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GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

NEW SERIES "MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS"

Old Series, Vol. X } Number 12.
New Series, Vol. II }

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER, 1892

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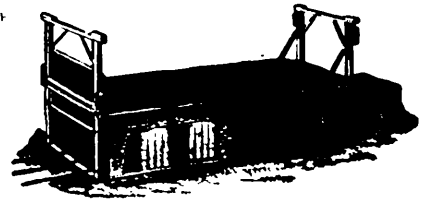
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THE MILLER IN LITERATURE.

BY THE EDITOR.



THAT literature, which finds its source of inspiration amid the beauties of Nature and the experiences of human nature, reaches deep down into heart and mind. The real will impress where the artificial only marks its passing by. "To hold, as 't were, the mirror up to Nature," to quote the

familiar language of Shakespeare, is a source of strength to any writer. Wordsworth has said:

Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher.

Because Little Neri, Sam Weller, Mr. Quip and Mr. Swiveller are counterparts of the people we meet every day is the reason why we never tire of reading Dickens. "He's tough, ma'am, tough is J. B. Tough and devilish sly," as correctly portrays the individual of to-day as when *Dombey & Son* was written. Shakespeare's words have become part and parcel of the vocabulary of every English-speaking nation because they clearly express the feelings of men and women of all lands. To-day, and doubtless in all ages, Burns' words,

The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's a gowd for a' that,

will express the innermost thoughts of man as truly as when they were first penned by the Peasant Poet.

* * * *

The old mill, the dusty miller and the miller's daughter have, through many ages, occupied no unfamiliar or insignificant place in literature. The surroundings—more especially so, perhaps, in the early years of milling, than to-day, when steam and electrical power have made the establishment of a mill possible in city or country—have usually been of a character to give suggestion to the fancy and rein to the imagination, especially to writers of poetry. Even yet, with all the changes that commercial progress has made, there is a picturesqueness and suggestiveness in the operations of a mill and the quiet-going complacency of the miller that gives to the place and the man a kinship to literary and artistic thought.

The miller is found in frequent spots in the literature of the past, and he bobs up ever and anon as a central figure in much that is written to-day.

Shakespeare has used the experience of a miller to give point to one of the shrewdest utterances in *Titus Andronicus* when he puts into the mouth of Demetrius these words

What, man? more water gulleth by the mill
Than wots the miller of.

More perfectly, perhaps, than by any other author, has the miller been immortalized in literature by Lord Tennyson. As a frontispiece to the Christmas MILLER we are pleased to publish an excellent portrait, from a recent photograph, of the late poet laureate. His poem, "The Miller's Daughter," is a contribution in every way worthy of its gifted author. Space will not permit of its republication in full in these pages, but are not the words, and the thought, that run through the whole poem, familiar to every miller? Introducing the subject in these words:

I see the wealthy miller yet,
His double chin, his portly size,

And who that knew him could forget
The busy wrinkles round his eyes?
The slow, wise smile that round about
His dusty forehead drily curled,
Seemed half within and half without,
And full of dealings with the world.

And, following on to the central thought of the poem, Tennyson bursts out in the following lyric verses, which have been quoted over and over again in miller literature, and which gives special significance to the entire poem:

It is the miller's daughter,
And she is grown so dear, so dear,
That I would be the jewel
That trembles at her ear:
For, hid in ringlets day and night,
I'd touch her neck so warm and white.

And I would be the girdle
About her dainty, dainty waist,
And her heart would beat against me,
In sorrow and in rest.
And I should know if it beat right,
I'd clasp it round so close and tight.

And I would be the necklace,
And all day long to fall and rise
Upon her balmy bosom,
With her laughter or her sighs,
And I would lie so light, so light,
I scarce should be unclasped at night.

Charles Mackay, an English poet, who has been widely read, is the author of those well-known verses, "The Miller of the Dee," which have been memorized by scores of school boys, and are to be found among the selections in the public school readers in use in the schools of this province. The happy, contented nature, with which the miller is credited, is brought out by Mackay in these lines.

There dwelt a miller hale and bold
Beside the river Dee:
He worked and sang from morn to night,
No lark more blithe than he,
And this the burden of his song
Fore-er used to be,—
"I envy nobody—no, not I,
And nobody envies me!"

"Thou'rt wrong my friend!" said old King Hal,
"Thou'rt wrong as wrong can be;
For, could my heart be light as thine,
I'd gladly change with thee.
And tell me now what makes thee sing,
With voice so loud and free,
While I am sad, though I'm a king,
Beside the river Dee?"

The miller smiled and doffed his cap:
"I earn my bread," quoth he;
"I love my wife, I love my friend,
I love my children three;
I owe no penny I cannot pay:
I thank the river Dee,
That turns the mill, that grinds the corn,
To feed my babes and me."

"Good friend," said Hal, and sighed the while,
"Farewell! and happy be:
But say no more, if thou'dst be true,
That no one envies thee.
Thy mealy cap is worth my crown,
Thy mill my kingdom's fee!
Such men as thou are England's boast,
O miller of the Dee!"

What parent has not heard the youngsters rattle off in their childish way the story of the good time spent with the miller when the frosts of winter had frozen over the stream and compelled the closing down of the mill.

The picture is of old-time milling, but it is not an unpleasant remembrance of past days.

The miller's little boys and girls
Are glad to see the snow;
"Good father, play with us to-day;
You cannot work, you know.

"We will be the mill-stones,
And you shall be the wheel;
We'll pell each other with the snow,
And it shall be the meal."

Oh, heartily the miller's wife
Is laughing at the door;
She never saw the miller work
So merrily before.

"Bravely done, my little lad!
Rouse up the lazy wheel!
For money comes but slowly in
When snow-flakes are the meal."

* * * *

The poet, more than the essayist or novelist, has found the germ of frequent contributions to literature, in the rustic mill and its inhabitants. One of the cleverest, however, of the many clever books, written by George Elliot, is the "Mill on the Floss," a story of the old "Dorlcote Mill." Having described how lovely the little river Floss is with its dark, changing wavelets, the novelist proceeds to tell of Dorlcote Mill.

"As I look at the full stream, the vivid grass, the delicate bright-green powder softening the outline of the great trunks and branches that gleam from under the purple boughs, I am in love with mooniness, and envy the white ducks that are dipping their heads far into the water here among the willows, unmindful of the awkward appearance they make in the drier world above. The rush of the water and the booming of the mill bring a dreamy deafness, which seems to lighten the peacefulness of the scene. They are like a great cushion of sound, shutting one out from the world beyond. And now there is the thunder of the huge covered wagon, coming home with sacks of grain. That honest waggoner is thinking of his dinner, getting sadly dry in the oven at this late hour; but he will not touch it till he has fed his horses—the strong, submissive, meek-eyed beasts, who, I fancy, are looking mild reproach at him from between their blinkers, that he should crack his whip at them in that awful manner, as if they needed the hint.

Now I can turn my eyes toward the mill again, and watch the unresisting wheel sending out its diamond jets of water. That little girl is watching it too; she has been standing on just the same spot on the edge of the water ever since I patented on the bridge. And that queer white cur with the brown ear seems to be leaping and barking in ineffectual remonstrance with the wheel; perhaps he is jealous because his play fellow in the beaver bonnet is so rapit in its movement. It is time the little play fellow went in, I think; and there is a very bright fire to tempt her: the red light shines out under the deepening gray of the sky. It is time, too, for me to leave off resting my arms on the cold stone of this bridge. Ah! my arms are really benumbed. I have been pressing my elbows on the arms of my chair, and dreaming that I was standing on the bridge in front of Dorlcote Mill, as it looked one February afternoon many years ago."

* * * *

In the current literature of the day there is a plentiful supply of milling poetry, some good and much that is indifferent. Not a little, however, of that which is floating through the press, if not of the highest order of poetry, rather of the rhymist order, is yet healthful in tone and reflects the happy, hearty side of the miller's life. The miller, like other mortals, has his ups and downs, but it is creditable to his good sense that he does not carry his troubles on his sleeve, that birds may peck at them.

The miller himself, while making no pretensions to literary abilities above the average of his fellow men, may yet feel gratified with the position he has occupied in literature. He has wisely followed the plan of sticking steadily to his business; and yet those millers who have made time, outside of their daily routine, to put pen to paper, have developed a thoughtfulness and facility in writing that has done credit to themselves and the various journals in which their contributions have been published.

THE FIRST TEARS.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.



HE was tall and rough-looking, and moved along the crowded streets with the heavy, awkward gait of a hard-working man. The ill fitting ready-made clothes he wore contrasted strangely with his intelligent face, to which the stern lines of a sorrow borne with manliness gave additional dignity.

There was a narrow band of crape around his hat.

A stout old lady ran against him at the street corner and dropped an armful of bundles and packages. He assisted her in picking them up, and as he handed her the last one, through the torn wrapping paper whereof protruded the head and the arm of a cheap doll, his hand trembled.

The red-faced woman was busy catching her breath, and hurried on without thanking him for his trouble.

Slight as the incident was, it reminded him that it was near Christmas time.

The corners of his mouth began to twitch.

Last year he had proudly laid a neat gray shawl on the Christmas table, and had pinned to it a little card whereupon the shipping clerk of the factory, who wrote a nice, flourishing hand, had written for him, "To my good wife, Mary."

And beside this he had placed the doll and a pair of warm mittens and a picture book for their little girl.

And then he thought of the two bright tears of joy that had sparkled in his wife's eyes when, after her first pleased surprise she had turned around, and laying her arms around his neck, had called him, amid smiles and sobs, her "dear, silly old Dick."

But Mary and the curly-haired tot that had danced so gleefully around last year's Christmas tree were sleeping side by side in the silent God's acre.

There arose before him the vision of a gray November day, a pitifully short funeral procession, a hurried sermon by the minister over two plain coffins, and then the awful thud, thud of the earth heaped upon dust that had returned to dust.

A big lump rose in his throat, but his eyes stared tearlessly before him.

A servant girl leading two children passed by him. The little ones prattled baby talk in the high key common among children, and loud enough for the bereaved workman to hear.

Like the echo of an old song the notes fell upon his ear, pleasing and yet so immeasurably sad to him.

Ah; if he could give vent to his grief—could weep a single tear!

Mechanically he entered one of the large stores, and without knowing how he came there he found himself in front of the very counter where last year he had bought the doll for his little daughter.

From those displayed he now selected the largest and most elaborately dressed one.

He knew not, nor thought he, what to do with it, except that he had an indistinct idea of placing it upon the child's grave on Christmas Day.

The clerk, a smart, businesslike young woman with glasses on her tip-tilted nose, looked dubiously from the expensive purchase to the poorly dressed customer, and ventured to say, "This is six dollars. Do you really want to buy it?"

In answer he handed her a ten-dollar bill.

She gave the doll to a little cash girl, who admiringly smoothed down the silken hair and flaxen dress with affectionate tenderness, while the clerk made out the cash slip.

The man looked down upon the little one and asked: "Say, sissy, wouldn't you like to have a doll like that?"

She looked at him quickly with an expression that began with enthusiasm and joy, and finished with tearful eyes and a half-sob, for she thought he was making fun of her.

She scampered away, and presently returned with the neatly wrapped parcel and with the change.

The customer carefully placed the money in his purse, and then, as he turned toward the stairway, he dumped the doll into the arms of the astonished little girl, hurriedly said, "Here, sissy, here's your Christmas," and walked rapidly away.

When the little girl had recovered sufficiently from her surprise she ran after him and caught him on the stairs.

She had the advantage over him in being two steps above him, and she put her little arms affectionately around his neck, and as he turned she kissed him squarely on the mouth.

He took her face in both his hands, looked for a moment straight into her blue eyes that sparkled with delight and gratitude, and kissed her on each cheek.

As he walked away the tears flowed from his eyes for the first time since Mary and the baby had died.

[For the Miller's Christmas.]

THE JOLLY MILLER.

HE was a jolly miller,
Who stood at his mill door;
He had "dead loads" of siller,
But still he wanted more.

And then he ad-vert-ised

That he could take more biz;

And so you're not sur-pris-ed

That a happy heart was his

For he had done just what he ought 'er have done;
And running a mill was to him nought but fun.

The trade and other papers

He diligently read;

The market cut no capers

That made him "lose his head";

He kept on ad-vert-ising

What the people wished to know,

And so it's not sur-pris-ing

His "bread was never dough"

To want of the people he gave strictest heed;
He always could furnish what all people knead

He was a dusty miller,

But dustless were his bins;

By the use of insect powder

No flies was in his bins;

And his local ad-vert-ising

Was so neatly "written up"

His flour was always "rising"

And o'erflowing was his cup,

For on his many patrons he had such a goodly "clutch"

No other millers caught them, though they tried so very much.

He was a genteel miller,

For "polishers" he used;

Of society a pillar,

Many chances he'd refused.

His wife was most en-tran-cing,

His children never "sour";

And skill was aye en-han-cing

The value of his flour.

So don't wonder at all that he was a fat man;
All men might grow fat who followed his plan.

I sing this song to others;

Tho' thin, or short, or tall,

You're the Jolly Miller's brothers—

You may be jolly all.

Keep a watch on ad-vert-ising—

Your own and others' too;

And it will be sur-pris-ing

How much more trade you'll do;

Just do as he did—what you ought 'er have done—

And running your mill will be nothing but fun. —T. B.

ANTISTHENES AND THE BOASTFUL YOUTH.

THERE is an old saying that we should not count our chickens before they are hatched, which is a very good old saying indeed, and one that has been said in many different ways. One of the most amusing ways of putting it was that of the Greek Antisthenes, who had been very much wearied by the boasting of a young acquaintance of his of how rich he would be when a cargo of salt fish he was expecting arrived from the Pontus. The youth kept telling Antisthenes of the presents he would give him and other attentions he would shower upon him, when the Greek seized an empty meal-bag, and led the braggart to a dealer in flour.

"Fill this to the brim," he said to the dealer. The dealer did so, and Antisthenes, turning on his heel,

started to leave the shop without paying for the flour.

"Here" cried the dealer, "my money! my money!" "Ah!" said Antisthenes, "I have none; but this young gentleman" (pointing to the boastful youth) "will pay for it when his cargo of salt fish comes in."

The haste of the dealer to empty the flour back into the bin and hurl the empty bag at the retreating Antisthenes taught the young man the lesson the wit desired him to learn.

AN EPITAPH.

Beneath this stone a miller lies,
Who left the world before the rise
Of modern ways of making flour,
And hence passed many a happy hour.
He was not forced to speculate,
Nor on Chicago's movements wait;
He did not care for foreign trade,
But sold his neighbors all he made.
Cables and telegrams were rare—
The markets did not make him swear;
Small was his mill, his profits round;
Clear was his head, his slumbers sound.
He envied none, was envied not,
And died contented with his lot.

ANOTHER.

Here lies, poor soul, a tired man—
A miller on the modern plan.
He was not born to rest content
With modest mill and life well spent.
Great was his output—near and far
He sold his product by the car;
Sought over seas the golden store
That once he garnered at his door.
By speculators vexed and worried,
Thro' life's brief span his course was hurried,
Until on earth no rest he found,
And gladly sought it underground.

CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS.

MANY pleasant customs of the holiday are derived from ancient superstitions, and have just enough of the old flavor about them to add zest to their observance without interfering at all with the Christian spirit of the occasion. Two of these are the following: It was an old English superstition that on Christmas Eve the oxen were always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion. This was derived from the notion that an ox and ass present at the Nativity assumed the suppliant position. The idea is embodied in prints that come to us from the sixteenth century. The common custom of decking the houses and churches at Christmas with evergreens is derived from ancient Druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens and remain unnnipped by frost until a milder season. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bay, laurel and mistletoe were the favorite trees.

THE ORIGIN OF XMAS.

HAVE you ever wondered about the origin of the word Xmas? It has been thus explained: Many people suppose that the X in the Xmas represents the cross, and wonder that it was not written Xmas. The X, however, has nothing to do with the cross. It is the Greek letter "Chi," corresponding to ch in our language, and is the initial letter in the Greek name of Christ. The words Christ mass were written X mass long before Christmas became one word.

BUSINESS MENTION.

The illustrations of Montreal and Quebec, on pages 20 and 21 of The Miller's Christmas, were kindly furnished us by Mr. P. J. Slater, Pass. Agent of the Grand Trunk Ry., Toronto.

