinder will be multiplied at the crank end. The line can be fastened in any convenient manner at the crank end, but at sufficient distance beyond, so as not to interfere with the movement of the crank. With the line in position, the guides should be carefully adjusted and the adjustment made accurate, as must all other adjustments and measurements when lining up the engine, or best results cannot be obtained.

A good and careful workman can show his qualities to good advantage in this kind of work, for here a variation of half a hundredth of an inch may be "good enough" to suit some, but the line should be drawn closer than this. With the cylinder and crosshead in line, the next thing is to line the shaft. This can be done by removing the shaft from the bearings, replacing the caps of the journal boxes, and running a line through them, and then testing with a square and plumb line or level, adjust the bearings, so that the shaft will come in line. If the shaft bearings are badly worn we should prefer to line the shaft while in position. This can be done by blocking the shaft so it is level with the center line of the engine, and placing it also at an angle of 90°, as shown by the square, to the center line of the engine. The height of the shaft can be obtained by leveling from the center line to center of the shaft. If it is necessary to re-babbit the bearings, the old babbit should be removed from the boxes before the shaft is placed in position, then, when accurately in line, re-babbit the boxes in the usual way.

## ABOUT SPOUTING.

THE spouting in a flour mill is something that requires tact, judgment and skill all combined, and he who is able to put up spouting rapidly and correctly is counted among the most efficient and valuable millwrights on mill building jobs. The connections are so various and complicated as to demand special skill, and judgment must be exercised in determining the pitch necessary for the various kinds of material. Soft material, such as flour, chop-flour returns, bran and the like, require sharp inclines to travel on freely, while wheat and purified middlings will run freely on comparatively flat surfaces. Twenty-two and a half degrees is abundant for wheat, corn, or other hard grains, and from thirty-five to forty degrees for middlings, to make it always sure. Other kinds of grain and materials will come somewhere between these extremes. It should, however, be remembered that it is always best to err on the safe side; much better to have a spout too "steep" than too flat, no matter what the material may be that is to be spouted. It is an excellent plan, where there is any doubt about the matter, to try the material on a flat board, set at such angle as will allow it to run freely, and then put up the spout accordingly, being sure to have no less angle, rather a greater angle than the trial board had. Such precautions will prevent much after trouble by choking, etc.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Clark & Manning, millers, Balmoral, Man., offer to sell out.

The Franklin (Ind.) Milling Co., capital stock \$100,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver April 28.

A stock of 4,000,000 bush of Manitoba wheat held in that country is not a cheering outlook for local grain men. Much of it has seriously shrank in value.

A Montreal dispatch says: It is announced that the Canadian Pacific railway has resumed acceptance of grain in bulk consigned to Montreal for storage, it being presumed that before any large quantities of grain can possibly arrive here, they will be able to relieve the elevators.

President Harrison has prepared a message to Congress calling attention to the tolls imposed by the Canadian Government upon American vessels using the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and suggesting the propriety of legislation imposing similar tolls on Canadian vessels using the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

Good reports have been received from Russia regarding the prospects of winter wheat and the sowing of spring crops. A fine harvest is promised in the Caucasus. The work of building a huge grain elevator at Novorossisk on the Black Sea, which was suspended owing to the cold weather, has been resumed.

Don't flatter yourself for a minute that you are smart enough to make a "cheap John" roller mill do as good work as a first-class roller mill, or an old hexagonal reel bolt as good as a late style model reel, an old-fashioned slide-valve engine work as well as a corliss, or a ram-shackle furnace act as economical as the modern furnace with the late improved grate-bars. You can't do it.

Official reports upon the condition of the Hungarian crops state that the snow has melted in all but the mountainous districts. The autumn sowings look sickly in many places, and will have to be replaced by spring grain. The early and rape sown last year have suffered considerably. Spring agricultural work has terminated in almost all directions and the seed is germinating well.

The Chicago grain fleet coming down the St. Clair river embraces fully 100 vessels, bringing 6,000,000 bushels of grain, more than half of it wheat. The world has never seen such a fleet before. Some of these vessels cost over \$250,000 apiece, and several bring over 100,000 bushel of grain each, in spite of the low water. A Duluth fleet is carrying 3,000,000 bushels of grain and nearly all bound to Buffalo.

The announcement has been made that the following rates will apply on grain in car loads of 30,000 pounds or over to Montreal for export, inclusive of terminals: From stations north and west, 14 cents per 100 lbs.; from stations west to Stratford, London and St. Thomas, 12½ cents; from stations Toronto and east, including the Midland division under tariff, is less to cents. The grain will be forwarded to Montreal at published tariff rates and reduced by rebate upon proof of exportation.

A terrific explosion, by which one man lost his life and another one is seriously injured, took place in the flour mill at Elmwood, Ont., on the morning of the 10th inst. The boiler burst, instantly killing Mr. Alex. Heller, the lessee of the mill, and inflicting serious injuries on his assistant, Mr. H. R. Clements. The engine-room is completely demolished, and the mill is badly wrecked. Parts of the boiler, weighing about four hundred pounds, were carried into a field one hundred yards distant from the scene of the accident. The boiler flues are lying in all directions.

The Pilot Mount Sentinel says: "Southern Manitoba at present presents the most singular appearance ever shown by any country at this season of the year. There are thousands of grain stacks still standing and thousands of acres still covered by stocks, that have been on the field since last harvest. Some of these will be stacked and some be burned to clear the ground for another crop. There is at present no market whatever for grain, and much of that threshed during the winter and stored in farmers' granaries is in danger of heating and will be a total loss.

An American contemporary tells of a bright young man employed in a boiler room of a New York concern who, in the absence of the engineer, opened the draughts, tamped on the coal and fastened down the safety valves. Luckily, a boiler inspector happened to be passing and heard the rumbling of the imprisoned steam. He rushed in, drew the fires, let off the imprisoned steam and promptly arrested the bright young man. The latter said that he did not intend to blow up the building, but "only wanted to see the boilers shake." There is no moral to this story except that "inspection does not inspect," unless it inspects the mental capacity of those who are to be in attendance about boilers. A boiler-room or machinery floor is no place for a low grade idiot. How is it in Canada?

Samples of bread made from Ladoga wheat were on exhibition on 'Change on the 11th inst. This wheat, as our readers know, has been severely condemned in some quarters, its milling qualities being considered poor. Acting under instructions, McLaughlin & Moore, of this city, ground samples and made tests as to the quality of flour made from this wheat; also from No. 1 hard. The bread from Ladoga was of good color and very little apparent difference was noticeable when compared with the best hard wheat flour. The test was certainly not unfavorable to Ladoga, though we understand that several city bakers have condemned Ladoga wheat flour.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Corn Trade News writing from Budapest, says: "Stocks of medium grades of flour are accumulating heavily, and I venture to say that during the last five years the sales of these sorts has not been so slow as it is now. The principal cause of this is that the new system of types widened the difference of quality and diminished the difference of price between the finer and lower sorts, so that everybody prefers to buy the higher sorts, which are cheap compared to the price of the medium and lower grades. This it is that stocks of top grade zeros are almost exhausted, and the scarcity of this sort is felt the more intensely as all our mills have to forward this month larger lots of top grade to fill former contracts with France, made on the basis of the actual duty, which will be raised considerably by the end of May. In spite of this, the bad home trade and the entire absence of demand from the United Kingdom, render the situation of our mills very unsatisfactory, and most of them are working half-power or less."

The Elevator and Grain Trade, of Chicago, has the following to say regarding the discussion which took place in the Manitoba Legislature, on the dockage of grain: "In Manitoba it has been proposed to regulate dockage of grain by law, and recently a resolution was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature to the effect that some provision should be made whereby a uniform and equitable system should be established for dockage. The wise legislators should first enact a law prohibiting the marketing by farmers of grain containing more than two pounds of dirt to the bushel, and then they can, with good grace, limit by law the amount of dockage. The cause of dockage is dirt, so to regulate dockage and make it uniform in all places it will be necessary to regulate the amount of dirt the farmer leaves in his grain. The government which undertakes this is, indeed, undertaking a difficult task. It might as well try to compel all farmers to market grain of like quality or to compel all dealers to pay the same price for grain. When the farmer is not satisfied with the amount of the dockage the grain should be cleaned at his expense and the dirt returned to him. Few farmers will ask more than one cent to have their grain cleaned."

It is said that there is a considerable quantity of wheat in the Prince Albert district which cannot find a market. The Hudson Bay Co. have a flour mill at Prince Albert, part roller and stone process, but nevertheless flour is brought into Prince Albert from outside points. A committee of the Prince Albert Board of Trade recently conferred with Messrs. Beaton and G. S. Davison, of the Hudson Bay Co., and called their attention to the considerable amount of wheat in the country which could not find a market. They offered, on behalf of the merchants, to purchase from the company at wholesale rates all the flour that was ground, so as to exclude as much as possible imported flour of the same grade. The company would not undertake to purchase all the wheat in the country, but agreed to give flour in exchange for wheat to the merchants on a cash basis. The price for No. 1 hard wheat was proposed at 60c. and of strong baker flour \$2.50 per hundred. The Prince Albert representatives of the Hudson Bay Co. agreed to recommend to the chief commissioner at Winnipeg the most favorable consideration of the wheat situation with a view of having the whole crop of the district ground or purchased at Prince Albert. The opinion was expressed that there was probably not more wheat in the district than will be required to supply the local demand until the next crop should be harvested, if it were used instead of bringing in flour from Manitoba mills.

## TRADE NOTE.

Nothing in connection with machinery is of so much importance as good metal for its frictional parts. Trying to be economical in this respect can only be accomplished by using the best metal you can get; and we say every man to his trade. Not every man can make balbitt. The trouble with Balbitt is it cannot be made twice alike. You would not take your watch to a blacksmith for repairs, though a good man in his way. Mr. Alonzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, makes a reliable metal for all such purposes. People may advertise and say all they like against his metal (copperine) but we know it is doing the best and hardest work in Canada, and that it is gaining in favor every year. We admire his saying that it is Canadian made and stumps the world. There is no bark on his talk.

## MAGNETIC SEPARATION IN FLOUR MILLS.

BUT Yew, compared with the whole number of flour millers, says the Mechanical News, seem to place a fair appreciation upon the importance of the magnetic separator in magnetic separation, as there are various devices for the purpose, some of which may be called separators, and others scarcely deserving the title. It will probably astonish any man who has never made the experiment to find the quantity of all kinds of bits of iron that a magnet will separate from the wheat in its passage from the cleaners to the rolls or burrs, in an apparently perfectly clean condition. The naked eye cannot discover the iron, but the magnet finds it readily. A very common way of doing it is to arrange a number of horseshoe magnets in a movable section of the lid of the wheat spout leading from the scourers to the stock hopper in such a way that the stream of wheat will pass among or through them freely. The bits of iron that may be among it, and there are sure to be some, are quickly attracted and adhere to the magnets until loaded, when they are removed, cleaned off and replaced for service. There are also automatic machines made for the purpose, which are still more useful. The baneful effect of grinding iron with the wheat, while more or less injurious to the rolls or burrs, is almost severely felt in its action on the bolting silk, which is sure to be permanently injured, to a greater or less extent, every time bits of iron are admitted to the reels, and just as sure to be ruined if the practice is long continued.

## CHARACTER OF INDIAN WHEATS.

OF Indian wheats, says Milling, a British trade journal, White Bombay takes the highest place, both in price and quality. The grade known as Choice is exceptionally fine wheat, its impurities are few and its all round qualities many, although the structure of its grains may be called "flinty" on its arrival here. When it is carefully prepared it goes to the mill soft enough and yields a higher percentage of flour than any other white wheat except Australian. The flour is splendid in color and bloom and moderate in strength, absorbing well but wanting in retaining power, and having more flavor than either Californian or Chilean. No. 1 Bombay is a similar wheat but with a higher percentage of impurities, and consequently taking more cleaning. When this cleaning is properly done, the flour, though less in quantity, is about equal in quality to that made from Choice. Of late years Bombay wheats have rapidly advanced in favor, especially in Lancashire and West Yorkshire, many of the largest and most successful millers using them very freely in their mixtures in place of Californians, etc. For adding color to strong reds they are perhaps the most useful wheats on our markets, their dry starch, and somewhat inelastic pale gluten, combining admirably with the dark tough gluten and grey starch of Azmas and Ghirkas, and even when judiciously mixed with fine Duluth they add to, rather than detract from, the high qualities of that wheat.

## FLOUR MILLS IN URUGUAY.

A GERMAN consular report from Uruguay gives a glowing account of the milling industry in that South American Republic. Montevideo, the capital, which lies on the opposite bank of the Amazon to Buenos Ayres, possesses 13 steam flour mills, with a combined annual capacity of 1,200,000 hectolitres. The mechanical equipments of the mills, including the roller mills, which are chiefly on the Ganz system, is furnished by Austro-Hungarian firms, while the silks come from France, Italy and Switzerland. The report adds that Uruguay is in a position not only to meet its own requirements in respect of flour, but to compete with the United States mills in the Brazilian markets.

## WHAT HE MUST BE.

THE manufacturer must be a man skilled not only in his trade, but with a knowledge of material and a capacity to handle those peculiar forces of nature that we call our hands, with ability to buy in the cheapest market; with capacity to so figure his cost that he knows exactly what there is of waste and what each item put together amounts to; to be able to furnish to the trade and the market the most ingenious contrivance, the best possible article for the least money.

## VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

**Large-sized Loaves.** One of the charms of history is the study of the habits and customs of living among the various peoples of the earth. In the simple matter of the size of a loaf of bread the following account of the bread baked in France and Italy is altogether interesting. In the case of the "pipe bread" of Italy the loaves are between two and three feet in length, and occasionally even longer; while the French people make their loaves in the shape of very long rolls of bread ranging from four to five feet, and in a few instances even six feet in length. Bread in Paris is distributed almost exclusively by women. They go to the various bakehouses at 5:30 a.m. and spend about an hour in brushing the long loaves with special brushes. When her load is cleaned of grit and dust, the "porteur de pain" goes round to the customers. Customers who live in flats have their loaves propped up against the door of their apartment. Shopkeepers, restaurateurs and other customers, who have entrances to their premises on the street, find their portion of the staff of life leaning against their front door when they take down their shutters. The wages of these bread carriers vary from 48 to 58 cents a day, their work being generally over at ten or eleven o'clock in the morning.

**Bonusing Mills.** It is not likely that we shall ever get men to view the question of bonusing as with one eye. No language, in the opinion of some, is too strong to condemn the system, whilst others can see no reason why, under any circumstances, bonuses should not be granted when municipalities are agreeable and bonus hunters are satisfied with what is offered them. It is likely that the sensible opinion is to be found in a medium view. Millers as much as anyone engage in the business of bonusing, and very often with as decided advantage to the municipality as the miller. Yet with millers, as with others, common-sense must be exercised by all concerned. "The man who builds a mill," says one writer, "where his only inducement is a bonus is taking a great risk, and the people who pay the bonus are in the same fix. This rule applies more particularly in such cases as those where a miller is induced to construct and operate a mill where none had been before, and where prospects are so dim that the enterprise is looked upon as a venture. The man who gets a bonus for building a mill alongside others that are paying has a "snap," and the people are supposed to pay for it because they can afford to. Thus, it is patent that people can afford to pay for a sure thing, but not for a venture, except in rare cases, and so it is with men who accept bonuses. Now and then they prove to be good enterprises, but generally the odds are against both those who offer and they who accept bonuses."

**A Boy Inventor.** Humphrey Potter is probably the only boy who ever invented anything of practical use to the world. Before Watt had perfected his discovery the Newcomen engine was considered the best. Besides a man, it required the services of a boy to turn alternately the two cocks, one admitting the steam into the cylinder, the other admitting the jet of cold water to condense it. This work was easy enough, but it soon grew monotonous, as it had to be constantly attended to. Potter was lazy, and he thought how much time he would have for play if he could only make the cocks turn themselves. He observed the alternate ascent and descent of the beam above his head, and being a bright boy he thought he could save himself much work by applying the movement to the alternate rising and lowering of the levers which governed the cocks. He contrived a device, which he called the "scoggan" (meaning lazy boy), consisting of a catch worked by strings from the beam of the engine. While the arrangement was of course very rude, it not only answered the purpose and made the engine automatic, but improved the working power by increasing the number of strokes from six to fifteen in the minute. Henry Heighton, who added the plug rod and hand gear, subsequently improved upon the boy's work by doing away with the catches and strings and substituting a rod suspended from the beam, which alternately opened and shut the tapets attached to the steam and injection cocks.

## Ups and Downs.

In all branches of trade the tendency of the individual is to become despondent and growl. An occasional boom may at times carry men up into the seventh heavens, but usually they do not stay there long. When doing well we are prone to think that we should be doing better, and too often we do not let well enough alone. When business is dull, in our own imagination, it is "awful" dull. In neither case, as a rule, are the conditions as high up or low down as we place them. The writer rather likes the way matters are stated in the following, which has a specific application to the milling business. Says a brother editor: "Millers who complain of dull trade should think seriously on the cause. They may think it is one thing but find that it is something else if they probe deep enough. It is no use to complain if one stops at that. If something is not gained by complaint it were better not made, for the "down-in-the-mouth" grumbings of one man has oftentimes deterred others from doing a good work the grumbler failed to accomplish. When you hear a miller say that "times are so hard" that he can not make money, and his neighbor goes right along gaining gold by making flour, you are licensed in believing that the one who complains either does not understand the business he is engaged in or does not properly attend to it; neither of which reasons is he willing to admit as having a bearing on his case. The fact is, nevertheless, millers who know what they are about, and are industrious as well, make money and get rich. All millers do not so succeed for the same reason that all merchants do not. The followers of any of the trades do not all get to the last round on the ladder of fame and fortune, only those who are alert and well versed in their calling so prosper. But it will be found, if inquired into, that proportionately to the whole number who engage in the business, millers succeed in greater numbers than do merchants or manufacturers, or even professional men: showing that milling is really a good business—a paying business—for those who understand it and pay strict attention to it."

## Theory vs. Knowledge.

A few months ago we made some comments on an article by Erastus Wiman on "The Flour of the Future." The article has met with no small share of criticism from both the lay and milling press. In some lay circles we have noticed that it has "caught" the laymen, but with those who have a practical knowledge of the subject the opinions expressed have dropped a good many points. In another part of the MILLER we publish an article entitled, "The Staff of Life," from the English Miller, which is not a review of anything Mr. Wiman has said, but is on similar lines, reviewing Mr. John Goodfellow's new book, "The Dietetic Value of Bread." The current number of the Modern Miller handles Mr. Wiman in this manner. Mr. Wiman's criticisms of present milling methods was in these words: "The demand has been made for white bread and the millers have complied. Mechanical skill has come to their assistance, and every part of the wheat which would tend to darken the flour is being removed with a precision and thoroughness which are simply wonderful." "Not only wonderful," replies our contemporary, "but truly scientific. And this has been done not in order to comply with fashion, but partly as a result of the growing demand for pure food, and partly under the operation of economic requirements. It has been found more economical by feeding the bran and germ to livestock to thus make of them fine flesh for our tables and rich manure for our fields, than to put them directly into human stomachs incapable of thoroughly assimilating them. Fashion has had nothing to do with bringing white bread into favor, unless the growing demand for pure food be called fashion. We demand white flour and white sugar because we know that white flour and white sugar are usually pure. What if white flour be principally starch, and deficient in nitrogen and phosphates? Man does not live by bread alone, but by a hundred articles from which every need of his body is supplied. It is this variety that gives spice to our breakfast and grace to our dinner; nor can we conceive of a time even measurably distant when man will hail as a glorious thing the fact that a grain of wheat is an epitome of the human body and be willing to make that

cereal his sole article of diet." In marked contrast to these ideas is the paper of Prof. W. O. Atwater on "The Food of the Future," contributed to the Century Magazine, and a resume of which we gave in these columns at the time. This is a scientific exposition of the writer's belief that the capacity of the earth for yielding food is almost unlimited. Better economy, increased fish culture, improved tillage, and irrigation, he says, will enable man to maintain for generations to come a supply quite equal to his needs.

## SENSIBLE ADVICE.

THE following sensible advice is given by a writer in a milling exchange: "You should have a careful inventory of your machinery taken by disinterested parties, including the number and size of pulleys, size of shafting, belting and everything liable to burn. Preserve this carefully; then in case of fire you have proof of your loss. I have seen many a man lose thousands of dollars through this neglect, and I say to you as a friend that you should attend to this matter at once. No miller can afford to run any risk in this matter of insurance. It is bad enough to suffer loss by fire, but it seems worse not to be able to get half what you ought to receive after your mill has burned." A curious calamity befell a miller in England some time ago. His place was destroyed by fire, the mill was six miles away from any town, so it was cleaned out before help arrived. Early in the morning of the day after the fire the chief agent of the insurance company called, and with a neighbouring miller examined the ruins. The estimate made of loss was so far wrong in the miller's judgment, that after a prolonged discussion between the agent, the neighbor and the sufferer, it was agreed to leave the amount of the loss to be decided by a very experienced miller, and an agreement was executed to that effect. Unluckily, the practical man so fixed upon was a large stockholder in the insurance company interested! We need hardly tell the result - by a too hasty expression of confidence in one of the same trade he was hopelessly ruined.

## STRENGTH OF FLOUR.

A WRITER, who is quoted as an authority, says in the Bakers Record: "We have been sadly indefinite in our ideas concerning 'strength' of flour. Personally I go with Prof. Graham, whose opinion is that 'strength is proportionate to the percentage of insoluble nitrogenous or albuminoid substance.' I find actual experience entirely supports this view; wheat containing most insoluble gluten does produce the greatest weight of bread from a given quantity of flour, and that, too, of the largest volume." This latter is the crucial point. Assume you washed out two flours, A and B, and from same weight obtain a higher percentage of gluten from A than from B, does it prove A to be the best in "strength?" No. For the rising of the loaf does not depend upon the crude but on the insoluble gluten, for this it is which, by entangling the carbonic acid gas and steam in the oven, forces up the loaf, and makes the difference between strong and weak flours. Now it does not perhaps follow that power to lift the loaf and power to absorb water mean necessarily the same thing; but unquestionably they go in company, and are found in wheat only of the highest maturity. Would it appear from the above that the old-fashioned way of doughing up flour and testing its elasticity is a reliable method of proving the baking value of flour, and would the washing out of gluten to ascertain the quantity be any guide to the baking value of the bread? These are questions we should by all means have settled once and forever, clearly and unmistakably. Flours from English wheats are usually soft and damp; they vary considerably with change of climate and locality; the proportion of gluten is low and devoid of much elasticity; the water-absorbing power is low. Scotch flours are even moister and softer than those from English wheats. Like them, they are low in gluten and water-absorbing capacity. The loaf is small, bread moist, and flavor pleasant. Indian flours generally are hard flours of a ricy character; their gluten is low in amount, and usually very deficient in elasticity; the quantity of water absorbed is high; the color is low, except with very great milling precautions. The loaf is small and runny, devoid of texture, and "foxy"; the bread is harsh and beany in flavor.



PUBLISHED ON THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH

BY  
**ARTHUR G. MORTIMER**

75 CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

One Copy One Year, in advance \$1.00  
One Copy Six Months, in advance .50

Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.25 a Year

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADIAN MILLER AND TRADE REVIEW offers to the Miller and all his associates, 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 interested as an organ with any manufacturing company, we will always be found honestly and earnestly endeavoring to promote the interests of our subscribers.

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

**BUCKET SHOP METHODS.**

We are not supposed to do things in Canada in just the same fashion that they are done in Chicago, though the recent break, coupled unfortunately with his escape, of broker A. G. Brown, shows that we occasionally grow a man in this country who can do up his clients, not omitting the shrewdest of bankers and brokers, in a style creditable to the cleverest members of the Chicago Exchange.

Nor have we always been far behind in our bucket shop experience. The evil, it is pleasant to record, does not exist in as aggravated shape as it did a few years ago, thanks to wise and healthful legislation, backed up by officers who were determined to see this law enforced. It is hardly fair to claim, however, that the evil has yet been entirely removed, if the repeated charges of a daily contemporary against a certain institution in this city are to be credited.

The methods employed by the bucket shops of Chicago have recently been exposed by the Tribune of that city, and according to this account the game of wheat speculation carried on there would make "three card monte," "bucking the tiger," and all other "flim flam and "brace" games, seem respectable and fairly remunerative sorts of amusement.

It is brought to light in this way that the "bucket shop" operators, in order to thoroughly fleece their customers, employ the night preceding the day's business in making up the market quotations for "suckers" to nibble at. In fact it seems that whatever evidence of trading "bucket shop" business formerly had been abolished and the business reduced to a systematic and ingenious kind of robbery. In the particular instance paid attention to by the Tribune the robber employed two young men to make up his market quotations in advance. This is how they "operated" it.

"Every night the two men referred to retire to a quiet room provided with a roll of ticker paper and a typewriter. On the paper one of them writes a long series of figures and fractions opposite the names of those stocks whose names are on the public stock exchange blackboard. The figures range in the case of each "stock" from about 77 to 73. Those are the high and low points, and the distance spanned is broken by various other "quotations." The operators by this means aim to interest their customers and provide for themselves the wherewithal to run their business. They never let the "quotations" run in one direction, as they persist often in doing in the real markets. They make them of that varied kind which first warms a player with hope of profit and then dashes him into gloom with loss staring him blandly in the face. This process is repeated over and over until the disgusted player closes his "deal," glad to escape with a small loss. It is this discouragement on the part of the gamblers that swells the profits of every bucket shop."

An examination of the bogus ticker showed that it corresponded with a genuine machine with the excep-

tion that it had no connection with any outside wires. The tape printed on typewriters many hours before was run off by means of a dynamo which was found in the base of the ticker cabinet.

The legitimate grain merchant in every country is interested in seeing an end put to these dishonest methods of speculation in wheat. The average citizen in his ignorance of real conditions confuses the methods of the respectable and honest grain man with those of the "bucket shop" gang; whereas they are as remote as the transactions of a chartered bank compared with the rogue who handles "green goods."

