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THE UNITED STATES

Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 1. MILWAUKEE, JANUARY, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

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WITH OR WITHOUT MOTIVE POWER.

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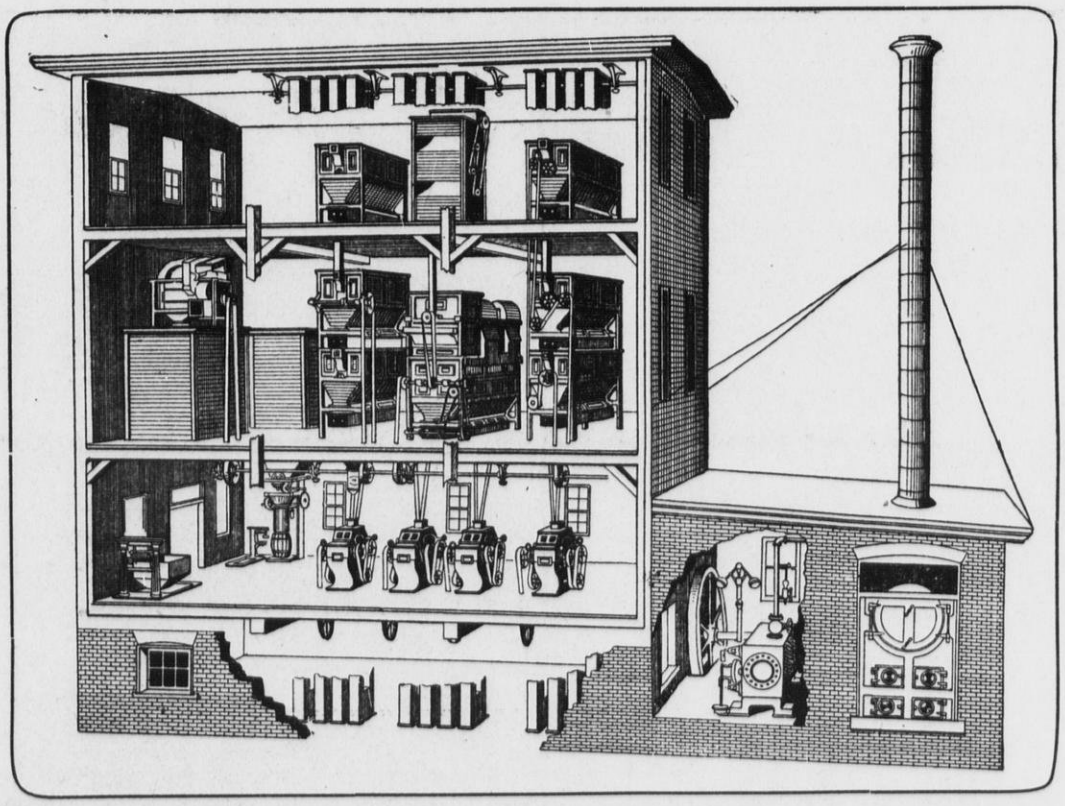

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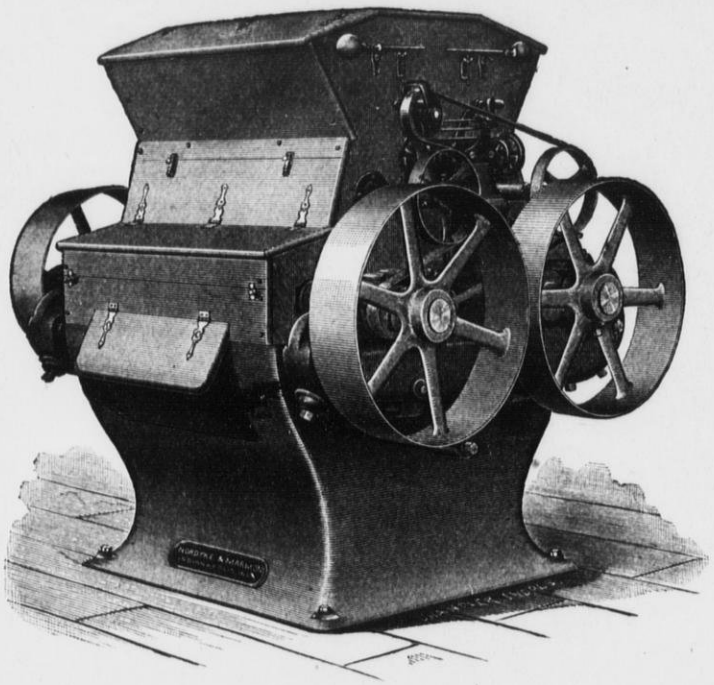

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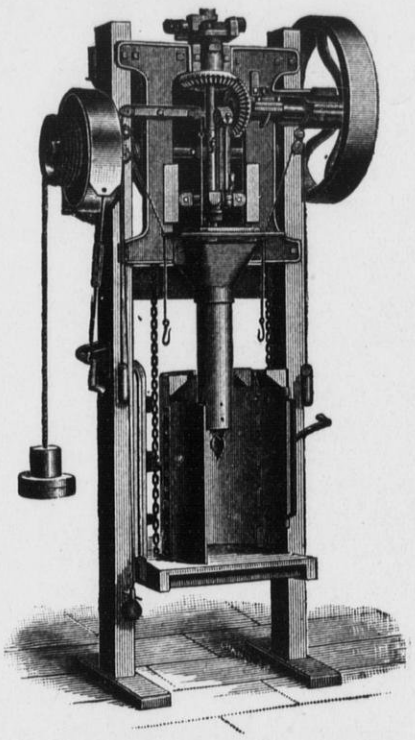

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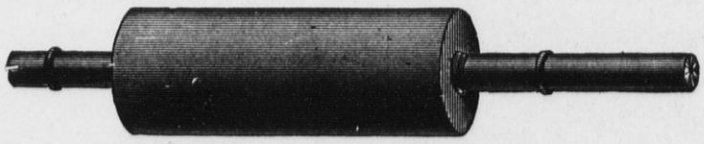

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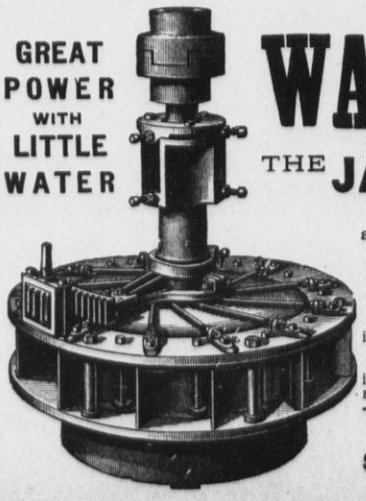

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in this country. Write, stating head, size of stream, kind of mill. We will send our fine pamphlet, and advise you.

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 1. MILWAUKEE, JANUARY, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

DER VATER MILL.

I readts aboudt dat vater mill dot
runs der lifelong day
Und how der vater don'd coom pack
ven vonce id flows avay;
Und off der mill shtream that
glides on so beacefully und still,
But don'd vas putting in more work
on dot same vater mill.
Der boet says, 'twas bedder dot you
hold dis proverb fast,
"Der mill id don'd vould grind some
more mit vater dot vas past."

Dot poem id vas peautiful to read
aboudt; dot's so!
Budt eef dot vater vas'nt how could
dot mill veel go?
Und vhy make drouble mit dot
mill, vhen it vas been inclined
To dake each obbordunity dot's
gifen id do grind?
Und der vater cooms along in quan-
didies so vast
Id lets some oder mill dake oup der
vater dot vas past.

Dhen der boet shange der subject,
und she dell us vonce again
"Der seeckle neffer more shall reap
der yellow garnered grain."
Vell, vonce vas blendy, aind't it?
It vouldn't peen so nice
To hafe dot seekle reaping oup der
same grain ofer twice?
Why! vot's der use off cutting oup
der grass dat vonce was wown?
Id vas pest, mine moder dold me,
to ledt vel enough alone.

"Der Summer winds refife no more
leafs strewn o'r earth und main,"
Vell! who vants to refife 'dem?
Dhere was blenty more again!
Der Summer vinds dhey shtep
righdt oupe in goot dime to bre-
pare
Dhose blants und trees for oder
leafs; dhere soon vas creen vons
dhere.
Shust bear dis adverb on your
mindt, mine frendts, undt holdt
id fast,
Der new leafs don't vas been
aroundt undill der oldt vas past.

Dhen neffer mind der leafs dots
dead, der grain dots in ter bin;
Dhey poth of dhem haf had dheir
day, und shust vas gathered in.
Und neffer mindt der vater vhen id
vonce goes droo der mill;
Id's vork vas done! Dhere's blendy
more dot vaits id's blace to fill.
Let each von dake dis moral, vrom
der king to der peasant:
Don'd mindt ter vater dot vas past,
put der vater dot vas bresent.

—C. F. ADAMS in *Boston Journal.*

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

"TRADE papers exert as great an influence in the commercial world as do the daily papers in the community at large. Like the dailies they have their mission to fulfill and they do it acceptably. Trade journalism is a distinct line of newspaper work, for it occupies a field of its own, and this field is a wide and an important one." This is a portion of an article that happened to come to my notice. It recalled to mind the mission that our milling journals are to perform. No wise publisher of a milling journal, especially if he is possessed of good taste and honest enterprise, can feel quite convinced that his journal is all that he would have it. The fact that he publicly proclaims the opposite does not indicate the absence of this secret conviction.

In the advertisement columns of the milling journal we find numerous patrons who bring before the milling public various announcements—some in the most glowing terms, lavishly illustrated. Here is where the mill-furnisher, the engine and water wheel builder, and so on, is at liberty to express his opinions freely; he can insert here that he is the only one who can produce a first-class article of machinery, or build a mill that is far superior to any other built by whatsoever mill builder. He publishes testimonial letters to this effect. One cannot help observing that each is making an effort to exceed the other in attempting to make his advertisement the most attractive. Fancy lettering, sometimes large bulky type that would be quite appropriate for a sign in front of their shop or office; even, sometimes, colors are brought into service. The experienced advertiser knows, however, that nothing will take half so well as an illustration, a picture of some kind. The average reader feels keenly the lack of illustrations in the written articles. It is, no doubt, the case also that the editor equally feels this need of advancement. Nothing will interest the average miller as much as the publication of a flow sheet. Millers, as a rule, however, are somewhat reluctant to submit flow sheets through the columns of a milling journal. It is quite true that any one who is in possession of a really first-class arranged flow does not care to have it published for the benefit of the community at large. At the same time there are millers who would be generous enough to give their brother dusties the benefit of their experience, but they are afraid of criticism. It is quite true that the opinion on all points of milling are varied to the extreme. There are, nevertheless, always some features of a flow that would commend itself to the average miller and he would think all the more of the article thus illustrated.

The milling journal is the medium through which we are advised as to the various methods by which good results may be obtained. We are led to believe, by some, that a peculiar corrugation is required to accomplish first-class results in grinding, others will tell you that the air belt purifier is the only machine that will clean out your middlings properly. Another will contradict this by claiming that the seive machine is still in the lead. Another will recommend the air belt purifier only when used in connection with a sieve machine. Still another will urge the necessity of having a combined air belt and sieve machine for the purpose—and so on. The advocate of the reel system calls our attention to new and valued improvements he has introduced in the way of an "all around" bolter, his superior methods of stretching the cloth and keeping it clean and superior methods of driving the machine. Along comes the plansifter advocate and insures success only with the machine that has the gyrating motion and claims that it will certainly revolutionize the bolting in flour mills. In this manner the various systems of milling are presented. We find, nevertheless, the list of trade items where mill-builders are not lacking for the want of something to do. The various methods of milling might well be compared to various creeds that are in existence. One may find that his salvation depends on a certain belief while his neighbor is of a radically different opinion, and concludes that his chances of salvation depends on some other manner of worship. The chances are that if one will succeed in his efforts, the other one will also, it depending largely how conscientious and how much in earnest they are. I have known millers who were deep in the mire, but who did not allow themselves to be discouraged and finally succeeded in bringing about the best possible results. This, however, is not generally accomplished by changing, promiscuously, from one thing to another, but by putting forth an unyielding effort in one direction. Thus it is that many mills differ in their make-up, and thus it is largely the case that there is such a variety of mill machinery offered to millers.

The plansifter, of course, is a new comer and is still somewhat of a stranger among us. It, however, will find that there is a place for it in American mills, providing it will demonstrate that it will perform the work as advocated by the manufacturers. The American millers are by no means backward and are quite willing to give the new machine a warm welcome, and after investigating the merits of the machine, will place it in the rank that it deserves. The plansifter is not the first machine that has been brought across the water with a view of improving our milling methods. If we would but trace back a few years we would see where a general succession of machines were of foreign origin, mingled with ideas advanced by our home millers and experts.

FROM Buenos Ayres it is reported: "The new crop of wheat in Argentine promises to be excellent in quality, and considerably larger than the last yield, of which about 30,000 tons remain on hand. Barring wet weather at harvest and local hailstorms, the crop will be exceptional, and may permit of exports over 2½ million quarters."

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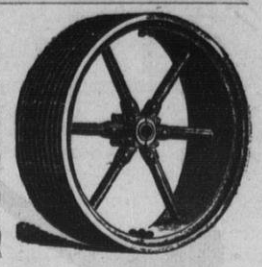

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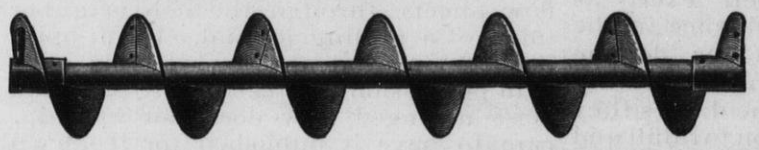

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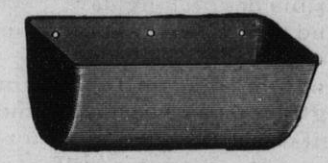

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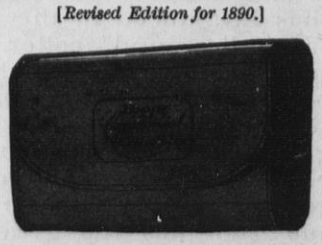

This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, post-paid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in water-proof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account book, 75 cents. No. 3 American Russia or Morocco, with pocket, slate and RENEWABLE account book, $1.00. Address,

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MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Held at City Hall, Lansing, Mich., January 10, 1893.

THE meeting was called to order in the City Council rooms at 11:30 o'clock a. m. by the President. The following named members were represented at the time or came in subsequently. W. A. Coombs, Coldwater; J. Jenks & Co., Sand Beach; Walsh-DeRoo Milling Co.; F. Thoman & Bro., Hart Milling Co., and North Lansing Milling Co., Lansing; Darrah Bros. & Co., Big Rapids; Newman & Rice, Portland; E. Rutan & Co., Belding; C. G. A. Voigt & Co., Grand Rapids; Frank W. Ward and Titus & Hicks, Battle Creek; A. W. Wright, Alma; Merrill Milling Co., Kalamazoo; Wisner Bros. and King Milling Co., Lowell; O. D. Chapman, Chesaning; Hart & Clark, Flushing; Albion Milling Co., Albion; Colby Milling Co., Dowagiac; Swathel, Kyer & Peterson, Ann Arbor; Hughes & Webster, Eaton Rapids; Eldred Mill Co., Jackson; O. D. Chester, Camden; Wise & Tuckey, Paw Paw; J. C. Liken & Co., Sebewaing; Hixon & Hixon, Grand Ledge; S. M. Trowbridge, South Haven; Joseph Wellman, Milford; Campbell & Weston, Mayville. The following honorary members were represented: John Hutchison Manufacturing Co. and Knickerbocker Co., Jackson, Mich; Cleveland Paper Co., Adams, Jewett & Co., and Dobson, Crawford & Co., Cleveland, O.; Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Lansing. Other invited guests present were: D. H. Haines, Three Rivers; George Strong, South Rockwood; George H. Doane, Alma; C. A. Smith, Cleveland, O.; Frank H. Tanner, Toledo, O.; H. P. Crocker, Warsaw, Ind.; W. R. Gregory, *Northwestern Miller*, Minneapolis, Minn.

The following program was adopted by consent:

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. Calling roll of membership and reading report of last meeting.
2. President's address,
3. Secretary's report.
4. Reading communications.
5. Consideratien of a bill fixing the responsibility of telegraph companies.
6. Car service associations.
7. How shall we obtain better local prices?
8. Shall weekly reports be sent to members not reporting to the secretary?
9. Election of officers.
10. Miscellaneous business.

The secretary read the report of the last meeting and, there being no objection, it stood approved as read.

The president declined to make a lengthy address, but in a few well-timed remarks he reviewed in brief the work of the year, and thanked the association for the hearty support and kindly consideration shown him during his three years' service, and asked that the same support and consideration be extended to whoever should be called upon to discharge the duties in the future.

The Secretary then read his report, and, on motion of Mr. Thoman, it was accepted aud placed on file.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand January 14, 1892....	$ 30 97
Received for honorary memberships	130 00
Received from annual dues.....	691 00
Received from July assessments....	675 00
Received from July, '91, assessment	8 00
Total receipts.....	$1,534 97
Total disbursements.....	1,384 57
Balance in treasury.....	$ 150 40
Office furniture as per inventory...	51 70
Total resources of association.....	$ 202 10

The Secretary reported having received no communications of general interest and the meeting proceeded to the consideration of No. 5 of the program.

The Secretary referred to the instructions given him in July relative to the preparation of a bill to fix the responsibility of telegraph companies, and reported that he had engaged the services of an attorney to prepare a bill covering the points aimed at, which he produced and read. The matter was discussed at length by Messrs. Jenks, Merrill, Coombs, Voigt, Trowbridge and others, and on motion of Mr. Coombs the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the bill prepared by the direction of the Secretary relative to telegraph companies be presented to this Legislature and its passage urged.

The question of the appointment of a committee on legislation was discussed at some length, resulting in Mr. Merrill making a motion that a committee of three on legislation be appointed, consisting of the Secretary, Mr. Thoman and Mr. Coombs. An amendment was offered that the committee be increased to five, and Mr. Jenks offered as a substitute for all pending motions that the Secretary be instructed to bring the matter of telegraph legislation to the attention of the Legislature and to have the services of the attorney who drew the bill to assist in properly presenting the matter if deemed necessary and to act as a committe of one on all matters of legislation with power to call upon any member or members of the association from time to time as their assistance may be required. The substitute of Mr. Jenks was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Voigt the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock and immediately commenced the consideration of No. 6 of the program, Car Service Associations.

There were present by invitation Messrs. Baker, Preston and Graves, managers of the Detroit, Saginaw and Grand Rapids Car Service Associations, and they were invited to come forward and address the meeting.

The principal trouble being experienced at Grand Rapids and Albion, Mr. Voigt stated the position of the Grand Rapids millers and showed how hard the rules sometimes bore upon them.

Messrs. Baker and Graves stated the positions of the car service associations and Messrs. Thoman, Trowbridge, Merrill and Knickerbocker, on part of the millers, took a hand in the discussion. The interchange of views, carried on in a very pleasant manner by both sides, had the effect of establishing a better feeling, and no formal action was taken in the matter.

No. 7 of the program, "How Shall we Obtain Better Local Prices," next came up for consideration, and a large part of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of this subject.

The demoralized condition of local markets generally was clearly shown and the remedies suggested were numerous, and ranged from a cast iron trust to every man for himself and the devil take the last one. The discussion was spirited and was led by Mr. Voigt, who was followed by Messrs. Hughes, Coombs, Wellman, Wise, Trowbridge, Jenks, Knickerbocker, Chappell, Hart, Rice, DeRoo and Knickerbocker.

All agreed that there was no use working for nothing and that the fault was one that the millers only could remedy and the discussion ended in Mr. Coombs offering the following resolution:

Resolved. That we hereby affirm No. 1 of our rules and regulations which reads that no member of this Association shall put flour in another member's local market at a less price than that member asks for a like grade and that all compiaints of violations of this rule together with the evidence of such violation be referred to the Secretary.

Mr. Chappell moved to amend by fixing the price for a barrel of straight flour to the local trade at the cost of five bushels of wheat and the addition thereto of 20c for package, the price of wheat to be the average of the State as shown by the weekly reports sent out by the Secretary.

The amendment was debated at some length, and upon a rising vote, was lost.

Mr. Coombs' resolution was then voted upon and carried without opposition.

Mr. Chappell then moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all dissatisfaction relating to the question of local flour prices in towns adjacent to our mills be referred to the Secretary of the Association with a view to an agreement for better prices among millers selling in said territory.

No. 8 of the program, "Shall Weekly Reports be Sent to Members who do not Report to the Secretary," having been reached, Mr. Jenks moved that the weekly reports be sent to all members whether they report or not.

There was considerable discussion on this motion by Messrs. Jenks, Coombs, Voigt, Thoman, Merrill, Wellman and others, and Mr. Merrill moved to amend by ordering the Secretary to give thirty days' notice that at the expiration of that time no member doing a shipping business and refusing to report shall be furnished the Secretary's weekly report. After further discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the original motion was carried, whereupon Mr, Jenks moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare and send to each member of the association a circular letter urging all members doing a shipping business to make these reports in the future, which motion prevailed.

The President then called upon the members present to express themselves in regard to reporting their business in the future, and by a standing vote all pledged themselves to faithfully make these reports.

No. 9 of the program, "Election of Officers," being the next thing for consideration, Mr. Voigt moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year, which was carried, and the following named gentlemen were appointed such committee: Messrs, Voigt, Jenks, Wellman, Darrah and Coombs.

While the committee was deliberating Mr. Thoman offering the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this Association that the so-called Harter bill, which has for its object an improved bill of lading, should become a law, and that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Senators from Michigan and urge them to support the bill.

Mr. Thoman also moved that the July assessment made upon the May Flower Mills be remitted and the account closed, as recommended in the Secretary's report.

Mr. Merrill moved that the persons and firms who had made application for memdership on the terms and conditions named in the call for this meeting be and are hereby admitted to membersnip on the old basis.

The committee on nominations reported through Mr. Voigt that they had agreed upon the following named gentlemen for officers for the ensuing year: For President, W. B. Knickerbocker; Vice-President, C. J. DeRoo; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Reynolds; members of the Executive Committee, the President, Secretary and Messrs. C. B. Chatfield, Frank W. Ward and F. L. Colby; Michigan representative on the Board of Directors of the Millers' National Association, W. A. Coombs.

Mr. Knickerbocker and Mr. DeRoo both asked to be excused from farther service, but at the earnest solicitation of the members present they were compelled to yield their personal feelings in the matter and the meeting by a separate vote on each candidate unanimously elected to the various offices the gentlemen named in the committee's report.

Mr. Reed brought up the matter of delay in ordering out flour and after some discussion the matter was left without action, the sentiment of the meeting being that it was one of the things that would have to be remedied by proper precaution on the part of the seller at the time of sale.

On motion of Mr. Rice the meeting adjourned.

M. A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

SIDE NOTES.—The banquet served at the Hotel Downey in the evening was a most enjoyable affair and was participated in by nearly 100 millers, their wives and invited guests.

The following is the program of the evening:

President of the evening—W. B. Knickerbocker.

Toastmaster—W. A. Coombs.

1. Music, Lansing Glee Club.
2. Our Mission, H. F. Colby.
3. A Random Shot, E. E. Chapple.
4. Our Guests, D. H, Haines.
5. Music, Lansing Glee Club.
6. The Humorous Side of Milling, C. J. DeRoo.
7. Milling and Morals, F. Thoman.
8. The Ladies, C. G. A. Voigt.
9. Music, Lansing Glee Club.

The following named ladies graced the occasion with their presence: Mesdames Voigt, Reed, Coombs, Merrill, Newman, Wise, Haines, Thoman, Curtis, Davis, Baker, Reynolds.

GREETINGS.

THE party who had it in hand was undoubtedly in a pleasant frame of mind when he selected a design to accompany the calendar of the UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill. A steel engraved copy of Bayard's painting, "The Ferryman," is suggestive of "a full hand"—in fact two full hands. We are informed that in a "legitimate" way this is the case with this company—having a full share of a well-merited patronage. We wish them a prosperous year.

WE also acknowledge receipt of a beautiful and appropriately illustrated calendar from Raht Brothers, proprietors of the Volunteer Mills at Tullahoma, Tenn.

LANG & COMPANY, flour merchants, 35 Moore street, New York City, favored us with a calendar beautifully lithographed in colors.

MILLER & HUBER, flour merchants, 15 Water and 16 Front streets, New York City, also remembered us,and their brightly colored, useful and ornamental calendar graces the editorial sanctum.

THE Peerless series of publications issued by J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York, embraces many numbers of an instructive and entertaining nature, historical, biographical and fiction. We have been favored with several numbers and appreciate the publisher's kindness.

THE Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, again deserves the credit of presenting the most practical business and professional calendar for the year. For eight consecutive years this company has issued what is known as the Columbia Desk Calendar and Stand, consisting of a pad of 366 leaves, one for each day in the year, and one for the entire year. Upon each leaf are short sermons on the gospel of "Out-of-door Happiness and Health," with authoritative advice on national road making by the most eminent experts. The pad rests upon a metallic stand, arranged to take up very little room, and is indeed an indispensable article for the desk.

THE *Tradesman*, published at Chattanooga, Tenn., issued, on Jan. 1, its fourteenth *Annual Number*, consisting of 120 pages, and embodying a vast amount of information in regard to the manufactures and natural resources of the South. Its prize essays on the question, "What Industry Will Pay Best in the South," are interesting reading. The *Tradesman* has a well-deserved extensive advertising patronage, and, altogether, is a splendid sample of dignified trade journalism.

"DIXIE," 'whose Christmas season has been made full to overflowing by the moral approval and the substantial patronage,' etc., deserves it all. The Christmas number contains a splendid array of articles by able contributors, beautifully illustrated by bright artists. Its advertising patronage is liberal and full justice is equably administered to all. The "Dixie" Co., publishers, Atlanta, Ga.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a neatly arranged invitation to be present at the Second Annual Banquet of the Michigan State Millers' Association, at Lansing, on Jan. 10, and regret our inability to be present and participate in the festivities which, we are informed, were very pleasant and thoroughly enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to attend.

THE *American Miller* for January is an ideal trade journal in all its parts. When we see a contemporary make its appearance in a clean and interesting manner, containing naught but what is "for the good of the order" we want to make public acknowledgment of the fact, even though it has the appearance of "knocking a shingle off our own roof."

"THERE are moments" when "The Fun of the Thing," an extra number of the *Northwestern Miller*, is of considerable worth, in that it might divert the mind from worrying care, and coming, as it did, at an opportune time, when many of its patrons were, presumably, in the slough of despondency over the asserted fact that the milling business had reached a state where there was "nothing in it," temporary forgetfulness of existing trouble was afforded by a recourse to its many fun-filled pages.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

RELATIVE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENS TO USE TRADE MARKS.—A foreigner engaged in manufacturing and selling anything in his own country, under a registered trade mark, has no common law right to such trade mark in the United States, such as will enable him to claim the same on establishing a branch business here, as against a domestic firm which had an established business under a similar trade mark, adopted in good faith, before he had sold any goods in this country.—Richter v. Anchor Remedy Co. U. S. Circuit Court. 52 Fed. Rep. 455.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISTAKES.—No man is infallible; the wisest make mistakes; and for that reason the law holds no man responsible for the consequences of his mistakes which are the result of the imperfection of human judgment; and do not proceed from fraud, gross carelessness or indifference to duty.—Corle v. Monkhouse. Court of Chancery of New Jersey. 25 At. Rep. 157.

SALE OF GOODS BY SAMPLE.—A sale of goods by sample only binds the vendor to supply goods equal to sample, and not goods fit for a particular purpose. And where the purchaser is sued for the price of goods sold by sample, and alleges failure of consideration, in that the goods supplied are inferior to the sample, he is entitled to relief only to the extent of such failure and the amount of inferior goods which he proves.—Kauffman Milling Co. v. Stuckey. Supreme Court of South Carolina. 16 S. E. Rep. 193.

A CONTRACT SIGNED WITHOUT READING CANNOT BE AVOIDED.—If a person signs a contract without informing himself of the contents before signing, or taking the necessary precaution to learn such contents, he cannot avoid the contract because of his ignorance of the same.—Norris v. Scott. Appellate Court of Indiana, 32 N. E. Rep. 103.

RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN REPUTATION TO COMMODITIES.—It is equitable that a manufacturer or dealer, who has given reputation to any article, should have privilege of reaping the fruits of his labors by transmitting his business and establishment, with the reputation which has attached to them, on his decease to his legatees or executors, or during his lifetime to purchasers; and it is also in accordance with the principles of law, and with justice to the community, that any trade-mark, including a surname, may be sold with the business or with the establishment to which it is incident; because while it may be that individual efforts give them their value at the outset, yet, afterwards, this is ordinarily made permanent as a part of the entire organization, or as appurtenant to the locality in which the business is established, and thenceforward depends less on the individual efforts of the originator than on the combined result of all which he created.—The LePage Co. v. Russia Cement Co., U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit, 51 Fed. Rep. 941.

DEATHS.

CHARLES B. WOOLVERTON, a member of the Fort Orange Milling Co. of Albany, N. Y., died Jan. 5.

N. L. CARPENTER, owner of a grist mill and cotton gin at Natchez, Miss., died Dec. 5.

ORANGE JUDD, the widely known editor of the *Orange Judd Farmer*, of Chicago, and a pioneer western journalist, died Dec. 17, aged 70 years.

CARLETON SAGE, a well known business man of Elkhart, Ind., died Dec. 23, aged 42 years. He had been prominently identified with the milling business at Elkhart for many years. He left a wife and one child.

JOSHUA LATHROP, an old an highly esteemed member of the New York Produce Exchange, died Dec. 10, at his home in Astoria, N. Y., aged 67 years. For nearly forty years he was engaged in the flour trade and was at the head of the firm of J. Lathrop & Co., New York City.

HORACE W. PRATT died at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., January 10, aged 59 years and 6 months. Mr. Pratt had been engaged in the grain business in Minneapolis since 1883 and at the time of his death was president of the Minneapolis Union Elevator Company as well as vice-president of the Empire and Alliance Elevator Companies. He was also connected with the Pettijohn California Breakfast Food Company. A wife, a son and daughter are left to mourn his loss.

DAVID A. RICHARDSON died very suddenly at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 67 years. He was of the firm of Richardson & Evans and was the pioneer miller of Indianapolis. The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Trade, of which body he was a member for a number of years:

The Indianapolis Board of Trade has learned with deep regret of the sudden death of David A. Richardson, a member of the governing committee, and one who has for many years been identified with the affairs of the Board of Trade and with the city's commercial interests and prosperity.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Richardson the Board of Trade has lost an efficient officer and Indianapolis a highly respected and honored citizen.

Resolved, That we offer to his family and friends our deepest sympathy.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of December, 1892, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents:

No. 487,507—Apparatus for mixing Flour or other materials, J. D. Bangert, Baltimore, Md.
No. 487,259—Grain Scourer, F. M. Drake, Waldo, Ohio.
No. 487,838—Flour bolting reel, G. L. Jarrett, Des Moines, Ia.
No. 487,738—Grain Drier, H. T. Hopkins, Cape Vincent, N. Y.
No. 488,443—Cockle Separator, A. G. Miller, Estill Springs, Tenn.
No. 488,460—Conveyor, G. H. Tench, Pottsville, Pa.
No. 488,455—Roller Grinding Mill, D. A. Scallen, Ellicott City, Md.
No. 488,770—Grain Drier, W. McKee, Chicago, Ill.
No. 488,866—Bolting Reel, C. Bolenbaugh & E. B. Wagner, Warsaw, Ind.
No. 488,867—Crushing Roll, D. Brennan, jr., Bayonne, N. J.

LATE returns of the India wheat trade show why the price has been so low in this country. The value of Indian exports for the crop year was 14,380,462 rupees, more than twice that of the previous year and 75 per cent greater than for any previous year.

Florida and the Sunny South, via the Big Four Route.

To all persons contemplating a southern trip, the Big Four offers special attractions and advantages possessed by no other line. Solid Vestibuled trains, heated with steam and equipped with palace sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant parlor cafe dining cars run daily, making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through express trains of the Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville, Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways, avoiding the tedious transfer necessary on other lines and affording practically through train service to Old Point Comfort, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Agustine, Tampa, Indian River and all winter resorts of the South. Tourist tickets via the Popular Big Four Route at special low rates are on sale at all coupon ticket offices throughout the country. Ask the agent for ticket via the Big Four Route. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

News.

C. E. JARBOT will erect a flouring mill at Florence, S. C.

HILL & MORGAN will erect a flouring mill at Cadiz, Ky.

THE Mansfield flour mill at Dunlap, Tenn., will be enlarged.

HAUSER & WOLF will establish a roller mill at Litchfield, Minn.

WM. M. RUARK, miller at Westover, Md., is succeeded by M. Wallace.

M. L. DAVIS has sold out his mill property at Fairmount, Nebraska.

A FLOUR mill will be erected at Bennettsville, S. C., by A. Marship.

THE flour mill at Merrifield, Va. will be rebuilt by M. M. Wakefield.

A ROLLER flouring mill will be established at Shelby, N.C., by B. Blanton.

GEO. M, KRICK, miller at Reading, Pa., is succeeded by Chas. W. Pennock.

HENRY MILLER & SONS, millers at Miller, S. D., are succeeded by Miller Bros.

KINGSTON, Tenn., will have a roller flour mill. For information write to W. R. Rose.

J. W. SCOTT, miller at Bentonsport, Ia., is succeeded by the Bentonsport Milling Co.

THE CHASE COUNTY MILLING CO., of Champion, Neb., is succeeded by R. P. James & Co.

THE erection of a roller flouring mill will be pushed on by W. H. Wilson, at Columbia, Ky.

PALMER & POSSON, owners of a grist mill at Catskill, N. Y., are succeeded by J. H. Posson.

A NEW elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels is being built by the Pettit Malting Co. at Kenosha, Wis.

THE affairs of the firm of Conitz, Groth & Fredenski, millers at Wanatah, Ind., are in the hands of a receiver.

W. F. WELFLEY & SON will make additions to the flouring mill property recently purchased at Marksville, Va.

THE erection of a flour mill is spoken of at Stuart's Draft, Va. Organizers—R. M. Moffett, and E. C. Harnsberger.

C. A. TALMAGE has been admitted to the firm of Talmage Bros., who own a mill at Athens, Ga. The firm is now Talmage, Bros. & Co.

THE flour and grain commission house of Wm. K. Everdell & Bro., of New York City, is dissolved. Wm. K. Everdell continues the business.

THE big 800-barrel flouring mill at Walcott, Minn., is being converted into a 1,000 barrel at a cost of $12,000. During the year 1892 250,400 barrels of flour have been made at this mill.

EASTERN parties have purchased the Dawson, N. D., roller mill and will repair it and put in new machinery, which will increase the capacity of the mill from 75 to 100 barels a day.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., intend during the winter to increase their water-power, at Rat Portage, Manitoba, at a cost of about $9,000. A new 66-inch turbine wheel will be purchased.

A PAINTER was instantly killed at the new Listman flour mill at West Superior, Wis., Jan. 4. A scaffold on which he was standing gave way and he fell eight stories to the cellar, striking on his head.

A GRAIN elevator to hold 2,225,000 bushels of wheat is to be erected on Toledo pier, West Superior, Wis., by a syndicate of Minneapolis people, headed by E. J. Phelps. The Van Dusen-Harrison company is interested.

UNITED STATES exports of flour and breadstuffs to Cuba and Porto Rico for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1892, amounted to $3,214,999; for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1891, they amounted to only $997,952.

WILLIAM F. WHEATLEY, Secretary of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange has completed his 25th year of service in the important official position he has held, and which covers a wonderful change in commercial affairs in his city.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Superior (Wis.,) Bag and Printing company have been filed. The names of O. D. Van Dusen, J. E. Stanton, and A. C. Burnett appear as incorporators. Capitalization is $125,000. The plant of the new concern is planned to manufacture 40,000 bags per day.

A LARGE number of petitions were presented in the Senate, Dec. 20, asking for the appointment of a committee of Senators to investigate the combine of Minneapolis millers and elevator owners throughout the West engaged in the depression of the wheat market, and praying that no action be taken on the Anti-option bill until such committee have made its report.

THE CARGILL ELEVATOR CO., Dec. 21, let a contract to Barnet & Record, of Minneapolis, to build a double elevator at Superior, the capacity of which is to be 2,000,000 bushels. The work is to commence at once, and the elevators are to be completed April 1. The elevators are to be the most modern in equipment, with electric light, sprinkler system and water curtains.

THE final transfer of the following flouring mills to the North Dakota Milling Association, recently organized with a capital of $750,000, have taken place: The Mandan Roller Mill company, Mandan and Bismarck; the Goose River mill, Gibbs & Edwards, proprietors, Mayville; Houghen Bros'. mill, Northwood; Honey Bros.' mill, Park River; Doheny & Lyon and Northern Milling Company, Grand Forks; Thompson & Johnson, Fisher; Lee & Herrick, Crookston; Moorhead Manufacturing company, Moorhead. Officers: Hugh Thompson, of Fisher, president; J. M. Turner of Grand Forks, vice president and general manager; W. F. Honey of Park River, treasurer. The aggregate daily output of the mills owned by the Association will reach 3,000 barrels. The entire business will be done from Grand Forks, N. D., with agencies in New York, London and Paris.

ALL KINDS.

A SIMPLE method which has been successfully adopted for silencing the exhaust of a gas engine is described by a French engineer. His plan is to take the exhaust to a tube outside the building, which tube is slit by a saw for a length of about six feet, and two semi-circular portions opened out so as to give a V-shaped slot on each side of the tube through which the gases escape. The gradually increasing opening thus provided for the exhaust gases is said to completely silence the troublesome noise and vibration so common with this type of motor.

TO have an invention protected all over the world it is necessary to take out 64 patents in as many different countries, the estimated total cost of which is $17,000.

ONE hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running on the earth. Europe has 63,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000, and Africa 700. In Europe, Great Britain and Ireland take premier position with 17,000 engines, Germany has 15,000, France 11,000, Austria-Hungary, the second largest continental country, has 5,000, Italy 4,000, Russia 3,500, Belgium 2,000, Holland and Spain 1,000 each, Switzerland 900, and the remaining European States 2,600.

PAPA—Well, Johnnie, you went to church this morning?

Johnnie—Yes, papa.

P.—How did you like the sermon?

J.—The beginning was good and the end was good, but there was too much middle to it, papa.—*Boston Commercial.*

IF all the locomotives and passenger and freight cars in the United States were made up into one train it would have a length of over 7,000 miles.

"TEACHER says the ground freezes 600 feet in Siberia," said Mr. Haicede's son with a superior air. "You didn't know that, did you?"

"No, I didn't, son," replied the old man, "an' I'm mighty glad you told me. You've jist reminded me that I want you to stay at home an' dig that tater hole to-morrow. An' while you're at it you kin be thankful you ain't in Siberia."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

RECENT statistics are said to show that one person in 39 in England is a pauper. The ratio in the United States is given at one for every 680 persons.

INVENTORS, if you have little or no means of success, invite capitalists to assist you. And capitalists, if you wish to employ your surplus to benefit the world, use part of it to aid the honest inventor. And mechanics and workmen, if you desire employment for your support, don't fight genius or capital, but help them. Don't envy a man his wealth, but encourage its accumulation in every way possible. These three great elements, capital, labor and genius should go hand in hand. —*Emerson.*

A SIMPLE manner of getting rid of the exhaust from gas engines has been devised by Mr. Adam Paton of Beeston Hill, Leeds. The contrivance consists in the use of a double exhaust pipe, so arranged that a circulation of air is automatically caused in it, and by which means the exhaust passes quietly upward without, it is stated, absorbing any engine power.—*Invention*, London.

JUDGE GRESHAM rendered at Chicago, Dec. 7, one of the most important decisions which has been handed down since the Inter-State Commerce act was enacted. Last July W.G. Brinson, David Brown, L. Hopkins, Henry Walker, W. B. Stecking, and others refused to answer certain questions asked by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and under the 12th section of the Act, District-Attorney Milchrist brought a petition before Judge Gresham to compel the production of the books and the answer of the questions. Judge Gresham, in a long opinion, refused to grant the petition, holding that the court could not be made subsidiary to or a subordinate auxiliary to a a non-judical and administrative body. This is the famous case in which the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Calumet & Blue Island, Chicago & Kenosha, Joliet & Blue Island, Chicago & South-eastern, Milwaukee, Bayview & Chicago, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Big Four, Chicago & Erie, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, Wabash & Lackawanna were accused of united discrimination in favor of large Chicago shippers, notably the Illinois Steel Company.

THE word "zero" is from the Spanish and means empty, hence nothing. It was first used for a thermometer in 1795, by a Prussian merchant named Fahrenheit. From a boy he was a close observer of nature, and when only ten years old, in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of the year. And that day being the coldest day that the oldest inhabitant could remember, Fahrenheit was the more struck by the coincidence of his little scientific discovery, and hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world, either natural or artificial. He called the degree zero, and constructed a thermometer, a rude weather glass, with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and freezing point at 32, because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero, and expanded the one hundred and eightieth on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.

ACCORDING to the statistics of the Inter-State commerce commission, a railway passenger stands one chance in 10,823,153 of being killed while traveling.

NUMEROUS experiments to determine the best fire resisting materials for the construction of doors have proved that wood covered with tin resisted the fire better than an iron door.

FOUR thousand new postoffices were established during the past year, and 557,646 unmailable letters were poured in the boxes, 32,612 of them wholly without any outside symbol or address.

BELTS that slip can be cured by covering the pulleys with canvas. Wrap the canvas twice around the pulley, using the following mixture to keep it in place: White glue, six pounds; white lead in oil, two lbs.; nitric acid, one-fourth ounce. Dissolve the glue in two quarts of soft water, mix in the white lead, add the acid and apply the mixture hot.

American Steam Gauge Co.

. . Sole Manufacturers . .

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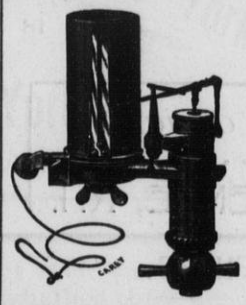
STEAM GAUGES.

WITH LANE'S IMPROVEMENT.



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Over 2,500 in use. . . . .

American Pop Safety Valves

For Locomotive, Stationary and Portable Boilers, and Instruments Incidental to the use of Steam.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE K. **BOSTON, MASS.**

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NEW YORK, N.Y., *51 John Street.* | CHICAGO, ILL., *16 N. Canal St.*

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION. A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The · Grinnell · Automatic · Sprinkler

OVER 1100 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at less than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FIRES.

THE BLAKEMAN flour mill at Murraysville, Ill., burned Dec. 20. Loss $10,000.

AT Knightville, Me., a grist-mill owned by Mrs. A. K. Soule, and occupied by Elbridge Mathews.

THE Jacksboro mills, burned at Jacksboro, Texas, on Dec. 15th, were insured for $7,500; loss $40,000.

AT Zanesville, O., Dec. 3, the Beaumont Flouring Mill, a six-story brick structure, was burned. Loss $50,000,

AT Lynchburg, Va., Hollins' corn and wheat mill, operated by Messrs. Johnson & Hunt. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $7,000.

N. HARTIG'S flour mill at Washington, Ind., was recently destroyed by fire, having caught from buildings fired by the anti-saloon element.

AT Hunlock's Creek, Pa., Dec. 5, a flour mill, general store and a large barn belonging to John Mathers was burned. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $2,000.

AT Lanesboro, Minn., Dec. 1, O. G. Wall's store and flouring mill, rented to the Remington-Leahy Company, were burned. Loss, $30,000, partially insured.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 4.—Wilford Milling Company's flouring mills were destroyed, with 10,000 bushels of wheat and 1,300 bls. flour. Loss, $45,000 to $50,000; insurance, $10,000.

AT McLeansboro, Ill., Dec. 26, the People's Mills, owned by Silas W. Heard, a large brick structure, which cost $20,000 a few years ago, was entirely destroyed by fire. Origin unknown. No insurance.

THE elevator at Fairfield, Wash., owned by the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, was burned to the ground recently. It contained 60,000 bush. of wheat, and the loss is estimated at $50,000. which is thought to be fully covered by insurance.

THE BRANCH elevator at Martinsville, Ind., was burned Dec. 17. The fire is supposed to have caught in or near the engine room. All the contents, including 12,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of corn, were destroyed. The Pennsylvania R. R. lost a new freight car laden with 800 bushels of corn. Loss on elevator $20,000; on the contents $10,000. The elevator was insured for $7,000; contents $4,000. Blair & Hamilton were the principal owners.

THE flouring mill of E. T. Archibald & Co., together with the elevator and warehouse and the old mill on the island at Dundas, Minn., were destroyed by fire Dec. 31. It is said that it was the original Archibald mill with four runs of stones, built by J. S. Archibald in 1857, which first achieved for Minnesota wheat the reputation of making the best flour in the world. In 1870 the new mill was built and at first equipped with eight runs of stones, and in 1879 it was enlarged and entirely remodeled and the roller system introduced, being the first complete roller mill, it is said, in the United States.

AT Faribault, Minn., Jan. 9, the building used as a store-house and office for the Minnesota Cereal Mills, which had been overloaded, caved in on the occupants in the office, Messrs. Frank Clement and Robert Hutchinson. Mr. Clement was quite seriously injured. Fire broke out at once, as the debris fell on to the office stove which was red hot at the time. Mr. Hutchinson escaped uninjured, but lost his overcoat, hat and overshoes. As soon as Mr. Clement was taken out he was taken to his home on West-fourth st., and the extent of his injuries is not obtainable now. The building and contents are badly damaged by fire. The safe in the office was open and the books were on the desks, but it is thought that the bran and shorts which fell on the desk and safe have preserved the books. The loss is estimated at $3,500, provided the books are safe, otherwise it is considerable more. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

AT Albany, N. Y., Dec. 19, four of the five six-story brick buildings on the pier used by the Fort Orange Milling Company for its business, were burned. An explosion originated the fire, caused, it is believed, by friction igniting the particles of flour dust which always pervade a mill. The works had a capacity of 250 barrels a day, milling rye and corn. The stock of both the manufactured article and of the raw grain on hand was small. The fifth building owned by the Company, and the structure on the south adjolning, had their roofs partly destroyed; two barges—Joseph Cogswell and C. H. Douglas—were damaged badly, their upper works being burned off and the hulls injured. The loss on the barges will be about $4,500; no insurance. The loss on the Milling Company's plant and stock will reach $70,000. The only policy out on the stock was by the Millers' National Company of Chicago for $2,500. Four years ago the plant was improved by the expenditure of $40,000 for machinery. The insurance loss was $43,000.

HUMAN life proved to be the cost of extinguishing the coflagration in the Fort Orange mill, which occured Dec. 10. Shortly after 8 p. m., the men of steam Company 4, who were working inside of the ruins, were ordered home by the chief. As they proceeded to get out, the east wall, which was standing sixty feet high, toppled over without a moment's warning, the upper half falling inward and the lower half outward. Seven men were buried under eight feet of debris. Willing hands were soon at work to extricate the unfortunate men. James Shattuck, jr., Bernard Bamer, Fred Bamer and John Whitnell were first rescued. Of these only Bernard Bamer was completely buried, and but for the quick work at rescue would have perished. Whitnell and Bamer were seriously injured and taken to the hospital in the ambulance. The physician said Bamer would likely die, but thought Whitnell would pull through all right. Shattuck and Fred Bamer were not badly hurt. The firemen continued working on the ruins and in a few minutes came upon the dead bodies of Fireman Charles E. Marshall, foreman of steamer No. 4, and John Bridgeford. The body of Frederick Amthor was recovered and was found to be badly crushed.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada, for the month of December, as compiled from its daily files, by the *Commercial Bulletin* amounts to $12,354,450. Added to the figures for the previous months of 1892, this shows a total for the year of $132,704,700.

The following table exhibits the losses during the past three years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.
January....	$9,179,300	$11,230,900	$12,564,900
February...	7,387,025	9,226,500	11,914,000
March	8,466,300	12,540,750	10,648,000
April.....	8,285,520	11,309,000	11,559,800
May.....	8,838,100	16,660,395	9,485,000
June.....	5,655,000	8,587,625	9,265,550
July	14,723,500	9,692,200	11,530,000
August	9,009,100	9,055,100	10,145,300
September	6,943,700	10,658,200	7,879,800
October....	7,279,500	13,248,300	13,349,200
November.	8,351,300	14,736,100	12,008,700
December..	12,880,000	13,535,500	12,354,450
Total....	$106,998,345	$137,716,150	$132,704,700

It will be seen from the table that the 1892 losses, while heavier in the aggregate than those of 1890, are considerably less than the 1891 record.

There were 214 fires during the month of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each.

A considerable portion of the loss for 1892 is attributed by underwriters to inadequate fire protection at various points, such as Brooklyn, Milwaukee and New Orleans. This drain on the underwriters is being met by advances in rates, pending the placing of the fire departments upon a satisfactory footing. The efforts of managing underwriters to persuade city authorities by moral suasion to remove defects in fire protection have almost invariably proven a waste of time. The only method which has had any record of success is that of raising rates to meet the extra hazard, and agreeing to refund the increase pro rata as soon as the unnecessary risk is wiped out. This method is now being applied to Brooklyn, and is also in store for other places where the abnormal losses make the present rates inadequate even to pay the losses, not to speak of expenses and dividends.

LITERARY.

JAMES PARTON wrote so many books which come home directly to all Americans, that one of the most interesting features in the January magazines to most readers will be the Rev. Julius H. Ward's fine study of his work and character in the January *New England Magazine*. Mr. Ward is a man of letters who has been fortunate in his literary friendships, and he has a memory as excellent as his style. As literary editor of the *Boston Herald*, Mr. Ward's intimacies include the best men of all creeds and professions, from Phillips Brooks to Parton, his intellectual pole.

ST. NICHOLAS, during this World's Fair year, means to let foreigners (and natives, too) know something of our great American cities, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson appears at the head of the procession of authors, proudly bearing a banner wheron appears emblazoned "Boston." In a light but thorough way, Col. Higginson passes in review the more salient and characteristic points that make Boston the steady, unwobbling, well-set Hub that she is. Attractive pictures add much to the value of the sketch. Other papers are to be published in early numbers, upon the prominent municipalities that every day, more and more are setting the tune for the rest of the nation.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, for January, begins its thirteenth volume and seventh year, for which many important features are announced, some of them making their first appearance in this number. Serial fiction will be a feature of the year, with such writers as Frances Hodgson Burnett, H. C. Bunner, Robert Grant, Harold Frederic, and Miss Elliott, the author of "Jerry." In this number the first part of Mrs. Burnett's serial is given, under the title of "The One I Knew the Best of All," which is a charming bit of autobiography, covering the reminiscences of the author's childhood and youth up to the publication of her first story. It is believed that this story will do for the child-life of a girl very much what was done by Dickens in "David Copperfield" for the life of a boy.

AT Chicago, Dec. 14, Judge Collins denied a request to grant a change of venue to the federal court in the suit of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company against the Western Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company and its three officers. The insurance company is an Illinois corporation and the officers reside there. The court held that the defendants being residents of Illinois and having sued in the state court, they could not remove the case to the United States Court. A motion for the appointment of a receiver was continued indefinitely.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

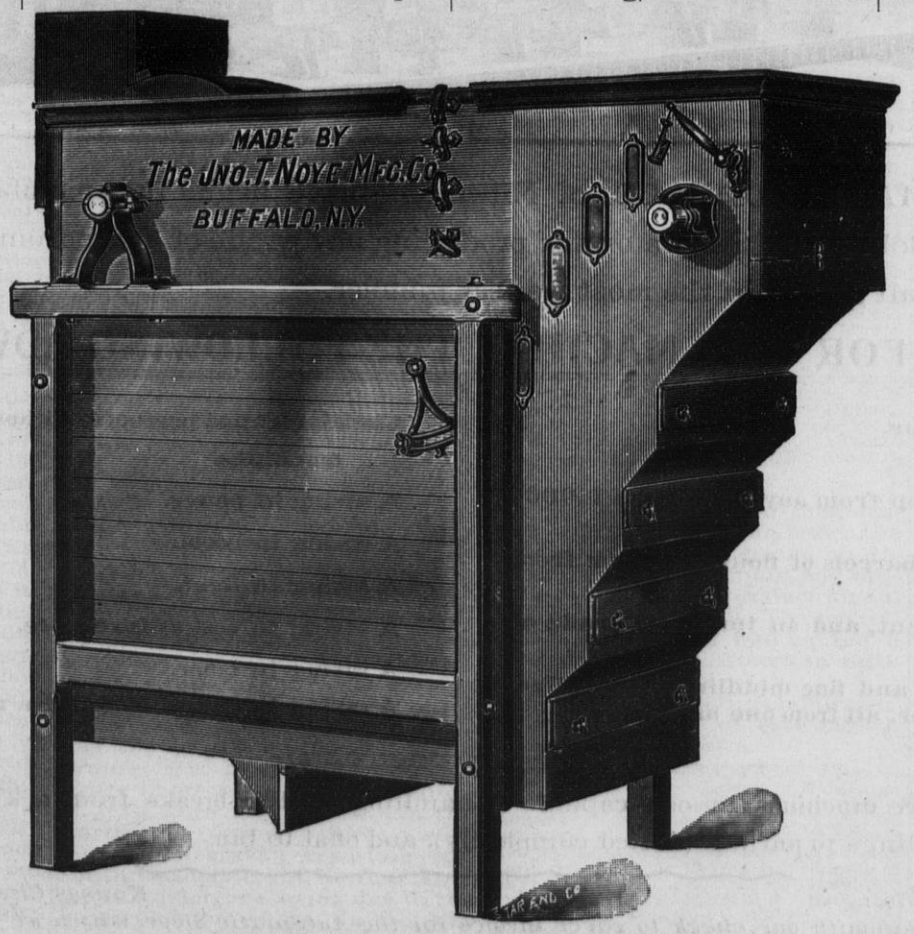
FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

THE NOYE IMPROVED ASPIRATOR, WITH FAN.

Though originally designed for use on germ middlings, this machine has been found equally efficient in corn-meal milling as a grits or corn-bran aspirator. It thoroughly removes all impurities, is economical in operation, and in design, material and construction quite up to the high standard exemplified in other Noye machines. This aspirator is made and sold exclusively by the John T. Noye Manufacturing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.



THE NOYE IMPROVED ASIRATOR, WITH FAN.

CONTRACTS OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Shipping Interests on the Inland Seas.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce will, on January 26, give a hearing on a bill which is of considerable importance to the shipping interests of the great lakes. It relates to contracts of common carriers and was passed by the house last December. Although the bill applies to common carriers operating within the United States or between ports of the United States and ports of any foreign country, the Lake Carriers' association has perhaps been the most active in opposition to the measure. Until within recent years grain and flour were carried by sailing vessels, the masters of which never refused to grant bills of lading acknowledging that the bills entrusted to them for transportation were received in good order and condition, if such was the case, and undertaking to deliver them at the port of destination in like condition unless prevented from so doing by losses arising from dangers of the sea, acts of God, or public enemies.

Latterly the carrying of grain and flour from the United States to Europe, even by way of the great lakes, has been abandoned by a few powerful corporations which it is claimed impose unreasonable conditions upon shippers by adopting clauses in the bills of lading very seriously and unduly binding their liability as common carriers, so that in case of loss or damage, even from ordinary causes, the shipper has no recourse.

Holding a monopoly of the carrying trade, it is charged that these carriers refuse to accept consignments upon any other terms than those dictated by themselves. For example, many of these bills of lading provide, in addition to the usual and reasonable exceptions, that the carriers shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by negligence of the master, pilot, stevedores, crew or others in their employment nor for bad storage nor for defect or insufficiency of the hull, machinery or fittings of a vessel whether occurring before or after receiving the goods on board, nor for the admission of water into the vessel by any cause, whether for the purpose of extinguishing fire or for any other purpose or whether occurring previously or subsequently to the vessel's sailing. Nor for the differences between the quality, marks or brands of flour or other goods shipped and those of the goods actually to be on board of the steamer (the marks, numbers or description in the bill of lading notwithstanding); nor for loss of weight, nor for detention, delay or deviation.

Such bills of lading also frequently exempt the carrier from any claim not intimated before delivery of the goods, and at the same time provide that the porterage of the goods on arrival of the steamer shall be done by the steamship owners or their agents at the expense and risk of the receivers, so that the receivers have no opportunity before the delivery of their goods of ascertaining whether they are damaged or not, or how or in what part of the hold of the vessel they may have been stowed. Complaint is made that bills of lading have thus become so lengthened, complex and involved that in the ordinary course of business it is almost impossible for shippers of goods to read or check their various conditions, even if objections would be listened to.

The hardship is aggravated by the fact that new and more stringent conditions are constantly being added to compel the shipowners to provide for new questions or claims that may have arisen. These abuses are what the bill now pending seeks to correct by prohibiting common carriers from inserting in bills of lading any such exceptions from liability. It is made the duty of the collectors of the ports to see that the common carriers conform to the provisions of the act. The grain and produce shippers along the Atlantic seaboard and in the lake regions are earnestly urging the passage of the bill and they will be heard before the committee in opposition to the Lake Carriers' association. The bill is likely to be reported favorably to the senate and, since it has already passed the house, it will no doubt be considered at an early day.

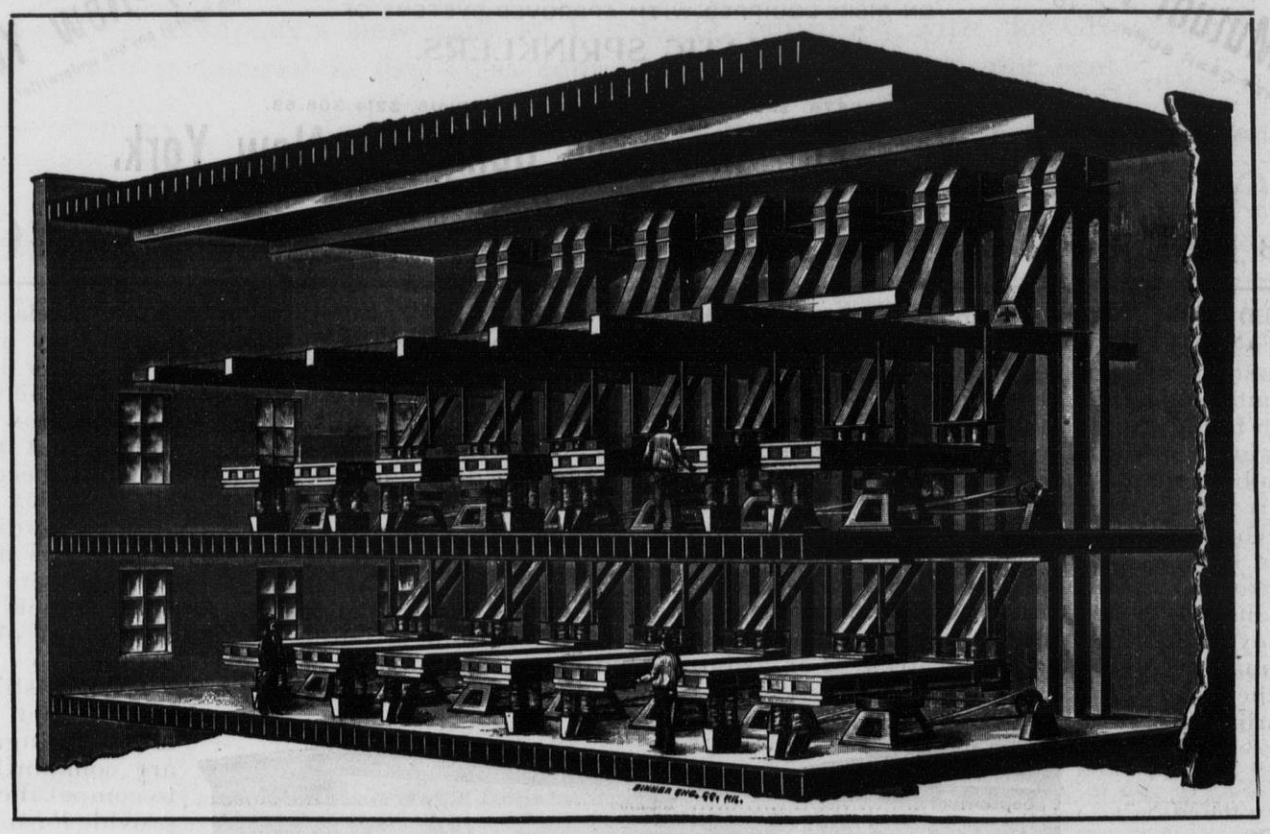
THE works of James Leffel & Company, Springfield, Ohio, manufacturers of the James Leffel Water wheels and Steam Engines, have been adding various improvements in the way of machinery, some of new design. The Company have also extended one or two branches of their works the past year, and are meeting with their usual favor from patrons of water wheels.

A number of very fine and expensive electric lighting, heating and power plants are under process of completion and construction, under the supervision of James Leffel & Company, being supplied with James Leffel water wheels, several new designs of which they have recently introduced.

Automatic Sieve Machine

Fully covered by U. S. Letters of Patent No. 428,719. Issued May 27, 1890.

NOW USED IN THE MILL OF **FAIST, KRAUS & CO.,** MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

WM. FAIST, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.: *Kansas City, Mo., September 10, 1892.*

Dear Sir—We hand you herewith our check to cover invoice for the Automatic Sieve, which we have had running for 30 days. The results are better than expected. Very respectfully, KANSAS CITY MILLING CO.

THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO., Milwaukee, Wis.: *Flint, Mich., August 29, 1892.*

Gentlemen—We herein hand you our check $500, balance due on the two machines purchased of you. We are highly pleased with the machines, buying them as we did without any knowledge as to how they would work on winter wheat, and we fully expected a great deal of trouble before we could get them regulated to work satisfactorily.

It is now just thirty days since we started the machines, and they have been a perfect success from the start, and we wish to say that the twenty claims you make in your circular as to the advantages of your machines over the common bolting system is not one bit too strongly drawn.

We expect to see the same revolution made by your machines in the process of bolting over the reel system that was made in grinding wheat by rolls over the stone process. Respectfully yours,

Dictated by J. P. B. *J. E. BURROUGHS & CO.*

Address, FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

Milwaukee Notes

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

BIJOU THEATER—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.

STANDARD THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

PEOPLE'S THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

GERMAN STADT THEATER—Regular performances Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.

PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

AS THE reduction of rates on flour from Minneapolis to Duluth would be a direct injury and injustice to Milwaukee, the Chamber of Commerce of this city took part in the case of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce against all the railroads entering that city, brought to compel the railroads to make the same rate on grain from points in the Northwest to Duluth, also to reduce the rate on flour from Minneapolis to Duluth. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, as an intervenor, opposed the reduction asked for on rates between Minneapolis and Duluth, claiming that such reduction would give Minneapolis millers a chance to lay down their flour at the seaboard, via Duluth, cheaper, relatively, than Milwaukee millers could get their flour there. The Inter-state Commission declined to go into the question of the legality of the flour trade for the following reasons:

1. When a local rate from a given point (Minneapolis) is alleged unreasonable, but it appears from the record that such local rate is also a proportion of through rates from that point, and as such is the real subject of the controversy, the complaint should be directed against the aggregate through rate, not the share received by any initial carrier; and all the carriers composing the through line are necessary parties.

2. A town favorably situated with respect to one through route, but competing in a common market with another town more favorably located on another through route, should not have a reduction of the local rate over roads connecting the two through routes for the purpose of overcoming the natural advantage which the latter competing town enjoys.

UPON the question of grain rates the commission declares they are unjust and the defendants are ordered to "adjust their rates on wheat from said points to Minneapolis and Duluth upon the basis of distance over nearest practicable routes." In this part of the case the Milwaukee Chamber took no part as the city had no direct interest in it, but generally felt that in view of the difference in the distance, of from 30 to 70 miles, in favor of Minneapolis, the latter city had good ground for its claims. Milwaukee has for several years been contending for the same principles relative to Chicago, which has been practically conceded by the railroads, in reference to points within a distance of about 100 miles of Milwaukee. The Chamber of Commerce went to an expense of about $800 in this later case and looks upon the result as a decided victory in its favor.

NEVER before in its history was Milwaukee visited by so many terrible fires as during the past year, and its losses during 1892 are far larger than those in any other city of the United States, amounting in all, according to the most conservative estimates, to nearly if not fully $5,000,000, and entailing a loss of eleven human lives.

OF the eleven persons who lost their lives in the different fires of the last year three were firemen and one was a member of the insurance patrol. The members of the fire department killed were Henry Paddenbruch, Charles F. Stahr and Thomas Sullivan. The first two named were killed in the Third ward fire while Sullivan was burned in the recent tannery fire, where also a member of the insurance patrol—George R. Reichmann—lost his life.

THE old Keenan flour mill, also known as the Cream City mill, on the corner of Chicago and East Water streets, was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon, Dec. 25. The mill had not been occupied for years. It was an old landmark, having been built in 1846 by George Dousman and was used for various purposes until it was finally converted into a flouring mill. It was a wooden structure and burned so rapidly that when the fire department arrived the whole building was wrapped in flames, Matthew Keenan, the owner, places the loss at $20,000. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

THE Edw. P. Allis Co. sustained quite a loss by fires in their woodworking department on Dec. 22 and in their stables a few days later.

THE new addition which is being made at the E. P. Allis Company's plant will be used for the manufacture of large engines exclusively.

THE flour production by Milwaukee millers during the past year was the largest in the history of the city, under the stimulating influence of a brisk demand from abroad during the first half of the year, though during the past six months the market was dull. The monthly output of flour was as follows:

Month.	Bbls.
January	210,900
February	188,800
March	220,675
April	182,600
May	180,000
June	158,050
July	196,850
August	214,050
September	232,275
October	232,725
November	216,600
December	130,500
Total	2,364,025

The production of flour during the past ten years was as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1892	2,364,025	1887	1,214,648
1891	1,826,758	1886	952,802
1890	1,397,039	1885	961,152
1889	1,266,226	1884	1,070,860
1888	1,425,258	1883	879,512

The capacity of flour productions by Milwaukee millers during the past year was enlarged to the extent of 200 barrels per day, and now amounts to 10,050. The largest is the Phœnix with 2,100 barrels per day, the Eagle and Duluth Roller follow with 2,000 barrels, the Daisy with 1,500, the Jupiter with 1,300, the Reliance with 700 and the Gem with 450.

THE wheat crop of this country for 1892 was estimated by the November report of the Washington Agricultural bureau at 500,000,000 bush, against 612,000,000 bushels in 1891. The average price in 1892 was the lowest on record—63. 2c, against 83.9c in 1891. The lowest figure in preceding years prevailed in 1884, when it was 64.5c. In the Northwest lower prices were touched, Nebraska reporting 50c, South Dakota 51c, and North Dakota 52c, the difference being due to the quality of the wheat. In the Milwaukee market, No. 2 spring in store touched the highest price of the year in February, when 89½c was obtained, after which there was a gradual decline until December, when 63⅜c was accepted for the same grade. The bulk of the business, however, is done in sample tables, where millers buy their supplies and where each carload sells on its own merits, irrespective of the grading. Thus in February as high as 93½c was paid for No. 2 spring, and No. 3 frequently sells as high oreven higher than No. 2, the former grade being in larger supply than is the latter. No. 1 Northern is a better grade, and sold as high as 95c. The following table shows the monthly range of prices of No. 2 spring wheat in store at Milwaukee each month duriug 1892:

	Highest.	Lowest
January	85½	80⅝
February	89½	80⅝
March	86¾	76⅞
April	84⅜	76¾
May	83⅝	78⅞
June	86¼	75½
July	77¼	72
August	76¼	69¼
September	69⅜	67
October	69¾	64
November	66⅞	64¼
December	66½	63⅜

Receipt and shipment of wheat at Milwaukee during the past ten years were as follows:

	Receipts. bush.	Ship'nts. bush.
1892	14,952,101	3,279,780
1891	10,846,000	2,764,000
1890	8,046,000	1,952,000
1889	7,469,000	1,882,000
1888	8,129,000	2,691,000
1887	9,347,000	4,989,000
1886	8,527,000	4,837,000
1885	9,847,000	5,424,000
1884	10,168,000	4,161,000
1883	8,401,000	3,109,000

Flour has been unusually dull and weak, and prices of choice spring wheat patents have ranged lower than ever before, touching 3.70@3.90 for choice in wood and 3.20@3.30 for export grades in sacks during the last half of the closing month of the year. The production in Milwaukee has been larger than ever before, and the erection of new mills with improved machinery in all parts of the country has accelerated the downward movement of prices through the increased output. Exports, however, have been correspondingly large, and domestic stocks are very light, the downward tendency of prices having prevented jobbers from stocking up. The downward movement of ocean freights has checked the decline of flour in Western markets, though inland freights have ruled higher since the close of navigation in the lower lakes. Rye flour is dull and lower. The following table shows the price of flour in Milwaukee at the opening of each month in 1892:

	Spring patents per bbl.	Winter patents per bbl.
January	4.60@4.90	4.60@4.70
February	4.30@4.60	4.59@4.60
March	4.40@4.70	4.60@4.70
April	4.10@4.40	4.10@4.20
May	4.20@4.50	4.30@4.40
June	4.40@4.70	4.40@4.60
July	4.15@4.40	4.25@4.40
August	4.15@4.40	4.25@4.35
September	4.05@4.30	4.00@4.15
October	4.05@4.30	4.00@4.10
November	3.85@4.10	3.80@3.90
December	3.70@4.00	3.60@3.00

MILLSTUFFS.

Millstuffs have ruled comparatively high all the year, under the influence of a brisk demand on local and shipping account, and millers have sold their product for future delivery abroad. The partial crop failure abroad had caused a brisk demand for American millstuffs during 1891–2.

The price of Millstuffs in Milwaukee at the opening of each month in 1892 were as follows:

	Sacked Bran per ton.	Fine Middlings per ton.
January	14.00@14.25	14.00@14.25
February	13.50@13.75	13.50@13.75
March	14.25@14.50	14.00@14.25
April	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00
May	12.25@12.50	12.00@12.25
June	12.25@12.50	12.00@12.25
July	11.50	12.00
August	12.00@12.25	12.00@12.25
September	13.00	13.00
October	11.50@12.00	12.00@12 50
November	11.00	11.50@11.75
December	12.00@12.50	12.50@12.75

1892.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	2,685,353	4,310,065
Wheat, bus	14,952,101	3,279,780
Corn "	1,396,790	730,844
Oats "	6,796,398	4,451,290
Barley "	9,829,198	6,034,169
Rye "	1,587,724	1,369,869
Hogs, No.	490,840	42,998
Flour made in 1892		2,364,025

MILWAUKEE receipts of breadstuffs for 1892 show a large gain over the figures of the preceding year—4,500,000 bushels of wheat and 150,000 barrels of flour. Total receipts of grain for 1892 were 34,562,000 bushels against 27,837,000 bushels in 1891 and 23,677,000 bushels in 1890.

THE flour production of Milwaukee for the year was the largest in the city's history—2,364,025 barrels, or 537,267 barrels more than in 1891.

THE total value of Milwaukee manufactures for 1892 was $145,294,500, with a capital invested of $94,399,500 and $28,967,400 paid in wages to 53,813 persons employed. Scarcity of hogs caused a reduction of $1,000,000 in the value of pork packed, while all other important industries show large increases in the output.

THE value of beer brewed by Milwaukee breweries in 1892 was $14,725,000; the city's building cost $12,800,000; the meat products were worth $10,000,000; flour and feed, $8,753,000; product of wood working plants, $8,000,000; iron and steel, $6,900,000; engines and machinery, $6,500,500; leather, $6,362,000; railroad locomotive and car building, $5,600,000; malt, $5,485,000.

THE assessed valuation of the city is $123,929,164, an increase of $10,254,044. The total tax collected was $3,558,667.36, an increase of $496,358.50. The bonded indebtedness is $4,854,500.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms and will pay a better interest than Stocks, Bonds or Real Estate; one of the best ROLLER MILLS in Western Pennsylvania. Situated in a good section, on a railroad, in a good, growing town, having natural gas, water works, telegraph, and all the conveniences for business.

The MILL has a never-failing water power the year round and has a capacity of one hundred (100) barrels of flour, and ..... tons of buckwheat flour, cornmeal and feed daily; and has a custom or exchange trade that will pay a good interest on the capital alone, without investing one dollar in grain or merchant work.

The exchange trade of 1891 alone amounted to over thirty-five thousand (35,000) bushels, and has a good merchant trade in addition, for its capacity.

The whole property, to close up an estate, can now be bought for Eleven thousand ($11,000.00) dollars, and on terms that it will pay for itself, with a small hand payment.

This is less than one-third of its cost and less than the value of the water power alone, and less than the machinery could be bought for to-day.

The Machinery is new, of the best make, modern and strictly first-class throughout. Lists of which will be furnished on application.

Address, W. CRAIG & CO.,
NEW BETHLEHEM,
Clarion Co., Pa.

Winter Resorts of the South.

Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla. and other South Atlantic and gulf coast resorts can be reached with but one change of cars from Chicago, and that at Louisville or Cincinnati, where the Monon makes close connection with the L. & N. and Q. & C. vestibule trains, running through to Florida.

The Monon's day trains are now all equipped with beautiful new parlor and dining cars, while its night trains are made up of smoking cars, day coaches, and Pullman and compartment sleepers, lighted by electricity from headlight to hindermost sleeper.

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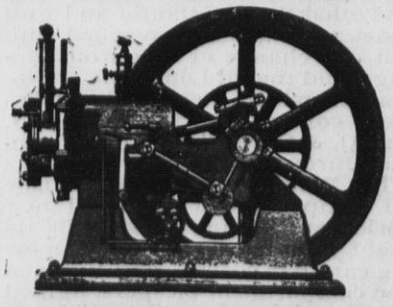

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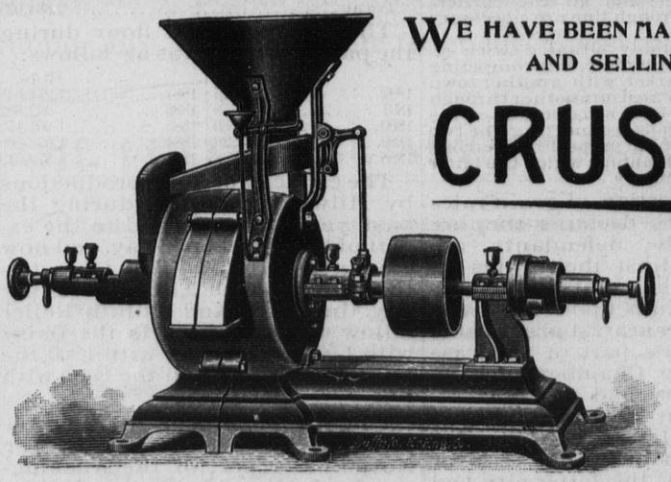

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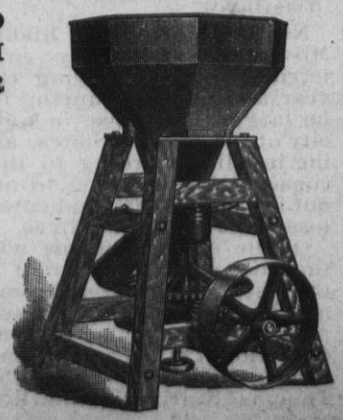

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MILWAUKEE, JANUARY, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have before us a published report signed by President Seybt, in his private capacity as a miller, and the other millers (3) who represent the milling interest in the board of directors. Good men all, as can be found, but they are only a minority in an organization built up and supported, from its infancy, exclusively by millers. So far as the report is concerned, we take no exceptions to it. So far as they have gone, it is in a direct line with all we have written upon the subject. We are not advising a division, but a restriction of a constantly increasing surplus taken, yearly, from the pockets of the policy holders, when it is not needed or required by law or equity, and placing it beyond the reach of its owners; for what, and for whom? In this report the millers holding policies in this company are treated to brilliant generalities, beautifully worded—written by "an expert in diplomacy"—repeating what everybody knows, but failing to furnish any information about what all should and want to know and are entitled to know about the company in which they are so vitally interested. All know of its magnificent growth—the ability with which it has been managed—the care and judgment exercised in the investment of its surplus—all this is admitted and more. What the policy holders would like to be informed upon is:

1st. Why, out of nine directors, the milling industry, that has made all this glorious success possible, is represented by less than one-half—or, to be accurate, four-ninths? There is certainly great injustice in this.

2nd. The total cash assets, as per annual statement just issued, are $512,870.62. To reinsure and cancel every policy and return every deposit note would cost (see statement) $64,-959.53. If this should be done, what would become of the balance remaining, to-wit: $447,-911.09? The By-laws say "it belongs to the company," and further, "it *shall not* be divided to or among the members thereof, nor shall any member ever be entitled to DEMAND or RECEIVE any portion thereof (except in payment of losses) nor shall any person, after ceasing to be a *policy holder* of the company, be entitled to *have* or receive any portion thereof." * * * *

3d. In view of the foregoing, would not the owner or owners of the charter fall heir to the residue? Query? With a net cash surplus of nearly $450,000 and a charter of incalculable value—such as cannot be secured at the present day—it behooves the policy holders to know whether that charter is the property of the company or AN INDIVIDUAL. If it belongs to the company, some of the oldest policy holders have no knowledge of when, how or where this transfer of ownership was made. The changing of the name Fidelity to Millers' National, in accordance with Sec. 50, Chap. 32, Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois, 1877," did not carry with it *any change of title to the charter.* Therefore, the question of ownership is of vital importance to the policy holders; and, like the title to a patent, an abstract of title should be demanded and furnished.

4th. Section 23 of the charter is an "eye opener." Why should such power be left in the hands of two men (a quorum of the Executive committee which has full power of the board of directors) who can use this power, under the charter, to cast *4,000 votes,* whenever a contingency should arise—which it might, in case of change of management—as against one vote for every policy holder. This should be done away with *while it can be done* and thus prevent any "snap action" on the part of any person or persons should they be so disposed.

It might be interesting to policy holders to know the amount received by the office, in commissions, for placing insurance in outside companies; and, as it does not go into the treasury of the company, with whom and in what ratio it is divided; this business having been done in the name of the assistant secretary and probably upon a separate set of books. We would not be surprised if this sum is equal to or even exceeds the actual expenses of conducting the affairs of the company.

6th. Increase of lines has been suggested from a source which we conclude will bring about this result. If it does not then the policy holders should demand it.

7th. The amendment of Sec. 2, Article XII, of the By-Laws, or any other by-law, that tends to centralize arbitrary powers and take away the control of the company from its members should receive the earnest consideration of every policy holder.

8th. Our aim in criticising the affairs of this company has not been to "attack it," as reports and interviews have been pleased to term our action, but to "wake up the millers" to the fact that their interests in this splendid company needs their earnest attention, in order that at some future time, while resting in fancied security, a change has come, and they find that by "due course of law" their interests are in jeopardy. Under the present charter and by-laws this might be done. What we have suggested can harm no one, and is in the line of business prudence which every man considers necessary in the conduct of a successful business.

M. D. HARTER, of Fostoria, representative for the Fourteenth district of Ohio, in Congress, who is one of the leading millers of his state, presented a bill to the present Congress "relating to contracts of common carriers and to certain obligations, duties and rights, in connection with the carriage of property," which was passed with promptness and dispatch. The bill, in a nutshell, provides:

1. That it shall not be lawful for any common carrier, transporting property from or between ports of the United States and foreign ports, to insert in the bill of lading, given the shipper, any clause relieving the carrier from liability for loss or damage arising from negligence in proper loading, care in transport, or proper delivery of the property committed to its charge, nor limiting its liability to less than a full indemnity to the legal claimant, and any words or clauses of such import inserted in bills of lading shall be null and void and of no effect.

2. That it shall be unlawful for a carrier, transporting merchandise from or between ports of the United States and foreign ports, to insert in any bill of lading a covenant or agreement whereby the obligation of the owners of the vessel to properly equip said vessel and make it seaworthy and capable of performing her intended voyage, or whereby the obligations of the officers and agents to carefully handle, stow and deliver the cargo, shall in any wise be lessened or avoided.

3. That if any vessel, on start-on her voyage, be so properly equipped and supplied, neither vessel, owner nor agent shall be held responsible for damage or loss resulting from error in judgment in navigation or management of the vessel, if navigated with ordinary skill and care, nor be held liable for loss or damage arising from dangers of the sea, acts of God or public enemies, or in saving life, and it may be stipulated in bills of lading that the vessel may render services to property in distress afloat, and tow the same to the nearest port, without incurring penalty from deviation in rendering such service.

4. That it shall be the duty of the carrier to issue to shippers a bill of lading stating the marks, packages or quantity, and apparent condition of the merchandise received, and the voyage or ports at which the vessel is intended to touch, and such document shall be evidence of the responsibility of the vessel for the merchandise therein described.

5. That it shall be the duty of the collector of the port in which the vessel is lying to refuse clearance to a vessel if he is informed and satisfied that such vessel has issued bills of lading containing clauses declared unlawful by the first and second sections of this act, or if such vessel will not issue bills of lading as required by section four of this act.

This bill is in line with the work that has been progressing for the past two years, under direction of the National Transportation Association, and the Millers' National Association, and if it becomes a law, and is coupled with the proposed amendment to the inter-state commerce act, compelling common carriers within the United States to issue a uniform and simple form of bill of lading, which shall contain no evasions of liability as laid down by common and statutory law, will effectually solve the vexed and long-fought problem of an improved and fairer export bill of lading. A shipping document for all exporters of merchandise may, under these conditions, be obtained which cannot be objectionable or burdensome. We trust that a general effort will be put forth to impress members of the senate of the desirability of the proposed legislation.

WM. G. CLARK, the widely-known milling expert, for some time past connected with the United States Milling Co., of Jersey City, N. J., is now with the J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Co., of Indianapolis, at which place he will be pleased to meet or correspond with his old friends.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

BUFFALO.

GRUMBLE, growl, discontent over the condition of the flour trade greeted me for six weeks and it was getting to be a monotonous monotony. "Is there no demand for flour, whatever?" I was forced to ask one of our largest millers, out of pure desperation.

"Yes, and no. At a price we can dispose of a few thousand barrels, but it's the price that will not fit. I have an order from an occasional customer for a large amount, in a section where it is impossible for us to sell, as those who are regular buyers would cause no end of trouble. It's above the market, too. That's one difficulty and the other is that the western supply received by lake is not yet exhausted sufficiently to warrant further purchases, especially in the present unsettled condition of the wheat markets. Everybody is looking for lower prices and, for the life of me, I can't see where the argument comes in. The heavy visible supply will take a tumble sooner than expected and I believe a great mistake will be discovered ere long in the figures reported. It is easy to imagine what effect such a startling discovery would have. Then again, that supply is all the bug-a-boo there is, except a slight accumulation of flour in foreign markets, which, however, does not prevent Chicago from doing as it pleases with wheat, Now take the possibilities of the coming crop; it can't be better, and wheat never averaged so low in price as this year. The outcome is beyond question to any sane mind."

A few days after this conversation the market began to mend, inquiries for spring patents came in thick—sort o' feelers—and it did not take long to see there was some improvement in the flour trade, east. Later, old prices were bid, but millers concluded they had been losing enough money and would stick them up a quarter. This advance was accepted and the best spring patents sold up to $4.65; winters stuck to $4.00 @ 4.10.

The Buffalo Board of Trade has declared another dividend of 4 per cent on its stock. The same trustees also declared it expedient to advance the rents of tenants in the building, fully 4 per cent per month, to make up certain increase in taxes. There is a kick, of course, but it availeth naught.

Buffalo wheat holders are expecting to hear from Rochester millers daily. The supply of spring wheat there is dwindling rapidly, owing to heavy consumption, although the complaint of a dull flour market is generally reported. Still, they appear to be grinding right along and with a lighter stock of wheat on hand than last year, the prospects are favorable for an early call on our wheat traders. Let them come. We have 2,850,000 bushels of Duluth wheat in store here besides 1,000,000 of mixtures and a considerable quantity of winter wheat.

The Merchants' Exchange banquet scheme has been again revived. It will certainly be a success if once decided on, but there is little interest manifested outside of a few wealthy millers and grain men.

The Crouch Bros.' mill at Erie, Pa., (300 barrels) and that of the James Frazee Co., at Baldwinsville in this state will be put up by the Noye Manufacturing Co.

Money has been plenty in Buffalo this fall. This, in fact, has been the first time in years that our banks have been able to supply the demand on wheat cargoes to be held here during the winter months, and accounts for the heavy supply in store.

Farmers throughout this state have wheat to sell yet and it is long after the time usually allowed for millers to clean up the crop. It is cheap, too. In a certain section, millers dropped the prices on red and white winter from 73 to 70c, expecting to see the receipts fall off, but instead, there was a perfect rush the next week and it had to be turned away for want of storage room. This is just like a farmer, when he thinks the bottom is dropping out he is anxious to get in on the ground floor. Did anyone ever hear of him selling on a rising market?

Old No. 1 hard wheat is the "stuff" and Mr. George Urban is the only miller in Buffalo with a stock on hand. It's like nuggets of gold compared to chunks of dross alongside of the new crop of No. 1 hard. How fast the Northwest is losing its standard! I do not believe that out of a whole cargo one bushel of the same kind of berry could be found of which we received millions of bushels 7 years ago. The difference in price between the old and new is 7c per bushel.