THE Canadian Rubber Co., of Montreal, Que., with their western branch at Toronto, under the able management of Mr. J. H. Walker, needs no introduction to MILLER readers. Their advt. on Christmas cover will, however, attract attention.

A SALE of \$50,000 worth of leather belting to one miller is a business transaction to be valued and is a high compliment to the manufacturer of the belting. Such a sale was made to Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, during the remodelling of his six mills, by Robin & Sadler, of Montreal. The firm's advt. is on page 20.

THE importance of a thorough business education to any man or woman contemplating a business career does not need to be emphasized in these columns. To such, the advertisement, in another column, of Shaw & Elliot, proprietors of the Central Business College, Toronto, will be read with interest.

(For The Miller's Christmas.)

LEFT BEHIND.

BY KATE WESTLAKE YECHE



“LIE down again, father. It's too early to get up. It's hardly six o'clock, and this is Christmas morning.”

“Christmas morn, is it? So 'tis, so 'tis. But I heard teams drivin' long down the hill and over the bridge to the mill, and I must be stirrin'.”

“No, father, no. Nobody would come to the mill on Christmas morning.”

“No? No, I s'pose not. No one ever comes to the mill in the early mornin'—now.”

narrow, many-paned sash, which Frost's dainty brush had painted with Arctic scenery, with gems and diamonds, with flimsy tracery of lace-work, with skeleton ferns and fairy flowers and grasses. The flaming posies of the wall-paper looked like the shadow of petrified blossoms thrown against a winding-sheet. The high-backed wooden chairs seemed like grim sentinels, dead at their posts. The tall, straight dresser with its tiny swinging glass, the home-made washstand in its muslin drapery, the high, round posts of the great, old-fashioned, corded bed, with its valance and knotted counterpane, all made up a picture intangible, unreal, “like a dream when one awaketh.”

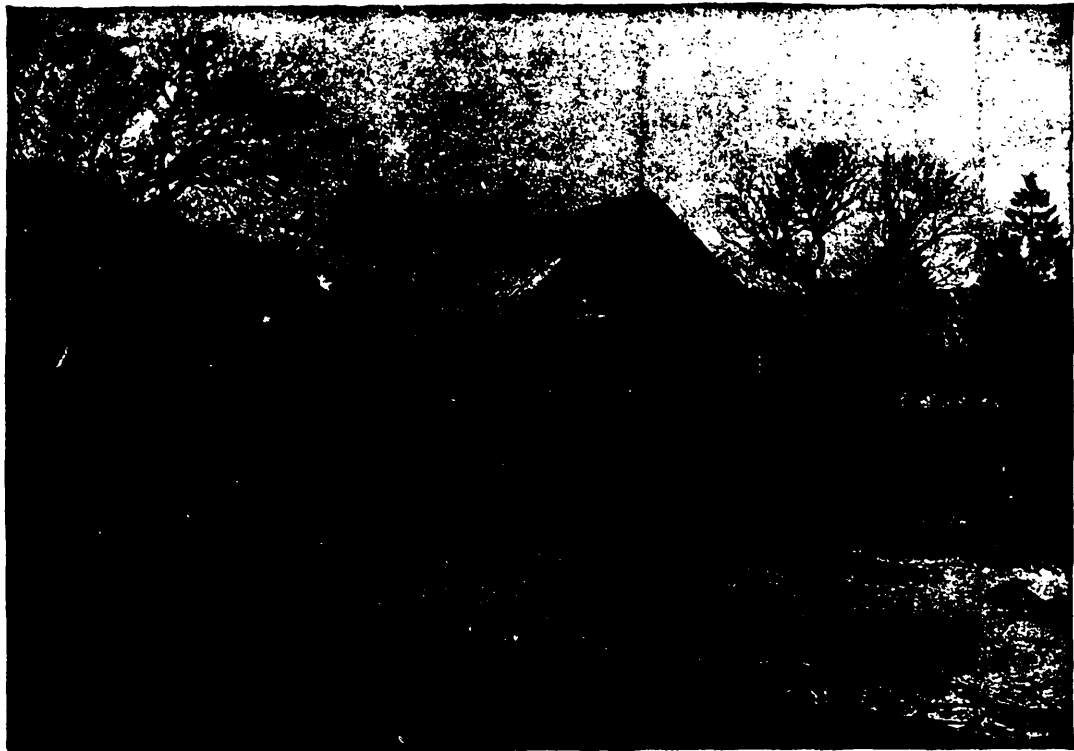
“Christmas—Christmas morning!” I sighed restlessly, as I thought of the many happy Christmases I had spent among my loved ones, and of the strange chance—it seemed like chance—that had brought me to the old mill house on Christmas eve: the old mill house where, many years before, I had spent many a joyous summer hour.

It had been late the night before when I had dropped

was a steep, rugged hill, bare of tree or shrub. Beside the mill stretched a long line of sheds—sheds that, in the good old days before railways and roller process came to divert trade from the old mill, used to shelter farmers and their teams when they came to the mill with their grists.

Just above the sheds, and apparently sinking into the frozen bosom of the pond close by the dam lay the pale sickle of a waning moon—too weak in its last frail movements to do more than render ghastly the first soft flush of dawn that was heralding in the day of “peace and good-will.”

At breakfast I took a good look at Emily, the miller's daughter—Emily, with her bright cheery voice that said welcome in its every tone—Emily, with her cheeks thinner than they used to be and a bright red spot away up toward the hollow, blue-veined temple—Emily, with a pathetic droop to her pretty mouth and a deeply marked line that ran into the valley that used to be a dimple, and a cough that raked her shrinking chest and made her explain that “something irritated her



BESIDE THE MILL-WHEEL IN THE STREAM.

There was a sad hopeless tone in the quietly-uttered “now” that told its story all too well to me, as, awakened by the sound of voices that came to me through the thin partition, I had been listening drowsily to the conversation.

I heard the old man's slow, shuffling tread, as he passed my door and re-entered his chamber, that was next my own. I heard a door across the hall closed gently, but the creaking floor and a sound of quiet movement told me the miller's daughter was not going back to her broken slumber. The straining of cords and a stifled groan, followed by a long-drawn sigh, spoke plainly of the old man's rheumatic body seeking its disturbed repose, and I turned over to have another nap myself.

But sleep would not come.

Thoughts crowded thick upon me, and my eyelids would not keep shut.

My eyes wandered idly about the room, seeing only dimly the unaccustomed furniture. A strange ghostly light crept through the unshrouded window, with its

in upon my old friends, a dark night hiding from me everything that was familiar except the dim outline of the old mill that rose square and black beyond the little yard.

Thinking of the dear old mill and its whirring water wheel I rose, and, leaving my nest among the feathers, stepped out upon the floor. “Ugh, how cold it was! A country guest-chamber where no breath of fire could reach even in day-time from the little parlor wood stove or the cook stove in the raftered kitchen.

Shiveringly I went to the window and, through a space unfrescoed by the frost, looked out.

Out across the yard with its snow-covered bushes rose the great wooden mill, weather-stained, unpainted, silent. High up, level with its third story windows, white with flour inside as its ledges were with snow, I could see the mill-race with giant icicles outlining its black length. House and mill were built in a hollow, a valley, and the pond, from which the power came, lay far up above us, while above the pond, and rising sheer from the mill waste-way at the foot of the little yard,

throat this morning.”

She seemed all bound up in her father.

She anticipated his wants with a loving care that was more than tender; and when he rose from the table saying, “Emily I must go, I hear a team,” the way she watched his feeble, uncertain steps as he went out of the door and down the path to the old mill was more than motherly—it had in its brooding love a look of pitying veneration such as I had never seen.

“He is all I have,” she said simply in answer to my look, “and he has nothing left but me.”

“He's been so well this winter,” she said cheerily in answer to my questioning. “And we get along. I have so much time, I do a little sewing to fill in my spare hours. Father gets about, he has not missed a day going down to the old mill and though he's frail you'd be surprised what he can do. Last year he had a stroke—after the fall—and then the rheumatism—the rheumatism cripples him, and he suffers so, but he keeps up and is cheerful and patient, as you see.”

“After the fall,” I knew what that meant—after the

beauty of the family, the best beloved of all, the baby, wilful, impetuous, unrestrained, and only nineteen, had hidden her burden of sorrow and shame in the depths of the pond up beyond the mill.

Busy, prosperous, happy, and wealthy for those days, had been the miller and his family when the country was younger and all the grist of the district came to the mill to be ground. There was the mother—dead now these fifteen years—I could see her yet surrounded by her seven children, all so strong and full of life; and the miller—not a man in all that section could hoist to his shoulder such a load as he.

Ned was a farmer. He married, and his widow keeps a little store in the village to this day. And Grace was drowned while bathing, and Tom—Tom was the wild one who went west—he's now a magistrate. Millie married a minister, a Methodist minister, he's stationed—well, no matter where, he moves so often. And poor, clever Ben, so smart at school, he was to have been a lawyer—and no doubt a judge—he grew weak and ill and his mind went. He's strong and hearty now but there's no hope, or so they say at the asylum. And little Allie, disgraced, a suicide—and Emily, who loved them all—so dearly, talks calmly and hopefully to me as she prepares to cook the Christmas dinner.

After a little I joined the old man out in the deserted mill where the uneven flooring spoke of the passage of feet, the echo of whose tread should be heard there never more.

The miller with his shaking hands, all knotted and swollen with rheumatism, was thumbing idly his ink-stained, moldy ledger and looking out through a little window that commanded a view of the empty sheds.

"Time was," the old man said reflectively, "when them sheds would begin to cover the teams that came here, day in, day out. Now'n ag'in there'll be one now, just no'n ag'in, 'nough to keep me and Emily, but it's nothin' a tall, just nothin' a tall."

He paused and raised his head in an attitude of intent listening and I was quite prepared for the question, "Don't you hear a team crossing the bridge?"

I said, "I hear nothing," and then to divert him asked, "How does Emily get along? Does she keep well?"

"Emily? Oh, yes, Emily's always well. She's rare and strong, is Emily. Never complains, never gets tired, does her work right cheery. Wish I was as well as Emily—I'm not the man I was, nothin' like the man I was."

"I thought Emily was to have been married," I ventured.

"So she was, so she was. A well-to-do farmer on the Lake-Shore road. Well-to-do and fond of her as could be, and she fair worshipped him—or seemed to. The day was set—round about the fall a year ago it was but somethin' happened, some—thin—happened, I don't rightly mind what," ruffling up his scant, white locks and looking distressed. "I think I was sick. Yes, that was it. I was down with fever and was never the same man ag'in, and she put him off and off—she wouldn't leave me. And you see his sister that had kep' house for him had got married and not havin' no woman-folk he wanted a wife—and he got huffed with Emily and married another girl. But Emily never cared. Nothin' goes very deep with Emily, she's so easy-tempered. She's rare and cheery—nothin' ever bothers Emily. Hark! I hear bells. There's a team comin' over the hill."

"No, it's nothing. It's only the wind," I said soothingly.

"It's never teams, and yet I hear 'em always. I hear 'em in the night and rise, but Emily always hears me and says, 'It's only the wind. Go back to bed ag'in, father.' I'm hearin' 'em always, always. Times has changed, times has changed. The teams has all gone by me. I'm old-fashioned; I'm behind the times; everythin' 's gone by me and I'm left behind."

"Left behind," out-ran, left behind in life's race.

Another Christmas found the old mill more weather-beaten, more desolate, more ghost-like; and the old miller a little feebler, a little more shrunken and scooped, but still listening, always listening for the teams

that never came; found him more deserted, more alone, though cared for through the agency of wild Tom, his son, the magistrate out west. He had been "left behind" even by Emily—Emily who was "always cheery," Emily who was "easy-tempered" and "never bothered," Emily who had died alone one night, and was listening now up above to the herald angels' song, "Peace on earth, goodwill to men."

TORONTO.

CHRISTMAS IN NORWAY.

AT Christiania, and in other Norwegian towns there is a delicate Christmas way of offering to a lady a brooch, or a pair of earrings, in a tuss of hay. The house door of the person complimented is pushed open, and there is thrown into the house a tuss of hay or straw, a sheaf of corn or bag of chaff. In some part of this "bottle of hay" envelope there is a "needle" of a present to be hunted for. A friend received from her betrothed, according to this Christmas custom, an exceedingly large brown paper parcel, with a loving motto on the cover. And so on, parcel within parcel, motto within motto, till the kernel of his paper husk—which was at length discovered to be a delicate piece of minute jewelry—was arrived at.

One of the prettiest of Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving on Christmas Day a dinner to the birds. On Christmas morning every gable, gate-way or barn door is decorated with a sheaf of corn, fixed on the top of a tall pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasant will contrive to have a handful set for this purpose; and what the birds do not eat on Christmas Day remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter.

VEGETABLE TURKEYS.

CHRISTMAS, as known to English-speaking people, is a Northern festival. We have it still associated with the ancient Yule-tide, with frost and snow out of doors, and the fire of ash logs within. In southern latitudes, where December is the midsummer season, English people feel lost at the Christmas gatherings. Canadians would be reminded of the First of July.

Even on this side of the equator, Christmas loses somewhat of its charm in warmer climates. English residents of India often remark upon the lack of all outdoor surroundings to inspire seasonable feelings. The Hindoos keep turkeys, however, and have found out what an important part they play in celebrating days of generous giving and generous living. The wife of a civil officer in India tells how the natives follow English customs:

"The principal feature of Christmas Day is the swarms of natives who come to make their salaam to my husband, beginning early in the morning and going on till noon. They all bring offerings, too, which it is a disgrace to them to have refused, and the hall is piled with trays of sweetmeats, fruit, toys, and anything they venture to offer.

"It is forbidden to offer anything but fruit and vegetables, but the devices they resort to in order to evade this are very amusing. Along with other things, two turkeys were marched in as one man's offering. Robert looked displeased, and said he could not accept such things, whereupon the man pleaded earnestly that they were "vegetable" turkeys. It was impossible to resist this, but Robert told him that in future even vegetable turkeys could not be allowed.

"At present these singular birds are stalking about the ground, gobbling wonderfully like common turkeys."

A CHRISTMAS CHIME.

At Christmas time, from chime to chime,
Each star to star doth sweetly chime
Till all the heavens are ringed with rhyme.

Then, loosed above, a note thereof
Floats downward like a wandering dove,
And all the world is ringed with love.

CAROL.

What sweeter music can we bring
Than a carol, for to sing
The birth of this our heavenly King?
Awake the voice; awake the string?
Heart, ear and eye, and everything.

[For The Miller's Christmas.]

MIDNIGHT BELLS.

BY LILWELLYN A. MORRISON.

RING, but ring softly, sweet bells, in your pealing!
Whisper your requiem cadences low;
Tenderly, kindly, your pity revealing—
Breathing your peace upon mortals below.

Ring for the old year now fading and dying!
Sunbeams have kissed the last gleam of his smiles;
Swiftly the record-fraught moments are flying
Afar with their brides to Eternity's files.

Hopes that beat high when the morning was shining,
Trusting the future for weal and reward,
Find all their brightness enshadowed, declining—
"Not now, but afterward," thus saith the Lord.

Loves that were true and gave promise of blessing,
Making the earth a fair Eden of joy,
Now in the gloaming, with venom distressing,
Live but to harass, confuse and annoy.

Friends, on whose life and heart-love we were leaning,
Meanwhile have left us to follow alone,
Passing beyond the dark veil intervening
Into where parting and pain are unknown.

Ring, but ring softly; nay, cease, for 'tis ended!
The sorrow-swept passage is over and done;
The Present we loved with the Bygone is blended,
The Future we feared has already begun.

Toll for the dead! May Jehovah receive them
Silently, peacefully into His trust:
Low in His own judgment-waiting room leave them—
"Ashes to ashes" and "dust unto dust."

Peal out for the new-born with glad jubulations!
And ring back from belfry and minaret high!
This ONE, the sanctified hope of the nations,
By grace is immortal, by faith shall not die.

The Truth, long enchained in the dungeons of Error,
Hath promise of unfettered freedom at last;
And Right, out of Might's dark enslavement of terror,
See's Liberty rise, disenfranchised of the Past,

With crowns for the "henchmen" whom freedom baptizes
To sever the shackles that bind men in sin,
While high, through the mind of the mortal, arises
The brightness that heralds Eternity in.

So peal out thy prayer! 'Tis Jehovah's good pleasure.
Thy chime should ring greeting and call for the day
When Love, like its Source, shall have limitless measure,
And Christ, its Completion, is Monarch for aye.

CHRISTMAS LONG AGO.