**THE BEST REMEDY.**

A GENERAL discussion is taking place throughout the country regarding smut in wheat. This will do good even though the remedies suggested may be as numerous as the recipes offered Mark Twain on "How to cure a cold." It is to be expected that the larger share of attention is being given to this subject by the farmers of the Northwest. The Winnipeg grain exchange has recommended a certain treatment for smut which is meeting with some criticism on the ground of being a tedious process, especially in the busy spring season, when time is money. Mr. S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental farm, has given out the following remedy, which has the recommendation of simplicity: "Take ten bushels of wheat and spread it in a tight waggon box and treat it with a patent pail of liquid prepared as follows: Dissolve one pound of bluestone in two quarts of boiling water, put it in the pail and fill the pail with cold water. Then sprinkle this liquid over the grain with a bunch of straw or a whisk, taking care to turn the grain so that the liquid is applied to every kernel. On the farm here I always have two men working at it, one to turn the grain while the other applies the liquid. When the grain is very smutty the liquid should be made stronger by dissolving double the quantity of bluestone in the water."

Mr. Bedford prefaces his recipe with the remark: "I don't believe in sowing smutty grain at all, and even if there is no appearance of smut it can easily be detected by the smell." This does seem the wise course for the farmer to pursue. The farmer can no more afford to handle grains of a poor quality than the grocer can sell inferior teas or the manufacturer turn out scamped work. The chickens come home to roost every time.

The suggestion that smut in wheat should be made a question of legislation is not devoid of favorable points, the most important of which is that the prevalence of smut is an injury to the whole country and may be perpetuated, and for this reason should be treated after the fashion that we treat noxious weeds. It is seriously to be doubted, however, whether legislation could be framed that would successfully remove the evil. A weed is only a weed; wheat is wheat, even though it is smutty wheat. In matters where self interest comes directly into play, as it does in the case of any farmer who sows smutty wheat, working square to his own detriment, the widest experience shows that common-sense will usually come to the top. When there is a choice between the good and the bad, the better article is very sure to form the choice. The farmers of this country certainly have ample choice of wheats that are not smutty. Mr. Bedford's advice, like that of Punch, seems the wiser: "Don't."

**BROADENING THE MILLER'S VIEW.**

It is not a new question: "Why should not the bulk of wheat exported from this country go out as flour instead of wheat?" The *Millers Review*, discussing the question, points out that in years past this was the case. Flouring facilities then were nothing to brag of when compared with the improvements of the present day, but we did then what is not done now. Our contemporary does not pretend to answer its own enquiry, but it suggests that the question is a practical one for millers' associations to discuss. What a revolution of the kind would mean to the milling trades one can readily understand. "Just think," says the *Review*, "what the effect would have been on the industry if, say, four-fifths of the great body of wheat exported during the last half of the past year had gone out as flour. Every mill in the country would have been humming, the large merchant mills in filling export orders and the small country mills in filling

domestic orders, now largely filled by the merchant mills."

At the meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association in March, the suggestion was made by Mr. Spink that certain members of the association be appointed to prepare papers on practical milling subjects to be read at the next general meeting. Here is a subject that might be taken up by some one. To be intelligently handled it would necessitate a careful study of the conditions of flour milling in this country and Europe for probably a century back. The man who would undertake the task would enrich himself, in the research necessary, to an inestimable extent, and the information thus gleaned and the deductions and conclusions that he would be led to draw from the data before him would prove a valuable contribution to the literature of milling.

The primary object of an organization like the Dominion Millers' Association is business. Men with mutual interests band themselves together in this manner that untidely they may the better conserve their interests. The suggestion of Mr. Spink could in no way lessen the strength of this first purpose. Its influence is rather to give breadth to the plan, inasmuch that according as the view of the miller is broadened the more clearly and intelligently will he see how and where he can widen and enlarge his interests. Mr. Spink evidently had this thought in his mind when he spoke of the plan as a source of education in milling, and that this education ought to be a part of the work of the Millers' Association.

The weakness of human nature, in pursuing, as we all must, some one particular calling, is in getting into a rut and sticking there; travelling constantly, as some one has said, around our own cabbage leaf we conclude that its circumference is the circumference of the world.

A variety of papers from different men, discussing questions of milling from various standpoints, could not but enlarge the view and quicken and sharpen the intellect of every man who would be a hearer or participant in these exercises. Other business at the millers' meeting in March prevented the suggestion of Mr. Spink from being followed up and taking formative shape, but it is quite within the province of the executive to put the plan into operation. Increased interest would certainly be given to the July convention in having a programme of this character announced.

**"PLUNGER" PARTRIDGE.**

TIME was, and that less than a year ago, when the real condition of the wheat market of Chicago was not known until some idea had been gleaned of the possible intentions of that wily manipulator, B. P. Hutchinson. But the day came when his star was no longer in the ascendant, and, as has been remarked, "Old Hutch" became a back number.

Within recent months interest commenced to gather around one Edward Partridge. He has fast accumulated fame as the great bear operator of the Chicago market. It was a hard road to travel for many months. The bulls did not spare him. His determination to bear the market dated from the early part of last year, and up to the first of August he had lost \$600,000. His light was supposed to have gone out; his enemies proclaimed his annihilation, but somehow he continued in the procession, a little lame at times, but able to keep his feet.

May wheat was his hobby. At the time he was supposed to have been extinguished it was selling at \$1.18½, but he insisted that the time would come when it would sell for close to eighty cents. He kept to his conviction, and the past month has seen him come out the winner, making, it is said, nearly a clean million in three days.

The excitement on Chicago Change when it was evident that the "Plunger," as he has been termed, had put to rout by his boldness the most belligerent of his enemies is one of those scenes that pen and ink cannot describe. The galleries of the trading hall, we are told, throughout the day were jammed with sight-seers, including many ladies, all eager to pick out of the jostling, yelling crowd below the man whose extraordinary gamble was causing all the turmoil. Partridge himself remained impassive as a stone, dressed in faultless attire, receiving the frantic congratulations of his

bookers on the success of his deals. On this memorable day in April wheat for May dropped from 85½ cents to 80½ cents. Partridge made five cents a bushel out of his 10,000,000 short line, besides a large amount on trades and fluctuations.

It was a long view to take from August last to May, but the soundness of Partridge's judgment has been verified by the facts. Of course everyone now sees that he was right in his predictions. Few saw with him when he stood alone; or lacked the boldness to continue their transactions, as he did, in the face of terrible odds.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE little chinch bug may be expected to give trouble at least in some quarters during the coming season. The Wisconsin Agricultural Station has sent out a circular in which it says of this insect: "The later brood of this insect stalks the winter in the wing state under brush, corn stalks, straw piles, boards, and among dried leaves in the woods; most abundant usually around the edges in fields, in thickets, and in the borders of the woods. They emerge in April and May, lay their eggs in May and June in grain and corn-fields. Each female insect is believed to be capable of laying about five hundred eggs; and it is from these eggs that the injurious attacks proceed. It is therefore recommended that in districts infested last season all areas that would naturally serve as hibernating places should be burned over, so far as this is practicable; that all brush, straw and rubbish piles, and corn-stalks in and about infested fields, be promptly and thoroughly destroyed by burning. The more thoroughly this recommendation is put into effect the less danger to be apprehended the coming season."

KANSAS presents a spectacle unique in history. There are deserted cities scattered over eastern lands where large populations once existed; but such places flourished for centuries before they fell into ruin. In Kansas there are cities and towns that never were populated. The N.Y. Times says: "There are twenty well-built towns in Kansas without a single inhabitant. Saratoga has a \$30,000 school house, and a number of fine business houses, yet there is nobody even to claim a place to sleep. Her banks remain, but they are silent. At Fargo a \$25,000 school-house stands a monument of the bond-voting craze. Most of the buildings have been removed or are torn down. The hotel keeps gloomy watch over the few remaining houses, aided by the "bank." A herder and his family constitute the sole population of what was once an incorporated city. South Hutchinson is another example of a well built city without a people. It would take more than \$300,000 to duplicate the buildings there, and yet one can wander through the streets without finding man, woman or child." Yet this State was "boomed" in Canada as a rival to our Northwest. Possibly these deserted places are down in the census for large populations.

THE Yank is a hustler. He can rustle, if any man can, but he sometimes hits beyond the mark, or strikes so hard that the rebound comes back on himself. Only a short time ago he was exultant over the new reciprocity treaty with Cuba, but no sooner was this established, says the Millstone, than millers throughout the entire country began to consign flour, until now Cuban ports are so entirely overloaded that even storage room is lacking. Our contemporary tells its milling readers that their interests in South America should be preceded by careful study; and then follows a piece of plain talk, to wit: "The countries of the southern hemisphere are not only thinly populated, but have such a wealth of tropical food production that their flour want is easily supplied. The true value of these countries in regard to our trade is that we should be with them in their development, and supply their current wants without destroying the value of their markets both for themselves or any other people, with the careless haste that the Cuban condition shows. Our millers are energetic in everything except the one thing—organization. The heavy expense of \$3 or \$5 per year as the costs of organization seem to stagger them more than losses of \$500 to \$5,000 on flour consignments. The same haste for results has conquered the British flour markets, but at the same time has made them profitable. But we refrain."



"WE have every reason to suppose," said Secretary C. B. Watts, "that the bill now before Parliament asking for the incorporation of the Dominion Millers Association will become law. It has already passed the Private Bills Committee and is in the hands of the Committee on Banking and Commerce. From whom we believe view it favorably. The Government has thrown no obstacles in the way, on the contrary has indicated its desire to see the Association incorporated, thus giving to it the legal basis of operations that it should possess in dealing with the various matters of commercial importance that come within its province."

\* \* \* \* \*

"If elevator owners," says W. A. C. Jones, of Winnipeg, Man., "were compelled by law to so arrange their elevators that every farmer's wheat would be cleaned before being weighed, it would be fairer and more satisfactory to the farmer and just to the buyer. The farmer could take the screening and get paid for his wheat. This is how it is managed at the Farmers' elevator in Portage la Prairie, and it appears to give general satisfaction. No manager or weigher at an elevator should be allowed to buy or sell grain, or have any pecuniary interest in it beyond his salary or wages. Before entering on his duties he should be required to make an affidavit before a J.P. or commissioner that he will perform the duties faithfully, honestly and do justice to all."

\* \* \* \* \*

Had Bill Nye any reference to MILLER subscribers when he talked in this saucy manner of certain kinds of newspaper readers? I don't run the subscription lists of this paper, but I should be sorry to think that there is a miller anywhere, as mean a man, as Nye here pictures some individuals he has evidently met. He says, "A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a railway train to save interest on his money till the conductor gets round; stop his watch at night to save wear and tear; leave his 'is' or 'ts' without a dot or cross, to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn; but a man of that sort is a gentleman and scholar compared to the fellow that will take a newspaper two and three years, but when asked to pay for it puts it into the office and has it marked refused."

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. J. E. Kirkpatrick, of Kirkpatrick and Cookson, commission merchants, Montreal, Que., has been spending a few weeks in Manitoba, visiting different sections of the province. The firm is doing quite a trade in handling consignments of Manitoba flour and grain. In regard to flour, Mr. Kirkpatrick says they have experienced considerable trouble this year with the Manitoba product, on account of the quality being lower than last year's. He thinks that millers should not try to work up damaged wheat for domestic trade. In sections of Quebec there is a little demand for low-grade flour, but the principal demand is for choice qualities. All the low-grade wheat, he thinks, should be exported. Frosted wheat cannot be used without great danger of losing the trade. Mr. Kirkpatrick does not consider the outlook very bullish, and especially for oats and barley he does not see much hope for higher prices. Manitoba farmers do not take sufficient care with their oats, and the quality is not desirable for export. As for barley, he thinks that it would be far more profitable to feed it to live stock than to sell the grain, and he wonders that Manitoba farmers do not go more into hogs and other stock to eat up coarse grains.

\* \* \* \* \*

Readers of the MILLER are of course familiar with the remark made by Isaac Newton, when this great man, with all his learning, compared himself to a child gathering pebbles on the sea shore. There was no end to the

pebbles to be gathered, no matter how many the child had gathered; there is no end to the things to be learned even with him who possesses great learning. The thought is a happy one for young men and I want this page to be valued by the young men in the milling business to-day. One who has grown old in milling ranks has said, "Let the young apprentice lay his foundation deep, and keep in mind constantly the lofty structure that is to be. Use the best material that you can find. Let the wall contain little stones as well as large ones. They are all needed to make the structure a substantial one. The time will come when you will have reached a considerable height, but avoid putting on the top or covering as long as your foundation will admit of going higher. Look, therefore, well to your foundation. Try therefore to be looked upon by your fellow workmen as an apprentice as long as possible. There are rounds on the ladder far beyond those which associate journeymen occupy; but you will find only a small sprinkling of men on them the demand ever being for more your early efforts may be the cause of your becoming a foreman some day. Later on you may reach the capacity of milling engineer and designer of mills."

\* \* \* \* \*

The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, with that facetious philosophy that marks the writings of Oliver Wendell Holmes, asks: "What would be the state of the highways of life if we did not drive our 'thought-sprinklers' through them with the valves open, sometimes? Besides," he says, "I want to emphasize the thought, 'there is another thing about this talking which you forget. It shapes our thoughts for us; the waves of conversation roll them as the surf rolls the pebbles on the shore.' We are told that there are no good conversationalists in the present day the art is lost. There is assuredly a difference in mankind in this respect, and just how chary some people are to exercise their 'thought-sprinklers' no one knows better than the newspaper interviewer. Where does each one derive the knowledge, which too often they hug with miserly pride? We are all borrowers from others; one generation from another; the individual to-day from the individual of yesterday. I am so desirous that our friends should give interest to this page, for their own gain, either by word of mouth, or frequently, when this is not convenient, by written communication, that it seemed to me that the Autocrat's talk about 'thought-sprinklers' might prove suggestive."