Mr. C. J. Mann, owner of the Cyclone elevator and one of our oldest grain merchants, has retired from the latter business.

The amount of flour in store here from lake cargoes is reported to be 125,000 barrels, but is being shipped out as fast as demanded and will probably all be gone before the first of next month.

Owing to the many "outside" weighmen the Merchants' Exchange has asked shippers to employ the official weighmaster, Junius S. Smith, who has been a faithful servant of the grain trade here for 30 years. Mr. Smith takes pride in his work and does not believe others should reap where he has sown. Although not receiving a penny from the Exchange he has for all these years labored industriously for its interests and is entitled to its protection.

The following tickets have been placed in the field for election:

For one year: President, George Clinton; vice-president, Warren F. Chandler; treasurer, Pierre A. Rosseel. For three years: Trustees, William H. Walker, C. Lee Abell, Edmund Hayes, John H. Ball.

For one year: President, George P. Sawyer; vice-president, Charles Hill; treasurer, G. Barrett Rich. For three years: Trustees, P. H. Griffin, Thomas T. Ramsdell, George S. Gatchell, Charles E. Walbridge.

The first ticket will be elected as the hustlers are in it.

The receipts of Duluth wheat for the season of navigation was 2,429,846 bushels of No. 1 hard, 13,020,718 No. 1 northern, 2,483,749 No. 2 northern, 453,722 No. 3 northern, and 317,837 no grade and rejected, making a total of 18,705,872 bushels. Shipments during the same time were 15,855,170 bushels.

Owing to Governor Flower's policy, which is to save the honest farmer less taxes than he can place under his finger nail, the canal will only be patched up in bad spots and serious breaks are looked for next season in consequence.

Faxon, Williams & Faxon have taken the agency for the Washburn-Crosby flour and are booming Gold Medal. This old Boston flour house, since going into the grocery business in Buffalo, have added to their stock a line of wines and liquors and it is said that some of their straight-laced, New England friends have written to them asking for baking samples of "Pommery Sec."

Alexander Mann appears to have a great fondness for the bean pots of Boston, although the attraction is not sufficiently strong to keep him at the Hub. There are matters brewing which may locate him here permanently, a thing his Buffalo friends would be glad to see.

Mr. E. B. Wilber is meeting with some success in his latest venture. There is a large percentage of true grit in his composition.

There is no inconsiderable talk of urging the Hon. Wm. J. Morgan to take the secretaryship of the Merchants' Exchange. It is claimed by several millers and heavy capitalists that he is the only man in Buffalo to-day capable of pulling that institution back into its old-time prestige. Col. Jay Morgan, as the veterans of the 116th know him, has been collector of the port of Buffalo for the past 4 years and, on account of his "pernicious activity" in the republican cause, will undoubtedly be asked to step from his high perch as soon as Grover gets the chair warmed one degree above its natural temperature. This is not the first time Mr. Morgan has been mentioned for the place, and although fitted far beyond any occupant in that position, heretofore, his natural modesty would not allow him to accept. It is hoped, however, that some arrangement will be made on his return from Florida, where he has gone for a needed rest after the campaign, to make it an object for him to assume the responsibility of again building up the Exchange, in this rapidly growing mercantile centre.

The way in which Pillsbury continues to push his flour in this city astonishes local millers. It must cost a big slice of the profits to keep that thing agoing, for it is noticeable that with every let-up in advertising, the trade drops off and a Buffalo miller shoves in to stay awhile. The Imperial mill tested it thoroughly and found no money in the boom and now we have Washburn-Crosby making a splurge. This selling of flour, or anything else, at a loss, to get a start never yet succeeded where competition was as keen as it is among millers at the present time. And yet, what will they do? New mills and of larger capacity are being erected almost daily and with the output already far in excess of the demand it is beyond the eye of man to foretell the ultimate outcome of all this risky investment of capital in one direction. The argument is that the people are increasing. But is that true in proportion to the output of the mills, made possible by the steady improvement of machinery? Is it not a fact, also, that the margin to millers has been growing smaller every year? The greed to get rich through the mill stone is at the bottom of it.

The Urban mill is putting in a new 450 horse-power boiler, said to be the best in the city.

R. Newell & Co., brokers, are gradually getting all the good business in the option line in this city and outside points. "Bob" has been making stacks of money for his customers in pork, lard and ribs, but is forced to admit that his wheat deals did not pan out as lucrative as anticipated.

Several out-of-town schemers have started a company to purchase the land necessary to build immense docking facilities on the lake and coupled the Lackawanna's name with

the organization. It did not take long for that road to come out flat-footed with a declaration that it had no interest nor intended to have in such a venture.

Another big elevator is talked of for Buffalo. This one will, if ever erected, have a capacity of at least 1,500,000 bushels and will adjoin the Richmond, opposite the foot of Main street. Perhaps when the 20 foot channel is completed we may need a few more elevators, but that time has not come yet. If the present houses were all in use a blockade would be impossible. Take two of our large elevators, having rail connections, as an instance; they did not earn 1 per cent on the investment, as no effort was made to get business. Then, the big canal houses did no business until the last month of the season. The men who own elevator property now will not put a penny in new houses.

The Thompson Milling Company, of Lockport, has given its employes an opportunity of purchasing stock in the mill. This has been tried in a number of manufactories in Buffalo with considerable success.

Conway W. Ball, chief inspector of grain, will say in his report to the Merchants' Exchange, that the receipts of car grain shows a favorable increase over last year, when the books showed 40,000,000 bushels, not including barley. Sales of the latter are estimated at 5,000,000 and of rye 1,000,000 bushels. He will also advocate the building of elevators by the different railroads as the only solution of the present car service difficulty. When this is done, he says, the grain trade of Buffalo will double in a year.

Work at the big tunnel at the Falls is progressing fast. Two Swiss wheels, of 5,000 horsepower, will be constructed by engineers from the other side, and it is expected that early next summer a start will be made.

Millfeed is very strong but the advance has not yet been established, although the demand is fairly active.

Senator Washburn is confident his anti-option bill will pass the senate. The brokers think differently, especially in Buffalo. What a ruction its passage would make for a time in the milling trade.

Mr. N. C. Simons, the veteran grain dealer in this market, had been confined to his bed for two weeks but is out again as chipper as usual.

Mr. Oss Seymour is off on a hunting excursion. Seymour's lively spirits keeps the boys awake on 'Change, no matter how dull trade may be.

Mr. John N. Scatchard has been elected president and Mr. George Urban a director of the Bank of Buffalo.

Elmore H. Walker, whose death was announced on the New York Produce Exchange, was the greatest statistician of his time in this country and was, 25 years ago, a prominent figure on 'Change here. He was foremost in the agitation for a free canal and left Buffalo to take the position of statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.

Mr. H. H. Eldred, of Attica mill fame, has leased the Star theatre in this city. If a few more would-be millers would get out of a trade they know nothing about, what a blessing it would be to those who do.

Mr. C. A. Warfield, who has managed the Union elevator for the Lackawanna road, has been looking for another elevator. C. Almighty Warfield knows how to handle grain either for Bartlett, Frazier & Co., of Chicago, or the biggest railroad in the country. There isn't a shrewder shipper or smarter grain trader in the country than Charley. In the long pull he can give pointers to men in the business before his grandmother was born. He is blue clay bottom.

It is also announced that the canal fraternity have leased the Watson elevator—a canal house—and will use it for their business. That's the way to compete with the railroads, and the UNITED STATES MILLER was the first to advise that mode of warfare, more than three years ago. TAURUS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12, 1893.

NEW YORK.

Greater activity in flour than for a year past.—Home trade and exporters both free buyers.—The Diversion of the West India from the City Mill Trust.—Removal of old managers and dissatisfaction with new.

THERE have been stirring times, in this hitherto dead and alive flour market, during the past month and, one can really find something to write about that is actually new. This is a great relief, after being compelled for months to fake a report, on a market that only existed in name. December witnessed the lowest prices on record in this market, for flour and, notwithstanding the course of the wheat market has been such as to scare buyers of flour out of the market, most of the time, for a month past, they have made the heaviest purchases on this crop and, since the great December boom in flour, on the short crop of last year abroad. It has been from a far different view of the situation, however, that buyers have anticipated their future wants this year, compared with last. Then, it was the fear of famine prices on the last half of the crop, that scared the trade into huying anywhere from half to a year's stock ahead, lest they should be "left," without enough to carry their trade through to a new crop. Now, they have been buying for their next three months' wants because flour was cheap and for investment, believing it could go little if any lower, whether wheat should or not, as it was relatively the lower of the two, while Europe is taking a far larger proportion of flour and smaller of wheat, this year, than last. A year ago, prices of patent springs ran up to $5.50 @ 5.75. This year they have been $4.15 @ 4.65 during December, the highest point being reached in that month last year, as the lowest has, thus far this year. Baker's spring flour, have declined still more, being up to $4.75 @ 5.10 last year and down to $2.75 @ 3.10 this, or $3.00 per bbl. less than a year ago. This grade represents a greater decline than high grades because the enormous export demand for them last year ran them relatively higher, compared with Patents, than ever before, while the mills were compelled to make more Patents than they could sell at home, in order to fill the export demand for Extras. This year the reverse is the case. Exporters found that Patents were really cheaper than Extras, on the last crop, and have been taking more of the former and less of the latter than usual this year. English millers have also bought our top Patents to mix with their native wheat, instead of our wheat, as the flour was cheaper, and it has made a better mixture with which to supply the demand on the other side for "fresh ground native" flours. The same has also been true of other shipping grades, below Extras, for which there has been still less demand, until the price of feeding stuffs is reached, at under $2.00, to which level No. 2 Springs have been forced and low No. 1 do. to $2.25 @ 2.50, though now $2.50 @ 2.75, is about as low as any lines can he bought. Everything below No. 2 Spring has gone below $2.00 as well as some of them; and, $1.60 @ 1.75 has been the range on No Grade, Fine and Superfine Springs in sacks, at which Grinnell, Minturn & Co. have bought over 25,000 sacks the past month and as much more of Baker's Extras and Patent Springs for the English market. In one day they took over 30,000 sacks, of all kinds. Hadley & Toomey have been buying considerable lines of Kansas clears at $3.20 @ 3.30 and Straight do. at $3.40 @ 3.50 in sacks, for the same markets. Daniels has also sold a good deal of these flours as well as No. 2 Winters and Bakers' Springs for the U. K., on the basis of $2.65 @ 2.75 for Milwaukee brands, while Grinnell has taken a good amount of Straight Springs or fancy clears at $3.25 in sacks. This export demand has mostly sprung up since the holidays and is improving, regardless of the wheat market here or on the other side.

It has also been reported here that the Washburn-Crosby Co. placed 50,000 sacks of different goods in the English markets, direct from the mills, since the New Year, while Mr. Pillsbury told me, when here in December, that he was selling his best Patent on the other side, freely, at within 5c of as much as he was getting for it from the home trade. The latter, however, has been as dull since Christmas as it was active before, for the reason that the big jobbers got pretty well filled up, by their free purchases during the middle and last half of December, at the way down bottom prices, and did not care to buy more; while the mills which had contracted ahead with these jobbers, had relieved their pressure of cash stuff and would not sell for future delivery, except at higher than spot prices; and this, buyers generally refused to pay. Even spot prices have been advanced from the lowest point, 15 to 20c, on spring Patents, of which the heavy purchases chiefly consisted, and of moderate amounts of Winter Straights also. The prices paid for sound lots of the former were generally kept secret, but supposed to be at $4.25, for December and early January delivery, for choice Minneapolis brands and a little more for later deliveries; fancy brands of Minneapolis and Duluth flour were sold in round lots on p. t., supposed to be at $4.35 as they were freely sold in 1,000 and 2,000 lines, at the time, at $4.40 @ 4.45 and now at $4.50 @ 4.55 in job lots. Even $4.60 was obtained for one 10,000 bbl. line of Pillsbury's Best, though $4.65 was the lowest quoted price, and now $4.85. Country Patents sold as low as $4.15 @ 4.20 for good to choicc brands at same time. Of these sales there were nearly 200,000 bbls. in two weeks, most of them done recently and not reported among the regular daily sales. Granville Perrin sold one line of 50,000 of Consolidated Mills' "Perfect" to Christopher Sweezey; Austin Nichols bought 25,000 bbls of various brands; Duryea sold over 30,000 barrels of the Duluth Imperial Mills' Best Patent; 20,000 of Gold Medal was reported sold to the Vienna Bakery; 10,000 of an unknown Country Patent in one line and two 5,000 lines of Rochester Patents by Moore & Le Duc; 20,000 bbls. of Freeman's Importation and liberal sales of other brands in 1,000 to 3,000 bbl. lots, making the above total.

Winter Straights were not taken in over 5,000 bbl. lines, of

which Curtiss sold several, Barclay, Van Boskirk, Deihl, Roberson, Jacoby, Allen & Raymond and Neustadt, being also free sellers; the two latter of Springs chiefly. Other Winter and Spring trade brands have been dull and their prices have scarcely been changed, except Nos. 1 and 2 Winters, which have been wanted for English and West India markets. In this connection, it is of interest to note that a large part of these Winter Straights have been taken, at $3.50 @ 3.75, by the West India shippers in place of City Mill Clears, which were held by the Trust at $4.15 until the middle of the month; and, until these mills had about caught up with their old $4.25 contracts, made in the early fall, when they broke the price from $4.50, at which it was held nearly all summer in anticipation of the combination being formed. The price has thus been kept, for more than six months, from 25 to 50c per bbl. above the higher grade of Western Winter Straights. The result is seen in the heavy sales, noted above, of the later for the West Indies. After they were made the City Mill Trust found themselves out of orders and with stock piling up on a declining wheat market; and, to force a market, they made a break to $3.85 @ 3.90 and worked off 25,000 to 50,000 bbls., since when they have asked $4.00 and been doing very little. St. Louis millers have also gone for this trade and have been making free shipments via. New Orleans and Key West to the West India and South American markets. The Baltimore mills have also been supplying this trade at $3.70 @ 3.75. The City mills had also accumulated Patents until they had to break the prices to $4.25 @ 4.35, in order to work them off to the city grocery trade. But the City mills have had a good feed market and, all to themselves; keeping well cleaned up all the month and over the holidays (which is very unusual) on an ordering market, closing strong at 80 @ 85c for 40, 60 and 80 lbs. and 80c for middlings. Buckwheat flour and Rye flour have dragged along at easier prices, closing at $1.65 @ 1.75 and $3.00 @ 3.20 respectively.

In connection with the new City mills management, there are well defined rumors of growing discontent on the part of the old mill owners, most of whom have been relegated to the ornamental department or some subordinate position with little voice in the control, the latter having been placed practically in the hands of a wheat firm, which has a monopoly of buying their wheat, and an old commission flour house, which monopolizes the sale of their products, as well as the bulk of the South American trade. There have been already some removals of the old mill owners from all positions in the Trust, which took effect with the New Year, including the President of one of the mills. Others are now rumored, as soon to come, as well as dissatisfaction on the part of some of the old management which have been swallowed by the new. What will be the result time will show. But the old owners get little sympathy from the trade for thus turning over their property and business, good will and brands to a Trust which has shown itself so greedy as to have begun the killing of the goose that laid their golden eggs, within four months, believing they could force the West India shippers to buy their flours at 25 to 50c more than the market for other and better goods, simply because they had the brands that the West Indies had been buying for years, by which they thought to hold the trade.

To illustrate the situation of these City millers, as viewed by the flour trade, I append the following pertinent and pathetic lines, contributed for the UNITED STATES MILLER by the bard of the Produce Exchange, chronicling the formation of the City Millers' Trust, and the unhappy results to the dissatisfied millers, after only four months trial.

The author informs your correspondent that he intends to adapt these stanza to the music of Watt's well-known hymn—"Old Grimes is Dead," etc. for the use of the City millers, as one by one they receive their ticket of leave.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN SPIDER AND THE NEW YORK CITY MILL FLIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 1893.

Said the South American Spider*
To the Gotham Miller flies,
"Come into my little parlor,
"See what wealth around me lies;
"This shall all be yours, my neighbors,
"If you will but "Trust" with me
"All your business—save your labors—
"And be millionaires—you see."
So they listened to that Spider—
Did these silly little flies;
Went into his "combine" parlor,
"Trust"-ing to their neighbor's lies.
Now those little flies are "buzzing"
At that greedy Spider's lust;
With their wings all clipped and fuzzing,
In the clutches of the "Trust."
But their "buzzing" is not heeded,
Now their wings can fly no more;
Their consent no longer needed—
They lie "kicking" on the floor
Till the Spider sweeps his parlor,
With this "useless rubbish" out;
But directs his neighbor's business
Through his little Water Spout.†

*A large South American shipping house.
†Water Street.

N. Y.

New York, Jan. 10, 1893.

DULUTH.

Figures of a Year.

THE grain trade of Duluth during the year just closed was the greatest this market has ever known. The receipts of wheat were 46,660,572 bushels, exceeding the receipts of the year previous by 6,268,598 bushels. The shipments, however, were not so large as in 1891. The figures for 1892 are 32,958,494 bushels; for 1891, 34,658,234 bushels. The figures in detail, furnished by Secretary Geo. E. Welles of the Board of Trade, are given below. They are comparative, and tell a very interesting story. The receipts of grain and flour for the year, and the production of flour by months, were as follows:

Months.	Flour*	Flour†	Wheat
January	45,049	.....	1,447,001
February	77,220	.....	1,591,302
March	64,590	119,066	3,844,584
April	63,992	92,052	4,617,479
May	76,143	356,045	1,092,093
June	87,256	590,321	2,381,274
July	87,955	560,128	2,367,435
August	94,855	628,836	1,181,576
September	89,374	499,556	5,647,105
October	163,670	702,340	8,326,011
November	132,613	411,691	7,252,005
December	71,094	.....	6,912,707
Totals	1,053,811	3,960,035	46,660,572

*Produced. †Received.

	Corn	Oats	Rye	Ba'ly	Flax
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,552
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,620
March	.....	.....	.....	1,442	25,135
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,415
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,431
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,840
July	39,887	.....	.....	.....	8,590
August	32,397	.....	.....	.....	5,246
September	34,395	35,448	12,035	654	46,703
October	.....	2,193	22,206	80,245	55,402
November	.....	.....	19,001	23,184	411,691
December	.....	.....	6,140	424	41,110
Totals	106,679	37,641	69,653	105,949	713,735

The shipments of flour and grain during 1892 were as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.
January	48,448	121,250
February	81,117	121,829
March	63,516	119,952
April	34,766	3,669,844
May	416,138	8,771,387
June	657,936	2,998,743
July	619,687	3,121,612
August	675,720	1,924,442
September	551,310	3,653,794
October	825,558	5,031,237
November	699,803	3,339,659
December	39,482	84,745
Totals.	4,763,481	32,958,494

	Corn	Oats	Rye	Ba'ly	Flax
January	.....	.....	821	894	1,306
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025
March	.....	.....	.....	28,444	2,321
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,880
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,029
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,665
July	39,922	.....	.....	.....	835
August	32,397	.....	.....	.....	75,156
September	34,395	27,760	16,169	.....	60,719
October	.....	2,193	10,850	37,089	.....
November	.....	.....	35,081	41,237	49,273
December	.....	.....	27,788	822	.....
Totals	106,714	29,953	90,709	108,486	508,209

During December, 1892, the receipts and shipments of grain to and from Duluth and the production and shipments of flour are shown as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1892.	1891.
Flour, output	71,093	59,397
Wheat	6,912,707	4,615,826
Rye, bush	61,140	
Barley, bush	424	21,000
Flaxseed, bush		77,448
Oats		797

SHIPMENTS.

	1892.	1891.
Flour, bbls	39,482	63,622
Wheat, bush	84,745	1,249,437
Rye, bush	27,788	
Barley, bush	822	19,115
Flax		79,271
Oats		979

The following table shows the production of flour and receipts during 1892, together with receipts and shipments of grain and flour as compared with 1891:

Commodities.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour*	1,053,811	684,000	.....	.....
Flour	3,960,035	2,509,462	4,763,481	3,142,501
Wheat	46,660,572	40,391,974	32,958,494	34,658,234
Corn	106,679	302,291	106,714	302,503
Oats	37,641	370,442	29,953	366,851
Rye	69,653	15,657	90,709	20,372
Barley	105,949	180,492	108,486	148,803
Flaxseed	713,735	490,690	508,209	312,686

*Output.

WHEAT IN STORE.

Following is the amount of wheat in store here and in Minneapolis, by grades, last Saturday:

	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard wheat	912,943
No. 1 Northern wheat	12,067,779
No. 2 Northern wheat	1,693,322
No. 3 Spring wheat	147,902
No grade Spring wheat	62,761
Rejected and condemned wheat	61,757
Special bin wheat	109,231
Total wheat in store	15,055,695
Afloat in harbor	571,100
Aggregate	15,626,795
Increase during the week	620,013
In store this date last year	7,352,655
Increase for the week last year	454,347
Stock of corn now in store	164,942
Increase of corn during the week	164,942
Stock of rye now in store	17,108
Increase of rye during the week	3,980
Stock of barley now in store	5,890
Stock of barley during the week	unch'd
Stock of flaxseed now in store	160.121
Stock of flaxseed afloat in harbor	61,658
Increase of flaxseed during week	6,704
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	11,849,529
Increase wheat at Minneapolis	87,439
Corn in store at Minneapolis	73,671
Oats in store at Minneapolis	47,387
Barley in store at Minneapolis	37,748
Rye in store at Minneapolis	398
Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis	30,696

OUTPUT OF FLOUR.

The output of flour for the first week in January by the mills at the head of the lakes was 12,346 barrels, and 10,090 for the week previous. First week in January, 1891, the output was 12,534. The shipments for the week ending last Saturday were 4,301 barrels, and for the week previous 17,100 barrels. First week in January, 1891, the shipments were 10,098 barrels. There are in store at the head of the lakes 30,068 barrels, as against 22,023 at the same time in 1891. The Imperial is the only mill in operation; the others will be idle perhaps for a week or two.

ELEVATOR ROOM LIMITED.

The first week in January, for the first time since November, the receipts of wheat here were less than at corresponding periods in 1891. The total receipts were 875,252 bushels, and in the same week in 1891 they were 901,675 bushels. There are now in store 15,055,695 bushels, which is 328,201 bushels more than was ever before held at this point at any one time. Yet Duluth and Superior have room for about 1,500,000 bushels more, and by the time this is filled two more very large elevators will be about, if not quite completed at Superior. The prospects, therefore, for a grain blockade, as had been predicted by some, do not seem to be any better than they were a month ago, and when the fact is taken into consideration that the capacity of the two elevators about to be added is 5,000,000 bushels, there seems no probability of the arrival of the threatened "congestion."

THE GILL & WRIGHT MILL.

After no little negotiation, and a lively strife for the plant between Duluth and Superior, the Gill & Wright mill has finally been located in this city. The mill will be located on the block south of the Imperial mill, the property of the Barn-

hart Lumber Co. having been bought for that purpose. The mill will have a capacity of 6,000 barrels and an elevator that will store 250,000 bushels of wheat. The business will be in the hands of a corporation with a capital stock of $500,000. In making up this amount Gill & Wright will put in their present business and flouring mill plants at a valuation of $125,000. Citizens will subscribe $250,000 stock at once. The present plants of Gill & Wright include the Duluth Roller Mills and site and the mill on Connor's Point and site. The site of the former has been sold to the Duluth Railway Transfer Co. for $60,000. The machinery in this mill is nearly all new, and is of 750 barrels capacity. It will be turned over to the new concern and utilized. In deciding between the two cities the promoters had many things to consider. In the first place, they are Duluth men, and, everything being even, they would naturally prefer Duluth. They have made an unqualified success of the flour business here and have spent a great deal of money in introducing their Duluth brands. But, it is said for them, that the great saving of switching charges on this side of the bay entered largely into the consideration. It is understood that it is costing the Freeman mill $4.75 a car for switching, as against nothing for the Imperial mill, and Gill & Wright, until recently, paid $4.50 switching charges on wheat going to their mill on Connor's Point, while they paid nothing on cars going to their Duluth roller mill in Bay Front division. The item of switching charges, in the course of a year, is a considerable one, and was an important factor in determining the location of the mill. And, notwithstanding that sites cost money here, they are taken in preference to going on the south side of the bay, where sites are given away together with bonuses. Active and vigorous work will begin at once, and the big plant will be constructed as soon as possible.

THE DEEP WATERWAY CONVENTION.

As great as will be the benefit to the country at large of the deep waterway from the great lakes to the sea, no industry in the United States will be affected more directly or to a greater extent for good than the flouring and wheat business, and no locality will be more immediately interested than the one at the head of the lakes. It would be a momentous day for the Dakota farmer if he could load his crop of wheat into a whaleback at Duluth and consign it to dealers in Liverpool direct; and a still greater day, if the same whaleback could bring him, on her return trip, certain commodities from the Old World, without fines and penalties at the New England border. But, as to the ship canal, not only Duluth but the entire Northwest is earnestly and vitally interested, and the action of the convention now in session at Washington is awaited with unusual concern. Such a canal as is contended for would increase the price of every bushel of wheat raised by the farmer of the central West and Northwest and lessen the price of every ton of coal which he would burn. Such a canal would cheapen the price of every article of commerce brought from the Old World, or from the manufacturing East to the West, and would enhance the value of every cargo of flour, cereals or raw material sent from the producing West to the East. The cost of the enterprise could be paid for out of the profits, in a comparatively short time, and while it is preeminently an affair for the government to handle, yet the government declining to act, it is not outside of the probabilities that a corporation could be organized and the enterprise put through by private capital. Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas could alone afford to guarantee the bonds. S. A. Thompson, of this city, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of which organization the convention is called, has been in Washington for the past week or two, preparing for the convention and explaining its purpose to the advance arrivals. This is the third convention held to consider the subject, the first meeting at Detroit a year ago, and the second in September last at Grand Forks. Secretary Thompson has with him the influence and backing of every flour-mill operator and wheat dealer at the head of the lakes, as well as of every business man in the entire Northwest. While it is confidently expected that the convention will be able to secure some favorable action on the part of Congress, yet if it should fail, the agitation will be kept alive. *Some* congress will see and appreciate the necessity of the commercial highway and procure it to be established. It is worthy of consideration simply as a measure of relief to the agriculturists, and they are but one factor in the very important question.

GOV. NELSON ON WHEAT.

Governor Nelson, of this state, in his inaugural address, paid considerable attention to the question of wheat inspection. The Governor's ante-election promises were that he would remember the farmers if they would put him in the canopied chair of state, and he starts out as though he intended to keep his word. He thinks there is something wrong with conditions which allow the farmer but 55 cents a bushel for his wheat, and he makes a few very pointed and interesting suggestions. He referred to the law of 1885, which had for its purpose the inspection and weighing of wheat at the terminals—St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth—and for the further purpose of regulating the warehouses at these points. That portion of the law, he said, relating to the weighing, grading and inspection of wheat has been put in successful operation, and he presents a bunch of interesting figures bearing on the question as follows:

NUMBER OF CARLOADS INSPECTED "ON ARRIVAL."

Crop—	Wheat.	Coarse Including Flax.	Total No. Carloads.
1885	92,886	4,767	97,653
1886	113,923	6,412	120,335
1887	115,215	8,637	123,852
1888	74,068	13,410	87,478
1889	107,976	22,675	130,654
1890	117,141	16,532	132,673
1891	200,081	21,465	221,546

INSPECTED "OUT OF STORE" INTO CARS.

Crop—	Wheat.	Coarse Including Flax.	Total No, Carloads.
1885	13,414	.....	13,414
1886	24,004	.....	24,004
1887	30,899	.....	30,899
1888	31,210	965	32,175
1889	30,941	5,526	36,467
1890	44,015	6,749	50,764
1891	58,838	9,796	68,632

INSPECTED "OUT OF STORE" INTO VESSELS.

Crop—	Wheat.	Coarse Including Flax.	Total No. Bushels.
1885	14,518,813	110,967	14,629,780
1886	21,340,663	206,468	21,547,131
1887	16,867,410	206,568	17,073,978
1888	5,561,111	1,148,069	6,989,180
1889	17,416,788	3,575,480	20,992,268
1890	14,807,431	1,792,871	16,600,302
1891	44,187,919	945,265	45,133,184

He calls attention to the fact, that although the fees charged are small, there is a balance on hand, from the surplus, of $85,000. But that portion of the law of 1885 which aims to regulate and control grain elevators and warehouses, the governor says, has, through the action of their proprietors, fallen into well nigh utter disuse. The elevators and warehouses, he continues, which decline to submit to the state supervision, all avail themselves of the weighing, grading and inspection provisions of the law, as all grain consigned to them from interior points is weighed, graded and inspected by state officers, and thus, while enjoying the benefits, they decline to share the burdens of the law. The governor wants this remedied. But there is another point which Mr. Nelson thinks of graver importance. The substance of his reference to this is that while the weighing, grading and inspecting of grain by state authority is limited to the terminal points named, and St. Cloud, the ordinary farmer—he who is unable to ship in carload lots, and is obliged to sell his grain by the wagon load to the local dealers—has no state umpire, as to weight, grade or dockage. No state weigher or inspector is at hand or can be invoked to right his wrongs, if any, but he is remitted to the vague and dilatory remedy of the common law. This discrimination in legislative protection and relief has always struck the governor, he says, as anomalous and unjust, and, therefore, he favors some plan, neither restrictive nor burdensome, placing all grain elevators and warehouses, doing a public business, under state inspection, to the end that the state may effectively and beneficially mediate between the warehouseman and the farmer. Bills have already been introduced in the legislature in the line of the suggestions.

THE RATE DISCRIMINATION.

The decision recently filed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway *et al.* for alleged discrimination in wheat rates, in favor of the head of the lakes, has caused an endless amount of discussion and speculation. The sum and substance of it all, so far as the Duluth men are concerned, is that it will cut but little figure at this end of the route. The roads have been ordered to make a readjustment of rates which will make the schedule as follows:

Rates from:	To Duluth.	To Minneapolis.
Fargo	16	15
Casselton	17¼	16½
Davenport	17¼	15½
Wahpeton	16	14½
Milner	19	17
Hankinson	16	14¼
Rutland	19	15
La Moure	20	16
Redfield	20	15
Oakes	20	15
Ellendale	20	15
Aberdeen	20	15

The matter in controversy seems to have been divided into three classes. First, there was the question as to whether the flour rate from Minneapolis to Duluth should be reduced from 7½ to 5c per hundred. Secondly there were a group of questions respecting the wheat rate in the territory tributary to the Northern Pacific railroad and its branches. Thirdly, there was a group of questions respecting the rates on wheat from Ellendale, Aberdeen and still more southerly points. This last group of questions was comparatively unimportant, and it had been anticipated that it would be disposed of in favor of Minneapolis. The flour rate was one of the principal points in controversy, and Minneapolis failed to secure any reduction in that rate. The point at which anticipated relief is accorded to Minneapolis is with respect to the second class of questions mentioned—those concerning the rates from the large territory reached by the Northern Pacific and its branches. With reference to this phase of the question, it is the opinion of W. W. Billson, a prominent at-

torney here, that the existing rates from this territory have been formed in pursuance of the natural laws of commerce; that all wheat handled by the the Northerm Pacific passes through Motley, which is equidistant from Minneapolis and Duluth and that, therefore, the road has legally and properly maintained an equal rate to the two cities. There are many junctional points on the Northern Pacific line and its branches, however, which are nearer to Minneapolis by other rail routes than they are to either Minneapolis or Duluth by the way of the Northern Pacific. The commission avails itself of this circumstance to indirectly compel the Northern Pacific to discriminate against Duluth by charging a less rate for carrying wheat to Minneapolis. This is the only part of the decision that is detrimental to Duluth,and its the general opinion that it can not be enforced; the commission itself has no power to enforce its decrees, and no court can, probably, be found to enforce this one. The Northern Pacific, it is stated, has all along declared that it would carry to Duluth and Minneapolis at equal rates regardless of any order by the commission. The road was so confident of the justice of its position that it offered no testimony before the commision in support of its tariffs. Even if the road should carry out the spirit of the decision it will hurt Minneapolis more than Duluth, because of the maintenance of the flour rate. And, after all, it is a subject that affects the railroads rather than the mills here, or the wheat dealers.

NOTES.

A. D. Thomson has been elected to represent Duluth at the meeting of the National Board of Trade to be held at Washington this month.

Duluth and Superior will have about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to go forward on the opening of navigation, besides a big reserve that is yet to come in from the interior. Besides this, there will be an immense ore and coal business. To swing this trade and to control the harbor work, the Inman tug line has been incorporated under the name of the Inman Towing Association, and capitalized at $200,000.

It is stated that, within the past two or three weeks, some 2,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat have been sold in this market for May delivery. But about 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat passed through here in 1891. The wheat will come in bond and the price is about 2c per bushel lower than the market rate here.

Congressman Baldwin, S. A. Thompson, C. H. Graves, E. R. Brace and Ald. Long are among the delegates to the Deep Waterway convention.

Manager Church, of the Imperial mill, will have an elaborate and attractive design for the exhibit of the Imperial at the World's Fair. The city will be shown at the fair in *Papier-mache*, 25x25 feet in size. The mill plants will be especially prominent. H. F. J.

Duluth, Jan. 11, 1893.

SUPERIOR.

THE mills at Superior are idle owing to the depressed flour market, and there is not much expectation of a revival of business before the latter part of the month. Some of the mills have run occasionally since the first of the year, but at present nothing is doing. About the only thing being done in flouring mill circles here is the great activity which is observable in the erection of the new mills and elevators. The Russell-Miller mill, which will be one of the largest in the city, has reached the seventh story and the stack is at a height of 200 feet. A large crew is at work, under the general supervision of Architect H. E. Hand.

Not far distant is another large crew at work on the foundation of the Minkota mill. The greater part of the work on this mill will be done this winter.

A force of men is at work on the foundation of the Barclay mill, which will be completed by June next.

F. E. Hanson, of the Consolidated Land Co. is authority for the statement that the Daisy mill will be turning out 3,000 barrels of flour by March 1. If later developments, however, including the ample facilities for obtaining a more regular supply of grain demand it, the company, it is announced, will undertake at once to have both sides of the machinery in the mill in operation to turn out its full capacity of 6,000 barrels a day.

Work on the Listman mill is progressing satisfactorily, and it is thought the mill will be fully completed early next spring.

The Todd mill is rounding out nicely toward completion and may be grinding by the first of June next. Capt. McDougall has an eye single to the flour carrying business, and will put nearly a score more of the mammoth barges and tows afloat by the time they are needed in the business. Whether the Captain's company intends to monopolize the business of transporting flour to the east or not, as has been alleged and denied, it is evident that it will rake in the largest share of the trade. The new boats that are now in course of construction, and those to be turned out this winter, will be designed especially for the flour carrying trade, and they will undoubtedly control the business. It is stated that two barges will be furnished the mills and flour will be loaded as it is manufactured. This would be a decided advantage to the mills, as it would save one handling and warehouse room. The whalebacks have been the arbiters of freight rates by lake since they were introduced and it is fair to presume that they will continue in favor and dictate terms. That they do not now do all the marine business from the head of the lakes is probably because there are not enough of them.

Surveyors have laid out the ground for the Phelps elevator on Toledo pier, East end. Ten pile drivers are now at work on the Cargill elevator next to it. These two plants, the machinery for which is being furnished by the Allis Co., will give the East end, including the mill elevators, a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. The contracts require both plants to be ready for business on the opening of navigation. The contract price with Barnett & Record, for both plants, is $635,000. The contracts this company has on hand for work in Superior amounts to over $1,000,000.

Vessel men, mill owners, shippers and others have sent a strong petition to the Lighthouse board at Washington asking that the entrance to the harbor be better lighted and that a fog whistle be maintained. The wonderful growth of the marine business of the harbor is cited as a sufficient moving cause.

Minneapolis, we hear, is burning a few bon-fires in celebration of the alleged victory gained over this city by virtue of the Inter-state Commission's rate decision. It is not altogether improbable that the noise Minneapolis is making is like the whistle of the belated traveler through the graveyard—she is simply keeping her courage up. The fact is, and the shrewd men of Minneapolis are beginning to see it, the flouring industry of the West must, in obedience to the inexorable laws of trade, centre here, at the head of navigation. There is no alternative, no compromise. The railroads have done what they could to help Minneapolis out, but they are not potent enough to overcome conditions which are overwhelmingly in favor of Superior and Duluth. Trade will not tolerate a condition in order to satisfy a sentiment or to please individuals, which makes it cost nearly if not quite as much to move flour from Minneapolis to the lake—with attending charges—as it does to move the same commodity from this city to the seaboard. Within the coming decade, to erect a flouring mill in Minneapolis would create as great a sensation as would the erection of a sawmill on the wheat plateaus of the Dakotas.

The books of the state grain office show that for the first four months of the present crop year, namely: September, October, November and December, there were 45,968 cars of grain received, containing 28,087,221 bushels of wheat and 7,091,000 bushels of coarse grain, of the latter 555,000 bushels being flax seed. The total shipment by lake for the same period was 10,920,523 bushels, making 226 cargoes, with an average of 41,240 bushels each. The average dockage for dirt to the bushel was 18 ounces and the per centage of grades were as follows: No. 1 hard, 8; No. 1 Northern, 61; No. 2 Northern, 17; No. 3 spring, 5; rejected, 1; no grade, 7.

Attending the Deep Waterway convention at Washington from the Chamber of Commerce of this city are: N. P. Haugen, Judge Winsor, John L. Lewis, James Agen, F. E. C. Bryant.

On and after January 15th, Superior and Duluth will have the same rates to all points east of Chicago, as eastern shippers have to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the head of the lakes, on wagons, carriages, stoves, furniture and cordage. This is a big concession to South Superior industries—the stove works, wagon works, and other large factories. J. F. H.

Superior, Jan. 11, 1893.

MINNEAPOLIS.

IT seems fitting to give in this letter, the first month of the New Year, a few figures, of which Minneapolis may justly feel proud. The following statistics were compiled by *The Daily Tribune*, Jan. 1, 1893, and are as follows:

Manufacturing output, 1892	$120,000,000
Increase over 1891	20,000,000
Postal receipts	470,950
Increase over 1891	69,822
Lumber production, feet	488,000,000
Increase over 1891	41,000,000
Banking capital, 1892	8,910,000
Increase over 1891	865,000
Bank clearings, 1892	440,003,874
Increase over 1891	73,000,000
Total banking funds	60,000,000
School enrollments	26,000
Jobbing trade	279,000,000
Parks, acres	1,476
Value	5,000,000
Death rate, only	1 per cent
Flour, daily milling cap., bbls	46,000
Flour output, bbls. 1892	9,747,325
Increase over 1891	1,878,378
Wheat receipts, bushels, 1892	71,790,720
Increase over 1891	14,000,000
Elevator capacity	19,400,000

These figures speak for themselves, and show the magnitude of our grain market, our milling, and lumber interests, etc.

One of the principal items of interest that has occurred this month, affecting our grain trade and milling interests, has been the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington last week, in favor of Minneapolis and

against the railroad companies, in the wheat discrimination cases, affecting the freight rates to this market as compared with Duluth. The complaint was made that railways were hauling wheat from North and South Dakota and Western Minnesota from points nearer Minneapolis than Duluth, at the same rate to both cities, thus giving Duluth millers an unjust advantage over those of Minneapolis. Mr. C. A. Pillsbury speaks as follows on this subject: "These wheat rates are exactly what we expected to get. We only wanted rates that were absolutely fair, as between us and Duluth, based on distance, and that is what the commission has granted. The decision covers what we expected to get and no more, because what we asked for was reasonable and just. The railroads have generally admitted the justice of our case, but the trouble has been to adjust the interests of conflicting roads, and, in the meantime, Minneapolis has been ground between the upper and nether millstones without, in my opinion, any intention on the part of the roads to do us an injustice. The unanimous decision of the Commission holds the complaints against wheat rates sustained, and orders differentials, based on actual distance, running thus: Fargo, 1 cent; Castleton, Davenport, Milner, 2 cents; Wahpeton and Hankinson, 1½ cents; Rutland, Harlem, Edgerton, LaMoure, Boynton, Oakes and Ellendale, 4 cents; Aberdeen, Andover, Redfield, Delano, Elroy, Woolsey, Huron, Lake Preston, Woonsocket, Sisseton, 5 cents. These points named are junction points, and affect the rates on all wheat that passes through them. For instance when Wahpeton is named it means all wheat coming through Wahpeton to reach Minneapolis, and this practically includes a differential of 1@5c per 100 lbs. over the entire contiguous territory. The decision does not put Minneapolis, on any basis, ahead of the mills on Lake Superior, but tends to put us all on an evener equitable basis." Although practically affirming that the flour rate to Duluth, from Minneapolis, is unreasonably high, the Commission omits instructions on this point, for the reason that all the defendants are not included in the complaint. The intimation is made that as soon as the latter requisite is complied with, the flour rate may be amended also. The decision is an important one for this city, and does away with the idea that Duluth may be a more favorable location for milling than this.

The most important occurrence in our wheat market since my last letter has been the failure of the firm of Corser & Co., an old and prominent real estate and insurance firm, with liabilities of a million dollars. Their failure was said to be due to speculation on the bull side of wheat, and their line of long wheat, about one and one-half millions. Part of this had been hedged by sales in Chicago, and when the deal was closed, resulted in the temporary widening of May wheat in that market to 8⅞c above May here. The difference has since narrowed but is still wider than usual. In connection with this difference, it may be stated that our State inspector, Mr. A. C. Clausen, has recently made a visit to Chicago, and reports that all of our No. 1 Northern, if properly cleaned, will grade No. 2 Chicago in that market. The fear that this is not the case has kept the two markets at an unusually wide difference.

The writer has once before referred to the absurdity of giving out such statistics as Bradstreets, where wheat in country and private warehouses must necessarily be guessed at. As an illustration, in one of his statements last month, his "visible" showed a decrease of over a million, to the surprise of the trade. When asked for details he gave Minneapolis private stocks as decreased 900,000 bushels, when as an actual fact, the decrease was less than 100,000 bushels.

Our wheat market has ruled dull since my last letter, except for cash wheat, which, for the past week or two, has been in active milling demand at hardening prices. Our stock of wheat in store to-day is 11,849,529 bushels, of which 7,723,543 bushels is No. 1 Northern, or contract grades. Increase last week, all grade, 87,439 bushels. May No. 1 Northern closed to-day at 71¼c and cash do. at 66¼c. Our flour mills have shown increased activity from the dullness complained of a month ago, and some very large sales have been made for export. The crop fluctuation in Mr. Dodge's final yearly report of the wheat crop, wherein he raised another 16,000,000 bushels, since his report of a month ago, had a tendency to weaken wheat values, and lessen the demand for flour temporarily, and the milling output last week was the smallest for over two years, being 103,600 barrels against 188,885 barrels the previous week and 172,290 barrels the corresponding week a year ago.

The aggregate daily output of mills running to-day is about 31,000 barrels. An advance is asked for Patents, and generally obtained, above the inside figures of two weeks ago. Quotations are $3.60@3.90 for first patents; $3.35@3.60 for second patents; $2.20@2.60 for fancy and export bakers, $1.10@1.35 for low grades in bags, including Red Dog.

Millstuffs are steady. Bran, $8.75@9.00, all in bulk. Shorts, very scarce; nominal at $10.50@11.50, the latter for fine.

G. W. S.

Minneapolis, Jan. 10, 1893.

ST. LOUIS.

WITH few exceptions all the railroads leading into St. Louis have their yards blocked, or nearly so, with cars of grain, which, in consequence of the crowded condition of the elevators, they are unable to deliver. All the elevators are filled to their utmost capacity, as is every other available space for the storage of grain, and St. Louis is in the midst of a big grain blockade. Over a month ago the secretary of the Merchant's Exchange predicted a blockade of this kind but no one expected it would reach the proportions that it has. Gen. Freight Agent Howard Elliot, of the Burlington lines, has issued a circular positively forbidding the loading of grain for St. Louis and East St. Louis proper, owing to the blockade of grain cars and lack of storage room. No grain for points named will be accepted, and through grain for points beyond will only be accepted when shipping directions do not conflict with the order above. A number of other railroads have issued similar orders.

Secretary Slack, of the United Elevator Co., in discussing the blockade, yesterday said: "The invisible supply has become visible earlier this year than usual. That is the explanation in a nutshell. The farmers sold earlier, and the European demand has not yet began to draw it out. How long it will last I cannot tell. If there was a European demand next week, that would move the blockade from New York, New Orleans, Toledo, Newport News and other export points, who would then draw on the West for over supplies the trouble would be at an end. The elevators are now loading 100 cars a day, but for every 100 loaded there are 300 received. It is rarely such a blockade occurs, and there is no practicable remedy applicable to the situation."

J. T. Van Winkle, superintendent of the Terminal Railway Co., denied that there was a grain blockade in St. Louis. He said: "There is no railway blockade. There is a fair average of business moving through St. Louis and East St. Louis every day. Some few of the roads haven't been able to move their business as fast as they received it, and it has caused an accumulation both here and across the river. In consequence the storage capacity for grain has been exhausted and grain can only be taken in as it is shipped out. If a car load goes out there is room for a car load to come in, that is all. The reason for this is that wheat is cheap and corn is comparatively so. Every country has plenty of wheat and no one is buying. Navigation is closed and the low price of wheat won't stand an all-rail fare to the seaboard. There is a greater visible supply of wheat than was ever known before."

Assistant General Manager C. F. Parker of the Cairo Short Line said: "Of course this is an unusual condition of things, but in my opinion the remedy for such trouble is in increased terminal facilities."

Wheat bulls, who estimated the yield for '92 at 500,000,000 bushels, were somewhat worried when they discovered that they had underestimated the yield by 16,000,000 bushels. The enlarged estimate has not proven as disastrous as it might have. The outmovement from the country has fallen off considerably, which is attributed to the season. The reports of bitter cold weather from Europe, similar to two winters ago, lead to the conclusion that a crop failure there may not be improbable, in which event the outmovement would begin again with redoubled energy. The holders of cash wheat are making a few sales of No. 3 red to millers, and exporters are said to have taken 315,000 bushels of hard winter, but particulars could not be learned.

The Government estimate of the corn crop was 1,628,464,000 bushels, but the dealers here have finally accepted 1,600,000,000 bushels as the yield. Corn, like all other grain shipped here, finds no place for storage, and, is in consequence, left standing in the cars. There was really a scarcity of current offerings in store, and this fact caused prices to advance materially.

The shipments of oats were larger than the receipts. Trading was very light. The principal carriers of oats to this city have refused to receive any more consignments for St. Louis. The holders of cash oats foresee a scarcity and expect to control the market.

Flour has ruled quiet, with slight tendencies toward an improvement. Most of the mills here are shut down, as manufacturers say they are not much more than making expenses at present prices. There is a fair demand, and the action of the St. Louis millers in shutting down their mills has already brought about a slight advance in prices obtained. Jobbers are buying to replenish their stocks, and are paying from 10c to 15c more per barrel. There are plenty of foreign dealers anxious to buy, but the prices they offer are low. The

shutting down of so many mills in St. Louis and vicinity has caused a stagnation in bran. The offerings are so small that Eastern jobbers won't bother with them.

The following statement, compiled by the Merchant's Exchange, gives the amount of flour manufactured in 1892 by St. Louis parties in and out of the city:

	Barrels.
Mills in city	1,623,371
Mills in vicinity of St. Louis	1,812,992
Total	3,436,363

The following statement gives the amount of flour manufactured by city mills during 1892:

Kehlor Bros., Kehlor	405,420
E. O. Stannard Milling Co., Eagle Steam	204,228
G. P. Plant Milling Co., Plant's Roller A.	195,116
Victoria Flour Mill Co., Victoria	175,930
Regina Flour Mill Co., Regina	142,332
Saxony Milling Co., Saxony	120,383
Sessinghaus Milling Co., Jefferson	107,757
Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis	87,534
E. Goddard Flour Mill Co., U. S. Steam	73,157
H. B. Eggers & Co., Meramec Roller Mills	68,100
Carondelet Milling Co., Carondelet	29,014
Kalbfleisch Milling Co., St. George	1,440
Total	1,623,371

The output of the mills controlled by St. Louis parties but situated outside of the city was as follows:

Kehlor Bros., Planet	447,600
Kauffman Milling Co., President	252,000
St. Louis Milling Co.	200,000
E. O. Stannard Milling Co., Alton City	191,003
E. O. Stannard Milling Co., Empire	185,792
Woestman Milling Co., Woestman	166,097
Crown Mill Co., Crown	128,500
Meyer & Bulte, White Swan	110,000
L. W. Buschman & Son, Climax	60,100
St. Mary Mill Co., St. Mary	43,800
H. B. Eggers & Co., 1st Hungarian	38,100
Wing Flour Mill Co., Neptune	35,000
Grand Chain, Grand Chain	28,000
Fusz & Backer, Pacific Star	26,200
Total	1,812,992

The Saxony Mills, located at No. 312 Lombard street, had a narrow escape from total destruction by fire Tuesday morning. A fire broke out in the fifth story and damaged the building to the extent of $250 and the stock to the extent of $1,000 before it was discovered. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

The New Athens Milling Co., whose mills at Belleville, Ill., were recently destroyed by fire, received $15,237.79 from the A. F. Miller insurance agency in adjustment of their loss.

The annual dinner and installation of officers of the Merchant's Exchange took place last Monday. The dinner was served in the reading room and was presided over by the retiring president, Capt. Isaac M. Mason. Capt. Mason presented Mr. W. T. Anderson, the new president, who responded in a happy strain. Secretary George H. Morgan was unanimously re-elected, as were all the other employes. The Board of Grain Inspectors was appointed as follows: C. O. Dutcher, chief inspector; T. L. Currie and J. E. Robinson. Richard Perry, former chief inspector, has removed to Kansas City.

Hon. Seth W. Cobb, of the grain commission firm of that name, was appointed to represent the Exchange at the National Ship Canal convention at Washington, Jan. 12.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Committee on Wheat Inspection—Amedee B. Cole, chairman; John W. Kauffman, Geo. H. Plant, T. B. Morton, J. L. Messmore.

Committee on Oat and Rye Inspection—B. L. Slack, chairman; T. C. Taylor, J. S. McClellan, J. Waller Teasdale, Thos. J. Bradshaw.

Committee on Barley—C. Marquard Foster, chairman; Chas. H. Teichman, Louis Hoepker, Henry Greve. Z. W. Tinker.

Committee on Flour Inspection—Fred. Hattersley, chairman; Henry A. Smith, John H. Morton, R. H. Leonhardt, D. M. Kehlor, Conrad Becker, Chris H. Sieving.

Committee on Contracts on Future Delivery—W. G. Boyd, chairman; R. B. Sheridan, Leander Stone.

Committee on Provision Inspection—E. H. Barnes, chairman; J. K. Savage, Chas. A. Cox, Thos. Griffin, Aug. F. Zelle.

Committee on Seeds and Castor Beans—D. I. Bushnell, chairman; W. G. Moore, A. R. Strain, John Mullally, B. P. Corneli, G. Kunsemuller.

Mississippi River—Isaac M. Mason, chairman; H. C. Haarstick, Jno. E. Massengale, Isaac P. Lusk, Wm. L. Huse, Turner T. Lewis.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1893.

LONDON.

MANY welcome the last day of a most disastrous year and, although they trembled at the approach of the settling up date, they have taken hope up again and are looking forward to regain some of the losses they have made by the advance in prices during the next six months. Mild weather prevailed over the greater part of the United Kingdom except for an occasional frost during the first three weeks of the month of December, with the result that the bread consumption in London alone was 30 per cent below the usual winter demand. This, no doubt, is also due to the cheapness of meat, potatoes and other foods which must necessarily make the demand for bread less. Hard frost, however, set in just before Christmas and that, with the excitement in Paris, has hardened the markets to a great extent and a little more money is now being asked. It is quite time that an improvement did take place, for at some of the Lincolnshire corn markets held last werk before the frost set in, several good lots were selling at 22*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and in odd instances even less; one farmer sold 25 quarters, the product of 12 acres, at 22*s.*; and another, who got a yield of 2½ quarters from a ten-acre field, only made 21*s.* 6*d.* Owing to these disastrous prices a much smaller acreage of land in Lincolnshire, which is one of the largest counties for wheat culture in England, has been sown so far with wheat.

The hard frost, welcome to lovers of an "old-fashioned Christmas," has, however, come too soon for farmers in arrear with their plowing and the late sown wheats are hardly well enough established at present to withstand without injury a long period of severe weather, unless protected by snow. Some idea of the real suffering of the British farmers can be gathered from the agricultural returns which have just been published by the government and these figures only relate to the cereal crops, but when we take into account the great loss by the falling off the values of stock, which have been quite as bad if not worse for the farmers here, the agricultural crisis can be guaged. There are many acres of grain on the Hambleton Plain, N. B., still ungarnered and, on high lands, some not even cut, while that which has been secured has been got in in a sprouted and bad condition, with the exception of a small proportion which was garnered earlier. Even at the foot of the range of the Hambleton Hills, both oats and barley are yet ungathered, and also beans. It is many years since such a bad and late harvest has been experienced in this Scotch district.

In the following table, this year's estimates of the produce of the three cereals are compared with those of 1891, with the mean of the eight years' averages up to and including 1891, and with the estimated "ordinary averages":

	Bushels per Acre.			
	1892.	1891.	8 Years' Av'ge.	Ordin'y Av'ge.
Wheat	26.38	31.26	30.02	28.80
Barley	34.61	34.14	33.31	34.02
Oats	38.80	38.77	37.95	39.04

During nine years the yield of wheat has exceeded the "ordinary average" six times, while the yield of barley has exceeded the standard five times, and that of oats only once. The mean of nine years' averages now stands at 29.62 bushels for wheat, 33.45 for barley and 38.05 for oats.

Prices cannot advance very rapidly, as we have such a large stock of food in the country, and it has been estimated, a few days ago, that there are 2,733,000 quarters of wheat and flour afloat to the United Kingdom, as compared with 2,865,000 quarters last week, while to the Continent there are 820,000 quarters on the way, against 865,000 quarters last week. From abroad 421,014 quarters were received, as compared with 305,691 quarters a week ago; the total imports for the entire season since harvest being 5,259,995 quarters, against 6,400,743 quarters last year. On the Continent, trade is everywhere quiet. but a steady tone pervades most of the European markets except Russia, from which country, since the 1st of September, only about 50,000,000 poods have been shipped, and since the early part of November the export commenced to fall off rapidly. The wheat and rye yield of the Russian harvest amounted together to 1,252,000,000 of poods—that is 342,500,000 poods of wheat and 909,500,000 poods of rye. Russia herself requires, for home consumption, 851,000,000 poods of rye and 172,500,000 poods of wheat, leaving a total balance of both cereals of 228,500,000 poods for export to foreign countries. From the foregoing, when compared with previous years, it will be seen that it is quite time that the announcement which has just been made came into effect, namely, that the Ministry of Imperial Domains is to be immediately transformed into a Ministry of Agriculture gives general satisfaction. It was sheerly impossible for any Minister of Finance, no matter how hard-working and expert he might be, to devote the necessary attention to commerce and agriculture while engrossed by the multifarious responsibilities of the Russian Exchequer. It is undoubtedly owing to this want of the fostering care of a special Minister of Agriculture that the great staple grain industry of Russia has so ruinously languished during recent years.

Talking of the Russian harvest reminds me of some interesting figures that have just been compiled relating to England's colonies. Those statistics relating to agriculture are of most value here. From these figures I gather that during 1891 Australia produced no fewer than 36,000,000 bushels of wheat; but this respectable figure is dwarfed by the Canadian return of 55,775,535 bushels, to which Ontario contributed 32,584,026 bushels and Manitoba 23,191,509 bushels. The Cape has fallen off a little in its wheat production, which was 3,811,938 bushels in 1888, but only 2,727,490 bushels in 1891, and this was an improvement on 1890.

There has been a good deal of talk recently, among the millers, about the Mediterranean flour moth, which pest has for some time been a source of considerable trouble, and all their efforts to eradicate it has been unsuccessful. The moth is continually spinning strands of silk in great quantities, which not only get into the flour, but clog the machinery so badly that in many cases the mills have been obliged to shut down and a raid with brooms, brushes, etc., made in every corner of the mill. Unfortunately no remedy has yet been fouud that will destroy the pest without damaging the flour, and the millers are communicating with each other very freely since the Liverpool meeting—held last month—to find out some means of getting rid of the insect.

A lately published book is entitled the "Structure of Wheat, Shown in a Series of Photo-micrographs," by Robert W. Dunham. This book, was published early in November, and has made considerable stir in scientific and milling circles.

London, Dec. 31, 1892. X. Y. Z.

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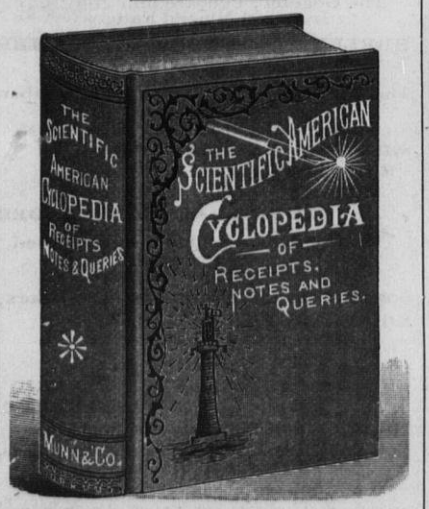

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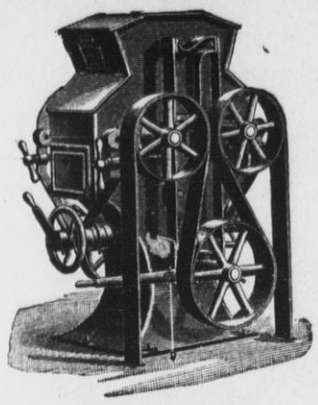

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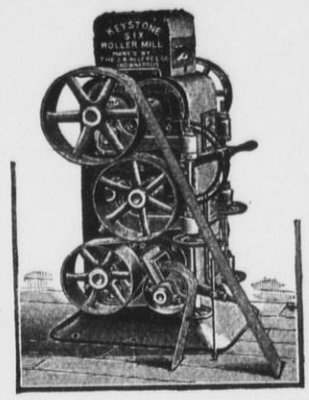

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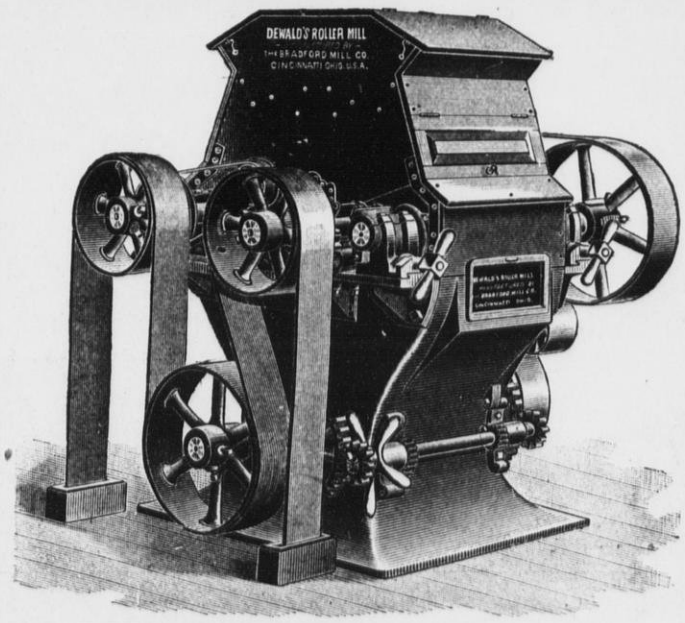

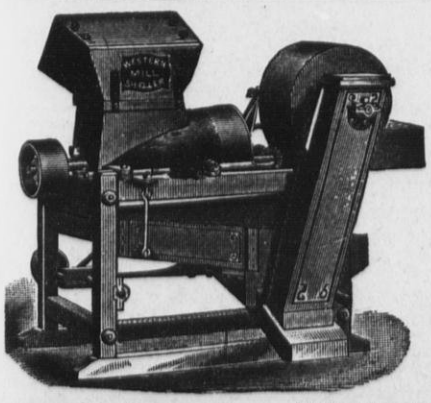

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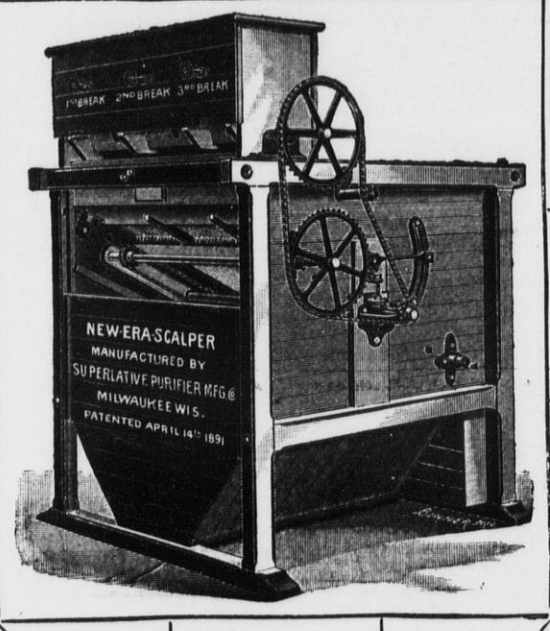

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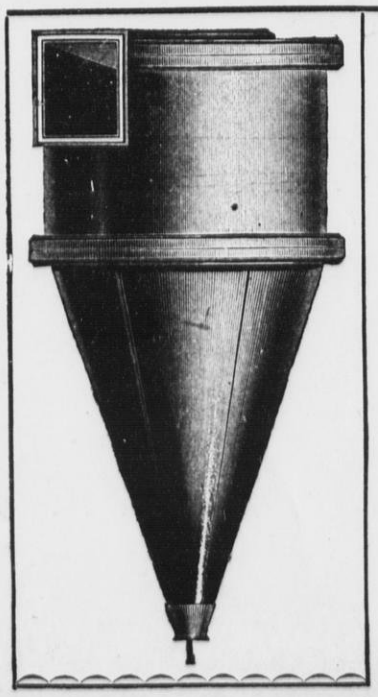

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Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 2. MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

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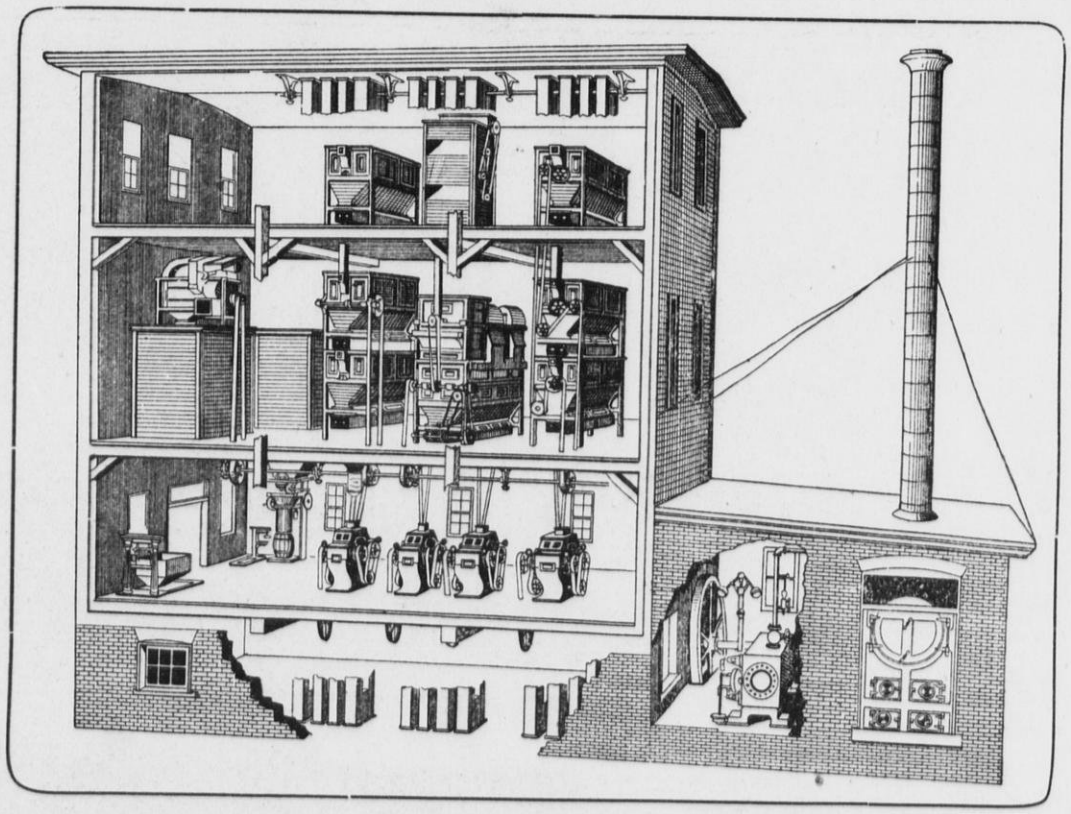

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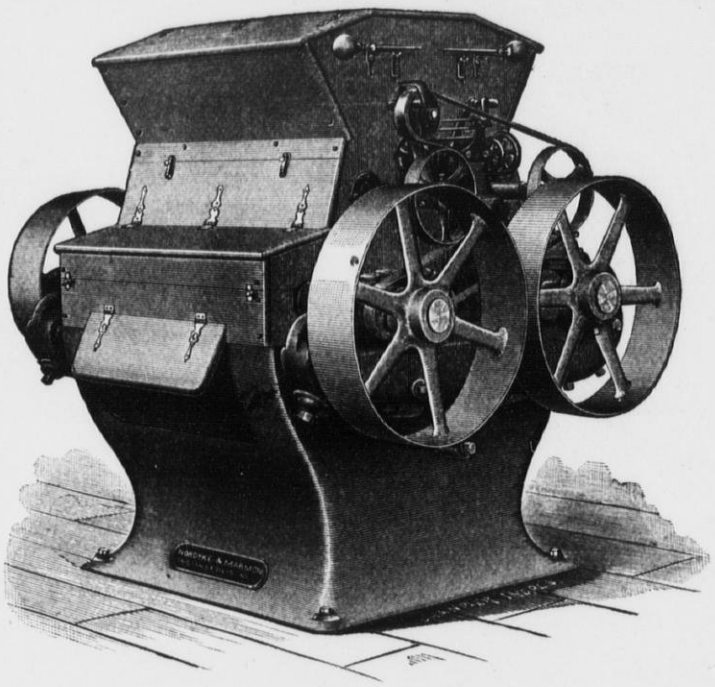

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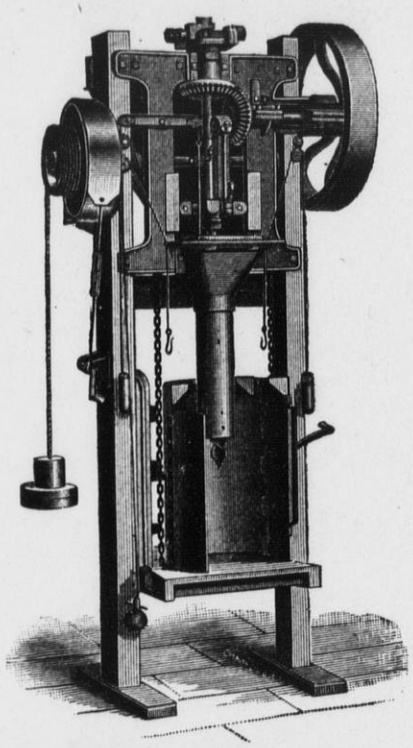

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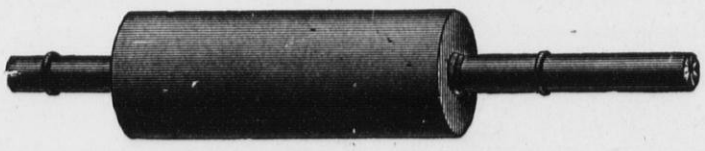

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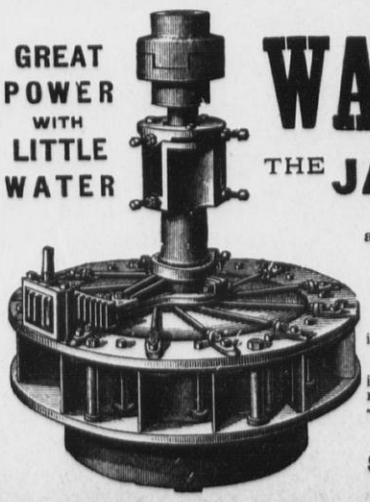

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 2. MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

WILLIAM SANDERSON.

WE herewith present to our readers a very perfect likeness of Mr. William Sanderson, late president of the Millers' National Association and of the E. Sanderson Milling Company of Milwaukee. On Thursday morning, the 9th inst.—"in the wee sma' hours anent the twal"—his spirit took its flight. Just the minute or the hour, even, will never be known. So quietly did the "dread angel" summon him, that the wife, sleeping peacefully by his side, knew not of it—dreamed not of her irreparable loss—until the ringing of a bell by the coachman—a prearranged signal—announced the time to awaken her husband, preparatory to his taking an early train for Chicago, at which place he was to attend a millers' meeting. No answer being received to her calls, she immediately realized that the only answer to her summons would have to come from the "shore beyond."

Mr. Sanderson was on 'Change the day previous to his death, as jovial and, apparently, as well as ever. The writer rode with him on the train in the evening going to our homes, in the suburb of Wauwatosa, and talked concerning the business of the coming meeting at Chicago, and the cheery "Good night," on parting at the depot, had in it no warning of what the night was to bring forth.

When it was announced the next morning, by telephone, that "Will Sanderson was dead," his friends were appalled—they would not have it so—"There must be some mistake about it," was the general comment. We would there had been.

Mr. Sanderson had a peculiar faculty of making friends and drawing them near to him. His friends were many. "We have summered and wintered with him" and know him well. Of lovable disposition, equitable temper, honorable and upright dealings, a bright mind coupled with excellent judgment, quick to grasp a proposition and give a prompt decision—which was seldom in error—his opinion was often sought by men of maturer years and greater experience.

He was in the prime of life—not quite 43 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children—a son about 11, and a daughter about 9 years of age—in very comfortable financial circumstances, as he had, by his own efforts, accumulated an estate valued at nearly a quarter million dollars. He carried insurance on his life amounting to about $37,000.

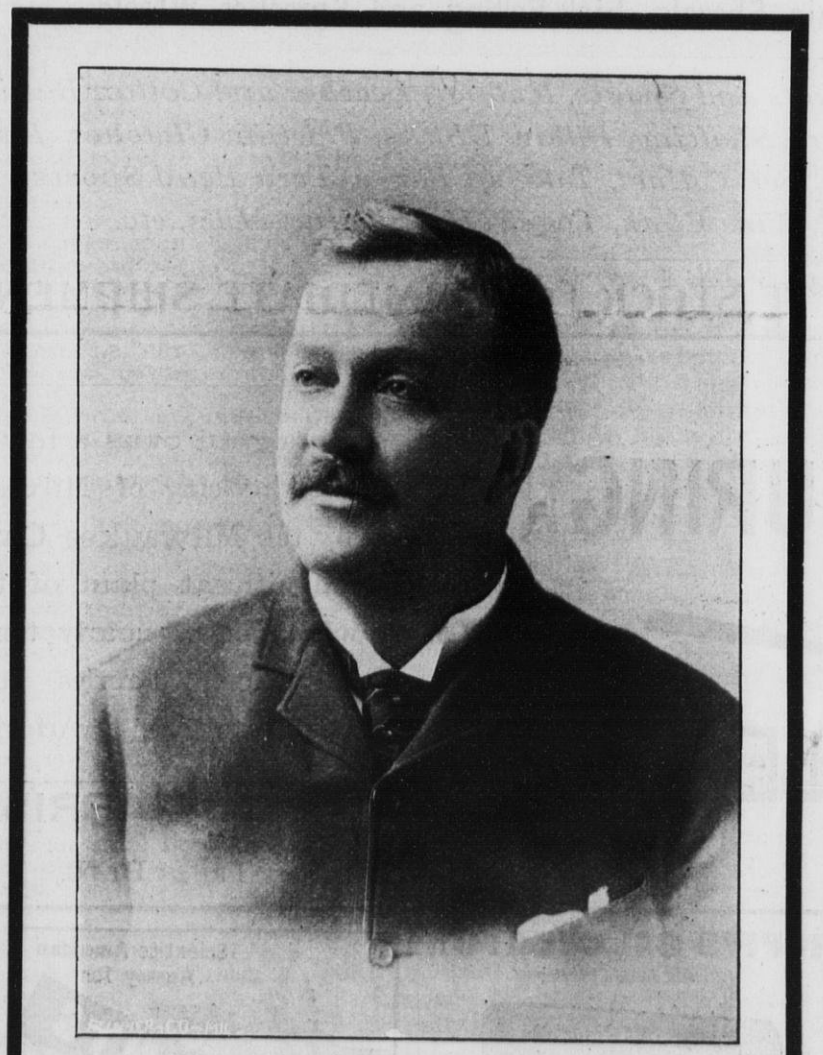
He was the sixth president of the Millers' National Association, having been elected to that position at the last annual meeting, held in Chicago, May, 1892. He was a firm believer in the necessity for such an organization to protect millers against the unjust demands of patent "sharks," and his contemplated trip to Chicago was, partly, to arrange for defense of another threatened patent suit against members of the Association, which bids fair to give the millers considerable trouble in the near future.

A meeting of the millers of Milwaukee, held Feb. 9, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings regarding the great loss sustained by them in the death of their associate, resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that in the sudden demise of their associate, William Sanderson, late president of the Edward Sanderson Milling Co., we mourn the severe loss of a highly respected and valued friend who had endeared himself to all of us by his kind, intelligent and upright ways during all our intercourse with him.

Resolved, that we extend to the family of the departed our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of affliction,

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to the family, and that we attend the funeral in a body.



WILLIAM SANDERSON.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

At the Railway Congress just held in St. Peterburg, a statistical tableau showing the lines open in the different quarters of the world was presented. This tableau shows that their total length at the beginning of this year was 385,803 miles of which 167,755 are in the United States, 14,082 miles in Canada, and 5,625 miles in Mexico and the Argentine Republic. In Europe, the German Empire comes first with 26,790 miles, France second with 24,310 miles, Great Britain and Ireland third with 22,685 miles, and Russia fourth with 19,345 miles. Wurtemberg and Denmark are the countries which have made the least progress in the construction of railways since 1886, while in Asia apart from the 16,875 miles of line in India, the Transcaspian line recently constructed by the Russians is 895 miles in length, the Dutch colonies have 850 miles of railway, the French 65, and the Portuguese 34, while there are 125 miles of lines in China, and 18 in Persia. In Africa, the colony of Algeria and Tunis come first with 1,940 miles, the Cape Colony second with about 1,880 miles, Egypt third with 965 miles, and Natal fourth with 341 miles; while the Orange Free State has 150 miles, and other minor States about 300 miles. In Australia the figures are 2,703 miles for Victoria, 2,275 miles for New South Wales, 1,645 miles for Queensland, 1,875 miles for South Australia, 515 miles for West Australia, 401 for Tasmania, and 1,950 for New Zealand.

A MEETING of the millers of the winter wheat belt was held at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7. Millers to the number of 50 came together from Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio to discuss the question of extending the flour trade to Europe with special reference to France and Germany. There is much dissatisfaction about the railroad discrimination against the inland millers. Committees were appointed to investigate the matter and do what they can to extend the trade.

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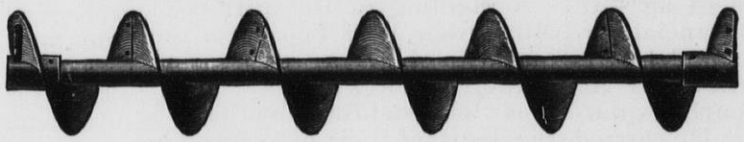

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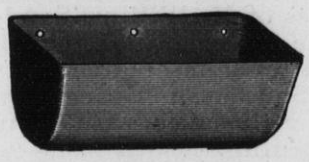

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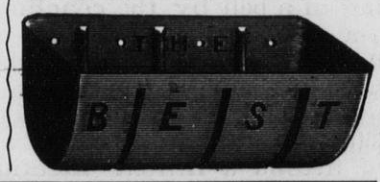

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2d Vice-President—A. C. LORING - - - Minneapolis, Minn.
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*Members of Executive Committee.

Associations.

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual meeting of the Oregon and Washington Flour Millers' Association was held at Portland, Ore. Jan. 19 and 20, 1893. President V. Kratz called the meeting to order at 10:15 A. M. Thursday.

The president's report was read and adopted

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the members of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association:—It is my intention to give you in this brief paper my views or ideas concerning the management of the business of this association for your consideration.

1st. The association should, without unnecessary delay, establish a wholesale house in Portland, and if found necessary, also branch houses on the Sound and in San Francisco, to be operated by and under the full control of the members of the association, to which house or houses the members of the association shall ship all their flour and feed, except that sold locally. This house is to supply the trade, and to furnish to each mill in the association a monthly statement of all sales made. That all mills share equally in the sales, according to its shipments to the house. That a distribution be made monthly of all money received from sales to each mill as their interest may appear, after deducting pro rata the necessary expenses of running the house. The books to be balanced on the first of each month, and remittances as above mentioned sent on the 15th of each month.

2d. As to the ways and means of securing the necessary funds to establish and operate the said wholesale house, all mills in the association should pay in cash to the association, to be kept as a seperate fund for that purpose, an amount per bbl. on their respective capacities, as may be found necessary to accomplish the desired end. The Portland house, and others if found necessary, should be equipped with the necessary machinery for blending flour.

3d. The association shall furnish the Portland house with a flour expert—a man who has a thorough knowledge of flour—whose duty it shall be to inspect all flours coming into the house and grade the same; and if it shall be found that any mills are not manufacturing their flour in a proper manner, it shall be the duty of the association to notify such mills of such fact and endeavor to get them to put their mills in proper shape. It may be found necessary to sell flour not properly milled as a separate brand at a reduced price.

4th. The Portland house shall proceed at once to create an export market for the surplus flour of the association.

5th. In our local market the flour of the association shall be sold by the Portland house to the wholesale trade, at a just and fair discount from the regular jobbing prices, and in no case shall any discount be allowed to the retail house who may buy of the association. It should be the desire of the association to supply the wholesale trade from its Portland house, and it must be understood that all bills are due and payable on the first of each month; by this means millers will get their money monthly, as before mentioned.

6th. It is my opinion that a separate corporation should be formed, from the members of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association, to take charge of and control the out-put of the mills of the association not disposed of locally by each mill. This corporation or company should have charge of the Portland and other branch houses, as well as the export business to foreign countries; in short, assume full control of the flour and feed not sold locally in the vicinity of each mill, as before stated.

7th. The association should abolish the present exchange business with farmers. I think this feature of the milling business should, as well as any other part, be conducted on business principles. Our mills should buy the farmer's wheat at the market value and sell him flour at current rates, making allowance for the price of flour sacks when the farmer takes flour in bulk in his own sacks.

In regard to Millers' Mutual Insurance Co., will say that I favor it and believe it both practical and business-like, if properly managed.

V. KRATZ.

The treasurer's report was read and adopted.

Secretary's report read and adopted as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Ass'n:

As your secretary for the past three months, I beg to submit the following brief report:

The Oregon and Washington Millers' Association was organized Oct. 18, 1892, in Portland, Oregon, with nineteen members; since that time, through the efforts of the executive committee and myself there have been added sixteen more mills, making the total membership of the association thirty-five mills, with a daily capacity of about 3100 bbls.

I have received as membership fees the sum of $175, all of which has been turned over to the treasurer.

Have drawn and signed orders or drafts, per order of the executive committee, to the amount of $48, and according to my account, there should be in the treasurer's hands the sum of $127.

During my term of office I have sent out to every milling concern in Oregon and Washington several circular letters, which met with fair response, and no doubt set millers to thinking on the question of correcting the present abuses of the trade, and of the great value of organized and concentrated effort.

I received about fifty answers to the list of questions sent out by order of the executive committee, in which I note with pleasure a large majority favor the various suggestions and ideas therein expressed. I want to congratulate the association on its success so far, and firmly believe we are now on the right road to do something, for we are beginning to feel our strength.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. HURST, Secretary.

Communications were read from a number of mills as to their views in regard to the Millers' Association, which were accepted and placed on file.

Motion was made that the secretary make a report of the above letters, showing how many favored the organization and those that have not, and report at the afternoon session. Carried.

Mr. J. D. Hurst made a canvass throughout the country in regards to mills joining the association, and after a thorough investigation, says that the only remedy is to incorporate all the mills into one company.

J. C. Long of Cottage Grove, Oregon presented a paper on *Our Business: How can we best Consolidate and Extend it?* which was read and listened to with great interest.

Mr. J. D. Hurst introduced to the millers Mr. John M. Wallace, a banker of Salem, who addressed the meeting in regard to the advisability of practical workings of a successful corporation, aud from his own knowledge gave a history of the incorporation of the Colorado Flour Mills, that proved a success. The remarks of Mr. Wallace were heard with great care by the millers present.

Mr. Houston made a motion that the following committees be appointed by the chairman:

A committee of three on exchange and grading wheat.

A committee of five on incorporating.

A committee of five on mix- and blending flour.

A committee of three on admission of Idaho millers in the association.

A committee of three on mill insurance.

The motion was carried.

The chairman appointed the following:

The first committee: John Miln, Wm. Edris, D. M. Klemsen; second committee: J. L. Houston, J. C. Long, J. D. Hurst, D. E. Swank, Ed. Goins; third committee: Mr. Stout, J. P. Aplin, Mr. Allison, Mr. Cyrus, Mr. Greer; fourth committee: Messrs. Corkish, France, Douglas; fifth committee: W. S. Hurst, Messrs. McDaniel and Tarrant.

The meeting then adjourned until two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2.30 P. M.

The following reports were then read.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MIXING AND BLENDING.

We, your committee to whom was referred the subject of mixing and blending flour, beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration and find that bakers here claim that their flour is much improved by mixing the Valley with the Eastern Oregon flour, and it is claimed that these two properly mixed and blended will make a much better flour than either is seperately; and we therefore recommend that as soon as this association get firmly located and prepared to meet the expense of the mixer here at a reasonable cost, it will be of benefit to the mills of both these sections of country, and they have voted on this question twenty-six in favor to two against.

JOHN P. APLIN,
I. M. GREER,
HENRY CYRUS,
Committee.

Read and placed on file.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION OF IDAHO MILLERS.

Mr. Chairman:—Your committee to whom was referred the question, "Shall Idaho be admitted into the association?" beg leave to report as follows: As all of Idaho west of the mountain range is directly tributary to this coast, and all their surplus products will and do naturally come to this coast for market, we consider it advisable to allow all the mills in and tributary to the Palouse and Clearwater country to become members of this association.

Signed: JOHN CORKISH,
LAKE FRANCE,
LEVI DOUGLAS,
Committee.

Report was accepted and secretary instructed to notify millers in this scction to join the association.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INCORPORATING.

We, your committee on incorporating, beg to report that we do not think it advisable to incorporate this the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association.

D. E. SWANK, Chairman.

Report was received and placed on file.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE AND GRADING.

We, your committee beg leave to submit the following:

That we keep on at present with the exchange business and give 40 lbs. of straight flour for 60 lbs.

of wheat; but we recommend that only 38 lbs. of flour should be given in any location where all the millers can agree upon it. We further recommend grading No. 1 and No. 2 wheat; all red wheat, such as is raised in this valley, we consider No. 2. MILN, EDRIS, KLEMSEN.

The same was thoroughly discussed by Mr. J. D. Hurst, Mr. D. M. Klemsen, Mr. Laning, Mr. Aplin, Mr. Edris, Mr. Swank, Mr. Houston, Mr. Goins and Mr. Kratz. The report of the committee was lost.

Moved and seconded that article V. of constitution of the Oregon and Washington Millers Association be amended so as to read as follows: Any person, firm or corporation on the Pacific coast engaged in the manufacture of flour can become a member of this association.—D, E. Swank.

The amendment to the constitution was adopted.

The committee on insurance asked further time, as they were not prepared to make a report. Granted.

Mr. Corkish requested the president to give his views on incorporating all the mills in both states under one organization. Mr. Kratz reiterated his views as found in his address in another column.

A motion prevailed that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report on the advisability of establishing wholesale houses under the control of the association, and this committee report tomorrow morning.

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Jno.Corkish, W. L. Houston, E. Goins, J. C. Long and J. D. Hurst.

It was moved and seconded that an informal ballet be taken for president, and the three candidates receiving the highest votes be declared the nominees of the association. Messrs. Long, Kratz and Houston were declared nominees, and on the formal vote Mr. J. C. Long, of Cottage Grove, was elected president for 1893. Mr. Corkish moved that he be declared elected by acclamation. Carried.

For vice-president, W. Watson, of Tacoma, Wash.; for 2nd vice-president, Mr. Joseph Nesbitt, of Goldendale, Wash.; and for 3d vice-president, Mr. F. W. Hendley, of Echo, Ore., were re-elected by acclamation.

Secretary W. S. Hurst was re-elected by acclamation.

For treasurer E. Goins was re-elected.

A motion to adjourn until 9 A. M. at the St. Charles Hotel, Friday. Carried.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 by President Long, at the St. Charles Hotel.

The President appointed as the executive committee for the year 1893: John Corkish, J. D. Hurst, A. J. McDaniel, W. L. Houston, V. Kratz, Lake France, John Dobson.