BY "BOB" BUKDLTTE.

MOST of the Christmas presents in those days were designed by the manufacturers for the hanging stocking, writes Robert J. Burdette in the Christmas number of the Ladies' Home Journal. Anything too big to go into a stocking had to go over to somebody's birthday. In one family where there was more than one child, the old reliable "Noah's Ark" was always looked for. We hailed with acclamations of astonished recognition, Noah and Mrs. Noah, Messieurs and Mesdames Shem, Ham and Japhet. There was no way of telling the men and women apart; they were exactly alike; but the elephant and giraffe you could distinguish at a glance, on account of the spots on the giraffe. So also the dog and the cow; because the cow was always white and blue, while the dog was invariably plain blue. Within twenty-four hours after the landing on Ararat, the baby would have all the paint sucked off Shem, Ham and the hired man, and the doctor would be sent for.

The red monkey climbing the red stick was another regular Christmas visitor. He was highly esteemed as a light luncheon by the baby. It never seemed to affect the infant unpleasantly, to himself that is; although the cloudy symphony in red and blue about his mouth was apt to make the beholder shiver. But it made the monkey look sick. Then there was a soldier on a box, with a major-general's uniform, beating a drum. You turned a crank, the general lifted his sticks high in the air, and something in the box made a noise as much like a drum as a peal of thunder is like a piccolo. These things as toys were of no great value, but as practical and useful object lessons they were beyond all price, on the minus side.

[For the Millers' Christmas.]

MY CHUM CHARLIE.

BY JOHN BROWN.



YOU do not know Charlie? Well, if you do not you ought to, for Charlie is one of the best of all the good fellows that I know, so I will just make you acquainted with him. Charlie O'Redmond is not what you would just at first sight denominate handsome, but if ever you travel with him

as long as I have you will come to the conclusion that he is better looking inside than out. Of medium height, he is built like an athlete—and in fact he considers himself such—with a sunny smile shining out of the palest of light blue eyes, with golden hair "a little thin on top," and a broad, honest face, which at times is slightly inclined to be florid. Charlie is a model of a young sprig of the Emerald Isle, who has been drafted into service in the great army of drummers. Like all drummers, and particularly those whose Celtic blood renders them more liable to the disease, my chum Charlie was particularly fond of a joke, and, it must be acknowledged, not always and altogether too merciful in carrying it out, and not infrequently were the tables turned on himself by those who at one time or another had been his victims.

We had travelled together for some weeks during the month of July, 1890, through the beautiful fields of Manitoba, and what with eating and sleeping together, and with an adventure now and then with a broncho team or a lost trail on a dark night, we had grown to be very intimate, and Charlie, one night in the midst of a terrible thunder storm on the prairie, confided to me the fact that he was rather more than deeply interested in a certain young lady in Winnipeg, who was at one his torment and his joy. I, of course, sympathized with the dear boy, as I could tell pretty accurately how that sort of thing felt myself; but what for the moment interested me more than the tender recollections of Charlie O'Redmond, Esq., was the fact that at every flash of lightning the said Charlie was in the habit of ducking his head and covering his eyes a circumstance of which mental note was taken for future reference. After a few weeks more of sojourn in hotels where we had the option of tough mutton or "mate," together with invitations that "if we did not like the accommodation within we could sleep on the roof," we returned to civilization and a first-class hotel in the Prairie City. Of course, I was introduced to the future Mrs. Charlie, and judge of my surprise to meet an old friend and, I might almost say, playmate.

Now, if Nellie O'Hara be a crank—if the term be applicable to the most engaging of young ladies—she certainly is one with regard to Free Masonry, and she expressed herself so decidedly upon the subject that Charlie took an immediate determination that he would be initiated into the deep and dreadful mysteries of the Craft. Of course, having passed through the agonies of utter darkness and despair in order that I might approach the light that illumines the world, I could not refuse to offer my assistance and advice to my dearest chum; so upon the morrow, having visited several others who were also members of the mystic circle, the papers were obtained and the application filled out in due form and everything ready for the initiation.

Toward the evening when Charlie's fate was to be decided, it was noticed that a shadow of sadness seemed to cross his beaming countenance, and Roddy McCross said, with a grim smile on his saturnine countenance, that if it were not for Nellie, Charlie would not endure the ordeal. However, punctually at the time appointed, he approached the lodge-room and was politely received by the tyler, who escorted him into the cosy little waiting-room and no time was lost in preparing the candidate for initiation. He was introduced into a little box in the wall and instructed in what was required of him; then, after being blind-folded, he was led into what

seemed an interminable space. Suddenly a distant roar was heard, then another; then nearer and nearer came the dreadful sound, until in his excited imagination the candidate felt the building rocking and swaying, and even in his darkened eyes seemed to flash the dreaded lightning, then with a cry of terror he turned as if to fly, but whither? and how? Blindfolded and manacled hand and foot, he stood, the picture of abject misery, when suddenly a cold and clammy hand was placed in his, and he shuddered as if he felt no living guide was his, and a solemn voice whispered in his ear, "Advance, mortal, and visit the caves where lie the remains of all those who have proved unfaithful to our secret vows, and learn thou to be humble and obedient." With trembling knees and mind agitated with the horror of his situation he advanced, the dead hand still leading him on down rugged stairs, through passages reeking with damp, every now and then striking the jagged angle of a rock, he toiled along, then suddenly surrounded by a host of the companions of the dead, he was jostled hurriedly along, nor did it tend to smooth his fears that his awful guide kept continuously filling his ears with warnings and advice.

At last, arriving at what seemed to be the end of their journey, a strain of music, low, solemn and weird, seemed to come forth as if from the future, and swelling and dying away, reminded him of a dirge.

Dragged, rather than walking, he stumbled a few steps, when the mandate came, from one who apparently acted as chief, to seat him in the chair of death, which was accordingly done, then when the order, "Brethren, be seated at our ghostly feast," a sound of moving spirits was heard, and at the command of the same austere voice the bandages were torn from his eyes, and to his surprise he found himself seated comfortably at the head of the table in Nellie's own home, surrounded by his chums, but judge of his horror when, looking into a full sized glass which was carefully placed opposite him, he saw the figure which was exhibited an old maid's cap and strings for head-gear; a prison coat of two colors, ragged and tattered and navy's boots surmounted by overalls his dress was as incongruous as it was artistic at a dinner party, but worst of all Nellie was laughing until the tears ran down her lovely face as, standing up, she drank the toast, "Our New-Made Brother."

A CHAUDIERE MILLING INDUSTRY.

DURING some months past the McKay Milling Co., of Ottawa, Ont., has been remodelling, enlarging and equipping their extensive mills at the Chaudiere. The work was entrusted to the Edward P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, Minn., their head millwright, Mr. Anderson, superintending the alterations. This company supplied the plans and programme. The North American Mill Building Co., of Stratford, Ont., have furnished the bulk of the machinery made from plans of the Allis company, and now the mill is the only one in the Dominion fitted on the Allis Duplex system. The rolls themselves came from Ansonia, Conn. The alterations have doubled the capacity of the mills, giving an output of 700 barrels a day, requiring 3,000 bushels of wheat.

The first floor is the packing floor. Here are two Barnard & Leas feed packers made in Moline, Ill., and a jewel small sack packer made in Silver Creek, N.Y. From this floor all the goods packed are by means of a carrier taken across under the bridge supporting the roadway to Hull to the new storehouses opposite.

On the second floor are twenty-nine double sets of rolls of the Gray's noiseless belt rolls pattern, also five packers. In the adjoining building on the same floor are a number of Howe's separators and scourers, made at Silver Creek, N.Y., and considered the finest machines of their class manufactured.

The third floor is the bin floor. Here are five bins holding flour over the packers, and two Reliance centrifugal dust collectors made by the North American Mill Building Co. There are also two wheat bins, three Reliance middlings purifiers with air belt attachment made at Stratford from designs by the Allis Co., and two roll suction fans.

On the fourth floor are fifteen Gray's round reels, twelve Gray's centrifugal reels, two Little Wonder reels, one Goldie & McCulloch reel, eight Reliance purifiers,

three air purifiers and two Gray's round scalpers.

The fifth floor contains eighteen Gray's round reels, two Jonathan Mills round reels, seven Gray's centrifugal reels, two Goldie & McCulloch centrifugal reels, six Gray's round scalpers, ten Gray's air purifiers, and three Gray's silver purifiers. This is the top storey of the mill, and it is evidently a most complete double mill. All the packing machines are fitted with Durant's tally for recording the number of bags filled.

The process of filling is most interesting. Opposite the filler stands a man, who from a pile of sacks on his right hand takes one, which fits round the mouth of the large filler tube. As the sack fills a rest at the bottom lowers with the weight until the sack is filled. A lever stops the filling at the right moment, the sack is lifted off on to scales and weighed, then sewn and sent away to the carrier for storage.

The firm have in connection with the new improvements, introduced a new system in Canada. Everything is sacked. Flour and oatmeal is sacked in bags of 98 and 100 lbs. Feed is made up in 100 lb sacks, oats in four bushel sacks and other grain in two bushel. The new store house is a frame building covered with iron, having a capacity of about 40,000 bags of flour, and connected with the mill by a carrier. The mill is lighted throughout by electricity, the dynamo, etc., being placed in a corner of the first floor. In the basement are located the three turbines which drive the mill, and the large boiler by which the whole building is heated by steam.

The managers of the company expect the mill will be steadily running night and day, from eighty to one hundred men being employed. In addition to the large flour business, the company has a specialty in oatmeal, their grades fetching the highest prices of any American or Canadian oatmeals in the European markets. They are doing a large and increasing trade with Great Britain. Special machinery has also been designed for the manufacture of rolled oats, which are now so generally and favorably known under the company's registered trade mark of "The K. V. Rolled Oats."

PERSONAL.

Jas. Richardson, a leading grain dealer, of Kingston, Ont., died a few weeks since at the age of 73. He was the first man who exported grain from Kingston. He was an ex-alderman, a prominent conservative, and a liberal benefactor of Queen's University.

Mr. J. A. Young, of Embro, Ont., proprietor of the large flour mills of that place, died suddenly on Nov. 29th. He bought the present mill property about eight years ago and had been very successful. He was fifty years of age and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The flour and grain trade of Canada, as well as foreign importers of Canadian products, will welcome the publication of "The Canadian Shipping Manufacturer's List" by Mr. M. J. Henry, of Montreal, Que. The plan of the book is to be as follows: All articles of domestic manufacture in which a shipping business is done, will be arranged in an alphabetical list; this list will be an index to all the corresponding manufacturing concerns in the country, as under every entry will be grouped the names and addresses of all shipping manufacturers of the articles named. That is, the products will be classified on the basis of product. If he makes 50 articles he will be referred to 50 times. This ensures every manufacturer's accessibility to certain and easy reference. The thought of the buyer who goes to the book for information is the key that unlocks it, and the object of that thought is always a commodity. With distinct lines of inquiry along which to proceed, it is impossible for the intending buyer to miss the information he is after. The entries in the list will be accompanied by references of manufacturers, where such are inserted. The book will be bound in cloth, and will be a 7 1/2 x 10 inch volume. It will be got up in first class style, and will sell in all parts of Canada, Europe and America. Enumerators are now at work collecting the information, and contracts for advertisements are being received. Mr. Henry will gladly furnish information to all enquirers. His address is Box 405, Montreal, Que.

M. Loundsbury, Princeton, Ont. "The CANADIAN MILLER is well worth the money, and I always look forward to its coming with pleasure. Wish you every success in your laudable efforts to supply the millers of Canada with a good paper."

GRAIN IN OLDEN TIMES.

HISTORY proves that the very general use of vegetable food, in the form of the numerous cereal grains, has been one of the most potent factors in determining the settlement of the human race and in hastening the progress of civilization in centres of life and activity. The wandering savage can and does obtain his daily food by the use of his spear and arrow, but the natural increase of population has compelled him more and more to resort to the use of the supplies from the vegetable kingdom, which a virgin soil never failed to bring forth. The mythological lore of all nations is rich in references to the names of deities who came down from heaven to instruct man in the mysteries of agriculture. The growing of crops tied the grower to the ground which he cultivated, settlements thus made became villages and towns. There can not be a doubt that the dawn of agriculture, even in its rude forms, brought in its train the beginnings of civilization and culture. The knowledge of this ancient industry probably spread from central Asia to other lands. Those ancient colonizers, the Phœnicians, introduced agriculture wherever they went and were able by barter to exchange their manufactures for food. The Egyptians were, in the most ancient times, exporters of grain obtained from their soil, enriched periodically by the overflowings of the Nile. Probably from them the Greeks received their instruction in growing grain, and they are said to have grown barley and wheat largely. From the Greeks the Romans acquired a knowledge of agriculture, and in their conquering march over western Europe, while they devastated and laid waste wherever their victorious legions went, they at the same time introduced the practice of tillage, which they had acquired from their neighbors. Each soldier carried with him the grain for his daily food and a small hand mill to grind it.

In the earliest periods the cereal seeds which form the raw material of the bread of to-day were eaten uncooked and, it may be, unground. Soon it was found advantageous to grind the grains, and this was done in wooden mortars by means of wooden stamps, and from this powder, mixed with water, a kind of paste was prepared, known to the Latins as "polenta," and "puls." It then became evident that the outward shell or bark was not a desirable constituent of the food thus prepared, and in order to affect the removal of this, as well as to promote easy grinding, the grain was slightly roasted by being laid among hot ashes or on a heated stone. At a very early period of history the advisability of a methodical separation of the husk and inner kernel of the grain became evident, as Pliny describes four different products obtained by grinding and sieving, under the following names:

Silligo	corresponding to our fine flour
Farina	" " " medium flour
Farina secundaria	" " " coarse flour
Furfur	" " " bran

The roasting and grinding of the grain was in those days the special task of the women and the slaves. Wooden mortars were soon replaced by stone mills, and criminal labor was often employed. The animals were yoked in the service of the miller, and shortly before the time of Augustus water mills were used by the Romans. It is interesting to note the nature of the stone mills used by the Pompeians, revealed during recent explorations. They consist of two stones, the bottom one being ball-shaped below and tapering upwards to a conical point; the upper stone is shaped like a tube which is contracted in the centre but widened out at each end. This latter stone is then inverted over the cone-shaped bottom and so fixed that there is only a slight space between the two, this space being regulated by an ingenious arrangement. The upper wide portion of the tube served as a spout into which to feed the grain which was to be ground. Here we have the embryo of our modern grinding-mills, rude but effective in those days.

It is easy to follow the development of the art of baking. The Athenians claim to have made the first wheat bread and to have taught the art to the rest of mankind. In some eastern countries of the present day the requirements of life have been so primitive, from various causes, that of progress in the modern sense there has been none during periods of thousands of years. It was found that the thin mixture of flour and water, which for the time being served its purpose, would

not keep for any length of time. More flour or less water being used, the consistence of dough was then reached, and it was discovered that if this dough were made up into cakes and baked a more palatable result was obtained and a bread which would keep indefinitely.

The Greeks prepared these thin cakes from barley flour and called them "maza," the Roman name was "puls," and in the present day the Persians and Armenians make a similar cake in almost the same way. The thin cakes were placed in round pots, and the pot was either heated on hot ashes or a fire was built round it.

All this was bread prepared from unfermented dough, in which no special means for "lightening" the dough or making it spongy were adopted. There is no doubt that the mere heating of the cakes would give rise to the formation of bubbles of steam which would slightly expand the mass. The precise time when fermenting dough was first used for bread-making is unknown, but there can not be a doubt that some one of the primitive bakers who had unduly delayed the firing of his dough-made cakes found to his astonishment that he had produced a more porous, palatable and more digestible article. The discovery must have been almost as old as the art itself. Doubtless too often it was not the well-regulated alcoholic fermentation of the present bakery, but the undesirable acetous or acid one. Still it was a great stride towards improvement. The Greeks and Romans prepared a fermented bread from wheat flour, and their writings show that they recognized its spongy or lightening effects on the bread produced. The Greeks had many different names for evidently different kinds and qualities of bread. The Romans, on the other hand, seem to have been simpler in their tastes in this respect. The prototype of the pressed yeast of our times was a mass made from fermenting saccharine liquor thickened by the addition of bran and dried by the heat of the sun. When required for use a portion was softened in water, mixed with flour and then incorporated with the dough. The description in the Bible of the doings of the Israelites clearly shows that this ancient people was well acquainted with the use of "leaven," or barm, as they used both leavened and unleavened bread.