\* \* \* \* \*

Now that the Millers Association has condemned the sowing of Colorado wheat, farmers are asking: "What next? Our agricultural friends seem to think that they are constantly being hit by some one; if by the miller to-day, yesterday it was by the buyer of pork. 'A few years ago,' says a representative of this class, 'the pork buyers wanted nothing but heavy hogs on the market, hogs that would weigh 400 pounds, but to-day they have changed their minds, and want light pork, hogs that will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds. So it is the same way with barley; if it is dark in color the buyer will tell you it is no good for the brewer. The best the farmers can do is to grow the wheat that will yield best. How many farmers have paid fancy prices for new kinds of wheat and other grain and when threshing time comes it turns out no better than lost Nation or other varieties, and last, but not least, when taken to market it is sold for eighty cents to ninety cents. It is hard to please some people. Some of the starving people of Russia would be glad of any kind of flour, whether the wheat it was made of is condemned or not.' This is all very true, my friend, but there is a good deal in the old adage, 'When in Rome you must do as the Romans do.' The general public are full of notions; fashions change in all lines of commerce; some particular article is put on the market to-day and supposed to be just what is wanted, but riper experience shows that a mistake has been made, and it must be discarded. This is the way the world wags, and if the pork-eaters want to change off from light pork to heavy pork, or John Bull, or mine friend Hans, wants his beer light and not dark in color; in both cases some one is going to supply the particular need, and the man who kicks and says he wont is likely to get left. Funny world, but this is the way things go. We have all got to fall in with the procession."



## ENGLISH WHEAT PRICES FOR A CENTURY.

THE following table of the average price of English wheat for each year since the year 1800 has been compiled by a local milling firm from records kept in Leith, England:

Year	Price	Year	Price	Year	Price	Year	Price
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1800	113 10	1823	53 4	1846	54 9	1869	50 2
1801	119 6	1824	63 11	1847	69 5	1870	49 2
1802	60 10	1825	63 6	1848	50 6	1871	54 2
1803	58 10	1826	58 8	1849	44 6	1872	59 7
1804	62 3	1827	58 0	1850	49 4	1873	57 4
1805	89 9	1828	60 5	1851	38 7	1874	91 3
1806	79 1	1829	60 3	1852	40 1	1875	44 7
1807	75 4	1830	64 3	1853	53 3	1876	45 11
1808	81 4	1831	69 4	1854	72 11	1877	54 7
1809	97 4	1832	58 8	1855	70 1	1878	53 10
1810	100 5	1833	52 11	1856	73 11	1879	41 7
1811	95 3	1834	46 2	1857	60 1	1880	46 1
1812	126 6	1835	30 4	1858	47 8	1881	43 11
1813	109 9	1836	48 9	1859	43 8	1882	47 1
1814	74 4	1837	55 10	1860	48 3	1883	42 1
1815	65 7	1838	64 4	1861	55 3	1884	38 6
1816	78 6	1839	78 0	1862	58 2	1885	33 2
1817	96 11	1840	66 4	1863	47 8	1886	30 11
1818	86 3	1841	64 5	1864	41 1	1887	33 1
1819	74 0	1842	57 5	1865	40 1	1888	39 6
1820	67 10	1843	50 2	1866	49 6	1889	30 7
1821	56 1	1844	51 3	1867	60 4	1890	31 3
1822	44 7	1845	50 9	1868	68 4	1891	36 8

This collection of figures, says the Miller, of London, Eng., must almost be described as a graphic method of representing the social history of the country over that long period. In the year 1800 a qr. of British wheat cost 113s. 10d., while in 1801 it had fallen to 36s. 8d. The highest average price in the century was 126s. 6d. in 1812—the year of the burning of Moscow, and the lowest was 30s. 6d. in 1838. In 1841, shortly after the repeal of the Corn Laws, the average price fell to 44s. 6d. per qr. In 1854-55-56 the average prices were respectively, 72s. 11d., 70s. 11d., and 73s. 11d.—higher prices than those which prevailed during all the years of the Anti-Corn Law agitation carried on by Richard Cobden, John Bright, Colonel Thompson, and their colleagues. Before the repeal of the Corn Laws the lowest average price recorded was in the year 1835, when a series of splendid harvests brought down the price to 37s. 4d. per qr. In the first half of the century the average price was more than double the average for the past decade; but then as those persons who remember far enough back can tell, farming was a great deal siffer business than it is to-day.

## THE STAFF OF LIFE.

THIS scientific age, which seems bent on reaching an ultimate analysis of everything upon the earth, has not neglected our daily food, and bread—the staff of life—has particularly attracted the attention of the physiological chemist. We have been told again and again what kind of bread we should eat and how we should eat it, and if the doctors who have been so good as to vouchsafe this information have consistently agreed to differ, they are none the less in grim earnest. One would have none but wholemeal bread, another would confine his fellow-creatures to bran cakes, while another would build up our frames with loaves leavened in a peculiar way. Mr. John Goodfellow, whose "Dietetic Value of Bread" forms the latest contribution to the list of books on bread hygiene, has more comfortable words than some of his predecessors. Within certain limits he sees no harm in people eating what they find most palatable, and, broadly speaking, his advice is: take the loaf which you find agrees the best with you. Still, he has not studied the chemistry of physiology in vain, and he keeps steadily in view the fact that the human body in life resembles a building of which the bricks are being constantly taken one by one. The process is so cunningly performed that the form and symmetry of the whole are not affected, but none the less the work of demolition is in constant progress, and the structure can only be maintained by constant repair. The question is, how far bread, and what kind of bread, will prove efficient in making up the wear and tear of the human tissues? Mr. Goodfellow has no objection to the use of fine wheat bread, especially where it is supplemented by other foods, but he finds it somewhat deficient in the proteids or nitrogenous elements, to which a special function has been assigned in restoring the waste of the body, and if such bread is to be a perfect food some means must be

taken to raise the proportion of nitrogen. How this is to be done is not so clearly indicated. We had imagined that flours ground from sound Hungarian and North-western wheats were by no means incapable of furnishing a loaf of good color and yet rich in nitrogenous elements. According to the formula in this work the proportion of carbon to nitrogen in a perfect diet is as 15.3 is to 1, while in white bread the ratio is as 22.7 is to 1, which certainly seems a serious deficiency. The odd part of it is that our working population, the staple of whose diet is bread, will, for the most part, have nothing to say to dark-colored loaves, and does not seem much the worse. With regard to white bread, perhaps its greatest sin, in Mr. Goodfellow's eyes is its deficiency in salts and mineral matters. His conclusion in this matter is: "Those who partake of white bread should take care to supplement it largely with other foods, in order to make up for the lack of lime. If they do this, no ill results are likely to follow by eating white bread. But it is distinctly injurious to the body if it forms the staple food, and is not supplemented by other foods richer in lime. On no account should it form part of the diet of infants or children, unless supplemented by milk or other foods rich in lime and phosphates, for they require especially phosphate of calcium to form their bones and teeth, and to promote the growth of new tissue." Until an infant is at least ten months old it should not, in Mr. Goodfellow's opinion, be fed with bread, because below that age the diastase ferments are not developed, and there is no provision for digesting starch, which is of course, largely present in all kinds of wheat bread. The proposition that sour bread is not so easily digested as sweet bread will probably find wide acceptance, nor is it surprising to learn that bread made with yeast is much more easily assimilated by the stomach than that prepared with chemicals, such as enter, for example, into the composition of self-rising flours. We also hear that "bread made from a sponge or dough which has not sufficiently fermented is . . . somewhat difficult of digestion, owing to the stringy character of the gluten. The gluten is not sufficiently separated, and therefore a smaller surface is presented to the action of the gastric juice and other digestive fluids."

The author of this book attaches a higher value on the score of assimilability to malted than to ordinary bread on account of the larger proportion of carbohydrates present in the former. Lovers of toast will be glad to hear that Mr. Goodfellow holds that weight for weight, toast contains more actual nourishment than untoasted. . . . It is probable that the absurd notion about the action of toast on the blood originated in the observation that toast was in itself very dry, and necessitated the ingestion of a greater amount of coffee, tea, etc., than if ordinary bread had been taken." On the other hand we are warned not to take too much butter with our toast, and are advised to eat our toast immediately after preparation, not allowing it to stand "with the butter on" inside the oven or in front of the fire. Mr. Goodfellow attaches considerable importance to the flavor of food, and observes that the coarse, chaffy taste of bran bread is of itself sufficient to cause its rejection by human palates. He is by no means an out and out champion of wholemeal bread. His remarks on this subject are interesting. He says "Ten years ago very little wholemeal bread was eaten in this country. The bread which was supplied under the name of 'brown bread' was usually made from a mixture of white flour and bran, and resulted in a loaf far inferior in nutritive value to the ordinary white loaf." The growth of a market for wholemeal bread of late years is no doubt the work in the main of food reformers, who are never weary in insisting on the superior richness of such bread in albuminoids and phosphates as compared with the typical white loaf. Mr. Goodfellow sums up by remarking that he "is not opposed to the use of wholemeal bread, provided the meal is properly prepared" that is to say, the meal must be ground very fine, to avoid the injurious effects of coarse, branny particles on the intestines. Coarse wholemeal bread the author of this manual would on no account give to children. But he maintains the best loaf for the nursery is to be made from wheatmeal broken into very fine particles. The Miller, London, Eng.



It has been determined by careful engineers that engines placed on sandstone foundations should be oiled so that the foundation be kept free from drippings, otherwise it will be softened and rendered dangerous. Instances are cited where engines thus got out of plumb and when given timely attention as much as an inch of the stone surface was found so soft from oil drippings that it could be readily peeled off.

So long as it was considered that there was some mysterious cause for the explosion of boilers there might have been an excuse for the continued running of a boiler which was in bad order, but it is now very clearly understood that mechanical and chemical action is capable of producing rapid deterioration of boiler plates, and unless these causes are found and removed, an accident will certainly follow. In too many cases the engineer in charge of a plant has no authority whatever regarding repairs, other than to fix a breakdown after it has occurred, or make such repairs as he is able to do at times when the machinery is not in operation.

If those having boilers which have never had any compound used in them, will go to such boilers and knock off the heavy scale, they will in nearly every case, find the plates badly corroded. This was caused by the scale itself. Now, if that scale had been removed by a boiler purger, and the plate had been found corroded, immediately it would have been charged to the purger. As between scale, pure and simple, on a plate and a boiler purger, the former is the most injurious. Yet the scale is suffered to remain, and the boiler purger is charged with doing injury to the boiler. People seem to have a great horror of boiler purgers, but no fear at all of scale in boilers.

For the protection of mill chimneys against lightning, a wire rope or cable weighing four pounds to the yard has been found the most efficient conductor. There is no need of going to the expense of insulators. They are useless on lightning conductors, and the cable may be fastened direct to the chimney by staples or small eyebolts. Connection should be made with the cast iron plate at top of chimney, and a good way to do this, is to tap in one eyebolt, then solder the cable to the eyebolt. A plumber's wire joint is the best way of soldering. If desired, a second cable may be attached and connected together by iron rods placed near enough together for steps. This makes a good ladder, as well as the best lightning conductor that can be made, unless the expense is met of making the cable of copper wire. If copper is not used, soft "Norway" iron is better than steel.

If you will stop to consider a moment, says a writer to Power, you will find that the outside of the belt has the most strain on it, on account of the fact that all the stretching takes place on this side of the belt every time it goes around the pulley; and it ought, therefore, to be the strongest part of the leather. The grain side is the strongest side, as, by splitting the hide close to the grain you get good lace leather, while the flesh side makes very poor leather for any use. It is very fibrous, spongy and open; and I have found in my twenty-five years in mills that oil and dust particles in the air always settle on the outside of the belt. Now, on large pulleys, if the flesh side is placed cut it will open its fibre as it passes around the pulley, and in time these cracks become filled with oil and grit; which would not be the case if the grain side was placed out, because the fibers are just twice as close on this side, which is the life of the belt. If you are running a fan with one belt and put another one on the other side, you can nearly double your pressure and yet not tighten the first belt; but tighten the first belt to double the strain and this one will do the same work, but it will take more power to do the work on account of the increased friction on the shaft caused by the pull of the tight belt; and where many belts are used in this way it will take double the amount of power really necessary to run the mill.

BEST RESULTS  
HIGHEST MERIT

RELIABLE  
SATISFACTORY  
DURABLE

ALWAYS ATTEND

**GREEY MILLS** AND

**GREEY MACHINERY**

Read these voluntary Letters recently received:

**AFTER RUNNING SIX-AND-A-HALF YEARS**

ORWELL, April 4th, 1892.

MESSRS. WM. & J. G. GREEY, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen, - Please send me 6 brushes for a 6 x 15 inch roll. This will be the first set the rollers have cost us since we started. They still hold their corrugation and look as well as ever.

Yours truly,

E. R. WHITE, Miller, Orwell.

RICHMOND, Ont., April 5th 1892.

MESSRS. WM. & J. G. GREEY, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs, - We have had a big trade this winter. Mill doing first-class.

Yours, etc.,

McELROY & GEMMEL.

WHEATLEY, Ont., March 22nd, 1892.