The following report was then read by the committee on warehouse, etc., appointed yesterday:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of outlining a method for the disposal of our surplus product, and of establishing wholesale warehouses, beg leave to report as follows:

Having considered the problem of our difficulties and their complex relations to other industries, as well as to others of our own craft, who are not likely to enter with us into this or any form of united organization for self protection, we have arrived at the conclusion to recommend to this association, that a permanent standing committee of five members be appointed, who shall take steps at once to secure all the necessary data in regard to the establishment of a wholesale warehouse in the city of Portland. It shall be the duty of such committee, to find a warehouse with track facilities and deep water river frontage, ascertain terms of lease for not less than five years; such a house must have ample storage facilities, as well as room for the necessary mixing or blending machinery.

It shall also be the duty of such committee, to formulate a plan or system of management of this warehouse, with relation to the jobbing trade, as well as to the members of this Association; they shall ascertain the cost of all necessary machinery, put in position ready for operation; they shall also formulate a code of procedure or by-laws, regulating assessments, penalties or dividends of or the government of the Association, and shall submit such report in full and in detail, to each member of the Association, within thirty days from date, for their rejection or ratification. Respectfully submitted, JOHN CORKISH, Chairman.

The report was adopted and the chairman instructed the Executive Committee to select five members from that body to look after the same.

The report of the Committee on Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance was read and adopted, and the following committee appointed to take charge of the matter of forming an Insurance Company, which will report to the Executive Committee. The committee appointed is: W. S. Hurst, A. J. McDaniel and Ed. Goins.

To the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association: — We, your committee to whom was referred the matter of a Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, beg leave to submit the following report: We have carefully considered, as far as it was possible for us to do so, the matter of mutual insurance companies, writing business on flouring mills, and in our opinion the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company is working, and seemingly, too, under the most practicable plan, and we therefore recommend, *First*, That a Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company be formed as soon as possible, and *Second*, That it be operated on the same or similar plan to that of the said Pennsylvania Mutual. *Third*, That it be operated and controlled by the members of the Oregon and Washington Millers Association, duly organized in the form of a Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

W. S. HURST,
A. J. MCDANIEL,
J. D. TARRANT,
Committee.

The matter of Fire Insurance was still further discussed, and on motion of Mr. Goins, a committee of three was appointed to draft a bill in regard to Fire Insurance, and endeavor to have the same passed at the present session of the legislature. Before this motion was carried, it was amended that the committee investigate the bill on insurance just introduced, and if it meets with the approval of the committee, and covers the points desired, they were to work for its passage. The committee is as follows: D. E. Swank, W. S. Hurst, A. J. McDaniel.

On motion meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

Meeting again resumed business. In order to test the feelings of the millers present in regard to mixing and blending flour, Mr. Milne, of Hillsboro, moved that a vote be taken as to the advisability of blending flour. The vote was unanimous in favor of the scheme.

On motion the whole matter of blending flour, the question of brands and number of same, was left to the Executive Committee.

On motion the following resolution, introduced by D. E. Swank, was carried, and D. E. Swank and J. D. Hurst were appointed to take charge of the same and have it brought before the legislature at their earliest convenience.

Resolved, That the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association earnestly petition the legislature of Oregon, to pass at this session, a general ditch law, we being satisfied that ample ditching will improve the quality of wheat as well as the yield, and therefore a benefit would accrue to the whole state in yield of crop and improvement of the roads of Oregon.

Messrs. D. E. Swank and Jno. Corkish made some interesting remarks on various matters of interest to the milling fraternity.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Landlord Knowles of the St. Charles Hotel, for courtesies extended to the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association, and the Secretary was intstructed to imform Mr. Knowles of the action taken.

On motion the Executive Committee was empowered to rent an office in Portland, for the use of the committee and the members of the association, when in the city, to be paid for by the association.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 20, 1893.

To Members of the Millers' National Association:—The Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association held its regular quarterly session at Chicago, Ill., January 18, 1893, the following members being present: Messrs. Wm. Sanderson, C. B. Cole, Chas. J. Martin and W. A. Coombs. A review of the past year's record proved that the organization had prospered during that time and was doing for its members all that could reasonably be expected. In patent matters, effective defense had been provided for four members, who were attacked in the courts, the expense to the association amounting to about $2,000. Of late there have been many threats of patent litigation against millers, but members of this organization have been spared the trouble and annoyance of suits through the watchful care and restraining influence of the Association.

The developments since my report, by circular of September 29, 1892, regarding patent suits now in hand, are as follows:

In the case of Lee vs. Pillsbury, appeal has been taken and it will be carried to the highest court, if necessary.

Russell vs. Kendall, the plaintiff's attorney did not call up the case for argument at the third term of court, which permits motion for dismissal and probably ends the suit.

Russell vs. Kern, the answer to bill of complaint is ready and will be filed forthwith.

Nine suits have been entered under the claims of S. M. Brua, against millers, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the assertion is made by the attorney in charge of the prosecution, that many more will be filed at an early date. No member of the Millers' National Association has yet been sued under these claims and there is an evident desire to avoid conflict with this organization. In case any of our members are attacked, the Executive Committee will see that they are defended, and from data in its possession feels no fear as to results.

The threats of the claimants under the Detwiler and Mechwart patents seem to have been stilled, and no suits have been entered against our members.

In regard to claims and complaints, but few cases have been presented by members during the past year, for action of the association. All were settled out of court, with one exception—that of the complaint of B. Stern & Son against W. A Greene of Providence, R. I., alleging unreasonable and unfair cancellation of an order. Suit was commenced, but Mr. Greene submitted to a judgment, which was entered against him for an amount satisfactory to Stern & Son, in compromise.

During the past year the Association has made a net gain in membership of about twenty firms, with an aggregate capacity of twenty-five units.

The Executive Committee, finding the treasury in a highly satisfactory condition, deemed it best to reduce the usual amount of annual dues, and, acting under authority of the amendment to the constitution, adopted at the last annual convention, instructed the Secretary to assess the dues for 1893 on the basis of $3.00 per unit, instead of $5.00, as heretofore.

It was decided that the next annual convention of the Millers' National Association shall be held at the City of Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th, 1893. An interesting programme will be arranged for the occasion, and it is believed that there will be a large attendance, owing to the fact that members can arrange to visit the World's Fair at the same time. There will doubtless be a very low rate of railroad fare from all points in the country to Chicago at this time, and ample arrangements will be made for the entertainment of all members, who will notify the Secretary that they are coming and request that hotel accommodations be reserved. A special circular will be issued later, regarding this matter.

The Executive Committee feels highly gratified with the success attained by The Millers' Tracing Bureau during the past year. Approximately one and a half million sacks of export flour were traced in 1892, and on January 1, 1893, not a single shipment, reported for this service, lay at any of the Atlantic ports. The patrons of the Bureau, as well as foreign buyers, express appreciation of the benefits that have been produced through the organization. The Tracing Bureau has not only been entirely self-supporting—not having received a dollar's worth of assistance from The Millers' National Association—but it has accumulated sufficient surplus in its treasury to reimburse those who contributed to the Guarantee Fund, when it started.

Respectfully,

FRANK BARRY,
Secretary.

THE South Dakota State Millers' Association held its semi-annual meeting in the rooms of the Commercial Club at Mitchell on Feb. 9. The following members were present: President Kutnewsky, of Redfield; Secretary Lum, of Aberdeen; L. G. Oschenreiter, of Webster; G. D. L. Williams, of Huron; W. C. Northey, of Woonsocket; N. B. Smith, of Madison; W. P. Murphy, of Frankfort; Messrs. Hanscom and Morrison, of DeSmet; Messrs. Wheaton and Bryant, of Plankinton. Prof. A. G. Cross urged upon the millers the necessity of having their association represented in the state building at the World's Fair. A resolution was adopted endorsing a display and a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Oschenreiter, of Webster, Stokes, of Watertown, and Lum, of Aberdeen, whose duty will be to secure more space, arrange the display and look after the exhibit in general. The next meeting will be held in Madison in July which has been chosen as the permanent place for holding the annual elections of the association.

THE Berks County (Pa.) Association of Flour Millers has decided to contest the claim for royalties on a patent issued to S. M. Brua, of Lancaster, Pa., in 1878, and the State Miller's Association has determined to back it in the fight. The contest is said to directly interest over one half of the flour mills in Pennsylvania.

THE Association of Kansas millers met at Salina, Feb. 8, and discussed freight rates and mill insurance. G. H. Hunter of Wellington presided. C. R. Underwood of Salina made the welcome address.

THE project of a flouring and feed mill for Alpena, S. D., seems to be assured. It is the intention of organizing a stock company to consist of men of considerable means, the most of whom live in Jerauld county. The capacity of the mill will be 75 barrels a day.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

NOTHING is more anxiously looked for by millwrights than a practical treatise on drawing. There are scarcely any books written for the benefit of the millwright, such as are gotten up to assist the architect and the machinist. This holds good not alone in general matters pertaining to the advancement of the profession, but also to drawing. The architect does not only find libraries stocked with books treating on every detail of his profession, but he also has weekly and monthly publications at hand to render him every assistance possible. The machinist will find carefully prepared works of all kinds well illustrated, among which are books on drawing too numerous to mention. In this respect he is fully as well supplied as the architect. The millwright is obliged to go it pretty much alone. There are therefore few among them who are really professional millwrights, that is, who are familiar with millwrighting in all its details. What the average millwright knows about drawing, he has, as a rule, acquired without a master, and he is therefore always on the alert for further information on this very essential accomplishment, to make his business a success.

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It is also a very essential accomplishment for the "expert" draughtsman who plans flour mills, mill machinery, etc., to be a good millwright. It is quite noticeable when entering a flouring mill whether the designer had any knowledge of millwrighting or not, particularly in a building rather small for the amount of machinery put into it. The main features to be observed are to have the machines accessible as well as to have the largest possible passageways left free and open.

Aside from the general arrangement, it is also essential to have all drives and connections operate as smoothly as possible without noise. A close calculation must, therefore, at all times be made by the designer—to make the most out of the amount of expense assigned to that particular mill. As a rule, the machinery posts, bridge-trees, etc., are not shown on the plans, and the supports for shafting are left to the millwright to figure out for himself. The latter is forced to accommodate himself to the style of boxes chosen by the designer, whereas he might at times make numerous changes. The arrangement of the framework for supporting the numerous lines of shafting requires fully as much judgment as the location of special machines.

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A flouring mill is a machine in itself, and there is every reason why the plans should be prepared with as much accuracy as possible. When plans are made for an individual machine, every feature is taken into careful consideration to make the machine perform good work, using as little material as possible and carefully distributing the same to get the strength where it will do the most good. The machine is also to be of graceful and pleasing appearance, every part of it well balanced and free from all noisy and dangerous traps. The design of a flouring mill should receive the same careful study, in order to make it perfectly automatic and a pleasure for the miller to operate it.

FOREIGN BILLS OF LADING.

THE prompt concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments to the bill relating to the bills of lading, practically makes the bill a law, for it is not probable that President Harrison will interpose a veto. The bill passed the House on December 15 last with little controversy, and passed the Senate without any opposition whatever. The Senate Committee on Commerce, however, made a number of important amendments, intended to perfect the language of the bill, in addition to the amendments in the original bill, which had been made by the House Committee. The bill as it now stands is satisfactory to American shippers and their foreign consignees, and is the result of a consultation between the Senate Committee, the representatives of American shippers and the representatives of the foreign steamship lines. The latter would probably be able to defeat such legislation in Great Britain, but they have gracefully yielded to the evident intention of leading members of Congress to put some Act of the kind on our statute books.

Senator Frye suggested two trifling amendments when the bill passed the Senate in addition to those printed in the bill as reported by his committee. The Senator also extended the list of circumstances which should save the owners or charterers from liability by inserting "or from insufficiency of packing." The measure as it passed the House directed the collector of the port to refuse clearance in case he was satisfied that bills of lading had been issued contrary to the provisions of the bill. This has been stricken out and a penalty for violation provided in the following language:

That for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act the agent, owner or master of the vessel guilty of such violation and who refuses to issue on demand the bill of lading herein provided for, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. The amount of the fine and costs for such violation shall be a lien upon the vessel, whose agent, owner or master is guilty of such violation, and such vessel may be libeled therefor in any district court in the United States, within whose jurisdiction the vessel may be found. One-half of such penalty shall go to the party injured by such violation and the remainder to the Government of the United States.

Mr. Harter's bill was originally prepared by representatives of the milling interest in this country, with the approval of their foreign consignees. It was endorsed by the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and by many British insurance companies and millers. The shipping interest is so strong in Great Britain, however, that legislation could not be so readily obtained from the British Parliament, and it was thought proper in any case that stringent regulations requiring proper guarantees should come from the shipping country rather than the country where most of the carrying tonnage is owned. The present bills of lading are full of exemptions in favor of the carrier which crept in in times long past when the risks of ocean carriage were much greater than now, and when the carriers were in a position to dictate their own terms to shippers.—*Commercial Bulletin, N. Y.*

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Burean of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs from all American ports during the month of January, 1893, and same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	95,768	42,476	117,111	77,384
Corn....	2,692,036	1,425,948	14,133,019	7,590,967
Oats....	33,217	14,707	1,909,988	737,426
Rye	61,332	38,607	825,190	856,883
Wheat.	8,668,718	6,814,303	12,571,224	13,027,807
Total.	11,551,071	8,336,041	29,556,532	22,290,467

The following, in addition to above, were exported during the month of January, 1893: Cornmeal, 17,303 bbls.; value, $49,372; oatmeal, 317,082 lbs; value, $7,571; wheat flour, 1,134,419 bbls.; value, $5,174,074. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was $13,567,068, against $30,247,280 for the same month 1892. The above includes about 98 per cent of the entire exports of the articles named from all ports of the country.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892–93.

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION. A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The · Grinnell · Automatic · Sprinkler

OVER 1400 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at less than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:
.....
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PENN. MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

WE have before us the annual statement of this flourishing company, whose success has been phenomenal. At the end of 6 years it has to its credit:

Premium Notes in force	$143,868.10
Cash Items	29,791.10
LIABILITIES	Nothing
Losses paid in 1892	$ 11,422.35
Total expense of management	3,142.24

Average cost of insurance since organization *less* than 1% per annum. It does business in the State of Pennsylvania only and insures only flouring mills and grain warehouses. The plan is different from most mutual companies. There is a GUARANTEE FUND consisting of a deposit made by each insured and it is held by the company as collatual security for the prompt payment of assessments, thus assuring prompt payment of losses. This "deposit" IS NOT A PAYMENT to the company, does not belong to the company, but to the DEPOSITOR, and is paid back to him when he leaves the company—if all dues are paid up. The amount of business written in Pennsylvania last year amounted to $475,750, showing the confidence of millers in the company and its plan. We do not find any provision allowing the officers to borrow $400,000 in mortgages, "for the better security of the policyholders," such mortgages to have a voting power, equal to one vote for every $100 represented, with which to "knock out" the policyholders who has only one vote for every policy of $5,000 or $10,000 as the case may be. We do not find any authority where an executive committee of *two* can, "for the better protection of the policy holders"—sweep into a surplus fund, all the profits that might arise from the year's business, nor any by-law that would disfranchise the policy holder of his right to any part of this fund, after it had been swept into the surplus, by the edict of the aforesaid "two." "'Tis well." We congratulate the Pennsylvania millers on the success of their effort in establishing a Mutual Insurance Company, upon a plan so simple and equitable, that the very best results are secured at the lowest possible cost, and every member gets his just dues, whenever he retires from the company. This is Mutual Insurance pure, simple and SAFE.

FIRES.

THE Benson, Minn., Roller Mills were destroyed by fire Jan. 27.

PAGE'S elevator at Pagetown, Mich., was burned Feb. 3. Loss, $4,000.

ARNE'S flour mill at Terrebonne, Minn., burned Jan. 31. Loss, $2,500; fully insured.

AT Compassville, Pa., Jan. 18, the grist and saw mill of Edward Mott was burned. Loss, $3,500.

HENRY NELSON'S mill at Wanamingo, Minn., was burned Jan. 18. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,200.

AT Batesville, Ark., Jan 17, Mc Clure's flour mill was burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

THE flour mill of L, W. Knight at Hartford, Kans,, was totally destroyed by fire Jan, 25. Loss, about $14,000; fully insured.

AT Port Washington, Wis., Jan. 18, fire destroyed the plant of the Ozaukee County Malting Company. Loss, $60,000; insured.

IN Lower Oxford Township, Pa., Jan. 28, the grist and saw-mill of Townsend Walter was burned. Loss, $4,000; insured.

AT Easton, Pa., Feb. 12, Rodenbough & Chidsey's mill, leased to Williams Bros., was burned. Loss, $12,500; insurance $4,000.

AT Newcastle, Ind., Feb. 6, the flour mill and bent wood factory of Reason Davis were burned. Loss, $18,000, with $5,000 insurance.

IN Willistown Township, Pa., Jan. 30, a grist and saw-mill, the property of Enos Baker, was burned. The propcrty was partially insured.

ERBAUCKER BROS.' elevator at St. Mary's, Kans., burned to the ground Jan. 10. It was the largest elevator in the county. It was insured for $4,000.

INSURANCE on the mill and elevator of the Devil's Lake Milling Company, which burned at Devil's Lake, N. D., Jan. 12, amounted to $28,300.

FIRE destroyed the Anthony Flouring Mills and three adjoining buildings at Anthony, Kas., Jan. 22. The loss will reach $60,000; partially insured.

AT Ardock, N. D., Jan. 31, the Farmer's elevator, operated by E. R. Jacobi, was burned, with 20,000 bus. of wheat. Loss on building, $6,000; insured for $2,500; grain fully insured.

THE Empire Elevator at Harlem, N. D., was burned Feb. 10, together with 17,000 bus. of wheat. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

AT Mermenteau, La., January 15, the Edna rice mill and warehouses were burned. The milling property was valued at $55,000, and was insured for $25,000,

SCHAUER & FINDEISEN'S flour mill and warehouse at New Franken, Wis., were totally destroyed by fire Jan. 25. The loss is about $20,000, with small insurance.

THE North Star Flour Mill at Granite Falls. Minn., owned by O'Connor and Mickelson, burned to the ground Feb. 8. Loss about $11,000; insurance, $6,000.

AT Anthony, Kan., Jan. 22, Forbes & Holdrige flouring mill was burned. The engine room and elevator were saved. The loss is about $60,000; partially insured.

AT Central City, Neb., Jan. 24, L. H. Gates & Co.'s elevator was burned. The building contained 10,000 bus. of oats, a portion of which will be saved. The building is a total loss, $6,000: insurance, $4,000.

AT Taylor, Texas, Jan. 9, the grain house of Womack & Sturgis was burned. 5,000 bus. of corn were burned. Loss on building, $1,200; insured for $500. Loss on corn, $2,500; insured for $1,000.

THE Whitewood, S. D., flouring mills burned, Jan. 16, together with 4000 bus. of wheat, 10,000 lbs. of flour, and a large quantity of bran and feed. Loss is estimated at $15,000 with only $7,000 insurance.

NEWMAN & RICE'S flour mill, at Portland, Mich., was burned Feb. 9. The mill owners lose $20.000; $14,000 insurance. Farmers in the vicinity lose $7,000 worth of wheat stored at owner's risk. The mill was one of Portland's best industries and had a daily capacity of 150 barrels.

AT Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 29, fire broke out in the Freeman & Barber elevator on Sheppard street. There was stored in the building 12,000 bus. of grain, belonging to various farmers, valued at $7,650; also 3,080 bus. of barley belonging to Col. George C. Hicks, valued at $2,160. There was an insurance of $4,000 on the building and about the same amount on the contents of the same.

THE Neshonoc flour mill at West Salem, La Crosse Co., Wis., was destroyed by fire Jan. 25. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000. A large amount of grain, belonging to neighboring farmers, which was stored in the mill's elevator, was also destroyed. The mill property was owned by Alex. McMillan and operated by his son, S. D. McMillan. It was completely rebuilt within the last two years and was one of the best water-power mills in the State.

ST. LOUIS, Jan, 22. Elevator C, of the Carondelet Elevator and Grain Company, located at the foot of Stein street, Carondelet, was completely destroyed by fire at 12:30 this morning, together with about 1,250,000 bus. of wheat, which was stored in it. The building and contents are a total loss and will sum up in round numbers $1,500,000. Of this $500,000 is loss on the building and machinery, $1,000,000 or more is the loss on wheat stored. The elevator was built in 1878, had a capacity of 2,550,000 bushels and was owned by the Missouri Pacific Railway. It was leased to the Carondelet Elevator and Grain Company, to which the wheat or most of it belonged, and of which Mr. H. C. Harnstick is president and J. C. Fears, superintendant. They carried insurance on the wheat estimated at $200,000 to $300,000. The amount of insurance on the building is $200.000.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, New York, says: The fire loss of the United States and Canada for January, as compiled from our daily files, amounts to $17,958,400, which is a larger aggregate than for that month in any year since the commencement of our records.

The following table shows how abnormally serious the fires have been:

January, 1882	$10,500,000
January, 1883	9,500,000
January, 1884	12,000,000
January, 1885	8,500,000
January, 1886	12.000,000
January, 1887	11 500,000
January, 1888	16,040,000
January, 1889	6.898,700
January, 1890	9,179,300
January, 1891	11 230,000
January, 1892	12,564,000
January, 1893	17,958,400

The principal January, 1893, losses were all in risks that were well insured.

There were 281 fires during the month of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each, among which are the following:

Mill and elevator, Dundas, Minn	$100.000
Mill, Port Jefferson, N. Y	20,000
Elevator, Waucoma, Ia.	10,000
Mill, Devil's Lake, N. D.	39.000
Mill, Batesville, Ark	12,000
Mill, Anthony, Kans	60,000
Rice Mill, Marmenteau, La	55,000
Mill, Whitewood, S. D.	10,000
Elevator, Indianapolis, Ind	175,000
Elevator, St. Louis, Mo	750,000
Mill, Benson, Minn	25,000
Mill, Hartford, Kans	14,000
Mill, West Salem, Wis	25,000
Mill, Williamstown, Mich	30,000
Mill, East Lee, Mass	12,000

AN instrument for accurately measuring and registering the color of flour, invented by a Frenchman, shows that the color does not depend on the starch, but on the gluten, and, this being the case, it is asserted that color should consequently indicate both the quantity and quality of the material, and thus be relied upon to show the market value of a flour to a much greater extent than is usual.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE AT MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.
226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

News.

CHINN & CO. will erect a flouring mill a Biloxi, Miss.

L. H. WELLINGTON will erect a flouring mill at Morris, Minn.

THE flour mill at Alley, Tenn., will be enlarged by A. L. Mansfield.

THE Batesville, Ark., flour mills, recently burned, will be rebuilt.

G. M. BROWN will erect a 30-barrel flouring mill at Springville, Va.

F. M. GREEN will rebuild his burned grist mill at Aiken, S. C.

E. E. Hale is talking of establishing a flouring mill at Callaways, Va.

THE BENTON (Pa.,) ROLLER MILLING CO. will erect a 50-barrel flour mill.

THE COUNTY ALLIANCE intend erecting a 50-bbl. mill at Winchester, Or.

THE citizens of Alma, Neb., have organized a company to build a flouring mill.

THE BRANNING MANUFACTURING CO. will erect a flouring mill at Edenton, N. C.

R. H. HUDGINS will rebuild his recently burned saw and grist mill at Laurens, S. C.

THE TANNER & FAXON MILL at East Lee, Mass.. recently burned, will be rebuilt.

CHARLES WELLER AND ROBERT MILLER will erect a cotton gin and grist mill at Sublime, Texas.

J. F. THOMPSON has purchased an interest in the Wichita Roller Mills Company, Wichita Falls, Tex.

MESSRS. SECOR, LAW & WARE have leased the Amboy, Minn., roller mill, and Mr. Paff will take charge of it.

THE mill that was bunrt last month at Devils Lake, N. D., will be rebuilt as soon as the weather permits.

W. O. WARE & SON will build a roller process flouring mill at King's Mountain, N. C., of 60 barrels daily capacity.

THE Steelvile (Ill.,) Milling Company has been incorporated; capital, $10,000. A. T. Lavick is an incorporator.

M. T. TRAWICK, of Opelika, Ala., has been elected superintendent and general manager of the Opelika Flouring Mills.

THE PIONEER MILLS & MANUFACTURING CO., at Abiline, Tex., will increase their capital to $40,000 and add new machinery.

THE NESHONIC MILLS at West Salem, Wis., which were burned, are to be rebuilt at once, and on a larger scale than before.

J. S. RANDALL has purchased Edward Porter's interest in the Adrian, Minn., roller mill and took possession on the 1st. Mr. Randall is an experinced man in the business.

THE FLOUR EXCHANGE BUILDING CO. of West Superior, Wis., has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is $100,000.

THE Crowell Milling Company has been incorporated at Charlotte, N.C. Capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000. Address W. M. Crowell.

W. C. HEATH has sold his interest in the Wichita Roller Mills Company, Wichita Falls, Texas, and D. J. Calkins is now president.

THE Geddes Milling Company has been incorporated at San Antonio, Tex., with a capital of $30,000 to establish a flouring mill.

THE ADVANCE ROLLER MILL CO., recently incorporated by S. E. Williams and others, will build a roller flouring mill at Advance, N. C.

B. H. SCOTT has leased his Cannon City mill to Messrs. Fuller & Stearns of Ipswich, S. D., and it will soon be in operation under the new firm.

T. D. DAVIDSON of Sauk Centre has sold the Central Minnesota roller mill to his father, Thomas Davidson of Milwaukee; consideration, $54,000.

CONTRACTS have been let at Sioux City, Iowa, for the erection of a 1,000-bbl. daily capacity oat and corn meal mill, to run independent of the Trust.

J. H. FEAR & CO., composed of J. H. Fear, H. H. Thomas and O. P. Campbell, have purchased the mill and elevator of D. F. Allen at Frankfort, Ind.

EDWARD RIDDLER, foreman of Ogilvies' big elevator at Minnedosa, near Winnipeg, was caught in the machinery, Feb. 1, and instantly killed.

THE Marshall, Minn., steam roller mills are to become the property of resident owners, and will be improved and enlarged to a considerable extent.

M. M. MOBLEY is now secretary and treasurer of the Taylor-Ramsey Milling Co., of Trenton, Tenn., having purchased the interest of J. W. Ramsey.

T. E. MCCREA, miller at Saltsburg and Apollo, Pa., has made an assignment. He succeeded McMillan & McCrea at the former place a few months ago.

AT Kaukauna, Wis., Feb. 11, Edward Gross, an employe in Russell Bros' flour mill, was caught in a shaft and wound around several times, breaking an arm and otherwise injuring him severely.

THE AMBOY ELEVATOR CO., of Amboy, Minn., filed articles Jan. 31, with the secretary of state, capitalized at $10,000. The officers are T. Randall, president; George R. Welder, secretary; and W. E. Fuller, treasurer.

ADDITIONAL mills have been bought by the North Dakota Milling Association at Casselton, Cavalier and Melton, the combined capacity of which is 400 brls. per day. The Association now has 22 mills under control with a capacity of 3,500 brls. per day.

THE new farmers' mill at Hartland, Minn., is nearing completion, but the machinery will probably not be in position and the mill in running order until the latter part of April or first of May. The mill will have a capacity of 75 barrels per day.

BUFFALO, Minn., is to have a new elevator of 30,000 capacity, to be owned and run by a stock company of farmers. A Minneapolis firm has the contract to build it. Most of the material and machinery have arrived and work will begin soon.

THE Lakeland Canning, Manufacturing and Milling Company, Lakeland, Fla., have discontinued the milling department of their business and will give their entire attention to canning. The company is now known as the Lakeland Canning Company.

GEORGE A. GIBBS, a millwright in the Washburn B Mill, at Minneapolis, while assisting in putting in place a new wheat scale on the second floor of the mill, Feb. 9, fell to the floor, a distance of 14 feet, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died next day.

THE subscription of stock to the Union Roller Mills & Elevator Co., at Gallatin, Tenn., are complete and the board of directors will meet at an early day and elect officers for the ensuing year. The buildings will be located near the Louisville & Nashville depot, and will be ready for operation by the first of May. The enterprise as now planned will cost $30,000.

GUSTAV FENSKE, an employe at Hubbard's flour mill, Mankato, Minn., was on Feb. 7, charged with and confessed having within the past year appropriated to his own use some $500 worth of flour and feed. After admitting the embezzlement he gave Hubbard a check for the amount. On account of the high standing of his family no prosecution will be made.

THE new mill building at Morton, Minn., owned by F. L. Watters is 40 by 92 feet, three stories high, with a basement, and erected on a granite foundation. There are also boiler and engine houses. The storage bins in the warehouse have a capacity of 10,000 bushels. All of the machinery is of the latest pattern. The mill is as nearly fire proof as possible, and has a capacity of 250 barrels per day.

THE capacity of the Sioux mill at Sioux City, Iowa, will be increased to 2,250 barrels per day, requiring for consumption from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of grain. The products of the mill will be greatly diversified. Breakfast foods and prepared foods for cattle are to be made specialties. The company estimates that they will have an output of about 25 carloads per day. A capital of $300,000 will be required to enlarge and operate the plant.

THE capital stock of the new Belt Line Elevator Co. of Superior is placed at $600,000 divided into 6,000 shares. The incorporators are Ralph C. Pope, Ghent R. Smith and Wm. B. Perry. The objects of the company are to buy, lease, construct or operate one or more grain elevators and one or more warehouses in Wisconsin or Minnesota, more particularly in the City of Superior, and also to buy, lease, construct or maintain docks at that place if necessary.

LONDON RULES FOR FLOUR SALES.

At a conference attended by 85 millers and flour factors, held at the Exchange Tavern, Mark Lane, London, Jan. 18, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is desirable in the interests of the trade that all forward sales shall be for delivery within four months, and in reasonable quantities, and that a sale note confirming the same should be sent on the day following the sale. The seller to have the option of canceling all sales not completed at the end of that period, or otherwise dealing with the same. All sale notes should be on the form approved by the trade, and called the 'London Flour Millers' and Factors' Sale Note.'"

The conditions of sale were agreed to as follows: "All flour sold is for delivery, in reasonable quantities, within four months from date of sale. Payment within one month from date of delivery, or by cash upon delivery, at seller's option."

Winter Resorts of the South.

Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., and other South Atlantic and gulf coast resorts can be reached with but one change of cars from Chicago, and that at Louisville or Cincinnati, where the Monon makes close connection with the L. & N. and Q. & C. vestibule trains, running through to Florida.

The Monon's day trains are now all equipped with beautiful new parlor and dining cars, while its night trains are made up of smoking cars, day coaches, and Pullman and compartment sleepers, lighted by electricity from headlight to hindermost sleeper.

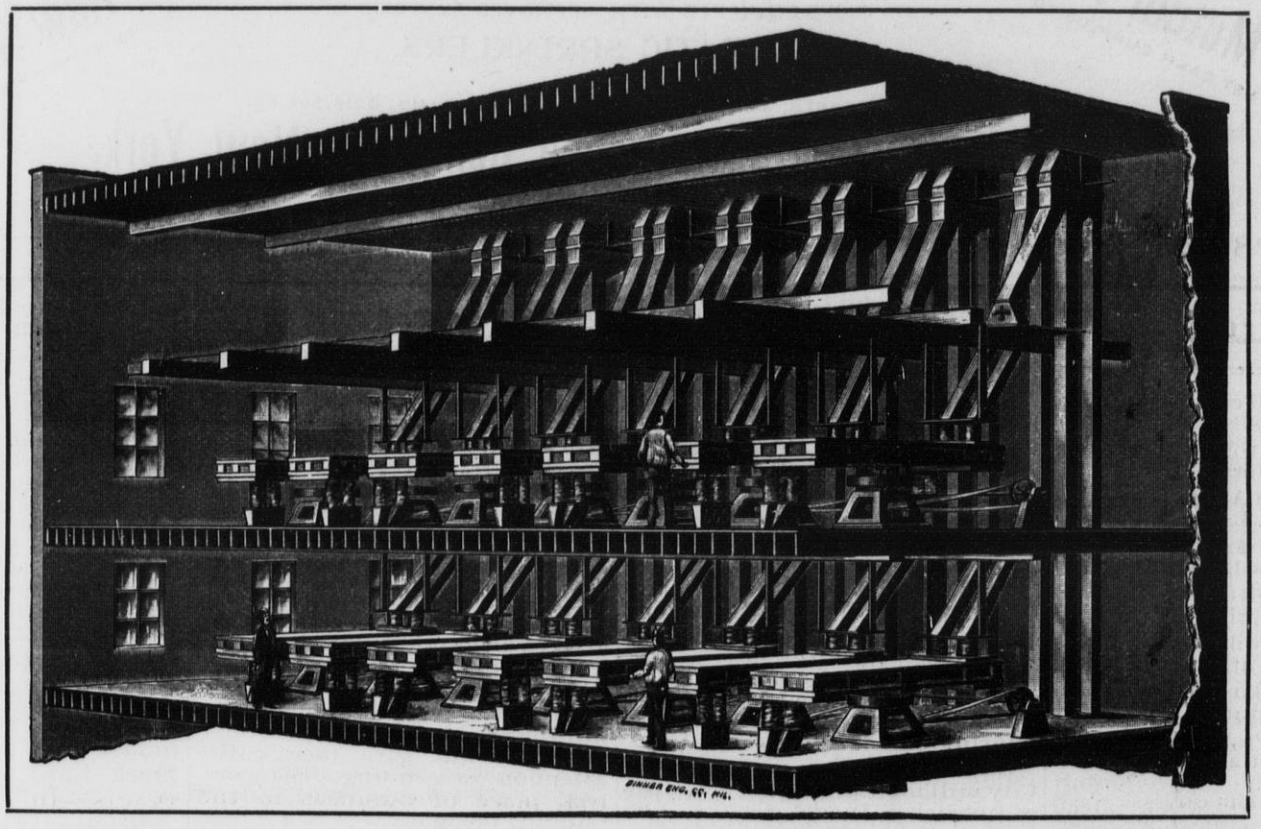
The Monon has gradually fought its way to the front, making extensive improvements in its road-bed and service, until today it is the best equipped line from Chicago to the South, offering its patrons facilities and accommodations second to none in the world and at rates lower than ever before.

SEND for a copy of the new edition of the "Riverside Cable Code." Address, Riverside Printing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Automatic Sieve Machine

Fully covered by U. S. Letters of Patent No. 428,719. Issued May 27, 1890.

NOW USED IN THE MILL OF **FAIST, KRAUS & CO.,** MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

WM. FAIST, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.: *Kansas City, Mo., September 10, 1892.*

Dear Sir—We hand you herewith our check to cover invoice for the Automatic Sieve, which we have had running for 30 days. The results are better than expected. Very respectfully, KANSAS CITY MILLING CO.

THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO., Milwaukee, Wis.: *Flint, Mich., August 29, 1892.*

Gentlemen—We herein hand you our check $500, balance due on the two machines purchased of you. We are highly pleased with the machines, buying them as we did without any knowledge as to how they would work on winter wheat, and we fully expected a great deal of trouble before we could get them regulated to work satisfactorily.

It is now just thirty days since we started the machines, and they have been a perfect success from the start, and we wish to say that the twenty claims you make in your circular as to the advantages of your machines over the common bolting system is not one bit too strongly drawn.

We expect to see the same revolution made by your machines in the process of bolting over the reel system that was made in grinding wheat by rolls over the stone process. Respectfully yours,

Dictated by J. P. B. *J. E. BURROUGHS & CO.*

Address, FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

Milwaukee Notes

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees.
BIJOU THEATER—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.
STANDARD THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.
PEOPLE'S THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.
GERMAN STADT THEATER—Regular performances Wednesday and Sunday evenings.
LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.
PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

THE average daily flour production by the city mills for the past three weeks was about 7,600 barrels.

THE new malting plant to be located on the South side will be quite an extensive one. It will consist of an elevator 64x264 feet, capable of storing 700,000 bushels of barley; a malt-house 85x140 feet, and eight stories high, in which 7000 bushels can be malted at one time; a boiler and engine house, and an office building. The building will cost over $100,000.

AN amendment to the articles of Association of the Daisy Roller Mill Company has been filed. The capital stock has been increased from $500,000 to $750,000. E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, and A. D. Thompson, of Duluth, are among the new stockholders and board of directors. E. D. Neustadt & Co., of New York, have taken the sole agency for the disposal of the output of this company's mills, for the States of New York, New Jersey and western half of Connecticnt.

A REMINDER of old times was enacted in the Chamber of Commerce on the 15th inst., when a sale of 50,000 bushels of May wheat was sold, in a single transaction, at 70 cents. The market afterwards sold up to 70¼ cents, and then went off like a shot to 68½ cents. Later it recovered to 69⅝ cents.

Trades of the amount mentioned were not of uncommon occurence years ago, but they are little more than traditions now.

A VERY large number of friends of William Sanderson attended his funeral services at the family residence in Wauwatosa, Sunday, the 12th inst. The special train, placed at the disposal of the family and friends by General Superintendent Collins, of the St. Paul railroad, left the city at 1 o'clock, well filled with mourners. The spacious home in the village was filled to overflowing. The brief burial services, conducted by the Rev. E. P. Wright, of Trinity Episcopal Church, Wauwatosa, were impressive and beautiful. The remains were brought to the city on the special train, owing to the condition of the country roads. The burial at Forest home was private. The floral tributes of friends were elaborate and handsome. The sorrow exhibited at the funeral told plainly the high esteem in which Mr. Sanderson was held.

THE daily press of this city are not to be outdone in the premature discharge system of heralding unreliable statements, to be contradicted in the following issue. An evening paper publishes, under heavy head-lines, an account of a GIANT FLOUR COMBINE and, crediting the statement to "reports from Minneapolis and Duluth," gives the details. The following day the same paper, under similarly large heading, and crediting the information to an authoritative source, condemns the statement in its previous issue as, at least, unreliable. The later information was at the disposal of the publishers previous to their publishing the first statement and it would have been more creditable to the enterprise of the publishers to have secured it and made use of it in connection with any report first appearing.

THE stock of grain in store here Feb. 13, was as follows:

WHEAT.	Bus.	BARLEY.	Bus
No. 1 Northern.	15,446	No. 2.....	43,369
No. 2 Spring.....	*720,087	Extra 3.....	34,445
No. 3..... ..	77.322	No. 3.....	17,959
No. 4.....	57,351	No. 4.....	555
Ungraded	103,164	Ungraded ..	81,721
No. 2 red winter	5,286		
No. 2 h. winter..	1,216,010	Total ...	178,049
No. 2 winter....	611	CORN.	
No. 3 winter....	5,777	No. 2..	7,642
No. 4 winter....	509	No. 3...	11,784
No. 2 w. winter.	363		
		Total	19,426
Total.....	2,201,929	OATS.	
RYE.		No. 2 white..	818
No. 1..... ..	59,380	No. 3 white..	27,935
No. 2.....	37,435		
		Total	28,753
Total.....	96,815		

*Including 81,500 bush. afloat.

THE market quotations for the 15th inst., are as follows:

Flour is steady. Hard spring wheat patents, in bbls., 3.90@4.00; soft spring wheat patents, in bbls., 3.80@3.90; export patents, in sacks, 3.30@3.40; straights, choice bakers', 3.40@3.50; export bakers', 2.50@2.60; clears, hard wheat, 2.15@2.25; soft wheat, 2.00@2.10; low grades, 1.60@1.70; winter, patents, in bbls., 3.70@3.80; winter straights, in bbls, 3.40@3.50; rye flour, in sacks, 2.50@2.75; rye flour, in bbls., 2.90@3.10.

Millstuffs are held at 14.00 for sacked bran and 15.00 for middlings, but buyers are out of the market.

Wheat opened quiet at 70½c for May, sold at 70¾c, and down to 68½c. Cables early were better in tone, but the later ones gave lower quotations. Receipts and shipments continue about the same. The market is rather broader than it has been for some time, but still of a speculative nature. Cash wheat ruled 3¼c under May for receipts dated to-day and July ruled 2c premium.

The close was irregular; May, 69½c.

Sample wheat steady. No. 2 spring on track, 67c; No. 3 do., 58@65c; No. 4 do., 55@63c; No. 1 Northern do., 75c; No. 2 do., 70@71c; No. 2 red winter do., 70c.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The statutes providing that the property of a married woman shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, not liable for his debts do not empower a woman to enter into partnership with her husband ; and where such partnership has been formed, it must be regarded as void, and debts contracted thereunder are the sole and individual debts of the husband—Fuller & Fuller Co. v. McHenry. Supreme Court of Wis. 53 N. W. Rep. 896.

THE DOCTRINE OF "INTERSTATE COMMERCE" APPLIED TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—An Arkansas statute, as do the laws of many another state, requires that before any foreign corporation shall begin business in the state it shall file a certificate in the office of the secretary of state, designating an agent on whom process may be served, and stating its principal place of business in the state; and that if any corporation shall fail to do so, all its contracts with citizens of the state shall be void as to the corporation. A foreign corporation, without filing the certificate required by law, entered into a contract with a citizen of the state, by which it agreed to sell goods to him at stipulated prices, and on credit. A third person, a citizen of the state, became surety on a bond, executed at the same time as the contract, to secure payment for goods which might be sold thereunder, both the contract and the bond being executed in the state. Under these circumstances it has been decided that the corporation could recover on the bond, since the transactions of the parties were interstate commerce, and could not be affected by the act of the Arkansas general assembly. —Gunn v. White Sewing Machine Co. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 20 S. W. Rep. 591.

RIGHTS WHERE FREIGHT HAS BEEN INJURED IN COURSE OF TRANSPORTATION—A common carrier is bound to deliver the property which it undertakes to transport at the point of discharge, safe and uninjured, at the peril of liability, except where the injury has resulted from some cause excepted in a contract, (other than negligence,) which is a matter for defense, the burden of proving which is upon the carrier. The consignee or owner has nothing to do but to show the injury, and the carrier becomes at once presumptively liable, and remains so until it shows that said injury resulted from an act of God, the public enemies, or from a cause from which it had exempted itself legally by a special contract. And it would seem to follow that whenever an injury has been done to goods while in the custody of a common carrier, the consignee or true owner has the right of action against the carrier. But, is the duty of a consignee, whose property is injured while in the control of a carrier, to pay all the freight charges, and then sue the carrier for the injury done. Though if property is damaged, while in the charge of a common carrier, to a greater extent than the bill for freight, the lien of the carrier is extinguished ; and the consignee not only has the right to demand the property of the carrier without payment of the freight charges, but retention by the carrier amounts to a conversion, for which, an action will lie.—Miami Powder Co. v. Port Royal & W. C. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of South Carolina. 16 S. E. Rep. 339.

IMPORTANT DISTINCTION IN SALE AND INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTS.—In contracts of merchants for the sale and delivery or for the manufacture and sale of marketable commodities a statement descriptive of the subject matter, or some material incident, such as the time of shipment, is a condition precedent, upon the failure or non-performance of which the party aggrieved may repudiate the whole contract. But in contracts for work or skill, and the materials upon which it is to be bestowed, a statement fixing the time of performance of the contract is not ordinarily of its essence, and a failure to perform within the time stipulated, followed by substantial performance after a delay, will not justify the aggrieved party in repudiating the entire contract, but will simply give him his action for damages for the breach of the stipulation. A contract to manufacture and furnish articles for the especial, exclusive, and peculiar use of another, with special features which he requires, and which render them of value to him, but useless and unsalable to others,—articles whose chief cost and value are derived from the labor and skill bestowed upon them, and not from the materials of which they are made,—is a contract for work and labor and not a contract of sale.—Beck & Pauli Lithographing Co. v. Colorado Milling & El. Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Cir. 52 Fed. Rep. 700.

THE ··· NOYE SYSTEM.

CORN AND FEED GRINDING.

BY our system the millstone is outdone at every point. We can prove this by a hundred examples. The following machines are in it: . . .

The Noye Six-Roll Corn and Feed Mill,

Great capacity—bright, clear, cool, even, granular meal—superior feed—little power. . . . .

The Noye Corn Screen,

An effective separator of course foreign material ahead of the rolls. . . . . .

The Noye Corn Cleaner and Separator,

With air-suction and screen for removing both fine and coarse impurities. . . . . .

The Noye Corn Meal Purifier and Bolt,

Giving perfect separation and purification of flour and meal. . . . . .

The Noye Aspirator,

For use where separations have been made on ordinary reels and subsequent purification is desired.

The Niagara Corn Sheller,

With shaking sieve attached. . . . . .

The Noye Corn and Cob Crusher,

Made of chill-hardened iron—very durable and efficient. . . . . .

We should be glad to show samples and testimonials and give full particulars.

THE JOHN T. NOYE MFG. CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS

FOR INVENTIONS.

Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.

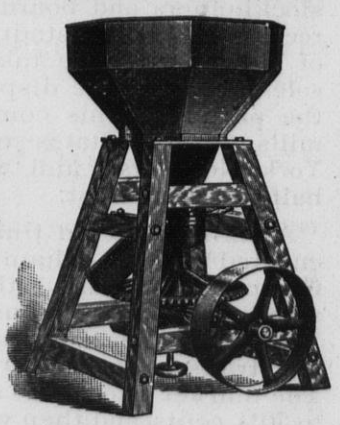
If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
618 F STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
P. O. BOX 463. JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney.

☞ Cut this out and send it with your inquiry. ☜

WE HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING THIS

CRUSHER

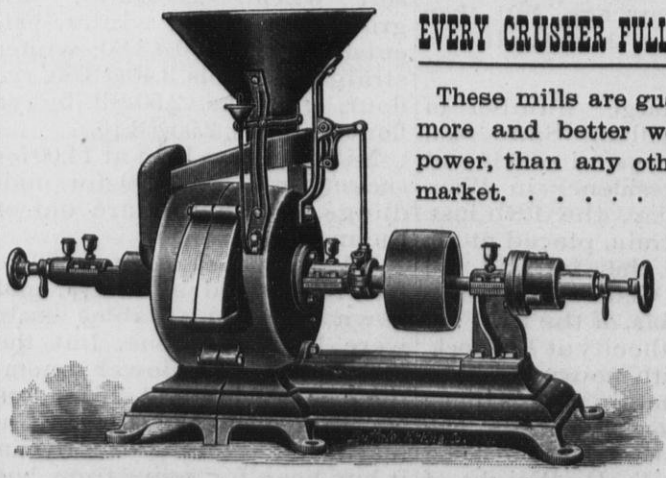


For Seven Years

WITHOUT A COMPLAINT.

THEY ARE

ADJUSTABLE, STRONG, DURABLE, LIGHT-RUNNING, AND THE WEARING PARTS ARE REPLACED AT SMALL COST.



EVERY CRUSHER FULLY GUARANTEED

These mills are guaranteed to do more and better work, with less power, than any other mill in the market. . . . . .

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No Dust

Write for Descriptive Catalogue.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

MUNCY, PA.

THE ROBERT AITCHISON PERFORATED METAL CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

DUST! DUST!

GIBBS' Patent Dust Protector protects the nose and mouth from inhalations of poisonous dust; invaluable in *Mills, Elevators* and every industry where dust is troublesome. *Perfect* protection with *perfect* ventilation. Nickel-plated protectors $1, postage 5c. Circulars *free*. Agents wanted.

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MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

WE are indebted to the *Commercial Review*, Portland, Ore., for a full report of the first annual meeting of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association which will be found in this issue. The paper presented by Mr. J. C. Long and the report of Mr. D. E. Swank are quite interesting but as the general business transacted is quite extensively reported our want of space prevents their appearance at this time.

AS we go to press the information reaches us that the Millers' National Association has secured from the Keifer Bros., of Lancaster, Pa., for all of its members, release from claims for past damages and license for future use of the process covered by the S. M. Brua patents, which are now being extensively litigated. If we are not mistaken, a great many millers will, as these suits progress, discover where membership in the National Association is good sound insurance against patent trouble.

E. W. ARNDT, of Depere, Wis., for many years secretary and manager of the Millers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, has accepted a position with the Daisy Roller Mill Company as assistant manager in their new mill at Superior, Wis. Mr. Arndt is exceptionally well fitted for the position, being thoroughly versed in all the details of the business, having had many years experience in all departments of milling—mechanical and commercial. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he has been selected to this important position in the finest milling plant ever constructed in this country. That he will fill the position acceptably "goes without saying."

WE learn that suits have just been entered in the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Minnesota, by Wm. E. Lee, of Swan Lake, Minn., against the Columbia Mill Co., Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Co., Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., and the Humboldt Mill Co., of Minneapolis, alleging infringement of rights under patents on cockle separating machinery. These suits are identical with that entered against C. A. Pillsbury & Co., two years ago, the defense of which is being looked after by the Millers' National Association. The Consolidated Milling Co. and Galaxy Mill Co. have had suits entered against them also, it is stated. Inasmuch as these concerns are all members of the National Association, they will be taken care of by that organization, Mr. Lee's attorneys assert that they have been instructed to at once enter a large number of these suits in Minnesota, and doubtless there will be the same scramble among millers in that state to get under cover of the National organization that Wisconsin recently experienced when the Russell suits became active.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

THE annual meeting of this Company was a great success. To say we are pleased with the outcome does not begin to express our feelings. We are perfectly satisfied with what has been thus far accomplished in the direction of our efforts, and can read the witticisms of some of the policy holders as published in the columns of our contemporary and smile serenely, with a feeling of pity for their delusion, and wonder at it. Well gentlemen! policy holders of the milling industry! let us look over the ground and see if anything has been gained in the last eighteen months in way of reform. At the last annual meeting, a miller, and a good man, was added to the board of directors, so far so good. Anything else? One of the officers, vainly boasted, that "the Millers' National Insurance Co. would declare a dividend of sixty-five per cent to the Mutual policy holders, nothwithstanding Seamans' raid." We say "good again," but why did'nt you do it *last year* my friend? You had only $108,000.00 in losses last year against $148,000.00 in losses for 1892, and income both years practically the same. If you could declare a dividend of 65 per cent in 1892 you could have declared a larger one in 1891, and the surplus of the company need not have been reduced. There is no good reason, why the policy holders should not continue to receive the same dividend henceforth except in years of extraordinary losses. But this is not all. Still another director from among the millers, Mr. B. C. Church, of Duluth, has been added to the board. Let us see how the state looks now; five millers, one lumberman, one master underwriter, one mate, one clerk—total nine—of which *six* are millers and manufacturers. 'Tis well." In conversation with one of the directors today we were pleased to have his congratulations upon what had been accomplished. He said, "You have been right on this matter all the way through, the increased number of millers in the directory and the increased dividend declared has been brought about by your persistent agitation of the subject, until the executive committee began to realize that a change must be made, and it was made in this way. If left to the millers themselves nothing would have been done, as the majority of them are satisfied with getting first-class insurance for a good deal less money than they can get it elsewhere. They do not care to be bothered with the details." We have faith now, that with new blood from the millers fold, and a majority of millers in the directory, all other things necessary to make this a *permanent Millers Mutual Insurance Company*, controlled by millers, will be accomplished in good season. "We believe in the permanent fund and hope to see it maintained." *So do we.* "Accept thanks for the very low cost of Insurance. Long live the Millers National." *Here's to your health.* "Your report for 1892 is a good one and ought to stop the mouth of Calamity Seamans." *"Thanks Awfully!" Pull down your vest.* "What we want is, more Insurance companies like the Millers' National, and it would be simply an outrage to impair the strength of that institution." AMEN.

IT is the acknowledged province of a newspaper to furnish its readers with information on current matters of importance and general interest. Every honorable effort may be employed in securing information for publication, but the information should be from a reliable source. We deny the propriety of publishing unauthorized, unsubstantiated statements in one issue to be, as is often the case, denied or corrected in the next, under the excuse of having to say *something* on the subject in order to avoid a "scoop" by a contemporary publication. We deny the propriety of publishing as facts, matter wholly conceived in the mind of the news-gatherer, on suppositious knowledge, because of inability to obtain the truth from the proper source. Newspaper reports of transactions at meetings of organizations are so often at variance with the truth that the reticency of members to disclose anything pertaining to the business is not much to be wondered at. The cause, if stated from the view the actors have of it, might, to an extent at least, justify the action, while the effect, as realized by the public affected, without knowledge of its cause, would be denounced as the work of a soulless, grasping, monopolistic "trust." Therefore, we say the statement of a newspaper regarding the actions of an organization or body should be confined to assured facts furnished by or obtained from a known authentic source, giving the reader sufficient knowledge of the details to form a just judgment. Our attention has been called to the following from the *Chicago Herald* of Feb. 10:

TEN MILLERS WHO COULD NOT AGREE.

Formation of a Protective Association Blocked by Conflicting Opinions.

The owners of milling properties in the northwest held a secret meeting at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon intending to organize an association for their mutual benefit. The session was long and the time was occupied by expressions of differences of opinion. Each man present had an opinion and no two opinions were similar, consequently the organization was not effected. Another effort will be made, however.

The meeting was called by S. H. Kennedy. The objects of the proposed organization are protection against boards of trade, concerted effort for low transportation rates and assisting legislation favorable to their interests. It was urged that at this time such an organization as the one proposed could do much to benefit the trade in helping forward the antioption bill pending in congress. Some of the millers urged that as there is now such need of the association that they should make some compromise and complete the organization. After a session of three hours they were unable to reach an agreement and the scheme was dropped for the presenf.

No person attending the meeting which took place in Chicago on the day named could have seriously given information that would warrant this account of it, and we do not believe any member of the organization would furnish such a statement for any purpose, knowing it to be, from beginning to end, without foundation in fact. We are of opinion the whole item is the work of the imaginary power of "ye reporter."

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

The Dullest Month in Flour this Season.—A Dead and Alive Wheat Market.—Nothing in it.—Option and Anti-Option.

THE first month of the new year has fulfilled all the expectations of those who declared there was nothing in sight to help the water-logged wheat and flour markets. We have had incipient crop scares, first in France and then in other parts of the continent of Europe and finally in the South-West. But they have only run in the small, short interest, at current low prices; and, when it was covered, prices have sagged back until "pegged" by the cliques in wheat and corn in Chicago. The extreme cold weather for the greater part of the new year, thus far has helped retard the movement just enough to check free short selling and, hence, it has not been difficult to hold these markets at the slightly higher level than the bottom prices of last autumn. But, with all the bull arguments, there has been "nothing in it" and it is doubtful if the provision clique, that has been holding the bag in Chicago, has not come to the same conclusion. At all events, of late, they have ceased to work the market, and are apparently letting it take its own course, or waiting for something to bull it on. During the month, Cudahy made it lively for those who attempted to follow prices, and for a week or two so puzzled and confused the crowd that they did not know whether they were on their feet or their heads. Indeed, he had the trade standing on the wrong end for a couple of days, about the 1st of July, when he performed one of the most skillful slight of hand tricks on the trade ever seen on the Chicago Board. After Change, on one day he sold calls on about 4,000,000 bus. of May wheat and bulled the market the next day ¼c above the call price; and, the wheat was "called." In the meantime he sold puts for 4,000,000 more and when the crowd found out that their was no place to put their 4,000,000 called wheat and that they were likely to get another 4,000,000 put to them on the following day, a panic seized them and broke the market below the put price, when Cudahy dumped another 4,000,000 bus. on the market and unloaded 8,000,000 in two days, while the crowd supposed he was bulling wheat. Since then he has not stirred the waters of this stagnant market; but graciously assured his followers that he had "a bad cold' and was afraid of pneumonia; and simply 'reduced his line,' in case he should be unable to attend to business." His "cold" has not been heard from since and he has not been "attending to business" in the wheat market; but he has not had pneumonia and it has been very cold since for those on whom he dumped his 8,000,000 bus. of long wheat before they knew it and they have been logging it since.

The freeze and subsequent thaw in France has developed no injury to the growing crop and export demand of late has been about the smallest on the crop. The foreign markets have followed ours, but just far enough off not to have to support it by purchases, but have lent our bulls their "moral" support only. The fear of damage by the late thaw and following extreme cold in the West, has run in the short interest but has encouraged no demand from the long account. Even the big lines, held so long by Wall Street houses, have been reduced slightly of late, rather than increased; and the "long run" bulls are getting tired of waiting for something to turn up to bull wheat that is "too low," but still "too much of it."

This about represents the sentiment of the trade and the belief is growing that, unless something does occur to bull it this month, there will be a break under the unloading of the scattered, but still large lines held here and in Chicago.

There has been a ceaseless cry of option and anti-option, until every body is tired of this worn-out excuse for every break or rally in the market, and the bill has ceased to have any important effect. If there was anything on which to buy wheat, it would be bought without regard to a bill that can only take effect, at worst, five months hence, even if passed, and few here believe it will, in spite of "Auntie" Washburn's predictions to the contrary, as she is styled in the wheat pit. In fact a good deal of fun has been had at this good old lady's expense, who has worked so regularly and "disinterestedly" for a year, to pass this great "relief measure" for the poor farmers of the North-West, who are tighter in the grip of the Minneapolis Millers' Combine than they have ever been in that of the bears of the Chicago Board of Trade, who have been trying in vain to bull wheat this year against this combine which combats all the elevators of the North-West and through them the price of wheat, very largely.

One joke, at this good old lady's expense, is worth repeating; when the vote on the bill in the Senate was postponed for the last time for a week, as it had been so often before, with this good Senator's consent, a wag in the wheat pit remarked, when the dispatch concerning the fact, was secured from Washington, "Hauch! Auntie Washburn has covered her shorts and gone long of the wheat market for a bull turn; buy me 5 May wheat."

As for the flour market we have not had any for the greater part of the month; at least so far as the home trade is concerned, which bought enough on the December spurt, noted in last letter, to enable them to remain passive spectators of the market ever since, except for occasional car-lot purchases to assort up brands and grocers. The price, however, of Trade brands has been held very steady at 10c and 15c over the bottom prices of December, at which the bulk of their purchases were made and which have relieved the mills from any special pressure to sell Patent Springs since. But 10c@15c has been lost from the extreme top asking prices of January, following the big December sales. The same has been true of Winter Straights which have lost half to two-thirds of the December advance while other trade brands have been neglected and almost unsaleable, except occasionally, and then at concessions that have brought them back to old bottom prices, or, very nearly. This is especially true of Spring Bakers' in bbls., which have been dragging at $2.90@3.15. While Patents have held at $4.40@4.60 for standard to fancy Minneapolis and Duluth brands, excepting Pillsbury's which was put at $5.00 on February 1st, on the limit system, with 30c rebate to all dealers who sign an agreement not to cut the price below the limit set by the mill. This scheme was recommended by the Wholesale Grocers' Association of this city. But Winter Patents have been deader than a door-nail at $3.90@4.20 and even less for Seconds.

Early in the month the railroads got blockaded and called on the trade to remove all old consignments from their docks, which caused some forced sales for a week or so, at less than old prices. But since then there have been very few "bargains" on the market and fewer forced sales than in years, for so long a period of stagnation, But export grades, and especially Winters, have escaped concessions of any kind, as the supply of all kinds under $3.00 has been growing more scarce all the month and at the close the market is almost bare of anything in the line of low and medium flours in sacks or bbls., excepting Spring Bakers', which have not been in much better export than home demand. No. 2 Winters especially, and in their absence No. 1 do. have been in strong demand and at 10c@20c higher prices than a month ago, to go both to the West Indies and South America. While, at $2.00 and under, everything has been cleaned up for feeding purposes for Europe. Few low grades are coming in to take the place of old stocks, as they are bringing better prices at interior points, for feed. The effect is seen in the prices of feed here, which have been steadily advancing to 95c for all kinds, and the city mills have not yet kept up with the advance at interior points, although they are cleanly sold up to City and Eastern trade, which they have had mostly to themselves and a picnic all the fall and winter. But, in flour, the city mills have been as slow as Western flours, especially on their Patents, although they have been in the same position as the Western mills on their West India brands, which have been sold ahead as the Spring mills did their patents in December and early January.

Rye flour has been doing better of late at $3.10@3.35 for superfine. Corn products have held up with corn on the lighter movement of the latter. Buckwheat flour has been scarce and higher, with cold weather increasing demand at $2.10@2.15 per 100 lbs.

The following quotations cover both wholesale and jobbing prices:

	Springs.		Winters.	
	Sacks.	Barrels.	Sacks	Barrels.
No grade	$1 80@1.85	$.....@.....	$1.80@1 85	$1.90@2.00
Fine	1.85@1.90	.....@.....	1.90@2 00	2.00@2 15
Supers	1.90@2.00	.....@.....	2.00@2.15	2.15@2.35
No. 2	2.15@2.25	2.00@2.15	2.25@2.35	2 35@2.40
No. 1	2.40@2 75	2.50@2.90	2.35@2.60	2.40@3.00
Clear	2.70@3 25	3.00@3.50	2.75@3.00	3.15@3 50
Straights	3.40@3.75	3.85@4.15	3.35@3.50	3.50@3 75
Patents	4.00@4.35	4.20@4.75	3.85@4.10	3.90@4.20

	Barrels.
City Mill Patent	$4.50@4.70
City Mill Clear	4.00@4.10
City Mill Fine, sacks and barrels	1.75@1 90
City Mill Supers, sacks and barrels	2.10@2.20

BUFFALO.

THE winning ticket at the annual election of the Merchants' Exchange was correctly predicted in the *United States Miller* last month. Mr. Chandler, the newly elected vice-president, is one of the most popular members of the grain trade; a courteous, thorough business man, and, as a presiding officer, will add dignity to that straight-laced institution, the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Chandler is of the firm of Spann & Chandler, the largest barley dealers in Buffalo.

The last load of Manitoba hard wheat has been shipped to New York. The wheat has been in bond here since the close of navigation and was rushed out, as the government refused to make the Brown elevator, in which it was stored a bonded warehouse. The wheat was the finest lot received here for many years, and would have netted Mr. F. J. Sawyer, the owner, a handsome profit had he been

allowed to hold it until spring. As it is he has just about cleared himself.

Mr. Frank Eames (no relation to Mr. E. W. Eams) clerk for Patten Brothers during the past 5 years, prominent politician and alderman of the new city of Niagara Falls, was arrested last month on the charge of embezzlement. The amount supposed to have been taken will foot up $8,000, but Eames claims the errors discovered are simply mistakes and that the matter can be straightened out. As Eames never showed signs of having more money than the average cheap bookkeeper, his friends believe him. After securing bail he assisted the experts, but up to date no report has been made.

A few contracts to take wheat by canal, at the opening, on a 5 cent rate to New York have been made, but there are few takers at that price. Forwarders are generally of the opinion that the opening rate will be 6 cents, as the amount of grain to come down by lake was never as large as it is at present. A late opening of the lake is also expected which (even should the canal open in time to get the boats, now at tide water, to this end of the route) will still further increase the danger of a big blockade and a consequent strike for higher rates by canalers. Just what the railroad agents will do is a mystery. It is thought, however, that they have all the grain the roads are able to handle.

R. K. Hume, the Buffalo real estate dealer, who purchased the Attica mills, about 33 miles from Buffalo, is reported as fishing for a good miller and a few other head men with capital to take a working interest in his latest venture. The report that he had a scheme to buy wheat in the west, mill it and re-ship the product on the same through bill of lading is without foundation. Although not a miller, the gentleman knows enough of business to keep his mouth shut and let the other fellow do the talking until he does get an idea of the lay of the land. He may make a success at it.

Mr. Wm. J. Rardon, formerly one of our brighest young grain merchants, was in the city last week on a visit to old friends and business associates. Mr. Rardon is associated with his father in Chicago.

Mr. Alexander Berger, of Berger, Sandford & Co., Minneapolis, was on 'Change for a few hours last week. Mr. Berger was on his way to New York and while here was introduced to the grain trade by Mr. M. L. Crittenden, whose son Charles, a Buffalo boy, is a member of the Minneapolis firm.

The manager of the great $20,000,000 syndicate, which proposes to build docks to accomodate the lake trade when the 20 foot channel from Chicago to Buffalo is completed, says he will begin work next month on the canals. There are several gentlemen in this city who would like to make wagers that he will do nothing of the sort.

Talks of new elevators on the river are heard nearly every day; all wind, however. For certain purposes, a few would-be capitalists have their names published in a declaration that they will build the largest elevator in Buffalo and that's the last heard of it until they have another reason for making a bluff. Little attention is now paid to these reports in Buffalo.

The way London bakers refuse to recognize contracts for the delivery of flour reminds our grain dealers of the Canadian barley sellers' idea of business principles. The London bakers buy flour for future delivery and, should the market advance in the meantime, he refuses to accept; in case of a decline he pesters the miller for the flour. It's a clear case of the same breed. Malsters here refuse to do business with Canadians and will purchase only through a responsible American commission merchant who will deliver the barley purchased or pay the difference.

President-elect Cleveland, William Petrie, the oldest canal man alive today, and, John Pease, were elected honorary members of the Merchants' Exchange, at the last meeting of the Trustees.

Henry J. Pierce, of the Buffalo Alcoholene Co.; Robert Fairweather, a Minneapolis grain dealer; L. Merritt, of the Lake Shore road and George Linen, of the Buffalo Scale works, are new members of the Exchange.

Our stock of corn has dwindled to 400,000 bushels from 575,000 the last week in December. This amount is principally owned by the Grape Sugar Company. But what a nice profit could be made in bringing corn down and storing it until spring in good railroad houses. There will come a day, within the next three months, when this cereal will bring a clean 20 cent advance on present prices. Corn in the opinion of our most prosperous speculators is a big purchase.

Robert Ferguson, a real estate member of the Merchants' Exchange, undertook to play what he considered a sharp game. By allowing his membership certificate to lapse and be sold at auction he thought he could escape the gratuity fund assessment. The committee appointed to look into this case of small practice, reported that his application for re-election could not be considered until he had paid all dues outstanding.

The stock of Duluth wheat in store and afloat here is 2,556,000 bus. against 2,329,000 the same date last year. The decrease is steady and about the same as last year, but there are indications that navigation will not open as early. In that case a call for Minneapolis wheat will be made, and judging from past years' experience she will respond when our market is more in line than it is now.

Some fast time is reported by flour agencies between Minneapolis and Buffalo. Competition between the three main routes has been exciting during the past two months and rates are so mixed up that any statement from one not on the inside would be ridiculous, to say the least—and it is entirely so to expect the railroads to give that information to newspapers.

The demand for flour has picked up wonderfully since the first of the month. Every miller, even the inveterate old grumbler, is willing to admit that his trade is a little bit better than it was, although he camplains of low prices. What he terms low prices, however, is only the difference between 20 and 50c per bbl. profit. The latter figure suits our large millers better than a loss of 10c per bbl. which is the usual cry of the grumbler. When it comes down to hard pan figuring, say 1 cent per bbl., the aforesaid G— shuts down. The best spring patents have ranged between $4.50@4.60 or an average of $4.55 for the past four weeks which is 5@10 cents higher than the previous month. Winters show no change, the top grades being quoted at $4.00@4.15. Rye flour, in spite of the advance in the grain, has barely held its own. No. 1 is quoted at $3.40@3.50.

There is quite a fair amount of flour, brought down by lake, still in the houses here, although agents deny the fact. Receipts by rail are fairly liberal.

Mr. Urban's mill is running again as usual — twenty-four hours per day.

Washburn-Crosby flour sold in the retail groceries here at $5.00 per bbl., which means delivered. Gracious! what a profit (!)

Rochester millers want wheat but fear to excite the market by sending in large orders, so they come themselves, nibbling around for bargains. A few have taken a liking to old Washburn No. 1 Northern and cleaned up the best part of 100,000 bushels. Others have struck onto lower grades and taken enough to keep the rollers going. Last week No. 1 hard Duluth was wanted and the supposition is that these lower grades did not turn out as well as expected. Prices have been, Chicago May quotation for No. 1 northern, 3½ over for No. 1 hard and No. 2 northern 1½@2½ under May. Old Washburn sold at May price and ½ under.

Mr. F. J. Henry has been east for the best part of last month. The Artificial Manures Company is flourishing, as everything else does that this enterprising gentleman gets in tow. Not contented with carrying off the honors of the largest seed, poultry and general animal food-supply business in western New York, his partner, Mr. Horace J. Harvey, has been unanimously elected president of the Oakfield club, one of the most aristocratic institutions centered in this city. Oh, but great luck attends the tall millers of Buffalo.

Mr. George Urban was again unanimously elected chairman of the Erie County General Committee. No better action could have been taken, as such an honor was due to the gentleman himself in recognition of his valuable services rendered the party during the last campaign. Mr. Urban kept factional feeling down and managed to cause an influence in the ranks which no other man could have exerted.

The total output of flour of mills in Buffalo and managed here, during the past year was 1,557,700 bbls. against 1,465,500 in 1891 and 1,505,900 in 1890.

The new board of trustees of the Merchants' Exchange is the best elected in years. In the appointment of committees they have shown the best of common sense and good judgment. The following are a few of the selections:

Room and Fixtures Committee—Charles A. Warfield; Harvey J. Hurd; J. H. Ball; William C. Warren; Chas. H. Utley.

Arbitration—Adelbert Moot; E. W. Eames; Arthur D. Bissell.

Reference — R. R. Buck; Henry S. Sill; Willis C. Jacus.

Flour and Grain—Alonzo R. James: Frederick Ogden; Wm. G. Hathfield; Charles H. Gibson; John H. Rodebaugh; Riley E. Pratt; O. G. Spann.

Grain—S. S. Guthrie; Daniel E. Newhall; John Smith; Henry V. Burns; Wm. V. Downer; M. B. Jones; Charles Kennedy.

Weightmaster — Junius S. Smith.

Chief Grain Inspector—Conway W. Ball.

The big millers have, for two months past, been doing some quiet figuring which ere long may develope in a protection scheme. Just what it, is is only known to those on the inside

and until something definite is done it were better not to make it public. Still, I notice that correspondents who promised to "keep it dark" have violated the trust imposed on them.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie is still on the sick list although making occasional visits on 'Change.

Mr. N. C. Simons, who was seriously ill last month, is enjoying better health to-day than during the past five years. He intends going to Florida in a week or two.

Owners of canals at the Falls have decided to compete with the Tunnel company and will enlarge these water ways as soon as possible for developing electric power. The Buffalo street car company is anxiously waiting the completion of the great project as it expects to run its cars by power developed there.

Shoellkopf & Mathew's mill, at the Falls, was forced to stop during the first 10 days this month on account of the breaking of the small wheel. Ice has bothered the wheels there this year more than ever, owing to improvements being made in the canal which have necessitated the removal of guards. It has been a serious mishap to these mills, as large orders were booked for early delivery. A duplicate of the large wheel has been on hand for some time but the small one has, for good reasons, been considered safe.

The millfeed trade, which had been very active during the month of January, caused a scarcity of this product and prices were advanced $1.50 per ton. These high prices curtailed the demand after the first of this month and prices began to show signs of weakening. It is singular, but true, that coarse winter bran has been selling at $17.25 per ton this month against $15.50 the same time last year, while winter wheat was just 22c and spring 19 cents higher, February 1st. 1892 than on the same date this year.

Mr. S. A. Thompson, of Duluth, may be a wise man in his own little city, but what that gentleman sadly needs is a broadening of ideas and a knowledge which can, in his case, only be obtained by traveling. The possibility of a fleet of our largest lake steamers leaving Duluth, with a full cargo of grain or flour and making its way through the chain of lakes to the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence and out into the ocean, finally landing at Liverpool without breaking bulk, is all in his mind's eye. The ship canal scheme is a piece of the same chimerical grandeur. By the time the ship canal between the lakes and tide water could be completed there would be no necessity for such a waterway. If Mr. Thompson will take a look over the ground of his proposed canal and consider the Canadian route with all its drawbacks he will take a tumble to himself in great shape.

Barley this year is a drag. Dealers complain that there is really nothing doing in anything except 60c stuff and the supply of this quality is well cleaned up. At that figure a good sample is demanded. Quite a large amount of Northwestern barley which has a slight greenish color is offered here, but malsters refuse to touch it at any price, claiming it does not grow well or make good malt. This barley has dropped in price from 70c to 58c and is a drug on the market. The State crop has been all cleaned up. Canada sells slowly. TAURUS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9th.

DULUTH.

The Mid-Winter Situation.

THE big mills at the head of the lake are still in semi-hibernation, and are moving along as the sluggish flour market will warrant, The recent severe storm acted as a sort of air-brake and added another to the several reasons for not grinding during the past week or two. Last week the Imperial got in full time with its executive half and the production was 26,374 barrels as against 10,189 the week before and 17,170 for the corresponding week, a year ago. Shipments were 20,817 bbls., leaving 31,334 bbls. in store. Trade is by no means brisk and shipments are scarcely noticed by the railroads. Millstuffs are $2.75 to $3,00 per ton higher than two weeks ago and the mills are unable to supply the demand. Bran is quoted at $13.00.

The output for the first week in February together with the shipments and stock on hand, was as follows:

	Output.	Shipped.	In Store.
Duluth Mills	21,776	16,219	31,334
Superior Mills	4,598	4,598	.....

The output in both cities for the four weeks last past, as compared with the same time in preceding years, was as follows:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
February 4	26,374	17,170	14,548
January 28	10,189	16,688	12,183
January 21	9,982	16,779	9,500
January 14	19,617	15,716	13,860

Figures of Secretary Welles of the Duluth Board of Trade show the production of flour and the receipts of grain for January, 1893, as compared with January, 1892, as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, production, bbls	52,155	42,928
Wheat, bus	1,788,857	367,851
Corn, bus	297,459	.....
Oats, bus	10,074	785
Rye, bus	5,144	.....
Barley, bus	.....	542
Flax Seed, bus	10,888	.....

Shipments of flour and grain for January, as compared with January, 1892, were:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls	46,381	35,639
Wheat, bus	19,400	110,331
Corn, bus	.....	.....
Oats, bus	.....	959
Rye, bus	675	.....

The wheat market has been without special feature during the first two weeks of the present month, unless a dull and feverish condition may be a peculiarity. The price for No. 1 Northern for each day of the week ending last Saturday was as follows:

	Cash.	Jan. and Feb.	May.	July.
Monday	67	67	72	74½
Tuesday	67	67	72	74½
Wednesday	67½	67½	72½	75
Thursday	67¼	67¼	72⅜	74⅞
Friday	67½	67½	72½	75
Saturday	67¾	67¾	72¾	72¼
Today	68	68	73	75½

The receipts of grain for the past four weeks have necessarily been light. For the week ending last Saturday there were but 58,442 bushels received against 341,143 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The grain now arriving here is consigned to the mills. The grain in store in the Duluth and Superior elevators on Monday of this week, and on comparative dates was as follows:

	Feb. 4. bus.	Jan. 28. bus.	Feb. 6,'92. bus.
No. 1 hard	942,379	937,681	1,340,414
No. 1 northern	12,631,913	12,589,983	3,163,651
No. 2 northern	1,819,042	1,819,042	1,310,726
No. 3 Spring	172,949	174,236	451,793
No grade	67,111	68,331	1,154,629
Rejected and condemned	61,321	61,951	92,777
Special bin	107,650	107,650	40,238
Total wheat	15,802,365	15,758,874	7 554,228
Afloat in harbor	571,100	571,100	400,703
Total	16,373.465	16,329,974	7,954,931
In store last year	7,954,931	7,796,762	3,680,649
Corn in store	312,207	297,465	.....
Rye in store	15.421	15,421	.....
Barley in store	5,169	5,169	26,180
Flaxseed in store	226,088	226.028	295,787

GRAIN RATES.

The only railroad, so far as announced, to comply with the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as to grain rates to Minneapolis and Duluth is the Soo, which has issued its new schedule. The roads have until the 15th of February to comply with the order. It has been the general belief that the roads would make the reductions as required from the Northwest to Minneapolis, leaving the rates to Duluth unchanged. The reduction made by the Soo is 4c at Oakes and the same at stations between Towanda and Kulm, all in North Dakota and which includes Oakes. There is a 3½c cut at Forman in favor of Minneapolis. The cut at Alicia, Perry and Ransom is 3 c; at Lidgerwood 2½c; at Stiles and Harkinson 2c, and further North, at Carrington, 2c. There is no cut from stations in Minnesota until Wendell is reached, where a 1½c cut is in force. Of course the hardship of this Inter-State Commission order, if carried out by all the roads, will fall on the farmers, taking away the advantages they have had in the competing markets at Duluth and Minneapolis. Some of the effects of this order will be to allow Moorhead, on the Western border of Minnesota, to do business with both markets, because Moorhead, Minneapolis and Duluth are all in the same state, while Fargo, just across the river, is compelled to do its business with Minneapolis. Thus Fargo with its competing railroads, is compelled to trade at one market, while Jamestown, a hundred miles further West, and with but one railroad. is allowed to trade with both Duluth and Minneapolis. The decision also ordered that "from and including Fargo, Casselton, Sydney and points North of them the rates should be 1c per hundred less to Minneapolis than to Duluth." One of the effects of that portion of the order is the great injustice which compels the Northern Pacific to charge its patrons in Dakota more for hauling their freight to and from Duluth than to and from Minneapolis, although the distance is exactly the same in each case North of its main line through Grand Forks and clear through to the inter-national boundary. If the order were to be enforced the logical result would be to compel the Great Northern road to go out of the Duluth business, and the Eastern Railroad of Minnesota would probably go into partnership with the sheriff, or be for sale cheap. In the line of Judge Bremer's decisions, two roads working together in a traffic arrangement and making a joint rate, constitute a line within the meaning of the Inter-State Commerce Law. Considering this decision it is difficult to see how the order of the Commission is going to be enforced, as the two roads may make a through rate without reference to the local rates of the two members. Duluth is not especially apprehensive that the famous decision will ever be enforced, at least for any great length of time, to the detriment or prejudice of this city.

FREIGHT RATES ON MILLSTUFFS.

The rates from Duluth on flour and millstuffs are as follows, in cents per 100 lbs.:

	All-rail.	Across lake,
New York	37½	35½
Boston	39½	37½
Philadelphia	35½	33½
Albany and Troy, N. Y.	36½	34½
Rochester, N. Y.	31	29
Buffalo. N. Y.	27½	25½
Baltimore	34½	32½
Montreal	37½	35½
Kingston, Ont.	36½	34½
Pittsburgh, Pa.	37½	35½
Chicago	12½	....
Detroit	21½	19½
New Orleans	37½	35½
Reading, Pa	32½	30½
Harrisburg, Pa	32½	30½
Cincinnati	22½	20½
Toledo	21½	19½
Cleveland	24½	22½
Indianapolis	21½	19½
Peoria, Ill.	12½	....
Omaha, Neb.	23	....
Des Moines, Ia.	22½	....

LEGISLATIVE ELEVATORS.

When Governor Nelson, of this state, uncorked the subject of state elevators in his inaugural address he laid the

groundwork for a score of measures by the bucolic contingency, looking to the relief of the wheat raiser. Most of these schemes are wholly impracticable and utopian, and will never be heard of after reference to the committees, but some one of them, with the present disposition of the legislators may be made law. The farmer has the short end of it out on the ranch with wheat at 55c a bushel, and when he gets a chance to adjust commercial conditions with a little legislation, he is going to do his whole duty. It would be tiresome to note half the propositions to erect state elevators and control them—one or two of the schemes most probable of passing, will suffice. At a joint meeting of the Committee on Grain and Warehouses, J. Donnelly introduced a resolution, in substance as follows :

"That, without delaying the action of this committee, the Chairman is hereby directed to correspond with the Governors of the States of North and South Dakota with a view to secure such legislation from the legislatures of those states as will result in the construction of State grain houses at Duluth and contiguous to each other for each of the three States, and thus create a system of grain houses for the Northwest that will place the farmers of this region beyond the control of the elevator ring, which now monopolizes our market and breaks down the value of the great staple."

Senator Geissel moved that the amount to be expended for the construction of the grain house at Duluth shall not be less than $300,000, provided that the bill shall be so drawn that all the sum shall be made up out of the inspection fees levied upon the cars of wheat, so that eventually nothing shall be taken out of the tax funds of the State; and that the inspection fee on wheat be raised not to exceed 50c per car load, that rate being sufficient to erect and equip such grain house. This motion was a hot favorite and was adopted. Senator Donnelly was instructed to correspond with Duluth and Superior, and ascertain whether free sites could not be secured for such farmers' elevators. This is the latest proposition and seems to take the place, for the time being, of all the other bills looking to the erection of elevators at the expense of the people. The North Dakota scheme for a Duluth elevator is in substance as follows: the bill provides for a State elevator to be erected at the head of the lake; appropriates $100,000, institutes a board of grain and warehouse commissioners, comprising the lieutenant-governor, who shall be chairman, the chairman of the railroad commissioners and the commissioner of agriculture and labor; they to select and purchase a site at Duluth or Superior, subject to the approval of the governor, purchase to be made as soon after July, 1893 as practicable. Plans being approved, bids for the construction of the elevator to be let to the lowest bidder, who shall give bonds, etc. The elevator being erected, the board to appoint a warehouseman and assistants, to hold at pleasure of the board; such employes not to be members of any board of trade or similar organization. Charges for handling and inspecting the grain shall be a lien on the grain until paid and all fees to go into the State Treasury. One cent a bushel shall be charged and constitute a special warehouse fund to be used for increasing the capacity of the elevator. When this fund reaches $100,000 it is to be used for paying the bonded indebtedness and for erecting another elevator, and no wheat except that raised in North Dakota to be received. The state in which the warehouse is located (Minnesota or Wisconsin) to cede to North Dakota absolute civil jurisdiction over the land built upon, so as to exempt the same and all grain in transit from the laws or taxation of that state and leave the property exclusively subject to North Dakota. The board is to make provision at Buffalo, or other point, for transfer, and do all things necessary to enable North Dakota grain to reach the markets unmixed with the grain from any other state. Thus pleasantly are the farmers whiling the hours away in the legislature until seeding time. No one believes that these Utopian fancies will become law, or if they do, but what more politics than grain will enter into the state elevators.

THE NEW MILL.

In my last letter reference was made to the new mill known as the Gill & Wright mill which was proposed to be erected in this city. A prospectus issued by the promotors set forth that it was proposed to organize a company with a capital stock of $500,000 and erect a mill with an ultimate capacity of 6,000 bbls. per day, fully equipped with modern machinery, etc. Gill & Wright proposed to turn over to the corporation both their mills, and the business, at a valuation of $125,000, and the rest of the capital should be subscribed by citizens. It was also proposed to erect first a building of sufficient size to accommodate the ultimate capacity and put in the building, at present, machinery for a daily output of 1,500 bbls.; to have the mill ready to turn out that amount of flour by October, 1893, when additional machinery would be put in for 3,000 bbls. a day. A committee has been busy securing stock for the past two or three weeks, and on Saturday a meeting of the stockholders was held. The meeting was for the purpose of deciding upon the proposition made by the promoters some time ago, and to have matters finally settled. It was decided by the stockholders to go on with the building at once, and by unanimous consent the clause requiring $375,000 subscribed before work was commenced was waived. Messrs. Gill, Wright and Cash were appointed to name temporary directors and officers and to apply for incorporation under the laws. Thus the business is finally and successfully concluded and the new Gill & Wright mill will soon be added to the great flour producing concerns at the head of the lakes.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Duluth Real Estate Exchange has entered its protest against the alleged discriminations against the United States in taxing commodities passing through the Welland canal. It recites the fact that free interchange of commodities between the United States and Canada is to be desired and that this country has always admitted them free through her canals, whereas Canada collects a toll. The Secretary of State was asked to take proper steps in the premises.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of this state to appropriate $75,000 for the purpose of buying seed wheat for needy farmers, to be paid back when the farmer sells his grain, next fall.

The Duluth commercial organizations, generally, have passed resolutions asking for the repeal of the Sherman silver bill.

Ig. Donnelly opposes the erection of a new capitol building but asks for a free and open wheat market, instead.

The Duluth Roller Mill has accepted a design for an exhibit at the World's fair, It is in shape of a small building to be constructed of the product of the company's mills in packages, and thatched with wheat.

L. C. Hoisveen, of Grafton, N. D., is located in Duluth as general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, succeeding O. Thoraldson.

The Duluth Board of Trade has outgrown its present quarters and has decided to build a large and handsome block, costing $250,000. A committee is now looking for a suitable site and taking the necessary steps to proceed with the work.

The weather for the past week or two has been especially favorable for outdoor work and building operations are being pushed rapidly. The various mills and elevators, docks, etc., being constructed this winter are progressing satisfactorily, indeed much better than had been anticipated by owners and contractors last fall.

Secretary Thompson, of the Chamber of Commerce, is still in Washington, where he has been since the deep waterway convention. He has been interested in the Gill & Wright mill and is looking after other matters of general interest to Duluth.

B. C. Church, manager of the Imperial mill, has recently visited the east. He reports the trade ready to buy if the market shows any spirit, but with grain in the condition it has been of late, but little if anything else could have been expected. Still he is hopeful of some activity all along the line in a short time. H. F. J.

DULUTH, Feb. 11.

SUPERIOR.

The New Mills.