The first records of the establishment of bakeries intended for the manufacture of bread for public sale are dated A.D. 171, as some Greeks who had settled in Italy set up a public bakery. The wheat bread made by the Athenians was considered by the gourmards of that time to be the best. It is specially to be noticed, even in very early days, that an almost exaggerated importance was laid on the necessity of cleanliness. The slaves on whom the manual labor devolved were compelled to wear gloves when kneading the dough, and even the mouth was to be covered by a bandage to prevent the breath of the kneader from coming into contact with the dough. Until the present century the offices of miller and baker were generally combined in one person, and even in the present day in many parts of the Continent this state of things still exists. During the middle ages the bakers formed a very important section of the working class of the community. In many countries they were formed into guilds or corporations, to whom very important privileges were conceded. On the other hand the exercise of their calling was controlled by numerous enactments, some of them highly necessary, others absurdly unsuitable. As an interesting example of the state of public opinion during the fifteenth century, in Nurnburg, in 1412, the Council condemned a baker for selling bread of short weight to the poor of that place to lose both his ears and his wife to lose one ear, both followed by banishment. Two of his apprentices each lost an ear, and a third was branded on the forehead by a hot iron. In 1771 any baker who sold bread of poor quality or of light weight, or who offended against the ordinances required to be observed by those in the trade, had his bread confiscated and himself fined for the first offence. In other places the offending baker was placed on a whipping-post, which was situated in the centre of a muddy pond, and could only free himself by leaping into the mud amid the hootings of the bystanders. In England bread made from oats and barley was the most common in early centuries. Charles I., in 1626, commanded that barley bread should be the bread of the common people.

CAUGHT IN THE GEARING.

BY T. W. GRAYSON.

"LONG to know," cried Katie Moore
 "How flour is made so white and pure
 I'll weel the man who will explain
 The secret that I would obtain."
 A miller heard the maiden's threat
 And vowed her wishes should be met,
 That all the mysteries of the art,
 To gain her hand he would impart.
 He showed her first how wheat was cleaned
 By passing o'er a shaking screen,
 Which carried off the oats and straw
 And sifted out fine dirt below;
 Then dropping down a suction spout,
 The wind drew chaff and light stuff out;
 How smutters then complete the work
 By beating off remaining dirt,
 And scouring all the berries bright,
 The air draft taking what is light;
 For wheat, like men, is always four;
 Mixed good and bad, diseased and sound,
 Impurities, however small,
 Degraded, discolored products all;
 No miller ever had the power
 Without clean wheat to make good flour
 Thus moralized our miller friend,
 And Katie did his words attend
 He then proceeded to explain
 A roller mill receives the grain,
 And through the crease the berries split,
 (Not perfectly, he would admit)
 An elevator takes the meal
 And dumps it in a scalping reel.
 This reel is clothed with woven wire
 Which sifts out all the germs of flour
 Some middlings also with them pass
 Another reel receives the mass,
 Bolts out the flour and fine crease dirt,
 (Which all the other flour would hurt)
 The broken wheat again reduced,
 More flour and middlings are produced,
 Thus roll and scalper alternate
 One breaks, the other separates,
 Till only bran is left intact,
 (In theory but not in fact).
 The purifiers then give aid
 To dress the middlings that are made,
 They travel o'er a silken sieve
 That vibrates rapidly to give
 Air rushing to a suction fan,
 A chance to draw off fluff and bran,
 And grade the middlings, large and small,
 All ready for the burrs or roll,
 To which they go to be reduced
 That patent flour may be produced
 He showed her then the bolting chests,
 All clothed in silks, where flour is dressed,
 This scene caused Katie's heart to swell
 He'd surely clothe a wife as well,
 As those old reels revolving there,
 With dust a-flying in the air!
 Soon pleasant thought was turned to pain,
 For her kind escort then began
 To emphasize in phrases tall
 His love for a centrifugal.
 But when she found 'twas a machine
 Minus bustle, bangs or pin
 Of which he spoke, her blushes came
 To think that she had jealous been.
 This only added to her charms;
 Her lover seized her in his arms,
 Regardless of her clothes or wishes,
 And pressed her lips with straight grade kisses,
 And swore that she must be his wife
 Or low grade he should be for life.
 This direful threat thrilled Katie's breast
 The miller's arm was round her waist;
 Release could only be obtained
 By promising while breath remained,
 Besides her clothes were being souled
 By contact with her wooer bold;
 So Katie to her lover said
 On one condition she would wed,
 Which was that he should not expect her
 To always be his dust collector.

American Miller.

To encourage bad accounts is to invite failure.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

The Miller
in Art.

We are told that probably the smallest painting ever made was the work of the wife of a Flemish artist. It depicted a mill with the sails bent, the miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. Upon the terrace where the mill stood was a cart and horse, and in the road leading to it several peasants were shown. The picture was beautifully finished, and every object was very distinct, yet it was so amazingly small that its surface could be covered with a grain of corn.

Milling
Wheat.

"It is not a little curious," says Milling, of Liverpool, Eng., "to watch developments, and see how practices voted obsolete often come into vogue again. Take the case of grain cleaners. Hulling or decorating wheat has long had a bane upon it, and the old type of vertical smutters and brush machine still held the field. Now we have horizontal cleaners, with the inevitable result that these have to take a barrel form, with wedges or other small projections to scour the wheat by friction as it moves along. Thus it has dawned upon the wisdom of progressive millers that rubbing, rather than percussion, is the right way for cleaning wheat in the dry process, and the development of barrel scrubbers - if we may call them so - is a proof of this opinion. Carry the process a little further, and we are once more engaged in the practice of 1869 - viz, hulling wheat. In a new machine just brought out the method is carried yet another stage by hulling - or peeling - the wheat in a dan.p state with a machine of peculiar and even complicated character. It is at this point the novelty appears.

Ancient
Milling.

The antiquity of the mill is a subject frequently utilized by writers for the press. Lately in the Detroit Free Press we have been told that "for ages various cereals used in bread-making were ground with very uncouth contrivances hardly deserving the name of mill as we understand it. They consisted of two portable circular stones, the upper being the smaller and turned upon the lower and concave one by means of an iron or wooden handle, the grain being placed between them. These stones were usually obtained from a quarry in the vicinity of Babylon, from which sufficient were taken to supply all the Eastern countries. The grinding was usually performed by two females, who sat opposite each other with the millstones between them, the upper stone being kept in motion by the hands of the operators. Very often this tedious work was assigned to prisoners, who considered it a most degrading task. This fact is recorded in Holy Writ, in which we are told that Samson "did grind in the prison house of the Philistines," and Jeremiah bewails the fact that the Babylonians "took our young men to grind."

A Real
Helper

Our contemporary, the Helper, whose interests are largely with the bakers, gives this suggestive counsel to its readers: "Lifting one's self by the bootstraps has frequently been used as an illustration of an impossibility. But the man who helps to improve the trade to which he belongs does more than lift himself; he lifts his fellow craftsmen also. There are many ways in which this can be done. Placing better goods on the market will, of itself, be a stimulus to every progressive man in the same line. Making goods in a better way will have its helpful effect sooner or later in proportion to the publicity given the improved method. And any better method is sure to be known before long. Men in these days are keen-eyed and sharp-scented, and the new way cannot be hid. In some cases the better method has cost the discoverer years of study and money; it is right he should have his reward. But very many things represent no such appreciable money value; and yet they are helpful, and should be made known for the general good of the trade; in these cases no one would be a loser, and very many would be gainers. There are scores of little "pointers," which could be given in a trade journal by a little effort and thoughtfulness on the part of its readers, and which would exert a positively uplifting influence on the trade in general. Is it right to withhold them? There is nothing said here that is without its application to the miller. Will he act?

Feed
Right

Several practical points must be observed in the effort at high grade flour milling, or there can be no high grade milling. The Modern Miller states these in this way "Be careful that you feed right and you have mastered the first important point in high grade milling. When frequently changing grades of wheat this matter of feed must be given close attention, for some grain which breaks easily requires the greatest amount of smooth roll and silk surface. Again you will find that certain kinds of wheat require much more break than smooth roll surface. It is an easy matter to get enough of the first mentioned kind through the break rolls, but a difficult matter is not properly attended to, to feed the latter strong enough to keep the dressing machinery busy. If that is not done there will be trouble. It is, therefore, apparent that the leading demands of the kind of grain to be ground and the capacity of machinery used should always receive the careful consideration of good millers. The miller must, to be successful, understand how to feed grain to the best advantage and also be able to adjust his machinery accordingly. To feed the same way in milling half a dozen different kinds of wheat, renders it absolutely impossible to get good results from more than one. The manner in which you feed does not determine every result, but it has a direct bearing on most of them. Every miller knows that if he wants to see what his mills are doing he must examine the stock as it comes from the last rolls, but finding it unsatisfactory there he can not change the result by the after part of the process. He must change the feed. Of course, if the rolls are not in good condition, that has an important bearing in the matter of determining the cause of too much low grade, but the miller should know whether his rolls are sharp or dull, as well as what kind of grain he is running and how best to feed it. This applies to good machinery. If you have not that kind, get it as quickly as possible, or continue wasting time and labor.

Milling
School.

Views favorable to the establishment of a milling school have not always been looked upon with favor by practical millers or milling journals. A writer in the Milling World has lately put forward a plea for such schools. He points out that all sorts of industrial schools exist to-day among wood-workers, iron-workers, pottery-workers, bricklayers and many other trades. True they have had a measure of ridicule heaped upon them, but now this form of criticism is dying out. Germany had a milling school that justified its existence, and "one started in America," says this writer, "would find good encouragement, if it were properly managed. Then comes the argument for the existence of a milling school as seen by this writer. He says "There ought to be a milling school, one in which millers could be trained in every branch of flour making and use, from the uncleaned grain at the door to be tested dough and bread at the end of the line. Too many millers there are who ignore what they call the "book" side of their occupation. One miller talks of making "95 per cent. of flour from his wheat, meaning 95 pounds of flour from 100 pounds of wheat. Another insists that "bran makes flour when it is smashed fine enough," and he is trying to devise means to "smash" it fine enough. Another asserts that "creamy color in flour means that the flour is rich. Others make quite as queer assertions. How many of these men would hold such fantastic ideas, if they had even a rudimentary knowledge of the actual amount of actual flour in wheat, of the constituents of bran, and of the meaning of color in flour? A good milling school might do much to dissipate error, that costs millers dearly every year. It would enable a young man to plan a mill properly, to equip it perfectly, and to manipulate it successfully, while now all these things are learned by "hard knocks" and at large and discouraging expense by experiment. Apprenticeship in a regular mill may be a very good thing so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It teaches the doing without the reason for doing. When one thus taught is faced by a new wrinkle, his practice deserts him. He has nothing to fit the situation. Had he full knowledge of the work, such as he would secure in an experimental mill, he would be able to meet the occasion. I believe

in the idea of training millers regularly in both the theoretical and practical side of their work. Certainly no writer on milling ought to sneer down the idea of milling schools. They will come some day, and they will succeed.

SHIPMENTS VIA NORTH BAY.

A JOINT circular has been issued by the Canadian Pacific, Manitoba and Northwestern, and Great Northwest Central Railway companies, regarding the shipment of grain, flour and millstuffs to North Bay for orders. It provides that shipments of grain, flour and millstuffs will be accepted subject to the following regulations, "consigned to "North Bay for Orders," when intended for "Domestic Consumption in Canada."

Shipping receipts must be qualified with the following words, "for domestic consumption, and must be plainly endorsed "North Bay for orders," with the name and address of the consignee. This information must be carefully transferred to the way-bill for the information of North Bay agent, to assist him in giving notice of arrival and obtain prompt instructions for furtherance. All way-bills must be drawn at the current "all rail Montreal rate.

Orders for furtherance of grain, flour and millstuffs from North Bay to New York and Boston for export at a through rate, will not be accepted. Shipments intended for export must be shipped direct to the seaboard under the tariffs and regulations provided for such traffic.

Twenty-four hours will be allowed shippers after the arrival of cars at North Bay to give instructions for final destination. After the expiration of this period a charge of \$2 per car per day will be made for detention. Orders for furtherance must be sent to agent C. P. R., North Bay.

In view of the large crop to be handled, agents and shippers are reminded that it is to the interest of all that cars be loaded to full marked capacity. Agents will therefore impress on shippers the necessity for full loads. At the same time shippers must not load between the marked capacity of cars, as by so doing the safety of trains will be endangered.

Agents must see that shippers enter on shipping bills the correct weight of grain loaded in each car. This is important to prevent unnecessary clerical labor in correcting way-bills at weigh scale stations.

The maximum weight will be the stencilled capacity of the car. The minimum weight for standard 40,000 lb. cars will be 36,000 lbs. Exceptions are flour bbls., 30,000; bran and shorts, in straight or mixed car loads, 30,000.

The above requirements will be waived when cars having a less capacity than 40,000 lbs. are provided. In such cases actual weight, but not less than 24,000 lbs., will be accepted. Cars without stencilled capacity will be considered as having a capacity of 24,000 lbs.

"NAKED LIGHTS."

In a mill
That wasn't still,
But cleaning wheat at night,
Moved a boy,
Full of joy,
Carrying a "naked light"
Ten sacks per hour
He must scour,
Just to keep things right,
The well-known warning
He is scolding,
"Never use a naked light!"
Up and down,
He's looking round;
"Quoth he, "Of danger there ain't nothin'!"
But a rush of dust,
And a sudden bust
Well! They put the pieces in his coffin!
And on his tomb
These lines did loom,
In letters full and bright
"In loving memory
Of Tommy Emery,
Who always used a naked light!"

GASPARD DOORE, in London Miller.



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BY
ARTHUR G. MORTIMER

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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.

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

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

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

A WORD WITH SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become a fixed rule in newspaper offices that the books should show a clean paid-up subscription list on the opening of each new year. If, perchance, subscribers have forgotten for a time that all first-class journals look for a close adherence to this pay-in-advance system which is the only sound business system where the cash outlay is as large and continuous as in newspaper publishing, they are ready to accept the publisher's reminder and act accordingly before the old year will have finally passed out of sight. There are some subscribers on the lists of the CANADIAN MILLER who require this reminder at this time. Those who have paid their subscriptions beyond January, 1892, will have no direct interest in this paragraph. All others will receive an account of their indebtedness in this number of the MILLER. We ask that they make a point of at once enclosing the amount in an envelope and mailing it to this office. There is no time like the present to attend to a business matter that needs attention. A writer on commercial topics has well said: "Why is it that men will constantly place in opposition to their greatest endeavors the damnable, retarding influence of a total disregard of the promptness which should mark the discharge of the minor duties in the form of what is too often considered the insignificant details? Here we find a man who would not think of putting off until an indefinite future date the preparation for the meeting of demands upon him in which there was at stake the consideration of hundreds of dollars and his credit with one firm or individual; but the same man will carelessly cast aside for future consideration fifty seemingly insignificant accounts which are brought before him in the course of one day, ignoring the principle of life which teaches that the 'little' things make up the sum of living." We have no need to remind our readers of the determined efforts being made by the MILLER to give them a journal that shall in every way creditably represent the large and important trades of which they are members. We shall expect to hear from all concerned promptly.

THE MILLERS' CHRISTMAS.

THE old adage "business is business" is fixed with remorseless rigidity in the creed of the business man of the present age. It is the measuring bushel of his every act, and one would fain attempt to draw him from his idols.

Yet, were the MILLER a preacher, rather than one whose vocation it is to talk "strictly business," it would be disposed to choose for a text "Let school keep itself," and enjoin upon the busy miller to forsake his rolls and scalpels for the nonne and participate in the pastimes and festivities, the home life and good will, the rest and enjoyment that are, or at least ought to be, the environment of the Christmas season.

THE CANADIAN MILLER believes itself consistent in this spell of sermonizing, having devoted comparatively little space to talking "shop" in the present issue of this journal. We have given the number the name of "The Millers' Christmas," and are anxious that Christmas shall be, to every miller, throughout the broad constituency covered by the CANADIAN MILLER, a genuinely merry Christmas.

The bill of fare set before our readers for their Christmas dinner will, we apprehend, be relished by young and old. The stories and poems are fitting contributions to the literature of the holiday season and will be appreciated by our readers. If the miller occupies a foremost place in the walks of commerce—something "nobody will deny"—he has also in all ages held a place in literature that has given an æsthetic coloring

to his calling that will compare favorably with those engaged in other lines of business.