MR. J. G. GREEY, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir, - We have our mill in splendid shape. Everything works well. The rolls you last sold us just work charming. We claim that we have the best mill in Western Ontario, at least we are making the best flour and giving the best results. Mr. Greey, I thank you for your kindness. My mill is giving excellent satisfaction.

Yours truly,

D. O'NEILL

TEESWATER, Ont., March 22nd, 1892.

MESSRS. WM. & J. G. GREEY, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen, - We would remark that we have strong competition here now, but are happy to say that we can beat them every time.

Yours truly,

JAMES ROBERTSON,  
Miller for Andrew Little, Teeswater, Ont.

GARDEN HILL, Ont., Feb. 24th, 1892.

TO WM. & J. G. GREEY, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen, - I have pleasure in accepting the mill you built for me and handing you settlement for same in full, and in doing so I can say that I am fully satisfied and pleased with all your dealings with me. The mill is fully up to your guarantee and the work done by your Mr. McKeown is first-class, the millwrighting being solid and substantial and the mill running very smoothly all through. I believe I was fortunate in entrusting my contract to your firm, as all our dealings have been of the most agreeable nature.

I have compared the work of the mill with some larger mills in this locality and I believe it is fully up to any of them.

Wishing you every success, which your dealings with me would lead me to believe you deserve, I am,

Yours truly,

J. DOUGAN GRAY.

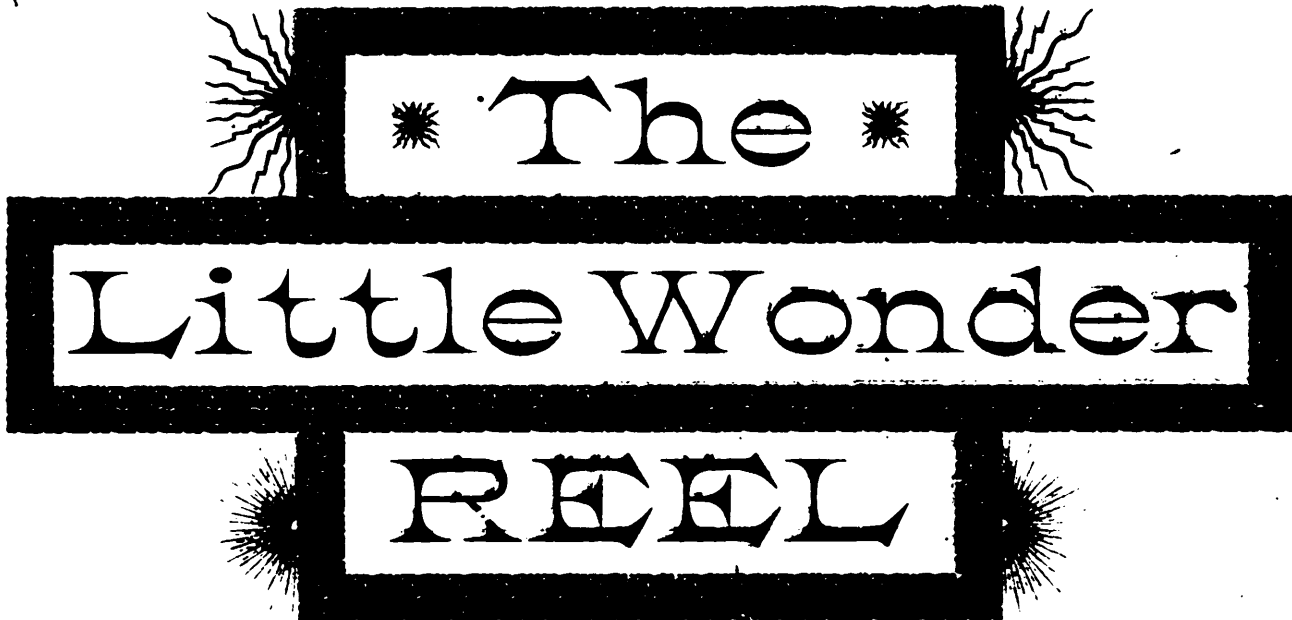
**High-Glass Machinery for Roller Flour Mills**

Manufactured by

**WM. & J. G. GREEY**

2 CHURCH STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO



The  
Little Wonder  
REEL

Is Cheaper at Double Its Price

Than any other Reel as a Gift

FORISTERS FALLS, Ont., April 25, 1892.

WM. & J. G. GREY, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your letter about how we like the "Little Wonder Reel," we are well pleased with it. We think it does more work than any three reels we have, and believe it to be far ahead of a centrifugal reel.

Yours truly,

DELARMA BROWN,

Per H. D. Gardner, Head Miller.

CHATHAM, Ont., April 26, 1892.

WM. & J. G. GREY, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—We have been running your Little Wonder Reel now for some two weeks and it is giving splendid satisfaction, being just what we needed to make our second grade of flour lighter in color and of even make. Your draft for same has been presented and paid. We may require another of the Reels in the near future; meantime, we are

Yours very truly,

CAMPBELL & STEVEN.

UNEQUALLED FOR BOLTING OR RE-BOLTING ANY STOCK IN THE MILL

SO SMALL, IT GOES ANYWHERE  
RUNS SO EASY, NO TROUBLE TO DRIVE

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



## CANADA.

GRAIN shipments from Morden, Man., to date are 550,000 bushels.

LOWICK & PEERLES, millers, of Tiverton, Ont., are extending their business.

WILLIAM REIZ, grain buyer, Rosenfeld, Man., has opened in the implement business.

S. PARRISH, grocer, flour and feed, Calgary, N.W.T., has opened a branch at Edmonton.

HOLLAND CENTRE, Ont., has some hopes that a grist mill will be established in its midst.

HUSTON Bros., grain warehouse, Glenora, Ont., burned; loss \$3,500; partly covered by insurance.

J. D. SERRALL, commission merchant, Regina, Assa., is succeeded by the Western Milling Co.

The Welland Canal is beginning its season's work. The first ocean steamer for the year has arrived.

The Midland flour mill, Midland, Ont., is closed and the local trade secure their supplies from Portmangushene.

The roller mills at Millwood, Man., are closed down, having been running for the last six months principally on gristing.

It is stated on good authority that another elevator will be erected this summer at Moosomin, Assa., by a milling company.

SIXTY-TWO bushels of Prax Prolific barley were threshed from the yield of a bus. of seed on a farm north of Regina, Assa.

NUMEROUS charters for carrying grain from Duluth to Buffalo and Kingston have been made at four and five cents respectively.

SHAS MILLER, who has been head miller in the Huron Roller Mills for five years, has resigned the position and gone to Norland, Ont.

NOAH WENGER, of the firm of Wenger & Bros., millers, Ayton, Ont., had two fingers of the right hand cut off the early part of the month.

THE flour and feed establishment of James McIntosh, Toronto, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000. Insured for \$9,000.

It is intimated that the Lake of the Woods Milling Company and another firm intend to erect elevators at Regina, Assa., this summer.

THE grist mill at Portage du Fort, Que., has been leased for a term of five years by Gerard Bralagton. Dr. G. A. Paris is the owner of the property.

THE property of the Clyde Milling Co., of Lanark, Ont., consisting of flour, oatmeal, oat and barley mills, with a large stock of grain, has been destroyed by fire.

JOHN P. CLINE, a farmer from Salford, Ont., had twenty-eight bushels of seed peas and oats, purchased a day or two previous in Hamilton, stolen from his barn.

W. R. CARROW, of High Bluff, Man., is making arrangements for the erection of a flour mill and machine shop at Carnduff, which is to be completed for the year's crop.

FARMERS in some sections where the land is low fear that the cold north winds that have prevailed to some extent during the month have had a disastrous effect on fall wheat.

THE ratepayers of Calgary, Man., by a majority of 202, have passed a flour mill for that growing town. The bonus is \$3,000, and exemption from taxes from ten years.

MELITA farmers have applied for the ground to build an elevator. Carson Bros. are also building an elevator at this Manitoba town, and still a third new elevator is talked.

DULUTH NEWS says that Martin, Mitchell & Co., of Winnipeg, are exporting 60,000 bushels of wheat to Leith, Scotland. They expect to export about 300,000 bushels during the next month.

THE schooner Alluvore is loading at Toronto with 20,000 bushels of fall wheat for Thomas Flynn. This will be forwarded direct to Montreal in order to catch the first outward bound steamer.

THE Columbia Flour Mills, of Embury, R.C., shipped no less than sixteen cars of flour, amounting to nearly 300 tons, last month. This is the largest shipment of flour in one month ever made by the mill.

THE opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence will be the signal for the beginning of a very heavy export grain trade. Already about 2,000,000 bushels of grain have been loaded for the St. Lawrence route.

THE water wheel in the Pakenham grist mill having got clogged, Mr. Wm. Munro, of Pembroke, Ont., went down, put on his diving suit, and removed the obstruction—a large block of ash wood—and the mill is now in full blast again.

A YOUNG man named Garrett, whose father lives near Rollin, Hastings Co., was on Saturday afternoon so seriously injured by the running away of a team which he was driving before a seed drill that his death will probably result.

McDONALD'S elevator, owned by the Grand Trunk Railway, at Cobourg, has been destroyed by fire. The elevator contained about 10,000 bushels of grain, consisting of barley, peas and wheat. The contents were fully covered by insurance.

PROF. S. STOKES, of the Experimental Farm, complains that the year's sales of Canadian barley in England have not been satisfactory, owing to the fact that England preferred the two-row barley, and sufficient care was not taken in preparing the shipments for the English markets.

SEVEN of the freight cars which helped to make up the train that was wrecked on the Northern Pacific at Grand Forks, recently, were loaded with bonded wheat from Manitoba. The wheat of two cars is a complete loss, and about one-half of the cargo in the third car is the same.

ON the morning of the 5th instant a fire broke out in the elevator owned by Mr. King Maybee, of Sidney, Ont., and occupied by Mr. J. E. Cole, grain buyer, of Toronto. The elevator was completely destroyed, along with about 20,000 bushels of grain which was in store at the time.

MR. JAMES A. JAMESON, general superintendent of elevators on the C.P.R. system, states that plans have just been received for a 1,500,000 bushel elevator in Boston for the reception of western grain arriving in that city over the Boston & Maine, and that its construction will be proceeded with forth with.

A FARMER named Thomas Latimer, living near Pilot Mound, Man., is in the Winnipeg hospital with a broken leg and splintered lower. He had been to the local grist mill, when the horses took fright from a passing train. In his effort to hold them he was knocked down, and horses and wagon ran over him.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has started operations at Portage la Prairie, Man., in taking down parts of the old mill and the erection of a new one. When completed the mill will have a capacity of 700 barrels of flour per day, with a wheat elevator of 175,000 bushels capacity. The new additions will cost over \$50,000.

ON the morning of the 19th ult., the floors in the rear portion of a four-story building at 111 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, collapsed. The premises were used for general storage purposes and among the stocks that came to grief were 6,000 bags of flour of the Citizens' Milling Co. The loss, if any, to this well-known concern, will be trifling.

THE committee appointed at the recent meeting at Macdonald, Man., where it was decided to build an elevator this summer, has met with much encouragement in that vicinity and in town. The proposal is to form a joint stock company with \$30,000 capital stock, and when a sufficient amount of this stock has been taken up, the erection of a 100,000 bushel elevator will be begun at once. On the first day the stock was offered \$3,000 of it was subscribed by the promoters.

THE grist mill of Reisz and Blatyske, of Eganville, Ont., has been completely destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is a mystery. The building and machinery were valued at over \$10,000, and were insured in the Lancashire and London companies for \$6,000, one-half in each company. Great sympathy is felt for the partners of the firm, who had under great difficulties completed the mill only about two months ago, and who from the patronage they had received during that time, were looking forward to a successful and prosperous business. A quantity of wheat and flour was also burned.

AN appeal under the recent County Court Appeals Act, of Manitoba, was heard before Mr. Justice Killam in an action of Cooper vs. the Municipality of North Norfolk. The plaintiff, a learner and solicitor, residing at Carberry, sued the defendant municipality for services rendered by him. The defendants had passed a by-law offering a bonus to any party erecting a flour mill at Austin station in defendant's municipality. Defendant's council passed a resolution empowering a committee called the "Austin mill committee," consisting of the reeve, one Neikering, and Councilors Duncan and McDougall, to attend to matters relating to the mill and to have the agreement drawn with parties undertaking to erect the mill under the by-law. Acting under the instructions of the mill committee the plaintiff performed the services, payment for which he sought to recover in this action. The case was tried before Judge Ryan, who entered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$113.16. Against this the defendants appeal. Mr. Colver, Q.C., for defendants; Mr. Hagel, Q.C., for plaintiff.



HY. T. KNEELAND, a prominent member of the New York city grain trade, died, recently, aged 55.

THE Millers' National Association, of the United States, will meet in Chicago on the 24th and 25th inst.

It is reported that the prohibition of the exportation of grain from Russia will be withdrawn this month.

THE Car has expressed his gratitude to the people of the United States for their contributions of flour to his starving peasantry.

THE amount of wheat in sight on this side and the ocean is 70,500,000 bushels; at the same date last year there was a trifle over 50,250,000 bushels.

THE steamship Conemaugh, with a cargo of a million pounds of flour, 800,000 of rye and other provisions for the famine sufferers of Russia, sailed from Philadelphia for Riga, Russia, on the 24th ult.

ADULTERATION has been called to the adulteration of Italian flour. Several times it has been remarked that some Italian dealers do not hesitate to mix marble-dust with their flour; others add caustic laryta.