THE Superior mills have not been running regularly during the past month owing to the mid-winter apathy of the flour market, but see signs of returning activity in the near future. But, if the mills have been curtailing the out-put, every effort has been made to hasten the completion of the new mills and elevators now in course of construction. Barnett & Record are making good time, considering the season, on the two mammoth elevators which they have under way. Between thirty and forty stone piers for the Belt Line Elevator have been completed, there being 112 piers, for the foundation of the building, all told. Work on the Cargill elevator is also well advanced as to the piling, and stone is being received. The new Lake Superior mill is fast nearing completion. Little is left to be done but to get the belts and shafts in order and the engine in place. The painters have retired and the carpenters are putting the finishing touches on the spouting. The elevator building, which contains the machinery, is separated from the buildings in which the bins are located. The elevator machinery was supplied by the Edw. P. Allis Co., and is the best turned out by that house. There are two receiving bins, each equipped with scales, and hold 1;200 bus. of wheat. The elevator will be able to take in 8,000 bus. per hour. Machinery is being placed in the new Listman mill. The elevator is well up and the crib work is about finished. Mr. Listman states that he expects to have the mill in readiness by the First of May. It is understood that W. M. Lang, of LaCrosse, Wis., will have charge of the mill. Work on the Anchor mill is

but little behind that of the Listman mill. The floors are about completed and the structure will soon be ready for the machinery men. The elevator for this mill may not be built this season, but Mr. Todd has arranged for 100,000 bus. storage room in the Belt Line elevator, which is being built alongside the mill. In addition to this the mill will have a storage capacity for 40,000 bus. The Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s mill, the Grand Republic, is in the hands of the machinery men. Work on the elevator will not commence until more favorable weather. Steam has been turned on in the Minkota mill and the machinery is being rapidly placed in position. The elevator is now complete and ready for use. It has a capacity for 150,000 bus. and is one of the most convenient in the city. A dozen pile drivers have been rushing work on the two new elevators, and between five and six thousand piles have been sunk in position, leaving about 2,000 more to place. It will require 300 car loads of stone for each foundation. All in all, no city in the United States can show greater or better preparations for an extensive milling business than can Superior during the past year.

AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

The new officers of the Chamber of Commerce are: President, F. A. Woodward; first vice-president, L. J. Moss; second vice-president, J. R. Butler. Elmer E. Barton, B. S. Loney and H. T. Fowler are the directors.

J. L. Lahart, of Windom, Minn., and Charles Valentine, of Minneapolis have been looking the city over, with the view, as it is alleged, of building an elevator here. This rumor, however, while passing current, has not been confirmed by anyone in authority to speak.

At a recent meeting of the Jobbers and Shippers Union, committees were appointed as follows:

Transportation — Capt. Ira Harris, chairman; F. E. Hanson, W. P. Cockey, J. H. Harper and A. A. Freeman.

Manufacturing — S. T. Norvell, chairman; W. P. Guild, Edmund Twohy, Burdick & Hewson and Gill & Wright.

Legislation and taxation—R. J. Wemyss, chairman; Martin Pattison, E. E. Hanson, A. A. Cross and A. J. Webster.

Reception and membership—W. B. Banks, chairman; J. J. Aspinwall, John D. Green, I. L. Lamb and Brown, Copeland & Co.

Insurance and advertising—John D. Green, chairman; D. B. Barber, Ira Harris, A. A. Freeman and F. E. Hanson.

At this meeting Secretary Easterbrook read a letter from the committee of the Western Freight association, relative to the visit of the railroad men to the head of the lake, in view of considering a reduction of freight rates south and west. The letter was from J. B. Kavanaugh of the Wisconsin Central, who, among other things, said: "You and the members of the Union demonstrated to us when we were in Superior that you have a large amount of tonnage and I think that favorable action will be taken at the March meeting." With reference to an item in my letter of last month relative to certain switching charges on car loads of grain, Secretary Easterbrook states to me that there was a misapprehension as to this. "All grain and freight," said he, "arriving in this city consigned directly to the mills or other industries are switched to them free of charge, and if switching charges are made at all, it is only upon re-consignments in the city. The most liberal policy is observed by the freight carriers and everything is working harmoniously and satisfactorily."

W. D. Baldwin has taken a series of photographs at the East End which make a fine exhibit for the Superior bay front. The negatives disclose, in a single picture, twenty-one teams, over 300 men, thirteen pile drivers and a switching engine, erecting elevators and completing mills.

Among the fool measures relating to wheat, introduced in the Minnesota legislature, is one which provides that Minnesota inspectors shall make no inspections outside of the state. At no place in the state of Minnesota do the inspectors go outside except at Duluth, and this is done at the request of the owners on the Wisconsin side, and the elevators conduct their business under the regulations of the Minnesota inspection department. These elevators are owned by Minnesota people, and half the revenue in the Duluth office comes from West Superior. The bill will probably share the oblivious fate of many other kindred documents.

So far there have been no charters reported, for the opening of navigation. Several vessels have been offered at 3½@3¼c per bus. for wheat to Buffalo. The indications are that the lake will be late in opening next spring. The lake is frozen for many miles out and the ice is unusually thick, as but little snow has fallen on this end of the lake this winter.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Flour Exchange Building Co., with capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are L. R. Hurd, R. M. Todd and James Bardon. The company proposes to erect a four-story building at the corner of West Fifth street and Becker avenue. The mills will have offices in the block and part of the lower floor will be occupied by a bank. The block will be ornamental and first-class and a decided addition to the handsome blocks of the city.

M. E. Milmoe, of Milwaukee, has arrived here for permanent residence. He is the buyer for the Lake Superior mill, and will put a stock of grain in the elevator near the mill. He has already commenced active operations.

During January the Lake Superior Car Service Association handled 18,567 cars, with 21,561 days of demurrage. In January, 1892, 16,942 cars were handled with 19,109 days demurrage. The work was divided last month as follows: Superior 9,872 cars, Duluth 8,785 cars. There were 601 cars of flour, feed and bran; 329, corn and oats, and 2,796 cars of barley.

The Eastern Minnesota railroad has reduced the freight rate on crackers from second to third class.

Secretary George, of the Board of Trade, in his statistics of the year's business at Superior, furnishes the following figures:

	Receipts, bus.	Shipm'ts, bus.
Wheat	19,390,047	13,718,493
Corn	66,792	66 792
Oats	.....	.....
Barley	64,078	59,181
Rye	40,137	34,379

Flour output, 222,348 bbls.
Millstuffs output, 6,313 tons.

Taking from the above figures the portion of it included in the report of Secretary Welles of the Duluth Board of Trade, the following shows the extent of the flour and grain trade at both places:

Receipts, bus—	Duluth.	Superior.	Totals
Wheat	27,270,525	19,390,047	46,660,502
Corn	39,887	66,792	106,679
Barley	41,871	64,078	105,949
Rye	29,516	40,137	69,653
Totals	27,383,799	19,561,654	46,944,853
Shipments, bus—			
Wheat	19,240,001	13,718,493	32,958,494
Corn	39,992	66,792	106,784
Barley	49,305	59,181	108,486
Rye	56,630	34,379	91,009
Totals	19,385,858	13,878,845	33,264,703
Flour output, bbls	1,000,543	222,346	1,222,889

The great activity and multiplicity of mills and elevators at the head of the lakes means one thing, and that emphatically, that the centre and principal office of the wheat and flour trade in the northwest is to be located here. As all trades and commercial affairs centralize at the best natural locations, so it is with the cereal and flouring business. Railways, rival towns, and other causes may serve for a while to scatter or hinder the business, but the law which impels a traffic so enormous as this to find the best possible natural position is as absolute as the law of gravitation. Seeing and appreciating this fact the railroads and other great interests connected with the business, are governing themselves accordingly. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, defendant in the recent notorious inter-state commerce commission's decision, notwithstanding its satisfactory but temporary arrangement with the St. Paul & Duluth road, must come here. The immediate building of the Crookston branch of the Great Northern to the head of the lakes will place the four great trunk lines on an equal footing and wholly independent of the inter-state commerce decision recently made. Superior and Duluth will then be terminal points for the Omaha, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Milwaukee, the lines which command the entire wheat belt. They will then make wheat rates in accordance with rates established by the shortest line and Minneapolis will necessarily be side-tracked, except as to wheat from fields to the west and southwest which must pass through that city on its way here. There are room and facilities here to transact this combined trade and men capable of handling it.

SUPERIOR, Feb. 11. J. F. H.

MINNEAPOLIS.

SINCE my last letter our Exchange has been again called upon to mourn the death of one of its most influential and prominent members. On January 10th, Horace W. Pratt died after a short illness of about a week. Mr. Pratt was one the oldest and best known grain merchants of the Northwest, having resided in Minnesota since 1867, and in Minneapolis since 1882. As President of the Union Elevator Co., and Vice President of the Empire and Atlantic Elevator Companies, he wielded great influence in elevator circles. He was also President of the Pettijohn Breakfast Food Co. and was active in the management of its affairs. His loss will be long felt by his fellow members of the Chamber of Commerce, and will leave a vacancy difficult to fill. The late A. J. Sawyer and F.C. Pillsbury were close business and personal friends of Mr. Pratt, and the removal by death in so short a time of three such prominent members is a blow that any business organization must be affected by to a great extent. While the business effects may not be immediately apparent, they will be felt later. As an instance the Minneapolis office of A. J. Sawyer & Co. is to be closed May 1st, and a firm which has done perhaps the largest business of any here, and may be said to have built up the largest trade in futures in this market, will no longer be represented here. The main office

of the firm in Duluth, managed by its able head, and active partner, Mr. McLeod, will continue to run as usual, but the gap left in the Minneapolis market by the withdrawal of the firm, will be a material blow to its prosperity.

We have had a dull wheat market, speculatively considered, for the past month, due partly to the uncertainty in connection with the passage of the "Anti-option bill," and every one will be pleased to see this incubus finally disposed of and out of the way. To remove any misapprehension that may have occurred from the frequent resolutions passed by an organization here, known as the "Board of Trade," (and composed of men who know little or nothing of the grain trade,) commendatory of the Anti-option bill, our Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolutions, by a vote of of 165 to 9, and forwarded them to members of the Senate and House of Representa- at Washington:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis hereby instruct its Secretary to forward to the United States Senate and House of Representatives its most emphatic protest against the passage of the Hatch-Washburn Anti-option Bill.

Resolved, That as the largest primary wheat market in the world, receiving last year over seventy-two millions of wheat, we consider this bill utterly mischievous in its tendencies, despotic in its provisions and entirely wrong in its principle. That it is an unwarranted, illegal and unjustifiable interference with one of the most important and largest business interests in the country. That its denial to this business of the right to make contracts for future delivery, except by parties owning the property at the time the contract is made, is contrary to all principles of equity and law, and that with equal justice this principle, if enforced in other kinds of business, would make it necessary for the contractor to provide himself with every particle of material necessary to the construction of a railway, a bridge or a building, before he could construct such a work. That it would be necessary for government contractors to provide themselves with, and store up, all the supplies furnished the army and navy, before any agreement for the future delivery of these supplies could be made with them by these departments of government.

Resolved, That the origin of a bill containing such a principle as its vital and objective point, is, in our opinion, proof positive of the ignorance on the part of the originator, with the business he seeks to regulate.

Resolved, That this Chamber express its approval of, and agreement with the Hon. W. F. Vilas, Senator from Wisconsin, in his speech of January 5th, before the United States Senate, and that we believe with him that this bill is unconstitutional and an interference with powers clearly delegated to each State to regulate its own commerce.

The Harter bill of lading has passed the House and the Senate and will become a law. Minneapolis millers advocating the bill at Washington were represented by Messrs. Pillsbury, Martin, Bell, Sammis and Campbell, and the thanks of all millers are due to Representative Lund of Minnesota for his able arguments, and masterly presentation of the merits of the bill. Under this bill it will be unlawful for the shipowner to insert in any bill of lading any clause whereby he shall be relieved of liability for loss or damage arising from negligence, fault or failure in proper loading, stowage, custody, care or proper delivery of any merchandise committed to his charge. By its provisions it will be impossible to shift the responsibility, which is the great fault of the document now in use. Between the insurance company, and the steamships' liability, the shipper will be fully and adequately protected.

The Peavy Elevator Co., of this city, are preparing to build a large elevator plant of 2,500,000 bushels capacity at East St. Louis, for the handling of their large purchases of grain in the Southwest.

Our stock of wheat last Monday, Feb. 4th, was as follows:

No. 1 Hard	22,633	bushels.
No. 1 Northern	8,223,971	"
No. 2 "	39,183	"
No. 3 "	6,993	"
Special Bin	2,736,713	"
No. Grade	4,924	"
Total	12,043,856	bushels.
Decrease past week	170,592	"

The weather has been extremely cold in the Northwest most of the time since Christmas, with frequent snow-falls at intervals, resulting in a light movement of wheat, and much smaller receipts here. The cash wheat market has ruled strong and in active demand. Millers good buyers. To-day's closing prices were: No. 1 Hard, 71½; No. 1 Northern, 70; No. 2, 67@68.

Our flour mills are making a free output. Last week's grinding was 192,525 brls., against 181,435 brls., the previous week, and 163,505 brls. the corresponding week in 1892. One cause of increased activity is that buyers are sending in shipping directions more promptly. The severe weather has shortened the water power, and two-thirds of the output is produced by steam power.

There has been an improved demand for flour the past few days; one concern selling about 50,000 brls., half of which was bakers' for export.

The export demand for patents is small, buyers views being too low as to price.

Some millers are mixing their low grade flour with shorts, and obtain better prices for them in this way.

Quotations to-day are $3.75 *a* 4.10 for First Patents; $3.50 *a* 3.75 for Second Patents; $2.35 *a* 2.50 for Fancy and Export Bakers; $1.20 *a* 1.45 for low grades in bags, including red dog. Bran is quoted at $10.50 *a* 11.50; Shorts in bulk $11. *a* 12.

G. W. S.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10, 1893.

LONDON.

THE corn trade since our last report has been in a most susceptible condition, and the weather has affected the market whenever it has thought fit to change, and that has been nearly every other day. The market recovered a little at the end of the year, but this strength was knocked out of the trade when the stocks held at the different ports of the United Kingdom were published on the 6th of January, 1893. This comparative statement of stocks of wheat, flour and maize in United Kingdom ports was as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS IN U. K. PORTS.

Ports.	Wheat. Jan. 1, 1893.	Wheat. Jan. 1, 1892.	Flour. Jan. 1, 1893.	Flour. Jan. 1, 1892.	Maize. Jan. 1, 1893.	Maize. Jan. 1, 1892.
	qrs.	qrs.	sks.	sks.	brls.	brls.
London	236,613	533,387	620,980	253,433	321	717
Liverpool	676,096	383,940	270,406	87,867	.....	.....
Fleetwood	75,000	53,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull	236,337	312,923	1,010	1,158	.....	.....
Bristol	122,754	153,544	47,352	17,545	.....	.....
Gloucester	149,900	112,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle*	71,872	71,987	15,644	16,130	.....	.....
West Hartlepool†	36,674	10,437	4,320	2,727	.....	.....
Glasgow	165,925	62,651	263,763	98,800	.....	.....
Leith†	100,000	70,000	60,000	45,000	.....	.....
Dublin†	182,000	225,000	60,000	30,000	.....	.....
Belfast†	38,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	.....	.....
Limerick†	70,000	51,000	82,000	12,000	.....	.....
Londonderry†	16,000	4,000	81,500	25,000	.....	.....
Newry†	10,000	2,800	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,187,171	2,041,989	1,521,855	594,660	321	717

Ports.	Maize. Jan. 1, 1893.	Maize. Jan. 1, 1892.
	qrs.	qrs.
London	53,938	19,628
Liverpool	104,069	35,965
Fleetwood	21,000	.....
Hull	17,291	14,701
Bristol	5,328	11,633
Gloucester	8,700	3,600
Newcastle*	4,259	2,964
West Hartlepool†	1,915	7,766
Glasgow	7,300	.....
Leith†	20,000	7,000
Dublin†	5,000	7,000
Belfast†	23,000	2,000
Limerick†	23,000	13,000
Londonderry†	8,000	.....
Newry†	.....	.....
Total	302,780	125,257

*Including Sunderland, †Including Stockton. ‡Estimated.

The publication of this statement with a thaw, which means a decrease in consumption, sent prices down to the low level that ruled the market of December, and from the 8th to the 27th we have had two spurts which have come to nothing, but left us in a worse plight than before. To-day, flour can be bought in London at a figure lower than has prevailed at any time in the knowledge of living man.

The following table shows the values of different flours delivered to the baker:

MINNESOTA FLOURS.
Pillsbury's Best, 7s to 27s 6d.
Gilt Edge Supers, 20s 6d.
Morrison's Supers, 26s.
Washburn's Gold Medal, 27s 6d.
Iron Duke, 20s.
Ceres, 19s 6d.
Capstone, 19s 6d.
Utopia (Extra Patent), 28s 3d.
Utopia Bakers, 21s.
Christian's Supers, 26s.
Christian's Extras, 21s 6d.
Nessmore, 23s.

MILWAUKEE FLOURS.
Manigold Patent, 25s 9d.
Lilly of Killarney, 25s to 25s 6d.
Sanderson's Best, 25s.
Daisy Mills Tip Top, 25s 6d.
Boquet, 19s.
Old England, 18s 6d.

ST. LOUIS FLOURS.
Ardmore, 27s.
Brilliants, 27s.
Purity, 24s 6d.
Anita, 26s 6d.

It is not possible to see prices in England recover for some months to come unless we are fortunate to have the help of a war on the Continent, but this is hardly likely *yet*. In the meantime we are importing too much, in face of the stocks stated above, as we have received during the first three weeks of the new year 472,881 sacks of flour and 644,098 qrs. of wheat, which, with what we had before, must necessarily mean a drop, with *such a visible supply*, if prices are forced above the present level. The market is very discouraging and the millers, when they come on to the market, are glad to talk of anything rather than the present position of the trade. Among other items of interest they are wondering what sort of "test" their flour would make if it is sent to the editor of the "British & Foreign Confectioner," who has opened a column for the results of an analysis of any sample of flour that a baker may send to be tested. The first analysis was published in the "British & Foreign Confectioner" on the 21st inst. and was as follows:

SAMPLE MARKED "E. Z."

Jan. 17, 1893.

SIR:—Herewith I send you report on the sample of flour marked "E. Z.," which you forwarded to me. Yours, etc.,

E. R.

Name of miller	L. H. Pinney, Granite Falls.
Source of flour	Minneapolis.
Made from	Minnesota wheat.
Color	Rich yellow bloom.
Produce	99.6 four lb. loaves Scotch bread (allowance made for 18 lbs. loss per sack).
Water required	16.8 galls. per 280 lbs. flour.
Gluten	Wet, 32.35 per cent.
Gluten	Dry, 20.5 per cent.
Char. of Gluten	Stable and highly elastic.

This is a high ground and really good patent flour from hard wheat, and should make a first-class flour for sponging, and specially suitable for Scotch bread.

Every miller in England is also looking to the reports from your side of the water as to the next crop, and they were somewhat startled at the report of an addition of 2,000,000 qrs. to the estimate of the crop. These lookers on lost all heart of higher prices for some time to come when they read the favorable estimates of production in Australia and New Zealand. *Beerbohm's* Australian correspondent has cabled his estimates for the exporting colonies of Australia, putting the South Australian surplus of wheat at 1,350,000 qrs., and the Victorian surplus at 900,000 qrs., making 2,250,000 qrs. in all, about 1,750,000 qrs. of which would be available for Europe. New Zealand's contribution will probably bring the Australian surplus up to 2,000,000 qrs., which is much more than it was last year. It is still expected in some quarters that the Argentine Republic will be able to spare over 2,000,000 qrs.; but there is reason to believe that this is a great exaggeration. Without a grain of wheat from South America, however, the superfluity in the available supplies for the next few months will be embarrassing. As to the prospects for the trade later, they will depend mainly upon the effect of an ex-

ceptionally severe winter upon the crops in America and Europe, and also to a considerable extent upon the character of the approaching harvest in India. The first reports from the Indian Agricultural Department are only beginning to come in, and no general verdict as to prospects in the Presidencies as a whole can yet be formed.

Railway Rates and the Contract Flour Note are the two questions that are engaging the attention of the millers throughout the country. The railway rates are now advanced somewhat and millers have to pay the gross weight even if they hire the sacks from the railway companies, and the natural result is that the millers who are asked to pay 30 % more than they used to do *plus* the weight of the sacks, kick up a row. The flour contract note is a "sale" note between the bakers and millers and several meetings have recently been held in London to make this binding, but it has still to be seen whether this will have the desired effect of checking the evils that are at present so prevalent in the trade.

In conclusion it should be mentioned that the quantity of flour sold by the British millers last year, to their customers, was about 28,000,000 sacks of flour of 280 lbs. each, and this quantity consisted of 27,000,000 sacks of roller flour manufactured in 820 mills and 1,000,000 sacks on the different millstones mills scattered over this country.

Yours &c., X. Y. Z.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1893.

JOHN G. THOMAS, contracting engineer, representing the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler system, recently made us a call on his return from a visit to the Superior milling and elevator district at which point he has secured contracts for equipping the Listman, Anchor and Superior mills and the new elevators—the Cargill and Belt Line Company's. These contracts aggregate $10,000. Mr. Thomas, though very conscientious in his statements puts forth strong arguments when Automatic Sprinklers are under consideration. We congratulate the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Co., on their having the services of such an efficient exponent and representative.

THE Government Statistician of New South Wales estimates that the season's wheat harvest will reach over 7,000,000 bushels, from 509,570 acres, indicating a yield of 16¼ bushels per acre. After deducting the seed requirements, the quantity available for food will be about 6,500,000. The consumption is estimated at about 7,500,000 bushels including seed wheat, so that some importation is expected to be necessary.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE educational exhibit at the World's Fair is to have the space it requires. A new building costing $120,000 has been ordered for the ethnological exhibit, which accordingly is thereby removed from the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, thus allowing more space for the educational exhibit.

THE section from one of the big California redwood trees, which the government will exhibit in its building at the World's Fair, has arrived at the Fair grounds. Eleven freight cars were required to convey it across the continent. It measures thirty feet long by twenty-three feet in diameter. The section is hollowed out, and when placed on end, divided into two stories and lighted, as it will be, it will form a rustic house large enough for a family to live in.

THE American flag now floats from the Administration building at Jackson Park to signify that the World's Fair buildings and grounds are in the possession of the United States government. Vice-President Morton accepted them on behalf of the government on Dedication day, but actual possession was not taken until Director-General Davis, the chief government World's Fair official, moved into his offices in the Administration building. The raising of the stars and stripes signaled the event.

THE proprietor of a leading Eastern paper writes: "Will you kindly send us the information necessary for the entry of goods and other matters connected with exhibitors at the coming Exposition? We have inquiries every once in a while as to what people shall do to have their goods properly entered and place assigned them at the Fair." In reply, it may be said that persons desiring to make an exhibit, who have not already put in an application for space, stand very little chance of being able to do so. The time allowed for making applications expired months ago. Preparations for the assignment of space began July 15, and except in two or three departments the allotment has been completed, all calculations having been based on the applications on file on that date. All persons who have applied for space have been furnished with full and explicit directions; in fact, such directions were printed on the blanks they were obliged to use in applying.

THERE is no ground for the published report that visitors to the Fair are to be made the victims of exorbitant charges. Competition will be so extensive and sharp as to prevent it. One who climbs to the top of one of the Exposition buildings and surveys the territory lying to the north, west and south of Jackson park can easily believe this statement. There, and indeed in all parts of the city, the amount of building which is going on is simply astonishing. Hundreds of structures to meet World's Fair demands are being erected. Some of the new hotels are large enough to accommodate several thousand guests each. By the time the Fair opens Chicago will have living accommodations for not less than 300,000 strangers. Connected with the Exposition management is a Bureau of Public Comfort, through the agency of which many thousands of visitors can be directed to hotels, apartments, boarding houses, furnished rooms, etc., where they will be comfortably cared for at moderate prices. Eating facilities, both outside the Fair grounds and in the numerous restaurants in the Exposition buildings, will be so extensive that no one need fear that he will not be able to get all he needs to eat, and at reasonable charges.

ALL KINDS.

THE GROWLER.

Nothin's good enough for him;
Weather's bright—he wants it dim:
  Winter comes with frosty rime,
  Swears he'll freeze 'fore summer time;
Summer comes, its heat is felt;
Swears that he is goin' to melt!
  Can't half please him if you try.
  So, don't mind him—pass him by!

Goes for one man with his vote—
(Wrapped in a five-dollar note)—
  Bets on him—looks awful wise;
  'Tother feller gets the prize,
But that doesn't put him out—
Got something to growl about!
  Swears 'twas fraud, with knowin' eye—
  Jes' don't mind him—pass him by!

All he wants in this creation—
After vittles and salvation—
  Is good lungs to help him howl
  An' a livin' chance to growl!
If he's fat, or if he's slim,
Growlin's meat an' bread to him;
  Reg'lar business! makes folks sigh—
  But don't mind him—pass him by!

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE United States shipped 42,149,488 bushels of wheat to France the past year, as compared with 13,843,054 bushel the previous year.

BOTH understood.—A lady occupied a seat in a car alone. A drummer stopped, and with a smile and a bow inquired, "Engaged?" "No, married," she responded, looking him straight in the eye, and he took another seat.

A CURIOUS transposition will occur on March 4. The only living ex-President will become President and the President will become the only living ex-President.

JEWELERS' CIRCULAR: Knowles—For what peculiar reasons are some divorces granted! An actor has been granted one because his wife caused her clock to strike.

Bowles—That's a trivial enough reason.

Knowles—Well, not exactly so. You see, the clock struck his head.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, spoke in a most dismal way of the British trade at a recent meeting of the Chamber. The value of exports and imports had fallen off within a year from £745,000,000 to £715,000,000, which means a shrinkage of $150,000,000 in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. He points out the French army numbers 2,500,000; the German, 2,417,000; the Russian, 2,451,000; the Austrian, 1,050,000; the Italian, 1,514,000; the Swiss, 122,000; the Belgian, 128,000, and he very naturally thinks that prosperity cannot come to European nations while they waste their substance in such gigantic military establisments.

THOUGHTFUL! "Charley," said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost a dollars apiece?" "Yes." "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 75 cents.

THE Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y. on Feb. 10, handed down a decision affirming judgment in favor of Henry E. Weed, in his suit against the Fire Association for Philadelphia. The action was brought to recover the amount of $1,000 upon a policy of insurance issued by the Company on the estate of Orson Richards, upon a building used as a grist mill at Sandy Hill, N. Y., with machinery therein, upon which property the plaintiff Weed, had a mortgage. He alleged on trial that the policy was taken out with the understanding that loss, if any, should be payable to him as mortgagee, but that this proviso was omitted from the policy by mistake.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "Farmers need not complain of the low prices of grain, as their representatives, particularly Senator Washburn, have done everything to keep the Anti-Option bill before the people the past four months, while the farmers were climbing over each other in the Northwest to sell their wheat. Had it not been for the speculators May wheat would be selling here at 70c instead of at 78c. Every time the market got strong and indications pointed to higher prices Washburn has invariably appeared with an interview that immediately upsets all the "bulls" have done, and the farmers instead of blaming the speculators for being against them should thank them for sustaining prices under the adverse influences."

A CURIOUS PROBLEM. For years the question as to whether waterwheels run faster at night than during the day has been catalogued among other things which no man can find out, says The Indianapolis News.

Surely the answer is: They do; that is, if they are so geared as to be aflected by the varying fullness and speed of the current in which they are set. There is no doubt but that all streams are fuller and all streams carry more water at midnight than they do at noon.

In the first place the increased coolness of the air prevents evaporation and subsequent drying up of the smaller tributaries; and, in the second place, the condensation of the moisture in the air in the shape of dew is always sufficient to add something to large streams and their branches.

Heavy dews are often so copious as to be almost equal to a small shower of rain. We often hear dewdrops falling from the overloaded leaves and find all exposed objects as wet as if they had undergone a shower during the night. A large portion of this moisture must get into the minute channels which, of course, conduct it to the mill streams.

"Often," says Humboldt, "the effect upon a shallow stream is very noticeable, indeed." If it is at all "noticeable," a wheel turned by such a stream would "go faster by night than by day."

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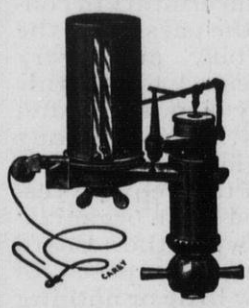

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For Locomotive, Stationary and Portable Boilers, and Instruments Incidental to the use of Steam.

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NEW YORK, N.Y., *51 John Street.* | CHICAGO, ILL., *16 N. Canal St.*

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Some Live, Practical Mill men, to introduce our New Method of

LEVELING ROLLS WHILE RUNNING.

ADDRESS, AMERICAN ROLLER LEVELING CO.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms and will pay a better interest than Stocks, Bonds or Real Estate; one of the best ROLLER MILLS in Western Pennsylvania. Situated in a good section, on a railroad, in a good, growing town, having natural gas, water works, telegraph, and all the conveniences for business.

The MILL has a never-failing water power the year round and has a capacity of one hundred (100) barrels of flour, and ..... tons of buckwheat flour, cornmeal and feed daily; and has a custom or exchange trade that will pay a good interest on the capital alone, without investing one dollar in grain or merchant work.

The exchange trade of 1891 alone amounted to over thirty-five thousand (35,000) bushels, and has a good merchant trade in addition, for its capacity.

The whole property, to close up an estate, can now be bought for Eleven thousand ($11,000.00) dollars, and on terms that it will pay for itself, with a small hand payment.

This is less than one-third of its cost and less than the value of the water power alone, and less than the machinery could be bought for to-day.

The Machinery is new, of the best make, modern and strictly first-class throughout. Lists of which will be furnished on application.

Address, W. CRAIG & CO.,
NEW BETHLEHEM,
Clarion Co., Pa.

Florida and the Sunny South, via the Big Four Route.

To all persons contemplating a southern trip, the Big Four offers special attractions and advantages possessed by no other line. Solid Vestibuled trains, heated with steam and equipped with palace sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant parlor cafe dining cars run daily, making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through express trains of the Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville, Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways, avoiding the tedious transfer necessary on other lines and affording practically through train service to Old Point Comfort, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Agustine, Tampa, Indian River and all winter resorts of the South. Tourist tickets via the Popular Big Four Route at special low rates are on sale at all coupon ticket offices throughout the country. Ask the agent for ticket via the Big Four Route. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AFTER discoursing at great length on the emancipation of women, a young lady asked a statesman:

"Supposing women were admitted to govern the affairs of the commonwealth, what position would you assign to me?"

"The management of an institution for the deaf and dumb."

"Why that?"

"Because either those unfortunates would learn to talk or you would learn to keep quiet."

WANTED.

A GOOD MILLER.

One who is not afraid of work. Address, stating salary expected,

RUSSELL BROS.,
Kaukauna, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MILLER, 29 years of age, three years in this country, best acquainted with the Hungarian process, and in all kinds of farmers' grinding, desires a change of place. Wages moderate. Is a capable millwright and is owner of a set of tools. Addres "Miller," care of UNITED STATES MILLER, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A thorough miller and millwright desires a situation. References furnished if desired. Address,
MILLER & MILLWRIGHT,
Box 123, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A change by a competent miller with 15 years' experience in good mills. Am a young married man, now managing a successful mill. One year in this position: three years in last as foreman of a 150 barrel mill. Have a complete kit of tools, and do repairing. References furnished. Correspondence solicited, from Nebraska especially. Address,
S. C. EARNEST, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A situation by an experienced miller, single man. Hard wheat country preferred. References, Guthrie Bros. Can go at once. Address,
W. A. PARK,
Box 73, Superior, Neb.

A COMPETENT MILLER

Who has had 20 years' experience in the manufacture of flour and corn meal, wants a position. If in need of such a man, or having any information that would lead to a beneficial result, please address,
ERNST BADER,
934 Russell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Has given entire satisfaction to Iron, Steel and Brass Founders. 2½ per cent added to mixtures of cheap, low grade metals gives 30 per cent increased strength. Makes hard metal soft, sound and non-crystalizing; prevents blow-holes and sponginess. ALUMINUM ALLOY **unites Copper with Iron, and Lead with Iron and Copper,** heretofore considered an impossibility.

PRICE—$5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80.00 per ton.

Book of Official Report of tests made at Rock Island U. S. Arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundry men FREE.

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30-Barrel Flour Mill, full roller system, located in central Indiana, with good custom business. Runs every day. New machinery. Steam and water power. Favorable terms to responsible party. Address,

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FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—The Sheboygan Roller Mills (Flouring and Land Plaster) are offered for sale. These are the only flouring mills at Sheboygan, Wis.; population 20,000. The flour mill is a brick building, with excellent machinery and steam power, and plaster mill adjoining. Five lots with docks and first-class location, with railroad tracks. Sale is necessary by reason of death of former proprietor, William Elwell, and with perfect title. Price $25,000.
Apply to SEAMAN & WILLIAMS,
6-3t Sheboygan, Wis.

FOR SALE—The flour mill known as the "MODEL MILLS," Rochester, N. Y., 200 barrels, winter and spring wheat, roller and stone process, modern machinery in good repair, good water power, long lease on easy terms, good custom trade. Must be sold to close an estate. Apply to C. D. Kiehel and John H. Campbell, Executors, 803 Wilder Building, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A 100 barrel full roller steam flouring mill, with feed, cornmeal and buckwheat roll, and with all the latest improved machinery. situated in an unexcelled wheat section in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, on the S. P. R. R., with elevator capacity for storing 150,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 bushels of oats and barley for feed. This mill must be seen to be appreciated. For information address,
F. BARNEKOFF,
142 Front Street, Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—The "PIONEER MILLS," Washington, D. C. This is a 500 barrel full roller mill, built according to the Edw. P. Allis system. First-class water power. Machinery of the most modern and improved patterns. Railway connections first-class. For full particulars address,
AUSTIN HERR,
Washington, D. C.

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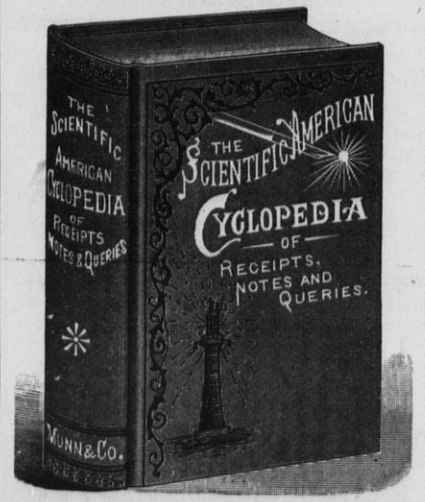

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Monon Block, CHICAGO.

ALL persons desiring to reach the entire flour and grain trade, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy of "Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93." Address THE UNITED STATES MILLER, publisher, 68-c Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

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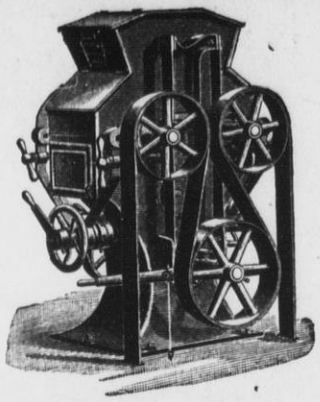

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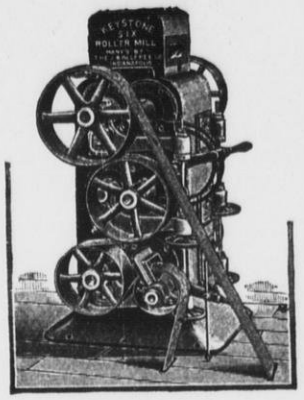

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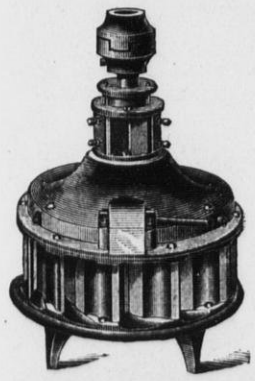

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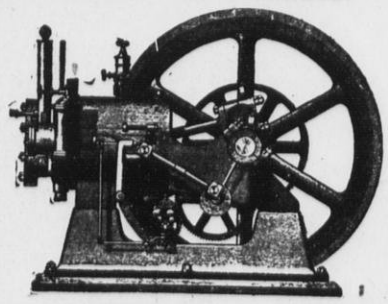

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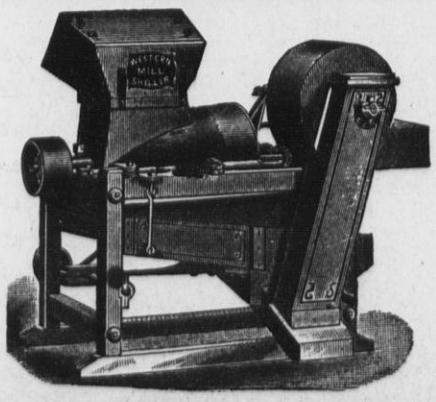

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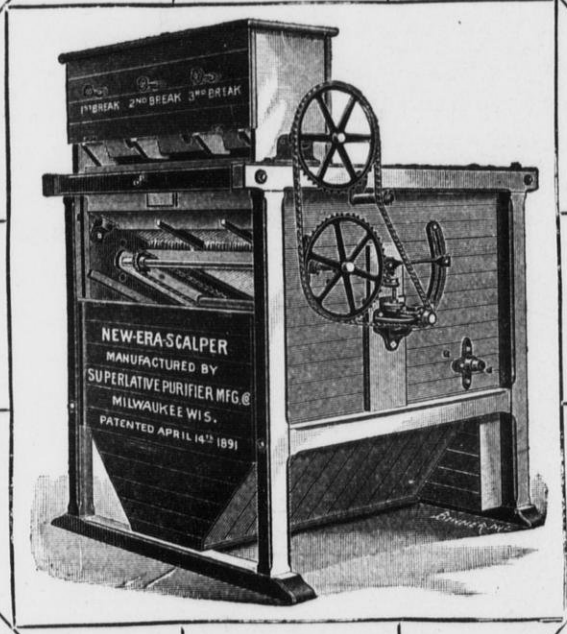

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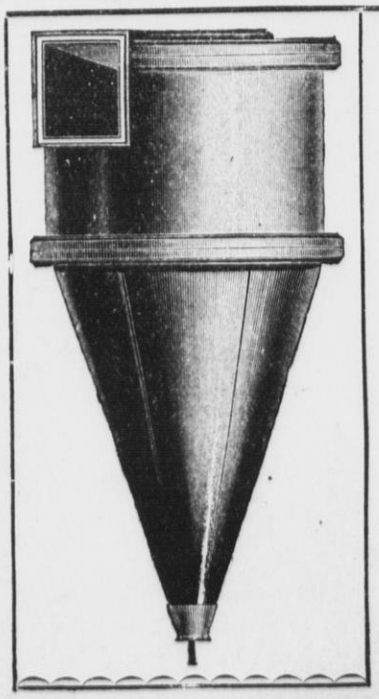

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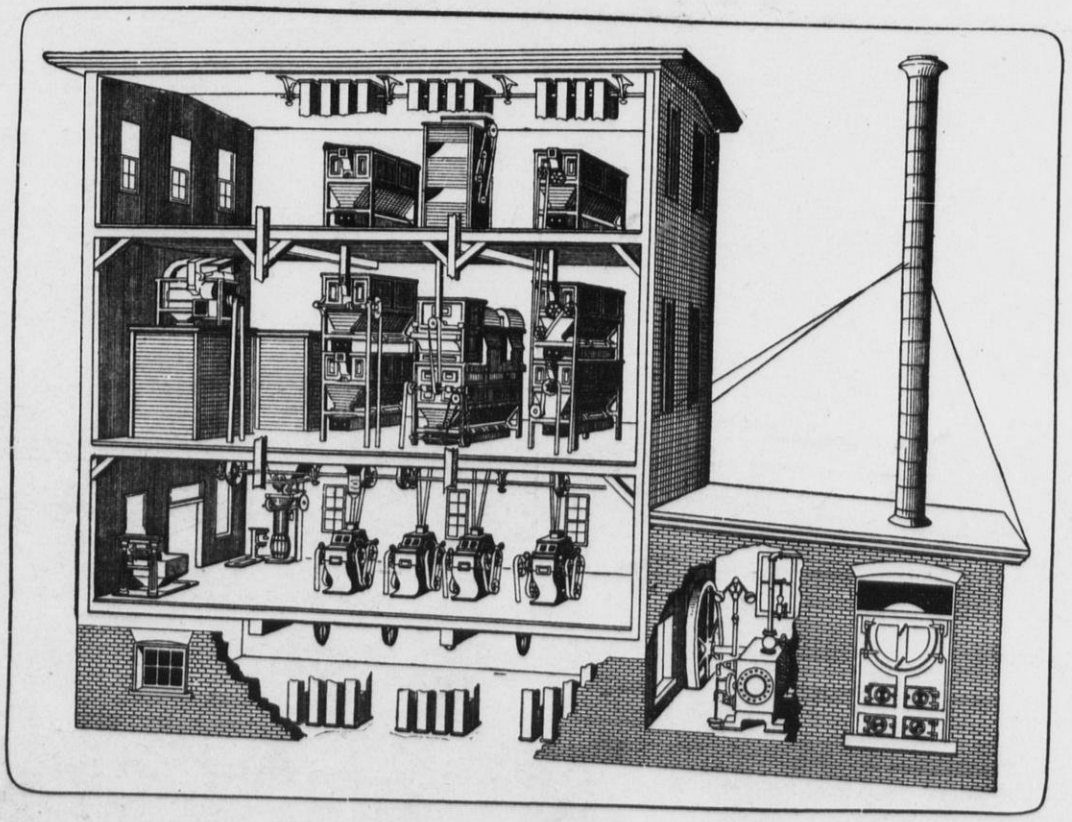

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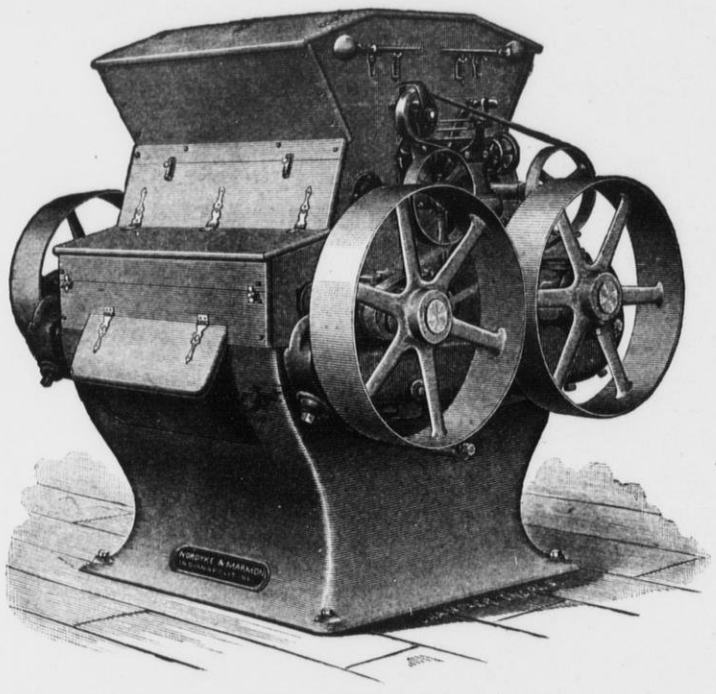

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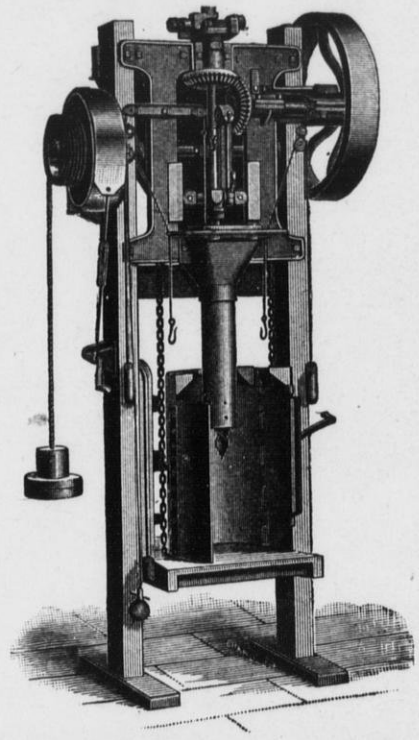

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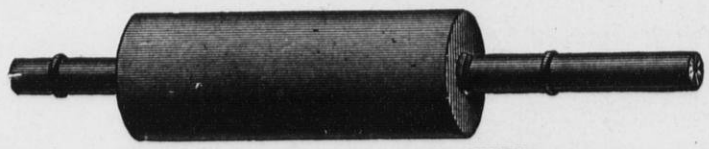

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Our Improvements on Old-Fashioned Affairs All Over the World.

AMERICAN windmills, like almost every other product of American ingenuity and skill, constitute a type quite different from the older forms original in Europe and the East, says the *Engineering Magazine*. The latter all belong to the same species, consisting usually of four arms set at angles of ninety degrees, with sails covering but a small fraction of the circle described in their revolution. The accompanying cut illustrates one of these kind, and is from a photograph, recently taken, of an old mill located in Milwaukee county, Wis. The American mills consist of numerous radial arms and have sails set so closely together that practically the whole circle is covered. These sails are commonly wooden slats or blades, tapering from end to end, and so set that they may intercept the whole current of air passing inside the outer circle described by their tips. They are so inclined as to deflect the air as it passes among them and absorb a considerable portion of its energy. Thus is formed a "screw," somewhat resembling that of a steam vessel, but having a much larger number of blades. It is capable of giving vastly more power and has a much higher efficiency than the old mill, though for a stated power much smaller and lighter and more "business-like" in appearance.

Naturally this improved construction, for which credit is due to the American mechanic, is displacing its old rival, even in the home of the latter, and the "American" mill is now to be seen all over the world—England, Germany, France, Holland and their colonies on the opposite side of the globe having all taken it up, as they have so many other of the fruits of the genius of the "Yankee" inventor, and with results most satisfactory to themselves no less than to the inventor.

MILLING COMPETITION.

If the reports that go out from the late millers' meetings at Chicago, and elsewhere, are correct, there is too little of that restful peace among its members, to assure harmonious workings inside the order. The obstacle to a dove-like peacefulness, to hold together the miller, is that there are too many of him. Millers are already in the field who bless their stars that they are not of it nor in it with the claim for patronage, that they can make such prices to their patrons as they choose to make, with none, officially, to criticise their actions. Their is too little coherence in the present millers' organization to apply the whip in it even, to say nothing of the recalcitrant miller outside.

If the many independent mills were to be consolidated in a few big corporations, they could be handled for mutual interest of all that were in them, and thumbscrews could be made that would hold the outsider up, at least, to moderate acquiescence in plans for the common weal. Of course, profits would increase with harmony. All the world is looking for profits, and if they grow, the list of mills would grow. Everyone would be a miller if milling paid best. It is because milling did pay that there are so many millers now, and it is because there are so many millers now that milling don't pay. If a combination were to effect the present objects it could not be more than temporary, for mills would multiply to be bought up, if for nothing else, if there were money in it. By it, extra disbursements for more mills, when there are already too many, would more than equal the profits. Any man could afford to have a mill to be "hushed." The plan promises little of permanent success, with the outsider apparently in luck. Like other occupations, milling will have to stand competition, and the miller live or die by fitness or the want of it.—*Market Record.*

A transparent mucilage of great tenacity may be made by mixing rice flour with cold water and letting it simmer gently over the fire. Another way is to dissolve a teaspoonful in a quart of water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give the consistency of cream, carefully beating up all the lumps. Stir in half a teaspoonful of powdered resin. Pour on the mixture a teacupful of boiling water, stirring it well. When it becomes thick, pour in an earthern vessel. Cover and keep in a cool place. When needed for use, take a portion and soften it with warm water. If you wish to have a pleasant odor, stir in a few drops of oil of cloves.

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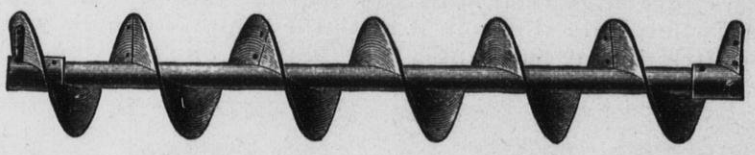

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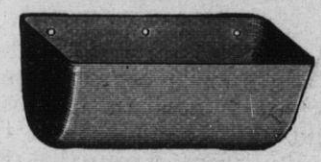
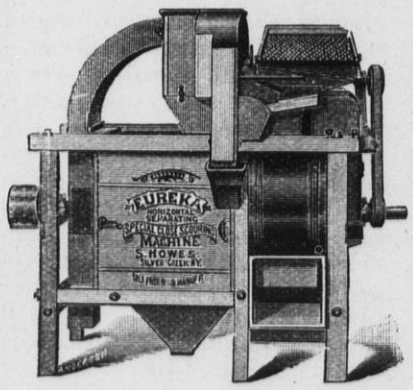
"South Bend" Wood Split Pulleys, with Iron Hubs and Iron Bushings. Will not slip on shaft. No danger from fire.



Avery Plain and Caldwell-Avery Corrugated Seamless Steel Elevator Buckets.

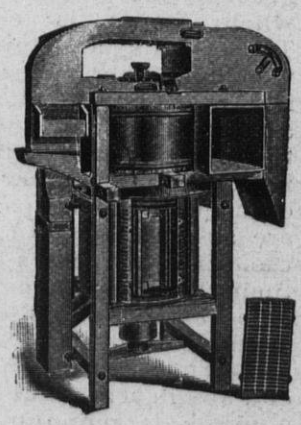
INCOMPARABLY THE BEST.



Its long prominence before the milling public; its world wide use and endorsement; its unequaled durability justly entitles the

EUREKA ✲ GRAIN-CLEANING ✲ MACHINERY

to be termed as above. In materials, in construction, in fitting and finish it has no superior, in operation knows no equal, and **are adapted to the requirements of the day.**



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E. HARRISON CAWKER,

36 & 37 LOAN & TRUST BLDG. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

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THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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2d Vice-President—A. C. LORING, - - - - Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer—S. H. SEAMANS, - - - - - Milwaukee, Wis.
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Associations.

KANSAS MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE prodeedings of the meeting of this association should have reached us in time for publication in our February issue, but as, through neglect, oversight or some cause for which we are not accountable, we did not receive a copy of same until the present month, and then at our written request, our readers will understand the late appearance of the following, somewhat condensed report:

The meeting, which was held at Salina, Feb. 8, was called to order at 2 P. M., by President Geo. H. Hunter. The milling industry of the state was fairly well represented at roll call. The minutes of the last annual meeting, held at Wellington, July 13, 1892, were read and approved. Under the head of "communications," a paper from J. G. Sharp, Secretary of the Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Iowa, was read, and mutual insurance was the subject which took up a considerable time of the meeting. Hon. C. R. Underwood, who was not present at the opening of the meeting, having made his appearance, was called upon for his address of welcome and responded in a few remarks, bidding the millers welcome to the city and giving his views on the present milling situation. After a seemingly satisfactory discussion of insurance topics, the subject of crop reports was taken up.

Mr. Chapin, of Ottawa county, stated that one-third to one-half of last year's crop is in the hands of the farmers. The acreage increased 10 per cent and prospect better than last year.

Mr. Kelley, of Barton county, reported 30 per cent on hand. Acreage increased 5 per cent, with prospect of crops at 70 per cent compared with last year.

Mr. Thompson, of Sumner county, reports one-third crops on hand. Acreage increased 10 per cent, with condition better than last year.

Mr. Grant, of Barton county, reported 40 per cent old crop in farmers' hands. Acreage about 95 per cent and condition 70 per cent compared with last year.

Mr. Turner reported for state, 35 per cent on hand. Slight increase in acreage, with condition at 85 per cent of last year.

Mr. Sudendorf, of Saline county, reports 60 per cent of all crops on hand, with acreage and condition equal to last year.

Mr. Sohlberg, of McPherson county, reported 35 per cent on hand. Ten per cent increase in acreage, with condition same as last year.

Mr. Searing, of Cowley county, reported 26 per cent of old crop on hand. Ten per cent increase in acreage, with condition equal or better than last year.

Mr. Brinkman, of Barton county, reported 25 per cent of old crop. Acreage about the same as last year, with condition at 33⅓ to 50 per cent.

Mr. Krehbiel, of McPherson county, reported 50 per cent in hands of farmers. Acreage equal, with condition not so favorable as last year.

Mr. Colburn, of McPherson county, reported one-third old crops in hands of farmers. Acreage about same, with unfavorable condition.

Mr. Campbell, of Dickinson county, 30 per cent of old crops in hands of farmers. Acreage 5 per cent greater, with conditions 10 per cent greater than last year.

W. T. Soden, of Lyons county, 25 to 30 per cent on hand. Acreage 10 to 15 per cent greater, with condition better than last year.

Mr. Underwood, Saline county, about one-half or more in hands of farmers. Increased acreage and better than last year.

Mr. Hoffman, Dickinson county, 40 to 45 per cent on hand. Acreage 5 per cent greater, with condition better than last year.

Mr. Hunter, of Sumner county, 35 per cent on hand. Acreage 15 per cent greater, with conditions better than last year.

A report of the railroad committee was next given. After some discussion regarding the Texas differential milling in transit, over-loading cars, etc., the meeting was adjourned to 7 P. M.

Meeting called to order by President Geo. H. Hunter.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee.

We, your committee on insurance, beg leave to report the following:

WHEREAS, The resolutions in regard to the Millers' National Insurance Co., at the last annual meeting, have been misconstrued by some; and have been used by persons unfriendly to the Millers' National Insurance Company to the detriment of said insurance company and the millers of Kansas, and have been made the basis of sensational newspaper reports, therefore be it

Resolved, That we disclaim any intention to impugn the motives and acts of the directors of the Millers' National Insurance Company; that we congratulate them upon the able and successful manner in which they have conducted the affairs of said company.

Resolved, That the policy, plan and management of the said Millers' National Insurance Company has been such as to merit the confidence of its patrons; that it affords safe and reliable insurance rates at less than Board companies and that we would recommend it to the favorable consideration of Kansas millers.

WHEREAS, Mr. C. V. Topping, the secretary of this association, has been unjustly accused by misinformed members of the board of directors of the Millers' National Insurance Company. of having endeavored to injure said company, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mr. Topping has not exceeded the instructions given him at the annual meeting of the association, but has faithfully carried them out; and we hereby express our confidence in him and endorse his actions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the secretary of the Millers' National Insurance Company, and to the milling papers.

Signed, { C. B. HOFFMAN, C. H. SEARING. GEO. H. HUNTER.

They were ordered approved and spread on the minutes, and the committee discharged.

Moved and carried that the Railroad committee counsel with the various railroads and try and secure for the millers a tonnage in and out mill in transit arrangement. Senate bill No. 16 was taken up by the members, relating to the putting in of track scales by the railroad companies, and discussed quite freely by all. Mr. A. Turner, president of the A. T. & S. F., was called upon and outlined the railroad side of the case. He was followed by Taylor Miller on behalf of the bill. After quite a lengthy discussion, in which nearly all opposed the passage of the bill in its present shape, it was thought best to take no action in the matter. It was moved and carried that the next annual meeting be held in Ottawa, Kansas, in July, at the call of the secretary.

No further business the meeting adjourned.

C. V. TOPPING, Sec'y.

FLOUR TRADE DURING FEBRUARY

Judging from the reports received, the millers of the United States were not favored with a very active demand for flour during February. The export trade was moderate, and the business generally was in supplying local wants. In New England, trade was dull, and stocks slightly enlarged. Reports from New York indicated only a fair trade. In Pennsylvania and Delaware business was within moderate limits. Trade in Maryland rather light, and chiefly for local wants. In Virginia and West Virginia trade was comparatively light. In Ohio, trade was moderate and prices unsatisfactory, with local buyers accepting fair quantities. In Michigan, a fair business was transacted, though chiefly in small lots.

Millers in Indiana reported a fairly good home trade, but orders from the Eastern and foreign markets were small. In Illinois millers were manufacturing flour rather freely, and enjoyed a good trade, but stocks were somewhat enlarged. In Kentucky and Tennessee, a moderate trade was reported. Reports from Texas indicated a moderate business. In Missouri and Kansas, a fair to good trade was reported, though chiefly to meet local wants. Trade in Iowa was quiet, and in Nebraska only moderate. In Wisconsin trade was fair. In the Northwest, a moderately good demand prevailed, with about the usual proportion for export. In Colorado and Utah, trade was only fair. On the Pacific Coast, only a moderate business was transacted. In Canada, trade was generally quiet.—*Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MILLER.

Robert Ryman, the oldest miller, in active service, in the United States, died recently. He was born May, 1799, and from his earliest recollections had been engaged in milling at the old grist mill of which he was owner at the time of his death. The mill itself is quite an antiquated affair and is located in Fayette County, about nine miles from Versailles, Ky., and was built by the father of the late owner, immediately after the Revolutionary war.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

IN some respects we are ahead of European millbuilders in the design of our mills, yet we always find something to learn from them and profit by their experience. One reason why our mills are apt to reach a standard of perfection ahead of theirs is, because we have many opportunities to introduce the experience of millers who come to this country and remain with us. On the other hand it rarely occurs that an American miller goes to Europe to remain there and follow the business. All he cares is to stay there a sufficient length of time to familiarize himself with foreign methods and practices and then return to his "first love" and introduce such as he may consider most profitable to himself.

There are certain advantages which our friends accross the water possess. In the first place they exercise greater patience in the construction of their mills. The building itself, for instance, is designed with the utmost care. It is put up to stay. Foundations are rigid to the extreme. The walls are of enormous thickness. The buildings reach completion with less than half the speed that they do in this country. Likewise the design of the machinery. Everything is given the most careful consideration. I once heard a prominent millowner make a remark that pretty well illustrates the hurry and carelessness frequently exercised in this country. He was about to let his contract for his mill-building. He was advised by the representative of a mill-furnishing house, to first secure a complete set of plans and specifications, drawn up by some one who understood all of the essential details in regard to dimensions, strength, convenience etc. Upon being informed that the plans would probably cost him fifty or a hundred dollars, he threw up both hands and exclaimed that he would invest the money in lumber and bricks instead.

***

Where our European friends are too slow and composed we Americans are too careless and flighty. I have known men, who were building mills, to be getting ready to buy wheat about the time the machinery arrived at the mill and were much astonished to find that a considerable length of time would be required before the machinery would be ready for operation. They were solely of the impression that everything was being completed at the shops and nothing further would be required than to set the machines on the various floors and make the necessary connections for which everything had previously been made to order. In their estimation perhaps a week, or ten days, at the very outside, should be all the time necessary to erect the entire plant. The chances are that the American will either reap or loose a small fortune in the majority of cases, before the European would get his mill started to do something.

***

The commercial end of the business is Lord Supreme, and everything must yield to it. Little does the man in the office care whether his mill is put together with nails or with screws, whether the lumber used still has the bark on or whether it is of the most select pine, highly finished. It is, as a rule, immaterial to him how often his miller may be compelled to crawl on hands and knees, or climb over machines in order to make his rounds through the mill. What he wants and expects, however, is to be able to deliver a barrel of flour out of four bushels and a fraction of wheat that he buys. He, of course, would not object to the even four bushels without the fraction if he could get good flour at the same time. Above all things, whatever the miller may have accomplished at any one time, he is expected to do again every day in the week, if possible.

THE "NATIONAL" AND PATENT SUITS.

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 13, '93.

Editor U. S. Miller:

The "old reliable" Millers' National Association seems to have its hands full of late, with the patent suits and rumors of patent suits which are rife in the land. The millers of Wisconsin last year had practical demonstration of the benefits of membership in an organization of this kind. When the Russel suits commenced, and quite a number, who had some doubts as to whether membership was worth the cost of initiation fee and annual dues, quickly made up their minds that the same were very cheap as a premium for insurance against patent litigation,—those who suffered suits only wishing they had thought so earlier. Our Pennsylvania friends seem to have had a similar experience lately and those who were members of the State Association, but not of the National, have combined to put up a fight against the claimants under the Brua patents. Without trouble or annoyance to anyone, the National Association quickly provided for the safety of its members so far as these claims go, and I should think the experience of the millers of Pennsylvania in this instance, following closely upon their long, very expensive, and still unsettled fight upon the Detwiler suits, would prove demonstration sufficient for them, that the province of a state organization is not to attempt defense against patent litigation. The members of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association have, I am told, spent something like $30.00 per capita during the past year for the privilege of entering into patent litigation for members, whereas it would have cost them nothing beyond the regular dues in the National Association, had they all belonged to it and left it to fight their battles of this nature. I should think those who belong to both State and National Associations, would find these extra assessments of the State Association for patent troubles, in which they have no interest, and which are for the benefit of the "foolish virgins," who failed to provide oil for their lamps, growing rather monotonous.

It is amusing to note the dissatisfaction evinced by the "outsiders," in relation to the recent license and release under the Brua claims, obtained by the National Association. There is loud talk about "obligation on the part of the Association to fight" and spend the money of those who support it, simply for the benefit of those who refuse to do so and can see no advantage nor obligation on their part to join it. Would it not be just as reasonable for a miller, whose mill had burned, and who had carried no fire insurance, to claim that an insurance company, carrying a line on other mills in his neighborhood, was under obligations to make good to him his loss? Of course, the milling papers, which make it their business to throw mud at the National Association continually and try by every method they can conceive to tear down that organization, criticise and belittle its every action, sieze an opportunity of this kind to sympathize with and support the very silly claims of these "burnt outsiders," refusing to see that the first duty of the National is to take care of its members' interests, as it has done.

Now the millers of Minnesota are catching a dose of patent suits under the Lea claims on cockle seperators and I trust that the National Association will again demonstrate its efficiency and value by taking care of its members in the most practical and cheapest manner. I am and always have been a strong believer in organization and it pleases me to see those who oppose it and carp against a "defunct" or "impotent" Association brought to grief and made to look foolish.

SMILER.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs from all American ports during the month of February, 1893, and same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	209,055	105,282	156,993	90,249
Corn....	3,319,074	1,737,520	12,728,990	6,632,090
Oats....	23,583	11,217	268,460	107,867
Rye	101,030	63,810	787,516	799,011
Wheat.	8,150,122	6,414,548	8,826,155	9,060,311
Total.	11,802,864	8,332,377	22,768,114	16,689,558

The following, in addition to above, were exported during the month of February, 1893: Cornmeal, 13,844 bbls.; value, $40,676; oatmeal, 475,427 lbs.; value, $15,046; wheat flour, 1,025,627 bbls.; value, $4,593,948. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was $12,982,047 against $23,850,996 for same time in 1892.

MODERN CONVENIENCES.

One can only realize what vast additions have been made to the number and to the quality of the appliances contributory to the popular enjoyment by contrasting the present with the past. Men whose memories extend back but a decade have witnessed many changes for the better, and the further back they can go, the larger the catalogue of benefits will be. A century ago navigation by steam was unknown; seventy years ago there were no railways; sixty years ago no steamship had crossed the Atlantic; fifty years ago there was no telegraphy; forty years ago no ocean cable; thirty years ago no electric light; twenty years ago no electric heat; ten years ago no telephone.

Seventy years ago it took more time to travel from Boston to New York than it does now to travel from Boston to Chicago, and longer to travel from Boston to Chicago than it does now to get to Oregon. Not only has there been all that saving of time effected, but the fatigues of journeying have been, in a great measure, gotten rid of. Elegant carriages are furnished in which rest can be taken by day, sleep indulged in at night and dainty meals supplied at the will of the passenger. So homelike and agreeable are these modern conveyances that people make up excursion parties and ride in them thousands of miles for pleasure. These conveniences encourage travel, and travel improves the mind.

The people in the world are getting nearer together all the while, and the relationship between them must, on that account, become more and more intimate and cordial.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRADE NAME.—Where manufacturers have made goods for many years, and put their name in various forms, on the different articles, to denote their superior quality, they will acquire a right to use the name, and can make an assignment of its use to another.—H. A. Williams Mnfg. Co. v. Noora. Supreme Court of Mass. 32 N. E. Rep. 1037.

REPRESENTATIONS THAT BIND VENDORS—Representations of fact made by the owner of property as inducements to its purchase by another, relied upon by the latter as being true, and constituting a substantial inducement to the purchase, become obligatory on the vendor as a contract, even though the vendee may have been also influenced by information derived from other sources.—Marshall v. Gilman. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 58 N. W. Rep. 811.

WHEN MANUFACTURER MAY DECLINE TO FILL ORDER.—The acceptance by a manufacturer of an order to deliver a purchaser all the goods of a specified class, at specified prices, that might be needed during the season, is merely an offer to furnish the goods, and at any time before it is acted on, he may withdraw the same; but after he has had the benefit of a sale, the entire contract becomes binding, and he cannot thereafter decline to fill further orders.—Cooper v. Lansing Wheel Co. Supreme Court of Mich. 54 N. W. Rep. 39.

PRESUMPTION OF TITLE ON DELIVERY OF GOODS FOR SHIPMENT.—The legal presumption is, that upon the delivery of goods to a common carrier for shipment, the title thereto vests in the consignee, and this presumption the carrier has a right to rely upon, in the absence of express notice from the consignor to the contrary. The carrier, therefore, has the right to settle with the consignee in case the property is lost, stolen or destroyed.—Dyer v. Great Northern Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 53 N. W. Rep. 714.

RIGHT OF PARTNERS TO SALARY.—The rule is well settled that unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise, it is the duty of each partner to devote his time and endeavors to the business and interests of the partnership, and neither of them is entitled to remuneration for so doing. But this rule does not prevail when there is an agreement for such compensations, either express or which may be fairly implied from the acts of the partners, or from their course of dealing with each other in the conduct of the business, or from the circumstances under which extra services are rendered by a partner, for which compensation is claimed.—Adams v. Warren. Supreme Court of Alabama. 11 South. Rep. 754.

WHEN COMBINATION OF DEALERS BECOMES ILLEGAL.—An agreement between a number of dealers in a commodity to raise the price of the same, in advance of the market price, cannot operate as a restraint upon trade, within the meaning of the act of congress "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies," unless such agreement involves an absorption of the entire traffic, and is entered into for the purpose of monopolizing that commodity with the object of extortion—United States v. Nelson. U. S. District Court, Minnesota. 52 Fed. Rep. 646.

RIGHT OF SELLER TO RESCIND CONTRACT AND RECLAIM GOODS LEVIED ON.—Where goods are sold on the faith of false and fraudulent statements by the purchaser as to his credit and financial standing, and a few days later the sheriff, under an execution against the purchaser and others, levies on and takes possession of the goods sold, the vendor may rescind the sale, and reclaim the goods. And a demand for the goods by the vendor on the sheriff is sufficient to support an action for the goods without a demand on the purchaser, who has parted with possession of the goods.—Wise v. Grant. Supreme Court of New York. 20 N. Y. Sup. 828.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS FOR FREIGHT DESTROYED IN CAR FURNISHED FOR LOADING.—Where goods are delivered to a common carrier to await further orders from the shipper before shipment, the former, while they are so in his custody, is only liable as warehouseman. He is only responsible as carrier where goods are delivered to and accepted by him in the usual course of business for immediate transportation. Therefore, a railroad company which has furnished a shipper with a car which the latter has loaded is liable only as a warehouseman, until notified of the readiness of the car for transportation and of the name of the consignee; and it is not liable as an insurer for the destruction of the lumber by fire while the car is standing on its track before it is so notified.—Bashlight v. Atlantic & N. C. R. Co. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 16 S. E. Rep. 323.

IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MANUFACTURERS,—If the manufacturer of any article supplies the same on an order for a particular purpose, the contract being made with reference to the requirements of the person ordering, with the mutual understanding that the article is to be applied to that use without further labor being bestowed upon it, there is an implied warranty that it shall be reasonably fit for that purpose; that is, such as the contract of the person ordering calls for. Such a case should be distinguishable from cases of sales by sample or by mere description, as well as from cases of sales of specific defined property; and if there is a warranty, either express or implied, that the article shall be such as to conform to the requirements of the person ordering it, he can recover damages for breach thereof, even though he receives and uses the article.—Breen v. Moran. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 53 N. W. Rep. 755.

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The Chicago Bulletin thus gives the statistical position of wheat: The general estimates of the supplies of wheat in all hands on July 1, 1892, approximated 70,000,000 bushels. Estimating the present crop at 516,000,000 bushels, the available supply for all purposes during the crop year may be estimated at 586,000,000 bushels. Allowing a domestic consumption of 25,000,000 bushels per month—the quantity stated by the Agricultural Department—and the aggregate would be 300,000,000 bushels and the quantity for seeding 54,000,000 bushels. Deducting these estimates from the aggregate, and the quantity available for export and surplus would be 232,000,000 bushels. Allowing 50,000,000 bushels as surplus on July 1, 1893, and the quantity available for export would be about 182,000,000 bushels. The exports during the past eight months were about 135,000,000 bushels, consequently there remains on hand for four months' exports approximaty 47,000,000 bushels—equal to about 11,750,000 bushels per month. The average monthly exports during 1891-2 were about 1,880,000 bushels per month. The aggregate supplies in the United States and Canada, in Europe and on passage March 1 were about 229,383,000 bushels, against 234,223,000 bushels one month ago—a decrease of 8,480,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies on hand on March 1, 1892, were 181,604,800 bushels, against 197,357,000 bushels on February 1. The supplies on hand on March 1 were 47,778,200 bushels larger than one year ago.

DURING the month of February the exports of wheat from New Orleans amounted to 1,989,790 bushels, or 381,785 bushels more than in February, 1892.

GRAIN MILLED IN TRANSIT.

The question of grain milled in transit at points on the Great Northern road was considered at the last meeting of the Western Freight Association, and the report of the Northern committee of the Western Freight Association was adopted. Subsequently the Great Northern claimed that full consideration had not been given the matter by the Northern committee and requested that it be resubmitted. In accordance with that request the matter was referred to J. T. Clark, chairman of the Northern committee. The committee recommended that the chairman of the association arrange with the Great Northern railway to put in through tariffs on wheat from the territory it desires in competition with the Northern Pacific to Chicago and Milwaukee, and if it desires to give millers on its line the privilege of milling in transit at these rates, the lines east of Minnesota Transfer accept the proportion of the regular tariff rate on flour, based on association divisions from the milling station, or, in other words, that the revenue of the Northern committee lines be the same as if the shipment of flour originated locally at the milling point and was not milled in transit. The report was unanimously adopted, subject to the approval of the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and Great Western, that were not represented at the meeting. Since then those lines have signified their willingness to carry out the arrangement recommended. Authority is given to put in force the above arrangement February 15 ensuing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE contract to furnish more than a mile of turned steel shafting, ranging from 3″ to 6″ diameter, with the necessary hangers, pillow blocks, clutches, etc., for machinery hall at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, has been awarded to the Dodge Manufacturing Co., Mishawaka, Ind. This contract will also include many of their Independence Wood Split Pulleys, and several of their American System Manilla Rope Transmissions.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly $45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complette toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION. A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The · Grinnell · Automatic · Sprinkler

OVER 1400 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at **less** than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:
.....
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, *CHICAGO, ILL.*

FIRES.

AT Dallas Centre, Ia., Feb. 16, the flouring mill was burned. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $800.

NEAR Mount Etna, Pa., March 1, the flour mill of Daniel Hostetter was burned. Loss, $4,000.

THE grain elevator of Marston & Larson at Crystal Lake, Minn, was burned Feb. 16. Loss, $10,000.

AT Ayton, Ont., Feb. 26, H. Wenger & Bros.' flour mill and storehouse were burned. Loss, $40,000; insured.

AT Mount Vernon, Ind., Feb. 20, the hominy mill of the Hudnut Co. was burned. Loss, $100,000; Insurance, $42,350.

AT McKinney, Tex., Feb. 19, the Union mill, a grain warehouse, two cars of meal and other grain were burned. Loss, $7,500; insurance light.

AT Tipton, Ind., Feb. 18, the flouring mill and grain elevator of A. S. Nickey were burned. Loss, $35,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a gas pipe.

AT Watertown, Ct., March 1, fire was discovered in the feed mill and store of William J. Munson, near the Naugatuck railroad station. Loss, $4,000; partly insured.

AT Centralia Kan., Feb. 28, the elevator of E. L. Horth was totally burned, with a quantity of grain in store. The loss is $20,000. The insurance on elevator building was $3,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., March 2.—Berkshire Mills destroyed by fire, but the storehouse filled with barrels of flour was saved. The plant was owned by the A. L. Winton estate and valued at $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 28.—The buildings of the Thread Flouring Mills Co., together with 4,000 bushels of grain and 800 barrels of flour, burned this morning. Loss, $75,000; insurance $25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT Lebanon Mo., the Laclede roller mills, owned by C. A. Smith, were burned at 6.30 in the morning of March 1. The fire originated, it is thought, from spontaneous combustion in the dust room. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $14,500.

HERON LAKE, Minn., Feb. 19.—The grain elevator belonging to Stair, Christianson & Case at this place was burned early this morning. Loss, on building $3,000. About 1,000 bushels of grain were destroyed. Cause of fire unknown.

AT Bellevue, Ohio, Feb. 9, the Wood & Close elevator was burned. Loss, $8,000 to $10,000. It was owned by J. B. Wood and J. W. Close. Insurance, $1,000. Loss to Henry Close & Son, $3,000 to $4,000, with $2,000 insurance. Close & Easton had grain stored in the building, upon which they had $1,000 insurance.

AT Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 19, the Birmingham Mills were burned, and two carloads of flour and several thousands bushels of meal were destroyed. Total loss, $80,000; no insurance. The mill belonged to Comer & Wilkerson. J. A. Lewis, superintendent, was asleep in the building and was burned to death.

AT Oakes, N.D., the 200-barrel flour mill of the Oakes Milling Co. was burned to the ground Feb. 27. The fire was discovered in the basement at 10 o'clock in the evening, and in an hour every thing was consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was valued at $30,000, and $10,000 worth of wheat and flour was on hand. The building was insured for $15,000 and the stock for $5,000.

AT Redwood Falls, Minn., Feb. 28, the immense elevator of G. W. Van Dusen Elevator Co. was totally destroyed by fire. It contained 12,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 of flax. Total loss, $30,000, probably partially covered by insurance. In fighting the Van Dusen elevator fire the department was hampered by the fact that the steam was not on at the water works till too late to save the building. By hard work the adjoining warehouse was saved. Half of the 12,000 bushels of grain will be fit for feed.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada as compiled from its daily files by the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, New York, for February, amounts to $9,919,900, being about two million dollars less than the total for February, 1892. The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first two months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January..	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February..	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
Totals ..	$20,456,500	$24,478,900	$27,878,300

There were 186 fires during the month of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each, among which are the following:

Ponca, Neb., grain elevator and mill, $75,000; Lake Crystal, Minn., grain elevator, $10,000; Granite Falls, Minn., North Star Mills, $11,000; Newcastle, Ind., flour mills and wood factory, $18,000; Easton, Pa., flouring mill, $12,500: Bellevue, O., elevator and grain, $13,000; Nashville, Tenn., mill, $38,000; Tipton, Ind., mill and elevator, $35,000; Mt. Vernon, Ind., hominy mill, $100,000; Birmingham, Ala., flouring mill, $80,000; Ayton, Ont., flour mill and storehouse, $40,000; Redwood Falls, Minn., grain elevator, $30,000; Bethany, Mo., flour and woolen mills, $24,000; Flint, Mich., flouring mills, $50,000; Centralia, Kans., grain elevator, $20,000; Oakes. N. D., flouring mill, $40,000.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

At the Boston Fire.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 11th, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—We enclose extract from the *Boston Advertiser* of this morning. The huge conflagration starting in several large business blocks was checked in its Western progress towards Washington street and the heart of the business section, at the "Brown, Durrell & Co." building, where the Grinnell system was installed. The efficient operation of our sprinklers at this point, and the value of such a protection, is attested by the expressions referred to in the Advertiser's comments. It is the biggest card and endorsement the sprinkler system has ever had, and all cities should adopt such protection for their mercantile and manufacturing risks. Yours truly,

GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.

From the *Boston Advertiser* of March 11th:

"The Underwriters believe that all that saved the flames from pushing their way to Washington street, was the automatic sprinklers in the Brown-Durrell building. The efficiency of this safeguard has never been so clearly demonstrated in this city before, for when the people left the building they left four inches of water on the floors and a mass of goods reduced to pulp almost by the constant flow of water. The great, soaking building stood as a barrier against the further encroachment oft he flames. It was a splendid test of the assistance of the device in fighting fire."

PROFIT SHARING.

The many who are interested in the various forms of the general plan known as profit sharing will be pleased and benefited by the coming discussion of the system which is proposed as one of the features of the World's Congress Auxiliary at the World's Fair. The Profit Sharing Association will hold several sessions at which addresses will be made by a number of gentlemen prominently identified with economic reform. The Committee of Arrangements includes numerous notable names, and it is expected that the economics and ethics of profit sharing will be entertainingly treated. Facts and figures of the present standing of the movement at home and abroad will be given. As the committee states in its address, profit sharing has now been tried so thoroughly and under such widely different conditions that the data are available for conclusions of the highest value to the solution of the industrial problem. The social and religious aspect of the system will be handled by three distinguished clergymen, Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston; Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O.; and Principal George Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont. Considering the difficulties and complications which too often surround industry and enterprise under present conditions, it is well that the attention of the world at large should be thus called to the important subject of profit sharing and the systems that are being so strongly advocated. Several foreign societies interested in the question will likely be represented in the meeting.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms and will pay a better interest than Stocks, Bonds or Real Estate; one of the best ROLLER MILLS in Western Pennsylvania. Situated in a good section, on a railroad, in a good, growing town, having natural gas, water works, telegraph, and all the conveniences for business.

The MILL has a never-failing water power the year round and has a capacity of one hundred (100) barrels of flour, and ..... tons of buckwheat flour, cornmeal and feed daily; and has a custom or exchange trade that will pay a good interest on the capital alone, without investing one dollar in grain or merchant work.

The exchange trade of 1891 alone amounted to over thirty-five thousand (35,000) bushels, and has a good merchant trade in addition, for its capacity.

The whole property, to close up an estate, can now be bought for Eleven thousand ($11,000.00) dollars, and on terms that it will pay for itself, with a small hand payment.

This is less than one-third of its cost and less than the value of the water power alone, and less than the machinery could be bought for to-day.

The Machinery is new, of the best make, modern and strictly first-class throughout. Lists of which will be furnished on application.

Address, W. CRAIG & CO.,
NEW BETHLEHEM,
Clarion Co., Pa.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170.000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

FIRE INSURANCE AT MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

News.

J. B. CREWS will build a grist mill at Mud River, Ky.

B.J. LEE will erect a roller flouring mill at Belton, Tex.

G. D. L. YOUNT has sold out his flouring mill at Conover, N. C.

MILES PUGSLEY will build a steam flour mill at Armstrong, Minn.

O. B. EMERY has commenced the reconstruction of his burned grist mill at Waterboro, Me.

HENRY WILLSON is preparing to build a 75-barrelroller process flouring mill at Obion Tenn.

LYMAN, FIELD & CO., millers of Norfolk, Va., have been succeeded by the Norfolk Cereal Mills.

A ROLLER-PROCESS flouring mill will be established at High Point, N. C., by North, Watson & Co.

J.B. MAYNARD, of Le Sueur, Minn., has bought the Parker, S. D., flour mills and took possession March 1.

THE new 6,000-barrel mill of the Daisy Roller Mill Co., at West Superior, Wis., commenced operations March 8.

THE AMES flour mill, which was burned at Terrebonne, Minn., a short time since, it is now said, will be rebuilt.

THE LAIDLAW & DUNN CO., of Cincinnati, and the Gordon Pump Co., of Hamilton, have consolidated with $500,000 capital.

ARTICLES of incorporation were filed Feb. 18, at Duluth by the Duluth Flour Mills Company with $500,000 capitalization.

CLARY & FRIERSON, of Fall Creek, Tenn., have sold their flouring mill to J. A. & E. D. Tarpley, who will continue the business.

DAVID HIEBERT has sold his mill at Mountain Lake, Minn., to parties from Lamberton, one of whom is said to be Jacob Penner.

MCDANIEL & WHITE, whose mill at Rockreall, Or., was burned last November, have let the contract for a new plant of 125 barrels capacity.

THE Russell-Miller Milling Co., of Superior, Wis., has received a partial shipment of its mill machinery. The consignment consists of 28 cars.

THE contract for furnishing the machinery for the new White Star Mills, of Staunton, Va., has been given to E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee.

AN 80-barrel flouring mill and an electric light plant will be erected at Biloxi, Miss., by E. G. Burklin and associates, under the name of Biloxi Milling Co.

PREPARATIONS are being made by Mr. Miller, of Millersburg, Minn., for the erection of a 100-bbl. flour mill at a cost of $10,000, at Millersburg. It will be a steam mill.

BLACK & ROBERTSON of Crystal Falls, Tex., will build a 30-bbl.. steam roller mill, and have contracted with The Edw. P. Allis Co. of Milwaukee, for their machinery.

IT is now generally understood that the N. P. Elevator Co. will build a new elevator at Buffalo, Minn., the coming season, to take the place of the one that burned.

T. J. WREN, flour, grist and corn mill operator, of Rutherford, Tenn., has associated his three sons in business with him, under the firm name of T. J. Wren & Sons.

THE ALBERT LEA, MINN., MILL CO. has begun work upon its new structure, there being a large force of men employed, the intention being to rush it to completion at once.

NORTHVILLE, S. D., will organize a stock company this spring, and build a flouring mill, and sink an artesian well to furnish power. The first steps, it is said, will be taken at once.

COOPERAGE works will be established at Little Rock, Ark., by the Little Rock Cooperage Company, recently chartered with a capital of $60,000. Logan H. Root and others are interested.

AN elevator is to be erected in connection with the Wolcott Flour Mills at Faribault, Minn., having a capacity of 50,000 bushels. The daily capacity of the mill with recent additions is 1,000 bushels.

ALL the shafting, pulleys, gearing etc., for the new model packing house of Cudahy Bros., at Cudahy, Wis., one of the suburbs of Milwaukee, will be supplied by The Edw. P. Allis Co., of this city.

THE city of Peshtigo, Wis., will have a new flouring mill. C. W. Delventhal and others of Marinette are to be the owners. The citizens give a cash bonus of $2,000 and the work will begin at once.

THE City Council of De Pere, Wis., has granted a franchise to the J. P. Dousman Milling Co. to furnish the city with electric lighting for a period of ten years. Work will be commenced on the plant at an early date.

THE BLUE EARTH FARMERS' ALLIANCE contemplate going into the milling business and will have a meeting on the 18th to complete the arrangements for a co-operative mill and elevator at Mapleton, Minn.

J. PLACK & SON, wholesale dealers in flour at Baltimore, have made an assignment to Perry Lee Downs. Jacob Plack, the senior partner, has been in business many years, and formerly claimed to be worth $50,000.

THE Moorhead, Minn., flouring mill is fast nearing completion. There is a force of 25 men at work on the building at present. It is expected to be ready for business by April 1, with a capacity of 500 brls. daily.

WM. CADICK & SONS, of Grand View, Ind., are to build a 125-bbl. roller mill, in which machinery made by the Edw. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., will be used. They will be ready to turn out flour by about May 1.

THE HUMPHREY TURBINE AND MACHINE CO., with a capital of $100,000, has been organized at Cuyahoga Falls, O., for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in turbine water wheels, water motors and other machinery.

A MILLING company, with a capital of $10,000 has been formed at Cleveland, Minn., composed, it is said, of W. O. Sloey, L. D. Thayer, and L. C. Harrold. They propose to build a mill in lower town in the spring and will ask a bonus.

THE NORDYKE & MARMON CO., Indianapolis, Ind., have a contract from S. Brower, proprietor of the Stone Ridge Mills, Indianapolis, Iowa, to remodel the mill and put in the new short-system roller process. The mill will have a capacity of 40 brls. Also a corn and buckwheat mill.

AT South Sioux City, an enterprise for which the people on that side of the river have been quietly working for a long time, is about assured. It is a flouring mill which a stock company will build. The mill will be a good size one, and it is expected that it will be commenced soon.

OGDEN, Utah, March 3.—Within the next three months, the flouring interests of the territory will be consolidated and controlled by English and American capitalists. Twelve mills, those of Ogden, Logan and Cache Valley, Davis county, Salt Lake City and Provo, will be in the trust. The deal involves over $1,000,000 in cash.

MESSRS. PALON & WATSON, who have been operating the elevator at Dundas, Minn., have purchased the Archibald mill property. They will proceed to build a mill building the same size on the ground as the old mill, but not so high. The capacity on the start will be 100 to 200 barrels daily, and if the outlook warrants, the capacity will be enlarged.

WM. GIESKE has sold his stock in the Sleepy Eye (Minn.) Milling Co., to the company, and will withdraw from the business. This deal includes the 400-barrel mill at Sleepy Eye, the 250-barrel mill at Marshall, Minn., and a line of elevators on the Northwestern and Great Northern railways. The property, including grain in store, is worth $200,000.

THE WISCONSIN GRAIN AND MALT COMPANY, at Appleton, is to double its capacity. It is intended to build a fire-proof elevator with a capacity of $150,000 bushels, and a malt house with an annual capacity of 150,000 bushels, making a total capacity of 300,000 bushels, the largest plant in the State outside of Milwaukee. Work will begin as soon as possible and be completed by the middle of summer.

A GALLATIN, Tenn., special states that John H. McLaren, the owner of the Gallatin Planing mill and Lumber Company, has sold his buildings, engines, etc., to the new Roller Mill and Elevator Company. The new company will go to work immediately and erect a large four-story building upon the site of the old planing mill and will equip it with the latest improved milling machinery.