Yes, it is Christmas once more, kind reader. To quote from a recent poem by Joel Benton:

Come young and old, from every side;

Come rosy maid and gentle swain;

It is the holy Christmas tide

That joyously we meet again;

The holly hangs upon the door;

It is no time for work or woe;

Now jollity commands the floor,

And joy comes with the misfittoe

Blowing in the Yule-log's ancient flame;

The souse'd boar's head, a rich repast

Let sorrow go the way it came;

Let care be to oblivion cast.

The waltz clear voices sound without;

Sackbuts and shawms make wholesome glee;

Twined is the boar's head roundabout

With garlands rich and rosmary.

And now the foaming wassail bowl

Shall bring us comfort and delight;

This is the season of the soul,

From golden morn to starry night,

Naught care we for the piercing cold,

The drifted snow or raging blast;

For Christmas never shall grow old,

From every new or century's pas

* * * *

The approach of Christmas means the very close following of the end of the year. The old year will have run its course before another opportunity will have been given the CANADIAN MILLER to address its readers. In the words of one of the earlier poems of Tennyson,

There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,

And a new face at the door, my friend,

A new face at the door.

We extend here the companion wish that our friends may spend many happy days with this new friend who will shortly greet them and in whose company they must, for another twelve months, travel.

WINNIPEG AS A TRADE CENTRE.

AT the opening of the board of trade grain and exchange rooms, of Winnipeg, Man., a fortnight ago, a speech was made by Mr. F. H. Matthewson, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, in that city, which has stirred up a lively interest in commercial circles in Winnipeg. Mr. Matthewson expressed his opinion, as a banker, that it was very important in the interests, not only of the grain trade, but of the city that receiving elevators should be erected in Winnipeg. He said that the security frequently offered by customers to their bankers was not always satisfactory, and that if grain merchants were in a position to offer the warehouse receipts of a strong public company, they would have much less difficulty in financing their business than at present.

Mr. Matthewson's suggestion is said to have been well received, and several of the speakers who followed him emphasized his remarks, particularly Mr. Blawie, who urged that the question should be taken up by the citizens, as this was a proper place for a system of elevators, and as in the United States and elsewhere there were elevators at all the railway terminal points; also by Mr. Hoare, manager of the Imperial bank, who said he had long felt the necessity of centralizing the grain business in some way. The plan in the minds of a special committee which has been looking into the matter is briefly stated thus. That the elevator would have to be of a capacity reaching a million bushels, fitted with the most modern machinery for cleaning and drying grain. A good portion of the building would have to be fitted up with small storage bins, say of the size to contain one or two cars, to enable the identity of particular cars of grain to be preserved. A large number of such cars would undoubtedly be shipped in to these elevators for cleaning and treatment. This would add to the cost of the elevator. The advantage arising from the cost of the elevator would be that country shippers could send in car lots for storage. This grain would first be cleaned, then weighed by the Government weigh master, then inspected and placed in a bin. Thus the shipper could secure his warehouse receipt with Government certificates of weight and grain attached which

would make them negotiable on sight. Unfortunately at the present time Manitoba has no sample market. With an elevator of this description in Winnipeg a good sample market would be established, because grain could be purchased and stored on its individual value. At the present time cars loaded in the country must be sent forward as far as Fort William before they can be unloaded; and in case of a blockade from any cause, east of Winnipeg, this elevator could be used to relieve cars reaching this point, and they could be sent back to the country for reloading, and make several trips, when otherwise they would be held on the side tracks east of here. The committee are now in correspondence with parties in Duluth and Minneapolis for the purpose of securing data bearing on the cost of buildings and machinery for the proposed elevator.

THE INSURANCE PROBLEM.

IN the CANADIAN MILLER of November we made reference to the generally unsatisfactory condition of the insurance policies issued to shippers when exporting grain, flour and other products by vessel to Great Britain, West Indies and elsewhere. We are this month in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. H. Meldrum, of Meldrum, Davidson & Co., Peterborough, Ont., who has experienced some of the pleasantries of holding an insurance policy, the value of which, at the time when it ought to represent a value, it is difficult to appraise.

Mr. Meldrum writes: "You insure your goods, and then if goods are lost or thrown overboard during some sea peril you have no recourse for recovery of those goods or their value until the general average of the whole cargo is adjusted and all interested are taken into account. A case in point. Our goods were thrown overboard from the steamer Duart Castle on her way to Jamaica last January and we are only in receipt of a favor from owners of vessel on Dec. 3 intimating that the general average adjustment had been submitted for the approval of the underwriters, when, "if satisfactory," a statement would be issued to each consignee and settlement made with them. The reason given for so much delay is the difficulty in getting necessary information, as the steamer had goods on board for thirteen islands. The insurance company refused to make good the loss or do anything in the matter until the average adjusters had settled the general average; so that after all it seems to me that the insuring of our goods is of practically no benefit. We have lost several lots, but have never seen a cent of insurance company's money, as the carriers always paid for the goods lost."

This statement of conditions from one who has felt the fire is closed with the pertinent question: "What good is to be accomplished by insuring?" The matter is, in the judgment of Mr. Meldrum, of the greatest importance to millers, and every effort should be exercised by the Dominion Millers' Association to solve the difficulty.

There is another view of the situation mentioned by Mr. Meldrum in his letter, and it is this "Why should banks insist on insurance when practically it is only putting money in the pockets of a corporation, as a sort of guarantee that if shipping company refuse to pay we will make them?"

What would Mr. Meldrum suggest as a remedy? "Form a connection," he says, "with a reliable company on certain conditions to be approved of by the Dominion Millers' Association. These conditions should embrace particulars re. damaged portion of the cargo; what percentage the company will pay for, if any, or will they only pay on a total loss, the time to be stated within which they will pay for loss, running the risk of being repaid by carriers." Or another remedy Mr. Meldrum thinks might be found in the Dominion Millers' Association forming itself into a guarantee or marine company. "Through the Association," he says, "millers should be able to get on a better footing re. insurance and receive some benefit for the money they pay, as in a large shipping business, especially in a year when exporting is profitable, insurance premiums are quite an item of expenditure."

THE CANADIAN MILLER expects to have further to say on this question in future issues. It is a matter vital to the success of the export trade and we want to hear from all millers who have information or opinions to impart bearing on the question.

BY THE WAY.

AMONG other important matters crowded out of this number of the CANADIAN MILLER, in order that "The Miller's Christmas" may be the more thoroughly Christmasy, are the regular grain trade review and market reports. But even the busy 'Change will lose nothing by a holiday. "Observer" also drops his "Northwest Observations" for this month, but promises a batch of jottings for January. "Scribe" lays aside his pen that his ears be not muffled against the merry jingle of the Christmas bells. As the first number of the new year we expect to publish in the January MILLER several special and practical articles retrospective and prospective of grain and milling matters, and all the regular departments will be resumed.

The London Miller reminds those who have derved lately with much emphasis against the publishing of information giving the particulars of stocks of grain on hand and coming forward, that "invection has no appreciable effect on stocks in granary. Of the efforts made in America to withhold information as to the amount of wheat coming forward, and in various ways to keep up value, the outcome has been positive exaggeration on the other side. An undue importance has been first attracted and then assigned to the visible supply, and an undue insistence that there must be immediate relief in the way of price advance has concealed the truth that no visible supply increases the crop yield, and that if we are overweighted this side of the rough weather, we shall have our due and exact compensation in the spring."

"Holding wheat" is a subject that never lacks discussion, though the disastrous results of the "hold-your-wheat" circular of United States farmers a year ago has given something of a quietus to that line of thought since that date. It is important, nevertheless, that any intelligent light that can be thrown on this question should not be withheld from those interested, for after all it is a moot question. The Minneapolis Market Record, which usually possesses an intelligent grasp of grain trade questions, says in a recent number: "As a rule, wheat is sold more freely when prices are low than when they are high. That is shown in the comparative records of seasons of high prices and seasons of low prices, before this year and last, as well as in these years. Before the large crop of 1882 there was a small yield and before the large crop of 1884 there was the small crop of 1883. The large crop of 1889 was preceded by the small yield of 1888, and the larger yield of last year was preceded by the 1890 crop of less than 400,000,000 bushels. Instead, this year, of a large crop following a small one as in all other seasons, it is a big yield succeeding a big yield. There is enough in that to make all the difference that exists in prices now and at the end of the season from the small yield two years ago. While the circulars to hoard wheat did not merit respect when they were issued, and were as absurd then as they were impotent later, they were as highly commended at the time by the press generally as their propriety is now generally condemned by the same press, which conveniently shifts to the shoulders of the authors its own part in them to avoid the public ridicule it fully earned. Farmers of experience have been too often told by self-constituted advisers when to hoard wheat and when not to hoard it, to be so easily done for by the cry for help of every drowning speculator that tells them to "wade in."

SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

PRESIDENT BAIRD, of the Toronto Board of Trade, announced to the members of the grain exchange a few days ago that arrangements had been completed for the shipping of grain via United States ports, and he gave the following as the grades:

London - No. 2 spring wheat, No. 1 red winter wheat, No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 1 white winter wheat, No. 2 white winter wheat, No. 2 gonne wheat, No. 2 white oats, No. 2 mixed oats, No. 2 Rye, No. 2 peas, No. 2 black eye peas, No. 2 mung bean peas, No. 2 white eye marrowfat peas, No. 2 buck-wheat, No. 2 barley, No. 3 barley, No. 3 extra barley.

New York - No. 2 spring wheat, No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 1 white winter wheat, No. 2 white winter wheat, No. 2 gonne wheat, No. 2 buck-wheat, No. 2 white oats, No. 2 mixed oats, No. 2 black eye peas, No. 2 peas, No. 2 barley, No. 3 extra barley.

Complete arrangements have been made at these

points for receiving grains of these grades. There will be no use in shipping any other. The Americans will accept Canadian inspection, and inspectors will inspect the grain at the following frontier points: Suspension Bridge, Black Rock, Toronto, Port Hope, Kingston, Prescott, Point St. Charles, Outremont, Brockville and Coteau Landing. The underlying idea is to keep unclassified or rejected grain from going to the seaboard.

As an illustration of how the new regulations work, Mr. Baird instanced the following out of his own experience. He said: "I bought some peas a few days ago for export from a man in the west. He said they were No. 2, and I ordered them to be shipped to New York. At Point St. Charles the inspector opened the car and found that the peas were full of bugs, and rejected them. They were at once returned to Montreal, where they are, for all I know, yet. The storage and extra freight will have to be borne by the man who sold to me."

The grain section have asked the railroads to send the following memo. to their agents:

Owing to the new regulations brought in force by the United States trunk railway lines all grain for export must be inspected either at point of shipment or at the frontier. Any grain that fails to grade No. 2 or better will be stopped and sent back to the nearest Canadian point, where it will be stored for account of the owner. It is imperative that all shippers should be notified of these regulations and avoid extra charges that may be incurred through neglect of compliance as to grading as per memo. given above.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

FROM BRASSIERE'S.

NO little ado has been made of late by those who have been disturbed by an alleged undue depression of prices in wheat due to reports of extraordinary large available supplies in the United States. The assumption has been made by the class referred to that wheat merchants throughout the world, speculators and others, are all so simple as to infer that because available stocks exceed any like total held at a corresponding period, therefore the total net supplies available for export (as well as for home consumption) must necessarily be larger than ever held here before during the autumn.

Such a conclusion is neither logical, true nor creditable to those who arrive at it. Ever since the now antiquated basis was formulated upon which the "official visible supply of wheat" is prepared (available and visible supplies of wheat after harvesting, in seasons of relatively equal abundance, have continued to exceed like stocks in preceding years, with few exceptions. In other words, with the growth of facilities for getting wheat from farmers' hands to markets, or into second or third hands, such grain has naturally gravitated out of producers' hands in larger and larger proportions, particularly since the development of organized and legitimate speculative facilities, the primary function of which is to carry available stocks of wheat, or more exactly, to carry our surpluses, from bountiful over to lean seasons.

These facts are known to every or to almost every well informed grain merchant in the country, as well as to those in the foreign countries to which we export. No one ever has supposed merely because the available supply of wheat increased 4,000,000 bushels within a week, against 3,000,000 the week before, or 2,000,000 in the like week a year ago—no one, we repeat, ever has supposed that therefore the wheat crop must be larger than has been presumed—that is, no one who knows anything about the subject. Nevertheless, we find there are voices raised against the publication of totals of available stocks of wheat because, forsooth, somebody is going to infer the crop is an enormous one if the increases perchance be heavy, or short if they are unusually small. This sort of reasoning is of the variety which once objected to railways because cows might stray across the track and be killed.

The foregoing has been emphasized because of efforts which have been made to belittle the value of an available supply report of grain crops. It may be worth while explaining to these critics that "the visible supply" covers stocks of several varieties of cereals at a score or more points of accumulation only, the identical stocks (except St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth) which it has included for twenty years or more. At one time these visible supply stocks constituted the available supply, but not within a dozen years. Within that period points of accumulation have increased very rapidly; some of

the original "primary markets" are not "primary" markets at all; the thousands of interior or country elevators at the northwest have been constructed, and the necessity has thus been created for a compilation of supplies of available wheat—in other words, for the total of stocks of wheat available for practically immediate shipment by rail or water to fill a milling or export, or even purely speculative, demand. Of one thing the timid ones, who have dreaded available supply report totals, may rest assured one of the safeguards against speculative "corners" in the food grains is to be found in the reports of available stocks of the same.

The "low price of wheat, therefore, is not necessarily due to exceptionally large stocks of wheat in sight on both coasts, for the people most interested in such prices at the principal markets here and abroad, as has been pointed out, are not of restricted vision. In the first, second and last places, the cause is simply abundance. Whatever may be the private, speculative or other view of this, that or the other merchant, or of the outside public, anyone who is interested enough to do so may easily satisfy himself that there is, so far as it may be forecast, quite an abundance of wheat to meet the world's demands this year, even if not more than enough as compared with the prospect one year ago. Then we were looking for a pinch owing to the Russian wheat and rye failures, and to short crops of the same in some other European countries. This year the United States have raised, say, 110,000,000 bushels less than last year, but they started in with from 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels more, besides which, Russia and Germany are said to be better able to take care of themselves in that direction.

As that well-informed circular, Beerbohm's List, states, shipments from America and Russia to Europe continue to exceed the latter's requirements. It is now explained that Russia's wheat crop this year will equal 241,000,000 bushels, against 200,000,000 previously anticipated. More than this, the United Kingdom's greatly increased proportion of imported wheat flour, as compared with wheat increases "the depressive power" of its receipts. France, it is said, is suffering from surplus importations of last year, and even drafts on her own supplies are very light. The same authority notes another cause of depression of wheat prices as the cheapness and abundance of American flour in the chief centres, and Dornbusch's List adds that the relatively abundant potato crop in Europe in this, the first half of the fiscal year, has tended to restrict the consumption of wheat and rye and therefore curtail demand to some extent, and with it naturally, the price. The promise of wheat exports from Australia and South America is declared to be fairly good.

According to a publication by the statistical bureau of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, this year's wheat crop of the world amounts to between 744,000,000 and 755,000,000 hectoliters. That of last year was ascertained to have been in round figures 750,000,000 hectoliters; hence says our consul-general to Vienna, "there is no difference between the yields of this year and last. The surplus of the yield over the want of wheat is 16,800,000 to 24,000,000 hectoliters. The rye crop may be estimated at 440,000,000 hectoliters; last year it was about 370,000,000 hectoliters."

But, after all this has been said and it has been necessary to say it because it refers to what has been behind the prolonged but not undue depression in the price of wheat it may be added that it is not at all unlikely that the latter half of the cereal year may witness an appreciable advance in the price from the recent low level. As a London writer says "because American millers now furnish flour at 10s. 6d. per sack, it is not a good reason that they should continue to do so. . . . Railway rates from northwestern mills to New York, ocean freight to London, discharge from ship to warehouse, factors' commission for sale in Mark Lane deducted, what paying balance can the American miller get from 10s. 6d. for 280 pounds of ground flour? The position is not tenable for any long period."

In brief, isn't it almost time for the pendulum to swing the other way?