FAMINE in the north of Hungary is spreading. Two thousand persons have been without food for a month in a commune near Munkacs. Many deaths from starvation are reported. In fifty communities the suffering is extreme.

As a result of being squeezed by Partridge and other smaller Chicago bears, Chas. F. Johnson, of the milling firm of C. I. Johnson & Co., Marshall, Minn., has lost over \$40,000 and has turned his property over to his partners.

TWO thousand sacks of the flour placed aboard the steamer Conemaugh, at Philadelphia, by the Russian Relief Committee, was sold to the committee by the Philadelphia agent of the Imperial mill, and the Imperial folks have received the check of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the famous Brooklyn divine, in payment for the purchase. Dr. Talmage having charge of that part of the committee's work. The flour goes to Riga.

IN a fire which destroyed the mill of J. G. Patton & Co., at Catskill, N.Y., April 10, Charles McGoey, the miller, lost his life. McGoey ran to get the books, which were on the second floor. Before he could return he was cut off by the flames. Driven back, he climbed upon the roof. Efforts were made to save him, but before he could be reached, the roof went down, carrying him into the flames. McGoey was to have been married in a few days to a young lady of Catskill. The loss on the mill is \$50,000; uninsured.

THERE is now in store in Duluth elevators more wheat, with one exception, than has ever been collected in one market at one time in the history of the American grain trade. The total is about 15,265,000 bushels, and all but 140,000 bushels is the finest milling grades. There is also about 200,000 barrels of flour waiting shipment east. It will take nearly four hundred vessels of the larger class to move out this accumulation, and the largest fleet ever seen on Lake Superior is expected there in May. In April, 1891, Chicago elevators held 15,831,000 bushels of wheat, which is so far the high-water mark.

AN Australian contemporary contains a letter lamented by a Victorian farmer concerning the apathy of his fellow agriculturalists, who, as he alleges, give the miller his way in everything. It appears to be the custom in Victoria for the farmer to sell the bag with the grain, which in times of low prices for produce no doubt constitutes an appreciable tax. Last year, according to this authority, the prices ruling in the Melbourne market did not, in the case of wheat, average above 2s. 6d. to 3s. a bushel, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for feed oats. He adds, "take 3d. off for freight, 1 1/2d. commission 1d., total 5 1/2d. per bushel. That does not leave much for the grower."

AN instructive case for British flour importers is to hand from the Liverpool County Court. An action was brought by a firm of flour merchants in the great Mersey port against the owners of a steamship to recover £40 for damage to 500 flour sacks. The plaintiffs alleged that the flour was conveyed by the defendants under a charter party from the United States port of Newport News, and that it had in transit become "caked," and acquired a disagreeable color from having been stored in the same hold with a quantity of green wood. The evidence tendered did not, however, establish as a fact that the flour and wood came off the same vessel, and in the end the judge ordered a non-suit on the ground that no contract had been shown.



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 thoughtful consideration. Any matter that is likely to lead to an improvement of conditions in the local market of any of the various provinces of the Dominion will be carefully considered in this department. A close study will be made of the foreign markets with the aim of further developing the Canadian export trade. The Miller's each month covers very effectively the field of flour, feeders and buyers of mill products, not only within the borders of the Canadian Confederation, but in Newfoundland, the West Indies, Great Britain and other European countries. 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.

#### EXPORTERS' DIFFICULTIES.

A SUCCESSFUL trade abroad in Canadian flours calls for more than the manufacture of a flour of that high quality that will recommend itself to the customer on the other side of the sea. Canadian millers have met the first requirement effectually; for no flour goes abroad that excels in quality that bearing the brand of Canadian mills. Nor is it enough that we have a representative of Canadian mills in foreign markets. He can do much to secure a fair share of trade for his clients, providing all other conditions are satisfactory, but are these conditions satisfactory?

A recent number of the Northwestern Miller contains an interview with a representative of one of the largest milling concerns in the country, who returned within the past month from Europe, where he had exceptional opportunities of discussing with British millers questions of the nature of the present bill of lading, "splits," or broken shipments of flour, and insurance. These matters have given no end of trouble to exporters of flour in this country and impaired in a large degree the encouraging foothold that they have obtained in Europe by means of the unexceptionable quality of their mill product.

Mr. Sammis, the gentleman in question, says: "His contact with the foreign trade has rendered him more keenly alive than ever to the crying need of some reformation in the present transportation facilities for handling export flour. He was present at a meeting of representative flour men in Liverpool, and found the foreigners very earnest in their desire for relief. They want, and are working for, a new bill of lading, and also for different insurance. The \$75 clause embodied in the present bill of lading, they claim, really covers nothing. There is considerable damage which is done to flour while being transported from its western destination to the seaboard, and it is called abroad 'country damage.' Sometimes this is accepted for as 'country damage' and sometimes not. When the flour arrives on the other side of the ocean, this damage is looked into in the most critical manner, experts being employed, when the flour has been wet, to determine by scientific analysis whether the damage resulted from fresh or salt water. If it is found that it came through the agency of fresh water, or otherwise, under the head of 'country damage,' any claims made are thrown out as not being covered by the insurance. Separate insurance is written on the vessel and the cargo, and where the liability of one class of underwriters ends and the other begins is not clearly defined. The exporter, therefore, feels that something ought to be done toward obtaining marine insurance of a character more definite and clear in its terms.

The annoyance that is caused by what is termed "splits" is stated in these words: "A London firm may buy 1,000 sacks, and after the lot arrives at the seaboard, instead of all going on one vessel, it is perhaps divided between three or four, whose sailings are on different dates. Now, when the first lot arrives in London, the firm is required to take up the document of the entire 1,000 sacks, though the last part of the shipment may not get along for a month or two later. In case this flour is contracted to a customer in one lot, the fragmentary parts have to be held, at more or less expense, until the full quantity is got together in order to

make a tender. Again, in case two or three sacks out of a lot of 250 are found half full, the buyer has no way of securing recompense for the deficiency and he consequently has to stand the loss himself. If there are enough sweepings to make up the quantity lacking, he is fortunate."

There can be no doubt that Canadian millers are in thorough sympathy with the objects sought for by the British importers. The evils complained of are common to them as to United States millers. "It is simply outrageous," to quote from a letter of a leading Canadian miller and exporter just received, "that flour shipped from here in February should not leave the seaboard before the middle of April, especially at times like this when flour in Europe has been dropping one shilling per week and ocean freights much lower when they took the freight from here than when it started on its ocean journey." The importer asks nothing less than is due when he claims that the bill of lading should make sure the delivery of the flour within two or six weeks of time of shipment and an insurance clause that will protect them from loss of flour by damage of all kinds.

These have been matters of agitation with Canadian millers at every convention for years. Like the United States millers they have still failed to secure the much-needed reform. Perhaps as an incorporated organization their influence in certain quarters will be more potent and effective. It is not usually wisdom to dogmatize in these matters, but the evils are sufficiently aggravated that, be the fight easy or difficult, Canadian millers have about exhausted their patience and may be expected to take hold of the question in downright fighting humor, and not rest until victory is secured. The business is one that cannot longer remain handicapped and shackled by these unnecessary and unbusiness-like trammels.

#### LIGHT ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.

Our friends in Newfoundland have their own way of doing things, the newspapers not excepted. Nothing less than a pretty pink paper will answer for their newspapers, and they know the value of black lines and italics, and plenty of them, to give prominence to any particular views they desire to emphasize. One of the April issues of the Evening Telegram, of St. John's, Nfld., is in our hands, containing a reprint of the editorial in the March MILLER on the Newfoundland trouble, set on with such startling headings as the following: "Fired of Lariff War," "The CANADIAN MILLER on Newfoundland Affairs," and black catch lines and italics in generous profusion throughout the column and a quarter given up to the article.

It is all right, brother; with yourself the MILLER has but one object to secure in this discussion, and that is a common sense, business-like settlement of what is a business difficulty, and if evanescent matters could only be eliminated from the negotiations we believe, with you, that the trouble would soon be a thing of the past.

Referring editorially to the MILLER's article the Telegram says: "We are sorry for the flour men of Ontario and Manitoba. Hitherto our trade relations with them have been of a most satisfactory character, and their own rulers are solely to blame for the present difficulty. If the millers of Canada lose their large and valuable flour trade with Newfoundland they will not be able to blame the Government of this colony for it. Everything possible has been done by the Ottawa Government and their unscrupulous agent here to irritate and annoy our rulers and people. They were cautioned as to the inevitable result of such a policy, but openly disregarded all advice from this direction, except what reached them through their own agent."

Because these trade relations are of "a most satisfactory character" is one important reason why, in the business interests of both countries, we regret the present difficulty. The Telegram throws the blame upon the Canadian Government. Others think England most blameworthy. A special correspondent—a Canadian whose letter appears on this page of the MILLER, and who has spent some time in the island colony, making himself acquainted with trade conditions there, believes that both Canada and England have acted mistakenly and injudiciously in their transactions with Newfoundland. In a personal letter to the MILLER he does not

hesitate to place the case very plainly, saying: "If Canada had only a fraction of the trouble to contend with that Newfoundland has had to put up with from such a combination of difficulties that have arisen during the past 400 years between herself and England, instead of remaining a true and loyal colony she would be worse than any tail-twister in Washington."

We have already remarked that it is with the business view of the case the millers and business men of this country are concerned. Governments, whether here or across the sea, must settle questions of an international character in their own way. And in this day, when the best men of all nations do not hesitate to meet in international conferences and discuss questions affecting their different interests and usually arrive at a satisfactory solution, we do not consider that the difficulties between Newfoundland, Canada and England, are so aggravated in their nature that they cannot be settled in a similar manner. We do say, however, wherever the fault may be, that it is a shame that, pending the time necessary to conclude such negotiations, the business transactions, which had been going along pleasantly, satisfactorily and profitably to all concerned, should be brought to a complete standstill.

This is exactly the business situation in the Newfoundland matter. The island wants our products; we are satisfied to sell them; the affair is mutual. By means of a *modus vivendi* or other business like plan the Governments of both countries ought to be able to meet the business side of the trouble. This is the voice of the people in both countries. What answer have the rulers?

#### NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

Special Correspondent, CANADIAN MILLER.

The prospect of an early settlement of the difficulty between Newfoundland and Canada is now looking brighter, as at last we find that communications are passing between them.

On the 27th March a dispatch was received in Newfoundland from Lord Knutsford stating that Canada was willing to come to an understanding so that the status quo ante of 1889 might be arranged.

Another dispatch a few days afterwards states that Canada was willing to negotiate with the United States a similar treaty as arranged by the Bond-Blaine convention.

Sir William Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland, is very anxious that something should be done, but states that it is impossible to do anything while Canada holds that protest against him in London.

He is quite willing to negotiate on what terms this protest should be withdrawn, but Canada must treat this matter in a generous and liberal manner before any settlement can be arrived at.

He says if he were willing to accept this status quo ante of 1889 that he feels certain Canada would still have objections, as one of the terms then was that Canada should pass a bait act similar to Newfoundland's and rigorously enforce it against the French fishermen. This she objected to, and it prevented a final settlement at that time.

Then again he very correctly points out that Canada has been trying for years to make a treaty with the United States over the Atlantic fisheries, but has not been able, and the arrangement he has been so fortunate in negotiating is a step in the right direction; but, instead of assisting this forward, they are doing all possible to stop it.

It is absurd to say that he is not fully protecting the interests of this fishery, as Canada herself now states that she is willing to accept similar terms as he has arranged with the United States.

It is a very dog in the manger policy for Canada to say: "I am not going to let you get any advantages with the United States because I cannot get them."

The secret of why Newfoundland has been able to negotiate this treaty is that she is blessed with an abundant supply of small bait-fish, without which it is impossible to carry on the cod fishery, and by her geographical position she virtually commands the success of this fishery.

Newfoundland is quite willing that all British subjects who have an interest in her welfare should benefit by free access to these fish, but it cannot be expected that

another colony should trade on this source of wealth as Canada has done in the past.

To give an example of what Canada has gained from this, we have only to look back to the last fishery treaty made with the United States, which was a reciprocal agreement for ten years, allowing the free entry of all fish into both countries, but in addition to this it was shown that the bait was an advantage that the United States had to pay for and was assessed at \$5,000,000.

Newfoundland now clearly proves that she was entitled to this money, but we find that Canada grabbed the whole award and would not give up any, and the \$1,000,000 that was apportioned as Newfoundland's share came out of the English treasury.

Had Canada studied the interests of Newfoundland there is no doubt she could have brought about Confederation long before this, but instead of fostering a kindly feeling she has taken another course, and Newfoundland feels that her interests, no matter what they are, have always been subservient to Canada, no wonder she now resents it, and is determined to make her own arrangements independently.

It is a shame on Canada that she should now hinder the progress of Newfoundland, just because they should try to better their own condition without first consulting her.

The Bond-Blaine treaty should be allowed at once and Canada should help Newfoundland all she possibly can to make the best terms possible. This very arrangement will be a stepping stone for Canada to get the same advantages. It is really too bad that these troubles should exist, and Canada should endeavor to bring about Confederation. The probabilities are that if a liberal offer was made there would be very little opposition to its acceptance.