F. H. EMERY has the erection of a flouring mill in view, to be located in Mayville, N. D., if the citizens will offer him any inducements to place it there, It is to be a custom mill solely, of from 50 to 75 brls. capacity, and its stockholders are prominent farmers in the vicinity of Mayville and Portland. All the stock has been subscribed for, and the mill is said to be an assured thing.—*Market Record.*

THE DULUTH IMPERIAL MILL CO. give notice that they have established an office at 218 Produce Exchange New York City and appointed W. B. Sheardown agent for New York City and the eastern part of New York State, to succeed Duryea, Watts & Co. The notice concludes as follows: "This being a salaried office all sales will be made for our account and drafts drawn directly on the purchaser. All letters and telegrams relating to business in this territory should be directed to the New York office."

THE big 3,000-h. p. quadruple expansion Reynolds-Corliss engine for the World's Fair is rapidly approaching completion at the works of The Edw. P. Allis Co., and will soon leave for Chicago. It is a horizontal engine arranged the same as twin compound tandem engines with two parallel beds; the first and third cylinders being on one bed, and the second and fourth cylinders on the other. The fly wheel is 30 ft. in diameter and about 78 inches face. The crank shaft weighs 60 tons and is 24 inches in diameter, and a special flat car will have to be secured for its transportation.

The following table shows the aggregate wheat crop of the United States for fourteen years:

	Bushels.
1892	515,949,000
1891	611,780,000
1890	399,262,000
1889	490,560,000
1888	414,868,000
1887	456,329,000
1886	457,218,000
1885	357,112,000
1884	512,763,000
1883	420,154,000
1882	504,185,000
1881	380,280,000
1880	498,549,000
1879	448,756,000

HUNGARIAN MILLING.

Its Character and Extent.

THE following is from a report of Mr. C. Frank Dewey, special agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dated Buda-Pesth, December 27, 1892:

Considering the importance of wheat in our own country, particularly the everincreasing exports of flour, from about 6,000,000 barrels in 1856 to nearly 15,000,000 barrels in 1891, it is of paramount importance to examine the system and uninterrupted success of the greatest of Europe's milling countries, which is Hungary beyond a question.

Hungarian flour is chiefly famous for its purity, uniform consistency, color and taste. This flour first attracted attention at the London Exposition in 1862, established a firm reputation subsequently at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, and received the highest medal (grand prix) at the Paris Exhibition in 1878. Since then her product has commanded undivided confidence throughout Europe. The last achievement induced the leading millers of Buda-Pesth to strive for highest perfection. Their investigations led to the realization that the best grain was absolutely necessary to make fine flour; accordingly, an understanding was effected between miller and farmer, largely assisted through the influence of the National Agricultural Society of Hungary. Patriotism, too, as well as the ever growing competition of America, Australia and other countries, caused the chief millers of Buda-Pesth particularly, under the directorship of Hon. Conrad Burchard, the highest authority but one on this subject in this country, to cement cordiality not only between producer and manufacturer, but also between individuals, with a view to exhaust every means to produce the best flour at lowest expense.

Hungarian wheat is peculiar in its quality. It varies with soil and climate. In the more moist and lower countries the grain is rather large, round, of a brighter color, and soft, on the average containing less gluten. On the other hand, the grain on the somewhat higher and dryer ground is hard, dry, brittle, the inside surface smooth, steel-like, and of a somewhat darker hue. This quality prevents it being ground to finest flour without removing first the hull. The process, as necessary as it is difficult, is facilitated by dampening the grain, which lends tenacity to the hull.

This preparatory stage known as "Flachmühlerei" (flat-grinding) produces 60-70 per cent of flour. By the same process the hard or so-called "steel grain," owing to its brittle and firm temperament, intermixes more freely with the hull, and causes the flour to assume a darker shade.

This method is adopted by all the leading mills, and serves, at present, as a basis for the most modern milling system. On this account the soft grain of Europe produces a uniform white, bleached flour which, until recent times, made the French flour superior even to the Russian hard-wheat flour, and prevented Hungarian competition up to the middle of this century. On this account, too, the softer grain flour contains a larger proportion of bran, and subsequently less gluten, and because of its dampness is less able to resist the test of distance and time, in spite of the best French drying systems.

To remedy this evil, to economize and utilize every possible part of the grain, the Hungarians have adopted the so-called Lemolino, or "Hungarian milling," which means that the grain, when dry, is carefully assorted and graded, and the fine hard parts rounded by attrition in the rollers.

This process attained additional perfection in 1873 through Andreas Mechwart, who improved on the porcelain rollers with a well-tempered steel roller, more economical and equally efficacious, and now in universal use. The old process used to crush hull and kernel simultaneously and inseparably, to the detriment of quality, whereas the latter process leaves the hull in pieces, which can more easily be separated from the flour, and thus realizes 10 per cent more of pure flour in the end.

Of these Mechwart, or Ganz-rollers, some 13,000 are now in use everywhere, and 2,223 employed in the mills of Hungary. It is a matter of pride among native millers to know that even our country has adopted a large part of its milling system under the style of "Hungarian process" or "Patent process," and that it has sent over from time to time technical experts to study its systems; still the native claims that even our shrewd millers, in spite of large imitations, have failed to adopt the industrious, patient and carefully conducted system of Hungary, justly styled "Monture en fini;" particularly its system of minute classification, most mills having 12 different grades, whilst some go as high as 13 to 18 against 3 to 4 grades in our own country.

The particular supremacy of Hungarian flour is, aside from the Lemolino, or "high-milling system" under the patent-roller application, to be found chiefly in the character of its wheat. The steam mills of the present have an entirely different system from those of former days. In addition to the careful separation of hull, whiskers, and embryo from the kernel, they strive to cleanse the wheat from every gravel or dust, which, in spite of the farmers' sorting, cleansing and brushing, sticks to the grain, not only spoiling the flour, its color, taste and baking facilities, but injuring also the machinery. A careful system of adaptable machinery, sharp, horizontally-shaped, soft stone rollers, catches the grain, and, after several revolutions, deliver it free of all odds and ends. These and similar applications, produce the most pure and absolutely clean grain, and a superior quality of flour, which, in spite of modern competition, has maintained its supremacy in nearly all foreign markets.

Next to the miller, the farmer pays equal attention and assiduous care to the cultivation of the grain, fully realizing that success nowadays chiefly depends on his discretion and honesty. With this in mind, the farmer feels it his duty to support the miller, whose product, if perfect, will always sell, whereas the farmer may find supply and demand frequently against him.

Unequalled hitherto in the history of her industries, considering the disadvantages of her geographical location, is Hungary's milling, and it may not prove uninteresting to allow a short retrospect of her milling up to the present state of perfection.

The first mills on record were five water-power mills, established in the beginning of the eleventh century. They continued to thrive and increase up to the early part of the eighteenth century, when 178 horse-power (dry) mills were added. The first windmill was built in 1811, and the first steam mill in 1840. These continued multiplying up to the present with the following kinds:

Steam mills of the first order, 122; S. M. of the second order, 788; water-power mills, first order, 81; W. P. M., second order, 12,439; dry water mills (propelled by cattle power), 3,197; windmills, 650; total of mills in Hungary to-day, 17,277.

Franz Salomon, in his interesting "Geschichte von Budapest," credits the Ofener citizens with possessing large water-power mills on the banks of the Danube as early as 1292. After the Turk's evacuation, and her subsequent independence with constitution and separate government in 1867, a new era of progress and prosperity began in all directions, but most particularly in her agriculture. Her steam mills soon crowded out most all of the so-called dry mills (run by cattle power) and many villages in the interior even imitated the example of Budapester enterprise.

The leading thirteen steam mills of Hungary are situated in Buda-Pesth and suburbs, representing a total of 11,414 horse-power. These use pit-coal for firing purposes whilst the smaller mills still use wood and coal, and a few, in the interior, use even straw.

The eleven largest mills of Hungary have a total milling capacity per day of 19,250 metric centner (a metric centner is 220.46 pounds), of which the Pestor-Walz grinds 3,500 metric centners per day. The average annual output of these eleven mills, from 1880 to 1885, was 4,045,401 metric centners of wheat flour and 1,174,924 metric centners of bran (Kleic) against an average of 4,593,121 metric centners of wheat flour and 1,315,234 metric centners of bran during 1886–1891. The ever increasing capacity and high development of the large steam mills is gradually but surely crowding out the smaller mills, much to the advantage of the farmer, who secures thereby a better market and quicker sales.

From 1885 to 1891, Hungary exported on an average annually 4,201 metric centners of wheat flour. These figures, compared with her imports and exports for a similar period previous to 1885, show that her imports are decreasing, whilst her exports, both in grain and flour, are steadily increasing and inclining gradually, also, to larger home consumption.

The best quality of wheat is the so-called *aczé lox-Buza*, or "steel" wheat, and is chiefly raised on the dryer ground; it is round, thick and egg-shaped, whilst the average grain is paler, softer and tenacious.

Hungary's wheat imports, always very small, come chiefly from Roumania and Bulgaria, for purposes of mixing with her finer grades. The imported parcels are subjected to the minutest ocular inspection, with a final test by a mechanical contrivance which gauges the quality with unerring certainty and at the same time determines its value. The qualities are then mixed according to system and practice of each miller, the result being jealously guarded by the owners. Until two years ago, the Budapester mills used to register 17 to 18 qualities of flour, beginning with the highest grades under "00," 0, 1, 2, 3, and downward 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8½, 8¾, 9, and F. (Fussmehl), or bran, divided in two qualities, "F. K.," finer, and "G. K.," coarser; and finally two qualities of semolinos, "A" and "B," the former coarse the latter fine. But the progressive ideas of modern trade have simplified this, and the present system of grading includes 7 to 9 qualities, beginning with the highest under 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, with "A" and "B" as before. In other respects their methods and mechanisms resemble ours.

When the flour is put up for shipment the miller's name is printed on each sack with a lead seal bearing his initials, date of manufacture, quality and running number. The finest grades of flour are kept two or three months in stock before shipment, whilst the other grades are carried off at once. By this conscientious practice Hungarian millers have succeeded in maintaining their enviable reputation at home and abroad.

The highest quality of Hungarian flour is not pale or bleached white, but rather yellow-white, resembling the color of fine ivory, and giving the "0" and No. 1 qualities a velvety surface, mellow, mealy, anything but glossy smooth, of which the native millers are justly proud.

Adulteration of flour is hardly ever known in this country, every miller being anxious to maintain his well and hard-earned reputation. Once in a while, on very large contracts, an unscrupulous miller will substitute No. 4 for No. 3, as in recent deliveries to the armies of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was soon discovered and punished quite severely.

Once a year the millers submit samples of flour to the government inspector of the Royal Exchange, and the latter, by an ingenious process, decides on color and grade and fixes the scale for mills and the trade.

The *Wellington* (Kan.) *Daily Mail*, of March 10, says:

The Hunter Milling Company has begun the making a change in their mill on South F street which will not only enlarge the mill, make its operation more convenient and furnish power from their mill engine for their 70,000-bushel elavator, but will increase the capacity of the mill from 125 barrels to 200 barrels per day. The mill will be shut down in about ten days. In the meantime there will be such work as, without disturbing its operation, can be performed, that it may not be necessary to cease the manufacture of flour more than two or three weeks. Changes will be made in the mill building proper. A basement will be excavated under the entire structure and entirely new foundations put in. This work is now in progress. The partition between the main building and the addition on the north will be torn out, increasing the ground plan of the mill from 24x32 feet to 32x38 feet in size. An additional story in the form of a mansard roof will be added, greatly increasing the number of square feet of floor space. The entire mill machinery will be taken out—the reels, belts, shafts, cogs, everything will be changed and either replaced in a better and more advantageous position or thrown out. But the greatest change will be throwing out fourteen of the seventeen hexagon reels which now handle the wheat, and replacing them with two of the Faist Automatic Plansifter bolting machines.

Florida and the Sunny South, via the Big Four Route.

To all persons contemplating a southern trip, the Big Four offers special attractions and advantages possessed by no other line. Solid Vestibuled trains, heated with steam and equipped with palace sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant parlor cafe dining cars run daily, making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through express trains of the Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville, Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways, avoiding the tedious transfer necessary on other lines and affording practically through train service to Old Point Comfort, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Indian River and all winter resorts of the South. Tourist tickets via the Popular Big Four Route at special low rates are on sale at all coupon ticket offices throughout the counry. Ask the agent for ticket via the Big Four Route. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Milwaukee Notes

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

BIJOU THEATER—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.

STANDARD THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

PEOPLE'S THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

GERMAN STADT THEATER—Regular performances Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.

PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

SOME idea of the wholesale and manufacturing business in Milwaukee may be learned from the statement, proven by train records, that the amount of freight business originating in Milwaukee frequently amounts to 850 cars a day out on the St. Paul Road, and nearly the same number on the North-Western. These figures represent simply the freight loaded in this city and sent out—not that which is received or passes through.

WHEN is was announced on the bulletin board of the Chamber of Commerce that the Hatch bill had been defeated there was a little applause, but no such outbreak as might have been expected from a body of men whose business had been in jeopardy. The apathy is accounted for by the fact that the brokers have been satisfied for some time past that the bill would not pass the House. The announcement that the bill had been defeated had no effect whatever on the market.

THE new machine shop of the Edw. P. Allis Co. of this city has reached the third story. It is 300x100 ft. and to be five stories in height. The first story is 30 ft. The building will be devoted to heavy work and will be equipped with the largest electric traveling cranes and general machinery of immense character. Its cost is estimated at $250,000.

THE stock of flour in Milwaukee on the 1st inst. was 138,000 bbls. of which 40,500 bbls. were held by the mills and 97,500 bbls. were in transit. The mills show, for the past three weeks, an average daily production of 5,683 bbls. of flour.

THERE are at the present time stored in Milwaukee elevators 240,000 bushels of oats awaiting shipment by boat to the East, but no boats can be secured as yet.

THE Milwaukee Bag Co. whose plant was destroyed by the great fire, last fall, will locate on Erie street near Broadway, in a six-story block to be built by Mann Bros.

IT was found there was no provision in the rules of the Chamber of Commerce for the disposition of the membership of a deceased member, and on the 15th inst. a proposed amendment to the rules was submitted, which, under the rules, will be acted upon in one week from date of proposal. The amendment is as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XII, be hereby amended by adding the following to section 3:

The membership of a deceased member shall not be subject to assessment for a period of five years, commencing on the termination of the fiscal year in which a death shall occur, except in case of transfer to a new member. If not transferred in five years, the membership shall be deemed to have been relinquished and shall thereupon become and be forfeited, and shall be disposed of in the manner provided by the rules for disposing of memberships forfeited by reason of non-payment of assessments.

THE following report has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the question of a uniform system of weight-overseeing in elevators:

The board of supervisors of inspection and weighing respectfully recommend that Chamber of Commerce weighers be appointed to supervise the weighing of all grain sent to public elevators. We think three weighers ought to be sufficient. We also recommend that the salaries of these assistant weighers shall be the same as the assistant supervising weighers now employed at the different mills and that the fee for such weighing shall be 40 cents per car, same to be paid by the receiver of the grain or by the party ordering same to store.

The committee stated that it considered the move an important one, and claimed errors would be much less liable to occur if the Chamber supervised the work of elevator weights. The change will go into effect April 3.

A TEUTONIC member of the Chamber of Commerce vouches for the truth of the following:

When they saw the ships approaching
From the far off sunny Spain,
When they saw his banner waving
Red and gold upon the main,
Then those children of the forest,
Though so nearly stricken dumb,
Mustered up their moral courage
And they shouted: "Wie gehts, Clum!"

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 2,101,033 bush. aginst 349,672 bush. the corresponding day last year, The following shows the closing prices of wheat on the 15th inst. as compared with those of same day in 1892:

	1893	1892
No. 1. Northern, o. t....	68-70	88½
No. 2, Spring, o. t.....	65	83
No. 2, Spring, in store.....	62⅝	82⅞

MAY wheat sold at 65½c and down to 65¼c. Cash wheat ruled 2⅝c under May and July 2¼c over.

MILLSTUFFS are steady, ranging at $13.50@13.75 for sacked bran and $14.50 for middlings.

FLOUR is dull and lower. Hard spring wheat patents, in bbls. $3.70@3.80; export patents, in sacks, $3.05@3.15; straights, choice bakers', $2.15@2.25; export bakers' $2.25@2.35. Winter patents, in bbls. $3.50@3.60; straights, in bbls. $3.25@3.35. Rye flour, in sacks, $2.50@2.75; in bbls. $2.80@3.00.

THE ALLIS COMPANY will have in its exhibit at the World's Fair a historic document to which a great deal of interest attaches. It is a contract made by James Watts and his partner for the construction of an engine. In 1796, some years after Watts had built his first engine, the Birmingham Flour & Bread Company wanted an engine, and the firm of Boulton & Watts, consisting of Matthew Boulton and James Watts, agreed to build it. A contract as long and formal as a state document, was accordingly drawn up, and signed and sealed with much ado. The contract, which has been carefully preserved, passed into the hands of Sir John Benjamin, a wealthy mill-owner of Birmingham, Eng., who desired it to be exhibited at the World's Fair. He thought that it would be fitting to have it a part of the exhibit of the greatest engine builders in the world, and he accordingly loaned it to the Allis company, in whose vaults it is now locked. Some idea of the value placed upon the document by its owner may be gained from the fact that it is insured for £500, nearly $2,500. The contract is drawn on heavy parchment, the sheet being 21 by 30 inches in size. It is handsomely engrossed, beginning with an elaborately-drawn initial of unique design. The language of the contract is very formal. In substance it sets forth that for the sum of £965 Messrs. Boulton & Watts agree to build for the company an engine "with a power or force equal to that which sixteen horses acting together do commonly exert, or that the power of said engine shall be equal to the raising of 53,000 pounds 10 feet high in 1 minute." The cylinder is to be 36½ by 60 inches, and various other matters of detail are specified. Attached to the contract is a schedule, in which every separate piece of the engine is named, and in the body of the contract it is agreed that those pieces shall all be furnished. The contract is dated October 5, 1796, and it is signed by James Watts and Matthew Boulton on one side, and Joseph Townsend, Thomas Warner, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Barber and William Bingley on the other. It is signed in the presence of Sarah Tomlinson and Samuel Delon, whose signatures are attached. Each signer has attached his seal, and the document is spotted with red wax. It is kept in a handsome plush case, but it will probably be framed for exhibition. The old engine-room in which the engine was placed remained intact up to a short time ago, and on its walls hung a card signed by Watts, conveying this truth to the engineer: "Keep your water high and your steam low, or you will be blown to——"

ELECTRIC GRAIN SCALES.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) News:—The first Automatic and Electric Scale was put in successful operation on March 7, with the automatic scale working in the mill and the electric register tallying in the office of the B. F. Isenberg Milling Co., of this place. This is the first of these scales to be erected in this manner and is a marvel of success. The Automatic and Electric Scales will become of general use, once their correctness and utility are made known to the public. A brief description may be conveyed in a few words, viz.: A modern Fairbanks scale with a double hopper suspended in the center which, as soon as filled to an exact balance, closes an electric circuit, tilts the hopper and immediately the other end is being filled, which is done with more precision than human hand can do it, as it will only work by an even balance. At the time the hopper tilts a second electric current is conveyed by wire to the office and registers on an electric counting machine, which is also more accurate than the old way of marking a stroke by hand for each measure filled and emptied.

By this new weighing and counting system many useful appliances may be made; one in particular might be mentioned: The scales are arranged in such position that the grain, as weighed and counted, is deposited into the rolls and ground, and with duplicate machines the flour, bran and middlings can be weighed and counted, showing at the office each day the exact amount of grain ground, as well as the amount of flour, etc., produced, thus giving the office every knowledge of what the mill is doing each hour, day or week, and the amount of stock on hand can readily be known by a little calculation at any time.

One of these valuable money-saving scales will be on exhibition at the World's Fair, and be operated with all parts in full view of those whose interest it is to investigate the advantages of this automatic electrical device.

Any further description of the manner of using the scales can be obtained by addressing the Automatic and Electric Scales Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

The company has been recently incorporated with a capital of $200,000, with B. F. Isenberg as president and general manager, which is sufficient to insure its success.

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THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,

JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 463. Washington, D. C.

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now **partially** or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, **whether** disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances.

WIDOWS of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if **now** dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows **not** dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death **was** due to service.

CHILDREN are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

PARENTS are entitled if soldier **left neither widow nor child,** provided soldier **died in service,** or **from effects of service,** and they are **now dependent** upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for **higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights.**

Thousands of soldiers drawing from $2 to $10 per month under the **old law** are entitled to **higher rates** under **new law,** not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, **whether due to service or not.**

Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty **in regular** army or **navy since** the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.

Survivors, and their widows, of the **Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee** and **Seminole** or **Florida Indian Wars** of **1832** to **1842, are entitled under a recent act.**

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Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been granted under later laws or not.

Rejected claims reopened and settlement secured, if rejection improper or illegal.

Certificates of service and discharge obtained for soldiers and sailors of the late war who have lost their original papers.

Send for laws and information. No charge for advice. No fee unless successful. Address,

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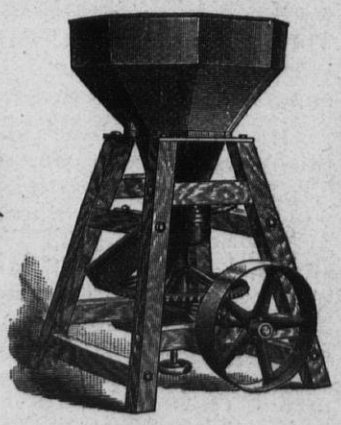

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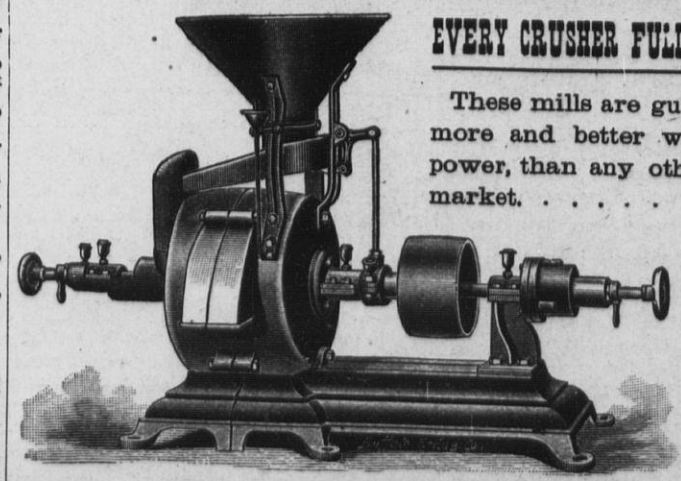

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MILWAUKEE, MARCH, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

WHAT will be the outcome of the deal in May wheat, now being manipulated in Chicago, is a subject for serious consideration by the entire milling industry of the United States. As the amount of wheat in store, that can be delivered on sales for May, increases, the more danger to be apprehended. All markets move up or down in unison with the fluctuations in Chicago May. Notwithstanding the fact that other markets are on a basis of 10 cents per bushel less than Chicago, for the same grade of wheat, the *fluctuations* keep step with those in Chicago. On Tuesday of this week, No. 2 Milwaukee wheat touched the lowest point since Milwaukee laid any claim to being a wheat market. Yet all the markets, both in this country and in Europe, are experiencing lower prices than ever known before. Day after day the offers by cable come in a "peg" lower. While all other food stuffs are bringing fair prices, the products from wheat go begging or at begging prices. The facts are, that the miller, the buyer and the consumer understand thoroughly that this "wind" which the manipulators in Chicago have been buying so persistently for several months, will have materialized into a large accumulation of wheat, sufficient to fill every garner in every elevator in Chicago, that can issue receipts "regular" for delivery on contract before the end of May. The six to ten cents per bushel profit to the seller, will force out other grains to make room for wheat until the clique find, as they have often found before, that there was "more corn in Egypt" than they had figured on. The end of May comes—nobody wants the wheat except the clique that have sold it for July. In the meantime, if no crop damage is reported, the buyers of July from the clique, who don't want the cash stuff, are seeking to get rid of it as best they can. It is, therefore, very evident that unless there is serious damage to the crop of this country or Europe, a low level of prices must rule, with the menace staring every miller in the face, that, should the clique fail to carry their deal through successfully, a panic is likely to occur, which will carry prices temporarily below what has ever been known. In the meantime, the sellers are reaping a fine profit, while the miller must pay a competitive price for wheat, above its intrinsic value, and sell his flour at prices made by the buyer, having the fear of a collapse in the market—which is liable to happen—by the failure of the syndicate to carry out their unholy scheme. It is deals of this kind that bring into disrepute Boards of Trade transactions and encourage restrictive legislation more dangerous than the evil it is intended to correct.

DELAYS IN TRANSIT.

BOTH shippers and receivers have had their patience tried to the utmost, the last three or four months, by the extraordinary time that has been taken to get their shipments and purchases from "mill to market." In our visits to the yards and depots the general complaint seems to be the inability of the transportation companies to move freight with any degree of promptness. First came the extreme cold weather that closed completely the routes across Lake Michigan, then the blizzard and snowstorms, which locked up, as it were, any unfortunate train that had the misfortune to be side-tracked for the time being, as it was securely fastened by the ice and snow until such time as either the snow would soften or its fastenings be chopped out with axes, weilded by a lusty gang of laborers. The complaint has been so universal that shippers have to make the best of it, while receivers, having no advantages one over another, they too have been inclined to take a philosophical view of the situation. Notwithstanding the rapidly increasing facilities afforded by new routes and new lines of transportation, the fact is apparent that there is still room for more lines and other routes than exist at present. The great Northwest has hardly begun its development. The great increase in its manufacturing industries is an important factor in the transportation problem, which bids fair to rival agricultural productions in volume requiring shipping facilities. Should we be favored with another large crop of grain the coming harvest, it is to be feared another winter will find us suffering still greater delays in transit than those just experienced. We believe this can be overcome in a great measure if our lines of railroads from the West and Northwest will continue their lines by boats across Lake Michigan, similar to the line from Kewaunee to Frankfort. Say the St. Paul, Wisconsin Central and Northwestern railroads had each 4 boats, making a total of 12 boats, that would carry 48 loaded cars per boat, these could deposit over five hundred cars per day on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and these same cars could be speeding on their way through Michigan within an hour after the boat touched the harbor. We offer these suggestions to "the powers," for their consideration, believing that so far as Milwaukee and the territory west and northwest is concerned, the question of delay to the seaboard will be solved.

WE have been asked to "furnish the facts" as to the following:

I. Number of grist mills in actual operation in the United States in 1892.

II. Total amount of capital represented by the same.

III. Total value of product.

Presuming it is facts that are wanted, we must acknowledge that it is not in our power to give them. We might furnish approximate figures, based upon what knowledge and ideas we have regarding the matter, but that would not properly fill the requirement as stated. We have noticed the figures, given in the columns of a contemporary publication as estimates, quoted as facts according to the statement of the original publisher, until the old "Three Black Crows" story has been thoroughly exemplified. We prefer to be candid with our correspondent and simply say, we don't know, and we do not know where such statistics are obtainable, and where the information would not be open to justifiable criticism. We are perfectly willing to give our idea of approximation, in a private manner, but prefer to withhold from publishing an item for the purpose of courting comment thereon.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a 20-page pamphlet issued by the Bradstreet Company, New York, the contents of which consist chiefly of statistical information as to business failures in the United States and Canada classified according to primary causes of same. These causes are classed under two heads, viz.: A. *Causes due to faults of those failing*, under which are named: I. Incompetence. II. Neglect of business. III. Fraudulent disposition of property. B. *Causes not due to faults of those failing*, under which are named: IV. Disaster. V. Failure of others. VI. Special or undue competition. The work is very complete and comprehensive which is no more than is to be expected in all matters undertaken by Bradstreet.

THE COMMUNICATION of "Smiler" which we publish in this issue is one of several received by us relative to the same matter. This one is selected because of its more close adherence to the one subject, though the others without exception have the same tenor. We call the attention of our readers to it and trust that any one desiring to give expression to his views on the matter referred to, whether in unison with "Smilers," or opposed thereto, will feel at perfect liberty so to do, through our columns, though we request the writer to be as concise and, therefore, as brief as possible.

PRESIDENT E. J. Lachman, of the Wisconsin State Millers' Association, has appointed Charles Manegold, of Milwaukee, as a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association, to take the place of Wm. Sanderson, deceased.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Another Month of Stagnation in Wheat and Flour Markets.—How the "Minimum Price" Works.—Winter Wheat Mills to Try the Scheme.—City Mills All Running.—Carrying Charges on Flour.

ANOTHER of the "dullest months on record," in the wheat and flour trade has to be added to the already abnormally long list since this crop year came in. One can scarcely realize that this is the same market it was the previous two years, when everybody in the trade was busy selling or delivering old sales for forward delivery; and, when we seldom passed a month, without one or two weeks of activity; and, when either a 10c advance or an equal decline would bring in plenty of buyers, at almost any time of the year, both for home and export.

Now all this seems changed; and, although it cannot be supposed that less flour is used, at our $1 per barrel less now than then, it is certain that less is sold on the floor of the Produce Exchange by far. Whether this is done direct from the mills to the jobbers, or retailers and bakers, or whether they are drawing their supplies from other markets than this, is a question not yet answered. The fact, however, is patent to everybody that New York is not doing her former share of the trade on this crop. So far as the export trade is concerned, the reason is plain, for this country is neither exporting the wheat nor flour she did last year, as the English markets have not yet cleared off the surplus of flour left over from last crop, and London, in particular, has been depressed all the month by pressure to work off this old stale stock.

There is also another reason effecting both home and export trade unfavorably this year in respect to the next most important grade after Patents, namely, Bakers' Extra or Rye Mixtures, as they are called, which are so poor in color and strength this year that neither home nor export trade can use but a limited amount of them. The result has been that stocks have accumulated both in barrels and bags, until there is a growing pressure to work them off before warm weather shall endanger their condition. The same trouble is feared on the other side; and, while Engladn is still bidding full former prices for Kansas straights and cannot get them fast enough, she will not take any amount of these Spring Bakers' even at prices, which have fallen from $3.00@$3.25 in sacks, early in the season, to $2.25@$2.65 the past month. With common, No. 2 Spring, in sacks, as low as $2.15@$2.20. In the same time, these flours in barrels have dropped from $3.25@$3.50 to $2.75@$3.00, and only choice grades even are salable at $2.90@$3.00, while fancy clear Springs are selling at $3.25@$3.50 even and Straight do. at $3.90 @ $4.10. Of course, the Spring grades below No. 1 are not bringing more, and are difficult of sale at any advance over the price of feed stuffs, which include no grade, at $1.65@$1.75 in sacks, up to $1.80 @$1.85 for superfine Springs, with No. 2 worth but little more, as nobody wants them except for feeding purposes, for export, for which there has been a good English demand, until recently, that has also fallen off.

It is evident, therefore, that the place these Medium and low Spring flours used to take at home and abroad is being taken to a large extent by other flours; and those flours are Winter low grades, which have been and still are scarce and wanted, here and on the other side, at full prices, ranging from $2.25 for superfine up to $2.50 for No. 2 and $2.50@$3.00 for No. 1 in barrels, while Straight Indiana is selling fairly in sacks at $3 25, and $3.40 is bid and $3.50 asked for Kansas Straights in sacks. But above these prices, home trade is extremely slow, even on Straight Winters, at $3.50@$3.70 in barrels, although these have been taken more freely the past month than Spring Patents, since the "minimum price" scheme took effect in this grade of flour. But it has not stimulated demand for Winter Patents in the least, although the Winter wheat millers' minimum price arrangement has not yet taken effect. Whatever the cause, certain it is, that since a minimum price was placed on Spring Patents trade has steadily grown less in these grades. Whether buyers had purchased quietly, in advance of its taking effect, for future wants, or are holding off and using up their stocks before they buy again, in hopes of breaking the minimum price scheme, it is impossible to say. But of one thing there is no doubt, that the big receivers and jobbers of flour here are opposed to the arrangement; and claim, that instead of establishing a minimum price, below which no miller will sell, they have only succeeded in establishing a maximum price, above which buyers will not pay; and that the practical effect of the plan is to make the manufacturers of the well-known brands that have hith erto sold at a premium, "hold the bag," while the less known brands fill the demand at or below the minimum price.

On the other hand, the smaller receivers of less well-known and country brands and the smaller jobbers claim that this minimum price arrangement places them on an equal footing with their larger and better known competitors. True it is, that the bulk of the sales of the past month have been in small jobbing lots, with very few lines; which would seem to indicate that the big jobbers have been holding off, for some reason, possibly to tire out the smaller millers, and get them to cut the minimum price (which the big receivers already claim is being done) and thus break up the millers' combination.

Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the winter wheat millers are understood to have arranged for a similar scheme, and contemplate fixing a minimum price on all grades instead of on Patents only, as the Spring wheat mills have done. But this arrangement has not yet been put in force. The Spring wheat mills raised the minimum on Patents last week from $4.30 to $4.40, just as the little anti-option defeat boom in wheat petered out; and they have held it there since without any business reported of any amount, though there have been a few buyers of lines at the old price in the market, and some of them are likely to have been accommodated. The city mills did not go into the spring wheat millers' combine and are not to go into that of the winter wheat mills, as they had one of their own already, and were sold up to the middle of this month on their West India grades, on the break of December, when the West India shippers anticipated their wants prior to the new rule, adopted by the city mills on January 1st, to charge 5c per barrel per month, for carrying all flour not taken within a month of the date of sale. Formerly no time of delivery was fixed and buyers contracted away ahead of their wants whenever the wheat market looked like advancing, and the mills had to carry it for them free. Now, buyers are waiting to use up their old stocks before coming in for more; and it has made the city mills very dull, though they have all been running on these old orders. But they had accumulated Patents, of which they turn out about 2,500 barrels daily from their 8,000 to 9,000 bbls. daily production. During the past week they have worked these off on a good city grocery trade at prices about the same as spring patents have been held without selling, as these blended City Patents are becoming steadily more popular for family use, as they are equally good for bread or pastry, which neither Springs nor Winters are.

The feed market, however, has been active and strong, and the city mills have had it practically to themselves at 85c@90c for 40, 60 and 80 pounds, at which they are easily able to work off their production. Rye flour has done a little better in demand and price, on a light supply, closing at $2.25@$2.40 for all pure flour. Buckwheat flour has been advanced by scarcity and cold weather and closed at $2.10@$2.20.

There has not been enough doing in the wheat market, either for export or speculation, to keep the rust off the hinges of trade or the joints of dealers, brokers and exporters alike, from getting stiff. The defeat of the anti-option biil was expected to bring in the public to buy "this cheap wheat," and everybody got loaded for a boom. But the crowd soon "smelt a mice" when they found the Chicago clique had been supplying them, and they turned about and sold out, since when there has been no support but the shorts and the clique, and but little of the latter, until the trade has come to doubt its ability to hold the market, in face of light moving and gold exports, and the feeling is decidedly bearish.

Exporters have done but little the past month, and that chiefly for the Continent, especially for Spain and Portugal. There has been a good deal of talk of damage to our winter crop, but it is not having much influence in face of still increasing stocks here and in the amount on passage to Europe, despite the light shipments from America and India. Without crop damage or crop scares there are few here now who feel bullish on wheat, as there appears no prospect in sight of a better export demand on existing conditions, notwithstanding very low ocean freights—4 shillings Boston to Liverpool being accepted.

BUFFALO.

WHAT an erratic, know-nothing set Buffalo millers are—at least with reference to the alleged millers trust or "giant flour combine." Their lives have, it would appear, been spent in accumulating a vast amount of dense ignorance. When the "tall millers" assert that they know nothing about this or any other subject, we are inclined to believe them, but when the same assertion is made by Mr. George Urban, whose friends have placed him in line for nomination as governor of New York, or Bon. James, who is credited with designs upon the mayoralty of Buffalo, we fear the facts will hardly bear them out. Why not come out boldly and

acknowledge that an attempt is being made, by organization, to prevent indiscriminate throat cutting in prices, and to protect the miller from the Philistines or sharp Yankee buyer of New England, who has a way of placing orders "shipping directions to be furnished later," and, if the market goes against him, compelling the poor miller to carry the stuff until values again change, thus enabling him to place his purchase at a profit. It is to be hoped the attempt to right these wrongs will be successful. For almost every abuse complained of, the millers have themselves to blame. Instead of paying a good business man a price that he is worth, to represent them with the trade, most of them have been willing to take any stick they could get cheap, to go on the road, with the result that it has been "anything, good Lord, to make a sale." No condition the buyer asks is too unbusiness-like. All the agent has to write his principal is, that "all the other millers are doing it." This is simply another illustratton of the fact that a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy always lands a business man in a quagmire. Strange it is that, in matters of this kind, the penny should seem so large as to hide the dollar behind it.

Doing business through so-called millers' agents is another evil which should be regulated. Most miller's agents could be more truthful in their representations if they changed their signs to read "Buyer's Agents." A first-class man at a salary commensurate with his ability, who will work for the miller's interests solely, is the only agent that should be sent out.

There is little use in giving prices of flour here, as thev are too much mixed to be of any value. Spring patents were quoted all the way from $5.40 to $5.75 and Winter $3.80 to $4.10 with other grades in proportion.

The general opinion is, that this has been the coldest winter "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant." It's not true, however. The winter is an average one; a little more steady in low temperature, but nothing severe, and in amount of snowfall only equals last year. The local weather prophet predicts a warm summer, as weather conditions, according to his records, usually follow each other in marked contrast. One thing noticable and worth remarking is that Buffalo has not had its usual cry of poverty this winter; there has been plenty of work for everybody.

The vessel owner wants a late spring but fears an early break up in spite of the heavy ice reported at all lake ports. A short season makes a profitable one. If vessels can be held in port until the 10th or middle of May it is thought that the season will be the liveliest on record. The amount of stuff to move was never equalled; seventy million bushels of grain to start with, ten million ton of iron ore, six million tons of coal and no one can estimate the amount of flour and other package freight. Shippers will be more than anxious to get this immense amount of freight on its way early and there is some lively hustling already. The vessel owner is not worrying.

Duluth parties were in this city last week, looking for suitable dock front upon which to erect warehouses. The majority of outside dock hunters want too much. It is singular that none of them have considered the property on the Ohio Basin worth looking into. At $150 or $250 per foot and a promised depth of 18 feet of water in front of the dock, it is cheap even as an investment.

Capt. M. De Puy is actively stirring up the elevators again. He is after the legislators with a bill providing for two floating elevators, which are to charge ¼ cent per bushel for unloading and loading canal grain. Of course the state is to furnish and maintain these floaters. He claims it would pay handsomly for the small amount required to build these elevators. Now, if there is any money in it, why do not the canalers or boat owners buy a few floaters and do the work themselves? The scheme of doing this has evidently fallen through again and De Puy wants the tax payers to help him and a few of his kind, out of paying a reasonable charge for transferring grain. Everybody who knows anything about the management of state institutions, is aware that it would cost the state fully 1 cent per bushel to do the work and perhaps a fraction more. De Puy, go help yourself.

Spring wheat sellers in this market are not happy. It is claimed that an agreement to stick to a certain limit over or under Chicago May price is never lived up to and this has caused some ill-feeling, besides a loss to the owners of fully 4 cents per bushel. No. 1 Northern at 75c or 76c seemed to strike the Rochester millers about right and when it got above these figures they usually quit buying.

The amount of Duluth wheat in store here is decreasing rapidly. This week 171,000 bush. of all grades, principally No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern were taken out of store, leaving 1,752,017 against 1,555,000 bush. on the same date last year. The stock here, with such heavy inroads on it, will not last until the opening of the navigation. There will, however, be weeks when the decrease will not reach half these figures and the time is not far distant when millers will consider it necessary to "shut down for repairs."

Winter wheat is selling so slowly that the trade in car loads is practically dead. Country mills are getting sufficient to supply their wants at 3 or even 5 cents under the lowest figures asked here. There are nearly 1,000,000 bushels of white and red winter in store here but not a bushel is offered on this market and probably will not be. Our winter wheat millers are gradually but surely getting more spring wheat into their product and straight winter grades of flour will be lost to memory dear in a few years.

The purchase of Hanrahan's coal yard property by the "H. O." manufacturers was recorded here lately. The site is an excellent one for the purpose, being on the principal railroad tracks and close to the commission market. A mill will be put up as soon as possible. The firm of Edward Ellsworth & Co., have mills in Lockport, Ill. and Craigville, Ill.

The John T. Noye Mfg. Co., have shipped a train of twenty-five cars of milling machinery for the Russell-Miller Co., at West Superior. Another shipment to the value of $25,000 will be made in a week or two.

The Schoellkopf & Mathews mills at the Falls are running again after two weeks idleness on account of the breaking of their large water wheel. The Central mills took a few days off also.

Freight rates east have advance 1 cent per hundred and it is making a big difference to shippers at this point who had sold stuff for future delivery. The unexpected advances in rates are creating no little dissatisfaction among receivers but nobody has the courage to make a stand against the railroads. The railroad commission is a farce.

The canal rate on wheat to be shipped on the opening is now 5c but nothing has been done lately. Expectations are too high for contracts to be made even at that figure. Those who have taken wheat at 4½ are sweating already.

Craig & Son will not build car ferries to run between Toledo and Buffalo. Think of breaking ice two feet thick the whole length of Lake Erie and keeping it open all winter. The scheme is impractiable and only a bluff. No one takes the possibilities into serious consideration. The gullibility of some newspaper correspondents makes railroad men, like Agent Fell, smile. They never get a good item of news from a railroad agent. He is'nt there for that purpose and only holds his position while he keeps a close mouth. And what a fool a shipper would be to give any snap he has on rates away to the public. Therefor when a miller reads of "differentials" "cut in rates" "discrimination," and other talk of this same sort it will pay him better to get the best rate he can from the railroad agents and not bother about what others are doing on paper.

Mr. Harry Fosbinder, the handsomest man in the canal forwarding business, returned from New York last week. His visit there and the results is keeping others of the fraternity busy guessing.

The Merchant's Exchange Transportation Committee has requested the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association to allow holders of through tickets to the World's Fair to and from Chicago to stop over in Buffalo if they so desire.

Washburn - Crosby "Gold Medal" sold here this month at $4.80 per bbl., delivered up 6 flights of stairs. There is a heap of profit in this business somewhere.

The reappointment of Mr. Conway W. Ball as chief grain inspector was made at the first meeting of the Flour and Grain Inspection Committee. The position of chief grain inspector is not without its cares in any market, but here in Buffalo it is thought it carries with it more abuse than usually falls to the lot of so important an individual. It is a great pleasure, however, to see how easy they set upon the shoulders of Mr. Ball. The heated remarks of a constitutional kicker or his pitiable appeal for a re-inspection have no visible effect on that silent man, and rarely do any good. The majority of receivers are perfectly satisfied with his decisions, and understand that he is working for the good of themselves as well as the interest of the Buffalo grain trade.

Mr. Wm. G. Heathfield, Mr. Riley Pratt and Mr. O. G. Spann have been appointed as auditing committee of the inspection department. Good men, all, and true.

Our largest local trade millers, who have an enviable reputation for their family flour and whose product can be found in every corner grocery, have been greatly troubled by complaints of a falling off in quality. Something is wrong and, although many attempts to correct the difficulty have been made the fault still remains. In the meantime Urban's "Pearl" and other favorite brands from this mill, likewise Newman's

"Fawn" and "Akron Falls" are getting in some good licks. Once give these brands a hold and I predict it will be as difficult to dislodge them as it was for customers to make the change.

A contract has been let for the building of a small mill for Mr. W. H. Humphrey.

Negotiations are under way for the control of the Schoellkopf & Mathews canal power by the Niagara Tunnel Co. The millers are abundantly able to go it alone. Combines are detestable to the canal owners and it is not likely that they will enter into one, especially when the power, to be developed by the hydraulic canal, will equal if not surpass that of the Tunnel Company.

The Duryea Starch Co., of Oswego, will move to the Falls. It is said they have spoken for 3,000 horse power at $15 per year.

Major John Getthere Heinold has recently been adding to his other accomplishments a knowledge of law. He has been fighting a legal duel in the municipal court with Mr. Dennis Wurra-Wurra Bohen. The major established his reputation as an expert in barley and the rules of evidence. Dinny, like McGinty, was arrayed in his best suit of clothes for this occasion and, it is said, dazzled the major so that his evidence was not exactly in accord with his wishes.

Col. Charles Encyclopedia Benedict of the Oakfield Fertilizer Co., is kept busy in the interests of that big company, but finds time, notwithstanding, to act as promoter of one or two other enterprises which are soon to be brought before the public. One is said to be in connection with a gypsum bed and the other a kidney cure. Whether or not it is his intention to make the latter out of the former is not yet learned.

The following letter was sent to the chief inspector here and posted on the board where all such relics usually find their resting place:

CHIEF FLOUR INSPECTOR,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Can you recommend to me a first-class flour inspector (not a miller) that I could hire by the month (and if the right man by the year) must be good judge of flour and reasonably sober most of the time. And oblige,

Yours respectfully,
A. B. WELLER.
Headmiller, Lake Superior Mills, Superior, Wis.

Now the only trouble about the above is that it excludes our millers. Buffalo could fill this bill, as the only reasonably sober people most of the time are the millers and just now they appear to have time to hire out by the month or century.

There has been an immense trade in feed lately. Winter bran sold at $17.50@17.75 readily and, during most of the time, there was not enough to go around. TAURUS.

BUFFALO, March 11, 1893.

DULUTH.

Conditions Improving.

THE anticipated spring activity is beginning to manifest itself and the big mills are already rehearsing for the busy season. Last week, considerable life was shown about the mills and elevators, and something over 18,000 bbls. were rolled out. The great blizzard of the first of the month retarded matters considerably, checking both the receipts and shipments, but during the present week affairs have been running smoothly. The shipments last week were 23,745 bbls.; in the corresponding week of 1892 the output was 16,049 bbls., and the shipments 15,253 bbls. The railroads received last week 4,728 bbls. for storage until the lake opens. The mills have in store 16,434 bbls., and the railroads 16,188, making a total of 32,622 bbls., against 33,376 for the previous week, and 12,904 for the same week in 1892. A slight improvement is felt in the market, and the demand for flour is growing better.

The output for last week and receipts by rail, together with shipments and stock, are given by the Board of Trade as follows:

	Receipts. bbls.	Shipped. bbls.	In Store. bbls.
Duluth Mills	*9,820	15,302	16,434
Superior Mills	*8,443	8,443	.....
Northern Pacific	750	.....	3,000
St. Paul & Duluth	3,978	.....	13,188
Total	22,991	23,745	32,622

*Output, total, 18,263 bbls.

The output for the four previous weeks, with comparisons, was as follows:

	1893. Output. bbls.	1893. Exports. bbls.	1892. bbls.	1891. bbls.
March 4	18,263	2,286	16,049	11,604
Feb. 25	12,257	6,216	14,167	11,355
Feb. 18	4,541	2,881	12,282	1,989
Feb. 11	21,772	2,500	16,913	15,417

The same report showed the amount of grain in store at Duluth and Superior on Monday to be as follows:

	March 4, bus.	Feb. 25, bus.	Mch. 5, '92. bus.
No. 1 hard	958,000	955,389	1,546,825
No. 1 northern	12,735,884	12,726,553	4,067,692
No. 2 northern	1,822,862	1,823,460	1,429,207
No. 3 Spring	184,974	184,690	535,743
No grade	64,164	59,892	1,200,808
Rejected and condemned	56,470	57,936	102,661
Special bin	107,367	107,651	44,331
Total wheat	15,929,730	15,915,575	8,927,267
Afloat in harbor	571,100	571,100	400,703
Total	16,500.834	16,486,675	9,327,970
In store last year	9,327,970	8,986,500	4,067,549
Corn in store	341,341	341,341	.....
Rye in store	15,420	15,420	.....
Barley in store	5,169	5,169	25,688
Flaxseed in store	226,088	226,088	250,467

Production, receipts and shipments of flour and receipts and shipments of grain at the head of the lakes during February, compared with February, 1892, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Duluth, bbls.	48,193	77,220
Flour produced, Superior, bbls	16,751	.....
Flour received, bbls	11,460	.....
Wheat, bus	236,496	1,159,302
Corn, bus	30,478	.....
Flax Seed, bus	374	29,620
SHIPMENTS.		
Flour from Duluth, bbls	52,054	81,117
Flour from Superior, bbls	16,751	.....
Wheat, bus	15,877	121,829
Flax seed, bus	374	1,025

DULUTH ELEVATORS.

Senator Sevatson is extending his large elevator system into Duluth and has signed a contract with a real estate concern here to erect two elevators, one a working elevator of 250,000 bus. capacity, and the other a connected warehouse of some 500,000 bus. capacity. Mr. Sevatson secured a strip of land 750 feet in length in West Duluth and will commence at once the erection of the big bins. It is generally understood that these two elevators of somewhat limited capacity are but the introduction of an elaborate system which he will maintain here. Undoubtedly a flouring mill will follow, and in time it is expected an enormous amount of grain will be handled on the Upper St. Louis bay and river and on the Duluth side. It is pretty definitely settled that the Populists' scheme to build an elevator at the expense of the state at Duluth is pigeonholed. The Dakota scheme for an elevator at the head of the lakes is likewise in a fair way to sink into oblivion. It is the prevailing sentiment among business men that paternalism is serviceable mainly for purposes of theories and not for practically controlling the wheat market.

LAKE GRAIN FREIGHTS.

The following table will be a valuable record for reference this season, and it is the general belief that rates will rule lower from the beginning than during the past season. The table gives the rates on wheat from Duluth, Chicago and Toledo during the navigable season of 1892.

1892.	Chicago.	Duluth.	Toledo.
April 8	2½	...	1¾
9	2¼	...	1¾
11	1	...	1¾
18	1¾	...	1¾
19	1½	3	1¾
20	2	2¾	1¾
21	1¼	2¾	1½
22	1⅜	2¾	1½
23	1¾	2¾	1½
26	2	2¾	1½
29	2¼	3	1½
May 3	2¼	3¼	1½
4	2¼	3½	1½
5	2	3½	1½
12	2¼	3½	1½
14	2	3¼	1½
21	1¾	3¼	1½
26	1½	3¼	1½
27	1½	3	1½
June 1	1½	2¾	1½
2	1½	2¼	1½
8	1⅝	2¼	1½
10	1¾	2¼	1½
13	2	2¾	1½
30	1⅞	3	1½
July 1	2	3	1½
9	2	3¼	1½
23	2¼	3¼	1½
26	2¼	3¼	1½
27	2	3¼	1½
Aug. 1	2¼	3	2
5	2½	3¼	2
11	2⅜	3¼	2
12	2¼	3¼	2
20	2¼	3¼	2
Sept. 9	2½	3	2
10	2½	3	2
24	2¼	3	2
Oct. 1	2¼	3½	2
10	2⅜	3½	2
11	2½	3½	2
15	2½	3¼	2
19	2¼	4	2
Nov. 2	2⅜	4	2
4	2½	4	2
5	2¾	3½	2
11	3	3½	2¼
12	2¾	4	2¼
14	2¾	4	2¼
15	2¾	4	2¼
17	2½	3½	2½
21	2¼	3½	2½
25	2¼	3½	2½
26	2¼	3¾	2½
30	2¼	4	2½
Dec. 4	2¼	...	...
7	4	...	...

Wheat rates from Milwaukee were about the same as from Chicago, and from Detroit about the same as from Toledo. Indications point to a late opening of navigation this spring, and during the first rush rates may be held firm, but with the added capacity in the way of new whalebacks and other craft, the tonnage will undoubtedly be plentiful. With the World's fair and consequently increased passenger traffic, the livliest season in the history of the lakes is anticipated. E. T. Evans, Western manager of the Anchor line of steamers from Buffalo; H. W. Wilcox, general freight agent of the Western Transit Co. at Chicago, and A. L. Evans, general agent of the same company at St. Paul, have been in the city duriug the past week looking over their dock properties and warehouses on both sides of the bay. The Anchor line will operate the passenger steamers China, India and Japan and a number of freight boats between Duluth and Buffalo. The office will be in this city, but Superior will be given equally good facilities for doing business. The Western Transit Co. will run the steamers Badger State, Empire State, Idaho and several others, with a long line of freighters, making the same stops on both sides of the bay as the Anchor line. At the time of the dissolution of the Lake Superior Transit Co., it was supposed that its boats would be scattered, but it is definitely announced that they will be held intact for this service as before.

SKETCH OF A NEW MILL.

The new flouring mill of the Duluth Flouring Mill Co. will be a model structure and a fine mill in every respect. Between the present time and the 1st of next October, $300,000 will be expended on the plant, and it will be fully equipped and running. The structure will be, as shown by Architect Tenbush's plans, 70x140 feet on the ground and 7 stories high. The walls will be of brick, and instead of being bleak and unattractive, as is usually the case in mill architecture, considerable attention will be paid to detail and effects. In addition to the main structure will be a warehouse, elevator and engine room; the warehouse will be 100x200 feet in area, one and two stories high, a portion of the second floor to be used as a packing room. The elevator is located 200 feet from the mill and has a capacity of 150,000 bus. of wheat. The engine house is 35 x110 feet, with a boiler room 50 x60 feet. The power will be furnished by two Corliss-Cross engines of 1,600 horse power each, and a battery of six horizontal Babcock & Wilson water tube boilers. The stack is to

be eight feet and six inches in diameter and 160 feet high. The plant is on what is known as Rice's point and will have superb shipping facilities. The present plan is to fit up half the mill, giving it a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day. H. P. Gill will have the management of the mill, which insures its popularity and success. The capital stock is $500,000, most of which is taken. Work is now in progress on the foundation and the mill will turn out flour for Thanksgiving.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

At a recent banquet given by the jobbers of this city, Jim Hill, the railway potentate, was the special feature. Mr. Hill made a speech of more than usual interest, even for him. He counseled the gentlemen to conserve the railway terminals; to look to the future and provide for the enormous facilities that will be required to take care of the railway business. Mr. Hill's road handles a great deal of wheat every year. Referring to this matter, he said: "I remember the occasion of the opening of the Board of Trade in this city five or six years ago. On that occasion it was thought I drew the bow rather long when I said Duluth would handle more grain than Chicago. In this past year I think it is certainly safe to say that Duluth has handled twice as much wheat as Chicago—twice as many bushels of wheat as all the railroads have hauled into Chicago." Speaking of his connection with the Great Northern, Mr. Hill said: "When I took charge of the railway in 1879, the road carried, that year, 2,185,000 bus. of wheat. From the crop of 1891 we carried 57,000,000 bus.—that was one-third of the spring wheat raised in North America. We have not the returns in for this year, but I think I am safe in saying that the crop of 1892 will exceed on our lines 50,000,000 bushels." The line from the Red River Valley to Duluth, Mr. Hill said, would br pushed to early completion.

A citizen of Port Arthur, referring to wheat and kindred matters in his city, states that the Canadian Pacific Railway has, at Ft. William two elevators of 2,500,000 bus. capacity; but that they are rarely ever filled at that capacity. The total elevator capacity along the Canadian Pacific and other railways from Port Arthur west is 11,700,000 bus. The Western elevators are all owned by either wheat buying or milling firms, with an occasional one by the farmers. All the elevators are now practically full. Most of the wheat trading is done at Winnipeg. A good flouring mill of from 500 to 1,000 bbls. capacity would be nicely bonused by Port Arthur. Port Arthur and Port William, which lie about like Duluth and Superior, can within three years send a cargo of Wheat to Montreal or Liverpool without breaking bulk; then the Northwestern farmer can have his wheat delivered in Liverpool at a minimum rate of freight. The average cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from Port Arthur to the seaboard will not be to exceed 5 cents. The Port Arthur & Duluth railway is now running for 91 miles, six miles of it in Minnesota. We hope soon to see it connected with the Duluth & Iron Range road, and a new through route from Port Arthur to the South." This looks a trifle formidable to the United States merchant marine. When wheat can go directly from Port Arthur to Liverpool in unbroken package, with ample railway facilities from Port Arthur to the wheat fields, that ship canal to the sea will suddenly grow in popularity.

The Imperial mill has hit upon a novel exhibit at the World's fair; it is in the shape of a typical, actual old mill. The plan was suggested by a lady in Indiana, who sent a sketch of an old mill, with water-wheel and all. Manager Church then set about to find some old Eastern mill, and discovered one near Reading, Pa., known as the Binkley mill. It is in operation as it has been for the past century and a half. The exterior of the mill remains as it was built, the changes having all been made in the interior. It was the first intention to buy the mill and have it taken to Chicago, but it has been decided to reproduce it on a scale to accommodate the space. Mr. Binkley will be an accessory if he can be induced to come along.

C. D. Wright, of the Duluth Roller mill, is in the East.

Manager Church, of the Imperial mill is in New York on business.

Following are the officers of the new Duluth Flouring Mill Co.: H. P. Gill, president; Geo. W. Buck, vice-president; C. D. Wright, secretary; W. E. Richards, treasurer.

A. Bailey and S. D. Cargill have been elected members of the Superior board of trade.

During February the Lake Superior Car Service Association handled 8,583 cars in Superior, and 7,847 cars in Duluth. Some of the items of freight were as follows:

Wheat, flax, rye and barley	1,052
Flour and feed	669
Corn and oats	129
Hay and straw	282
Empty barrels and barrel stock	36
Coal and coke	10,736

Geo. Spencer and John MacLeod, well known grain dealers, have returned from a Florida and Southern trip.

Secretary Thompson, of the Chamber of Commerce, feeling the need of a vacation, is absent from his desk at present.

No official announcement has been made as to the location of the new Board of Trade building. Eligible sites are bidding for the big building. H. F. J.

DULUTH, March 11, 1893.

SUPERIOR.

The "Daisy" Mill.

A GREAT mill, with a bad name, has been added to the large flouring concerns on this shore, and Superior is still in the lead. The Lake Superior (of the Daisy Milling Co.) Daisy Mill is complete and in operation, The first wheat ground in the mill rushed out of the elevator into the mill Tuesday afternoon, March 6. The machinery worked admirably and without a jar or hitch. At 4 o'clock "Old Glory" was hoisted over the splendid structure and scores of citizens paid their respects and attested to their enthusiam by calls. The mill is believed to be without a superior in the country, and is not only a credit and bonanza to its energetic owners and managers, but to the city as well. It is located on Montreal Pier, East End, built of light colored brick, it is a handsome and imposing structure. Work was commenced in February, 1892, about a year being required to erect the plant. The Edw. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, furnished the machinery, which was the best that celebrated house could turn out. The ultimate capacity is 6,000 barrels a day, but it is geared now for 3,000 barrels a day. The officers are: Edwin Reynolds, president; W. D. Gray, vice-president; L. R. Hurd, secretary and manager; W. W. Allis, treasurer; Charles Allis, assistant treasurer; L. B. Weller, head miller. Barrels for the output are being shipped in from Stillwater, but the stock will soon be furnished by the Nineteenth street barrel factory which is being built in this city by capitalists of Minneapolis. Much of the flour that is now being ground is put into bags. B. F. Goodell is erecting a bag factory which will soon supply the local demand. The officers of the new mill are especially well pleased with the start made by the "Daisy," as well as with the bright outlook.

WHEAT INSPECTION.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade the bill providing for State inspection was brought up and sat upon, especially by the Duluth interests. The bill provides that in any city of Wisconsin, having a population of less than 150,000, wherein there is a Board of Trade existing under the laws of the State, all elevators or warehouses in which grain is stored in such manner that the identity of the different lots cannot be preserved, and doing business for a commission, are declared public elevators. G. G. Barnum, secretary of the Duluth Elevator Co., said there were good reasons why their elevators were built on the Wisconsin side—to avoid the troublesome and burdensome Minnesota laws; it was not for available sites—Duluth had those—but to do business under more favorable conditions. He predicted that in the future all elevators coming to the head of the lakes would be located at Superior, for the reason that the Minnesota grangers in the legislature hamper the business with their restrictive legislation. A. A. Freeman said that many prefer State inspection. S. G. Cargill, of Minneapolis, sent a letter protesting against the bill. A. Harrington said his people built in Superior to escape Minnesota legislation; the proposed bill will drive elevators from Superior. R. M. Todd asked the elevator men if it were possible for Superior to build up a Board of Trade without State inspection. "Why is it you people build expensive elevators on this side and then go over into Minnesota and give a big bond for their inspection?" The question was bandied about with considerable vim, but without satisfactory result. The elevator men will oppose the measure to the last. Referring to this matter, Head Miller Weller, of the Daisy mill, said that they would prefer to have their inspection done by the Superior Board of Trade, as the business would be better taken care of. The trouble is, some dealers are not acquainted with this inspection, and being familiar with the Minnesota rules they prefer the Minnesota inspection.

The following inspection grades are used by the Superior Board of Trade:

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat—No. 1 hard spring wheat must be sound, bright and well cleaned, and must be composed mostly of Scotch Fife and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat—No. 1 Northern spring wheat must be sound and well cleaned and must be composed of the hard and soft varieties of spring wheat. It must weigh fifty-seven pounds to the bushel and contain 50 per cent. of the hard varieties.

No. 2 Northern Spring Wheat—No. 2 Northern spring wheat must be sound, reasonably cleaned and of good milling quality. To weigh fifty-six pounds to the bushel and to contain all varieties not suitable for the higher grades.

No. 3 Spring Wheat—No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all inferior shrunken or dirty spring wheat, weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the bushel.

Rejected spring wheat shall include all spring wheat that is grown badly, bleached, or for any cause unfit for No. 3 wheat.

It is the producer who is demanding the State inspection, as he is inclined to feel that he needs some disinterested party

between him and the buyer, and in this the granger exhibits a considerable trace of hard sense. There seems to be a desire on the part of the local Board to get the Minnesota inspection out, and the Wisconsin inspection in, on a basis similar to that of Minnesota. A compromise is proposed by the Board of Trade: If the elevators will withdraw from their Minnesota bonds and become regularly on the Superior Board of Trade, accepting the Superior inspection and weighing, the Wisconsin State inspection bill will be withdrawn. And this may be the outcome.

Concerning the Wisconsin inspection one of the largest grain dealers in North Dakota writes the Board of Trade:

"In the report of your meeting on the 23rd, I see there was considerable talk about the farmers of North Dakota not accepting Wisconsin inspection as quick as they would Minnesota, and that they would have to be educated to do so, and all that.

"The farmers of North Dakota are anxiously waiting for the mills of Superior to start up, and for Superior to have a market of her own, and knowing that Superior has the mills, they will give her the preference over other markets, providing that they can get as good deals, which they surely will. They are not in love with the present inspection in Minnesota, and if Superior has a sample market, which she surely will, they will ship a great deal more wheat to the head of the lake than they have done before, instead of its going to Minneapolis as heretofore, and will ship it to Superior as quick under Wisconsin inspection as they would under Minnesota, and I think quicker.

"The farmers of North Dakota have a tender place in their hearts for Superior, and will give her the preference if there is any given.

"Duluth has one advantage over Superior; that is, her commission men are better known in the Northwest than the new firms of Superior, but by square dealing and a little hard work they can overcome that, as Superior has other advantages that Duluth hasn't.

"If one city is to have charge of all the inspection at the head of the lake, I think Superior should have it, as there is where the bulk of the wheat will be used and shipped. and she surely ought to have the say about the grades."

SWITCHING CHARGES.

In recent letters reference was made to the switching charges which had been in vogue here, and of the liberal policy adopted and followed by the railroad companies. In this regard the Northern Pacific railroad, in furthering its announced policy of cheapening the cost of using terminals at the head of the lakes, has formulated a new table of switching charges for wheat to the mills at Old Superior. The new rates are a considerable reduction, as it used to cost $6 a car between the two cities. The charges now are as follows:

Wheat from points on the Northern Pacific direct to the mills at Old Superior will be switched and delivered free of charge.

Wheat from points on the Great Northern, delivered to the Northern Pacific at South Superior, or from the Eastern Minnesota, will be delivered at $1.50 per car.

Wheat from the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, $1.50 per car.

Wheat from points on the Northern Pacific consigned to commission men in Superior or West Superior, if disposition is given within twenty-four hours, to be delivered free.

Wheat from points on the Northern Pacific consigned to commission men in Duluth, if disposition is given within twenty-four hours, to be delivered at $5 per car.

Wheat from elevators in West Superior delivered to the Northern Pacific by the Omaha at Old Superior, or Eastern Minnesota at South Superior, $1.50 per car.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern will establish clearing yards at South Superior for both sides of the bay, and Minnesota inspectors will be stationed there in order to facilitate the quick dispatch of grain.

CHOP STUFF.

The West End Chamber of Commerce and the Old Superior Chamber of Commerce are flirting with each other with honorable intentions, and a consolidation may be expected. The sectional war has been kept up, it is thought, too long already, and concessions and compromises are being made.

Charles C. Tennis is one of the recently elected members to the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade has elected the following officers. The ticket which Mr. Todd headed had but little opposition—that gentleman received 39 votes, the total number cast:

President—R. M. Todd.
First Vice-President—A. A. Cross.
Second Vice-President—C. J. McCollum.
Secretary—H. A. George.
Treasurer—Wilmot Saeger.
Directors to serve the full term of three years—C. J. McCollum, F. G. Peters, L. R. Hurd.
Committee on Arbitration—H. E. Ticknor, P. M. Chandler, A. McEachern, W. M. Tait, R. M. Todd.
Committee on Appeals—E. C. Kennedy, C. J. McCollum, S. T. Norvell, C. H. Sunderland, F. H. Decker.

The North Dakota legislature is considering a bill authorizing the state to publish a daily wheat report and circulate it. The measure should pass. Nothing should stand in the way of giving the granger all the information concerning his principal crop, that can be furnished him in reason.

The Flour Exchange Building company recently organized and incorporated, has elected officers as follows: R. M. Todd, president; L. R. Hurd, vice-president; F. E. Hanson, secretary and treasurer. Directors: R. M. Todd, L. R. Hurd, William Listman, Henry S. Butler and F. E. Hanson. The company will build on four lots on the corner of Fifth street and Thompson Ave. opposite the Euclid hotel, East end, beginning work as soon as weather will warrant. The structure will be five stories, of pressed brick and Lake Superior brownstone with Scotch Granite trimmings. It will be a substantial and handsome block.

The by-laws of the Board of Trade have been so changed that any member is eligible to office; formerly members could not be elected to the directorate until after a year on the board.

Machinery is arriving for the Anchor Mill, and is being put in position.

Considerable wheat is being taken at the Minkota mill elevator. Nearly all the machinery in this plant is in place.

The Grand Republic mill machinery is being hoisted into place rapidly, and this famous plant will soon be turning out flour.

Owing to recent severe storms the railroads have not been delivering timbers for the east end elevators as rapidly as contractors would like, and work is inclined to drag there for the present.

A. B. Black for several years connected with the state grain inspection department at Minneapolis is in the city to take a position as flour inspector for the Lake Superior mill.

Officers of the Superior Bag and Printing Co., have been elected as follows:

President, O. J. Van Duzen; vice-president, A. C. Burnett; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Bushnell; general manager, B. F. Goodell. The following directorate was elected: A. C. Burnett, O. D. Van Duzen, J. M. Bushnell, C. R. Gallett, Prentice; W. H. Bonnell, S. B. Matthews, Chicago, and B. F. Goodell. The Land & River Improvement Co. will erect on Hughitt and Third a handsome 50 by 100 foot building for the company, which is capitalized at $125,000, of which $50,000 has been paid in.

The finishing touches are being made at the Listman mill. The brick and stone work is all completed, and the machinery is about placed. Some delay, it is understood, has been had at the Allis foundry on account of its great rush of orders, and the engines are yet to come. It is not probable that the mill will start up before the opening of navigation.

Several days ago A. A. Norman, employed in Elevator D, of the Lake Superior Elevator Co., while leaning against the railing over a huge bin, fell to the bottom, a distance of 70 feet. He died of his injuries a day or two afterward.

The Board of Trade has Duluth rules in dealing with differences between members. As there is a large number of both boards a uniformity of rules was thought to be desirable.

Cargill & Co., who are building the big elevator at the East end have about completed arrangements for what they term a "hospital" elevator, or warehouse. It will be a large structure. Such an elevator will be of great value to the wheat market here, as it will afford a storage for off grade grain. This warehouse will take such wheat as millers may want for a common grade of flour, and it will enable buyers to accept consignments of wheat, where a portion of it is above or below grade.

J. B. H.

SUPERIOR, March 13, 1893.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE stock of wheat in Minneapolis last Monday, was as follows:

No. 1 Hard	2,428	bushels.
No. 1 Northern	8,439,705	"
No. 2 "	805,519	"
No. 3 "	39,127	"
Rejected	6,805	"
Special Bin	2,474,367	"
Total	11,789,751	bushels.
Increase past week	31,409	"

Our wheat market has been subjected to unusual conditions. Owing to the congested condition of the Chicago market, on the May option, our elevator line owners, were disinclined to increase their lines of "hedges" in that market, and all new purchases in the country have been largely sold against, in our home market; which, with a lack of speculative orders here and with increased receipts from the interior, have given us a heavy and steadily declining market, May wheat reaching the lowest price ever known in this market, closing yesterday at 63¾c. The uneasiness of elevator companies here, over the constantly widening difference between the value of their holdings of actual wheat in the Northwest, and the price of May wheat in Chicago, of which they were largely short in the way of protection, resulted in a pyrotechnical display in values yesterday, of an unusual character.

It is understood that a number of the shorts here, sent orders to Chicago, to the amount of several millions, to buy in their May sales in that market, and put them up for July. These orders resulted in a rapid advance of nearly 3c in the May option, and almost as rapid a decline in the July, while our own market declined as before stated to the lowest price ever known. It is thought the result of the losses made in these hedges in Chicago, will be to determine the wheat owners hereafter, to hedge more largely in this market and Duluth, and give Chicago the go-by. This may make an unusual depression here on the first movement of a crop, but will probably attract outside buying orders, if our prices are comparatively too low, and enlarge the trading in futures here, to correspond to the amount of actual wheat received. There seems no reason why the largest wheat market in the world, should not have the largest trade in "futures" in that cereal. When elevator com-

panies "hedge" in a market where they do not expect usually to make the actual delivery of their property, they place themselves in the same position as the speculative short seller and are liable to meet with loss.

The government report received yesterday showing a reserve in farmers hands of 134,000,000 bushels, not including wheat in country elevators, is hard to explain on any previous figures of Mr. Dodge's, which would have indicated, as shown by Mr. Dillingham in the *Chicago Herald* a few days ago, a reserve of about 90,000,000 bushels, including wheat in country warehouses. However, so many criticisims have been made on the uselessness of these government reports, that it is unnecessary to pursue this subject. In flour, the milling output here was largely reduced last week, owing to the snow blockade, falling off 42,000 bbls. from the previous week. The aggregate was 135,110 bbls., or about 25,500 bbls. daily, against 177,675 bbls. last week, and 180,920 bbls. the corresponding week last year. Freight cars have been scarce, but the supply has somewhat improved; barrels have also been hard to get in full supply. With the heavy thaw we have experienced for the past few days, and the rapid disappearance of the snow, the water-power will show a good increase, and lead to an increased production by the mills.

Flour has been rather slow of sale, and prices have required shading to induce purchases. The sales have averaged only about 20,000 bbls. daily, while old orders had to be depended on to dispose of the balance of the output. Europe has bought very sparingly, and at prices that show little if any profit. Quotations are as follows: First Patents $3.55@$4.00, Second Patents $3.35@$3.60, Fancy and Export Bakers $2.05@$2.50 and $1.15@$1.45 for low grades in bags, including Red Dog.

Millstuffs are steady. Bran in bulk $10.25, Common Shorts $10.25@$11.00, Fine Shorts $11@$11.25 and Middlings $12.

The defeat of the "Hatch Anti-Option Bill," by the last Congress, was accepted with great satisfaction by the trade generally, and this, and unsettling factor is now probably consigned to its grave for another four years at least. Already it has almost ceased to be thought of. G. W. S.

Minneapolis, March, 11, 1893.

LONDON.

SINCE the last letter we have had a very bad time in this country as regards the price of all agricultural produce and the result is that the public are the only section of the community that have reaped the benefit, while those who have had to do the trade have, nearly in every case, suffered some loss. With the close of last week the genial weather which had prevailed during the greater part of February came to an end. Rain has now been falling in most parts of the United Kingdom during the past ten days, and with the quantity of rain that has fallen since last June, the sub-soil is well saturated, and if we do not get some dryer weather during the next six weeks, so that the sowing can be carried out in a good or rather a fair seed bed, the farmers will have a very serious calamity to face, with less money to contend against it. It is quite bad enough for them at the present state of the market, and, with this moisture, they are unable even to send to market wheat in a fit milling condition, so that now we have the price of English wheat, according to the Board of Trade returns, for last week as low as 25s 5d. In the year 1745, the average price of wheat was 24s 5d, but we have to go back these 147 years to find a lower price than that now prevailing. With such prices the farmers are not likely to make good the deficiency of area sown with wheat in the autumn, and as poor samples of home grown wheat fail to find purchasers at any price and the sales of better qualities have only been possible at many markets at easier terms than even the average price named above, so we may not expect the price of English wheat to advance to any great extent for some months to come. Foreign wheats have not helped to raise the price of the home grown article, and as the quantity on passage to this country shows an increase, with reports to hand from the countries now harvesting, most favorable, we shall have no improvement unless something comes to give the trade a "leg" up, such as a general European war. It is not only the English farmers that are now feeling the result of having too much food in the world, but the English millers have had a very bad time of it for the past twelve months, and during the past month some very sad balance sheets have been published, showing the amount of money that has been lost in trying to cover forward sales, perhaps with a little bit of speculation thrown in. The directors of Messrs. James Tucker, Limited, after quoting from the *Times*, which gives a statement of the wheat trade and the persistent decline in prices, state that they are satisfied that the business of the company is sound, and that, apart from losses caused by the extraordinary fall of prices upon large stocks and heavy contracts, a good profit has been made. Continuing, they say:

"When dealing with a loss the directors have not desired to minimize it in any way. They have, therefore, written off a proportion of the preliminary expenses and a percentage for depreciation of the old machinery in the same manner as if a profit had been shown, and have also written off an additional reserve of £7,000, making a provision of £9,000 for bad and doubtful debts, and a special reserve of £5,000 against contingencies in connection with contracts made in the last year and not closed on the 31st of December last. It is believed that these provisions are sufficient to cover the risks of the company and to leave a balance for the current year's trading. The stocks have been carefully examined, and their value has been taken with reference to the state of the market at the end of the year and irrespective of cost. The quantities have been verified to the satisfaction of the auditors. The new mill was opened in June last, and it has worked in a manner answering all the expectations formed concerning it. The machinery and plant were scarcely completed last year, and, therefore, the depreciation upon these items will not commence until the next account. Since the beginning of the year a large portion of the stock comprised in the balance-sheet has been disposed of, and there is every reason to anticipate a satisfactory result from the current business. The directors have not taken any remuneration for the past year, but prefer to leave the matter in the hands of the shareholders after another account is stated. When approaching the close of the first half of 1892, the directors were advised that an interim dividend could properly be paid, and the fact was announced. Before actual payment thereof the depression of trade became more intense, and, therefore, the directors, although unable to withhold the dividend from other shareholders, have not received any dividend on their own shares. The retiring directors are Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. J. W. A. Stevens, who are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly."

As the directors state, they do not wish to minimize the result of the unprecedented trade of this particular business for that year, and, notwithstanding the depression in the corn trade, they have thought it prudent to clear off all contingent liabilities, and to make provision as if the company had been in a most flourishing state. They have written off for the year £7,000 to reserve, and a further sum of £5,000 against contingencies in connection with contracts made last year and not closed at the end of the financial year. It will thus be seen that the loss shown according to the balance-sheet is £37,314 9s 3d, but against this a sum of £12,000 has been reserved for contingencies, which would leave the loss £25,314 9s 3d.

It should be mentioned that these mills, which have only recently been erected, have a capacity of about 50 sacks of flour, of 280 lbs. each, per hour. The largest mill in the country, the Liverpool North Shore Flour and Rice Mill, has only been able to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the second half of last year and the addition of £4,000 to the reserve fund, carrying over £437.

Baron von Hohenbruck, director of the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, gives the official estimates of the principal crops of Austria for 1892, as below. Converted into English measures, the returns are as follows:

Crops.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per Acre.
Wheat	2,759,222	45,670,370	16.55
Rye	4,837,544	31,565,740	16.86
Barley	2,859,575	57,941,650	26.26
Oats	4,620,466	103,594,890	22.42
Maize	906,564	15,349,400	16.93

These returns, however, do not embrace Hungary.

A good deal of attention has been given since the opening of Parliament to the agricultural industry, and various remedies have been suggested and a good deal of light thrown onto the subject. The question of the price of bread was one of the subjects that received attention. Mr. Howard Vincent, M. P., tried to prove that the workingmen in England, under free trade, were paying 7½d for a 4lb. loaf, whereas in Protectionist France equally good bread was sold at 7¼d for a 4lb loaf, two-fifths of an English pound heavier. Mr. Howard Vincent's test loaf was purchased in the West End of London, and not in the East End, or in the country, where the price ranges from 3½d to 5d the 4lb loaf, and workhouse contracts are seldom more than 3d. As for French bread, it is of two kinds --one is 8d for the 4lb loaf and the other is 6d. The loaf is a little heavier than our English loaf, and therefore the exact relative price is 7¼d, so that on on this point Mr. Howard Vincent is correct. Mr. Mundella, the president of the Board of Trade, in defense of the government, declared that the French bread, "owing to its color and texture would be objected to by English workmen and even by residents in our own Union workhouses." It appears from this discussion that the French workman pays 7¼d for an inferior loaf, or ¼d less than is charged for the finest loaves in the West End of London, and 6d for a still coarser kind of bread which English workingmen would hardly touch, whilst the 3d and 4d loaf in England is better than the 7¼d loaf in France. In Rome the 4lb. loaf costs 9½d, and in Milan 7d.

X. Y. Z.

London, March 2, 1892.

Postscripts.

I am going to start a flour and grist mill of 30 bbls. capacity at Upper Marlboro, Md., and would like to hear from mill furnishers.

F. W. Hill.

Upper Marlboro, Md., Feb. 21, 1893.

The most essential requirement in the milling fraternity, just now, is a device or means of figuring a margin on flour. L. B. Hicks,

of The Delavan Mill Co.

Delavan, Wis., March 4, 1893.

ALL KINDS.

TOO "PROGRESSIVE" FOR HIM.

I am somethin' of a vet'ran, jest a turnin' eighty year—
A man that's hale an' hearty an' a stranger tew all fear—
But I've heard some news this mornin' that has made my old head spin,
An' I'm goin' to ease my conshuns if I never speak agin!

I've lived my four-score years of life, an' never till tew day
Wuz I taken fer a Jackass or an ign'rant kind o' Jay,
Tew be stuffed with such durned nonsense 'bout them crawlin' bugs an' worms
That's a killin' human bein's with "Mikroscopic germs."

They say there's "Mikrobes" all about a lookin' fer their prey—
There's nothing pure tew eat nor drink an' no safe place tew stay—
There's "Miasmy" in the dew-fall, an "Malary" in the sun—
'Taint safe to be out doors at noon or when the day is done.

There's "Bactery" in the water an' "Trikeeny" in the meat—
"Ameeby" in the atmosphere, "Calory" in the heat—
There's "Corpussuls" an' "Pigments" in a human bein's blood—
An' every other kind o' thing existin' sence the flood.

Terbacker's full o' "Nickerteen," whatever that may be—
An' your mouth'll all git puckered with the "Tannin'" in the tea—
The butter's "Olymargareen," it never saw a cow—
An' things is gettin' wus an' wus from what they be jest now.

Them bugs is all about us just a-waitin fer a chance
Tew navigate our vitals an' tew 'naw us off like plants;
There's men that spends a life-time huntin' worms, jest like a goose—
An' tackin' Latin names to 'em an' lettin' on 'em loose.

Now, I don't believe such nonsense, an' I'm not agoin' to try—
If things has come tew such a pass I'm satisfied tew die—
I'll go hang me in the sullar, fer I won't be sech a fool
As to wait until I'm pizened by a "Annymallycool!"

—*Lugana W. Sheldon.*

AMONG well bred people a mutual deference is affected; contempt of others disguised; authority concealed; attention given to each in turn; and an easy stream of conversation is maintained, without vehemence, without interruption, without eagerness for victory, and without any airs of superiority. —*Hume.*

"Do you take the Texas Agriculturist?"

"I used to, but I don't any more. The editor insulted me."

"Really! In what way?"

"The other day I called on him and asked his opinion as to the best way of raising hogs, and he told me to pull myself up with a derrick."—*Texas Siftings.*

Hail, gentle spring!
But, gentle spring, do not,
We prithee, hail,
Unless you make it hot.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

TRAVELER—"Do you think the lynch law you have here decreases the number of murders?"

Native—"Wall, I dunno; but it decreases the number of murderers."

A woman's most eloquent speech is "I love you." A man's "Come and take something, boys."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Arbitration Committee of the New York Produce Exchange made an award in the case of Robertson against A. D. Strauss & Co. on Feb. 20, that attracted a good deal of attention in the flour trade, as tending to establish a precedent, that a buyer of flour, bought to be taken as wanted or to arrive, must receive it and pay for same within a reasonable time if called upon by the seller to do so and a tender of the same is made. The facts were: Robertson & Co. sold Strauss & Co. 3,500 barrels flour October 29th last "on the spot," as claimed by seller, and "to be taken as wanted," as claimed by the buyer. On January 4th Robertson asked Strauss to take the flour; and upon his refusal to do so summoned the buyer before the Exchange authorities, which decided to-day (after consent of Mr. Strauss to do so) that the latter shall take and pay for the flour on the 20th of February.—*Com. Bulletin.*

PUCK; Rogers—"What makes your nose so red, Mr. Reilly?"

Reilly—"It glows with pride, sir, at not putting itself in other people's business."

THE MILLERS' TRUST.

Regarding this much-talked and written of subject, the Chicago *Herald* of recent date says:

"Up to this time the spring wheat millers' trust has attempted only to establish a minimum price for flour. The work proceeds slowly and cautiously. No flour is to be sold under a fixed price. This cuts off the small mills, which are cheaply operated, as competitors with the big mills, and it accustoms the people to a slightly advancing price. The next step will be to regulate and restrict the output, creating an artificial scarcity. Then will come a further advance and iron-clad prices at all points. The tactics of the anthracite coal combine will be strictly followed.

"If the Anti-Option bill had become a law this elaborate trust organization would not have been formed. With the commercial market for wheat closed, there would have been only the millers' and the export markets open to the wheat farmers. The flour men would soon shut out the export wheat men by absorbing the foreign markets with flour instead of wheat. The millers would fix their own prices for wheat, their own time for buying it and their own methods of delivery and storage. This trust is for the purpose of creating some such a condition of things as an Anti-Option law would have created. It is to establish a great combination of milling capital near and in the wheat-producing sections, which, by being nearer the farmers, by giving neighborly 'hold your wheat' advice, and by other methods, can monopolize the wheat market without advancing the price of wheat. It is a conspiracy to buy wheat cheap and sell flour dear."

NO MORE SMOKE.

The New System By Which Every Atom of Fuel is Consumed.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *London Standard*, the problem of smokeless combustion of coal seems at last to be solved by a newly patented process which is exciting an immense sensation in Germany. The patent has been taken out by a company, which has already made contracts with a number of large commercial and industrial concerns—among others with the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American Packet Company, Schichau and the Vulcan Works at Stettin—for the introduction of its new system of firing.

In the construction of their new firing apparatus, the patentees have departed from all the methods hitherto employed. The coal is no longer burned in lumps, but is reduced to powder by means of the ordinary centrifugal mills. The new system, which is called "automatic and smokeless coal-dust firing," is extremely simple. At the place where hitherto the coal was introduced into the fire grate, that is to say, at the furnace door, there is a moveable pear-shaped apparatus, consisting principally of a fire chamber lined with fire brick. One aperture of this hollow pear opens, in the direction of the axis of the boiler, into the mouth of the hitherto employed furnace, from which the fire grates, fire bridges, etc., have been removed. The opposite aperture of the hollow pear is intended to admit a current of air. By means of an ingenious automatic contrivance coal dust, supplied through a funnel placed above the current of air, is continually conveyed into the current of air and thence into the fire chamber where it is immediately brought into combustion by means of the small fire which is placed there. When this has once taken place the coal dust conveyed by the current of air continues to burn in one regular, intense flame. The current of air which brings the coal dust into the apparatus is regulated so as merely to convey the dust thither, whereas the further supply of air necessary for combustion is sent into the zone of combustion at right angles, and in radiating jets. By this arrangement the coal dust and the air in the zone of combustion are intimately and thoroughly mixed, whilst the speed of the current which introduces the coal dust is diminished.

It will thus be seen that the combustion of the coal which this method produces is extremely thorough, for each particle of fuel floats in the air and is brought into contact with the oxygen necessary for its combustion, so that it is totally consumed the moment it enters the sphere of combustion. The proof of its being totally consumed is seen in the fact that not even a trace of smoke is perceptible. With the pressure of a finger the supply of coal dust and of draught can be perfectly regulated, and thereby an equable generation of heat secured.

Among the further advantages of the new system of firing may be mentioned the diminished wear and tear of steam boilers, the absence of fire grates and fire bridges, the ability to start or to stop the fire instantaneously, the absence of heaps of cinders and ashes, and the avoided necessity for high chimneys. It is further claimed that this method of firing is suitable not only for steam boilers, but also for all kinds of heating, welding, smelting and burning processes, that it can be used in all sorts of manufactures, and that by it not only ordinary coal, but also brown coal, charcoal, turf powder, etc,, may be burned.