H. C. Scott, Highgate, Ont. "I enclosed find \$1 for CANADIAN MILLER. I would miss its regular appearance."



The particular purpose of this department is to create an increased market for Canadian mill products—flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, riced oats, pot barley, horse 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 each month covers very effectively the field of flour handlers and buyers of mill products, not only within the borders of the Canadian confederation, but in West India, the West Indies, Great Britain and other European centres. This department will be made valuable to them in discussions of the conditions of the market in this country, reliable market data, the manufacture of mill products, methods of transportation and shipping intelligence, and the prices and relations of the millers to their districts. We invite correspondents from millers, shippers and buyers on any matter touching the export of our products.

CONCERNING PRICES.

TO many it is a conundrum why in the face of the depressed condition of the British flour markets United States millers continue to ship flour to England in large quantities. "When English buyers can purchase Canadian flour at their own doors at the same price that it is selling for in this market," says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, "depend upon it there is something wrong with the export trade in flour. But in spite of this state of affairs, flour still finds its way to British markets, especially from the United States." Discussing this question with a leading local miller, the remark was made to the CANADIAN MILLER that after all when one understood fully the situation, the conundrum is not so difficult of solution. And taking from his desk some United States grain returns of that day, this miller drew attention to the prices at which the large bulk of grain was selling in the States. The prices which are quoted on the Chicago Change represent the prices obtained for a very small percentage of the actual grain sold by the farmers of that country. An average difference of probably to cents a bushel exists between the prices listed on Change and those obtained in the main by the farmers. For milling purposes, however, the low-priced wheat is usually as good as that which is sold for the higher figure.

The whole matter is clearly stated in a commercial article recently published in the Globe. The writer says:

"On all the leading markets of the United States the wheat quotations given are those of wheat known as the regular or speculative grades. They include the only kinds and qualities of wheat which can be tendered in fulfillment of a contract made on the boards of exchange in the cities where the quotations are given. Thus in Chicago it is "regular No. 2," which was quoted at the close yesterday at 72 5/8 for November. This is the price in store in certain elevators in Chicago, the warehouse receipts of which are accepted as legal tender in fulfillment of a contract. But to arrive at what this price would mean to the farmer in the west it would be necessary to deduct:

- 1 The amount paid to the Chicago broker.
- 2 The charge of placing the wheat in store in the elevators.
- 3 The freight from the point of shipment to Chicago, which alone may be as much as ten or fifteen cents per bushel.
- 4 The cost of handling and profit to the middle man who buys the wheat from the farmer.

With all these deductions made we should arrive at the price the wheat would net the farmer. The average rate of freight from Chicago to New York is 8 1/2 cents per bushel during the year, whereas the average freight from Ontario points to New York is 13 cents per bushel, a difference of 4 1/2 cents in favor of Chicago to the American shippers. But an important difference, comparing our markets with those of the United States, is found in the fact that not over 25 or 30 per cent. of the wheat received at the principal markets in the United States will grade up to the regular grade mentioned. During the past month some days when the receipts were 500 cars at Chicago only 10 1/2 per cent. inspected the regular or speculative grade No. 2. The balance,

although in some instances for milling purposes of equal value to that which inspected No. 2, sold on an average at 10 cents per bushel less. This means that 70 per cent. of the wheat received sold at 10 cents per bushel less than the published quotations. This wheat is sold to go into the markets of the world and is not held for speculative purposes like the regular No. 2 grade. The same thing is true of Detroit, where No. 2 white was quoted yesterday at 72c. But No. 3 white, which is very frequently 58-pound wheat, and will not average 57 pounds of good sound quality, can be bought at 9 cents per bushel less, and from this price elevator charges, freight, commission, etc., have to be deducted to ascertain what it nets the farmer at country points.

It costs about 1 cent per bushel less to put the wheat in New York from Detroit than from Chicago. This places Detroit at an advantage of 5 1/2 cents per bushel in freight alone, as compared with western Ontario points. The same remarks apply to St. Louis and other points at which quotations are given. Another fact which shows the absurdity of basing any argument as to the real value on the quotations given for the speculative grades, is that while No. 2 is selling in Chicago at 72 7/8 cents, the same wheat is worth only 77 1/2 cents in New York, or about 3 cents per bushel higher, while the freight to carry that wheat to New York averages 8 1/2 cents, and at the present time is probably 10 or 11 cents. The same freight rates obtain on flour as on grain from the points mentioned, so that our millers labor under the same disadvantage in doing an export business, and up to the present time at many points they have been paying higher prices for wheat delivered at their mills than the grain men give for the wheat they export."

With this explanation it can be understood "why United States flour still finds its way into the States," and still further, the extent to which Canadian millers are handicapped in export trade alongside of the American duties.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

With some there is a disposition, perhaps, to become a little dissatisfied with the growth of our West India trade. Difficulties have certainly come in the way; opposition and criticism have also been met with that have not been in all cases of the squarest kind. It is hardly possible, however, to study the utterances of Mr. Adam Brown, and other Canadians, who have visited the West Indies and given careful thought to Canadian affairs without being convinced that Canadian products occupy a favorable position in the opinion and judgment of the inhabitants of these islands. In a late number of the Dominican, a paper published in Dominica, not far from Barbadoes, we find expression given to the following kindly thoughts touching trade with Canada: "Why not a happy interchange? [of products between the countries]. While we wish well to the trade with the United States, though they have their crushing McKinley tariff, still we want to see the commerce with our kith and kin carried on more vigorously. Up to now we seem to want information about Canada; and Canada, we fear, still wants information about us. If both sides will interchange thoughts and occasional visits, we look forward to the not far distant period when the commerce between the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies will be an important institution of both countries."

Another favorable utterance comes through the Voice of St. Lucia, a paper published in the islands of St. Lucia, near by to Dominica: "We feel," says this journal, "that there is much to be done in the way of drawing closer to each other, morally and materially, two countries forming part of the same vast empire, and so situated as to be the natural complements of each other. What the southernmost of the United States are to the northernmost, that and more are we to the Dominion. On the other hand that Canada can supply us with many things we need, just as well as the United States, is being demonstrated more and more clearly on every voyage of the P. & B. steamers. And there can be no doubt that nowhere could we West Indians brace up our moral and material fibre, relaxed by tropical influences, better than by a taste of winter spent in visiting the large, busy cities and the vast agricultural areas of the Dominion."

A late report of the Collector General of Jamaica, shows that the increase of the imports into the island from Canada, for the year ending March last, are in greater ratio than from the United States. Thus:—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
From the United Kingdom	49	50
From the United States	37.2	34
From Canada	10.4	7
From other countries	3.4	3

Of these imports flour forms a considerable item, and we may expect, with the trade carefully watched and cultivated by our millers, that each year's returns will show a satisfactory increase.

FLOUR FUTURES.

The question of wheat futures is one that has given rise to no small measure of discussion among many different classes of the community. Even the preachers have taken a hand in the tussle, though not unfrequently have displayed more zeal than knowledge of the subject. All classes of newspapers have made it one of journalistic polemics. It would not be courtesy to say that they had done else than handle the subject with intelligence. That is a rule of the craft. Yet the degrees of knowledge shown in the various contributions have differed one from the other somewhat. Milling and grain journals have pronounced on the question and they have not been all of one mind.

Such is the situation as regards wheat futures. They exist. But flour futures? Who ever heard, even the dusty miller himself, of a flour future? A well-known and ably-edited English contemporary, Milling, sees nothing extraordinary in such a possibility. Indeed the evolution, according to this Liverpool journal, has already taken place. "The necessary corollary," says Milling, "of a wheat future is a flour future. It would not be a difficult matter to prove this by a simple process of logic, but millers have for some time past arrived at the same conclusion by an empirical road of their own, although, possibly, many are hardly aware of the fact, and would stoutly deny that they approve of a future market for the sale of flour in any sense. It remains, however, confessed that a considerable business for future delivery is already being done by many of the largest and most progressive millers in a desultory sort of way with bakers as their buyers.

"As war to be expected, the embryo flour future has in due time made its appearance in the world in person, and very naturally it announces itself with the customary notes of woe.

"The correspondence that has appeared lately in the columns of Milling and Corn Trade News, revealing the existence of an extensive, although undeveloped and wholly unorganized system of flour futures, has contained not a few cries of pain, and, as a miller exclaimed in our hearing, "real infant bawling." This is only according to nature, and it may be considered a healthy sign.

"The mere birth of an organism is generally conceded to be sufficient proof of the necessity of its existence, and applying this reasoning to the case of the embryo flour future it follows that as it came into being as a natural growth, not artificially forced and reared, but spontaneously and unbidden the powers that be, the trade directors, the deliberative and executive councils of commerce should take the shaping of its future into consideration and either minimize its ultimate powers for evil or foster and cultivate its potentiality for weal.

"The practice of selling flour for future delivery is becoming very general; let it then become a properly recognized branch of the trade, and be organized by the various associations at the chief centres of trade, upon a sound and business like footing.

"On the Paris flour market for many years flour futures have been successfully dealt in, to the manifest advantage of millers and consumers alike, for in no other city in the world is flour kept at such a high level, while the millers, as a class, are prosperous in a like degree."

SHE KEEPS EIGHTY SERVANTS.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who keeps eighty servants in her home in Scotland, and is considered to be the one woman in Great Britain who has come closest to a solution of the servant girl problem, will tell of her methods of treating her help, etc., in an article for The Ladies' Home Journal entitled "How I Keep My Servants."

TERMS OF TRADE.

THE following are the "Terms of Trade" prepared after careful consideration by the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade, and adopted by the Council and the general board. Under these terms transactions in grain will in future be conducted. Their importance to millers and grain men cannot be too fully emphasized, and the prudent man, who may wish to save possible trouble in the days to come, will keep this number of the CANADIAN MILLER near by for ready reference. The terms are:

Definition of terms in buying and selling grain, flour, produce and provisions in this market, or at the Call Board, or at other times between members:

F. O. C. All sales made without specified conditions will be considered as strictly free of charge (f.o.c.) The seller to be under no obligation to furnish conveyance.

All business days mentioned to be terminable at three o'clock p.m., except Saturdays, when the hour shall be one o'clock p.m.

F. O. B. To be interpreted as free on board sailing or steam vessel or barge, such conveyance, unless specially agreed upon, to be provided by the buyer; and in case he fails to provide such conveyance within five days after sale he is required to take the property as it lies, free of all shipping charges, on presentation by the shipper of a proper warehouse receipt. During the five days the property to be at the seller's risk of fire, but after the five days have elapsed to be at the buyer's risk. When being shipped into vessel to be at buyer's risk, and if not insured by him the seller to be at liberty to insure the cargo, and to charge the same to the buyer. The seller to give the buyer not less than five days free of storage from date of delivery.

F. O. B. CARS. - Coopersage of flour under this term being always the duty and at the expense of the seller. The same to apply to butter and other cask goods. F.o.b. simply not to apply to sales in which the shipment is made by railroad cars, when the term will be distinctly f.o.b. cars, and in this case the seller has to provide the cars, and receive payment on presentation of original shipping bill. It being understood that due diligence is to be used by seller in obtaining cars, and also that the buyer may if he wishes supply cars, but no delay in making delivery which may occur through not getting cars shall entitle either buyer or seller to cancel transaction or to demand any reduction in the price, although in the interim prices or freight rates may have changed.

IN STORE. The buyer shall be subject to the current term of storage, not exceeding one cent per bushel on grain and five cents per barrel on flour and meal, the property to be at the buyer's risk immediately on delivery. When the property is liable to any back charges, such as accrued storage, shunting, freight, or other charges, such must be paid by the seller, and the seller must satisfy the buyer that such charges have been settled, or the buyer may deduct the same from the invoice.

ON TRACK. This term to mean the delivery of the property in the cars of the railroad, in the yard, or on the track where such cars are ordinarily placed after arrival in the city, or at any station on the line of road where the sale may be made. The property to be free of charges in its then position, and delivery to be made by the railroad shipping bill or proper order, properly endorsed to the buyer. The freight and charges to be deducted from the invoice, unless satisfactory evidence is afforded the buyer that such charges are paid.

CASH. All sales to be made for cash, and payment to be made as follows on the different terms:—

F. O. B. - On presentation of the bill of lading, unless the five days provided for have elapsed, when the payment is to be made on the presentation of the warehouse receipt or receipts.

F. O. C. - Payment to be made on the day of presentation of warehouse receipt or receipts. All accrued charges to be paid by the seller.

IN STORE. - Payment to be made on the day of presentation of warehouse receipt or receipts.

DELIVERY. - Payment in all cases to be made before the closing hours of the bank on the day of presentation, unless by special agreement. Property in all cases to be at buyer's risk immediately after delivery of shipping bill or order.

Delivery will be considered completed on presentation of proper documents in all cases of sales f.o.b., f.o.c., and in store at any of the regular city warehouses or elevators, duly posted on 'Change, unless otherwise specified at time of sale; also on track delivery except when buyer is allowed to weigh the property, when presentation of the invoice of the ascertained weight within the four days allowed shall be sufficient.

TRACK DELIVERY. Payment to be made on properly endorsed track delivery shipping bill or order, except when the property is subject to receivers' weights, when payment is to be made immediately on their being ascertained in no case more than four days being allowed for ascertaining such weights. After expiration of the four days, buyer being subject to advice note, or invoice weights.

CAR LOADS. - When car loads of grain, meal, feed and other produce are purchased without any specified agreement as to quantity to be loaded in each, it will be understood that a car load of Ontario grain shall mean 30,000 lbs., and a car load of Manitoba grain shall mean 40,000 lbs.

If any greater or less quantity be shipped, the excess or deficiency, if it exceeds five per cent, shall be settled between buyer and seller at market price at time of delivery.

CAR LOTS. - On contracts for more than one car of grain, flour and other produce, f.o.b. cars, any point, the seller to have the right to deliver same in single car lots with proper documents attached, within the time specified in contract, unless otherwise agreed.

GRAIN IN QUANTITIES. - When grain is sold in specified quantities, the seller shall have the option of delivering within five per cent., more or less, of the quantity sold.

OUTSIDE. - When grain is offered, as at outside points, it shall mean on the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific system of railroads within the Province of Ontario, south of and including Gravenhurst and Pembroke.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. - Shall mean shipment within five (5) days following day of sale.

Prompt shipment shall mean within fourteen (14) days following sale.

TO ARRIVE. - To arrive shall mean shipped, or to be shipped, not later than day following sale.

AFLOAT. - When sales are made for shipments afloat the buyer to provide vessel; if he fails to do so within ten (10) days from date of notice that shipment is ready, he shall make payment on warehouse receipt.

DELIVERED AFLOAT. - Sales made delivered afloat shall be payable on presentation of proper documents on delivery of cargo in good order and condition over rail of vessel.

INSURANCE. - In all sales made of shipment afloat or delivery f.o.b. vessel, the buyer shall satisfy the seller that the same is insured against marine and fire accident, otherwise the seller or shipper may effect such insurance and charge the same to the buyer.

C.I.F. - Grain sold c.i.f. shall mean cost with insurance and freight paid (or allowed in invoice) to point at which delivery is stated, and buyer shall make payment on presentation of bill of lading and insurance certificates.

WEIGHTS. - When grain is sold with out-turn, guaranteed payments shall be made on presentation of bill of lading. The seller shall not be liable for a shortage unless reported within thirty days of arrival of grain at destination, and in default of such returns, bills of lading weights shall then be considered as binding upon the buyer, but it shall be compulsory upon the receiver at any time, if desired, to furnish an affidavit of out-turn.

INSPECTION OF MANITOBA WHEAT.

READERS are likely to peruse with a good deal of interest the particulars given below of a case involving the question of inspection of Manitoba wheat, which came before Judge Morgan, Toronto, recently, and where judgment was given as we have recorded it. At another time we may have some comment to make on the matter. In the meantime millers and grain men will find the particulars worth digesting:

This is an action brought to recover the difference in price between a car load of wheat sold by the plaintiff

to defendants, and rejected by them, and the price realized by plaintiff at a re-sale on account of such rejection, and also for demurrage. The defendant filed a counter-claim for \$100 in breach of contract by reason of four car loads of wheat sold to them under the same contract as the one car load not being according to contract.

By the written contract that the plaintiffs agreed to sell, and the defendant agreed to buy five car loads of No. 2 Regular Manitoba wheat, f. o. b. cars Point Edward, at 74 cents per bushel. The cars arrived at Sarnia Tunnel on different dates. Some of these cars were accepted and paid for by the defendants without requiring delivery at Point Edward, and without inspecting them, they apparently being satisfied with the certificate of inspection from Winnipeg furnished them with the Bill of Lading.