TERRA NOVA.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 14, 1892.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

A slightly improved tone, possibly, has marked the flour market, since our summing up of conditions a month ago, but the change is almost imperceptible. There is little likelihood of Canadian millers being in a position to do any trade with Newfoundland this season, and "the consequence is," says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, "that at the opening of navigation we will see the heaviest shipments of American flour from this port to Newfoundland ever before experienced, it being estimated that there are already about 45,000 barrels of product awaiting the arrival of the first steamers for Newfoundland." Where the surplus Canadian flour is to find a market is a matter of serious concern with millers at the present time. The English market is expected to furnish an outlet, but the steady decline in prices during the present month does not augur for a profitable trade there.

PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEALS.

Quotations at leading market centres are as follows: Toronto: Very little movement in flour, Manitoba patent and strong bakers' leading when there is any activity. The former has sold at \$5.15. Straight roller is quoted at \$3.90 to \$4; and extra at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Oatmeal is bringing \$1 in small packages, but really very little doing; bran is \$13 to \$13.50 per ton and there is plenty to supply the demand.

Montreal: The flour market is sluggish. Considerable quantities of Manitoba flour are being offered on this market, but sales are difficult to make. On the 2nd inst. the quantity of flour stored here was 67,023, as against 90,022 barrels for week previous. Of oatmeal the stock was 5,110 barrels. Prices: Patent, spring, \$4.90 to \$5.10; patent, winter, \$4.85 to \$5.05; straight roller, \$4.35 to \$4.50; extra, \$4.05 to \$4.20; superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.90; fine, \$3.20 to \$3.50; city strong bakers', \$4.75 to \$4.85; Manitoba bakers', \$4.40 to \$4.65; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.80 to \$1.90; straight rollers, \$2.05 to \$2.10. In oatmeal competition is being felt from the west and prices are cut low. Rolled oats and granulated, \$3.90 to \$4 per barrel; in bags \$1.90 to \$1.95. Standard in barrels averaging \$3.80 to \$3.90; in bags, \$1.82 1/2 to \$1.90. Mill-feed is slow as molasses; brans \$15 to \$15.50; shorts, about \$16; middlings, \$17 to \$18.

Winnipeg, Man.: Prices per 100 pounds; patents, \$2.40; strong bakers', \$2.20; second do., \$1.80 to \$2.00; XXXX., \$1.20 to \$1.40; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15.



Office of the CANADIAN MILLER, 1  
May 14, 1892.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

**B**UOYANCY has been an element almost eliminated from the wheat market of the past month. True, these conditions date back of one month, but it was hoped that the comparatively low level reached in March and the early part of April would have shown some rebound by this date; but except that there has been an occasional spasmodic jump within the week closing, as when July wheat went up to 84 1/2, the same old story of continued deadness must be recorded. The sensation of the month has been the wonderful streak of luck that has come to the Chicago bear, Partridge, who is supposed to have made a clean million when May wheat touched 80 1/2; we have made more extended reference to his case in our editorial columns.

The MILLER has suggested for many months that the short age in European countries was at no time as great as we were led to suppose from the reports of the early part of the crop season. Information is now coming to the front that proves the correctness of this view. Making all allowance for the distress from famine in Russia still the effect upon the world's wheat market has not been nearly as aggravated as it was first presented. India was supposed to have shared in the sunshine of Providence that gave to it a beautiful crop, but who was prepared for the announcement that the exports of wheat from India to Europe during 1891 would reach the large total of 1,297,466 tons, more than double the quantity exported in 1890, and 264,722 tons above the highest figures recorded for any previous year. For the preceding seven years the distribution of the exports has been fifty one per cent. to Great Britain and forty-nine per cent. to the continent; last year it changed to forty one per cent. to Great Britain and fifty-nine per cent. to the continent. This one factor must necessarily have had an important bearing on conditions in America, whilst the crop here has certainly not come short of the early predictions, and, what is more likely, will be found ultimately to have exceeded first figures. Are low prices altogether surprising?

The Australian Miller, in its monthly review of the markets, under date of March 15, the latest issue received at this end of the world, summarizes the local situation thus: "In Victoria the holding policy of farmers still continues. Our endeavors to ascertain some tangible reason for their action has resulted only in discovering a general feeling against taking under forty-five at their respective stations, and the expectation that the official statistics will reveal a much smaller supply than the various estimates have indicated. Meantime, their action, while steadying prices in some measure, and reducing freights, is also killing export enterprise, driving freight elsewhere, and keeping wheat in the country, which, if exported, would have rendered high prices for the residue not only possible, but certain. It is most unfortunate for our New Zealand neighbors, but slightly in favor of Australian wheat, that such heavy and damaging rains have fallen during harvest throughout both Otago and Canterbury. It is hardly possible to ascertain yet what injury has been done; it is great, but a portion of the crops were saved unimpaired. We regret being unable to report the financial stringency in any way relieved."

What the crop yield will be for 1892 is a subject that is engaging the attention of many just as we are, merging out of the winter season. Of the crops in our own country we have no collected data before us up to the time of writing. What reports have been received vary; fall wheat in some localities is reported to have come through the winter looking well; in other localities where north winds have prevailed the report is that it has suffered considerably within the past few weeks. One journal says of the crops in the United States: "The Government condition for April suggests more to the one who makes a painstaking investigation into the records of the Government crop statistics than the one who takes the conditional figure, \$1.2, by itself and draws such deductions as it alone suggests. Alone it does not indicate a very small winter wheat yield. On the basis of the 1891 crop statistics it even indicates a large winter-wheat yield, about 330,000,000 bushels, only 62,900,000 bushels less than last year and only 53,000,000 bushels less than in that other unusual year, 1882. But on the basis of any other year than last, for instance, on the basis of the 1882 crop, a condition of \$1.2 suggests a final yield of less than 300,000,000 bushels. This is assuming an acreage the same as in 1891, an assumption probably too liberal; and this

is also assuming that the April condition will be maintained at harvest, another assumption altogether too liberal."

A dispatch from London, Eng., dated the 5th inst., says that the farm outlook in Britain has greatly improved since April began. There had been a return of winter for one week, but the rest of the month was fine and sunny as a rule, allowing farmers to get in all their spring grain. After a dry and frosty winter the land worked splendidly, so that barley and oats were put in under unexceptionally favorable conditions, and for the most part have come up thick and strong. The wheats vary a good deal in appearance. All are backward, but while those sown early in the autumn look well, the late fields are thin and weak.

WHEAT.

The demand is light; prices a trifle firmer. Liverpool, range: Spring wheat, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 2 1/2 d.; red winter, 7s. 2 1/2 d. to 7s. 3 d.; No. 1 Cal., 7s. 5 d. to 7s. 5 1/2 d. Wheat dull; demand poor. American: Chicago. Cash quotations, No. 2 spring wheat, 82 1/2; No. 2 red, 80; 80 1/2; July wheat, 82 1/2 to 82 3/4. New York: No. 2 red, 99 1/2 to 98 1/2; float, 97 1/2 to 98 1/2; local; ungraded red, 98 to 98 1/2; No. 1 Northern, 92 1/2 to 92 3/4; No. 2 Northern, 86 1/2; No. 2 Chicago, 90 1/4; No. 2 Milwaukee, 90 1/4; No. 3 spring, 87 1/2 to 88; options were rather dull, but advanced 1/4 to 3/4, and closed firm, chiefly on local manipulation, but helped by light interior receipts, foreign buying and liberal clearances; No. 2 red May, 91 to 91 1/2, closing at 91 1/2; June, 91 to 91 1/2, closing at 91 1/2; July, 91 3/4 to 91 to 91 1/2, closing at 91 1/2; August, 90 1/2 to 91 1/2, closing at 91 1/2; September, 90 1/2 to 91 1/2, closing at 91 1/2; October, 91 1/2 to 91 1/4, closing at 91 1/4; December, 93 1/2 to 93 1/4, closing at 93 1/4; May, 1893, 97 1/2 to 97 1/2, closing at 97 1/2. St. Louis: No. 2 red, cash, 85 1/4; May, 85 1/2; June, 84; July, 81; August, 80 1/4. Duluth: No. 1 hard, 85 1/2; for cash, 85 1/4; for May, 86 1/4; for July; No. 1 Northern, 82 1/2; for cash; 82 1/4; for May; 84; for July. Canada: Toronto, White, 82 to 83; for spring, 80 to 81; red winter, 82; goose, 75 to 76; No. 1 hard, 99; to \$1; No. 2 hard, 93 to 94; No. 3 hard, 83 to 84; No. 1 regular, 66; No. 2 regular, 59. Winnipeg, Man.: No business is doing; prices are irregular and nominal. On track at Winnipeg about as follows: No. 1 hard, 75 to 77; No. 2 hard, 65 1/2 to 67; No. 3 hard, 53 to 58; No. 1 regular, 47 to 48; No. 2 regular, 36 to 38.

BARLEY.

The market is dull, and prices changing very little. From Oswego the report is that nothing is doing. Of Canadian barley there is an entire absence of receipt shipments. Locally some barley has changed hands at 48¢ for No. 2, and 40 to 41¢ for No. 3.

OATS.

There is a fair demand for oats, and the market shows some firmness. On the local markets mixed has sold for 32¢, and white at 33¢ on track. Oswego: extra No. 1, white, 44¢; Buffalo: No. 2, white, 35 to 35 1/4; No. 3, white, 34 1/2 to 34 3/4; No. 2, mixed, 33¢.

PEAS.

Sales few; steadily held north and west at 59¢ to 60¢.

RYE.

The British consul at Bremen, in answer to a letter from a correspondent in this country, writing of the possibilities of increasing the trade between Canada and that city, has said: "There is only one article of note which is imported in some quantities from Canada, that is rye. Canadian rye, on account of its superior quality against the more light German and Russian qualities, is greatly liked by our bakers to mix with the latter kinds." Present trade is quiet and prices nominal.

BREAKING UP LOTTERIES.

A Montreal dispatch of recent date contains the information that "at the instance of the provincial government the proprietors of the People's and Montreal lotteries, both of which have been running here for some time and doing a large business, were arrested. The arrest of the ticket sellers throughout the city will follow shortly." The officers of the law in Quebec, backed up by the provincial government, are evidently determined to stamp out this lottery iniquity. Quebec is the only province in the Dominion where the lottery has been tolerated, and in the proceedings being taken against the proprietors of these concerns, exception is made of the "Province of Quebec Lottery," which has been in existence for a number of years, and to give the devil his due, is credited with always meeting faithfully and promptly all its obligations. The drawings are held twice a month and extensive prizes are awarded.

Hartney, Man., has already three elevators, and one, if not two others, is to be added this summer; a grist mill is also to be built.

JOHN BROWN

JOHN REED

GEORGE HAMILTON

# McLaughlin & Moore

## ALEX. BROWN & CO.

Commission Merchants

### GRAIN AND FLOUR

UNMIXED MANITOBA WHEAT  
A SPECIALTY

OFFICES:

11-13 Elizabeth Street : Toronto, Ont.

## Royal Dominion Mills

~ TORONTO ~

PATENT  
STRONG BAKERS  
LOW GRADE

From No. 1 Hard  
Manitoba Wheat

PATENT  
FAMILY FLOUR  
LOW GRADE

From : :  
Best Ontario Wheat



## DOMINION MILLS • GARTLEY & THOMSON

MANUFACTURERS  
OF :

ORTMEAL  
GORMEAL  
SPLIT PEAS  
PUT  
BARLEY, ETC.

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED



303 TO 311 TALBOT STREET

~ LONDON, ONT. ~

## Bran, Shorts, Screenings

In car loads or mixed cars, delivered at any  
railway station

Send for samples and quotations

**TORONTO**  
**Lithographing Co.**  
LITHOGRAPHERS &  
ENGRAVERS.

A. ALLAN, President

J. O. GRAVEL, Secretary-Treasurer

F. SCHOLES, Managing Director

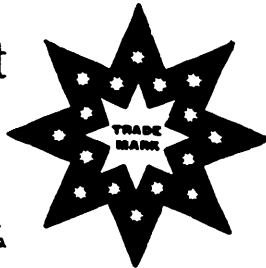
# Canadian Rubber Company

OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL \$2,000,000

Sole Agents and Manufacturers of the

Forsyth Patent  
**Rubber** Seamless  
Belting For the  
Dominion  
of Canada



Our Rubber Belting is  
Unequaled in America



PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA  
... OF ...

“Seamless Tube  
Hose”

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: MONTREAL - - - J. J. MCGILL, Manager

Western Branch: Cor. Front and Yonge Sts., TORONTO  
J. H. WALKER, MANAGER

**WANTED AND FOR SALE**

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type. Advertisements must be received not later than the 12th of each month to insure insertion in the following issue.

**FLOUR CORRESPONDENT WANTED.**

**FLOUR IMPORTING FIRM IN EAST OF** Scotland wishes to open business with first class firm of Canadian millers. Of terms per direct steamers from Montreal. Unexceptional references to bank and to leading millers in United States.

Apply **IMPORTER, 100 CANADIAN MILLER**

**WANTED.**

**A FIRST-CLASS MILLER AND MANAGER** to manage four six k company mill two barrels capacity, also to take two of three hundred shares (Shares \$25), ten per cent of shares called up. Must be a competent man.

For further particulars apply to **J. J. SAUER**, Chairman, Gainsboro Milling Co., Gainsboro.