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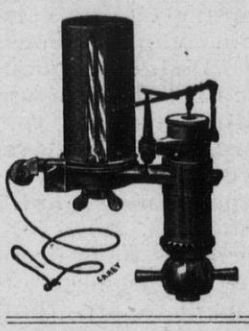

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The grand jury of Bartholomew County, Ind., has furnished to the bailiffs of court the names of forty of the most prominent society ladies in Columbus and ordered them to bring the women into its presence to tell what they know about the game of progressive euchre, at which valuable prizes were played for and won.

Review of Reviews.

Nothing cou'd be more timely and nothing could be more well-informed than the companion articles in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March upon America in Hawaii and England in Egypt. The discussion of American influence in Hawaii and of the strategic value to the United States of the Sandwich Islands, is from the pen of Mr. Sereno Bishop, than whom no other man in Honolulu is better qualified to discuss the subject. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS, by the way, comes out in this number taking very strong editorial grounds in favor of the complete annexation of Hawaii. The article on England in Egypt is from the pen of Mr. Stead, and is based upon the brilliant new book of Mr. Alfred Milner, who tells the story of the English occupation of Egypt and of the achievements of English administration there during the past ten years.

New England Magazine

The leading illustrated article in the March number of the New England Magazine is a description of the University of Wisconsin by Prof. David B. Frankenburger. The illustrations include portraits, pictures of the University buildings, and scenes around the University. The other notable illustrated features are a description of "The Massachusetts Prison System," by Samuel S. Barrows, and a description of "The Republic of Chili," by Lieut. Charles H. Harlowe, U. S. N. The frontispiece is a portrait of Dean Stanley, loaned by Phillips Brooks three days before his death. It is immediately followed by an article from the pen of George E. Ellis, entitled: "With Dean Stanley and Phillips Brooks at Plymouth." Published by the New England Magazine Corporation, Boston.

Scribner's.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for March is readable and interesting throughout. It opens with a picture entitled "March," engraved from nature by W. B. Closson. The leading article is "Audubon's Story of His Youth," introduced by Maria R. Audubon. The illustrations are portraits after F. Cruikshank, J. W. Audubon and others. The second contribution is a description of "The Jaffe and Jerusalem Railway," by Selah Merrill, illustrated with drawings and pictures after photographs. "A Saharan Caravan" is described, with illustrations, by A. F. Jaccaci. The eighth article of the series descriptive of "The Poor in Great Cities" is by William Jewett Tucker, who tells of "The Work of the Andover House in Boston." The illustrations are sketches among Boston institutions and Boston poor. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story "The One I knew the Best of All," begun in the January number, is continued. Published by Charles Scribner's Son's, New York.

Harper's.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March contains several illustrated articles of more than ordinary value. Among these there is a comprehensive and timely article on "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa," by Henry M. Stanly, with several striking illustrations by Frederic Remington; a paper on the famous palace and monastery of "The Escurial," by the late Theodore Child, with numerous illustrations; an attractive and graphic description of Florida—"Our Own Riviera"—by Julian Ralph, illustrated by W. T. Smedley; and the first of a series of articles on "Washington Society," by Henry Lo mis Nelson, with appropriate illustrations by C. S. Reinhart.

St. Nicholas.

ST. NICHOLAS for March opens with a poem entitled "The Boy's Cartoon," by Margaret J. Preston. The frontispiece has the same title. The first prose contribution is a highly interesting description of "Philadelphia—A City of Homes." The illustrations of this article are numerous and first class. The other noticeable illustrated articles are: "The Garret at Grandfather's," by Mary Hallock Foote; "The Bamboo," (verse), by Mary McNeil Scott; "My Aunt Aurora's Reticule," by Lillian J. Price; "A Tournament of Roses," by Charles Frederick Holder, and "The Three Caravels of Columbus," by John M. Ellicott, U. S. N. M. Carrie Hyde concludes her serial story, "Holly-Berry and Misletoe," and there are installments of the serial by William O. Stoddard and Kate Douglas Wiggin. Published by the Century Company, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for March. The complete novel in this number, "Waring's Peril," is by Captain Charles King, the laureate of our little army. No living author is more sure of an eager audience, or more certain to hold and delight his readers. No one knows more throughly the matters of which he writes, and no one else can describe them with such graceful and natural art. His stories always have a plot; his characters are living men and women; he makes the barracks, the march, the battle-field, as near to us as if we had been there; and he clothes them in something of "the light that was never on sea or land,"—for he is a poet, whose poetry insinuates itself through practical and most readable prose. The Journalist Series is carried on by Elizabeth G. Jordan, who tells "The Newspaper Woman's Story." It is illustrated. M. Crofton, in "Men of the Day," talks of Thomas Hardy, Alma Tadema, Chief-Justice Fuller, and Russel Sage. The poetry of the number is by Edidth M. Thomas, Florence Earle Coates, and Herbert Ditchett. There are two short stories, both illustrated: "Hope Deferred," by Lillian A. North, and "A Rose of the Mire," by Kate Jordan. The latter is the first of a series of ten, one of which is to appear in each issue during the year. These stories will be gathered afterwards in a volume, the royalty on the sales of the book to belong to the writer whose tale secures the popular verdict. To determine this choice, our readers are invited to signify each month, by postal card addressed to the editor of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, their opinions as to the merits of the short story in the last issue. Those who thus report as to each of the ten tales from March to December inclusive will receive, free of charge, a copy of the collected edition of "Notable Stories."

The Century.

A new edition of 5000 copies of the February *Century* is now printing. The demand for the magazine this season has been very great. The publishers were for a time entirely out of January number; and they are now printing this new edition of February which has been for some time out of print. The March edition, which had already been increased, proves still inadequate, and a yet larger supply is in preparation for April. Among the recent attractions in THE CENTURY have been Mrs. Burton Harrison's story "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," Mark Twain's "Million Pound Bank Note," the reply of the Russian Secretary of Legation to George Kennan, Gen. Sherman's Correspondence with his brother, Senator Sherman, the remarkable Reminiscense of Napoleon at Elba, etc., etc. The April number will contain an important article on the Trial of the Chicago Anarchists by the Judge who presidsd.

Engineering Magazine.

One of the leading articles in the ENGINEERING MAGAZINE for March is an illustrated review of "Shipbuilding on the Great Lakes," by Henry A. Griffin, Secretary of the Cleveland Board of Control. The illustrations are photographic pictures of the different types of lake craft. Another very interesting article with illustrations is a review of "The Glass-Making Industry in America," by R. M. Atwater, a former glass manufacturer. The remainder of the table of contents is as follows: "America's Need of the Nicaragua Canal," by Hon. Warner Miller; "The Relation of Architect and Engineer," by George Hill; "Is the Climate Changing?," by Prof. H. A. Hazen; "The Increase of Speed on Railways," (illustrated) by William Barnet Le Van; "Locations for the Pig Iron Industry," by John Birkinbine; "American Railway Progress in 1792," by Thomas L. Greene; "Value of Long Distance Telephony," by Herbert Laws Webb; "American Annexation of Hawaii," by T. Graham Gribble. Published by the Engineering Magazine Company, New York.

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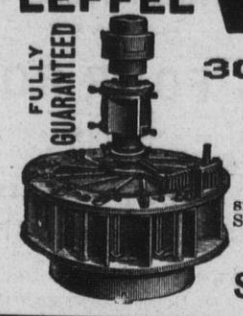

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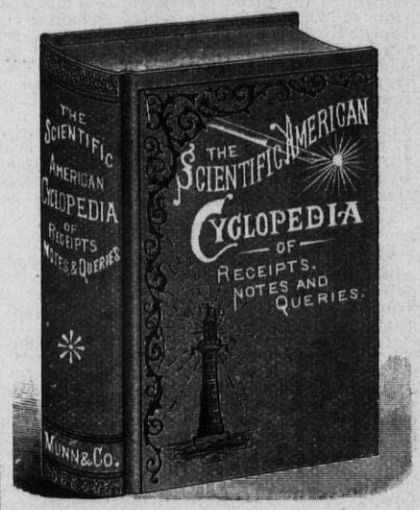

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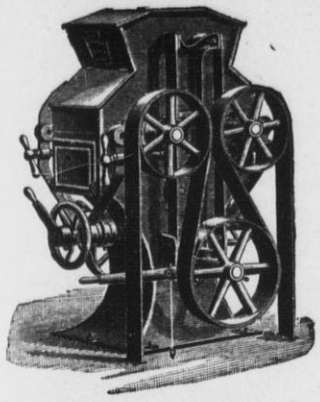

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4 ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills.

DON'T

Build a new mill;

Increase your capacity;

Have your rolls reground or recorrugated;

Buy even a pulley, a belt, or a piece of bolting cloth,

• • **UNTIL YOU WRITE US.** • •

WHY?

Because we will give you first-class work and prompt attention.

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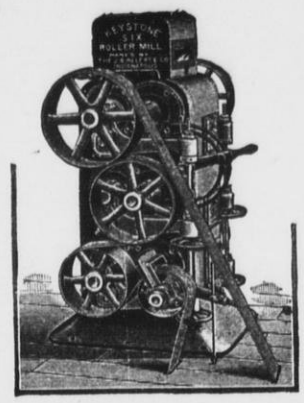

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6 ROLLER CORN MILL.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory

FOR 1892-1893

Contains: 1. A list of Flour Mills in each State, Territory and Province, with names of owners, P. O. and county; in thousands of instances giving their capacity in barrels per day, kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed to be worth $10,000 and upwards. Total number of mills given, about 18,000.

2. A list of miscellaneous mills, such as Corn, Oatmeal, etc.
3. A list of Millwrights.
4. A list of Grain Elevator Owners and Grain Dealers.
5. A list of well-rated Flour Brokers, Merchants and Bakers in all parts of the United States and Canada, which has been compiled with extraordinary care, capital and credit being considered in the compilation.
6. A list of Foreign flour and grain importers, secured by our own special correspondents and believed to be thoroughly reliable. In short, it is a complete KEY for reaching the Flour and Grain Trade, enabling ANY department of the trade to reach ANY other desired.

The price **is invariably Ten Dollars per Copy,** on receipt of which it will be sent, post paid, to any part of the world. The complete work only is sold. We do not supply lists for single states. These Directories have been issued every two years since 1878, and have been declared indispensable by the prominent mill-furnishers, flour brokers, millers, etc., of this country and Europe. Address,

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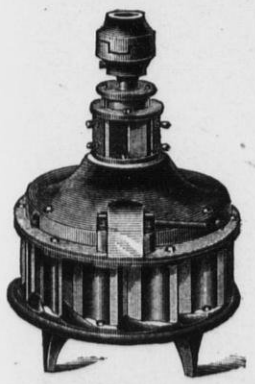

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IT gives on either a Vertical or Horizontal shaft more power for its price, yields a greater percentage for water used, either with full or part gate drawn, and is the simplest, most durable and best finished wheel made. Send for illustrated catalogue and state head of water and power required.

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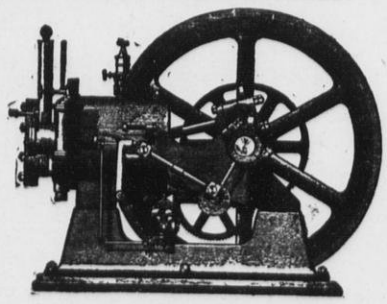
For Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and for General Uses.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE.

JUST THE THING FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.



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DEALERS IN LUMBER, GRAIN, COAL, ETC.

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Gentlemen:—We have had our engine in use about eight months, and can unhesitatingly say, the longer we use it the better we like it. It is especially adapted to elevator work. By being able to set it to run any number of revolutions per minute, from one hundred to three hundred, it enables us to regulate the speed of our cleaner to suit all kinds and conditions of grain, better than can be done with cone pulleys. We do not have to hire any special help to run it, as we start it in the morning, and it will run itself till noon or night as we desire, using gasoline only in proportion to the work done, which is about one gallon to the indicated horse-power used in ten hours time. We can start it in a few minutes when everything is cold, and "last but not least," we are paying one and three-quarter per cent. insurance, and our competitor is paying three and one-quarter per cent. for the same work, except he uses steam. Very respectfully, WELLS BROS.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular. For full particulars and prices address **VANDUZEN GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE CO., 27 Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

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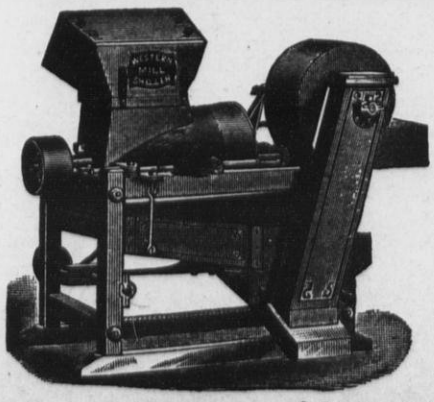

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Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of speed, requires no attention. It is in every respect the

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Merchant Millers

Capacity 2,000 Barrels per Day.

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Manufacturers of Choice Minesota and Dakota Hard Wheat Flour.

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RYE FLOUR

We Invite Correspondence from Cash Buyers. . . . . *

By most approved roller process, guaranteed the best and purest rye flour manufactured. . . . .

THEY COME FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

The New Era Scalper

We are much pleased with Scalper, and find it meets all expectations.
ALLEN & TRELEVAN,
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We are well pleased with the way it has improved our flour, and the little attention it requires.
C. R. COOLEY & SON,
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Have had ample time to test the machine, and are much pleased with our deal.
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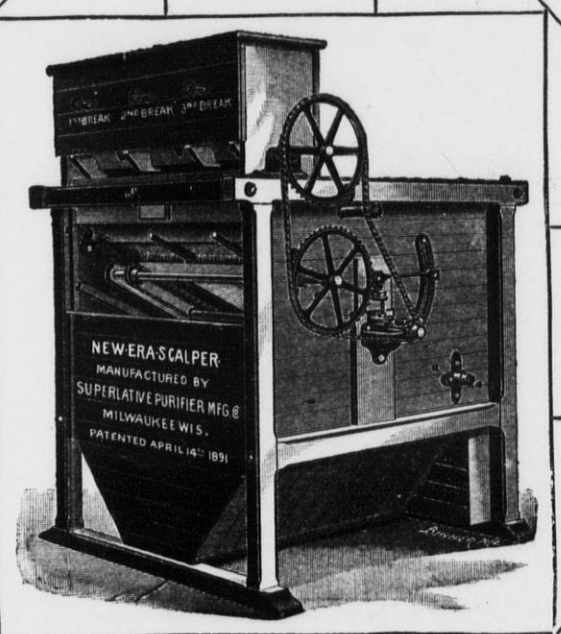

Have ground both winter and spring wheat and everybody about the mill is delighted with its work on either.
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We are much pleased with machine, and can give it a good recommend.
A. R. SPRAGUE & CO.,
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Does not scour the stock.

Small Space.

Enclosed find check for Scalper. I am well pleased with it. It is doing what you claimed for it.
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Prices Low.

We are well pleased with it, and consider it the best machine in the market today.
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Trial Allowed.

Has very large capacity.

Little Power.

We consider it the greatest improvement we have made in our mill for years.
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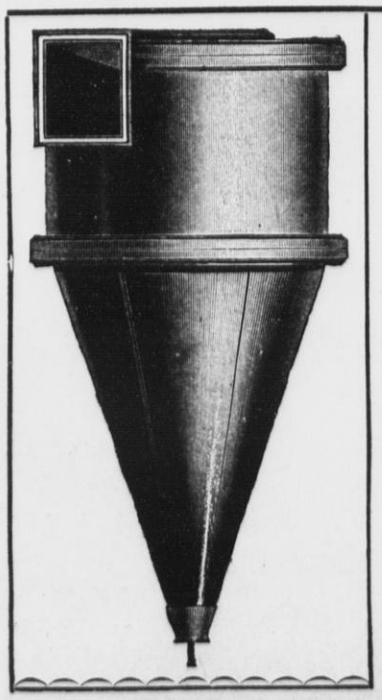
Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.



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THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 4. MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

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Mill Builders and Mill Furnishers,

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Complete Flour Mill Outfits of any Capacity,

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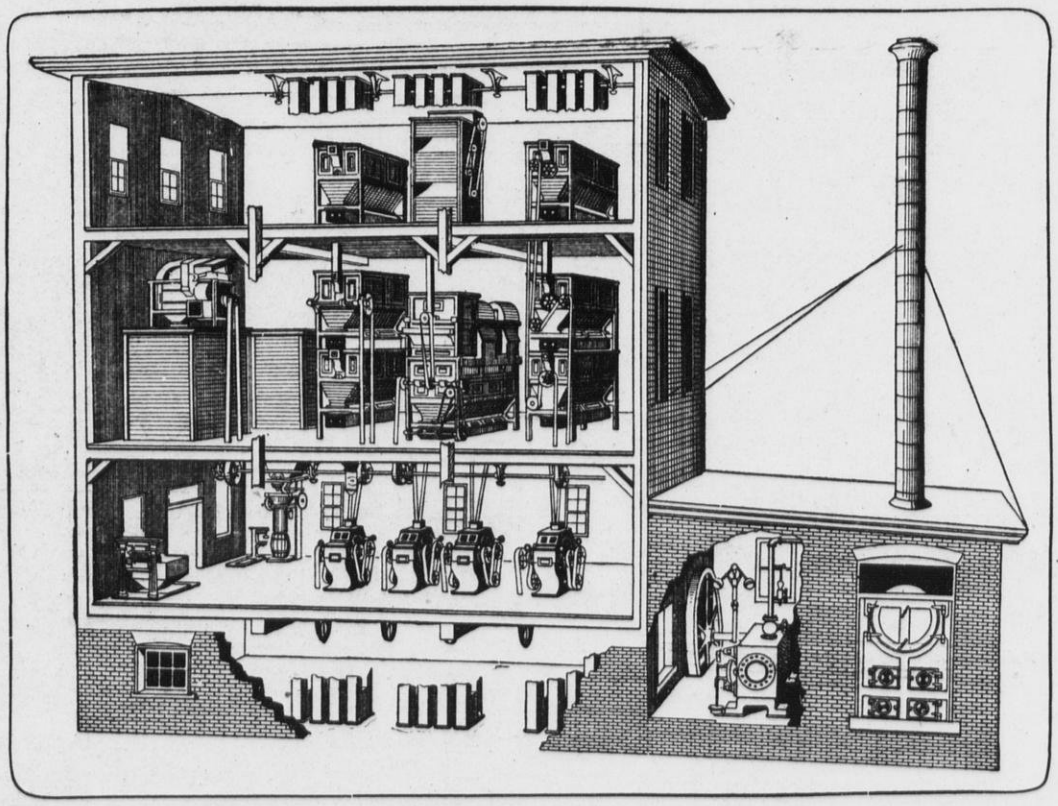

Wheat Cleaners,
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WE CAN FURNISH ANYTHING YOU NEED IN THIS LINE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Send for Our 136 page Pocket Price List, which is Very Complete and Handy.

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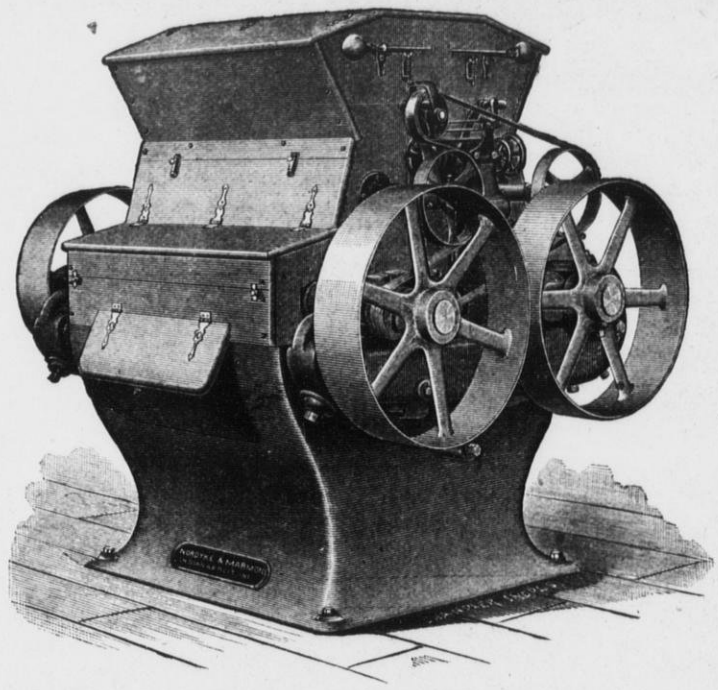
Contracts solicited for outfits of any desired capacity. Write us, stating your requirements, and we will submit estimates, plans and close prices.

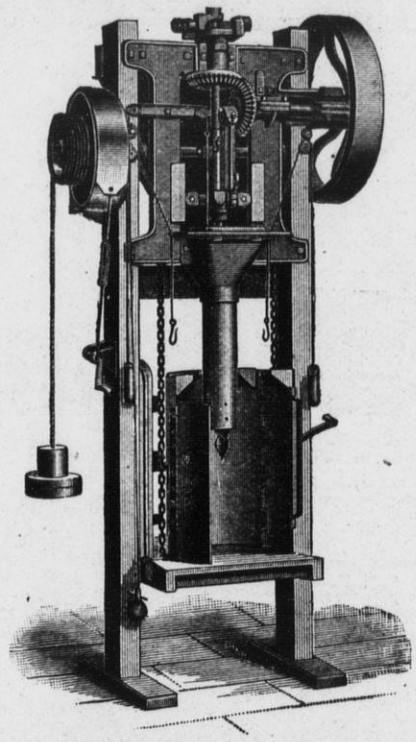


OUR TEN INCH FOUR ROLLER MILL.
The Heaviest and Most Rigid Roll Made.

NO PRUDENT BUYER

Will place his order for Roller Mills, Scalpers, Dressers, Purifiers, Bran Dusters, Degerminators, Roller Corn Mills, or other special machinery for Flour Mills, Fine Corn Goods Plants, Starch and Rice Mills and Grain Elevators before examining our goods and obtaining our prices.

Write for new price lists and other printed matter.



Our Bran Packer guaranteed to pack Bran in same space required by an equal weight of hard packed flour.

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Send for copy of the New Edition of the

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More copies of this work are in actual use to-day than of all other Flour Cable Codes combined.

PRICE OF SINGLE COPY, $3.00

A proper discount will be made to parties ordering one dozen or more.

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Send for circular, giving scope of the work and names of many prominent firms using it, in America and Foreign Countries.

FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,
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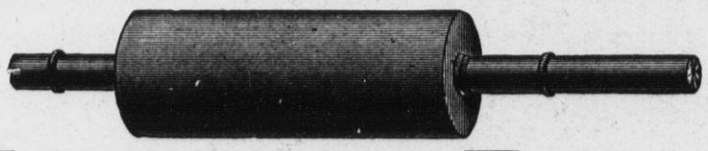
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



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The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.

MILL PICKS

I am one of **The Oldest** and the **Most Extensive Mill Pick Maker** in the United States.

36 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

I keep on hand a large stock of new Picks of all sizes.

OLD PICKS DRESSED AND RETURNED PROMPTLY

New Picks will be sent to all parts of the country **on trial**, and if not first-class, return them at my expense.

AN OFFER

To any miller who has never had any of my work I will dress **Six Picks Free** of charge.

Write for prices and other information. Ship Picks to the Old, Reliable Mill Pick Maker,

W. S. CASTERLIN,
10-tf *Luzerne, Luzerne Co., Pa.*

ROPP'S CALCULATOR
[*Revised Edition for 1890.*]

This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, postpaid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account book, 75 cents. No. 3 American Russia or Morocco, with pocket, slate and RENEWABLE account book, $1.00. Address,

UNITED STATES MILLER,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

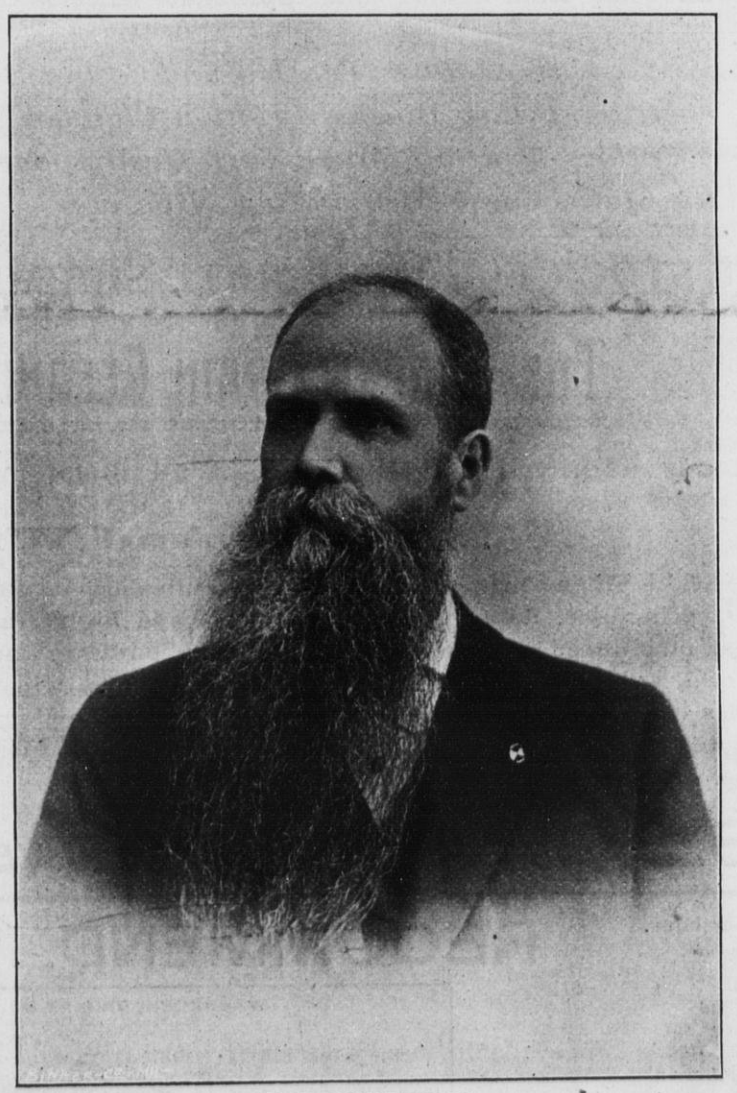
EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 4. MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy

F. H. MAGDEBURG.

President of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

THE subject of this sketch and accompanying portrait, was born in Weisbaden, Germany, January 24, 1841. In 1854 he came to Milwaukee and found employment as messenger boy in a bank. In 1859 he was appointed cashier of a bank at Chilton, Wis. In 1861 he acted as transcribing clerk of the Wisconsin State Senate, and later as private secretary of State Secretary Harvey. During the war of the rebellion he commanded Company G, Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment, a company which he organized at Chilton, and participated most actively in the campaign of the Army of the Tennessee. After the expiration of his services he performed the duties of a Provost Marshal at Green Bay, Wis. When peace was declared Capt. Magdeburg accepted a position as cashier in the Chicago Union Stock Yards. In 1866 he returned to Milwaukee, where he started an insurance business, and in 1876 he became identified with the Gem Milling Co. Capt. Magdeburg is a gentleman of fine appearance, is the head of one of the most respected German-American families of Milwaukee, an influential citizen, known and liked in all circles, able and of irreproachable character.

Capt. Magdeburg is president of the Gem Milling Co., whose plant is located at corner Knapp and River streets, is treasurer of the National Transportation Association, and the newly-elected President of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, of which, for years past, he has been one of the directors. A man of education and great business experience, he conscientiously administers whatever duties he undertakes.



F. H. MAGDEBURG.

MODERN RAILROADING.

As Viewed from a Miller's Stand-point.

NO one here attempts to deny that railroads are a convenience to the traveling public, an aid to business, and a necessary acquisition to the demands of a live community, but the writer of this article ventures to assert that railroads are a source of great expense, annoyance, and serious and damaging aggravation to the well-meaning and simple-hearted grinder of grists, a hindrance to prompt and satisfactory business transactions, and a barrier in the path of the miller who waits in vain, watching, weary in mind and body, almost in despair, for that car of corn shipped from a western town, or for that car of wheat or oats started so long ago from Chicago or Detroit.

It is not an unusual occurence this: To order a car load of grain from Chicago, receive advices of its shipment, pay the draft and receive a bill of lading for the car. You are assured by the shipper that "every effort will be made to get this car through promptly," but you wait a week,—two weeks,—a month, and still no car has come to bless (or curse) you with its bounty. You write in the mean time several letters to your shipper, and are informed that the car is being "traced." You confer with your local railroad agent who takes down the number of the car and tells you he will "look it up." Perhaps you telegraph once or twice, and may even go to the length of writing to the general freight agent of the line, remonstrating gently, and humbly requesting that he "take the matter up."

But the days go by. The cold, heartless breezes make merry with your gray locks, and as you pass, with bowed head, wearily around the depot corner, after the agent has shaken his head at you through the window (he knows your errand) the unfeeling zephyrs howl triumphantly around your bearded cheeks, and you d—— the railroad and wish you lived in an age when railroads were unknown.

Sixty days, or even more in some rare cases, have elapsed between the date of shipment of a car of grain from Chicago and its arrival at destination in the east. At this writing the R. W. & O. R. R. is waiting the arrival of more than 300 cars of freight consigned to Fulton, and which are now between suspension Bridge and Oswego or Syracuse. The recent storms have had some effect on traffic, delaying considerably, but the unprecedented annoyance caused by these delays of the past month does not lie wholly with Foster or whoever makes the storms. Who is to blame? Where does the fault lie? And can no remedy be applied to effect a cure?

You get your car after long delay, expense and suspense. You must unload it within 48 hours after its arrival or pay demurrage. Must we millers always submit to this? Remonstrances sent to railroad authorities have no apparent weight, but wise and impartial legislation would soon effect a startling change. Let us look to it and see what can be done. Let us unite and, by our combined efforts, gain a footing on the floor and a hearing in the chamber, and be no longer at the mercy of a scheming railroad corporation, paying their price, accepting their terms, and doing their bidding.

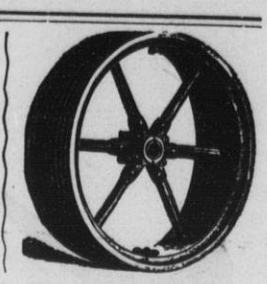
But now we yearn for the happy summer days again, when we can once more hear the boatman's lusty voice as he commands his driver to "turn 'em round and fetch 'em back," when we can listen to the ripple of the water against the dock, and can get our grain once more on time by the glorious old CANAL. WINTON.

Fulton, N.Y., March 14, 1893.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON COMPANY,

127, 129, 131 and 133 West Washington Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.



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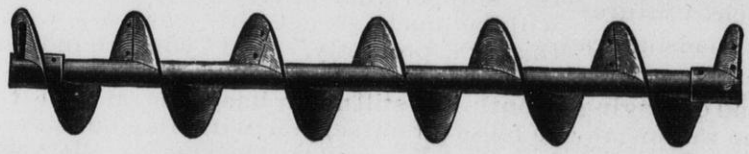
Manilla Rope Transmission Outfits Complete.

Sheaves, Pulleys, etc. up to 120 inches diameter, 60 inches face.



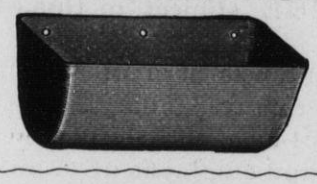
CALDWELL STEEL CONVEYOR.

Clark Automatic Grain Shovels, Link-Belting and Sprocket Wheels.

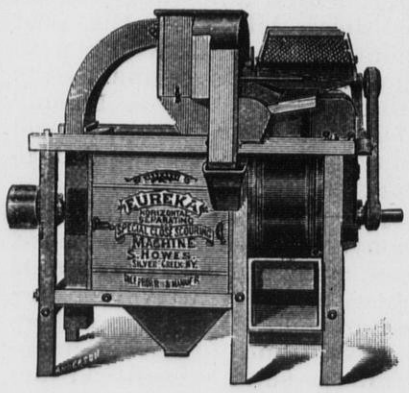
Elevator Boots, Bolts, Buckets and Spouts, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Gears (all kinds), Hangers, Shafting, Pillow Blocks, Friction Clutches, Jaw Clutches, Iron Pulleys, Set Collars, Take-up Boxes, Turn Head Spouts, Perforated Metal, Wire Cloth, Cogswell Grinding Mills, etc.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

"South Bend" Wood Split Pulleys, with Iron Hubs and Iron Bushings. Will not slip on shaft. No danger from fire.



Avery Plain and Caldwell-Avery Corrugated Seamless Steel Elevator Buckets.



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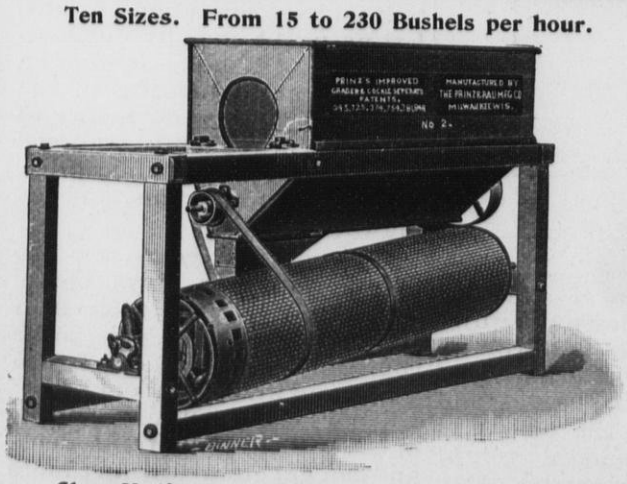
Stands admittedly at the head of all machines built for a similar purpose.

And WHY?

BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

S. HOWES, *Sole Builder,* SILVER CREEK, N.Y.

Ten Sizes. From 15 to 230 Bushels per hour.



Slow Motion. Little Power. Small Space.

RECOMMEND THEM AS THE BEST

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., Merchant Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 4th, 1893.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

In answer to your inquiry regarding the Prinz Cockle Separator would say: We have had 14 of your No. 3 machines in use in Washburn Mill "A" for the past three years, and can fully recommend them as being the best all round cockle separators we have ever used.

Yours Very Truly, *JAMES McDANIEL.*

THE PRINZ COCKLE MACHINES

Are guaranteed to take out all Cockle, Garlic and similar seeds without wasting wheat.

ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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*Charles Manegold, Milwaukee,	WISCONSIN	President, E. J. Lachman, Neenah. Secretary, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee.

*Members of Executive Committee.

CALL OF THE N. A. O. M.

SEYMOUR, IND., April 15, 1893.

The first annual meeting of the N. A. O. M. will convene in Indianapolis, Indiana, at the Spencer House, on the First Tuesday in June, 1893.

All Operative Millers and Head Millers are earnestly requested to be present, as it is the Annual Election of Officers.

Other matters of great importance will be transacted for the good of the Order. Let us have a good representation of the "Brother Dusteys" from all the States.

WILLIS A. DOBSON, Pres.
W. M. CHURCH, Sec.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

MILLERS are continually on the lookout as to what will be the next improvement that they will be compelled to adopt in order to push them in the front rank. Some few are eager to be the first to catch hold of the latest device that promises a revolution, in order to have the advantage of the improvement, for a time at least, before their neighbors become aware of the importance. They are likely to not recommend the new machine in order to hold others off. On the other hand there are some who dread the time when they will be compelled to fall in line. They will hope against their own conviction that the "new comer" is a success, until they find themselves compelled to adopt it.

***

Millers vary greatly in their ideas as to mill construction, and you generally find them strongly prejudiced in favor of their pet ideas. Some who exercise the best of judgment, in a general way, are apt to surprise you by asserting themselves in favor of some peculiar device that is not at all fitted to a first-class equipment. For instance, one man may call for everything on an elaborate scale and will want all of his connections to be of the most servicable nature, but finally surprises you completely by asserting himself in favor of using link belting wherever it is possible to apply it. Another will tell you that he believes in long surface on rolls, and plenty of them, also to have all machines of more than ample capacity, and then wind up by saying that he would much prefer a six inch roll to a nine inch. It might well be compared to the cow that furnishes good milk, but finally kicks over the pail. An expert machinery salesman recently told me that some peculiarity, of one kind or another, could be found where one would least expect it, and that he hardly dared to advocate all that is generally considered "standard," fearing that his prospective customer might misconstrue the idea as slighting or a cut in the machinery.

***

Let a mill machinery manufacturer start out with whatever machine or combination of machines that he may, while he will find some that utterly refuse to acknowledge any merits, there are others who see millions in the outfit as advocated and are ready to buy. The main trouble, perhaps, that most machinery salesmen have to contend with, is that price cuts more of a figure in the transaction than nearly every thing else combined. The machinery salesman has much to learn before he is fully capable of holding his own in the field. I know several millers who started out in the capacity of salesmen, but soon came to grief, not because they were not good millers and did not know what constitutes a good mill, best suited to the customer, but simply because they lacked the tact which is essential toward making a success at selling. The chances are that some other fellow would come along with a more inferior line of machinery and sell it at a better figure. If, in such a case, the miller would, later on, discover the mistake he made and repent it, the chances are that the very next time he would again buy from this same party who "did him up" the first time. There is something more required, when selling machinery, than to be a first-class miller. No doubt, on the other hand, a good knowledge of milling is a good quality for any salesman to possess.

***

A great many salesmen are very unscrupulous and go so far in their questionable methods towards securing a contract, as to lay themselves liable to mistrust right from the start. I have met machinery salesmen who were bright, intelligent men, and who had abundance of wit at their finger's ends. They could discuss politics or any topic of conversation in the most brilliant manner, in fact prove themselves as being fully conversant with all matters pertaining to milling and mill building, and well stocked with a sufficient amount of common sense with which to carry them through any emergency, but they are apt to be possessed with one very severe failing, and that is to allow their silvery tongues to get away with them when referring to competitors. They sail into them most unmercifully and go so far as to misrepresent them in the most ridiculous manner possible, thus destroying all chances for doing any good for themselves, and cause the customers to mistrust and drive him away from them altogether.

PAYMENTS WHICH STOP STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

IT is a usual provision of statutes of limitation, that no acknowledgment or promise takes the case out of the operation of the statute, "unless the acknowledgment or promise is in writing, and signed by the party which is chargeable thereby." But no indorsement or memorandum of payment made on a promissory note, by or on behalf of a party to whom such payment is made, is sufficient proof of payment to take the case out of the statute of limitations; and no such payment made by one joint contractor affects the liability of another. It is well recognized and familiar law that the "effect of payment of any principal or interest," made and intended as part payment of a debt, is an acknowledgment of that debt, and a renewal of the obligation to pay it. In other words, while a mere acknowledgement or promise must be in writing, and signed by the party chargable, to render it valid, a new promise is implied from the fact of a partial payment of principal or interest.

But it is the fact of payment which operates as a renewal of the promise and removes the statutory bar, and not merely the indorsement on the note. The indorsement is simply evidence of payment, and sufficient evidence only when made by the party liable to pay the note. The indorsement may never be made, but if the fact of the payment is satisfactorily established by other evidence, it is equally effectual to save the case from the operation of the statute. A case once arose in which there was an indorsement on the note in the handwriting of the maker, to the effect that $50 had been received on it. It appeared however, that in fact no money had been paid. But the owner offered to prove that it was agreed between the parties, when the endorsement was made, that it should be deemed payment, sufficient to save the note from the statute of limitations. This evidence was held inadmissible. The court said: "Payment, within the meaning of the statute, must be the actual payment of money or its equivalent;" it therefore necessarily follows, that an indorsement that does not represent such a payment, and is not signed by the party to be charged, cannot be made, by force of an oral agreement, evidence of a new and continuing contract.

It is immaterial of what the payment consists, so long as it is intended as a payment on the bill. The part payment need not be in money, but in any mode which the parties agree shall be treated as a payment in money, or equivalent thereto. Therefore the settlement of accounts, whereby it was agreed between the parties that the interest up to that time should be considered as paid and discharged, is such a payment as takes the case out of the statute. There are numerous cases which establish that there may be a payment by settlement of accounts. When two persons indebted to each other meet and agree to set off their respective debts, that is not a mere settlement of accounts, but is as much a payment as if the money had passed between them. Where a payment is relied on as taking a debt or note out of the statute of limitations, it must have been such a transaction as was intended by the party making it, to be in good faith a payment on account of the obligation, and such a payment cannot be proved by the endorsement of the payment or account, by the party in whose favor it operates, if the one to be charged thereby disputes that he made the payment.

The practical importance of this rule of law will be the more fully appreciated when the

universality of the custom of indorsements is considered. There are almost no cases in practical business life which fall within its provisions. The custom is so general for the indorsement of payment to be made by the holder of the note or account, that a contrary practice would be hailed as a commercial innovation. But it would seem that, viewing the subject from the standpoint of protection from the statute of limitations, the indorsement should always be made by the payor and not by the payee.

THE PLANET MILL EXPLOSION.

THE Planet mills, at Litchfield, Ill., was totally destroyed on the morning of March 21. The fire was discovered at about 3:30 o'clock A. M., and the firemen had hardly got in working order when a terrific explosion occurred, caused, presumably, by the fire having reached the dust room. The explosion shook the earth over quite a wide area, while the atmospheric concussion was felt a distance of fifty miles. The head millwright, John Carve, of Waterloo, in making an effort to secure his tools from the burning building, was stunned by the explosion, and, endeavoring to escape, was pinned against the smokestack and burned to death. When found about three hours afterwards, his legs were burned off at the hips, the right arm and left hand were entirely consumed, and his body was burned to a perfect crisp.

The large elevator standing immediately across the Wabash tracks, west of the mill, and containing some 250,000 bushels of wheat, was quickly in flames, and, together with its valuable contents, burned to the ground. Ten or twelve cars of wheat, standing on the house track, were reduced to ashes.

The property was owned by the Kehlor Milling Co., of St. Louis, and the loss is placed at $500,000. The insurance is as follows: On new elevator building, $30,000; on stock in old elevator, $30,250: on building, machinery, etc., $136,700; on stock in mill, $2,750. The Planet mill was built in 1881 by D. L. Wing, an Eastern flour merchant, who had come out West and established himself in Litchfield, Ill. After the mill was finished, it was bonded for $150,000. The mill had been fitted with the Jonathan Mills Disk system. After running several years, D. L. Wing failed and the Boatmen's Bank took the mill for debt. Mr. J. B. M. Kehlor bought the bonds and became proprietor. In 1885, Mr. Kehlor discarded all the machinery and put in a new system, remodeling the entire mill. Since then additional buildings have been erected and the machinery changed to keep up with the time. The number of barrels of flour manufactured at the mill in 1892, as given by the books, was 447,600. With the destruction of the Planet, Mr. Kehlor sustains the loss of six mills within the past twelve years. The mills destroyed were as follows: Venice mills, at Venice, Ill.; Pacific mills, at St. Louis, Mo.; Waterloo mills, at Waterloo, Ill.; Edwardsville mills, at Edwardsville, Ill.; Laclede mills, at St. Louis, Mo.; Planet mills, at Litchfield, Ill. It is said Mr. Kehlor never rebuilds a destroyed mill but looks about and buys another one, refits and remodels it to his ideas.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

PATENT NOT VOID BY DEATH OF PATENTEE BEFORE ISSUED.—Where, before the application for a patent, the inventor agreed to assign one-half of it for money to be advanced to obtain it; and, the inventor dying before the patent was issued, an agreement was made by his widow, who was afterwards administratrix of his estate, with such assignee, that he should press the application for a patent, and, if patented, introduce the machine, and divide with her the profits until she received $5,000, after which she was to release all further interest in the patent to him; the patent when issued, should be construed as a grant to him as assignee, and held to have been obtained with his authority and that of the administratrix. An amendment, after the death of the applicant for a patent, of the original specification, made within the scope of the invention described therein and of the original oath and in limitation of the claims, without filing any new oath or power of attorney does not render the patent void; nor is it void because no new oath was filed after the applicant's death.—The De La Vergne Refrigerator Co. v. Featherstone.—U. S. Supreme Court. Rep. 263.

LOANS TO MEMBER OF BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION ON STOCK.—Where one subscribed for 600 shares of stock in a building and loan association, by his contract, and by the by-laws of the association, he was to pay $360 per month as dues on the 600 shares of stock, or $4,320 per year, or $38,880 in nine years. Desiring an advancement or loan on his stock, he made an application to the association to advance him $30,000 on his stock, which was done. He was to put 6 per cent per annum interest on the same. In considering whether the loan was a usurious one, payments to be made upon his stock are not to be considered as interest on the money borrowed. Nor are they to be computed as such, since such payments are not made for the use of the money borrowed, but in order to acquire an interest in the nature of a partnership interest in the property of the association. Tilley v. Am. Build. & Loan Ass'n. Circuit Court W. D. Ark. 52 Fed. Rep. 618.

ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYE.—In an action for personal injuries by an employe who had been working in a factory six weeks, the last two weeks in assisting other boys, a part of whose duty was to put on a belt operating certain machinery with revolving gears; that on the day of the accident he had taken the place of one of these boys, and in putting on the belt his arm was drawn into the gears and injured; that the gears were in plain sight, and that he had a dread of putting on the belt because he thought he would be hurt; that he had seen the belt put on, and had put it on once before the accident; that he was 16 years old and of ordinary intelligence. Knowing the danger of the employment, he assumed the risk. Where there was evidence that the belt was old and fastened with belt hooks, but no evidence of any defect in the machinery or that the injury was caused by the belt coming off, the question of defective machinery was properly excluded from the consideration of the jury.—Downey v. Sawyer. Supreme Court of Mass. 32 N. E. Rep. 654.

RIGHT OF FOREIGNER TO TRADE MARK.—A foreigner who registers a trade mark consisting of a red anchor in a white oval space or field, in connection with particular words, cannot afterward enlarge his rights, as against persons having in good faith an established business under the symbol of an anchor, by a new registration, claiming broadly the use of the picture of an anchor.—Richter v. Anchor Remedy Co. Circuit Court W. D. Penn. 52 Fed. Rep. 455.

ACTION FOR A BREACH OF CONTRACT TO DELIVER GOODS.—In an action for the breach of a contract to deliver goods, evidence of the loss of profits in the purchaser's business resulting from the breach, and of his expenses in going to a distant city for other goods, is inadmissible; such losses and expenses being too remote and speculative to constitute elements of damages.—Goodell v. Bluff City Lumber Co. Supreme Court of Ark. 21 S. W. Rep. 104.

PAYMENT OF ANOTHER'S DEBTS.—A written agreement entered into by a debtor and two of his creditors, whereby the debtor grants, bargains and sells to them his entire stock of goods, fixtures, accounts, etc., in consideration of their covenant to pay the claims of his other creditors, whose names, with the amounts due, are specified in the agreement, does not constitute the two covenanting creditors' trustees for the debtor, to apply the property in payment of the claims specified, but is an absolute sale, and renders them absolutely liable to the creditors mentioned in the agreement.—Cook v. Berrott. Supreme Court of New York. 21 N. Y. Sup. 358.

ALLEGATION OF OWNERSHIP OF PATENT.—In a bill for infringement of a patent it is sufficient merely to allege that one became the owner of the patent on a certain date, without also alleging continued ownership at the time of filing the bill. Krick v. Jansen. Circuit Court S. D. New York, 53 Fed. Rep. 823.

DISSOLUTION AND ACCOUNTING OF PARTNERSHIP.—In an action between parties for dissolution and accounting, an order for payment of the referee's fees out of the funds in the hands of the receiver may be made, although the receiver may have incurred liabilities, with the sanction of the court, in excess of such funds available for payment.—Crotty v. Jarvis. Court of Common Pleas of N. Y. Sup. 728.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs from all American ports during the month of March, 1893, and same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	588,753	275,648	232,860	140,522
Corn....	3,474,196	1,772,473	11,335,867	5,836,747
Oats....	62,710	25,977	58,243	27,585
Rye	17,944	13,579	713,177	704,717
Wheat.	6,851,140	5,318,837	8,276,185	8,500,347
Total.	10,994,743	7,406,514	20,616,332	15,209,918

The following, in addition to above, were exported during the month of March, 1893: Cornmeal, 20,260 bbls, value, $58,343; oatmeal, 565,773 lbs., value, $18,096; wheat flour, 1,411,777 bbls, value, $6,383,332. The total valuation of breadstuffs, exported during the month, was $13,886,285 against $23,072,442 for same time in 1892. The total for nine months, ending March 31, 1893, was $145,032,766, against $233,159,912 for same time in 1892, and for first three months of the two years, respectively $40,407,188 and $77,170,719.

ENGINEERING JOURNAL: The wealthiest nation on the globe is the United States, which has an assessed valuation of $47,475,000,000, next coming Great Britain with $43,600,000,000. France ranks third with $40,300,000,000; then Germany with $31,600,000,000. Russia comes next with $21,715,000,000; Austria follows with $18,065,000,000, and Italy succeeds with $11,755,000,000.

News.

M. A. DUNAVAN will build a flouring mill at Jonesboro, Ark.

GOOCH & MCCUE will build and operate a 120-barrel flouring mill at Bluefield, W. Va.

THE removal of the flouring mill at Latah, Wash. to Rosalia, same state, is under consideration.

THE Marsh mills at Valley City, N. D., have been rented to Mr. S. M. Grant, who took possession April 1.

THE Edward Corbett Mill Supply Company, Salem, Va., has been reorganized as the Salem Machine Works.

WILLIAMSTON, Mich., has raised $1,355 toward a bonus for a flour mill to replace the one burned last January.

A ROLLER process flouring mill, of thirty barrels daily capacity will be built at Love's mills, Va., by the Love's Mill Co.

THE Georgia Mill and Elevator Company, of Macon, Ga., will increase its capital to $200,000 and enlarge its plant.

A FLOUR and grist mill of fifty barrels daily capacity, will be erected at Goodlettsvile, Tenn., by Geo. W. Spottswood.

THE R. G. Skinner Milling Company, of Albert Lea, Minn., has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is $35,000.

THREE OAKS, Mich., wants a flouring mill. One citizen is so anxious he offers $100. for the first barrel of flour made there.

THE Milton, N. D., roller mill is now in the hands of the First National bank of Park River. Liabilities about $33,000; assets $12,000 to $18,000.

GEORGE W. SPOTSWOOD has retired from the firm of Spotswood & Morgan, Riverside Mills, Nashville, Tenn., and the business will be continued by Calvin Morgan.

THE Marquette Valley Milling Company has been making improvements at its flouring mill at Marquette, Mich. The plant now has a capacity of 300 barrels per day.

THE Farmers Ginning and Milling Company, capital $100,000, has been incorporated by Robert Goeking, J. H. Bailey and others, to erect a flouring mill at Cuero, Texas.

The S. Y. Hyde Elevator Company of La Crosse, Wis., has been organized with a.capital stock of $200,000. The purpose of the company is to own and operate grain and produce elevators.

EDEN VALLEY, Minn., has contracted with Raiff Bros., of Owatonna, to build a mill. The Valley people give a bonus of $3,000. The mill is to have a capacity of 125 to 175 bbls per day.

THE great mill and elevator of the Washburn-Crosby company at Great Falls, Mont., are nearing completion and the metalic covering for the outside of the building is now being put on.

Colorado, Tex., will offer inducements to any energetic mill man who will locate a roller flouring mill there. G. H. Colvin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, will furnish information.

WORK has begun on the flouring mill at Belton, Tex. The walls of the old mill will be used but the machinery and everything else will be new. The capacity will be one hundred barrels per day.

THE Washburn-Crosby Company will this year spend $100,000 in improvements in the Washburn A mill, and build an elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, the estimated cost of which is $350,000.

JOHN RAMSETT, of the firm of Ramsett Bros. & Hill, proprietors of the Oak Grove, Minn,, flour mill, was killed, March 16, by the blowing off of the safety valve. It is thought he was repairing the valve when the accident happened.

A PROPOSITION was presented recently to the Commercial Club, of Tacoma, Wash., by an eastern capitalist, who offers to put up a 100-barrel flouring mill at a cost of $25,000, if the citizens of that place would subscribe for $10,000 of the stock.

WALTER A. BRADY who was for fifteen years connected with the well known New York flour commission house of J. W. Moore, Le Duc & Co. as salesman on 'Change has made a connection with Neustadt & Co., Eastern Agents of the Daisy Roller Mill Co.

ON April 6 the flouring mill at Meredosia, Ill., blew up with a tremendous report, killing the engineer and doing much damage. The cause was a boiler explosion. The mill was an old one, but in good repair, capable of doing good work, and of large capacity.

ACCORDING to figures posted at Chicago, April 10, vessels which loaded at that port up to Saturday evening had on board 4,916,000 bushels of wheat, 3,330,000 bushels of corn, 492,000 bushels of oats and 406,000 bushels of flax seed—making a grand total of 9,144,000 bushels.

THE National Elevator, the largest in Wheaton, Minn., suddenly collapsed about noon, March 17 and about fifty thousand bushels of wheat spread out over the adjacent ground. Fortunately no one was in or near the building, when the collapse occurred. The loss will be heavy.

G. H. MCPHERREN has leased the Minto, N. D., roller mills to the North Dakota Milling Co., who will take possession on April 10, with John Montgomery, manager. Mr. McPherren will look after things at the mill for a month or so, and then will attend to the interests of his farms.

H. A. PAINE, who has the contract for building the new flouring mill at Albert Lea, Minn., now in course of construction, fell from the elevator March 24, striking on his head and shoulders and sustaining very serious injuries. He was picked up in a bleeding condition and taken to his home.

THE committee appointed by the Farmers' County Alliance to investigate the proposition to establish a farmers' mill at Mapleton, Minn. have decided to go ahead with the enterprise. It was voted to make the capital stock $25,000, to cover the cost of mill and elevator to be raised by shares of $25 each.

AT a meeting of business men of Aberdeen, S. D., held March 28, it was decided to organize an Interstate Wheat Palace Association with a view to holding a grand exhibition in connection with and after the state fair next fall. Committees were appointed on incorporation and ways and means.

L. M. Godley & Co., millers, having a plant valued at $110,000, at Scottsville, N. Y., have stopped operations. The Merchants Bank, of Rochester, N. Y., has mortgages against the property amounting to $50,000 and is the principal creditor. The firm did one of the largest flour mill business in that part of the country.

THE new mill of the Duluth Roller Mills company upon which work will soon be begun will be 70 by 140 feet in area and seven stories high. In addition to the main structure will be erected a warehouse, elevator and engine house. The warehouse will be 100 by 200 feet in area. The elevator will have a capacity of 250,000 bu. of grain.

The Jeffrey Manufactuing Co., Columbus, Ohio, have in Macinery hall, Section No. 26, exhibits of their chain belting, elevating and conveying machinery. In the Mines and Mining Building, northeast section, ground floor, they show electric and compressed air mining machinery. They request that friends and patrons "Make our headquarters, yours."

THE Minnesota Senate passed the Duluth State Elevator bill by a large majority. It provides for an appropriation of $200,000, all to come out of the grain inspection, in which there is now a surplus of about $90,000. The balance will be raised by an increase of fee to 50 cents a car, and an elevator of 1,500,000 bushels capacity will be built by the State to be completed by Oct. 1, 1894.

FRANK WHITTEN was instantly killed March 28 at the Lincoln Flour Mill, Anoka, Minn. While overseeing repairs a driving belt caught while he was putting on a pully, tearing out a lot of frame work. Whitten and the three men assisting him were knocked down, Whitten falling 12 feet to the floor below, his head being crushed. He was 35 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

THE stockholders of the recently organized Union Mill & Elevator Company, of Gallatin, Tenn., have closed contracts for the purchase of machinery and the construction of the buildings. Work will begin at once, and it is the purpose of the managers to have the mill running by harvest. The capacity of the elevator will be 75,000 bushels, and that of the output will be sixty barrels of flour per day.

THE contract has been let to the Nordyke & Marmon Company, of Indianapolis, to furnish the machinery for the recently constructed "People's Mill," at Pulaski, Tenn., owned by Ben. F. McGrew. The mill, which is a modern one in every respect, will be put in operation as soon as the machinery is placed, and will have a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour and four hundred bushels of meal a day.

A STEAMER left Kansas City April 10 with the largest cargo of grain that has left Kansas City by water in many years. It consisted of 40,000 bushels and was shipped to Mexico by an all-water route, the grain being transferred at St. Louis and again at New Orleans. This will be the first time that grain has been shipped from Kansas City to Mexico in this manner, and the result of the experiment is awaited with great interest by those interested.

FRANK LACROSSE, of Pelican Lake, Minn., has made very radical and comprehensive improvements in his mill on the Cormorant river at that point. The mill was formerly run by water power, but the stream failed. Mr. LaCrosse then put in a steam plant. He had the old style machinery, however, and the mill was not a profitable enterprise. This winter he has taken out all of his old machinery and replaced it by the latest and most improved patterns.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed by the Superior Transfer Elevator Company. The capital stock will be $75,000. The incorators are E. C. Kennedy, P. M. Chandler and H. T. Fowler. Mr. Fowler is president, Mr. Chandler, secretary and general manager, and E. M. Linton, of Minneapolis, treasurer. The elevator will have a capacity of 200,000 bu. and will be located at the proposed terminal yards in the South End. It is the purpose to clean wheat that is not in first class condition.

FRANK NICOLIN, the big miller of Jordan, Minn., made an assignment March 28 for the benefit of his creditors, naming Gerhard Hilgers as assignee. The assets and liabilities cannot be ascertained. Careful estimates of liabilities which include an estimate of 100,000 bushels of stored wheat, make the liabilities about $120,000. The assets will be about $70,000. The Merchants National Bank, of St. Paul is the heaviest creditor, holding paper to the amount of $55,000.

WILLIAM PETERSON, of Chicago, shot and killed himself March 25, while kneeling at the graves of four of his children who are buried in Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville, Ky. He lived on the west side at Chicago, where he had a wife and six children. He was 65 years of age and was once engaged in the milling business in Louisville. He was confined in the Anchorage insane asylum near Louisville for one year. He arrived there the day before to visit his daughter, and it is thought the memories revived caused a fit of insanity.

The Northwest Flour and Shipping Company is the name of a corporation formed by a number of mill owners of Oregon and Washington. The capital stock is $20,000, divided into 20,000 shares at $1 per share. The mode of the division of stock is for each milling company to take four shares for each barrel of their daily capacity. About twenty mills are represented in the combine. The officers are A. J. Mc. Daniel, of Portland, president; E. P. McDaniel, of Cove, Or., vice-president; W. S. Hurst, of Aurora, secretary and treasurer. The principal office is located at Portland.

THE *Kansas City Times*, of March 28, says: The destruction of the Kehlor mills at Litchfield, Ill., by an explosion due to mill dust last week may turn out greatly to Kansas City's gain. Work is being rushed to complete the new Rex mill, between Argentine and Toad-a-Loup, owned by Mr. J. B.M. Kehlor, as rapidly as possible. Mr. Kehlor desires to have the mills running up to their full capacity of 2,200 barrels per day by July 1. The new elevator, to hold 200,000 bushels of wheat, is also being rushed. It is understood to be the aim of the company to mass their business at Kansas City and not rebuild at Litchfield at all. Nothing will be known definitely of this, however, until the insurance losses are adjusted.

DEATHS.

Hiram M. Northrup, of the firm of Northrup Bros., Kansas City, Kans., died at his home, March 24, aged 75 years.

Frederick Sherwood, a charter member of the New York Produce Exchange and prominently identified with the flour trade, died on Friday evening, March 31, at his home in Orange, N. J., aged 73.

The death was announced on the New York Produce Exchange, March 29, of J. W. Moore, of the late firm of J. W. Moore, Le Duc & Co., flour commission merchants. Mr. Moore was found dead in his bed at his home in Plainfield. He had been suffering from the grip which affected his heart.

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FIRES.

AT Newton, Ia., the large flour mill owned by John Wilson, was burned, March 30.

AT Seaford, Del., April 13, the flour mill of Dr. Joseph A. Johns was burned. Loss, total; insurance, $7,000.

AT Hanover, O., April 8, the flouring mill of Hilleary & Hughes was burned. Loss, $20,000, with $3,000 insurance.

AT Ligonier, Ind., April 3, fire destroyed the old Empire flouring mill on Pigeon road. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

AT Conesville, N. Y., March 17, the grist mill of L. P. Cole was burned, and 1,000 bushels of grain were destroyed. Loss $4,000; partly insured.

AT Richmond, Ky., April 3, the large flouring mill of J. C. Carroll & Co., caught fire, and the interior was destroyed. Loss $15,000; partly insured.

AT Seward, Neb., March 20, the flouring mills and elevator of Boyes, Dean & Co. were burned. Loss on buildings, $20,000; flour and grain, $10,000; insurance, $7,500.

AT Aldrich, Mo., March 15, the mill of the Aldrich Milling Co., together with its contents were burned. The loss amounts to about $10,000. The plant was insured for $6,500.

AT Forest, Ont., April 7, McCahill & Co.'s flour mill was burned, with a storehouse containing 900 barrels of flour and 5,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $24,000; insurance $15,500.

AT New Orleans, La., March 17, the cooperage of John Schott, No. 97 South Peters st., was burned. Loss on building $6,000; insured. Loss on stock $5,000; insured for $1,500.

THE grain elevator of F.W. Herline near Mapleton, N. D., was destroyed by fire April 11. It is reported that the house contained 45,000 bushels of wheat, and the fire caught in the engine room, though the power was furnished by a gasoline engine.

THE Marion roller mill at Marion, S. D., was burned March, 28, together with 6,000 bushels of wheat and four carloads of flour. The mill was owned and operated by Tyler & Co., and valued at $20,000. Insurance on mill, $6,000; on grain and flour, $2,000.

AT Falmouth, Ky., March 21, R. B. McDonald's distillery, mill, cooper shop, dwelling house and office were burned. The flouring mill was a new structure and was but recently put in operation. Loss, $40,000; no insurance. Mr. McDonald will rebuild at once.

THE Standard Flour Mills of Walla Walla, Wash., owned by W. S. McCalley, were totally destroyed by fire March 20. The loss including a small amount of flour and feed stuffs is $25,000; insurance, $12,000. The fire is supposed to have started in a stove, in which a fire had been burning during the evening.

AT Chicago, Ill., March 28, Frank Marshall's elevator, on the Wabash tracks, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets, was burned. It was stocked with 100,000 bushels of oats. The fire is supposed to have started from overheated machinery. Loss $100,000; the loss on building and machinery being about half that amount. Building and contents were insured for about $25,000.

THE Kansas elevator, an old ramshackle building, situated on the Belt Line Railroad near the corner of Baird & Shawnee streets in Armourdale, Kans., burned March 20, with a loss on building and contents of from $20,000 to $24,000. The elevator had a capacity of 100,000 bushels, was owned by the Kansas Elevator Company and operated by A. S. Pierce.

THE City Mills at Jordan, Minn., valued at $130,000 was burned March 19. The building was six stories high, of stone, erected in 1879, and had a capacity of 600 barrels per day. There were 500 bushels of wheat and 50 barrels of flour in the mill at the time. By good work of the fire departments of Jordan and Shaska the elevator and 15,000 bushels of wheat were saved. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $56,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada as compiled from its daily files by the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, New York, for March, amounts to the suggestive aggregate of $16,662,350. The Boston blaze is responsible for $3,250,000 of this heavy tax. The estimated loss by fire during the month of March for the past twelve years is as follows:

1882	$7,000,000	1888	$9,918,100
1883	7,250,600	1889	10,912,000
1884	8,250,000	1890	8,466'300
1885	9,000,000	1891	12,540,750
1886	10,650,000	1892	10,648,000
1887	10,450,000	1893	16,662,350

It will be readily seen that March, 1893, exceeds any other March in the above table even with the Boston loss taken out.

The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first three months of 1893, as compared with same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	$11,230,900	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March	12,540,750	10,648,000	16,662,350
Totals	$32,998,150	$35,126,900	$44,540,650

The frequent and expensive fires occurring all over the United States are seriously alarming the fire underwriters, both American and British. It must not be supposed that this feeling is alone due to the Boston conflagration. Large manufacturing plants and mercantile establishments throughout the whole country have fallen prey to the flames in such numbers as to cost most of the insurance companies much more than even their gross receipts so far this year. Were the expenses deducted a comparison of the net premiums received with the losses incurred would make an astonishing showing to those who are at present possessed with the idea that the fire insurance business is a profitable one to the corporations engaged in it.

Among the list of fires during March, involving a loss of $10,000 and over, are the following:

Toledo, O., feed mill	$12,000
Lebanon, Mo., roller flour mills	20,000
Jordan, Minn., flouring mills	130,000
Seward, Neb., flouring mills and elevator	30,000
Litchfield, Ill., flouring mill and elevator	650,000
Arkansas City, Ark., elevator, etc	100,000
Chicago, Ill., elevator	100,000
Marion, S. D., flour mill	26,000
Plainfield, N. J., grist mill	10,000
Newton, Ia., flour mill	45,000

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

Chattanooga, Tenn, April 3, '93.

General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R. I.:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to yours of the 30th ult., will state that on Dec. 24th, while the house was packed full of holliday customers an electric spark set fire to the goods in one of our large show windows, immediately after turning on the light. From all the evidence we can gather, the fire was almost instantly extinguished by the opening of one of the three heads of the sprinkler plant in the window, our establishment being equipped with the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler apparatus. The damage was mainly by water, amounting to about $450, which was paid by the insurance companies. We trust that we will not soon have a greater loss and are very well satisfied with the efficiency of our extinguisher.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) D. B. LOVEMAN & CO.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the months of February and March, 1893, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents:

No. 491,344—Conveyor, Michael Garland, Bay City, Mich.

No. 491,623—Grain Scouring machine, Rosia W. Welch, Baltimore, Md.

No. 492,213—Grain Separator, Frank F. Landis, Waynesborough, Pa.

No. 492,004—Grain Spout, Franklin B. Giesler, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to the Galland-Henning Pneumatic Malting Drum Mfg. Co., same place.

No. 492,720—Separator, John Frey, West Berkeley, Cal.

Reissue 11,311—Centrifugal Separator, Philip M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., and David T. Sharples, Elgin, Ill.

No. 492,914—Flour Bolt, Myron W. Clark, Parma, Mich., assignor one-half to E. P. Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

No. 492,795—Flour Bolt, William D. Gray, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to E. P. Allis Co., same place.

No. 492,969—Flour Compound, William F. Putnam. Wellington, O.

No. 492,879—Grain Conveyor, John B. Stoner, New York, N. Y.

No. 492,869—Rotating Grain Meter, Abraham B. Landis, Waynesborough, Pa.

No. 493,065 Grain Scourer, Archibald P. Campbell, Portage la Prairie, Can.

No. 493,164—Grinding Mill, Joseph Hunt, Allentown, Pa.

No. 493,504—Dust Collector, Elias W. Hoover, Chicago, Ill.

No. 493,565—Dust Collector, Heinrich Seck, Dresden, Germany.

No. 493,429—Grain Cleaner or Oat-Sifting Machine, Nathan B. Higbie, Chicago, Ill.

No. 493,451—Grain Cleaning Machine, Thomas A. Seip, Dayton, O., assignor one-half to P. B. Holly & C. A. Salzman, Hamilton, O.

No. 493,603—Grain Scouring Machine, D. E. Sibley, Chicago, Ill.

No. 493,531—Machine for Grinding, Crushing or Disintegrating Grain, etc., Sidney Straker, London, Eng., assignor to the Central Cyclone Co., same place.

No. 493,772—Conveyor, Richard L. Hassell, Chicago, Ill.

No. 494,274—Pneumatic Conveyor, Henry C. Kelly Jr., Chicago, Ill.

No. 494,153—Carriage for Grain Spouts—Edward D. Mayo, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor one-half to the Barnett & Record Co., same place.

No. 494,290—Grain Separating Screen, Charles Closz and Jacob Closz, St. Ansgar, Ia.

No. 494,188—Feeder for Mills, Allen C. Branthingham, Indianapolis, Ind.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly $45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complette toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170.000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

CROPS.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Fairly Favorable Outlook in Nearly All States in the Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The week has been unusually warm over the Southern States, the central valleys, the southern portion of the lake region and the middle Atlantic States. The week was slightly cooler than usual in the spring wheat region, including the greater portion of Minnesota and the Dakotas. It was cooler than usual throughout the Pacific coast and plateau regions. Reports indicate that there is a deficiency of moisture throughout the cotton region and the east portion of the winter wheat region, while there is an excess of moisture in the spring wheat region. The weather has been especially favorable for farm work, and corn and cotton planting is progressing. Special telegraphic reports are as follows:

Indiana—Weather favorable to all crops and farm work; wheat, clover and grasses wintered fairly well and but little damaged; fruit in promising condition, except peaches; farm work far advanced and oats nearly all sown.

Ohio—Wheat improved over Northern section; slightly hurt by high winds over the remainder of the state; oat seeding and potato planting nearly completed; plowing for corn in general progress; increased acreage of oats and corn.

Michigan—Weather favorable for crops; plowing is general and oat sowing in progress in southern section.

Wisconsin—Winter wheat, oats, clover and stock have seldom wintered better; plowing progressing and seeding done.

Minnesota—Seeding in northwest portion, where ground is covered with snow; seeding just begun in central portion, general in southern portion; winter wheat looks well.

Iowa—Season opens two weeks earlier than last year; small grain nearly all sown; condition of winter wheat variable.

North Dakota—Plowing and seeding in west portion fairly started; ground too wet in east portion.

South Dakota—Wheat and oat sewing begun in north and general in south; season from ten to fifteen days late; seeding and general crop prospects excellent.

Kansas—Week favorable to spring work and all crops, except in the west, where much wheat and some oats and barley are not sprouted; corn planing in eastern counties.

Oklahoma—Great part of corn crop planted and coming up nicely; planting cotton and seeding wheat and oats.

Wyoming—Weather beneficial to rangers and winter grains.

Idaho—Ground covered with snow; spring late; general farm work will begin about the 20th; winter wheat in sight and looks well; acreage of crops will be increased.

Colorado—Season early; fruits, grasses and grain well advanced; farm crops being planted rapidly.

Arizona—Ranges suffering from drouth; irrigated crops doing well.

Utah—Six inches of snow have fallen in the Northern valley during the last three days; season late in north; very little spring work done at all.

Washington—But little seeding done yet and farm work almost suspended; fruit outlook very good.

Oregon—Season four weeks late; winter wheat doing well; spring slowly progressing; acreage increased.

California—Barley heading and hay being cut; strawberries marketing; prospects of other fruits and grains as good and better than other seasons for several years past; the state is covered with blooming fruits and flowers.

Pennsylvania—High, cold winds, snow and rain retarded growth in north counties. Wheat froze out in places; rye fair; little farming done in southern counties; wheat good; potatoes being planted; plowing for corn progressing.

Mississippi—Corn planting completed; good stand; cotton planting progressing.

Arkansas—Corn about all planted and coming up to a good stand; cotton planting begun; small grains in fine condition; fruit prospect never better; farm work advanced more than the average.

Missouri—Work being pushed; grass looking fine; wheat promises poorly; plowing for corn commenced; oats sowing progressing; fruit prospects excellent.

Illinois—Wheat badly damaged; considerable being plowed under for oats; corn and oats seeding completed in central and southern portions and nearly completed in northern portion; fruit prospects good; some corn and potatoes planted; meadows and pastures good.

MICHIGAN WHEAT.

The Michigan crop report for April, issued from the office of the secretary of state April 9, says that the present outlook for wheat in Michigan is not promising. There had been no spring growth in April when the reports were made, hence no estimate of the percentage killed could be made. The fields were brown and did not look as well as immediately after the snow went off. Correspondents, almost without exception, report the crop in bad condition. The decline in appearance is due to high dry winds and lack of rain. The average condition in the southern counties is 81 per cent; in the central 91 per cent, and in the northern counties 93 per cent, comparison being with average years. In the southern counties the condition is 9 per cent lower than one year ago, and 16 per cent lower than 1891. Wheat made small growth in the fall and was in poor condition at the opening of winter. The average condition in the southern counties Nov. 1 was 83 per cent. The low percentage was caused by dry weather and insects. Nearly 80 per cent of the correspondents in this section reported injury by insects. There was no improvement in November. The ground was covered with snow from about the middle of December to the early part of March. A thick coating of ice formed in February and covered the fields, but above the ice there was snow to the average depth of 12 inches on the 9th and nine inches on the 29th of the month. A heavy rain fell in the state April 2, but was followed on the 4th by a high, drying wind and did but little good. Another heavy rain with hail occurred on the night of the 6th and the weather since has been warm and favorable.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in March is 999,347, and the total number of bushels reported marketed in eight months from August to March inclusive is 11,530,270, which is 772,545 less than was reported marketed in the same months one year previous.

WERST, the crop expert, makes the following crop summary, under date of April 10, to P. D. Armour, for whom he has been traveling: "I have examined the winter wheat crop outlook in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and am of the opinion that the crop of these states will fall at least 25 per cent under last year. I think the shortage will be even greater than that, possibly one-third, but to be safe and conservative I call it 25 per cent. Of course the weather condition hereafter may possibly modify this, but my belief is that any change will be for the worse rather than for the better. I have visited and reported earlier in the season the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and from what I saw then and have learned since I believe that the shortage of the entire winter wheat crop of the United States will

be fully 25 per cent, and I believe it will be still greater.

THE North Dakota wheat raisers have great confidence in the crop of 1893. Notwithstanding the extremely low price of wheat, every acre that is possible to sow will be sown this year. The following is a conservative estimate of the number of acres to be cropped and the kind of grain to be planted: Wheat, 2,830,000 acres; oats, 425,000 acres; barley, 200,000 acres; corn, 12,000 acres; flax, 10,000 acres; millet, etc., 200,000 acres; potatoes, 20,000 acres; total 3,697,000 acres. There has been no time, except the present, during the last eight years, so far as the season is concerned, when the farmers felt encouraged to sow all their lands. The unprecedented fall of snow this winter insures the filling up again of the lakes and sloughs all over the state, and the general soaking of the ground. On the low lands seeding will no doubt be delayed on account of the excess of water, but the conditions generally warrant the belief in a wonderful crop for 1893.

THE past week has not been all that could be desired for the winter wheat crop as a rule in West, although many districts have been favored with moisture and warmth and satisfactory advancement in growth. The larger portion of the area is deficient in moisture, and disappointments have widened, so that an unexpected extent of area is being abandoned to other crops. This is more notable in Illinois and Kansas than elsewhere. In Ohio the crop is in good average promise; in Indiana there is considerable of impairment, as also in Kentucky, with much of uncertainty in Michigan. A rather surprising feature is the frequency of reference in correspondence to liberal holdings of wheat in the interior. A reduction of 75,000,000 bushels in the winter portion of the wheat crop, if the spring crop should have a favorable outturn, would furnish an ample supply for the year, with the surplus on hand, to admit of an average volume of exportation. —*Cincinnati "Price Current."*

CROP reports from about fifty localities in Wisconsin are almost unanimous in stating that winter wheat promises to turn out exceedingly well. Wisconsin has been fortunate in this respect, because alternate freezing and thawing have done much damage to winter wheat in some portions of the Northwest. For this state, during the month of March, there was plenty of freezing but precious little thawing and this was an excellent thing for the wheat as the heavy blanket of snow tended to protect the crops in the ground.

Chicago Tribune, March 24: Mr. Dodge, the crop statistician at Washington, is about to step down and out, leaving his place to be filled by another man. It may well be hoped that the new incumbent of the office will improve on the methods of his predecessor, and this may be done without too severely reflecting on the work of Mr. Dodge. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that he would have improved on himself had he been allowed to remain in office. His task was a difficult one and rendered a little more so than was absolutely needed from the fact that he attempted too much. He tried to obtain more precise results than the conditions warranted and then experienced grave difficulties in making later results harmonize with earlier ones. It might be well for the incoming official to inquire into the measure of precision which the crop statisticans of some other countries have been trying for and their admitted inability to attain it. If he does so he will find that the men who figure on English crops do not now expect their estimates to be correct within one or two per cent and sometimes they have appeared to be as much as three per cent wide of the mark.

THE *Mark Lane Express* of April 3, says: With April the ordinary and seasonable course of the year should bring us rain. Heavy downpours are not required, for the subsoil was refreshed in February. What is wanted is a series of showers to stimulate surface growth and wash away the dust which March winds have scattered over the blades of young grass and corn, and tender buds and shoots. Should a mild, sunny, and showery April be granted us, the agricultural outlook to the limited extent of actual promise of yield would be more favorable than for any year since 1887. We say a limited extent for with prices down to their present level even a yield of five quarters to the acre would not make all land pay, and a yield of four quarters to the acre for the whole cultivated area of wheat would still leave a loss. The exceptionally good seed bed and the early sowings should make 1893 a fine barley year, and here again a seasonable April is most important. Oats should hardly now be put in until there has been at least half an inch of rainfall, and it is to be feared that the hay crop will be late. It is far too soon, happily, for there to be any occasion to fear its being deficient.

English wheat begins the fourth month of the year with the lowest price on record, and the average for the month just closed is profoundly discouraging.

	1893.	1892.
	s. d.	s. d.
January	26 3	35 1
February	25 10	32 5
March	25 0	32 10

There is no gain in ignoring the fact that even in 1892, the year of excessive supplies beyond all record, value steadied just a little in March, when wants were still at a winter flow, and supply between winter and spring shipments at an ebb. In the past month supply has, as in 1892, been smaller than requirements. Granary reserves have fallen from 4,480,000 qrs. on New Year's Day to 3,775,000 qrs., being 705,000 qrs. relief in three months. Yet value has receded tenpence per qr., while last year, with less in its favor, it picked up fivepence per qr.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

[For week ending Tuesday, April 18, 1893.]

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

Bulletin No. 1.

Snow fell in the latter part of November, and throughout the whole winter the crops in Wisconsin have been completely protected. No damage whatever has been caused by freezing and thawing, and winter wheat, rye and clover come out of winter quarters in fine condition and are now starting with a vigorous, healthy growth.

As the heavy snow covering was melted so gradually as to be greatly absorbed by the ground, as soon as the frost loosened its hold, plowing and seeding have progressed under very favorable conditions in the principal agricultural counties of the state, although the past week several nights of freezing temperature have caused a temporary suspension of work. Even with this slight drawback the season is about ten days earlier than usual. In the counties bordering on Upper Michigan some snow remains, and no seeding to speak of has been done in the north half of the state.

Stock has wintered well, and will now go out in thriving condition, with every prospect of rich spring pasturage. Such conditions ought to give considerable impetus to the dairy interests.

Meagre reports indicate that the cranberry vines have wintered well.

All told, Wisconsin presents a very clean bill of health at the opening of the crop season.

SOMETHING ABOUT BELTING.

There is a marked difference in the strength of a leather belt ascending as it is put on the pulley with its right or wrong side, says a writer in Wade's *Fibre and Fabric*. On examining a hide just taken from the animal, there is the inner surface, or that which was next to the body, composed of flesh-like substance, fibrous in character, being rather longish than short: the other surface of the hide or outside is that which is covered by hair, which, when cut off, tanned, dressed and finished as a leather belt, is technically called the grain side: now if a belt be placed on a pulley so that its flesh side or surface is next to the metal surface, then the belt is placed in its weakest position. The grain side is the strongest for bearing tensile strains; notwithstanding these considerations, some authorities on belt driving actually advise the belt being placed grain side outward; those giving such advice must either have been ignorant of what constitutes the grain side of a belt or the mechanical law involved, for the smaller the pulley the greater the tensile strain thrown upon the outside portion of the belt; by placing the grain or hair side in contact with the pulley surface, we obtain more grip or adhesion, because the grain side is denser and more compact. By this arrangement at least 25 per cent more driving power can be obtained. A very common used palliative to prevent slip on small pulleys is resin. This at first no doubt seems to cure or greatly lessen the evil, but the adhesive properties of resin last only a short time, for the rapid and continuous running of the pulleys rubs part of the resin into the pores of the leather and polishes it on the surface, so that the belt becomes more smooth than before; this is not all, the leather pores, being filled with the resin, become brittle, the pulley surface is clogged with lumps, destroying uniformity of the surface, which is one of the essentials to good belt running. Pitch is sometimes used, which is simply temporary; printer's ink is considered a good dressing; but all such expedients are mere makeshifts, for at the best they are only partial cures. The common-sense way of preventing slip is really the only one object to which we ought to direct our attention; there is the relation of the pulley to the belt, the method of placing a belt on a pulley, the question of speed, tightness of belts, all of which, with other points, require careful consideration. Oak-tanned leather belts are best for general use. Cotton belts are best for dry places. Rubber belts are best for damp places. It is economy to put on a wider belt rather than a narrower one too tight. Vertical belts should only be moderately tight.

Milwaukee Notes

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

BIJOU THEATER—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.

STANDARD THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

PEOPLE'S THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

GERMAN STADT THEATER—Regular performances Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.

PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

THE annual meeting for election of officers of the Chamber of Commerce, was held at noon on the 3d inst., at which a most gratifying report of the year's business was read by Secretary W. J. Langson. After the reading of the report a letter was read from the retiring president, E. P. Bacon, in which he reviewed the prosperous history of the Chamber of Commerce during the past ten years, and took occasion to thank the members for their uniform kindness during the two terms that he had occupied the position of president.

Not much interest was taken in the election, and but a small vote was cast. This lack of interest was owing to the fact that there was no opposition, and not to a lack of appreciation of the candidates or of the importance of the offices to be filled. The ticket elected, was made up as follows:

President—F. H. Magdeburg.

Vice-Presidents—Cassius M. Paine and J. W. Bass.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. J. Langson.

Directors for three years—G. J. Zimmerman, A. C. Zinn and George W. Powers.

Board of Arbitration—A. C. Bodden, O. Z. Bartlett, James McAlpine, John F. Kern and John Foley, Jr.

Board of Appeals—C. F. Ilsley, E. Hotchkiss, Oscar Mohr, E. E. Lewis and C. Manegold, Jr.

Grain Inspector—F. L. Hinkley.

Official Weigher—F. F. Clapp.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MAGDEBURG, who is one of Milwaukee's well-known and active business men, and a leading miller, is at present in Europe on a pleasure and business trip. He left Milwaukee on February 3, and will sail for home on April 19. His trip includes brief sojourns in Germany, France, Holland and England.

THIS makes the twenty-eighth year that Mr. Langson has occupied the office of secretary.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, J. W. BASS, in his remarks, following the election of officers, said he congratulated the body upon the evidences of material prosperity during the year just closed. No failures had been recorded among members, and all, he understood, had accumulated wealth. He also congratulated the chamber upon the death of that great evil of legislation, the anti-option bill, and he said it was to be hoped, in the interest of both the farming community and the boards of trade, that the ghost of that ill-advised bill would never again appear. The bonds of mutual friendship and help certainly existed more strongly to-day than ever between the boards of trade in the country and the farming interests, and he thought that if ever chambers of commerce left their beaten tracks to enter politics, it should be to defeat political measures aimed at the farmer. There should be no antagonism between the two representative classes. In closing he promised an administration of liberality, and thanked the members for the honor which had been conferred upon him.

THE annual report of the board of directors, signed by J. H. Crittenden, states that the treasurer's report shows the following:

Income from all sources	$28,946 89
Disbursements	25,406 69
Excess of income	$ 3,540 20
Net balance from account of preceeding year	1,679 37
Total surplus at close of fiscal year.	$ 5,219 57

In his letter Mr. Bacon referred to the fact that this occasion completed a ten years' period of continuous service as a member of the Board of Directors, and then continued:

The actual expenses of the chamber, exclusive of the weighing department, were $15,109.62, and the net revenue $14,311.90, showing an excess of expenses of $797.72.

The operation of the weighing system under the complete control of the Chamber of Commerce, shows an excess of receipts over all expenses of $4,337.92.

The gratuity fund shows an increase of $7,000 in the invested fund, counting the securities held at their face value, the amount being $84,000 against $77,000 a year ago.

IT was announced on 'Change, March 30, that the supervising of weighing out of elevators to wagons would begin April 1, and that the fee for such service would be 40 cents per 1,000 bushels, but that no charge would be less than 25 cents. It was also announced that the fee for supervising the weighing out of elevators to cars had been reduced from 50 to 40 cents per car.

THE stock of wheat here on the 15th inst. was reported at 2,100,097 bushels against 387,750 bushels the corresponding day last year.

FOR the four weeks ending April 15, the average output of flour, by the city mills, has been 42,000 bbls. per week.

MILLSTUFFS are steady, sacked bran being quoted $11.50 and middlings at $12.00.

ON 'Change, April 15, wheat opened quiet at 67¼c for July and sold at 67⅜c and down to 66⅞c. Cables were easier in tone, and prices in some cases lower. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 1,195,000 bushels. At the same time there was an increase in the amount on passage to Europe of 1,048,000, showing a net decrease of about 1,500,000 bus. The movements of the clique did not make their presence felt to-day until toward the close, and the market was controlled entirely by the trading of the crowd. After the recent heavy decline a reaction ought naturally to be in order, but the uncertainty in regard to financial matters and a rather stiff money market make those bullishly-inclined rather timid. May wheat ruled 3¾c under July and fresh receipts 3½c under, September was traded in at 2c over July.

The close was steady. July, 67¼; May, 64½.

Sample wheat quiet. No. 2 spring on track, 65c; No. 3 do. 55@63c; No. 4 do, 58@60c; No. 1 Northern do. 72c; No. 2 do, 68@70c; No. 2 hard winter do, 66c.

DIFFICULTIES OF CROP REPORTING.