Upon the arrival of the fifth car, being the car in dispute, the defendant sent to the railway agent at Sarnia Tunnel and obtained a sample of the wheat from the car and had it inspected by a properly qualified inspector here (Toronto) not being willing to be governed by the Winnipeg Inspection as they had been in the case of the four cars. As a result of the inspection, the said wheat was pronounced "damp No. 2, Manitoba Regular," and the defendants declined to accept it.

After certain negotiations with a view of an amicable settlement, the plaintiff upon notice to the defendants, sold this car at the call board of the Board of Trade, for 8 cents a bushel less than it had previously been sold for under the contract with the defendants, thereby causing a loss to the defendant of \$50.45.

This action was brought to recover the amount together with \$17 as demurrage by reason of the detention of the fifth car not at Point Edward, the place of delivery, but at Sarnia Tunnel.

The defendants, among other things, contended that they are not liable because of the terms of the contract they had the right of inspection at the point of delivery, and having exercised this right, they found the wheat damp, and not in accordance with the contract, and therefore rejected it.

They further contended that there never was a delivery of the car at Point Edward as called for by the contract.

It is a well settled principle of law, that where a contract for sale of goods sold with a right of inspection calls for the delivery of those goods at a certain place, the buyer has the right of inspection at that place unless there is some usage of trade to the contrary binding on both parties.

The plaintiffs contended that there was such a usage, but I am unable to find from the evidence that there was, and the defendants would therefore have the right of inspection by the terms of the contract at the place of delivery. I find that they did inspect there, and as a result of their inspection that the wheat was damp, and they were therefore justified in rejecting it.

The plaintiffs contended very strongly that there was no evidence sufficient to show that the sample inspected was taken from this particular car of wheat, and even if it was, that it was a fair sample, but I am of the opinion that the evidence goes to the contrary.

In view of the above, finding that it is necessary for me to deal with the contention of the defendant that there never was any delivery of the car at Point Edward, the plaintiffs therefore must fail in both items of their claim, because not being bound to accept the car, they would not be bound to pay for the demurrage.

As to the counter-claim, I am of the opinion that the defendants have discredited themselves to recover by reason of their dealings with the four cars as shown by the evidence.

The plaintiffs therefore, will be non-suited, and the defendants counter-claim dismissed, no costs to either party.

HIS PLACE.

MEN are like sheep: they need a leader to leap the gully first and then they follow with a rush. Hence the optimist in trade who isn't afraid to invest is he who saves us from a "crisis." "When every man is blue," as the fellow says, "no wonder that money is taken with a fit of blues and goes off and gets tight."



CANADA.

BUSINESS at the Milland grist mill is brisk.

The grist mill at Marsboro, Ont., is closed down.

The Western Milling Co. are erecting a large mill at Pense, Man.

The flour mill at Stonewall, Man., is reported to be doing a large business.

The flour mills at Boissevan, Man., are running twenty-four hours per day.

CANADIAN oatmeal is being exported to the States in considerable quantities.

The flour mill at Emerson, Man., is to be removed to Edmonton, Alberta.

The flour mill at Whitewood, Assa., is being rapidly pushed to completion.

The elevator at Halgomic, Assa., is receiving grain. Its capacity is 30,000 bushels.

RUSSELL A. McDOUGALL'S new grist mill, near Black Rock, N.B., is now in operation.

The new joint stock flour mill at Oshawa, Assa., is expected to be in running order this month.

OGILVIE'S big elevator at Vinton, Man., was burned on the 6th inst. with 25,000 bushels of wheat.

A. J. ROLLINS, of Exeter, Ont., will erect a grist mill on property recently purchased in that town.

The Victoria Rice and Flour Mill Co., of Victoria, B.C., is shipping 3,000 sacks of flour to China by the Empress of Japan.

A LOCAL correspondent is enthused over the hum of the grist mill machinery at Elk Creek, Ont., and says times are brisk.

MANUFACTURERS are complaining of certain wheat buyers in the vicinity of Methven being guilty of furnishing defective weight.

W. MORNINGSTAR'S large grist and flouring mill at DeCew's Falls, near St. Catharines, Ont., was destroyed by fire Nov. 23.

The flouring mills of Daniel Comstock, of Kenilworth, Ont., were destroyed by fire recently, together with the barns and stables attached.

SAMPLES of corn grown by the Tuscarora Indians will be included in the exhibit for the World's Fair to be sent from Hamilton, Ont.

STAR'S grist mill, situated about two miles from St. Catharines, Ont., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$7,000; insured for \$4,500.

ROBERT CLARKE, miller, Walter's Falls, Ont., writes that business with him is brisk this fall, their flour being in good favor in Leeds county.

A TRAVELLER for the Sanford Milling Co., Fort Macleod, N.W.T., was lost on the prairie a fortnight ago, and after weeks found, frozen to death.

THOS. GASKIN, while engaged in feeding at W. J. Lackey's mill, Munster, Ont., received a severe wound in the hand from a knife wielded by a fellow employee.

The Great Western Flour Mill, Woodstock, Ont., destroyed by fire recently, is to be rebuilt as an oatmeal and split pea mill with a capacity of 300 barrels daily.

It is stated on supposed good authority that not less than 9,000,000 bushels of wheat have been carried out of Manitoba thus far this season by the C. P. R. and N. P. R.

The work of putting in the new machinery at McKay & Co.'s flouring mill at the Chaudlers, Ottawa, Ont., is about completed. The new store-house is also nearly finished.

A BLENDING, leased by the Cleveland Seed Co., St. Picton, Ont., was burned on 3rd inst. It contained about 4,000 bushels of peas. Total loss, \$11,000; partly insured.

The roller mills at Millwood, Man., have been running day and night for the past two months principally on gristing, there being as many as thirty teams with loads in one day.

The flour mill at Killarney, Man., is now completed and is much prized by the community. The capacity is 100 barrels per day. The machinery was furnished by Wm. & J. G. Greey, Toronto.

J. A. McCANER, who has bought the Zimmerman mills, formerly owned by G. C. Crawford, has recently put in a complete new plant of roller machinery manufactured by Wm. & J.

G. Greey, of Toronto. Mr. McCarger says the plant is giving good satisfaction.

The Carman Farmer's Elevator Co., Carman, Man., are considering the advisability of erecting a flouring mill in connection with the elevator and of asking for a bonus of \$5,000 from the municipality.

An accident occurred during the past month in the mills of George Metulloch & Co., Rapid City, Man., by which the cylinder head of the engine was blown out, necessitating the mills closing down for a few days.

The Aylmer roller mills, of Aylmer, Ont., have been purchased by N. H. Stevens, of the Kent Mills, Chatham, Ont. Mr. Stevens will operate both mills. A large warehouse has been built at Aylmer by Mr. Stevens.

JOSEPH RAFFEL, an employee of Wm. & J. G. Greey's mill furnishing works, Toronto, while working at a shaping machine, got his right hand caught in the machine, and as a result was obliged to have amputated his index finger half of the next and part of his thumb.

The new mill of the British Columbia Milling and Feed Co., of New Westminster, B.C., is now in running shape and a good business is being done. In about a month the company expect to be manufacturing oatmeal and rolled oats. There is a dry kiln of 3,000 bushels capacity in connection with the mill, which is used for drying grain.

A MONTREAL dispatch of 3rd inst. says: Mr. W. W. Ogilvie to-day received twelve barges containing 192,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, being the last to come by water this season. This makes a total of 1,354,000 bushels received by Mr. Ogilvie from the present crop, being the largest portion of any crop ever received by a single firm.

Pilot MOUND, Man., Sentinel: One hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of grain have been purchased at Pilot Mound already this season. A considerable quantity has been sent east, but the scarcity of cars still continues. On the Manitoba branch of the Northern Pacific, elevators are reported to be full and cars are also difficult to obtain.

A FORTNIGHT ago a car loaded with wheat demolished the stop block at the end of the siding at the Ottonabeck flour mills, Ashburnham, Ont., and crashed over the embankment. The car belonged to the Canadian Pacific road. Mr. Thos. Marshall, an employee of the mill, had a narrow escape from death. It will rest with the Grand Trunk to raise the car.

W. W. OGILVIE, Montreal, to whom the Glenora's cargo of wheat was consigned, has apparently appreciated the efforts of the crew when adrift on Lake Superior, and in return has forwarded a dozen or more barrels of his Hungarian flour to be divided between Capt. Fleming and his men. The men deserving of it will receive enough flour to last them through the winter.

W. E. ELLIS & Co., millers, of Oshawa, Ont., have assigned to James Dickson, of Manning's Arcade, Toronto. The liabilities, secured and unsecured, are about \$26,000; assets nominally the same. The trouble has been caused largely by the constant depreciation in flour and wheat during the past year and together with being involved in a real estate deal, which has locked them up to some extent. Much sympathy is felt for the Messrs. Ellis in their difficulty.

MESSEURS JAS. STEVENSON, M. P., Mayor Kenora and H. A. Mulhern, of the Peterborough Milling Co., have received the promise of General Manager Seagrant and Central District Freight Agent White, of the Grand Trunk Ry., that the railway company will erect a siding to their Ilythe mills. The distance to be laid is about 1,500 feet. The two additional stories that are being added to the mill will be completed about March 1st, and the capacity of the enlarged mill will be 500 barrels a day.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange it was agreed that all quotations for wheat secured from outside markets should be prices for cash and May. For some time past no New York report has been received, but an endeavor will be made to especially arrange for these in the future. By an understanding with the board of trade, the presidents of the grain exchange and the board, together with the secretary, will hereafter be the permanent committee, having entire charge of the rooms.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., at Rat Portage, Ont., intend during the coming winter to increase their water power. They have in now three turbine water wheels, and the intention is to take out one sixty-inch wheel and put in two measuring sixty-six inches instead. They will then have four turbines aggregating 1,400 horse power while they have now but 600, being a large increase. The new improvements will cost from \$8,000 to \$9,000, and will enable them to largely increase the capacity of their mill, which is now 2,000 barrels per day.

It has been decided by the Winnipeg grain exchange, that in future the average grain rate for the whole province will be

known on call transactions as standard freight rates. This is 22 cents per 100 pounds is considered about the average freight from Manitoba to Fort William. The 22 cent rate will therefore be known as "standard" freight, and transactions will be carried on, on that basis. The rates on all points of the Canadian Pacific main line, between Burdette and Alexander is 22 cents, and the same rate applies to a large number of points on the branch lines, as well as on the Northern Pacific to Duluth. On the same basis, 47 cents will be the standard rate all rail to Eastern Canada points, the same as 22 cents will be the standard rate to Lake Superior points.

A DISPATCH of a fortnight since from Montreal says: "Mr. W. A. Hastings, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., has received word that the Lake of the Woods, Keewatin, was frozen over, and that the company's supply ships between the lumber camps and the barrel works and mill at the Lake of the Woods village were 'stuck fast in the ice.'" The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has taken advantage of the last ships leaving Montreal before the close of navigation to clear out all its old stock of flour, and last week shipped several thousand sacks to the United Kingdom, so that the warehouses are now ready for the new output from the mills from this year's crop. The close of navigation has the important effect on the grain and flour trade of increasing the cost of freight to the all-rail rate.

"CANADIAN MILLER" COVER.

It is not necessary to draw special attention to the handsome cover that envelops the present edition of the CANADIAN MILLER. It will probably be the first feature of the journal to attract the eye of the reader. The artist, we think, has caught the spirit of the jolly miller in the design he has presented to us. The picture is realistic. The high character of the work itself carries its own impression and reflects credit on the Toronto Lithograph Co., which prepared the sketch and executed the work.

TRANSPORTATION TOPICS.

The Boston and Maine railroad is now prepared to receive grain in its elevator at Boston.

SPANISH, Ont., on the Sault Ste. Marie Eastern division, is now a regular billing station. Freight for this point may now be accepted without prepayment of charges.

The City Grain Elevator Company, of Buffalo, announces that that company has three elevators at the frontier, and that they would be pleased to have these utilized by Canadian grain exporters during the winter.

The Grand Trunk have arranged that wheat from Manitoba from points on the Northern Pacific railway via Chicago, in order to entitle it to come under their present milling in transit arrangement, should be consigned and laded "Sarnia tunnel for orders for milling in transit," and through to Montreal as formerly.

In order to facilitate the handling of Manitoba grain, and to avoid all possible delay in our cars, the Canadian Pacific will permit shippers to reconsign grain forwarded to North Bay for orders to New York or Boston for export coming under the established grades. If shippers have at North Bay Manitoba grain not covered by the established grades they will permit shipment of such grain to their Montreal elevator, to be held there until a round lot has accumulated, say 8,000 bushels or more, and then they will carry this grain to Boston at the current through rate from shipping point to Boston plus 2 1/2c. per 100 lbs., which will include Montreal elevation, 10 days' storage and reloading. If grain is not shipped within 10 days after delivery to Montreal elevator storage will be charged at the rate of 1/4c. per bushel for each succeeding 10 days or part thereof, the maximum storage charge after the first 10 days to be 1 1/2c. per bushel up to May 15.

The following letter from vice-president Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., has been received by Secretary Wills in answer to a letter from the Toronto Board of Trade: "The regulations now in force at North Bay point were forced upon us last year by the action of shippers and purchasers who failed to furnish any orders for forwarding the grain until several days, and in the majority of cases weeks, after its arrival at North Bay. Unfortunately these shipments to order were made at the season of the year when freight cars are in greatest demand, and when we are compelled to keep our cars moving with the least possible delay in order to meet the requirements of the trade and particularly the grain trade. We have urged upon everybody concerned the importance of having samples sent by mail or express from the point of shipment, so that they may be in the hands of intending buyers some time in advance of the arrival of the car containing the grain at North Bay. If this were done the directions about rebilling could be in the hands of the agent at North Bay in time to enable him to forward the car without detention."

A GHOST STORY.

BY G. B. CHANFILLOR



HAPPENED to be talking to a friend some months ago on the subject of ghosts and ghost-stories. We were both, I remember, somewhat sceptical, and did not fail to enunciate our belief that were we to see a ghost at that moment we should be in no way unduly alarmed, which, after the manner of sceptics from time immemorial, was a somewhat contradictory statement. I recollect, however, at the time, that I did hope that I should never have the experience, for as ghosts generally appear to only one at a time, I felt that perhaps under those circumstances my courage might not be so ready at hand as it was when merely discussing probabilities in an abstract way with a friend on a warm summer's afternoon.

Some days later I was repeating our conversation to another friend who affects a club in Waterloo-place, in one of the windows of which we were then sitting.

"It's all very well," said he, "to say you don't believe in ghosts until you have seen one, and on the whole I suppose it's the right thing to do. But I can't share your scepticism, because I have seen one, or at least something very like one."

"Seen one?" I cried. "Why, my dear Algernon, then of course you believe?—you couldn't do otherwise. But how was it? When? Where?"

"Well, I'll tell you; only when you stick it into one of your confounded articles, as of course you will, don't, for heaven's sake, mention my name or any of the other fellows I may happen to mention. Take another cigar. You prefer a cigarette—a bad habit, but "chacun a son gout."

"Well! Three years ago I returned from India on sick leave. I was as thoroughly knocked up as any man has been who has left that vile hole alive. You recollect, I dare say, that I went down into the country, and what with regular hours, fresh eggs and real milk I pulled myself so together in six months that I was able to come to town and bear the burden of a London season. It was a bold stroke, but I lived through it, and it gave me one of the strangest experiences which it has, I suppose, been the lot of man to encounter.

"I had been lunching in the suburbs one day in the beginning of June last, and had got back to town about 5.30 o'clock, just in time, I thought, to come and dress here, have a look at the evening papers and get to Westbourne terrace, where I was dining, at eight.