**WANTED TO RENT**

**A FULL ROLLER FLOUR MILL WATER** power preferred. Address **MILLER, Box 40, Castledore, Ont.**

**SITUATION WANTED**

**BY A STONE MILLER OF THREE YEARS** experience in a roller mill of from fifty to two hundred barrels, where the business, with the chance of a steady position if both parties were suited. Best of references given as to ability and habits. Will go one month on trial. Address **W. J. SHARPE, Columbus, Ont.**

**FLOUR MILL FOR SALE**

**THE COOKSTOWN FLOUR AND GRIST** Mill for sale at a bargain. Established ten years. Reasons for selling, ill health. First-class trade being done. Write at once to **J. SPINDLER, Cookstown, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**

**THE MEDWAY MILL, SITUATED 12 MILES** from the city of London, Ont., is a barrel Full Roller Process, also built all new, 2 run of stones for chipping, etc., driven by a 20 horse power little Giant water wheel, 35 feet of head on the Medway river (3 feet more can be got by lowering the tail race), being the best water power in this section of the country; no sluice we or back water to interfere, must be seen to be appreciated. There is 28 acres of excellent land, a good dwelling houses, splendid new barn and stables, a running spring. There is a good custom trade done, and wheat can always be bought delivered to the mill. The mill has always had a good reputation, and a splendid business can be done. One half of the purchase money can remain for a term of years.

**JOHN JOHNS & SON,** (on the premises), London, Ont.

**INSURANCE - FIRE AND MARINE. MILLS,** manufacturers and merchandising a specialty. Telephone at my expense.

**R. CUNNINGHAM, Guelph.**



**ONLY \$2,000 FOR A Steam Grist Mill (TWO RUN STONE)**

Which is less than price of boiler and engine. All in good running order. The nearest opposition being Petrolia, seven miles. Owner is not a miller and has other business. The mill will be sold for above price, about a thousand dollars or more can be got from the farmer, if he paid back in grinding, at a reduced rate, on condition that a roller mill is made of it. Only a small amount down required. Apply **R. WATHERILL, General Merchant, Oshawa, Ont.**

**THE CANADIAN MILLER Is \$1.00 a year CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT?**

**ESTABLISHED 1885 MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE COMPANY**

**HEAD OFFICE: Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street TORONTO**

- DIRECTORS:**  
**JAMES GOLDIE, GUELPH, Vice-Pres.**  
**W. H. HOWLAND, TORONTO, Pres.**  
**H. N. BAIRD, TORONTO**  
**W. BELL, GUELPH**  
**H. McCULLOCH, GALT**  
**S. NEELON, ST. CATHARINES**  
**GEO. PATTINSON, PRESTON**  
**W. H. STOREY, ACTON**  
**A. WATTS, BRANTFORD**  
**W. WILSON, TORONTO**  
**J. L. SPINK, TORONTO**  
**HUGH SCOTT, Manager, Toronto**

**THIS Company was organized expressly for the purpose of insuring only Manufacturing Industries, Warehouses and contents.**

The primary object being to give protection against loss by fire at a minimum cost consistent with a absolute security.

The system adopted has been to inspect all risks before acceptance, and fix the rate to be exacted equitably in accordance with the hazard assumed.

The very small ratio of Fire Losses referred to by the President is attributable in a marked degree to care, order and cleanliness, the most important factors to obviate fire, and which must prevail in all risks assumed by this Company.

The President in moving the adoption of the report, February, 1891, said:

"I have, however, much pleasure in drawing your attention to the fact that the commission income alone, as you will see by referring to the Revenue Account, exceeded the total claims for fire losses, a record, I believe, unprecedented in the history of any other fire insurance company either here or in the mother country."

The assurance with this Company, since it was established in 1885, have already saved on the current exacted rates, upwards of fifty-five thousand dollars.

As no customers are employed, dealing directly with the assured, those desiring to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this Company will please address:

**MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE CO. Queen City Chambers, Church Street TORONTO**

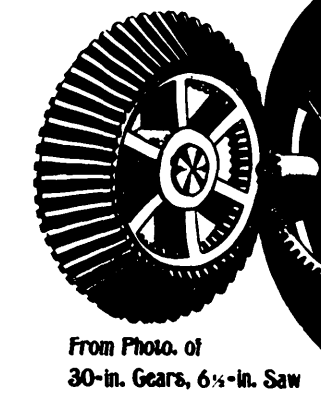
**35 CENTS PER BUS Fisher's Grain Tables**

The book contains more valuable information and useful tables for Farmers, Millers, Traders and others than any similar book of its kind ever published, the sides being a complete Ready Reckoner showing the value of articles or lbs. from one to 1000, from a quarter of a cent to \$2.00. Also tables for Gram, Hay, Rent, Board, Wages, Interest, etc.

Write for sample copy **THE CANADIAN MILLER, Toronto, Ont.**



Patented February, 1890



From Photo. of 30-in. Gears, 6 1/2-in. Saw

WE furnished C. B. WRIGHT & SON, Hull, Quebec, three pairs Grip Gears like those illustrated. They write April 30th, 1892:

"The Grip Gears are working splendidly."

WRITE FOR PRICES . . .

**Waterous, Brantford, Canada**

**Millers . . .**

Your business is . . . helped by

**Advertising**

**CANADIAN MILLER**

Write for particulars

**JUTE AND COTTON**

**BAGS AND SACKS**

Of every Quality and Size required

**Brown and Cream Calendered Jute Bags**

- 25 and 50 lb.: Flour, Rice and other Groceries.
- 56 and 200 lb.: Salt.
- 100 lb.: Flour, Meal, Grain, Potatoes.
- 140 lbs.: Flour, Meal, etc.
- 100 lbs.: Middlings.
- 200 and 280 lb.: Flour.
- 75 and 100 lb.: Bran.
- Wool Sack, etc.

**Bleached or Gray Cotton Bags** 10, 24 1/2, 49, 98 and 140 lb.: Flour, Meal, etc. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 10 lb.: Table Salt.

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

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST **DICK, RIDOUT & CO., TORONTO, ONT.**

WINNIPEG AGENT: - - - J. L. BUCKNALL



# CONFIDENCE

## Is a Plant of Slow Growth

**T**HE eastern half of the Washburn "A" mill, Pillsbury "B" mill, the Columbia mill, the Crown roller mill, the Zenith and Holly mills, all of Minneapolis, the Imperial mill of Duluth, Listman's mill of LaCrosse, and the Eagle mills of New Ulm, nine mills aggregating in capacity over 20,000 bbls. daily, are all late examples of the work of the EDWARD P. ALLIS COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wis., and these mills use the Allis system from basement to attic. We invite a critical examination of the work of these mills in comparison with the work of any mill now in operation, using any system whatever, and will cheerfully abide by the result of such a comparison. This challenge is open to the world.

When any mill can be shown completely equipped with any device yet known to the trade, whether imported from Europe or made in America, which can show better results than the mills above mentioned we shall find a way to keep to the front. Until such a mill can be shown, we shall hold fast to what we know to be good, and rest our claims on what is **NOW** accomplished, rather than on what **MAY BE** accomplished.

We stand ready to contract for flour mills of any capacity on the Allis system, using Gray's unequalled Flour Dressers, Centrifugal Reels and Dustless Purifiers, under a broad guarantee to produce **BETTER RESULTS** than can be produced by any other system whatever, using any machine or combination of machines, new or old. Our past work stands in evidence of our ability to fill this guarantee. On winter wheat as well as spring wheat Allis mills are producing results heretofore unequalled.

The Allis system is **NOT AN EXPERIMENT**. Better investigate it pretty carefully if you intend to build.

WRITE : : :

**THE NORTH AMERICAN MILL BUILDING COMPANY :: STRATFORD, ONT.**

FOR FULL PARTICULARS

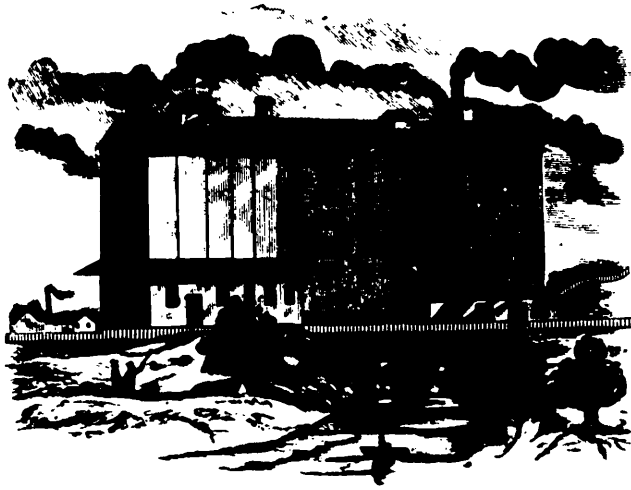
**They are Edward P. Allis Company's Sole Agents for Canada**



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



Unsurpassed for Uniform Quality



GREENFIELD MILLS + AYR. ONT.

D. GOLDIE, Prop.

Daily Capacity 500 Barrels

# The Bridgen Roller Mills

T. HAYNE & SON Proprietors  Bridgen, Ont.

 Winter Wheat Patents  
Straights and Low Grade

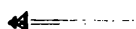
Correspondence Solicited

A. WATTS & CO.

# BRANT ROLLER MILLS

BRANTFORD, ONT.

# The O'Neal Roller Mills

THOS. O'NEAL Proprietor  PARIS, ONT.

Choice Brands Hungarian Process Flour :::

Wheat Germ Meal, Cornmeal

+++ Roller, Standard and Granulated Oatmeal  
POT BARLEY, SPLIT PEAS, etc., etc.

# ☀ THE PEOPLE'S MILLS ☀

+++ FULL ROLLER PROCESS +++

Brands:

GILT +  
EDGE

People's .

Roselle . .

Union . . .

White  
Pigeon



Brands:

Ayrshire  
Rose

Chancellor

Minnehaha

Richelleu .

Goldie's  
Best

JAMES GOLDIE   MERCHANT MILLER

 GUELPH, ONTARIO 



To Exporters of  
Flour and Provisions

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL

Reliance Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL

Grant Special Facilities to Shippers

ADDRESS, FOR PARTICULARS

EDWARD L. BOND

Chief Agent

Montreal

Important to : MILLERS : and all who use

LEATHER BELTING

You all use more or less Leather Belting, and are naturally interested in knowing where to get the very best article—that which will give you the least trouble either in stretching crooked or tearing at the lace holes.

F. E. Dixon & Co.'s Union Tanned Belting runs straight and easy on the pulleys, is thoroughly well stretched and cannot be surpassed for strength and durability. Send for discounts. Our hand-book on leather belting mailed free on application.

ROUND PLAITED BELTS FROM 3-8 INCH TO 1-2 INCH

LACE LEATHER  
PATENT WIRE LACING  
ETC.



F. E. DIXON & CO.  
70 King St. East, Toronto

BAGS

For  
FLOUR  
OATS  
BRAN  
FEED



BAG PRINTING IN COLORS

A SPECIALTY

DESIGNS FURNISHED FREE

and the Best Work guaranteed

PRINTING CAPACITY 15,000 BAGS DAILY

Every Size and Quality in stock  
The Largest and Best Equipped Bag Factory in Canada

HESSIANS or BURLAPS We carry the Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the Dominion.

THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY LIMITED

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

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

THERE is no chance to sell any Canadian flour to Newfoundland till the Canadian millers bring enough pressure to bear on the Government to settle the difficulty between the two countries.

Duty on Canadian flour, \$1.05 per barrel.

Duty on American flour, .30 per barrel.

There is no reason why this quarrel should be kept up.

IMPROVED SINGLE PILLAR DORMANT

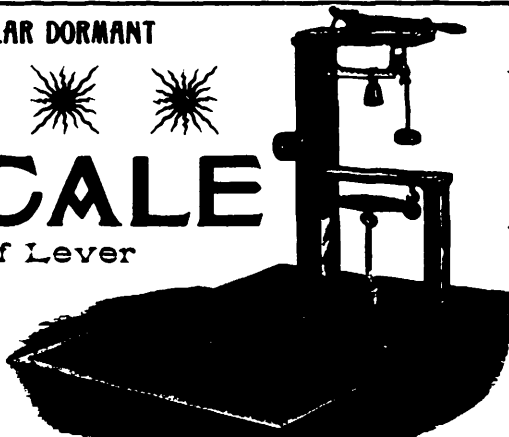
Warehouse  
or Hopper



SCALE

With Cut-off Lever

With . or . without  
Drop . Lever



DOUBLE PILLAR SCALE is much cheaper than the Double Pillar Dormant, but is equal to it both in strength and accuracy. All the strain and leverage is centred directly on the pillar instead of leaning on the cap piece as in the two pillar scale, thus effecting a saving of two iron pillars and heavy cap piece required in the double pillar pattern. It has an advantage over double pillar in that a Drop Lever may be used to let down the platform when not in use.

It is more accurate than the ordinary Single Pillar Dormant Scale as the cut-off lever removes half the pressure which in the ordinary scale causes straining and deformation of the beam, and thus the beam of new scale works more freely and indicates more correctly. Each weight at beam joint weighs twice the weight on platform that it does on the ordinary scale.

The removal of so much strain and pressure prevents the parts from breaking or wearing so quickly, and the improved scale will be found to be much more durable than the ordinary scale.

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

BURROW, STEWART & MILNE

Manufacturers of SCALES  
of all kinds

HAMILTON, ONT.

Improvement secured by Letters Patent issued 27th January 1892