It may be set down as an almost absolute rule in connection with general crop estimates based on local reports that they can safely be discounted before giving them to the public. Close observers hardly need to be told that when an excessive yield is reported the final figures are apt to fall within the average limit set by statisticians, and, on the other hand, that the great shortages almost invariably foot up more nearly to the general average than advance figures promise.

To illustrate, special damage to the wheat plant in scattered districts in the late winter or early spring months is usually heralded as a certain indication of a coming short crop; while it not infrequently happens that such occurences are followed by average yields. It is only fair to say, though, that a modification of early estimates is generally more necessary in connection with supposed "short" crops than when indications point to an opposite outcome. This arises from the tendency seemingly inherent in everybody to magnify calamity more than prosperity.

No one can fully realize just how difficult it is to report crop prospects of even a limited district correctly until he has tried it and personally encountered the difficulties standing in the way of such work. The expected "half crop" from a given township frequently turns out to be a "two-thirder," while an expected yield of the latter dimensions is often a full average at harvest. At best there is a vast deal of conjecture in all this work, and when all the conditions surrounding crop reporting are taken into consideration it must be admitted that it is attended with a wonderful approximation to accuracy in the outcome.—*National Stockman.*

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Extortion at the Exposition.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, president of the World's Colmbian Exposition, has issued a manifesto to the public, touching charges, now being so freely circulated, to the effect that all kinds of extortion are to be permitted at the Exposition. This is a matter of such grave importance that we give the statement the greatest possible prominence, It runs as follows:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO, March 25, 1893.

To the Public.—Because of the many misrepresentations and misstatements relative to exposition management and affairs being in circulation through the press and otherwise, both in this country and abroad; and in reply to many letters of inquiry or complaint touching the same matters, it seems advisable that some official statement regarding them should be made to the public. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the widest publicity be given to the following facts:

First—The Exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors on May 1.

Second—An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that Hygea water can also be had by those who desire it at 1 cent a glass.

Third—Ample provision for seating will be made without charge.

Fourth—About 1,000 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character, as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of 5 cents will be made.

Fifth—The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitors to see and enter all the exposition buildings, inspect the exhibits, and, in short to see everything within the Exposition grounds, except the Esquimaux village and the reproduction of Colorado cliff dwellings. For these, as well as for the special attractions on Midway Plaissance, a small fee will be charged.

Sixth—Imposition or extortion of any kind will not be tolerated.

Seventh—Free medical and emergency hospital services is provided on the grounds by the Exposition management.

Eighth—The bureau of public comfort will provide commodious free waiting rooms, including spacious ladies parlor and toilet rooms in various parts of the grounds.

H. N. HIGGINBOTHAM,
President.

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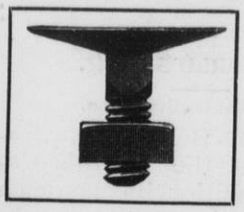

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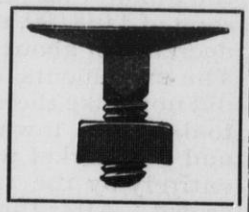

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With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.

If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

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AN EXPENSIVE ERROR.

A correspondent writes to *Fire & Water* as follows: A common rat was the cause of a $15,000 fire in our neighboring town, Tipton, Ind., one day recently. The rat was taking his morning inventory of the engine room of the mill, and being noticed by the engineer, was the target for a well meant but badly aimed club, which missed the rat and struck a high-pressure gas pipe, break- it and filling the room at once with gas. Shutting off the furnace fires, the engineer sought the shut-off just outside the mill, but before that was reached a tremendous explosion occurred hurling the engine house into the air, followed by a rush of flame that instantly enveloped the mill. Having no fire protection worth mentioning the mill was destroyed with several thousand bushel of wheat. Unnecessary to say the rat escaped.

Tipton has been talking water-works for a long time, but has now concluded to get to work and call an election, which no doubt will result favorably. If so, the rat should be immortalized with a monument, as he will be the immediate cause of the water-works. This is the third fire for Mr Nickey within four years, and no insurance either time. He will rebuild and insure too.

Kokomo is not in altogether as pleasant a position as it might be in case the unexpected should happen. The chairman of the fire committee, a self conceited little mortal, having a grudge against the only engineer in the department, pestered him like a gad-fly does a horse, resulting in the engineer's resignation. As a result, the two steamers are without anyone to care for them, none of the men in the department being engineers, and now in case the water-works should fail, or a call should be sent in from out of reach of the hydrant service, a chase over town for an engineer will have to be made. Taken altogether, the situation is not as flattering for property owners as it might be. Some of Kokomo's Solons have much to learn yet in fire matters.

A NOVEL GRAIN DISCHARGER.

A novel and very interesting machine is now in use at the Millwall docks, London, for the discharge of cargoes of grain in bulk, the principle applied being the removal of the grain by the creation of a strong current of air. The machine is erected on a barge which is placed alongside the ship to be operated upon. To the machine is attached one end of each of six five-inch flexible pipes, the other end of each of which is carried into the hold or holds of the vessel and immersed a few inches in the grain. The engine is then started and the grain immediately flows at the rate of one hundred tons an hour through the pipes into receivers, whence it falls by gravity into weighing machines, and then, again by gravity into the craft sent by buyers to receive it. The machine in use has a power of one hundred tons per hour, but the work done can be increased indefinitely by the addition of a corresponding engine-power. The six pipes are worked together, but when necessary more or less of them can be shut off, and the rate of discharge is then reduced, but not in proportion to the number of pipes detached. With one pipe only in use, the power exercised carries 38 tons an hour through it.—*Transport.*

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.—From the data gathered it appears that the wheat crop of the world has been persistently underestimated by overlooking obscure countries which in the aggregate have a considerable production. The average crop of the world for the ten years, 1881 to 1890, is 2,280,856,715 bu., of which 1,873,000,000 bu. is officially estimated by the various producing countries. The remarkable fact is brought out that the world's production of these principal cereals is in about the same volume, the average for corn being about 2,300,000,000 bu. and of oats 2,328,170,885 bu. The United States grows about 18 per cent of the wheat, but in the case of corn this proportion is 80 per cent, and in years of plenty our own crop nearly equals the world's average. The rye crop of Europe is larger than the wheat crop, and more than one-half of it is grown in Russia, where it is the national bread grain. Outside of Europe this grain is grown in only two countries, the United States and Japan, and the production of each is about the same. The record of wool presents some surprising and highly gratifying features.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE paper of the milling firm of Crocker, Fiske & Co., of Minneapolis, went to protest, April 3. Several causes are given for the embarrassment of the firm, among which are illegitimate wheat speculations by one of the partners, stringency in the money market, depression in the milling business, etc. A meeting of the creditors was held on the 13th inst., but what transpired thereat was not made known to the public. It is understood that the affairs of the ffirm will be adjusted, and tha an assignment will be avoided it possible.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

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MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

THE attention of millers, desiring to establish an eastern agency for their productions, is called to an advertisement in this issue under the heading of "Agency Wanted."

THE suits brought against several prominent millers by Mr. Wm E. Lee, involves the validity of Patent No. 155,874, issued October 13. 1874, on Seed Separator, and which has expired by limitation of time, since Oct 13, 1891.

WE acknowledge receipt of a copy of "The Russian Famine of 1891 and 1892," a pamphlet of 74 pages giving a history of the relief movement in connection with the Russian famine and the action therein taken by the millers of this country as prepared by the editor of the Northwestern Miller. The work is very neatly prepared and contains many fine illustrations. Published by the Millers & Manufacturers Insurance Co. of Minneapolis.

THE Prinz & Rau Mfg. Co., of Milwaukee, are well satisfied with the present condition of trade and regard the future outlook as very promising. Among their recent orders for Cockle Machines are: four of the largest size to do the work in one-half of the Pillsbury "A" mill at Minneapolis and one of the largest size, ordered by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., of New York, to be placed in the Hecker mill. Parties will find it to their interest to consult with the Prinz & Rau Mfg. Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue, when about to purchase machinery of this kind.

THE attention of our readers, particularly those interested, in any mannar, in Elevator Buckets, is called to the advertisement of Samuel Hall's Son, New York, which appears in this issue. The offer to send a sample of the bolt manufactured, free to applicants, is good evidence of the confidence had in their superiority. Send for one and judge for yourselves, bearing in mind the words used in thier announcement "The best are always the cheapest."

NOTICE of the first annual meeting of the National Association of Operative Millers will be found on another page of this issue. It is hoped there will be a good attendance, as a cordial invitation is given to all operative and head millers, and matters of great importance will be brought before the meeting requiring the careful consideration of experience and wisdom, toward reaching prudential and beneficial results. Let every one who possibly can do so, attend, prepared to aid the good cause in its commendable efforts.

THE item relative to exports of breadstuffs, compiled from the advance statement issued by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows a very marked decrease, as compared with late preceding years. In the item of wheat flour, however, we are pleased to find an appreciative increase in amount exported for the nine months ending March 31, 1893 as compared with corresponding period in 1892, the amount of increase being 641,356 barrels. The sale of the manufactured article is what we want in preference to that of the raw material.

INDICATIONS point strongly toward the revelation of much misery and want among what are termed the lower or laboring classes of European countries, in the near future. It only requires the action of investigation in some locality, made prominent by extreme destitution, to give impetus to a general wail of suffering, held back by pride and the knowledge that the cry for relief will surely be started, of a necessity, from some source, when the suffering multitude can add their voices without the odium of being the starters. One of the indications, as appearing to the observing of this country, is the marked decrease in the amount of breadstuffs exported by the United States. There can be no doubt as to the requirements of consumers being fully equal to if not greater than in the past years but that the wherewith to purchase our food products is lacking seems evident. The true state of affairs in matters of this kind never become public by voluntariness. A few cases of actual extreme suffering come to the knowledge of the public through the press and investigation of the cited cases brings to light a state of affairs in general which sets the world of plenty and comfort to work for the alleviation of their less fortunate fellow-beings—a work which the people of this country have cheerfully undertaken and accomplished, whether appealed to or not, whenever the knowledge of necessity has been obtained.

"A BURNT child dreads the fire," is an old and trite saying. The child learns, from its first experience, that severe punishment follows every attempt to meddle with burning embers. If he does not get the experience by practical illustration, in blistered fingers, but gets on without being burned, he is a *wise* child; but if, after the first burn, he, for the second or even the third time suffers the penalty of recklessness, in fact, ignores the painful result of each experience, he is considered a foolish child—not very bright. This applies equally well to the miller of the present day, who will persist in consigning his flour, just as soon as his regular trade, if he has any, begins to "slack up," This slacking up of trade is a warning which should be heeded, and either the output reduced or the mill closed down. When orders begin to drop off the reason therefor can easily be surmised—the market is supplied with more than it can digest comfortably—it is sick—the feasting must be followed by fasting. Overlooking it, at this stage, by consignments, only aggravates the case—it wants a rest. The considerate miller will act accordingly, but the majority rush the surplus forward, overload the consignee, who finds the buyers with full stocks, the property goes into store, charges accumulate, etc., etc. Millers, with possibly a rare exception, know how it terminates, still, they keep at it, notwithstanding they are "burned," time after time, in the way of heavy reclamations. Worse than the foolish child, as they are warned by their own experience, not only "seven times, but seventy times seven." We venture the assertion that 75 per cent of the millers of the United States, that do an export business in flour, were lured on by the seemingly low prices of wheat and freights, prevailing last fall, to making large consignments of flour to foreign markets, until hundreds of thousands of sacks were accumulated in European warehouses and *much of it is there to-day*.

In many instances, the drafts made against those consignments were for from 75 to 80 per cent of their value when shipped, and he is a fortunate miller if margin drafts have not been drawn on him for from 25 to 50 per cent of the amount advanced by the consignee, to make good the decline in values and carrying charges.

Not only is the actual loss to the miller very great, but the results which accrue from this unfortunate way of doing business are even greater than the actual loss on the shipments, by reason of the market being glutted, which generally produces continued reduction in prices, until an extreme is reached—low prices ruling for a much longer period than would otherwise have been the case, if the miller had exercised the wisdom of the fire-dreading child.

The foreign flour circulars, which come to us, all tell the same story of dull markets—"large stocks prevent an advance being made"—"market is overloaded"—"the depression in our market continues"—etc., etc.

Had these consigning millers that have, again and again, gone through this same experience, kept their flour at home (if the mill must run continually, profit or no profit) and fed it out on regular sales, the market would have been sustained, the miller would have had a voice in making the price, and the outcome would have been an early resumption of trade at better prices for flour.

We believe a good business can be secured to a mill by consigning regularly to a trade which it can, in a measure, control. We have one such case in mind, but this was only secured by constantly keeping the flour on the market, at all times, for regular customers, until now the entire output is consigned. But it is, more particularly, to spasmodic consignments that the overloaded markets are indebted for most of the demoralization that is produced, and from which the shipper is most liable to suffer, as he invariably finds the balance on the wrong side, for which the consignee has made sight draft to balance. Like the old toper, he "swears off"—"turns over a new leaf"—but the next dull season finds the experience repeated, with the same results.

Verily, it seems as if a "Trust" or other equally effective resort is the only means whereby the miller is to be saved from his own unbusiness-like methods.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

A Slight Improvement in the Flour Market—The Bad Condition of the Trade and its Causes—Minneapolis Losing her Supremacy—Lake Superior and New York Mills Taking Her Trade—Forced Sale of Consigned Flour in England—Causes of Trouble Among Northwestern Millers.

THERE has been a slight improvement in the flour trade, the past month, both in demand for and prices of Winter and high grade Spring, while medium and low grade Springs have been neglected, weak and lower, when salable at all, either for home or export trade. Yet the improvement has been only near the close with the Winter killing boom in wheat and, from easier prices than a month ago, during the last half of March. Since then, the volume of trade however, has lessened, as it increased early in the month owing to slight concessions from prices current a month since. For the past two weeks, therefore, we have had stupidly dull markets, especially in export grades, the only exception being in low grades of Winter and straight Winter and Spring patents, which were taken more freely in the last week at old prices to 5@10c advance on the advance in wheat; the latter advance, however, was only paid in extreme cases for certain brands and for superfine and No. 2 Winter. Thus there is nothing of importance in the flour trade to record for the month, except that the minimum price farce was abandoned early in the month by the Spring wheat millers, on the plea that they were to "suspend" it until the new Daisy mill at Superior should come into the combine, it having started since that was formed, and taken more than its share of the trade here in Spring patents at a cut under the minimum. This mill, with the exception of Freeman's new Superior mill, has been about the only one that has been doing much in the past four weeks, the latter for export largely and the former for home trade.

The other big Duluth mill, the Imperial, has made the second change in its New York agency within a year—Watts, Duryea & Co., giving place to the mill's former eastern agent, who is to make headquarters here and represent this mill alone. Their business has been interrupted by the change. Although these Duluth mills and flour are steadily encroaching on the older Minneapolis mills, with which they more than compete, at the same, or better prices, though less known, except for such Minneapolis brands as have a special reputation, on which the trade runs, because the retail trade requires "Point," yet it is an undisputed fact that Minneapolis is still losing her former supremacy, as she has been for the past year or two, or since our city mills as well as those of Duluth began to encroach upon her field. The reasons are plain, chief of which is the quality of her flour, compared with that of her new competitors, for the fancy family trade of the east. There has been a great deal of complaint among the grocery trade, the past two years, that their customers do not like Spring patents as well as formerly, as the flour seems to be bolted too fine, like powder dust, and lacks its former strength, even for bread making, while it is almost impossible to use it for pastry. Both these objections have been overcome by our city mills, whose "blended" patents, made of No. 2 Winter and No. 1 Northern or No. 1 Hard Spring wheat, can be used equally well for bread or pastry, thus making it unnecessary to keep two kinds of flour in the house, namely, Spring patent for bread and Winter patent for pastry, beside getting a stronger as well as whiter flour in the blended city patents. The Duluth flours are also preferred to the Minneapolis, because they are stronger than the Minneapolis, and do not seem to be bolted so fine, being more like the old time Spring patents, when such a thing as a 40 per cent patent was not unknown, and 80 per cent patents had not been heard of. It is claimed for both the city and Duluth mills that they make a much smaller per cent of patents than other mills; and, so far as the city mills are concerned this is no doubt true, for their chief demand is for West India clears, of strength and color superior to either the Spring or Winter clears, for which they commanded 25c to 50c per bbl. more than either of the other clears. Hence they have the smallest per cent of patents of any mills in the country, while they can select in this market the best wheat from all sections of the country and use such proportions of each as produce the best results, from year to year as the crops of the different sections vary in quality. On the part of the Duluth mills, it is also claimed that they draw their wheat from the best Springs, or Hard wheat sections of the Northwest, such as Minneapolis can no longer get, except at extra expense, since the Hard wheat belt is receding further Northward each year, leaving Minneapolis to draw the bulk of her supplies from the older and semi-exhausted wheat belt of Minnesota, which now chiefly produces No. 1 Northern instead of No. 1 Hard wheat as formerly. That this claim of the Duluth and Superior millers is correct, there is little question, as the sudden popularity of their flour seems to prove, whether they have refused to go into the 80 per cent patent competition, to lower their standard of quality or not.

The above conclusions refer only to the home trade. But whether the effects of the causes just explained are at the bottom of the depression in Spring wheat flours, in the English markets, can only be inferred from the fact that this depression is chiefly confined to these flours, and the other fact that the bulk of them have been shipped by the merchant mills of the Northwest, the majority of which are located at Minneapolis. It is this depression that has almost entirely shut off new export business the last two weeks, and culminated in forced sales of large amounts of consigned stock, by order of English banks that had loaned money thereon, until the accumulations of unsold flour were so great that they not only refused to loan consignees more money to take up acceptances against shipments, as they fell due, but called in what they had already loaned, before the approach of warm weather would still further reduce its quality. Two such consignments have recently been closed out in this manner, and another in Dublin, while there are other such cases rumored in other centres of distribution in Great Britain. Yet a most significant fact is, that, during this same period, there have been very fair sales of city, Superior and Michigan patents and Kansas straights, made for those same markets at old prices, and also of special brands of Minneapolis patent. But Bakers' Spring wheat extras, the chief export goods, in former times, have been almost unsalable here, in sacks, as well as bbls, at prices continually declining, as they are so poor, after 80 per cent patent has been taken out, that our city bakers, whose name they still bear, because of their former popularity in that trade, refuse to use them at nearly $2.00 per bbl. under the price of patents or $2.65 @ 2.85 for standard to choice brands, in bbls, against $4.35@4.50 for standard to choice patents, whereas, the difference was only 50c per bbl., as late as two years ago, when they brought almost as much in sacks as in bbls., for export, and could not be got as fast as wanted on the other side.

It can scarcely be that such a revolution has been effected in our export as well as home trade, in the short period of two years, unless there is a good reason for it; and one for which our Spring wheat millers are responsible, in good part; else why do our city and Winter wheat mills do more export trade than formerly, while our spring wheat mills can only sell their patents at home or abroad, except at a great discount under Winter low, and medium grades, which have been scarce all this crop, while medium and low Spring have been a glut, except at under $2.00 for export for feed? Strange it is indeed, that this great revolution in the flour trade has occurred since the Spring wheat millers of this country went into this 80 per cent patent business, following the lead of Minneapolis, which claims the credit of "reducing flour milling to a science." Can it be that they have also "reduced" their standard of quality, at the same time, and also reduced the demand for their flour, until the present condition of the trade is the result, when neither profit nor nonimpairment of capital can much longer be maintained, except by those mills most favorably located and of the most improved construction? It is this condition of the trade that has caused the failure or embarrassment of several mills in the Northwest of late and is liable to cause more; for it is on them chiefly that the losses from these forced sales on the other side have fallen and on whom more still must fall, unless the reported damage to the Winter wheat crop, shall prove true and serious enough to put up wheat and pull flour with it. In fact, it is to these losses that the recent troubles among Western millers, are credited here, as well as to the other fact that these same mills which were heavily long, here and on the other side, of unsold flour, have, in many cases, if not generally, sold May wheat "short" in Chicago as a "hedge" and got badly caught both ways, as their long flour has gone down and their short wheat gone up, on the corner in May wheat.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1893.

BUFFALO.

THE way in which the Northwestern Tea Pot boiled over and scalded our beloved James, caused a ripple of excitement among millers. The claim that Mr. James was of the loins of that old lady, paralyzed not only him, but those who have always supposed he was a self-made man. It's astonishing how people are mistaken sometimes. Never mind, Astute Roarback James, Esq., will look into the case later on

—when the old lady has imbibed sufficiently of the cup that cheers. And, gentlemen, that will be a lull before the storm.

Of all the tall lying in connection with grain and flour, Buffalo hard wheat dealers have kicked the beam during the past week or two. No. 1 Northern was held at 76c in Buffalo and it could not be budged at a fraction less. At the same time Rochester millers were getting all they wanted from dealers here, and not paying above 75c. Several of our millers who usually buy on the ground floor were done for and did not discover the trick until it was too late to kick. Hard wheat sellers in Buffalo have been cutting each other's wind pipes for many years, to get the Rochester business, but it is noticable that Messrs. Whitney & Gibson have held their own against all comers. It does not take the Rochester miller long to discover the games of some of our wheat dealers, but in the meantime he takes advantage of the fight. After it is over he is always the gainer and then quietly goes back to his first love.

The stock of Duluth wheat at this port is getting down to the bottom of the bin. The total amount on April 15 was 985,000 bushels, half of which is owned by millers here. This is about 200,000 bush. more than last year. The chances are good for a late opening, some vessel owners putting the first arrival as late as May 15. In that case the stock here would be exhausted if the present rate of decrease continues, and there is nothing to prevent it.

Messrs. Spann & Chandler, the largest barley dealers in western New York, have undertaken that stupendous task of collecting damages from a canal boat owner. The firm shipped 38,000 bushels of barley by canal for New York on November 25. Several loads were delivered, but one boatman, whose residence was in Rochester, claimed he could not proceed further than that city on account of ice, and conveniently laid up there. The firm sued for $1,500 damages for non-fulfillment of contract. The jury disagreed, as is always the case when the "poor canaler" is brought to book. It was clearly proven that the boatman preferred to hold his load in Rochester. What the grain trade wants is an association similar to the millers' for protection against the canaler.

At this writing there is little movement in shipping. A few vessels have been taken to load coal, but the docks are as void of life as at almost any time this winter. The ice is thick outside, and there are miles and miles of it. The usual scare of a blockade when the grain fleet arrives, comes from upper lake ports, particularly Cleveland. There is no necessity for it. The seven or nine million bushels will be taken care of without the least trouble, as the elevating association is prepared to meet just such emergency. There is practically 13,000,000 bus. storage capacity in Buffalo, and as a very large amount of this grain has been contracted by canal vessels, it will not all be forced to railroad houses. This has been the chief cause of trouble. Give the canal a chance and Buffalo is able to keep any amount of stuff moving. For warders are anxiously watching the ice and hoping the canal authorities will open the canal before vessels can get through, so as to allow boats now at New York to reach Buffalo before the rush.

Gradually the mills at Black Rock are being converted into elevators, only the Queen City, owned by Messrs. Harvey & Henry, remains to tell the tale of water power in the vicinity of Buffalo. Their failure to compete with steam mills was predicted 20 years ago, and it is safe to say they have not been a paying investment for the past 10 years at least. The Frontier mill, owned by Schoellkopf & Mathews, has been sold and will be turned into an elevator as soon as possible. The machinery, which has been kept in excellent condition and repair, will be taken out. Gorden W. Hall, of Lockport, is the new owner, and it is said he paid $25,000. The Ryan elevator, which is next to it, sold at $11,000. The Queen City mill is claimed to be worth considerably more than the Frontier, but will never be turned into an elevator at the present price asked for it. Whether it will pay Mr. Hall remains to be seen. In the humble opinion of your correspondent it will not. Mr. George T. Chester has ordered the walls of his burned mill at Lockport, torn down. Mr. Chester has evidently given up the idea of rebuilding this mill. There is no money in a modern mill on that site.

The rate on grain from Buffalo to New York is 13c per 100 lbs., according to agents, but you can ship for much less and it is predicted that before the canal opens it will drop to six cents. Still the roads are not as greedy for grain freight this year as they were last, and it is highly possible that they will give up their intention to make grass grow in the bed of the canal.

Capt. DePuy, the "canalers' friend," has another bill before the legislature to reduce rates of elevating grain to nothing. This man is either a fool or a dangerous individual to be at large. It puzzles the best canal men to make him out. Everybody knows his running mate, Capt. Bill Clark, except the poor boatman, whom he regularly bleeds on the pretense that he is protecting their interest when, in fact, he is the worst enemy they have. The best friend of the canal to-day is the elevating association, but you can't make the bull-headed canaler believe it.

The Duluth Imperial mill has pulled up stakes on the Tifft farm docks, and sold their warehouses to the Reading company. Last season this flour company brought a large quantity of its product to this port in tramp steamers, ignoring the line vessels and added insult to injury by shipping it on canal boats to New York. At the time this was done the UNITED STATES MILLER published the fact, stating also that the railroad company would put the screws on and make it hot for the millers, as other roads had done in like cases. It appears now that the Reading road began to charge $2.50 per car switching, although a contract is reported to have been made with the millers that this should be free. This is as near to a true statement of the difficulty as the public is allowed to know, but there is evidently something else at the bottom. Agent Flatley will go on the road and the regular freight houses will take care of the flour, so it is said.

Last year the canal carried 9,000 bbls. of flour and perhaps this season the Northwestern mills will give that route a more thorough trial.

The most influential paper in Buffalo prints the following, concerning one of our Buffalo firms and the beauty of it is that is all "dead right."

FAIR DEALING.

It gives Buffalo grain dealers great pleasure to occasionally see their work appreciated. A buyer from Utica related the following incident of fair dealing on 'Change the other day which came under his notice through connection with a Little Falls mill.

It appears that the miller at Little Falls purchased of Heinold & Rodebaugh 4 cars of feed and not having sufficient storage capacity ordered the firm here to hold back one car until advised to ship. This was four months ago and the fact that he had a car coming to him had entirely escaped his memory. When a fresh order for bran was received the old car was sent, much to the surprise of the miller, as prices had advanced $4.50 per ton.

"There are few houses in the trade," says the gentleman, "who would have filled that order as promptly as they did after the market was a clear $4.50 per ton against them, and it shows what we in that section have always claimed for them: Honest dealing, quick to rectify errors and always living up to contracts."

Flour has been quiet during the past month. An occasional sale is made to New York but it is hard work to move it at any fair price. The best spring patents are quoted at $5.45@5.55, and winter $3.90@4.00.

Millfeed has been steadily declining. The supply is light and the demand fair. Coarse winter bran, bulk, is not quotable above $16.00; do. spring $15.00; fine white feed $17.00 per ton.

Chief Inspector Conway W. Ball has returned from Florida much pleased with the South. Capt. George Wride, owner of the Niagara elevators, who was down there at the same time, says "the Northern people go down to Florida for change and rest; the niggers get the change and the hotel-keeper the rest."

A few of our rich and enterprising monied men have purchased a square on Main street and will erect an eleven story building thereon. Mr. George Urban is one of the directors.

Mr. Riley Pratt is the "Corn King" of the Buffalo Exchange. He has, for the past six months, been running the corn trade to suit himself. Mr. Pratt is one of the shrewdest men in the building and has gained the friendship and respect of his associates, as well as traders in this market.

The Arcade, built by Messrs. Mathews & Smith, is completed and ready for tenants. It is a model structure and the first of its kind erected in this city. The interior arrangements and finish are the best and finest to be found in the state.

Mr. C. E. Angle, of the Moseley & Motley mill at Rochester, has been elected a member of the Buffalo Exchange.

For sometime past Messrs. Heinold & Rodebaugh who, in addition to their grain trade, have built up a business in millfeed entitling them to a front rank among handlers of that commodity, have felt the need of a western connection, bringing them into closer touch with western mills and enabling them to extend their field of operations over a much larger territory. To this end they have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Alexander Mann, of this city. For a number of years Mr. Mann has represented some of the largest milling concerns in the west, and has therefore a wide acquaintance and an experience in the trade, especially fitting him for his new position. Mr. Mann leaves this week to open offices at Duluth and Superior. His many friends, while regretting his departure from Buffalo, will join in wishing him a full measure of success in his western venture. I take pleasure in recommending Messrs. Heinold, Rodebaugh & Mann to the people of the twin cities at the head of Lake Superior, as first class business men, in every way worthy of confidence and esteem.

The opening canal rate on wheat is 5c, and 4⅝c on corn to New York. It is impossible to get a straight rate by rail, but 6¾ is thought would be accepted for shipments until the opening of navigation when, of course, there will be the usual drop to meet the water route.

The great Pan-American millers trust has gone the way of all things human. Not even the wonderful executive ability and hypnotic persuasive powers of Don Rinaldo Hubbard, of Mankato, and our own James, could convince the sod corn gentlemen of the country mills that it was to their interest to maintain uniform prices with big mills. That notice over the door of a country storekeeper in Minnesota comes in pat:

"To trust is to bust; to bust is hell,
No trust, no bust, no hell."

The millers can now console themselves with the thought that, as there is no trust, there will be no hell. Had the trust been formed some of them would, no doubt, have experienced the rest of the jingle. Rectifying the evils and abuses of the trade, seems to have been made a secondary consideration to gratifying the desires of certain individuals to make prices for the entire milling fraternity.

The "tall" millers of Buffalo have recently sent out a new hanger, as an advertisement of their wares, which is a veritable work of art. It would take too much space to give an idea of the exquisite coloring, but a description of the subject, as in the case of all rare paintings, is an easy task. In the foreground is a tier of flour, bearing the widely famed brands, "World's Best," "King," "Moss Rose," etc., while on the left appears Francis Joseph Henry, in the costume of an ancient knight, mounted upon a panoplied steed, spear in hand, charging the flour barrels like Sancho Panza of old riding at the wind mills. This lets another side light in upon the chaplain's character and makes him appear somewhat like a latter-day clerk of Copmanhurst.

The German-American Bank is steadily gaining in favor with the Board of Trade men. It was a wise move putting Mr. George Sandrock (the people's George) at the head of that institution.

The nestor of Buffalo millers, Mr. Thomas Thornton, of Thornton & Chester, although nearly 80 years of age, can be found at his office as regularly as the youngest man in the building.

Canadian barley dealers haven't got through shouting for Grover Cleveland yet, and believe the duty on that cereal will be taken off immediately. How he will fool them.

TAURUS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10, '93.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE stock of wheat in store today is as follows:

	bushels.
No. 1 Hard	25,704
No. 1 Northern	9,063,316
No. 2 "	537,465
No. 3 "	36,100
Rejected	7,414
Special Bin	1,698,940
No Grade	15,525
Total	11,384,464
Decrease past week	164,598

Our wheat market since my last letter has again broken the record of low prices, May wheat selling at 62⅝@62¾, the lowest price ever known for that option in this market. One cause of weakness here was the buying in of some "hedges" against cash wheat holdings by our elevator companies, and placing them in this market. The cause of this action has been the manipulation by the bull clique in Chicago, which at one time caused May, in the latter market, to sell 17½c per bushel over the same future here. Armour has been a large buyer of cash wheat in this market for shipment to Chicago, taking, probably, in the neighborhood of four million bushels. Some of this was guaranteed by the sellers to grade No. 2 Chicago, and as much of it failed to pass inspection and was graded No. 3, charges have been freely made of "undue influence" on the part of the "clique" with the Chicago inspection department. However true this may be, it is an undoubted fact that the standard of our own No. 1 Northern this year was lowered to accommodate the poorer quality of the crop. A poor policy for any market to pursue, that desires to retain the confidence of eastern buyers.

Take it all in all, the lot of the elevator companies has not been a happy one this season. Their purchases have been made in the country on about half the usual margin under Minneapolis and Duluth prices. In many cases they have paid the farmer No. 1 Northern prices for wheat that graded No. 2 on its arrival here, and with their hedges out in Chicago, a market that, like Banquo's ghost, "would not down," with their holdings of cash wheat showing a 10@15c decline, the profits in this year's business will appear as if looking through the large end of a telescope. The lesson learned from this state of affairs, as indicated in my last month's letter, is to sell against their elevator stocks in this market and Duluth, where deliveries can be made beyond peradventure. Another source of annoyance, this business has had to submit to, has been the idiodic legislation of our state legislature. "The Peterson grain bill," which has just been passed, and signed by our govevernor to take effect Aug. 1, places all country elevators under the control of the State Warehouse and Grain Commissioners. A Minneapolis elevator man remarks that "the law would be a bad thing for a man with the good grain and a good thing for the man with the bad grain. It provides that the terminal elevator shall give the farmer the grade of grain which his certificate calls for. Suppose, for instance, that Smith ships to Duluth a high grade of No. 1 Northern and Jones ships in a low grade. There might be a difference of 2 cents a bushel in the two lots, if sold by sample, as much of the grain is, but at the elevator the grade is all alike, and the good wheat of the one farmer may be mixed with the poorer wheat of the other, and the mixture delivered alike to the two men, one of whom had a great deal better wheat than the other. Or the elevator men might hold out the good wheat and supplant it with poorer grain, so long as the grade is the same. There is too wide a range in the grades to make the law practical."

The main provisions of the bill seem important enough to outline in this article, and are as follows:

First—It makes all elevators and warehouses on the right of way of the railroads, public elevators, under charge and supervision of the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, to be operated only under license issued by that board. They have full power to investigate all complaints as to unfair treatment or discrimination.

Second—In all cases of dispute between the buyer and the seller as to grade, weights or dockage of grain, a sample is to be sent to the state inspector, whose decision on these points is to be final and conclusive to all parties at interest.

Third—The seller is given the option of two competitive markets, by a provision that he may demand a receipt upon delivery of grain calling for a redelivery of a like quality of grain free of charge, less reasonable cost, for storage at the local point; or a terminal order calling for same quantity and quality of grain upon demand at a designated terminal, less cost of storage and transportation; or by amendment of Senator Donnelly, delivery may be demanded to a state elevator or elevators at Duluth, if such are built.

Fourth—Pooling as to prices and profits as to elevators at local points is stringently prohibited.

Spring wheat seeding has commenced in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, and the conditions everywhere seem favorable. There is plenty of moisture in the ground, and in a week or ten days more, with favorable weather, seeding will be general all over the Northwest. Terminal elevator facilities are to be increased in Minneapolis this season to the extent of about 3,000,000 bushels, including a million bushel house to be erected by the Washburn-Crosby company, contiguous to and for the use of their large milling plant. This firm also intend increasing the capacity of their A. mill from 10,000 bbls. per day to 11,000 bbls., which will cost fully $100,000.

Our wheat market has ruled firm for the past few days, with a good milling demand for cash wheat, No. 1 Northern selling ½@1c over May, the Armour purchases creating the firmness in this grade.

The output of the mills was somewhat smaller last week, being 163,700 bbls., against 187,000 bbls. the week previous, and 183,900 bbls, the same week a year ago. The water power is now ample, and all the mills now running are using water exclusively. The flour market has been exceedingly dull, but shows a little improvement the past few days, probably owing to the stronger tone to wheat markets and reports of damage to winter wheat.

Quotations are as follows: $3.50@4.00 for first patents, $3.30@3.50 for second patents, $2@2.40 for fancy and export bakers', $1.15@1.45 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran is selling at $8.50@9 on track; common shorts, $9@10; fine shorts, $10.50@11.

G. W. S.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 10, 1893.

DULUTH.

At a Standstill.

AFFAIRS at the head of the lakes, so far as manufacturing and selling flour is concerned, are as nearly at a standstill as mill men would care to see them. The Imperial mill run but one day last week, and but one of the Gill & Wright mills was running at a leisurely jog. The general stagnation and unsatisfactory prices for flour offer but little inducement for the mills to run at all. The mills on the other side of the bay have been running more or less regularly during the month and have shipped the output. The railroads accumulate flour in transit slowly for lake shipment. The market both for flour and millstuffs, is stagnant, and millers are feeling their way along, waiting for the long expected activity. The following report of the Board of Trade shows the production, shipments and quantity of flour in store by the mills at the head of the lakes, and the receipts and shipments and amount in store by the several railroads for the week ended Saturday last:

Mills	Produc'd	Shipp'd	In Store
Duluth, bbls	5,103	9,723	31,053
Superior, bbls	21,148	21,148	None
Total, bbls	26,251	30,871	31,053

RAILROAD REPORT, (FLOUR IN TRANSIT.)

Name of Railroad.	Receiv'd	Shipp'd	In Store
St. P. & D	6,870	None	51,179
North'n Pacific	2,250	None	11,550
Eastern Minn	4,191	None	22,891
C. M. St. P. & O.	None	None	280
Totals	13,311	None	85,900

The same reports gives the stock of grain in store at

Duluth for the week ending April 8, as follows:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat	969,948
No. 1 Northern wheat	13,430,330
No. 2 Northern wheat	1,978,683
No. 3 spring wheat	187,154
No grade spring wheat	57,821
Rejected and Condemned wheat	64,717
Special bin wheat	107,367
Total wheat in store	16,796,010
Afloat in harbor	571,100
Aggregate	17,367,110
Increase during the week	173,560
In store & afloat th s date last y'r	13,831,354
Increase for the week last year	1,202,320
Stock of corn now in store	341,341
Stock of corn during the week	unchgd
Stock of barley now in store	5,170
Stock of barley during the week	unchgd
Stock of rye now in store	17,548
Stock of rye during the week	unchgd
Stock of flax seed now in store	164,455
Stock of flax seed afloat in harbor	61,658
Stock of flax seed during week	unchgd
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	11,384,464
Decrease wheat at Minneapolis	164,598
Corn in store at Minneapolis	120,653
Oats in store at Minneapolis	30,395
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis	23,572
Barley in store at Minneapolis	72,160

The visible supply of wheat for the week ending, April 8, 1893, shows a decrease of 361,000 bus. as against and increase of 141,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year, and a decrease of 140,000 bus. for the corresponding week in 1891.

Corn shows a decrease of 401,000 bus. as compared with a decrease of 553,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year, and a decrease of 324,000 bus. for corresponding week in 1891.

Oats shows a decrease of 115,000 bus. as compared with a decrease of 469,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year, and a decrease of 483,000 bus. for same week in 1891.

While there is always more or less depending on the opening of navigation, there is, this spring, unusual interest in the matter, especially since it is evident that the opening will be later than usual. It is believed that there will be a brightening up all along the line as soon as flour and wheat begin to move down the lakes. Charters are being made for tonnage at 3 cents, some 2,000,000 bushels having been contracted at that figure, not including the amount that is lying in hulls in the harbor. The boats which figure are chiefly those owned by iron ore men. Most of the lake craft which will arrive here on the opening are now loading on Lake Erie for Chicago. They will then return for cargoes for Duluth or come here direct from Chicago. There will be a heavy movement of grain as soon as navigation opens. The grain fleet at present in the Duluth harbor is as follows: Str. J. B. Colgate, 84,450 bushels wheat; str. Thos. Wilson, 85,000 bushels; barge 115, 77,000 bush.; barge 118, 85,000 bush.; barge 109, 76,000 bush.; str. Columbia, 47,000 bush.; str. Rust, 33,000 bush.; sch. Barnes, 33,000 bush.; sch. Alta, 40,000 bush.; str. James Fisk, Jr., 30,496 bushels flax seed. Total, 571,100 bushels wheat and 64,496 bushels flax seed. At present the outlook is that it will be later than May 1 when boats will arrive and depart from Duluth. Ice is from two to three feet thick in the harbor, and the lake is frozen over for a distance of 40 miles from Duluth. A strong southwest wind may loosen up the ice at any time, but as the prevailing winds are from the northeast the ice is liable to drift back and pile up in the bay. For the past ten years boats have arrived in Duluth from below on dates as follows:

1883	May 13	Empire State
1884	May 12	India
1885	May 15	Hecla
1886	May 5	Arizona
1887	May 8	Vanderbilt
1888	May 12	Mecosta
1889	April 20	Osceola
1890	April 23	R. L. Fryer
1891	April 30	Livingston
1892	May 1	Panther

Rates from Duluth and Superior by rail to the sea board will undoubtedly undergo revision as soon as there is a movement by lake. At present the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic carries the great bulk of the flour east. But a small per cent of the out-put finds a market in the south and southwest, the freight rates from the head of the lakes on flour and mill-stuffs is shown in the following table in cents per 100 pounds:

Duluth to—	All-rail.	Across lake.
New York	37½	35½
Boston	39½	37½
Philadelphia	35½	33½
Albany, and Troy, N. Y	36½	34½
Rochester, N. Y	31	29
Buffalo, N. Y	27½	25½
Baltimore	34½	32½
Montreal	37½	35½
Kingston, Ont	36½	24½
Pittsburg, Pa	27½	35½
Chicago	12½	....
Detroit	21½	19½
New Orleans	37½	35½
Reading, Pa	32½	30½
Harrisburg, Pa	32½	30½
Cincinnati	22½	20½
Toledo	21½	19½
Cleveland	24½	22½
Indianapolis	21½	19½
Peoria, Ill	12½	...
Omaha, Neb	23	....
Des Moines	22½	....

During the present month Duluth has been selling some cheap wheat, in fact some of the cheapest cash wheat in the country. As showing how the market has ruled the following figures are given of the close for each day of last week:

	Cash.	On track.	Mch. Apr.	May.	July
Monday	63¾	66¾	63¾	67¼	70½
Tuesday	63½	66	63½	67⅛	70⅜
Wednesday	62½	65	62½	66	69¼
Thursday	62¾	65	62¾	66¼	69½
Friday	62	64½	62	65½	68¾
Saturday	62	64¼	62	65½	68¾

During the early part of the month the story was current that the Duluth grain men by forming a combination with Armour, of Chicago, put themselves in a position to tweak the noses of the May clique in Chicago. Amour's agent, E. M. Higgins, it was alleged, bought 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in Minneapolis and 3,000,000 bushels here for rail delivery in Chicago against the day of reckoning. The story was elaborate in detail with the exception of explaining how this flank movement of wheat was going to pass the Chicago inspection. With the markets 15c apart, and freight from the head of the lakes 7 to 10 cents, it would seem that the scheme is feasible, provided the storage capacity is found and the wheat will pass the Chicago inspection.

The multiplicity of legislative elevator bills seeking to establish elevators at public expense in Duluth have finally been killed off, as it was confidently predicted in these columns they would be, and the grangers will send their wheat to the corporation elevators as heretofore. The schemes were all utopian—on a par with the "plot" of Ig. Donnelly's "Golden Bottle"—and showed but little vitality when brought in review before the critical judgment of the house. The legislature of North Dakota has passed its $100,000 elevator bill for an elevator at Duluth or Superior, but the measure is made inoperative by a clause which requires the state in which the elevator is erected to cede to North Dakota absolute civil jurisdiction over the elevator premises and property. Of course neither state will do this, and the bill might as well have "died in the bornin'." So, after all the legislative agitation by the grangers from the wheat belt, business will be continued by the old methods at the elevators and mills here, and the written and unwritten law of commerce will govern.

The Duluth board of trade, at a special election held for that purpose, has decided to sell its present block and build a new one to meet the requirements of the greatly increased and increasing business. The Board of Trade building is now located on Superior street, the principal business street paralleling the lake, and the new block will be erected on the northwest corner of Third avenue west and First street. It is the intention of the board to commence work on the new building early this spring, and finish it as soon as possible. It will be one of the finest structures in the city. The undertaking evidences the great vitality and resources of the board, which is already one of the strongest commercial organizations in the northwest. The outlook for future trade at this point is very encouraging, indicating that Duluth will, in a short time, be the greatest wheat depot in the world. There is now here about 18,000,000 bushels of wheat to go forward on the opening of navigation, to transport which will require 300 vessels of 60,000 bushels each, and, of course, as rapidly as the elevators are emptied, they will be refilled, until the country elevators and the Dakota bins are exhausted. The receipts of wheat will be lively after storage is provided, and business in the mills and on the lakes is resumed.

The much discussed matter of wheat inspection at Superior, as to whether it should be done under Wisconsin or Minnesota rules, has been definitely and finally settled. The Minnesota inspection will prevail and it is understood that the Superior Board of Trade will temporarily suspend and that the grain business at the head of the lakes will fall into its old-time accustomed groove. Superior naturally desired to handle grain under rules and regulations of her own, but the strong country demand for Minnesota inspection prevailed and the little commercial ripple between the two cities has disappeared.

Coal charters are being made out of Cleveland for Duluth at 50 cents, and a large fleet is expected as soon as the ice is out. The boats will return with wheat.

There are sixty-two tugs in the harbor owned by Duluth men. Several of the ferries and small craft will go to Chicago for the season.

It is officially reported here that the elevator capacity at Port Arthur and Fort William is 4,000,000 bnshels. At the latter point a 7,000,000-bushel elevator is to be erected this season by the Canadian Pacific. This will be up among the largest elevators in the world.

Secretary Thompson, of the Chamber of Commerce, recently delivered his speech on deep water-ways to a St. Paul audience. It was well received; the secretary's arguments on this subject are sound.

The weather at the head of the lakes is spring-like, and all along the line preparations are going forward for an unusually busy season in the mills and marine circles—it will be a year of extraordinary activity in the production of flour. H. F. J.

DULUTH, April 14.

SUPERIOR.

Business Reviving.

THE unusually sharp municipal campaign is off, the dead and discomfitted have been cared for and the wheels of general business are running again as if nothing had happened. The end of the dull season is approaching, when with the movement by water, there will be inaugurated a season which will prove a record breaker in every department of commerce. The wonderful growth of rail and lake traffic at this port which has sprung up during the past few years will be capped by the business of the present year. Everything points to this fact. It is much easier to determine in advance this season than usual the volume of rail and lake business that will pass over the docks of this city during the next seven or eight months. It is conceded everywhere, that on account of the unusual passenger business by

rail, everything in the freight line will be diverted to the lakes that possibly can be, and the amount of western grain or other commodity that goes east except by water will be small. The total coal shipment to the city last year was a trifle over one million tons, and local agents are figuring on 1,700,000 tons for the present year. As to the flour and grain trade, a local freight superintendent, speaking of the matter, said: "We anticipate a very satisfactory increase of rail and lake traffic the coming season. Flour for lake shipment is coming in steadily at the rate of from five to six thousand barrels per day, and we are anxiously awaiting the opening of navigation. An important factor in the trade at this port this season will be the Anchor line fleet of eight boats. Another important arrangement, made too late to be of any advantage to Superior last fall, is the deal whereby the Lehigh Valley Transportation line will deliver to the Great Northern railroad at this port all its freight for the west. Much of this trade has gone through Chicago heretofore. In addition to the large amount of coal that will come to Superior, there are other encouraging features. The elevators have between eight and nine million bushels of wheat in store and the flour production will be second only to Minneapolis. This commodity of flour is an entirely new feature and the increase for shipment is pure gain for the receipts, for the exports from Minneapolis are not liable to grow less for a year or two, at least. Chicago as a lake port has the advantage of location over Superior by about two trips from Buffalo each season—one trip in the spring and one trip in the fall, after navigation on Lake Superior has closed. There are now about 5,000,000 bushels of wheat afloat in Chicago ready for transportation to Buffalo. Superior will unquestionably ship more grain this season than ever before in a single year. If the new crop is an average one and is marketed early the shipment will be nnprecedented.

The production, receipts and shipments of flour, and the receipts and shipments of grain at the head of the lakes during March as compared with the same month in 1892, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Duluth, barrels	83,171	64,590
Flour produced, Superior, barrels	50,013	.....
Flour received, barrels	41,998	119,066
Wheat received, bushels	1,142,463	3,844,584
Barley received, bushels	.....	1,442
Flax received, bushels	976	25,135

SHIPMENTS.

Flour from Duluth, bbls	63,692	63,561
Flour from Superior, bbls	52,027	.....
Wheat, bushels	19,662	119,952
Barley, bushels	.....	28,444
Flax seed, bushels	.....	2,321

Our neighbors across the bay, for reasons which are not readily apparent, have indulged a hereditary propensity to jibe at Superior because of the temporary postponement of operations on the Board of Trade. Their jubilating exhuberance is both unkind and uncalled for. The Superior Board of Trade is not dead, but on the contrary will by and by, be doing business in their splendid block in the midst of the largest grain elevators in the country. This city has now the greater proportion of the grain, flouring mills and shipping business in cereals at the head of the lakes, and when all the mills and plants that are planned have gone into operation, Superior will have greater mill and elevator capacity than any city in the country. It is not in good form to poke fun at a city with such prospects of assured realization; when this wheat is here, there will be trading and commission men and a Board of Trade and, we hope, a broader and more generous view of trade, generally, than is exhibited by the gentlemen along the crags on the Minnesota side.

The long discussion as to Wisconsin or Minnesota inspection has been closed. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade the following letter was received from the secretary of the railroad and warehouse commission of Minnesota:

"Following our letter of the 13th in reply to yours of the 11th, wherein you express it as the desire of your board of directors that offices for inspection and weighing and registration be established at Superior, we beg leave to say that we should be pleased to grant your request in so far as to extend such facilities as would enable the members of the board or any person interested in grain shipments and receipts at West Superior or Superior to secure prompt and complete information in regard to weighing and inspection of grain at this point and thus obviate the necessity for securing such information from Duluth as in the past. For this purpose a branch office can be established at West Superior for the issuance of certificates of weighing and inspection of Superior grain and for the cancellation and registration of warehouse receipts. The main office of weighing and inspection would necessarily under the law remain at Duluth and all work performed at Superior pertaining to the department would have to be controlled by those in charge of the several offices in Duluth.

"Your request that the officials of the state located at Duluth shall be required to report to your board of trade daily all statistics of grain received on track, inspected in store, etc., and that the statistics of Duluth and Superior shall hereafter be kept separate is regarded as reasonable and we will endeavor to meet your views in the matter."

A motion to discharge the Superior Board of Trade inspectors and weighers at the end of the present month was adopted. Active operations will probably not be resumed on the board until next fall.

The Listman Mill Co. still expects to begin grinding in the first part of May. Wm. Listman, of La Crosse, was recently here looking over the fine new plant and directing as to finishing touches. He stated that they have about fifty men at work and that the mill is nearing completion very rapidly. The principal brand turned out by this mill will be known as the "Marvel," the same as the brand from the La Crosse mill. Mr. Listman apprehends no trouble in finding a market for all the flour that will be turned out by the mill.

The proposition of North Dakota to establish an elevator at the head of the lakes—at Superior — if the Wisconsin legislature would cede five acres for a site, giving North Dakota civil jurisdiction over the territory thus ceded, has caused more merriment and wonder at the childlike simplicity of the Dakota grangers, than serious attention. A bill introduced in the legislature to release civil jurisdiction over the site was promptly killed, while in Minnesota the same proposition, striking a granger stratum in the legislature passed one house. The scheme is looked upon here as without merit from any point of view.

Contractor McQueen, who built the mines and mining buildings at the World's fair, and the Beach hotel for Leland, of Chicago, is now permanently located at the East end, and is figuring on the new flour exchange building to go up on the corner of Fifth and Becker streets. Bids have already been submitted for the stone work.

Heretofore Superior has been looked upon as a summer town —a city in which business was generally suspended after navigation closed, but, however this may have been, the establishment here of all these mills and elevators will make of it a town through which a large volume of business will flow the year round. As figured by a local railroad man the mills will require, when they are all in full operation, from 150 to 175 cars per day, so that the movement of wheat to Superior will not stop when the ice forms on the lake, but instead, the receipts will be continuous.

In about ten days all the commercial coal in the city will have been loaded out. Flour is coming in slowly, and the only road that is delivering wheat in any considerable quantity is the Northern Pacific, all of which is going to Duluth now that the Superior elevators are filled. Railway traffic is naturally affected to a certain extent, and will be until after the opening of navigation.

During the present week the grain market has been the subject of considerable manipulation. Prices, brought about by several causes, have been a trifle higher and firmer. The feeling here that the Chicago clique intends to put May wheat up to $1 is causing a slow response and a bullish tendency.

Manager Hurd, of the Lake Superior mills, has been visiting in Milwaukee during the week.

Wheat charters were made last week to Buffalo for 3¼c., and later charters have been made at 3 cents. Several vessels have been engaged at that to come direct from Lake Erie ports as soon as the Soo is free from ice. The first charters for the year were made March 11, three vessels, at 3¾c. Engagements to carry hard coal to Duluth and Superior have been made, at 50c per ton. Several weeks ago, Kingston charters were made, at 5½c. on wheat, the vessel to pay canal tolls. The nominal rate now is 5@5¼c. The Port Arthur-Buffalo rate on early charters was 3½c. It is now nominally lower. Most of the Port Arthur wheat is shipped to Kingston. Charters early in the season were made at 5½c.

A frightful accident occurred at the Belt line elevator Tuesday of last week. Five carpenters, at work on a scaffold suspended by ropes 60 feet from the ground, gave way. Henry Patriquin was killed, and the others bruised and mangled.

The packers at the Lake Superior mill went on strike a few days ago, demanding an advance of from 25 to 50 cents a day more. Their demands were not granted and their places were filled. The men at the Freemen mill also walked out causing the mill to shut down several days. New men have been secured and the mill is again in operation. J. F. H.

SUPERIOR, April 15.

THE Chicago *Trade Bulletin*, says: "There is considerable discussion in the leading wheat markets relative to the quality of wheat. While prices at Chicago are relatively higher than at most western points, it should be understood that our standard of grading is higher, and the quality of the wheat superior to that of markets, where prices rule lower. The inspection in the state of Illinois is entirely under the control of the State authorities—is virtually an independent inspection and free from the influences of either buyer or seller. Merchants in foreign markets are well aware of this fact, and orders for wheat direct attest this fact. A glance at the quotations for wheat in our market will disclose the fact that good No. 3 wheat is selling at about the same price as No. 2 in many other Western markets.

WE HAVE OUTSTRIPPED EUROPE.

The United States has Become the Greatest Manufacturing Country.

R. H. Edmonds, a journalist of Baltimore, one of the most eminent authorities on the conditions of recent progress in the United States, contributes to *Engineering Magazine* an interesting and valuable paper entitled "A Decade of Marvelous Progress," from which a few conclusions are extracted:

The United States is now the leading manufacturing country in the world. We have far outstripped all other nations in the magnitude of our industrial operations. It is almost incomprehensible that in ten years the increase in capital invested in manufactures should exceed the total invested only twenty years ago. The value of our manufactured products increased about 60 per cent; add 60 per cent to the output of 1890 and we would have $13,700,000,000 in 1900—but that is too much to expect. The rate of growth in mining interests in this decade as in the last would make our mineral output in 1900 nearly $1,200,000,000, while a smaller percentage of gain, only equaling in volume the total increase in 1890 over 1880, would bring the figures to over $950,000,000. If our coal miners add to the output of 1890 as many tons as they added to that of 1880, ignoring in this the percentage of growth, 217,000,000 tons will be produced in 1900. No other country in the world ever advanced in population and wealth as the United States is doing. The progress of the past shows no signs of halting. In fact, the development of our foreign and domestic trade and commerce and of our industrial interests is steadily broadening out.

Contrast our position and condition with Europe, with resources surpassing those of all Europe, with wealth creating possibilities in soil, minerals, timber, and climate unequalled by Europe, and practically without limit to their profitable utilization, with a homogeneous population of 65,000,000 people unvexed by the arbitrary regulations of half a dozen different governments and free from the drain of standing armies, the United States justly commands the wonder and admiration of the world.

Great Britain is no longer the manufacturing center of the world, for we have taken the foremost position in that line. Its vast iron and steel business is yearly increasing in cost of production, while ours is decreasing. It cannot meet the world's growing demand for iron and steel because it cannot increase its production to any great extent. It produces less pig iron now than it did ten years ago. Much of its ore it imports from distant countries. Its cotton is all imported. It spends about $750,000,000 a year for foreign food stuffs. On the continent every nation is burdened with debt and none of them can ever hope to pay off its obligations. Measured by their natural resources and advantages for continued growth against their debts and the many disadvantages under which they labor they are practically bankrupt. In all of them the cost of production and living must steadily increase. In the United States we have scarcely laid the foundation for our future greatness. In natural resources we are richer than all of Europe; we are paying off our debts faster than they are due, we have barely scratched the ground in the development of our mineral wealth and our agricultural growth can scarcely be limited.

A NEW WHEAT ROUTE.

One of the important lake departures announced for this season will be made by the New York, Ontario & Western railway. It will establish a line of steamers between Oswego, Superior and Duluth and enter into active competition with other through trunk lines between the seaboard and the northwest. The line is organized primarily to secure a share of the big grain traffic that comes eastward during the season of navigation but the new line will also furnish the Ontario & Western with an outlet for its coal business which is increasing.

Every west-bound boat will leave Oswego with a cargo of anthracite coal which will be distributed over the Northwestern roads with which they can make the best arrangements.

The Ontario & Western Company is building an elevator at Oswego with a capacity of 250-000 bu. for handling the grain. The company has, it is claimed, the shortest rail haul of any of the trunk lines from a lake port to the seaboard. The boats are chartered and are of the necessary draught to pass the Welland Canal.—*Market Record.*

RUSSIA IN NEED OF CLEANING MACHINERY.

A St. Petersburg journal, of recent date, says: "The special commision convoked by the Russian Government, with a view to discover whether an official inspection should be instituted on all grain exported from Russia, in order to determine the extent of impurities to be allowed, has definitely decided in the affirmative: so that hereafter all the grain exported will have to be cleaned, and the State will exercise a surveillance over this measure. As Russia does not manufacture cleaning machinery, recourse will have to be made to foreign manufacturers; to this end a proposal has been made to allow such machinery to enter Russia free of duty, so that there will probably be, this year, a large demand for this class of machinery. The demand for milling machinery generally is also likely to extend, since millers in South Russia are discussing means whereby Russian grain shall be exported in the shape of flour, the advantage of which, being beneficial to the State, the Government has lent its support to the project, and will aid millers in bringing about this result. The machinery exhibition, which will be held in St. Petersburg, in January, 1894, will have a special section for corn winnowers, trieurs and apparatus for drying and conditioning grain."

WHERE GREENBACKS ARE REDEEMED.

With a "pass" from the Treasurer we may walk through the Redemption Division, as it is called, where the worn-out bank-bills are received and cancelled and destroyed. You would be amazed to see the skill with which fragments of bills that have been soaked in water nearly to a pulp, scorched and crisped by fire, or gnawed by rats, are pieced together on paper the size of the original bill, so that their value can be found. When all is done, they are placed under a glass, which is also of the same size as the bill, and is divided into sections that will show very nearly the precise fractional part of the bill which is missing, so that if a tenth part of a one-dollar bill is gone, the bill is at once seen to be worth but ninety cents. The women do this work with surprising accuracy and dexterity. It is not always pleasant work, for the money is sometimes fearful stuff to handle when it comes in to be counted—reeking with filth, and having a shocking odor. That which is to be destroyed or replaced with new is put on a machine run by a turbine wheel, which punches the packages in several spots so that it would be nearly impossible to use the bills again, and it is then taken to a peculiar furnace to be burned, where the coloring matter, chemical and metallic, of its substance makes a curious vividly tinted slag.—*Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Young People.*

TO PREVENT WHITE EFFLORESCENCE ON BRICK WALLS.

The white efflorescence which so often disfigures our otherwise handsome brick buildings and gives to them an appearance of dilapidation not justified by their age, is said to be due to the presence of lime in the clay from which the bricks are made. Numerous remedies have been suggested generally consisting of a kind of paint to be applied after the bricks are laid in the wall, and while generally successful in so far as they prevent the exudation of the discoloring element, do not preserve the original appearance of the wall. *Thouindustrie-Zeitung* says that where lime is the cause of the efflorescence it can be entirely prevented by dipping the bricks before burning into dilute acid. The strength of the acid should be determined by the amount of lime present in the clay, the greater the amount of lime the more dilute the acid. For ordinary clay it says a solution composed of forty quarts of water to one of hydrochloric acid is the best for the purpose and the quantity sufficient for dipping five hundred bricks, when the solution should be renewed. The bricks having been dipped and thoroughly dried in the sun are dipped and dried again just before burning. The operation only adds twelve cents a thousand to the cost of the bricks in Germany, and while the added cost would be somewhat greater in this country, the idea would seem to be worthy of adoption by our brickmakers who could command a moderate increase on the price of their material by guaranteeing the absence of the white coating.—*Northwestern Architect.*

A NEW METAL PAINT.—A new kind of paint is announced which, it is claimed, possesses in a peculiar degree the properties of preserving metals from rust, and is unaffected by either heat or cold. When applied to sheet iron it is found that the coating is not affected by warm water or steam, nor is it at all influenced by the action of acid and alkaline liquids, ammonia gas, hydrochloric acid gas and sulphureted hydrogen gas. The principal ingredient of this paint is silicate of iron which is found in the neighborhood of natural deposits of iron ores, and also occurs in veins of deposits of granite, which have become decomposed by contact with the air. The deposit, which is employed in the form of a finely ground powder, is found to be composed mainly of oxide of iron, with small proportions of silicic acid, phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, magnesia, etc. The silicate of iron, in a very finely divided state, is mixed with oxidized linseed oil and varnish, to form a paste, and when required in the form of paint it is thinned down with good linseed oil, to which, if deemed desirable, a dryer—such as litharge—is added, at the same time as mineral colors for producing the required shade.

ALL KINDS.

There's an evening up of matters
In this curious world of ours;
Just a sort of compensation
Granted by the higher powers;
And we ne'er have seen it clearer,
And, methinks, we never will,
Than when gazing at a plumber
Settling a coal dealer's bill.
—*New York Sun.*

THE man who waits for something to turn up of course remains at the bottom.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

COL. C. J. MURPHY is still keeping up his efforts to introduce Indian corn for use as human food in European countries, as he has lately given a corn dinner to fifty scientists and agriculturists at Copenhagen.

"What do you think will be the biggest thing you will see at the World's Fair?" said Mrs. Fucash. "My hotel bill," replied her husband gloomily.—*Washington Star.*

IN three years from 1893, Wisconsin can celebrate an important centennial. In 1796 Wisconsin first became American territory.

HE—Now, supposing you had a little boy that was getting too large to sleep with his parents, what would you do with him? She—I don't know. What? He—Why boycott him of course.—*S. & G.'s Monthly.*

ONTARIO, Canada, flour dealers report that American flour is getting into the lower Provinces, notwithstanding the duty of fifty cents per barrel. They say it is sent in as feed and afterward sold as low grade flour.

FIRST boy (contemptuously)—Huh! Your ma takes in washing. Second boy—O'course; you didn't suppose she'd leave it hanging out over nights unless you're pa was in jail, did ye?

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT: Prospective Investor—It is quite a pretty looking machine: but will it do what is claimed for it? Will it work? Promoter—Work? What has that got to do with it? It is a good thing to sell stock on. What more do you want?

IN April, 1892, the United States senate passed a resolution directing the committee on agriculture and forestry to investigate the conditions of the agricultural interests in the United States and if found depressed to ascertain the causes and inquire into the proper remedy. The committee has appointed a subcommittee consisting of Senators Peffer, Roach and Washburn, to investigate that branch of the industry relating to wheat, oats, meal, etc. The subcommittee will go to work at an early day and make an investigation as thorough as practical.

IT is a little discouraging to a man to carry a yowling, squalling baby around for half a night, then sit down and reflect that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: "Mamma," asked Willie with much interest, "don't men go to heaven?" "Why, of course they do," replied mamma. "Well, I've seen a good many pictures of angels," said Willie, "and I never saw a man among them. They're all women."

GERMANY leads the world in the production of potatoes, her annual crop being about 900,000,000 bushels and in some years over 1,000,000,000. France comes next in gross amount her annual crop of "pommes de terre," or apples of the earth, amounting to nearly 400,000,000 bushels. Austria and Russia each grow about 300,000,000 bushels, England, Ireland and Scotland together about 230,000,000 bushels, and the United States 170,000,000 bushels. The importance of the potato as a food crop is shown by the fact that in Europe the potato crop for all the countries reported aggregates more bushels than the combined wheat and rye crop, and the crop of that continent exceeds in volume the aggregate wheat crop of the world.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL: "There is one thing I like about the religion that this here Sam Jones dishes up," said the man with clay on his boots and hayseed in his beard. "It don't interfere none with the language a feller uses when he is a-driving mules."

FOLLOWING are a few "money-bringing axioms" from Nathaniel C. Fowler's illustrated manuel for business men, entitled "Building Business." They can be read with profit by merchants and manufacturers generally:

The man who cannot use advertising in his business has no business to be in business, and generally isn't.

Advertising is the salesman's ally.

Advertising brings people to the store or office, and there its mission stops; then success depends upon the quality of the advertised, the price of the goods and the salesman.

If advertising does not pay it is because it is misdirected.

To expect a single advertisement to pay is as foolish as to hope to grow fat from the effect of one dinner.

The merchant who appears in print but once is regarded with suspicion.

Well-written advertisements are more than 50 per cent news.

MILLION: "I can not understand sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement because I wasn't good enough for her, and would disgrace the family." "Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."

Guest (who is entirely bald)—Here, waiter, take this soup away. Don't you see there is a hair in it?

Waiter—Pardon me, sir, but isn't it possible that that is one of your own hairs?

Guest (aside)—What an admirable flatterer! Really he deserves a *pourboire.*—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

LITERARY NOTES.

MARION HARLAND will contribute to the next number of *Harper's Bazar* the first of a short series of articles entitled "Common-sense among the Chickens," containing practical directions and suggestions regarding the care of poultry, with valuable hints on poultry raising for profit.

THE May number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, ready April 20, will contain a complete novel entitled Mrs. Romney, by Rosa Nouchette Cary, author of "Not Like Other Girls," "Queenie's Whim," "Mary St. John," etc. Also, the third of "Lippincott's Notable Stories," a series to be published monthly on an original competitive plan, explained in this and succeeding numbers. And the usual variety of stories, essays poems, etc. This number will be profusely ilustrated.

THE May number of *Harper's Magazine*, appearing just before the opening of the World's Fair, will contain an article apropos of that event, entitled "A Dream City," by Candace Wheeler. It will describe some of the general æsthetic features of the Exposition, especially such as will be most likely to impress the imagination of the visitors when it first presents itself to them as a whole. The illustrations which accompany the article will be numerous and beautiful.

Apropos of the approaching naval parade, the next number of *Harper's Weekly*, published April 19th, will contain several attractive illustrations of naval subjects, including a view of the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, a front-page picture by R. F. Zogbaum, naval manœuvre scenes, etc. Another prominent feature will be an article on the cavalry school at Saumur, France, "A Nursery of French Cavalry," profusely illustrated. The Pope's exhibit at the World's Fair will be appropriately noticed, and the "Entrance to the Electrical Building" will be the subject of illustration. There will also be articles, with ilustrations, on the new Municipal Art Society, on the last of the old Dutch houses at Albany, and on several other timely topics.

THE contents of *Harper's Weekly* published April 12th presents among other valuable matter the following varied and remarkably interesting array of attractions: Portraits and sketches of Admirals Gherardi, Walker, and Benham; a double-page naval picture, entitled "All Hands to Skylark," by R.F. Zogbaum; an article on the history of naval costumes, with portraits and illustrations; an article by Miss Dodge on the College for Teachers, with an illustration of the new building to be erected; a full-page picture of a scene in Washington, "Office Seekers," by T. de Thulstrup; a superbly illustrated article on the city of Stockholm, by Maurice Barrés; illustrations of the Columbian Exposition; illustrated articles on the Stock Exchange Clearing-house in New York and the Art Reception in Cincinnati; another of Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes'" Stories, entitled "The Adventure of the Gloria Scott," with illustrations, etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for April opens artistically with a rich group of illustrations by Robert Blum, who has recently returned from a two-year's residence in Japan. He has written several papers detailing in a most entertaining way his experiences while in that country, and each of these will be fully illustrated from the remarkable collection of sketches and pictures which are the fruit of his study in that country. This paper is called "An Artist in Japan, and is taken up with the vivid first impressions which that country makes on an artistic temperament. In another article in this number, "A New England Farm," writer and illustator are united in one person, with the additional novelty that the drawings are also engraved by the author, Frank French (whose article entitled "A Day with a Country Doctor" in this magazine was, it is believed, the first example in an American periodical of a contribution written, drawn and engraved by the same man). In the present instance Mr. French gives a delightful picture of what a city man has accomplished on an abandoned New England farm. The entire number is quite up to the usual standard of this popular magazine.

THE most prominent feature of the *Review of Reviews* for April is a character sketch of Mr. Cleveland's new cabinet, from the pen of Prof. Woodrow Wilson, the distinguished and brilliant writer upon American politics and history who adorns the chair of Jurisprudence at Princeton University. Dr. Woodrow Wilson is a Southerner who was sent North for his college education and graduated about 1878 at Princeton. Afterwards he studied law at the University of Virginia, and for awhile practised at the Atlanta, Ga., bar. He then decided to devote himself to the more scientific and scholarly side of professional and political study, and entered the post graduate department of Historical Science at the Johns Hopkins University. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there, and after holding professorships in other well-known institutions was called to the prominent place he now holds at Princeton. He is one of the most trenchant as well as able writers upon American administrative and political history. It happens that this same number of the *Review of Reviews* contains a review of Professor Wilson's new book, "Division and Reunion," which covers in a compact little volume the period from the first inauguration of Andrew Jackson to the end of Grover Cleveland's first term. The present character sketch of the Cleveland cabinet is one of Mr. Wilson's most felicitous pieces of work and will deserve very wide attention. It is, upon the whole, in very decided sympathy with the President. It contains probably the best analysis of the peculiar condition of political parties at the present time in this country that has been made by any writer.

A FIELD FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Most of the flour mills in Spain are furnished with machinery from England, France and Germany, and the amount expended for these articles exceeds $5,000,000—indeed close to $6,000,000. Only a few American cleaners can be found in the mills. Each year the Spaniards are induced to introduce better machinery, but this is only effected though the personal efforts of practical men from England, France and Germany, who appear upon the ground, superintend the machinery and demonstrate its effectiveness. Here is a wide field for American enterprise.—*N. Y. Produce Exchange Reporter.*

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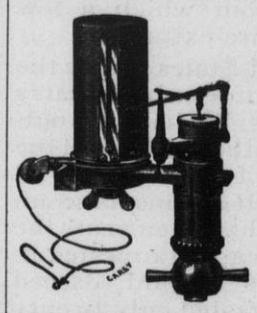

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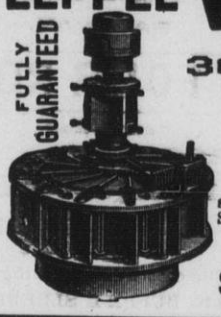
ALL persons desiring to reach the entire flour and grain trade, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy of "Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892–93." Address THE UNITED STATES MILLER, publisher, 68-c Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

JAMES LEFFEL



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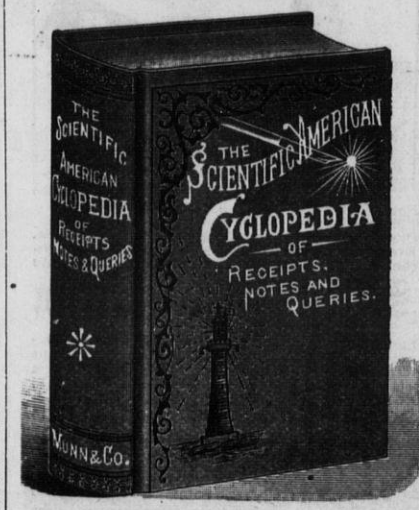

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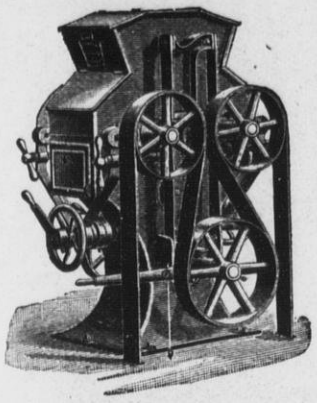

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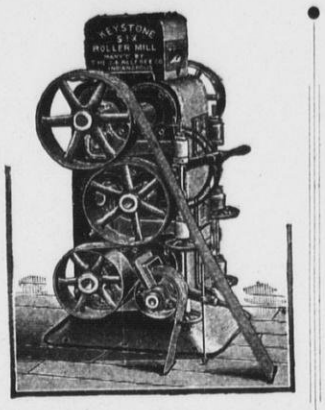

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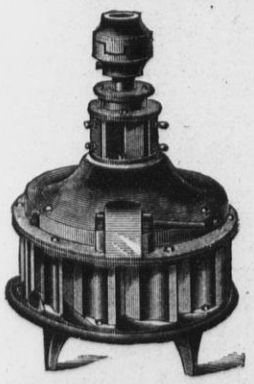

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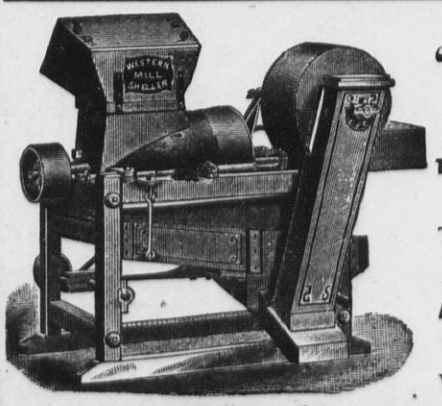

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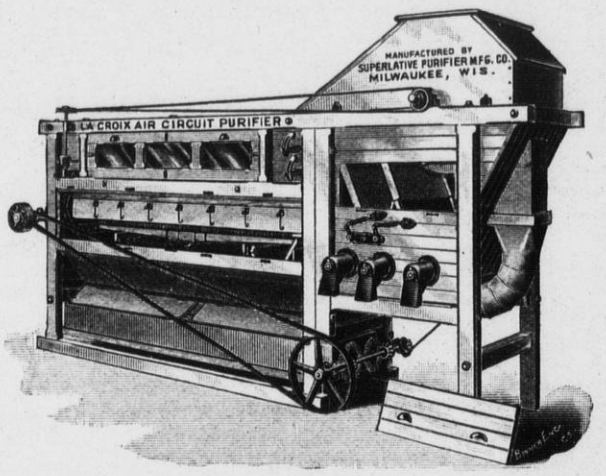

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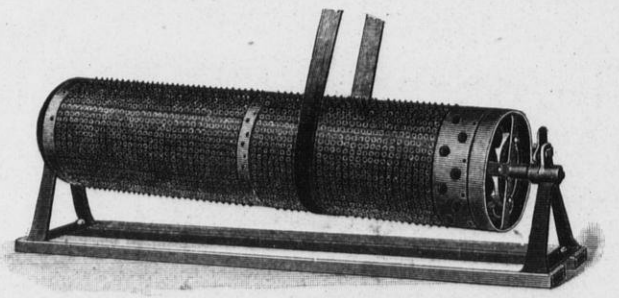

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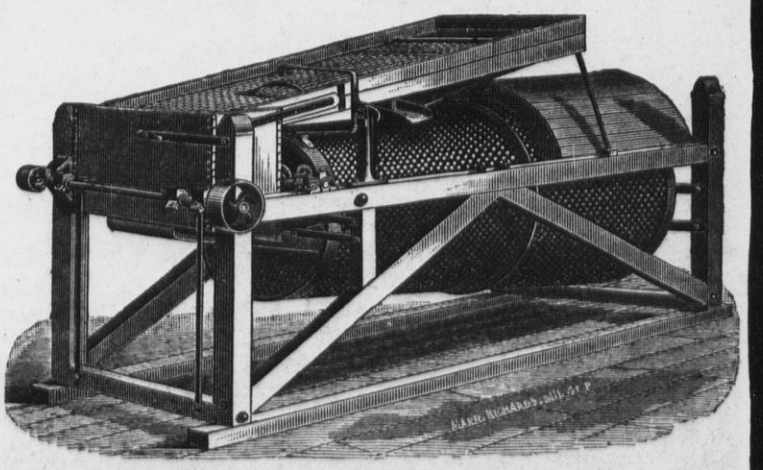

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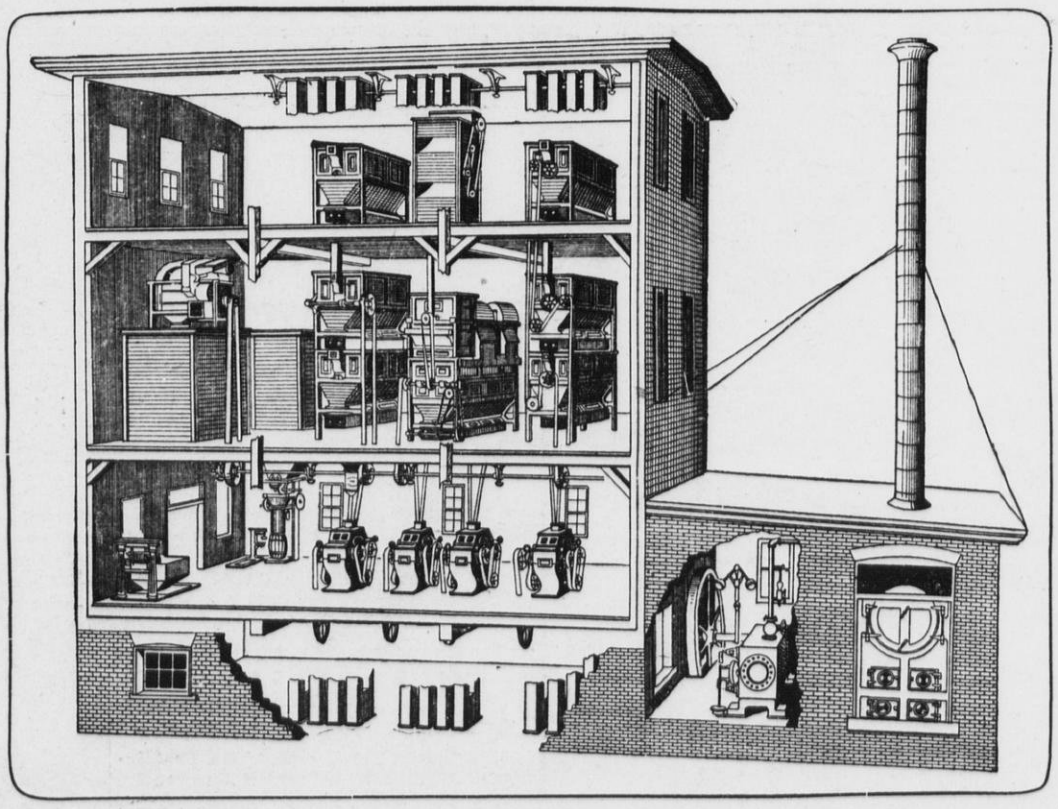

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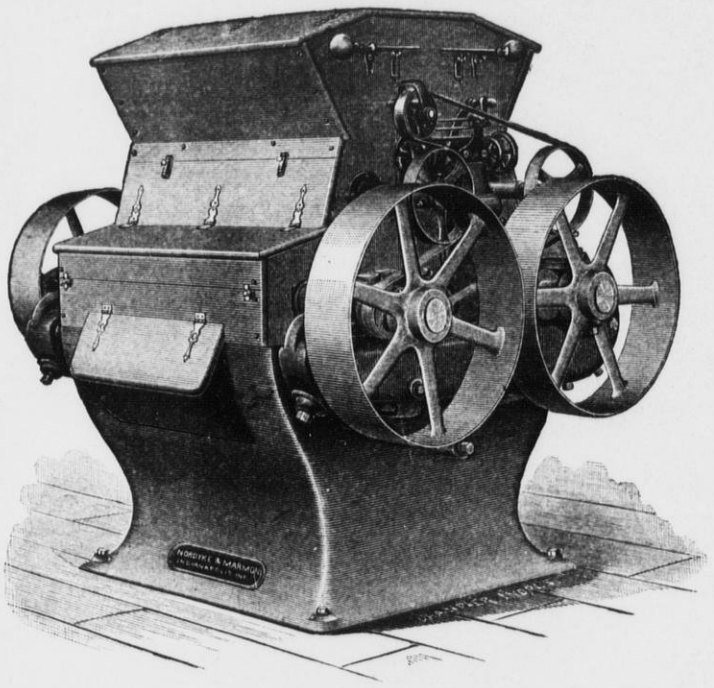

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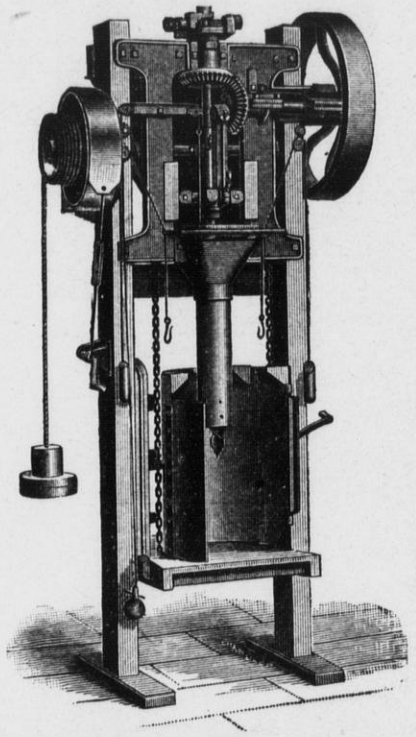

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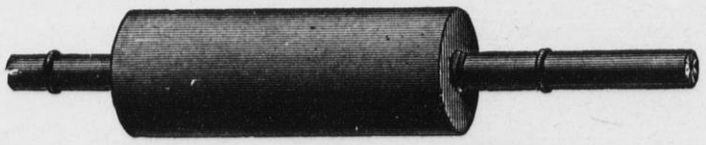

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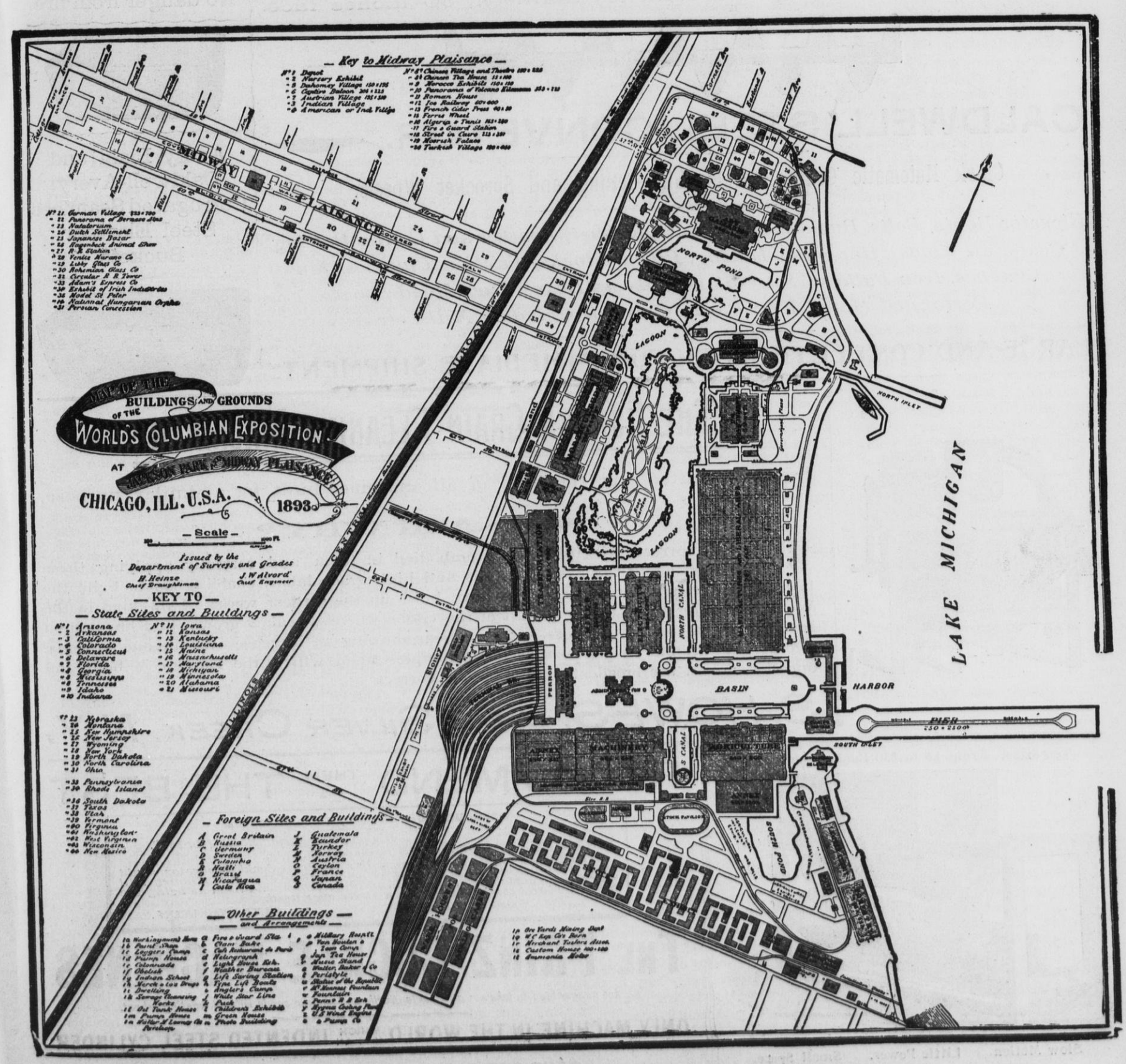

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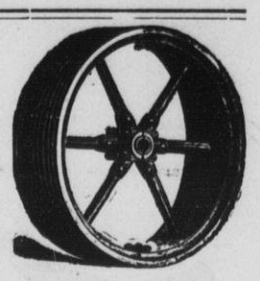

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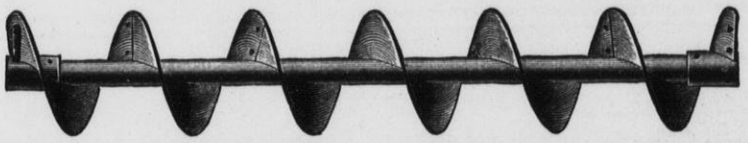

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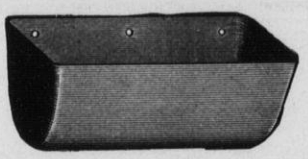

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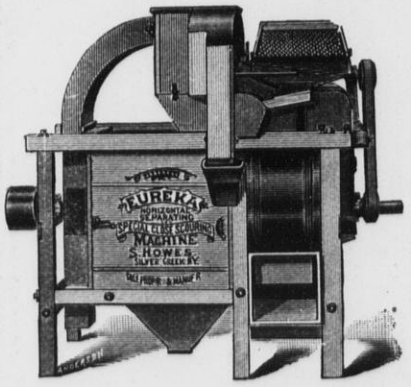

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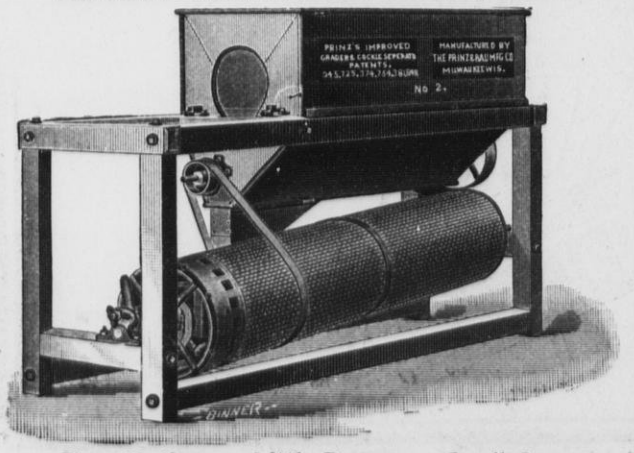

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MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Meeting of Executive Committee.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, APRIL 25th, 1893.