"Well, I had got here, had dressed, had come to the conclusion that politics was a hollow mockery when, during that awful ten minutes when it is too late to do anything seriously before starting, or too early to start, I happened to gaze out of the window. Waterloo-place was all but deserted. A celebrated author, as well known for the badness of his clothes as for the rottenness of his arguments, was just going into the Athenæum; a few men were sauntering into Pall Mall, and the whole place had a look of dreariness which one seldom sees even in the off-season in London. Just as I was turning away and thinking that five minutes too early at Westbourne-terrace would at least be better than the contemplation of this miserable solitude, my eye caught a singular form leaning against the base of the Waterloo Memorial. At first I thought it was one of the miserable wretches one so often sees seeking shelter from gutters and warmth from the touch of stone, but as I gazed the thing—I can describe it by no other name—became smaller, as I thought, in shuffling along, and then seemed to take the form of a large dog, with this one awful peculiarity—that its head was even the head of a human being. I had read "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," but not even the strange metamorphosis of the amiable doctor, dreadful as it was, seemed to my excited imagination endowed with a tinge of the fearful aspect which the figure slouching along at the foot of the statue presented to my gaze. Throwing on my hat, I rushed out, but as I neared the place the thing gradually faded into nothing. (A beggar crossed me as I passed, I

remember, but nothing moved.) I looked about but no sign appeared of what I had seen. A policeman was standing a little way off, but he had noticed nothing, he said, and I quite believed him; he had himself been standing on that very spot not many minutes before, he told me, as he continued his beat. I remained on the exact spot where I had seen the thing for some seconds, when all at once I noticed a man gazing at me, as if spell-bound, rubbing his eyes and seeming in the greatest perplexity; then he came across the road to me, but as he approached he appeared to have altered his mind, for on coming close to where I stood for I had walked to the other corner of the statue in prosecuting my search for the strange being I had seen—he turned back and took out his watch as who should say, "By Jove! I've made a mistake about the time of my appointment," but at the moment, I recollect, I thought it was rather to give a kind of mute excuse for a somewhat impertinent curiosity.

"That evening at dinner I was so full of my adventure that I'm afraid I appeared rather absent-minded at least until the ladies left the room. Then I could contain myself no longer, and I told the story. Everyone was more or less impressed. Somebody it was, I think, an aged diplomatist quoted "Hamlet," and seemed to think he had found an explanation for it in the conclusion. One man, however—you know him, I think—J. B., of the Blues.

"What! the man who was so morose in his aspect that his friends all said he selected that regiment as the realization of a joke?"

"The same. Well, he said he would accompany me as far as Waterloo-place, and see if we could learn anything new about the horrible thing, for I was certain that it was a living phenomenon I had seen; and yet what, as J. B. pointed out, could account for its strange disappearance? It was now nearly half-past eleven, and, as many people would be coming from the theatres, we feared that we should not be able to distinguish the object of our search. We, however, took up our position at the corner of Pall Mall at the left of the statue, looking up Waterloo-place; and then a remarkable thing happened. As the people hurried across by way of the statue, we saw each other in his or her turn assume something like the appearance I had seen in the afternoon. The speed at which they walked alone made a difference, the quicker ones only, as it were, half appearing to become metamorphosed, the slower going through the process more apparently. But the strangest thing of all was that, as soon as they had passed a spot about a yard square at the corner of the statue nearest to where we were standing, they all immediately assumed their original look and bearing.

"Many times since then have I stood and watched the crowd of busy men—busy, I mean, on pleasure; for no one west of Charing Cross is busy for any other reason—as they pass the fatal spot, and I see them all turn into the horrid shape which had so appalled me when I first saw it on that evening in June, all unconscious of what they become, all so ignorant of what they seem to others.

"What is the reason? Heaven only knows. Perhaps the place has been cursed by some most powerful demon; perhaps it is an allegory of man's life. Who knows?"

THE INDIANS' CHRISTMAS.

AWAY up on the northern shore of Lake Winnipeg is Norway House, one of the oldest and largest stations of the Hudson Bay Company. To this point the Indians of a large territory bring their furs for sale or exchange. In the winter season Norway House has been a lively place for many years, especially during the holidays, when the company has been accustomed to provide some appropriate entertainment for its Indian hunters and trappers.

A Christmas dinner given here more than forty years ago is described by Mr. Ballantyne.

"It was with something like awe that I entered the room and beheld two long rows of tables with puddings, pies, tarts, stews, hashes and vegetables of all shapes, sizes and descriptions smoking thereon. I feared for the Indians, although they can stand a great deal in the way of repletion; moderation being, of course, out of

the question with such an abundance of good things before them.

"A large shell was sounded after the manner of a bugle, and all the Indians of the village walked into the room and seated themselves, the women on one side of a long table, the men on the other. Mr. Evans stood at the head and asked a blessing, and then commenced a work of demolition, the like of which has not been seen since the beginning of the world."

"The pies had strong crusts, but the knives were stronger; the paste was hard and the interior tough, but Indian teeth were harder and Indian jaws tougher; the dishes were gigantic, but the stomachs were capacious, so that ere long numerous skeletons and empty dishes alone graced the board.

"One old woman of a dark brown complexion, with glittering black eyes and awfully long teeth, set up in the wholesale line and demolished the viands so rapidly that those who sat beside her, fearing a dearth in the land, began to look angry.

"When the seniors had finished the juveniles were admitted in a crowd, and these soon cleared away the remnants of the feast."

WHO GRIND THE WHEAT?

NEAR a mill such as painters love to him,
I sat on a rock by the brooklet's brim;
While the brook ran on and the wheels ran round,
And the grist for the farmer's boy was found.

"I grind the wheat," sang the brook in glee;
There would be no flour if I were not for me:
I drive that lazy old wheel round and round,
And that is the way the grist is ground.

"I grind the wheat," answered back the old wheel;
I grind the flour and I grind the meal;
I keep turning the mill-stone round and round,
And that is the way the grist is ground.

Through the old mill's dusty, half-open door,
Came a noise between a rattle and roar;
'Twas the mill-stones singing as they turned round,
"We turn, and between us the grist is ground."

Then I heard the jolly old miller say,
As he helped the boy to mount and away:
"Fit for any grist that ever was crowned,
The very best kind that ever I ground."

A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PAPER.

THIS is the opinion of the many who have secured a copy of the Christmas number of the Toronto Saturday Night. Each year the publishers have gone on improving in their special issues. This time they have made a big jump ahead of anything hitherto attempted. Illustrations and literary contents are alike deserving of high commendation.

TRADE NOTES.

Attention is directed to the professional card of Fred. Roper, trustee, accountant, auditor, which appears in another column. His office is in Quebec Chambers, Toronto.

The Goldie & McCulloch Co., of Galt, Ont., hold a position in the commercial world of which any concern might be proud. Not only is it a record of honorable dealings with their many customers, extending over a long period of time, but they have ever adhered to the principle that the only right way to do anything is to do it right. Their flour mill machinery, which has its place in leading mills in all parts of the Dominion, is of the most perfect kind and stands perfectly the tests to which it is put. It is to be expected that a firm possessing the large resources of capital and experience that are elements of stability and strength with the Goldie & McCulloch Co., would also be foremost in all improvements and progress in their particular lines of trade, and if there is any one way, better than another, of doing work, they would possess it. This is the case with all work executed by this firm. Their wood-working, saw-mill, wool machinery, turbine wheels and other specialties are all constructed on this principle. Pre-eminently it is this the case with their flour mill machinery. Whether it is the erection of a new mill or the re-modelling of an old mill the miller can rely on securing what he desires, and in unsurpassed excellence of design, workmanship and material, from the Goldie & McCulloch Co., of Galt, Ont.

A contemporary asks: "If the proprietor can't find time to read his trade journal, what's the matter with turning it over to his foreman or apprentice? It's a mighty poor thing if it isn't worth to his business ten times its subscription price, whatever its name may be.

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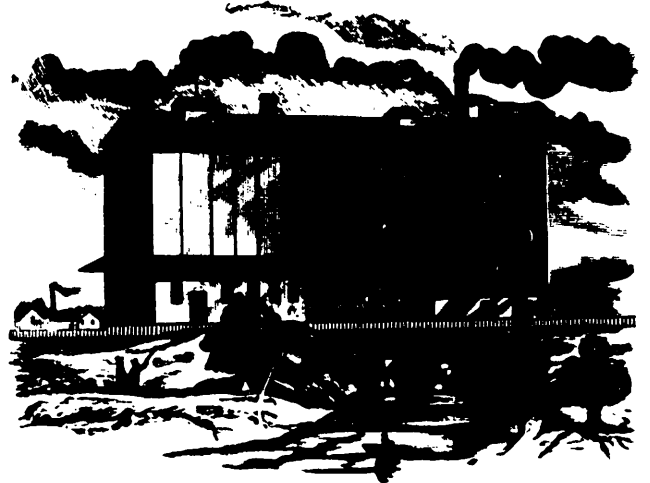
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THE CANADIAN MILLER

Toronto, Ont.



CITY OF MONTREAL

ON PAGE EIGHTEEN

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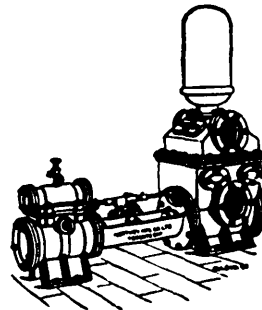
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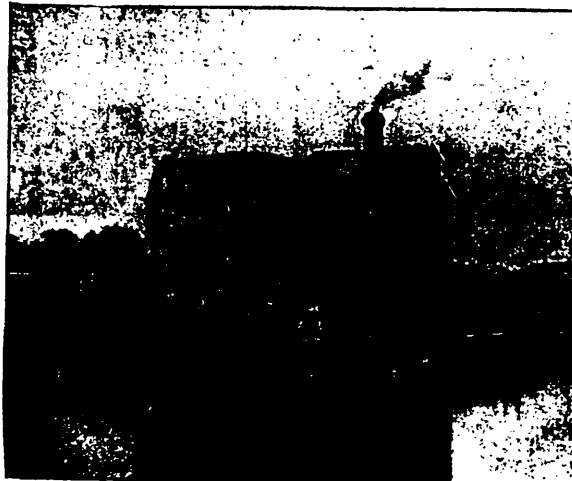
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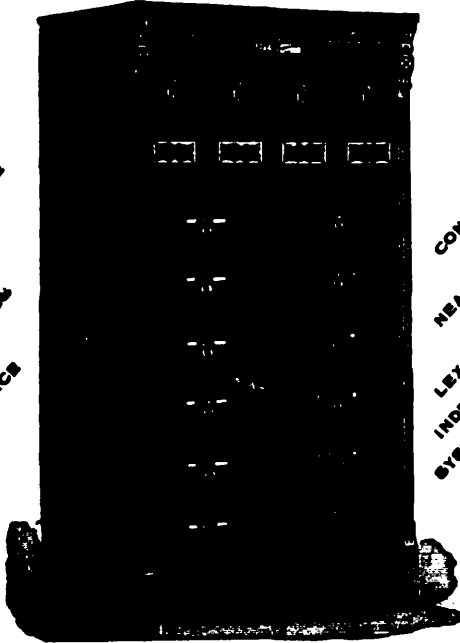
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO CANADIAN MILLERS

THE above publication will be issued on or about May 1st, 1893, and will contain a classified index of the different classes of manufacture of each individual firm in the Dominion making other than for local consumption. Millers whose mills have a daily capacity of 200 barrels and upwards will be indexed in the "Shipping Manufacturers' List," provided each individual or firm responds promptly to this request to mail the publisher a list of articles manufactured. Canvassers for the information asked are now on the road, but as the country is large and the time short it will be impossible to cover the whole field. This publication, when completed, will give to the enquirer in this and foreign countries the knowledge of what articles, small or large, are manufactured in Canada. Each article will be designated by a number which will refer to a corresponding number in another part of the book, under which will be recorded the names and addresses of manufacturers of such article.

It is of personal importance to every miller to see that the information asked for is given without delay.

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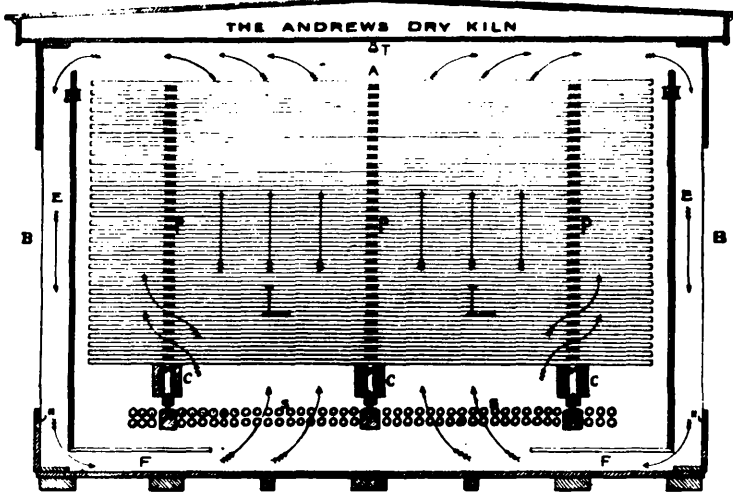
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This system and apparatus covered by letters patent

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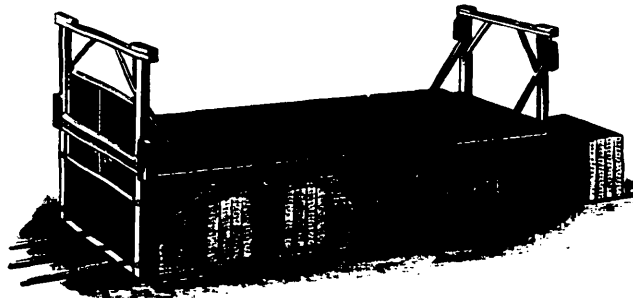
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Outside View of the Andrews Progressive Kiln, showing Lumber placed crosswise the building, on cars.

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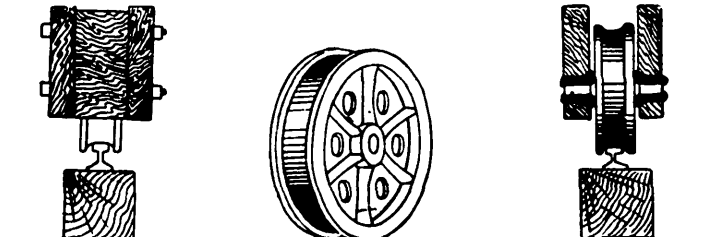
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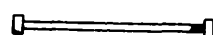
DOUBLE FLANGE WHEEL ON SINGLE TRACK

CAR WHEEL, DOUBLE FLANGE

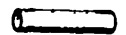
SECTION OF CAR TRUCK, SHOWING AXLE BOX.



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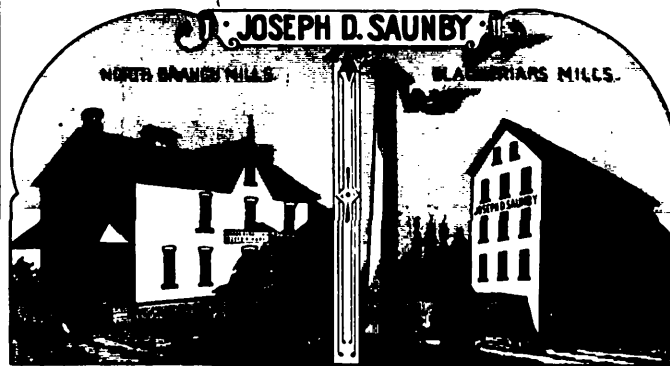
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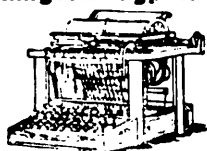
Harcourt, N.B., Dec. 14, 1892.

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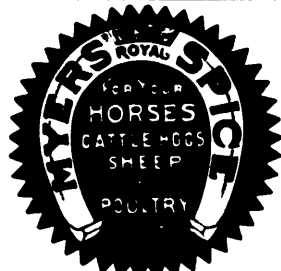
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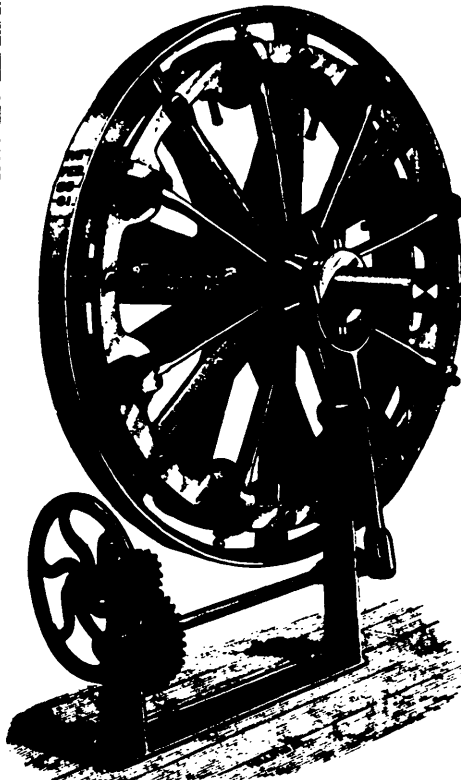
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