To Members of Miller's National Ass'n.

GENTLEMEN:—The third quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association was held at Chicago, Saturday, April 22nd, all members of the Committee being present.

The settlement for members of the Association with the claimants, under the patent of S. M. Brua, details of which were reported to you by circular dated February 16th, 1893, was ratified.

The subject of claims of W. E. Lee, under letters patent of the U. S., No. 155,874, October 12th, 1874, upon cockle separating machinery, and his suits against twelve members of this association, alleging infringement of his rights, received careful consideration. The attorney having charge of the defense of these suits was present, and new and strong evidence was presented. The Committee was impressed with the invalidity of this patent, and decided not to entertain the question of a settlement, believing that Mr. Lee will be defeated.

The status of defense in the suits of Russell vs. Kendall & Co. and Kern & Son, (based on Middlings Purifiers manufactured by the Geo. T. Smith M. P. Co.), was found satisfactory.

The settlement of complaint of Stern & Son vs W. A. Greene, of Providence, R. I., was reported, Mr. Greene having confessed judgment in the suit entered by this association and paid an amount satisfactory to Stern & Son.

A complaint was presented by the Alton Roller Milling Co., Alton, Ill., against Louis Redd, of Columbus, Ga., which was referred to the Secretary, with instructions to secure adjustment without resorting to litigation, if possible.

The treasury of the Association was found to be in excellent condition, sufficient funds being on hand to meet the necessities of the Association in defending the numerous patent suits against members now under way. The Secretary's report showed that the drafts for annual dues for 1893 had been promptly honored by the members.

The affairs of the Millers' Tracing Bureau were found to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. During the past year this organization has accomplished great good, and given uniform satisfaction to its members. The number of sacks of export flour traced during the year aggregate about one and one-half million.

Arrangements were made by the Executive Committee for the Annual Convention of the Association, which will be held, as heretofore announced, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, June 7th. The particulars regarding the convention will be given in another circular.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY,
Secretary.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

17th Annual Convention.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association will be held at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 7th, 1893. The club-rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel have been engaged for the occasion, and arrangements made for the entertainment at the hotel of all the members who desire to stop there. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., and the meeting will be a strictly business one, no programme of special papers or addresses having been prepared, as it is believed that members of the Association in attendance will prefer to have a session lasting but one day, in order to give all as much time as possible, while in the city, for visiting the World's Columbian Exposition. The reports of officers will be presented during the forenoon session and will furnish much that should be of interest to millers. In the afternoon general business will be in order, at which time members will have an opportunity to introduce and discuss any beneficial measures that they wish to bring to the attention of the trade, and the election of officers for the ensuing year will conclude the session, unless the business should require a meeting on the following day.

Messrs. Drake, Parker & Co., proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, have agreed to reserve accommodations for all who will make the necessary arrangements *at once*, and an effort will be made to reserve rooms for those who may file requests up to June 1st, Early action is very desirable,—"First come, first served" will be the rule, and all who apply for rooms by May 15th may feel sure of comfortable quarters. Engagements may be made for as long a time as desired, and may date from a time before the convention. The Grand Pacific Hotel is conducted strictly upon the American plan (the rate per day including room and board). The minimum rate for those attending this convention is $4.00 per day, for rooms without bath, good single rooms to be assigned, and $5.00 per day for rooms with bath. Double rooms, if occupied by a single person, will cost the rate charged for two persons, less table board rates for one. If you wish to have accommodations reserved please notify me at the earliest possible moment stating the day and hour when you wish to take possession of your room, the length of time you wish to occupy it and the rate per day you will pay, whether you require room with bath or not, and any other information which will serve to aid in locating you comfortably and according to your desires. The Grand Pacific Hotel is too well known to require recommendation to most of our members. It is centrally located, and the means of getting to and from the Fair Grounds from this point are excellent.

It is probable that on the day after the Convention arrangements will be made to take the delegates to the Fair Grounds in the morning by one of the elegant steamers plying between the City and the Park giving a grand view of Chicago's lake front and the finest prospect of the Grounds obtainable. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Fair will be in perfect condition for visitors before June 1st and all of the exhibits in place before June 7th, predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. A visit in the early part of June will be far preferable to one made later, after the weather becomes warm and the crowds increase. The railroads of the United States have fixed reduced rates of fare to Chicago and return, from all points, on and after May 1st.

It is hoped that all members of this Association who can arrange their affairs so as to visit the Exposition this summer, will come at the time of the Millers' National Convention, and join in a good business meeting, followed by a visit to the Fair during its most enjoyable time and under conditions which insure comfort and a pleasant time socially. Come and invite your neighbors to join in the trip.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY,
Secretary.

Milwaukee, April 29th, 1893.

AN interstate millers association has been organized at Spokane, Wash., comprising mill owners from Eastern Washington and Idaho, for the purpose of regulating prices.

THE WALKING DELEGATE IN AUSTRALIA.

The manner in which Trades Hall, a union organization, regulates all enterprise in Australia is illustrated by the following incident, which recently occurred there: A ship's calker from San Francisco, who had worked his way to Melbourne in a sailing vessel, called at the United States Consul General's office for assistance. He had applied for work in the docks of South Melbourne, and had proved his efficiency, but could not get employment until he joined the ship Calkers' Union, the entrance fee to which was £7. "Would the consul lend him the money?" After some questioning this was done, the man joined the union and was ordered to come to work the next day.

At one o'clock on the following afternoon he was again at the consul's office. "What are you doing here?" asked the official. "I gave you £7 yesterday to join the union and go to work. What have you done with the money?" "Oh, that's all right," replied the other. "I've been at work up to noon, but now I'm out for the day." "What do you mean by that?" "Well, I paid my fee and went to work on the stagings, and about noon, as I was whacking away and just getting warmed up, I heard a feller singing out from the dock: "Here," says he, "what yer about over there?" I didn't pay no attention, except to say: "Calking; what d'yer suppose?" when he calls out again: "I say," he says, "just come out of that!" "Who the h— be you?" says I. "I'll let yer know jolly quick who I be," says he, "if yer don't come over here." Waal, so I starts for the dock calk'lating to put a head on the snoozer, but he says, "bring your tools for yer won't need 'em no more to-day." So I fetched along the tools and says to him: "What do yer want?" "Come to the boss," he says, and he takes me up to the office, end of the dock, and he says: "Why don't yer watch these new men and see that they work properly?" "What's the matter with him," says the boss, "and what business is it of yours, anyhow?" "Don't yer know me?" says the feller, mad as a hornet. "I'm the walking delegate for the Calkers' Union, and I want such work as this man's doing stopped, and I expect you to see to it," "What's the matter with my work?" says I. "How many feet have you done already to-day?" says the delegate. "A trifle over a hundred feet," says I.

"You'll find out, young feller," says the man, "that a hundred feet a day is all you can do." "All I can do," says I; "why, darn your eyes, I can do twice that." "Not in Melbourne, you can't," says the delegate. "A hundred feet's the limit by union regulations, and as you have done that, you can leave for the day." So here I am with my eight hours' pay for four hours' work. There's some fellers on that job working at the rate of only forty feet a day, but they get the same wages. That's the way they do things in Australia—a laxy, shiftless cuss gets as much as a good man. Do as little as you want to and no fault found. Do your best and you get pulled up for it.—Fine idea, ain't it?" A month later the man came and repaid the £7 and a month after that called to say good-bye. He was returning to San Francisco. "Australia's a soft thing for a duffer," he remarked, "but I should be a duffer myself if I staid here long."—S. D. in N. Y. Times.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

MILLERS are gradually becoming more like doubting Thomas. They prefer to see a thing practically demonstrated before persuading themselves to purchase. This is not to be wondered at, as nothing is more puzzling to the average miller than to have a half dozen mill-furnishing men approach him with their "best machine on earth," each claiming to be better than the rest, with a strong guarantee to that effect. Every one knows that a contest to prove which line of machinery is positively the best would be next thing to impossible. The grades of wheat may vary, besides each is in the hands of different men altogether, each of which having his own peculiar ideas about operating a mill. Thus it is impossible to make any true comparison. The course he will probably pursue to convince himself as to the relative merits of the various specifications and propositions laid before him, is to inspect mills in operation using the combination of machinery as outlined. While the general results of all the mills that are being shown him, may suit him taken as a whole, there may be incidental machines in each that may suit his fancy in preference to others. Possibly his conclusion may be that either one of the representative firms are responsible parties and he decides to give it to the lowest bidder, taking also into consideration which one will offer him the best and easiest terms.

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Don't imagine that you will ever get through learning in the mill. Those who work under you must be made to feel that their suggestions are kindly received, well appreciated and given credit for. About the worst attitude that one can take is to listen to what another may bring up, but avoiding as much as possible the adoption merely because they happen to come from who is beneath you. A second miller will certainly take greater pride in fulfilling his duties, providing he sees one or another of his pet schemes carried out, or at least given a trial. The best of regulated mills is where the head miller and his seconds work together in bringing about changes. I have known apprentices who displayed a great deal of inventive knowledge, and needed only a little encouragement to make them deeply interested in the welfare of the mill as well as the head miller.

It is but natural for any one to store up ideas of their own and others as well, to wait for the first opportunity to give them a trial. If they are denied the privilege by their superior to have one or the other carried into practice, they are likely to remain close-mouthed as to offering any suggestions when they may be timely made and of particular benefit or relief.

A head miller who will make a confidant and friend of his men can always depend on their co-operation as well as their most faithful attendance. He must, at the same time, impress them that he is at the head and that he must be looked upon as responsible for everything about the mill.

***

Many people are at a loss to understand what is meant by motion being with or against the sun. An upright shaft of a machine of any kind runs with the sun when it revolves in the same direction that the sun takes from east to south and then to west. this will apply to machinery located in that part of the sphere north of the equator. When we get south of the equator the order is reversed. A great many make a mistake by refering to a horizontal machine as running with or against the sun. Horizontal machines should always be distinguished as being right-hand or left-hand—that is running to the right or to the left when standing at head end of the machine. These terms are also sometimes applied to upright machines, for instance, running with the sun would be called right-hand, and against the sun left-hand.

***

It is not uncommon to find some people rather mixed when ordering a steel conveyor. As a rule they make a special drawing to explain which way they desire the flights or screw placed on the shaft. The simplest way, and one which has always been in use among millwrights, is to designate them as being either right-hand or left-hand. A conveyor with the flight running in the same direction as a wood screw or auger would be considered right-hand; the reverse would be left-hand. When a conveyor is to be made to carry grain in opposite directions however, or from two extremes to a point within, it is always best to make a sketch of it.

THE USE OF BANK CHECKS.

THE universal use of bank checks in commercial affairs, has brought about some legal conditions which are not always thoroughly understood. The peculiar principles of law which apply to bank checks, arise, for the most part, out of the peculiar nature of those instruments. They are orders for the payment of money; nothing more, and nothing less. It is therefore apparent that their value rests upon two conditions. First, the state of accounts between the drawer and the bank, and second, the solvency of the bank. There are few, if any business men, who do not know that if a check is not "good" it does not alter the relations between the parties to it. The mistakes which are made, and which are of the most moment, are those which arise out of misapprehension of the legal status of "good" checks.

In the first place, in and of itself, a check is not treated in law, as payment. Its acceptance does not discharge the obligation for which it is given. For instance, the acceptance of a check in payment of an account does not discharge the liability of the debtor, on the account, and substitute therefor a new liability on the check, unless the check be accepted as payment. This may result, however, either by express agreement, or by the custom of trade. If the parties have traded together and established a custom of treating checks as payment, then the check is the same as money as between the parties.

If a check is accepted as payment, either by express acceptance or by custom, the creditor assumes thereby, the risk of the solvency of the bank upon which the check was drawn. If there be any fault in the check itself, or if payment be refused for lack of funds on hand to meet it, the loss is upon the one who received it in lieu of money.

Another matter in connection with the use of bank checks which is of some interest, is the attachment of extrinsic conditions to them. It happens not infrequently, that disputes arise between debtor and creditor as to the amount of an account. In many of such cases, the debtor seeks to close the matter by forwarding a check for the amount claimed by him, and endorsing upon it, "payment in full of account to date." Many suppose that the acceptance of such a check is also an adoption of the condition. This is not the fact. Such a condition as that given above is absolutely inoperative. Upon its face it assumes to be a recital of a fact. If the fact recited is not true, of course the recital binds no one, and a question of fact is always subject to proof. Like a reciept, it is only *prima facie* evidence, and it may be disproved, if in fact it is not true. If the check should be made to read, "Pay to the order of John Jones Five Dollars if he will accept the same in full payment of all claims against me, otherwise pay him nothing" it would stand upon a very different basis, for by presenting such a check for payment, the payee would be obliged to accept the condition. If he did not disclaim the condition he would be stopped from claiming that he did not accept it, and if he repudiated it, the bank would have no authority to pay him.

Another matter, familiar perhaps, but of vital importance in the use of checks, is the diligence which must be used in presenting them for payment. When a man gives his check upon funds in his bank, he has a right to presume that it will be presented for payment at the first practicable moment. This is interpreted in the light of business customs, and a man is presumed to draw his checks with reference to them. Whatever may be the custom of the place, governs the particular case. If there is no clearing house, presentation must be made on the day the check is drawn, if drawn during banking hours. If there is a clearing house time is allowed for that. If sent away, it must promptly be put in course of collection. If due diligence is not used, the effect is to relieve the drawer of liability on his check—it simply reduces his liability to the original debt, and if by reason of any delay in presentation, the drawer is subjected to any prejudice, from the insolvency of the bank or any similar cause, he is relieved from liability entirely. These considerations are on subjects which arise in daily practice, in the use of checks on banks, and they are selected at random as being of general interest because of their practical bearing.

USE OF TRADE JOURNALS.

A member of a large hardware jobbing house in Chicago very recently remarked to the writer, "Had I enough salesmen to cover the whole of the country tributary to this distributing point, I should nevertheless continue to keep the firm name prominently before the trade in reliable journals. It not only makes the country trade familar with it, but it also makes the far away merchant feel acquainted with me to see our name from week to week or month to month in the trade paper he patronizes. Furthermore, it serves as an introduction to our traveling men and so paves the way for business with new customers." Thus the salesman approaches the merchant, "I represent the hardware house of so and so," "Oh, yes, I see their name frequently in the trade paper I take, and feel almost acquainted with them, etc." If the trade generally would bestow a little more time to the perusal of the trade journals—a majority I believe do so, there is no question but that the readers would be more or less benefited by the hints and points suggested by practical men in their own line of business.—*Industrial World*.

DEMURRAGE CHARGES.

An Interesting Discussion at the Recent Conference of Railroad Commissioners. — The Practice in Various States.

(Correspondent of *Commercial Bulletin*)

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1893.—One of the most interesting discussions at the recent conference of State Railroad Commissioners here was that on demurrage charges by the railroads for delays in unloading freight cars. The question was raised by Mr. E. L. Freeman, the Commissioner of the State of Rhode Island, who submitted the following questions:

"First. What is a reasonable time to allow for unloading cars in freight yards; and what is a reasonable price for railroads to charge consignees per day as demurrage?

"Second. Should the time which railroads may occupy in transporting freight be limited; and should the railroads be charged demurrage for failure to transport and deliver freight within such specified time?"

Mr. Freeman, in discussing these questions, declared that the railroad association now existing sent their agent into Rhode Island to fix the rate of demurrage, and if cars were not unloaded within twenty-four hours $1 per day was charged. He said that ninety-six hours were allowed in Massachusetts, and that in Connecticut, while notice was given that cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours, yet no charge had been made. A bill had been introduced in the Legislature, on which he thought some advice might be obtained from the Railroad Commissioners present. The first section of the bill is as follows:

"No railroad company, owning or operating any railroad in this State, shall claim, demand or collect from any shipper or consignee of merchandise or freight, any sum, or damage, or charge for the delay or detention of cars in loading or unloading the same, or for car service or trackage, until ninety-six hours after the shipper or consignee has been notified that the cars have been placed and are accessible for the purpose of loading or unloading, Sundays and legal holidays excluded."

Mr. Freeman went on to say that the railroad had offered to compromise by giving forty-eight hours, and he thought they would be willing to give seventy-two hours. Another section of the bill in the Rhode Island Legislature prohibited charges for storage for less than two days, exclusive of holidays. Another section required copies of all the way bills on a consignment of freight in order to give validity to a freight lien, and the fourth section deals with delay by the railroads as follows:

"If any railroad company shall detain or retain possession of any merchandise, so that it is not accessible to the consignees for more than ninety-six hours after it shall be received upon its line, then said railroad company shall rebate from the freight charges upon said merchandise at the same rate per diem in excess of said ninety-six hours as is charged, or permitted to be charged, in this Act for delay or detention of freight by consignees."

The subject was then taken up by other Commissioners present, and Mr. Dey, of Iowa, one of the ablest members of the Convention, remarked:

"Those matters have been a subject of controversy in our State and States adjoining ours for many years. The question came up before us once for adjudication, and as I recollect it, after very full discussion on the part of shippers and those receiving freight, our Commission held that forty-eight hours after the cars had been received and placed in a convenient position for unloading was the proper length of time that those cars should stand before charges for the use of cars commenced. In that discussion the Superintendent of one of our railroads, a rather large railroad, stated publicly, and under oath, that if in the management of his cars and in the management of his road he could have his choice he would have that rule strictly enforced. That was a statement made under oath, and made by a man who was intelligent and understood exactly what he was about. The effect has been, I believe—and it has come to be a custom—that forty-eight hours now is the time beyond which the railway companies ask or charge demurrage."

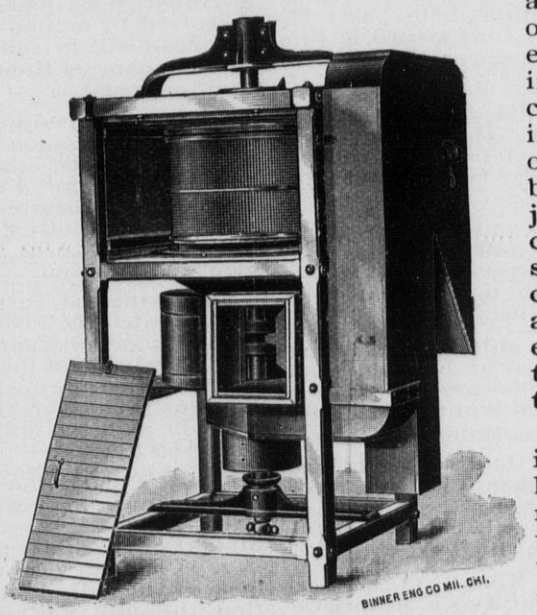
Commissioner Hill, of Virginia, declared that in his State there was a limit of forty-eight hours and $1 per day demurrage. Commissioner Billings, of Michigan described the condition in his State as follows:

"The railroad companies in Michigan want to accommodate the people, and the people want to accommodate them, and they have adopted a uniform system by which demurrage is charged if the cars are detained over forty-eight hours. They do not call it forty-eight hours from the time the car reaches the yard, but from the moment it reaches the wagon track. Take salt, lime and hay and some other things, they are allowed thirty-eight hours or forty-eight hours; on some things they are allowed four days. But there is a uniform agreement among shippers and among railroad companies. There are some people who want a week, or two weeks, who would make freight houses of railroad cars if they could. This is why we like this system they have established among themselves. They give us better service than when you keep cars a long time; we can get cars quicker."

THE PROVOST WHEAT SCOURER AND POLISHER.

THE following description and accompanying illustration of a machine that is essentially necessary to complete a flour producing plant is of interest to our general readers. Any additional information can be had of the manufacturers, The Provost Manufacturing Co., Menominee, Mich., whose advertisement appears for the first time, in this issue. We are authorizee to say that highly satisfactory tests of this machine have been had in Milwaukee mills.

The wheat enters the machine through an opening in in the center of the head. It first passes between two discs covered with heavy hardened steel wire. The top disc is stationary and forms the head of the machine. The lower disc forms the head of a working cylinder; this cylinder is also covered with wire. The cylinder revolves in close contact with a slotted steel jacket and inside of this jacket is a sheet iron closed case, leaving a space of 2 inches between the jacket and case. This space is connected at the lower end with the eye of the fan.



THE PROVOST WHEAT SCOURER AND POLISHER.

The opening in the head of the machine, where the wheat enters, is large enough to admit a free circulation of air. The air passing in with the wheat is drawn out through the slotted jacket and, with it, all dirt and scourings, the wheat passing on down and out though a spout where it is again subjected to a strong air current and all seed, small wheat, etc., taken out. The discs are adjustable, while the machine is in motion by, means of a screw under the step. By raising on the screw it brings the discs in closer contact, thereby making the machine scour the grain more, or by lowering on the screw it will scour the grain less.

This also answers another purpose: There is a ring on the outer edge of the upper disc; when you raise the lower disc it brings the outer edge of the disc in closer contact with this ring, thereby closing the discharge and holding the wheat back. By this means the capacity of the machine can be changed to do the same work on a light feed as well as on a heavy.

We claim, first, that we have the best machine for scouring and polishing wheat on the market.

It is the most perfectly ventilated.

It will not break any wheat.

It will discharge all dirt and scourings, so you will not be odliged to put a rolling screen or some other device to tale out dust and dirt, as you do after other machines.

It will scour smutty wheat perfectly.

It is built of the best steel iron and wood that can be procured and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and cheaply renewed. It will last for years. We guarantee this machine in every respect.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

(For the week ending, Tuesday, May 16, '93)

Although some rain has occurred to retard work a little, the past week has been generally favorable and a great amount of seeding has been done, but it will require several fair days to complete the work.

This (Tuesday) morning the weather is cloudless throughout the Mississippi valley and westward to the Rocky Mountains, and the high barometric pressure resting over this region gives great promise of fine growing and planting weather during the next three days at least. This week will, therefore, probably see all seeding complete, and a great deal of corn and potato ground planted. In the southern tier of counties some planting of these two crops has already been done. The ground is still too cold for any rapid growth, but no damage from rotting of spring grain has occurred, and all early sown fields are above the ground.

Winter wheat and rye have seldom been in such fine condition, and only very adverse conditions can prevent a good yield.

With no winterkilling, and an abundance of April rain, without damage from floods on bottom meadows, the prospects are that another heavy crop of hay will be grown; in fact there is now such a storage of moisture that it would require a very severe drouth to hurt the crop. Pasturage, while promising a strong, rich growth, is backward for want of warmth, but most stock has been turned out and is doing fairly well.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892–93.

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION. A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The · Grinnell · Automatic · Sprinkler

OVER 1400 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at **less** than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:
.....
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

News.

F. KOBEL will establish a flouring mill at Mulberry, Ark.

R. D. FLEMING will erect a roller process flouring mill at Warrenton, N. C.

THE UNION CITY (Tenn.) GRAIN CO. will probably rebuild its burned mill.

J. C. CARROLL & CO. will rebuild their burned flouring mill at Richmond, Ky.

THE flouring mill of Joseph Boyce of Wiloughby, O., was swept away by a flood, recently.

THE FARMERS MILLING CO. has incorporated at Marshall, Wash., to put in a flouring mill.

F. H. ROBERTS will build a grist mill, cotton gin, elevator and saw mill at Columbia, S. C.

ECKERT, SONS & ZURCH, grist mill owners, Yorktown, Texas, are about to dissolve partnership.

MILLER & BAZORE have commenced the erection of their roller flour mill at Harrison, Ark.

THE BOONE CO. Milling and Elevator Company of Columbia, Mo., has been organized; capital, $4,500

AN equipment of improved machinery has been placed in the Cox Flouring Mill at Lewisburg, W.Va.

HILL BROS. offer to erect an $18,000 flouring mill at Wonewoc, Wis., provided a bonus of $2,500 be forthcoming.

A LARGE flouring mill may be established at Dayton, Wash., power to run it being taken from the Tukanon river.

J. B. WARREN, T. J. Walker and others will erect at Durham, N.C., a roller-process flouring mill of 20 barrels capacity per day.

THE roller process flouring mill of Carroll & Co., Richmond, Ky., which was burned last month, will be rebuilt at a cost of $20,000.

MAJ. J. F. STINNETT died suddenly at his home in Sherman, Tex., April 2d. Maj. Stinnett was president of the Diamond Milling Co.

JOHN DEMPSTER has been elected superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Knoxville City Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

WALLOWA county farmers have organized an Alliance Milling and Mercantile Company at Enterprise, Or., with a capital stock of $15,000.

THE BOWLING GREEN MILLING CO. will build a $50,000 flouring mill at Bowling Green, Ky. The plant will have a daily capacity of 250 barrels.

M. B. POTTER & Co. expect to enlarge their Hitchcock, S. D., mill to 100 brls capacity during the coming summer, and also to erect an elevator.

MR. MCGLOIN of Lincoln, Neb, has gone into partnership with Mr. D. S. Stewart in putting up a first-class flouring mill at Lanesboro, Minn.

THE flour and grist mill at Biloxi, Miss., which will have a daily capacity of 80 barrels, is nearing completion and will be started up at an early date.

THE old mill company at Warner, S. D., is something of the past. The new company consists of S. H. Jumper, O. A. Swanson and Robert Saunders.

THE Castalia flouring mill at Chamberlain, S. D., will soon be run by artesian well power, the contract having already been let for an eight-inch well.

HOPE, N. D., will have a new flouring mill. The mill will have a capacity of 75 brls per day, and will be provided with the very latest improved machinery.

A FARMER'S milling company has been organized at Fosston, Minn., and preparations are being made to erect a 75-brl mill at that place during the coming summer.

THE firm of Halsey & Banta, commission merchants in flour, grain, etc., New York, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by F. A. Halsey at 119 West street.

THE AVOCA MILLING CO. has been incorporated at Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., by Moses E. Buck, Delos W. Gallup, A. L Zielley, and others, to manufacture and sell flour and feed. Capital $20,000.

THE EAGLE ROLLER MILL CO. are building a line of eight elevators on the Northwestern Railway, in Minnesota and South Dakota, which will cost $20,000, and increase their storage capacity 140,000 bushels.

THE firm of Gill & Wright, of Duluth, Minn., owners of the Duluth Roller Mills, have assigned. Liabilities $67,000; assets estimated from $75,000 to $125,000. The Chicago squeeze in May wheat is said to be the cause.

THE SUPERIOR-DAKOTA ELEVATOR CO. has been organized at Superior. Wis., for the purpose of building a 500,000-bushel elevator in connection with the Grand Republic Mill of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. on Hughitt slip.

THE LIBERTY MILLS of Nashville, Tenn., are now operating the Union Mills in that city, in connection with their own plant, giving a combined daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, being the largest winter wheat mills in the United States.

THE proposed mill at Bottineau, N. D., is a go at last, with Robert Brander and John Manning as the parties who will build. Work will be begun as soon as the ground is in condition, and it will be a mill of about 100 barrels capacity.

Z. J. CARTER & CO. are erecting a roller process flouring mill at Democrat, Buncombe county, N.C., on the waters of Big Ivy, 18 miles from Asheville. The mill will have a capacity of 40 barrels a day, and will cost about $4,000.

OWING to the retirement of Mr. E. L. Miller from active business, the well known New York firm of Miller & Huber, flour jobbers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the firm name of Huber & Co. at the same address.

WE are indebted to the J. H. & D. Lake Co., of Massilon, O., for a combined useful and ornamental desk adjunct in the form of a paperweight. It is of glass, desirable in shape and size and beautifully displaying the business card of the firm. Gentlemen, we thank you.

THE farmers at Turner, Or., have incorporated the Red Star Milling and Storage Co. Capital stock $12,000. The object of the farmers is to grind up their own wheat and sell the flour, thus saving the usual commission paid the miller, says the *Jefferson Review*.

IT is said that the heirs of the owner of the mill that burned at Alden, Minn. will bring suit in the United States Court against the C. M. & St. P. R'y Co., to recover $8,000 for the loss of the mill, it being claimed that the mill was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive.

B. F. MITCHELL & SON, engaged in the grain and milling business at Wilmington, N. C., made an assignment, May 1, to Dr. A. H. Baldwin. With the exception of a large debt secured by mortgage due the first National Bank, now in the hands of a receiver, the firm's indebtedness will not exceed $6,000. No statement of assets was made.

FRANCISCO, PRIDE & WING, millers of Blue Earth City, it is said, have decided to move their plant from its present site on the Blue Earth river to the railroad track, the recent high water in the river has changed the channel so as to make the water power of no value. They will now erect a steam power mill large enough for a capacity of 300 barrels per day, if necessary.

KENDALL & SMITH, grain and mill men of Lincoln, Neb., have failed. Their liabilities are supposed to be nearly $300,000; assets unknown. There have been rumors afloat for several days to the effect that the firm had failed, and the sale of fifty-five elevators in Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, which developed several days since, emphasized the rumor. The firm, however, persistently denied that it was embarrased and insisted that the sale simply meant it had availed itself of an opportunity to sell to advantage and that it proposed to go out of the country grain-buying business and concentrate its energy and means on its milling interests. The charge is made that the firm was on the wrong side of the market in some recent heavy deals on the Chicago board of trade, but Mr. Kendall denies this.

THE Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company of Minneapolis, the majority of the stock of which is held by London capitalists, passed its annual dividend May 12. The letter to the stockholders says briefly:

"'In view of the continued decline in the value of wheat, together with the unsettled state of the wheat and flour markets, the directors have decided not to pay any interim dividend on the preference and ordinary shares this half year, but they have every reason to hope that at the end of the financial year they will be able to pay a dividend of 8 per cent on the preference shares. The managing director reports that the volume of business has been fully maintained and that the mills and other properties of the company have been kept in their usual high state of efficiency. The debenture interest due May 1 will be paid in due course.'

FIRES.

THE flouring mill of Jas. Williamson recently burned at Pittsfield, Ill.; was insured for $13,000.

AT Utica Pa., April 17, Grove & Hillier's flouring mills were burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, 8,000.

THE BRUNING & ACKER MILLING CO.'s corn mills burned at Seymour, Ind., April 20; were insured for $11,500.

AT Bellingham, Minn., April 24, the Northwestern Elevator was burned, and 100,000 bushels of wheat destroyed.

AT East Warren, Me., April 26, Packard Bros'. new steam mill and contents were burned. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

AT Visalia, Cal., April 28, the Visalia flour mill, owned by J. F. Fox, was totally burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

AN elevator at Johnson, Minn., was totally destroyed by fire April 30. It was the property of Stair, Christensen & Case of Minneapolis.

AT Rock Hill, S. C., April 25, fire broke out in the flour and grist mill of J. R. Neisler, on North White st. The mill with its contents was completely destroyed. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $800.

THE old Galloway mill, situated about three miles northeast of Montfort, Wis., was destroyed by fire April 9. It was owned by J. B. Johnson, and was valued at about $2,000; insurance, $900.

THE Pullman (Wash.) roller mills were destroyed by fire May 9. Loss on buildings $20,000; insurance $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown; no fire had been in the engine-room for two days previous.

AT Alexander, Man., May 4, Fenwick's grain elevator, was burned

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

FIRE INSURANCE AT MINIMUM RATES ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

and building and contents are a total loss. The elevator was filled with wheat. The fire started from a defective joint in a stovepipe. Loss $25,000.

THE elevator at Westport, S. D., owned by Whallon&Co., of Minneapolis, burned April 20. It contained 13,000 bushels of wheat, nearly all covered by insurance. S. W. Narregang and Salesbury Bros, of Minneapolis, had grain in the elevator and hold storage checks for the same.

AT Kansas City, Mo., April 19, the Novelty Grain Elevator was burned. The building was vacated a few days ago, so no grain was lost. Loss on building $20,000, and the KansasCity Electric Light Co. plant, which adjoined the elevator was badly damaged. Loss, $5,000. The 8th street viaduct was damaged $3,000.

APRIL FIRES.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada during April, as compiled from the daily records of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, shows an aggregate of $14,669,900.

The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first four months of 1893, as compared with same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January..	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February.	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March.....	12,540,750	10,648,000	16,662,350
April	11,309,000	11,559,800	14,669,900
Totals..	$44,307,150	$46,686,700	$59,210,550

AMONG the list of fires during April, involving a loss of $10,000 and upward, are the following:

Richmond, Ky., flouring mill	$15,000
Hanover, O. flouring mill	20,500
Ligonier, Ind., flouring mill and other	11,000
Forest, Ont., flouring mill.....	24,000
Summer Hill, Pa., flouring mill.....	10,000
Pittsfield, Ill., flouring mill.....	18,000
Union City, Tenn., grain mill.....	30,000
Ellsworth, Kans., flouring mill.....	25,000
Seaford, Del., flouring mill., ...	10,000
Utica, Pa., flouring mill	10,000
Westport, S. D., grain elevator..... .	18,000
Kansas City, Mo., grain elevator.....	28,000
Seymour, Ind., flouring mill	23,000
Bellingham, Minn., grain elevaton..	70,000
Visalia. Cal., flouring mill.....	40,000
Connersville, Ind., flouring mill.....	25,000
Total.;.....	$377,500

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AS a rule, the sentiment of American business men and of American people is strongly in favor of the payment of debts, but the last Congress has flown squrely in the face of this honorable sense of moral duty in repudiating obligations of the Government, which are of even higher weight and sanction than its bonded debt.

Under the act of Congress of January 20, 1885, the French spoliation claims were referred to the Court of claims in order to determine whether or not the Government was responsible for their payment. After the fullest argument and reargument by the solicitor-general, the court decided that certain of these claims were released to France by the treaty of 1800 in settlement of the demands of France upon the Government of the United States for its failure to keep the treaty of 1778, under which France secured to us our independence; that the release of these claims, which were always acknowledged by France, was a use of private property for public purposes, and that under the provision of the Constitution giving just compensation for private property so used, such of the claims as have been tried and allowed are valid obligations of the United States.

For a number of years, especially when the Government was derelict in furnishing supplies as stipulated under treaties, the Indians committed depredations on the settlers in the West and South. Year after year, as the neglect of the Government to keep its treaties with them continued, the savages plundered and murdered these frontiersmen who stood between them and "civilization." Afterward a statute was passed empowering the Interior Department to examine each case and report it to Congress with recommendations as to the amount due. At great expense these sufferers then filed the evidence to establish their losses, and as a rule the department recommended payment of about one-half the actual loss sustained. Finally these claims were referred to the Court of Claims by the act of March 3, 1891, which declares that they shall be a charge upon the Treasury, and shall be paid out of the funds due under the treaties of the tribes which committed the depredations. Additional evidence was taken at heavy expense; the cases were regularly tried before the court, and decisions have been rendered that a few hundred thousand dollars are due on these claims. But the sufferers obtained their judgements only to have them repudiated by Congress.

Under different acts of Congress the claims of loyal citizens in the South for stores and supplies taken and used by the Union forces for their subsistence have been referred to the Court of Claims, and upon full trial, with the question of loyalty as a jurisdictional issue, the court has judicially determined that they are void obligations of the United States to the extent of some hundred thousands of dollars.

All of these obligations were repudiated by the last House, which refused to appropriate the necessary funds to pay them.

In addition two judgements of the Supreme Court of the United States were repudiated with unblushing effrontery.

Now, the grave question comes home to every patriotic and thoughtful citizen as to where the line is to be drawn between the judgement of a Federal court, under jurisdiction by act of Congress, that a claim is a valid obligation of the United States and the bonded debt of the country. Is not the loyal man in the South whose subsistence was used by our army thirty years ago, when ascertained by the court and without one cent of interest, as much entitled to his money as the bond-holder who has been getting his semi-annual interest in gold during that period? Is not the adjudicated claim of the American shipper and insurer, which was acknowledged by France and used by our Government to pay the price of American independence, the use of which has been enjoyed without intermission for ninety-three years, just as sacred an obligation as gold bonds bought with greenbacks when gold was at a premium of over 100 per centum? The United States made treaties with the Indian tribes, but failed to furnish the supplies, and the savages, by way of reprisal, depredated on the citizens. Under the act of Congress some of these claims have been tried and allowed by the court. Are not these legal rights of the sufferer on the frontier to be held as obligatory on the Congress representing the people as those of the capitalist?

It is about time that those vaunted economists and statesmen, Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Dockery, of Missouri; and Sayers, of Texas, who as rulers of the Committee on Appropriations dominate the House, should see where they are drifting. Is it repudiation and anarchy, or is it law and the protection of the sacred obligation or private rights? "Speak or die."

JOHN WEDDERBURN.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of April, 1893, as compared with that of same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	255,193	121,728	312,576	167,597
Corn....	3,467,685	1,767,730	8,481,139	4,247,268
Oats....	88,084	35,435	744,670	293,469
Rye	47,109	32,091	711,066	648,007
Wheat.	6,509,230	5,074,575	8,615,350	8,502,266
Total.	10,367,301	7,031,559	18,864,801	13,858,607

The following, in addition to above, were exported during April 1893: Corn meal, 19,634 bbls., value $51,287; oatmeal, 210,034 lbs., value, $6,155; wheat flour, 1,229,467 bbls., value, $5,532,154. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was $12,621,155 against $19,905,717 for same time in 1892. The total for the ten months ending April 30, 1893 was $157,653,913 against $253,065,629 for same time in 1892 and for the first four months of the two years, $53,028,335 and $97,076,436 respectively.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

USE OF TRADE-MARK FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE.—The first use of a trade-mark as a brand for a certain kind of goods, and the establishment of a business thereunder, entitles the user to protection against the use of it by another for the same kind of goods, though he had previously used it as a trade-mark for goods of a different kind.—George v. Smith, Circuit Court, S. D. New York, Nov. 15, 1892. 52 Fed. Rep. 830.

RIGHT OF PERSON EXCLUDED FROM A PROSPECTIVE PARTNERSHIP.—When two persons make an agreement to form a partnership, but such parnership is never launched, and one of the parties proceeds to conduct the enterprise in his own name, and at his own cost, and for his exclusive benefit, excluding the other, and repudiating the partnership agreement, an action by the latter to establish his right as a partner, and for an accounting, will not lie; his only remedy in such case is an action for breach of contract.—Thomson v. Greayer. Supreme Court of California. 31 Pac. Rep. 557.

WHEN EMPLOYER IS LIABLE FOR DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.—When an employer, after being informed of the unsafe condition of machinery or tools, refuses to put the same in good condition, a servant should decline to do the work with such machinery. If he does not do so, and is injured thereby, he cannot recover. And if, when so informed, the employer promises to remedy the defect within a reasonable time, the servant may continue the work, and if he is injured within such reasonable time, he may recover for such injury.—Harvey v. Altmas Gold Min. Co. Supreme Court of Idaho. 31 Pac. Rep. 819.

WHAT CONSTITUTES INTER-STATE COMMERCE.—Where a corporation sells goods to be transferred and delivered to a person doing business in another State, an action for the price cannot be defeated on the ground of the company's failure to comply with the statute requiring a foreign corporation to file a copy of its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State of such State, since the transaction is an act of Inter-State commerce, and, if the statute could be held applicable, it would violate the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.—Lyons-Thomas Hardware Co. v. Reading Hardware Co., Court of Civil Appeals of Tex., Feb. 7, 1893. 21 S. W. Rep., 300.

MEASURE OF DAMAGES FOR DELAY IN FURNISHING GOODS ORDERED.—Where goods are purchased tnrough the agent of a manufactuting company, and the puchaser has a written statement by the agent acknowledging the order of such goods, and the purchaser receives notice that the goods will not be delivered by the agreed time, his measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time goods should have been delivered, though that may be considerable higher, than at the time when he was notified that the goods would be delayed.—Austrian v. Springer, Supreme Court of Mich. 54 N.W.Rep. 50.

WHERE CONTRACT OF SALE IS MADE BETWEEN BUYER AND SELLER'S AGENT.—An order for goods signed by the buyer and solicited by the seller's agent, who executes a written acknowledgment that the goods have been ordered from his principal, is a contract for the sale of goods. An agent employed by a manufacturer to solicit orders for goods must, as to innocent third persons dealing with him, be deemed to have authority to accept the orders, and to enter into contracts of sale binding on his principal, where that is the general usage in the business, and where it is shown that such sales entered into by the same agent have been repeatedly recognized by his employer.—Austrian v. Springer, Supreme Court of Mich. 64 N.W.Rep. 50.

PARTITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Where mill companies purchased a certain number of cubic feet of water of a river, the deed providing that, if the total available amount fell below a certain quantity, all were to take proportionately less, and a few years afterward, a neighboring city, by authority given by statute, appropriated the water from one of the streams which unite a few miles above the mills to form the river, thereby diminishing the flow for which the mill owners recovered damages from the city. The taking by the city and payment of damages to the mill owners, did not diminish the quantity of water to which they were entitled under their deeds, on the theory that they had sold or parted with a portion of their right to the city; for, in their purchases of the water power, they dealt with the water of the river and not with its branches individually, and the rights of the parties and the quantity to which they were entitled varied with the volume of the river and not of either one of its composing parts.—Wamesit Power Co. v: Sterling Mills, Supreme Court of Mass. 33 N. E. Rep.

BILLS OF LADING.

Flour bills of lading have not changed their form in consequence of legislation by Congress last winter designed to meet the demands of the London Flour Trade Association and the Glasgow Corn Trade Association, which complained to our Consuls that the transportation companies were giving bills of lading that relieved them of practically all responsibility for the merchandise transported. The complaints come mainly from England, the offenders are for the most part English steamship companies, and it is quite as incumbent on the British Government as on our own to devise remedies if they are to be of a legislative character. The English flour merchants have made the point that the delays and risks incident to shipment of American flour on the present bills of lading is injurious to our trade, and it is therefore for our interest to rectify the wrong when it exists. All this may be true, but it is hardly practicable for our Government to protect English importers from injustice at the hands of English steamship companies. In the meanwhile our flour exports to England continue to increase, though it may be true that they would increase more rapidly if it were safer and more expeditious for the English dealers to import from us. So far as the American shippers, who are mainly the great Northwestern millers, are concerned, they ought, by combination and firmness, to get the sort of bill of lading they want. There are many steamers seeking cargoes, and the flour export is a great trade. Surely shipowners can be found who will assume a reasonable degree of responsibility in order to get such a business. At any rate, the Act of Congress designed to prevent navigation companies from shirking responsibility for delays and damage has thus far been without effect.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

CORN FOR FOOD.

Secretary Morton Advocating the Cereal for the Table.

Secretary Morton is doing some active propaganda work in extending the use of Indian corn for human food.

"I believe," he said, "that our own people, as a rule, do not appreciate the value of our great American cereal and its extraordinary adaptability for food purposes, The variety of foods which can be prepared from it is extraordinary, and it seems to me that no matter how many years a man has been using corn in various ways for food, he is constantly learning of some different form which is new to him. This variety in the food preparations made from corn is a very important item, for everybody nnderstands that a variety in the form of foods is essential to the maintenance of a healthy appetite.

"As to the value of corn, it has been claimed by good authorities that one pound of parched Indian corn or an equal quantity of corn meal made into bread is more than equivalent to two pounds of fat meat. It has been also found that, owing to the combination of alimentary compounds which are found in Indian corn, it is capable of sustaining man for a longer time than any other cereal during a period when other foods, such as animal food, etc., are not available. A careful comparison of the analysis showing the mean composition of various cereals was made a short time ago by the chief chemist of my department, with the result that he awards to maize a very high place as a food, and he adds that this conclusion is supported by long years of experience. He says: 'Whether to be used as a food for producing muscle, for labor or as a means for fattening animals, it has been found to be of superior value to any of the other cereals produced in the United States.'

"As regards its introduction into Europe," he said, "its heat producing qualities seem to make it especially adaptable to the wants of people in cold climates and, moreover, it has been found to be remarkably well adapted to mixing with rye, barley and other cereals grown in those countries, although the corn itself cannot be ripened there. This fact, however, merely serves to emphasize the importance to the American corn producer of securing the use of corn by the people of those countries. I am convinced that if such measures are pursued as to bring about a thorough understanding among the peoples of Northern Europe of the characteristics of corn, of its real value as human food, nothing can prevent a steady foreign demand for the food products of American Indian corn. This will raise the price of corn on an average of at least 5 cents a bushel on the farm during a period of ten years."

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of April, 1893, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents:

No. 494,952, Bolting Apparatus, C. F. Hardy, Scottsville, N. Y.
No. 494,800, Separating-machine, C. F. Shumaker, Silver Creek, N.Y.
No. 495,145, Grain-meter, D. Wilde, Washington, Iowa.
No. 495,190, Sieve Shaking, H. Simon, Manchester, England.
No. 495,590, Grain-mixing device, F. Kaucher, St. Joseph, Mo.
No. 495,642, Millstone-mounting, H.C. Shaw, Sutton, Eng.
No. 495,897, Scale Sack, L. L. Maxhimer, Justus, Ohio.
No. 496,015, Dust-collector, H. W. Stone, jr., Morris, Minn.

Milwaukee Notes

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees.
BIJOU THEATER—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.
STANDARD THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.
PEOPLE'S THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.
GERMAN STADT THEATER—Regular performances Wednesday and Sunday evenings.
LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.
PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

REFERENCE has been made in former issues of the United States Miller to the uncalled for and very objectionable system of "premature discharge" items, published by the daily press, relative to matters whereof correct information was obtainable at very little trouble, and the subsequent refutation of same in following issue. In two instances of interest to the milling fraternity, has this occurred during the present month. The first was relative to the Miller's National Association, wherein it was stated, under a display heading of over four inches space, that Attorney-General Olney was to investigate charges as to the Association being a Trust, and concludes with "the investigation of the attorney-general will result in the unearthing of one of the best organized trusts that have yet been organized." The source of this information should have suggested investigation on the part of its recipient as to its authenticity. A lawyer, pleading a case which he claims is defended by the Millers' National Association, endeavors to gain public sympathy for his side by misrepresenting to the press the status of the defendant without reference to the matter on trial. In the language of one of our daily papers "if the only proof that the Millers' Association is a trust is based on the record it has made in fighting trumped-up patent-right claims, it deserves the sympathy of the public." The other case referred to is a statement that a scheme of gigantic proportions had been undertaken by the Edw. P. Allis Co. of this city, whereby they were to control the milling industry, located at the head of the lakes. The combination was to embrace the Daisy mill of Milwaukee, the Listman mill at La Cross and three Superior mills, with a lot of other appurtenances in connection therewith. Regarding this statement published on the strength of a, so stated, "private dispatch" the following statement was made by officers of the Edw. P. Allis Co.:

"The Allis Company has and always had, a large interest in the Daisy roller mills, both in this city and in the new branch plant at West Superior. It so happens that our company, which claims to be the best mill builders in the country, built two other mills at that place for the owners, the same as we build mills for private parties in various parts of the country. It also happens that the branch Daisy mills at West Superior are larger than the parent plant in Milwaukee. With these exceptions we are not interested in any mill deal at West Superior or elsewhere, except as builders, and the report of a big combination is one of those perennial scares they seem to delight in getting up. That is all there is to the whole story."

MILWAUKEE'S late financial and commercial excitement was confined to but two cases of any importance: that of the failure of Erank A. Lappen & Co., the largest house-furnishing establishment in Wisconsin, and a run on the Plankinton Bank, which latter stood the strain upon its resources without wavering. In the failure case, an effort is being made to secure the co-operation and active interest of several well-known gentlemen with a view toward reorganizing the business. An inventory of the assets is being taken but nothing definite can be learned as to the result of the movement to organize a new company.

Two cargoes of milling wheat, 50,000 bushel each, will soon be received here, by lake, from Duluth. The receivers will be the J. B. A. Kern Milling Co. and C. Manegold & Sons. This is the first time in five or six years, that Milwaukee millers have drawn on Duluth elevators for a supply of milling wheat.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 1,349,256 bushels against 252,034 bushels for the corresponding time last year and 135,966 bushels in 1891. The daily production of flour, by the city mills, has been gradually decreasing for the past four weeks; for the week ending April 22, the daily average was 8,050 and for three weeks following, 7,200, 6,300 and 6,100, respectively.

ON April 29, Judge Seaman listened to an argument on the demurrer to an amended bill in the case of John H. Russell against John F. Kern of the J. B. A. Kern & Sons Milling Co. The suit has been in the Courts for some time and involves the right of defendant to use certain milling machinery. It is considered a test case and will determine the fate of a number of others pending against millers in different parts of Wisconsin. The judge's decision has not yet been made public.

MR. M. KOSMACK, a prominent flour importer of Glasgow, Scotland, who is sole agent for the Daisy Roller Mill of this city, in Scotland, Ireland and the West of England, is expected here soon, to remain several days.

W. D. GRAY, of the Edw. P. Allis Co., has gone to Kansas City on a business trip.

PRESIDENT F. H. MAGDEBURG announced the following committees appointed by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce: Supervisors of flour inspection, James McAlpine, John F. Kern, William Faist, J. Zahn and H. Paine; Supervisors of grain inspection and weighing, G. W. Powers, G. C. Holstein, G. W. Goes, G. J. Zimmerman and H. E. Brooks.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

WE acknowledge receipt of prospectus and sample pages of "A Standard Dictionary of the English Language," a work that has been for several years in preparation and is now being pushed rapidly toward completion. The examination we have given the pages before us justifies every claim of superiority made by the publishers. Among the many distinguishing features of the work as exemplified in the sample pages, are the systematic compounding of words; the exact locating of quotations; the comprehensive provision for definition by specialists; the arrangement of the various definitions of a word in the order of usage instead of in the historical order, so generally followed heretofore, in Dictionaries; the aggressive (yet essentially conservative) steps in the simplification of spelling; the adoption of the scientific alphabet in the pronunciation of words; the system followed in the grouping of words and certain terms; the discrimination between common and proper nouns in the vocabulary and the placing of the entire appendix under one alphabet.

We are informed that after the exclusion of many obsolete words, that are found in other works of this kind, and the exclusion of all scientific and technical terms that could be safely spared from such a work, a comparison with other Dictionaries as to vocabulary, is very favorable for the Standard. The editorial staff engaged on the work is composed of leaders in their specialties and that the completed result of their efforts will give general satisfaction is doubtless. It is claimed that at the present rate of progress the Dictionary will be ready for delivery before the close of the present year. The price is $12.00 per copy, when issued and $8.00 to advance subscribers. The concession to induce subscription in advance is worth considering by those desiring a copy and the terms of payment are all that could be asked for. Any information relative to the Standard Dictionary will be gladly furnished by the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 18 and 20 Astor place, New York; 44 Fleet street, London; 11 Richmond street, W., Toronto.

S. HOWES of Silver Creek, N. Y., reports business, in the line of grain cleaning machinery, as in every way satisfactory. Among recently filled orders are: The Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., four No. 2 Horizontal Brush Hominy Machines and two No. 4 Horizontal Corn Scourers; the Portland Milling Co. of Portland, Mich., a full line of grain cleaning machinery, for their new mill; Taylor Bros. & Co., of Quincy, Ill., three No. 7 Horizontal Scourers, each having a capacity of 400 bushels per hour; Palen & Watson, of Dundas, Minn., a full line of machines, including Horizontal Scourers, Milling Separators, Packers, etc.; Archibald Campbell, of Toronto, Ont., two No. 2 Horizontal Close Scourers and two No. 3 Horizontal Close Scourers.

The Misuse of Statistics.

We are told by the census returns, and truly, that wages are higher now than a generation ago, while in the main a dollar buys as much as it did then. But as to how much more the workman wants today than he did thirty years ago, we are uninformed, What schedule, however ample in width or minute in interrogation, can seize upon all the facts required to prove or disprove, statistically, the policyof protection or prohibition? Mr. Carrol D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor at Washington, has seen the task attempted many times; he is fond of saying: "Figures won't lie, but liars will figure"; and no less a man than the Rev. Edward Everett Hale is wont to give the noun, lies, a grammatical comparison thus: "Positive, lies; comparateve, damnable lies; superlative, statistics." Because calculation is legitimately applied in many ways, let us not imagine its conquered empire to be universal.—*New York Sun.*

ITALY SHORT OF GRAIN.—Reports to the government from the prefects of the various districts throughout Italy show that the drought has caused much damage to the grain crops and that Italy will be compelled to import this year 113,500 bushels of grain in excess of the ordinary amount imported.

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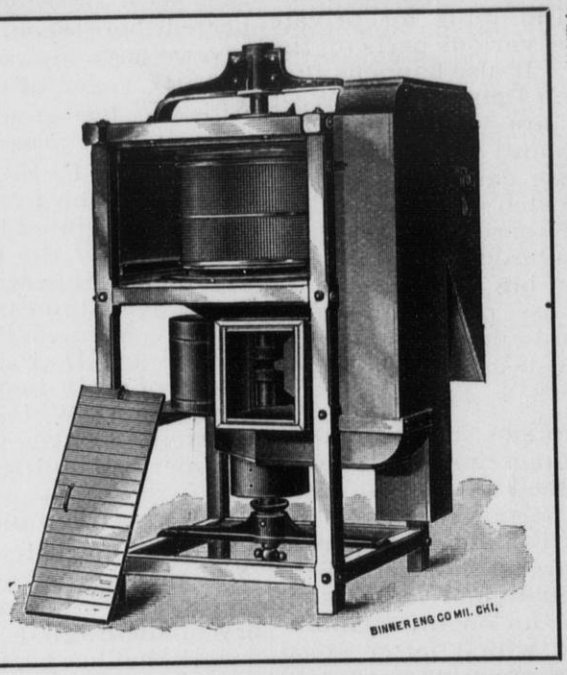

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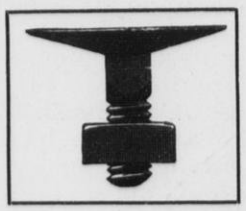

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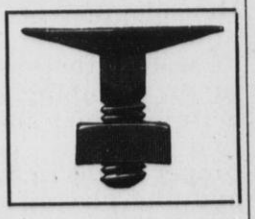

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MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

OUR monthly contemporary, *Milling*, continues to maintain the excellent standard of its initiatory number. The present address of its publishers is 358 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE many friends of Max. Kosmack, the widely known leading flour importer of Glasgow, Scotland, will be pleased to learn of his arrival in New York on the steamer Trave. Mr. Kosmack intends making an extensive trip among his friends and business connections in this country and will visit, among others, the cities of Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Superior and Minneapolis. Mr. Kosmack is sole agent for the Daisy Roller Mill Co., of Milwaukee, in Scotland, Ireland and Western England. We hope his stay of several weeks will be pleasant, enjoyable and profitable to all concerned.

IN a letter written to the secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition, inquiring as to the programme for the proposed "Millers' Day," the writer is referred by that gentleman to Mr. Edgar, of *The Northwestern Miller*, who "has had those arrangements in hand." Looking, quite naturally to the paper which Mr. Edgar claims to edit, we find the following in regard to the Millers' National Convention and the so-called "Millers' Day." "What that day (the National Convention) is we do not know, and we care less. We hope, however, that after this discomfiture the Millers' National Association will have the decency not to intrude its unwelcome presence on 'Millers' Day.'" Thus, by consent, he appropriates the day to himself and, it would seem, by full authority of the Committee on Ceremonies it is to be made, not a day for all millers, but a day for a small class of millers who do not belong to the National Association but follow in Willie's wake.

THE great World's Columbian Exposition was formally opened on May 1. Details of the ceremonies of the opening day have been freely published in the columns of the press throughout the land and, therefore, are generally known to our readers, making it unnecessary to have any account of same appear in our columns. We have at this early date in its progress, read many criticisms on matters in general in connection with the Fair and the city wherein it is held. An Englishman, visiting the Fair, in a letter to his wife at home, says: "The Chicago people don't understand what comfort means. It may be a great educational show, but you don't want to come to be educated. In the days of our youth, education was imparted with the greatest degree of discomfort possible, and the popular educators of the World's Fair have been most successful in keeping up the traditions." This is but a small part of his letter, dated May 10, the whole being of the same nature and doubtless written conscientiously and from experience as obtained at that early stage of affairs. We feel confident that as progress is made perfection will be nearer approached, in conducting the incomprehensibly vast undertaking, by those in command. That perfection itself will be attained is an impossibility. There will occur unforeseen and unavoidable unpleasantries and, as is almost always the case, these will happen when those affected thereby are the very ones whom it would be very convenient to have absent at the time—those who are desirous and able to make such matters known to the world at large. We advise all who visit the Fair to start out with a fixed determination of being pleased with what is pleasing and looking upon all that is not strictly so with as much leniency as possible.

THE late decision of Judge Faulkner, of the Circuit Court, of Jefferson county, W. Va., sustaining the legality of the demurrage regulations, that exist in many states, and which is in accordance with a decision rendered in Wisconsin, will, no doubt, be followed by similar ones in other states. Heretofore, it has been a mooted question as to the right of the railroad companies to collect demurrage and a difference existed between the railroad companies and their patrons, as to what constituted a "reasonable time" for the receiver to unload his property from the car, after notice of arrival. In many cases, the railroad companies insist upon twenty-four hours, as the limit, after which time demurrage should begin, while ordinarily, the custom has indicated that forty-eight hours was a reasonable time. There is much to be said on both sides. The railroad companies never take into account "delays in transit" or delay in switching, but stand upon the one fact—time of arrival, and the number of hours that transpire before unloading thereafter. The rights of the shipper or owner are entirely ignored and the negligence of the railroad company, be it ever so aggravating is never considered an offset as against an arbitrary demurrage charge. The laws of the various states differ, greatly, as to the time allowed for unloading, the range being from one to four days. We believe one extreme to be as bad as the other and are of the opinion that this is a matter which the Inter-State Commerce Commission ought to consider and recommend the adoption of a unique law by state legislatures—a law which would be just to all concerned. We publish, elsewhere in this issue, taken from the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, a synopsis of a discussion had at a recent conference of State Railroad Commissioners, at Washington, D. C., which will be found quite interesting, as showing the various phases in which this matter was presented to the convention.

BY authority of the World's Fair Committee on Ceremonies, the following millers and their employes are informed that it is hoped they will have the decency to remain away from the Fair on Millers' Day: Wm. Lea & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del.; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ills.; Halliday Bros., Cairo, Ill.; Taylor Bros. & Co., Quincy, Ills.; Eckhart & Swan, Chicago, Ill.; Goshen Milling Co., Goshen, Ind.; Crosby Roller Mill Co., and Shellabarger & Griswold, Topeka, Kans.; Albion Milling Co., Albion, Mich.; Valley City Mill Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Duluth Imperial Mill Co., Duluth; Gardner Mill Co., Hastings, Minn.; Washburn Crosby Co., C. A. Pillsbury & Co., N. W. Consolidated Milling Co., and in fact all but one of the Minneapolis mills. R. T. Davis Mill Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Sessinghaus Milling Co. and H. B. Eggers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. H. Harris, Bennet, Neb.; Banner Milling Co., Harvey & Henry, Central Milling Co. and all the other mills of Buffalo, N. Y.; Gebhardt & Sons, Dayton, Ohio, Warwick & Justus, Massillon, Ohio; Homer Baldwin, Youngstown, Ohio; Millbourne Mills Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Marshall, Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Tex.; Daisy Roller Mills, E. Sanderson Milling Co., J. B. A. Kern & Sons and every other miller in Milwaukee, besides several hundred other good people, who are leaders in the trade.

THE DETWILER CLAIMS.

A REPORT has reached us, under date of May 15th, that the suit of Detwiler vs. Bosler, of Ogontz, Pa., which has been dragging along for the past few years, has at last reached a verdict, —unfortunately for millers—in favor of the plaintiff. This does not, of course, settle the matter, as an appeal will undoubtedly be taken. The suit has been defended thus far by the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association and has proven quite expensive. A bill in Equity was filed in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District, of Pennsylvania, to the October sessions of 1888, No. 16, by John S. Detwiler against Joseph Bosler, trading as C. Bosler & Son, under letters patent No. 188,783, issued March 27, 1877, for an alleged improvement in grinding mills. Answer was filed April 1, 1889 by Horace Pettit, attorney for Bosler. Since that time a great deal of testimony has been taken for both sides and the usual tedious delays have occurred. The claim of Detwiler is based upon the superiority of construction of his buhr stones, and the position taken in seeking to enjoin the roller mill seems decidedly inconsistent, as he substantially disclaimed, during the pendency of the application for patent, gradual reduction by rolls. This verdict seems to be one of those queer instances that so frequently arise in patent litigation. The substance of Judge Dallas' decision is as follows:

* * * The defendant's devices and arrangement of parts are not identical with those specifically designated in this claim. Instead of using "stones," revolving in a horizontal plane, he uses rollers, revolving in a vertical plane; but stones and rollers, with this variance in the manner of their revolution, were well known equivalents in grinding mills, before the application for this patent was made. It has been urged, however, that the complainant is precluded from asserting this equivalence, because, as is alleged, he had, in aid of his application, denied its existence, and had, in effect, disclaimed rollers. * * * The contrast which was really intended to be made, was not between rollers and stones,

but between *making flour* "pratically direct from wheat, and "the *crushing* of wheat," which it was admitted had been done by rollers. It seems probable that the applicant did not then perceive that rollers might be substituted for buhr stones under his method; but ignorance on the part of an inventor, of the adaptability of a known equivalent to the practice of his own invention, does not bar his right to protect against its invasion by the use of such equivalent. * * * The defendant also uses, in connection with his rollers, a series of "scalpers" or shifting machines; but these are additional to the rollers, and have a distinct purpose. Their employment does not vary the mode of operation of the rollers, nor the result which *they* accomplish. There are other differences in details between the plaintiff's and the defendant's mechanism, and its arrangement, but it is not necessary to refer to them. * * * Hence, as the use of scalpers is immaterial and as rollers and stones are, infact, equivalents, it follows that infringement has been shown, and the only remaining question is as to the validity of the patent.

To overcome the presumption of its validity, the defendant has adduced some oral testimony, and has also proved several printed publications, as well as a number of patents, both foreign and of the United States which he claims establish lack, both of invention and of novelty. But, upon careful examination of all the evidence, I have reached the conclusion that neither of these defenses is sustained. If, as the defendant has contended, the complainant supposed himself to be the inventor of "gradual reduction," broadly, and by whatever apparatus or method accomplished, I quite agree in thinking that he was mistaken. But his claim, alone, is to be considered, and that has no such scope. It is for a particular combination-process, embodying a described organized mechanism, operating in a designated manner. It is for a combination of two pairs of stones (or their equivalents); the upper pair being of the smaller diameter and set to grind coarse, and the lower pair being of the larger diameter and set to grind fine; and so operated that the lower pair shall run at a lower speed than the upper pair, and that the partially ground grain falling from the upper to the lower, shall pass from the latter in form of flour. In the defendant's apparatus every element of this claim is present; the same end is achieved by substantially the same means.

The plaintiff is entitled to a decree in the usual form, which may be prepared and submitted.

MILLERS' OR WILLIE'S?

IF the actions of the Minneapolis "I am," since it succeeded in cajoling the Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition into co-operation in a scheme for the purpose of advertising and otherwise furthering the individual object of that journal, is not, in itself, sufficient cause for a reconsideration of the committee's determination and the adoption of new plans in this connection, the "tie that binds" the two parties to the transaction is commendable for its indissolubility—it is of the "Comrades" order.

The following are comments of milling journals on this matter:

"MILLING WORLD."

What a mistake has been made by the Chicago Exposition managers in placing the date of "Millers' Day" on June 29th! The annual convention of the Millers' National Association will be held in Chicago on June 7th and 8th. It would have been a sensible stroke of business for the committee on ceremonies, having learned the date of the National convention, to fix "Millers Day" date so that visiting millers could attend both. Our correspondents by the hundred are asking why the two dates are so far apart. We do not know fully, but it seems that the opponents of the National are at the head of the move, and that the Exposition authorities have been influenced by them to ignore the National. It is a grand mistake, as the Exposition people will discover. The millers who attend the National convention on the 7th and 8th will surely not remain in Chicago until the 29th. Nor will they return for the purpose of attending on "Millers Day." It looks as though an unscrupulous flour journal were "working" the Exposition people for its benefit, and that single fact will be sufficient to insure a fiasco for "Millers' Day" on June 29th, whatever may be its effect on the National convention on June 7th and 8th. The exposition managers in Paris did not make the grand mistake in their "Millers' Day" arrangements that seems to have been made by the Chicago managers in theirs. Has Colonel E. C. Culp, the secretary of the committee on ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition, looked at this matter from all sides? We think not.

"ROLLER MILL."

It will be unfortunate for both events if the National convention and the Millers' Week at Chicago cannot be made to coincide. The Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association have appointed the annual meeting for Wednesday, June 7th, at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago. Parties outside the Association have induced the joint Committee of the Columbian Exposition to name June 26-30th as Millers' Week and June 29th as Millers' Day at the Fair. The result is a conflict which, if it be not reconciled, must detract seriously from each event. As the National Association was apparently first to name a date, it should have the preference with millers who cannot be present on both occasions, especially since the Northwestern Miller has insolently said that the members and friends of the National Association will not be welcome during millers' week. The members and friends of the National Association are many, and they will not forget the affront which is thus put upon them.

"GERMAN-AMERICAN MILLER."

The following letter from the office of the "German-American Miller" needs no explation:

Col. E. C. Culp, Sec'y committee on ceremonies, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: We are receiving numerous letters from subscribers to our journal, asking why the 29th of June was set apart as "Millers' Day" by your committee; and protesting that one of the two days June 7th and 8th, should have been selected, as The Millers' National Association of the United States will, on those dates, hold its annual convention in Chicago. Doubtless your committee, when it fixed on the 29th of June, was not informed in regard to the convention of the National Association, and we trust it is not too late to alter the date. We feel that we owe to the millers of the U. S., and to your committee, the duty of informing you that much disappointment and dissatisfaction, expressions of which are already reaching us, will result if the date be not changed as suggested. We look upon the convention of The Millers National Association of the U. S., as of greater interest and importance to those indentified with the trade, than "Millers' Day" and in the event of a failure to avoid conflict by changing the date of the latter, we shall find it necessary to devote ourselves to the success of the convention, even at the expense of the other. We sincerely trust however, that you will see the importance both to the millers of the country and to the Exposition, of changing the date of "Millers Day" and that you will act accordingly. Kindly notify us at once, when action is taken.

Yours truly,
EUGENE A. SITTIG & SON,
Publishers "German-American Miller."

"COMMERCIAL REVIEW, PORTLAND, ORE."

The annual meeting of the Millers' National Association will be held in Chicago, June 7 and 8. It has also been announced that the last week in June will most likely be set apart as millers' week at the Columbian exposition; this latter, however, is not fixed upon, and it would seem that while there remains an opportunity to have the annual meeting dates and those of "millers week" correspond such an arrangement can very profitably be made. Surely the two attractions the same week will draw out a greater attendance than they would if necessitating two trips or a months sojourn in the Exposition city in order to attend both gatherings.

"MILLING."

It is unfortunate that the selection of a date for "Millers' Day" at the World's Fair could not have been arranged without bringing out the bad blood that exists between the officers of the Miller's National Association and the management of a publication that seems to have a greater interest in the overthrow of the Association than it has for the success of any measure of value instituted by the Association. By all means the arrangements for a millers' day should have been delegated to the organization that represents the collective interests of the millers of this country. It was not courteous on the part of the committee on ceremonies of the Fair to act without inquiry as to the existence of such an organization as the Millers' National Association. If it were not aware of the fact that the millers of the country had a national organization, the proposition coming from the representatives of a private interest should have "given it pause." But we are informed the committee was advised that such an organization existed and that it had appointed a date for its annual meeting on June 7; that it refused to listen to the suggestion of the national's officers, claiming that the date it appointed, June 30, was the only open one. But this does not exculpate the committee for turning over to a private interest the arrangements for the day. It should have corrected its proceedings the instant it was advised that the national Association was willing to assume the labor of looking after the details for the day. Its refusal to do so is a clear case of malfeasance.

"MILLING WORLD."

The annual convention of the Millers' National Association in Chicago on June 7th and 8th, the observance of "Millers' Day" in the Columbian Exposition in that city on June 29th! The situation suggests a good deal of unpleasant, unwholesome and unprofitable shysterism. Just why the managers of the Exposition ignored the managers of the Millers' National Association, or, even worse, deliberately went out of their way to insult the association, is a mystery only to those who do not understand the sleepless malevolence of the "Yahoo" crowd in Minneapolis. That crowd, unable to "swing" the National Association to its own pleasure and profit, has decreed the death of the National. The misrepresentations that have evidently been made to the committee on ceremonies have evidently come from that malignant crowd, and they went about their work systematically to damage the National organization. It seems likely, at this writing, that the evil plan is doomed to failure. Judging from numerous letters received from our readers, it looks as though most of the millers, who visit Chicago during the Fair, will time their visit to take in the convention of the National. In that case "Millers' Day" will hardly be a blooming success. It seems to be the legitimate conclusion that the Minneapolis "Yahoo" crowd is using the simple-minded Exposition managers to hurt the Miller's National Association of the United States. We do not, as our readers well understand, think the National a perfect body, by any means, but, as it is the only national organization of millers in this country, it certainly merited more than the open discourtesy practiced upon it by the Exposition managers. With the annual convention and "Millers' Day" falling in the same week, both would have been successful. With the two separated by nearly a month, neither is likely to prove a success. It is a nasty situation all round.

"MILLING WORLD."

The Minneapolis "Yahoo" announces that those millers, who attend the annual convention of the Millers' National Association in Chicago, on June 7th, will not be welcomed on "Miller's Day," on June 29th, when the friends of the "Yahoo" will get together for the sole purpose of making a trial of swinging the World's Columbian Exposition to advertise the Minneapolis "Yahoo." Willie grows modest as he grows older. It is more than likely that no miller, who attends the National Convention, will care whether he is welcome on "Millers' Day" or not. By this time Secretary Culp, of the committee on ceremonies, must be able to see clearly the strings that are working that "Millers' Day" affair. No self-respecting miller will care to go to a monkey performance in which Willie is to play leading title role. That bumptious jackanapes has been sized up at short range by intelligent millers, and he will have to pay well for his glorification that is to be.

CONDITION of WHEAT—The May returns of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of winter wheat shows a reduction of 2.1 points from the April average, being 75.3 against 77.4 last month and 84.0 in May 1892. The average of the principal winter wheat States are: Ohio, 88; Michigan, 71; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 72; Kansas, 51. The average of these six States is 68.3 against 74.2 in April, being a decline of 5.9 points since the first of last month. It is 88 in New York and Pennsylvania against 87 and 88 respectively last month, 97 in Maryland and 85 in Virginia.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

A Six Cent Advance in Wheat to only 10c, @ 15c Advance in Flour.—Active Trading in Both.—Bad Weather and Crop Reports did it—Crop Killers and Clique Working These Reports for all They Are Worth.—Who Sold and Bought Flour.—What the City Mills are Doing.—The Feed Market and Western Shippers.—The Failure in the Grain Trade.

AFTER months of stagnation and depression, the flour market has at last been lifted out of the slough of despond. But it took a six cent advance in wheat and the fear of a short crop to do it; thanks to Cudahy and his wheat clique in Chicago, whose crop bureau and crop expert, have been working so assiduously and disinterestedly to educate the public up to, the past month. If they have not succeeded with the public, they have apparently made a deep impression on the heads of the State Agricultural Bureaus, the Kansas State Report showing only a 38 per cent condition of the four and one-half million acreage in that state. This was the capping of the climax in the series of "Bad Crop" and "Bad Weather" reports, on which the trade had been fed continually in the past two to three weeks, and seemed the last straw on the frightened bears' backs, who climbed into the clique wagon, and got in out of the "Cold Wet" and "Cold Dry" weather, with which the West and all Europe respectively have been afflicted for nearly a month. Even Pardridge, the bold bad bear leader of Chicago got scared, when this 38 per cent Kansas report came in; for it verified Cudahy's prediction of what it would be, and he apparently feared that Cudahy would also be able to foretell what other coming May state reports will show. But there was plenty of clique wheat for sale, on this Kansas report boom, which put our market up from 81, on Saturday noon's closing, on the 6th, to 83⅜c on Monday, the 8th inst. for July. At this point not only did the Chicago clique realize heavily, but foreign houses let go of a lot of long wheat, on which they had been bulls, on crop outlook in Europe, as reports of rains there, struck our market a little later the same day, as well as fair warmer weather West. Trading was heavy on both sides, 18,000,000 bushels changing hands on Monday the 8th, which was the largest day, but one or two, in the month, just before the panic in Industrial or Trust stocks struck Wall street and broke some houses that were heavily long of wheat here and in Chicago. It is now fully three weeks that this unusually belated spring and these unfavorable crop conditions have been used for all they were worth by a powerful clique to bull these markets; and if they have not already reached high water mark, on the present actual prospects, then it is because the clique has not been able to unload its enormous holdings, carried over from May; for nothing but manipulation, or an old fashioned boom, or new damage to the crops by continued bad weather, here or in Europe, can now be expected to put wheat higher. Even the foreign houses who followed the advance to 80c for July have stopped buying cash wheat since and turned sellers of the future. As to the wild report of the state bureau of Kansas, as it is regarded here, the *Commercial Bulletin* of this city publishes to-day a letter from a prominent and well-known miller in Kansas City, who says that on present conditions Kansas will raise 50,000,000 bushels of wheat this year and that there is more than enough—more than usual in the famous lands in that state at this season of the year—to make as big a surplus from Kansas as last year or 60,000,000 out of a crop of 70,000,000, while this state bureau report indicates only about 30,000,000. It is certainly about time these State agricultural bureau reports were surrounded with some check on this wild and irresponsible method of collecting and issuing crop reports, which have been for years notoriously misleading, and evidently gotten up in the supposed interest of the farmers, to conceal rather than reveal the actual crop conditions of their sections. Like the private "Crop Bureaus" and "Crop Experts," hired by the big speculators, such as Cudahy in Chicago, they have come to be regarded as little better than auxiliaries of the bull clique that are generally working these markets. But bad as the new crop outlook may be, it is doubtful if it is worse than a year ago now, if as bad; and yet we raised more than we can possibly market before another crop, after a year of low prices; and, the surplus, both here and in Europe, are all the trade can well take care of already, on a tight money and panicky stock market, on this side of the Atlantic and with the heavy colonial bank failures in London and bad state of trade and manufactures on the continent of Europe. It may be a "Bull year," as the bulls in their produce markets claim; with every other industry and the finances of the world depressed and unsettled; but, it is a very bad time to bull them, all the same, unless greater damage occurs to the crops of this country and of Europe than has yet been proven on the more reliable authorities. Wheat, therefore, has had enough advance on present information of the crops and existing condition of trade and finance, with a larger surplus to carry over into the new crop, from the old, this year, than a year ago.

But flour went lower than wheat last fall, and has remained there ever since with one or two temporary advances of 10c to 15c, which have been lowered again. The last week of April found this market at its lowest level, on the crop, except for low grade winters and Kansas flours, which have been scarce and in the most steady export demand on this entire crop for reasons explained in last month's letter. Since May came in we have had a 10@15c advance with pretty active trading, chiefly in spring patents, the last half of last week, when Sweezey bought over 40,000 bbls. of that grade of which nearly 30,000 were taken of Perrin of the Northwestern Consolidated mills. Neustadt was the largest seller, however, having sold within that week nearly 50,000 bbls. and sacks of the new Superior Daisy mill's flour, of which all but about 10,000 bakers extras in bbls. and sacks were patents. Smith has sold over 15,000 bbls. Pillsbury's and Ford was pressing Gold Medal on the spot just before the rise at less than the lately re-established minimum price of $4.40. The range at which these round lots have been sold has been from $4.25 to $4.40 except Pillsbury's at $4.60, until this week they are put to $4.50 and getting it for 1000 bbl. lines and as low as $4.15@4.25 for country patents. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. have been the largest export buyers, having taken about 50,000 sacks, mostly before the advance and early in the month and largely of bakers springs at $2.50@2.85 in sacks. They have also sold about 25,000 bbls. of Freeman's new mill patent to the trade here at $4.40@4.50.

Hadley & Toomey have also been buying quite freely the latter part of the month, mostly of Kansas flour for the Continent. While Daniels has sold a good amount of these flours as well as bakers springs all through the month at 14*s*, 3*d*. up to 15*s*. c. i. f., U. K. Winter flours have not been nearly so active as springs, to the home trade, though there have been sales of 5,000 to 8,000 bbls a day of straights of late at $3.50@3.60 and genuine fancy do. at $3.65@3.80, while patent winter still hangs fire at $3.75@4.25 for both extremes, but chiefly at $4.00@4.10 for standard brands. All winters below No. 1 have been practically taken off the market up to $2.15 for fine, $2.35 for superfine and $2.60 for No. 2 in bbls. with No. 1 well drawn down to take their places at $2.60 in bags up to $3.00 in bbls. Bakers springs have ranged at $2.75@$3.00 in bbls.—the latter good clears—up to $3.50 for fancy do. and $3.75@4.00 for straight and as low as $2.20 in bbls. for common old No. 1 springs; $2.05@2.15 for No. 2 do. $1.85 for superfine do. in sacks.

The city mills have also been doing less than usual until the last week, having accumulated stock and shut down two of the combination mills. But on this late activity they have worked off their patents and are now sold ahead at $4.35@4.60, while last week they sold about 50,000 bbls. West India clear at $3.90@4.00, these markets having at last worked off the glut of city and Western shipped last fall and early this winter.

But the city mills have had a picnic in the feed market, having run the price up to $1.00 for 40, 60 and 80 lbs. early in the month, which brought in fine shifts from Duluth, Minneapolis and winter mills, which drove the price back, or the city mills did, to 75c to shut out the western mills, which it has done at the close, while the city mills have filled the trade up through May and into June and are now all sold away ahead again. Yet the five consolidated mills turn out 14,000 bags a day or one-third more than their flour output in bbls. Western has been selling at 75c of late but not much is offering now.

Rye flour has primed up with flour and rye in the grain, to $3.00@3.30 at the close, and have been quite active of late.

The failure of Henry Allen & Co., of the Produce Exchange, was on the Industrial Stock, on the Stock Exchange and had little effect on the wheat market, for the reason that they were long of wheat in which they had a profit, 825,000 bush. being sold out under the sale for their account here and over a million in Chicago. Their failure was for about three-quarters of a million.

The deliveries of wheat here on May 1st, were about 2,000,000 bush. and went back to the regular carriers.

The canal was opened at Buffalo on the 4th inst. and on the 6th the eastern end, on which repairs were being made, was also opened. But we have been getting good receipts by lake and rail from Buffalo for a week.

Ocean freight rates have advanced as usual in anticipation of the opening of the canal and of larger shipments hence and this has helped, with the advance in wheat, to check the export demand and, at the close, the U. K. markets are gener-

ally 2c a bu. under us on wheat and 3d on flour, although both London and Liverpool flour advanced 6d to-day.

New York, May 12, 1893.

BUFFALO.

NAVIGATION opened here considerably earlier than expected. It was no fault of vessel owners; if they had their way the middle of May would have been sufficiently early. And thus are the bright hopes of a big harvest for grain carriers blasted. Until the next crop forces the old one out of the hands of speculators or the European demand improves, there is nothing to look forward to.

Monetary matters are just now troubling the business people of Buffalo, and from recent actions of bankers here it is surmised that there are rocks ahead for all hands. The majority of our democratic friends claim this stumbling block was left in Grover's path by the Harrison-Blaine-McKinley Jugglers. Having driven trade from us we find an abundance of every product on hand, with no market for it. The situation, at all events, is decidedly critical, and although the present crisis may be safely passed, it will take a year or more to straighten out the complications.

Our milling situation did not improve until within the last week. A few spurts were made by buyers, but they were of the vexatious, short-lived variety which always leave millers in a worse shape than before. The best patents prings, in car loads, did not raise above $4.40 or 4.45 during the last 30 days, and as for winters the best were not quotable in this market above $3.65 @ 3.70. The flour mostly sold in Buffalo for family use is a blending of spring and winter and is taken by the trade at $4.25 @4.50 per bbl. for what is known as winter grades. Winter wheat millers cannot compete with St. Louis flours, of which the market here is flooded. It is all downright nonsense to quote anything higher than the above figures for the best family flour sold in Buffalo. On May 4 the usual monthly advance, before the Government Crop Report is issued, was started, and this brought in enough orders by the 10th of May to frighten millers, and a rush was made to buy wheat. No. 1 Northern jumped from 73½ to 80 cents, and every bushel was taken. This advance however will not last, and millers should have known better.

The failure of the Duluth Imperial Mill Co. to get a foothold in the local flour market is not due to the quality of flour. This company has been unable, it is reported, to find a suitable site at a fair figure upon which to erect a warehouse to take the place of the ones gobbled up by Pillsbury. Buffalo dock property is dust cheap at the prices asked for it to-day. The attempt to work the local trade has failed, and, it is said, the roads will handle the through flour at the regular transfer houses.

Buffalo has undoubtedly received more rail corn last winter than at any time in her history as a grain centre. A noteworthy fact, too, is that the old houses were not in it either. Years ago every commission man in this market had a little corn, consigned or owned, for sale, but lately the business has centered down. The big Chicago and other western houses had it for about five years, but last year these representatives did comparatively little outside of Riley Pratt. For consigned corn Messrs. Waters & Seymour have been by far the heaviest receivers. When oats and wheat are taken into considerations, it a neck-and-neck race as to which has handled the greatest amount of stuff, the Pratt house or Waters & Seymour.

The annual trout fishing excursion left Buffalo in a snow storm this year. It was headed by those old vets. W. C. Jacus and J. A. Seymour, jr. The first two weeks were spent in some quiet retreat where there was no danger of suffering from hunger or thirst, after which a few trout were obtained to save their reputation and the brigade returned home.

As usual the Buffalo papers had a grain blockade all arranged for, and as usual, it did not come off according to schedule. The 10,000,000 bushels were taken care of without a hitch.

The Noye company is busy as can be. Among the work nearly ready is a mill for James W. Casson at Lansing, Mich.; one for E. & J. Richi, Gasport, N. Y.; also for the Manser Co., Laury Station, Pa.; Smith Bros., Circleville, Ohio; the Grand Republic at West Superior; and new rolls for the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.

William Meadows, who a year ago was elected president of the Metropolitan Bank of Buffalo, was ousted from that position at the last election. When Mr. Meadows was put there it was generally remarked, by those who knew him in a business way, that "the money would be safe in his hands but there would be no profits." As a bank president he was over cautious and should have given way to the vice president who is an able financier. "Turning down" a bank president in such an unappreciated manner has never been heard of in Buffalo or perhaps in any other commercial city.

"Billy" Sheehan, with the assistance of Governor Flower, "fixed" the republican party in Buffalo and was damned therefor by every body. The canal men were the only body that did not call a meeting to "protest." Surely they had more reason to pass resolutions against the outrage than any other organization. Hasn't he been against them and working for the elevators and railroads ever since he first went to Albany to misrepresent his district? The canal was not opened until the 3d of May, just to give the railroads a chance to carry off the first and most profitable rush of stuff. Of what good is the canal after this is gone until after harvest? And then too, didn't the State elevator bill, providing for transfer floaters, to be managed by the State, find a grave actually before it had really taken its first breath? The canaler likes true grit, and Sheehan has it in great abundance.

Millfeed became so scarce, unexpectedly, that a serious decline in prices was prevented. As usual on reopening of navigation, the receipts by lake were expected to be heavy, but the amount brought down was not worth mentioning, and this fact nearly created a famine. Winter wheat bran sold easily during the past month at $15.50 bulk; coarse spring at $14.25; and fine white feed at $16.50. The last few days the feeling was decidedly stronger, and city mills were getting 50c. advance on these figures. It does not look as if prices of feed would go down much lower for the next 6 weeks at least.

Mr. Riley Pratt, our corn king, went home to see the folks and get a needed rest.

Practical men say the Niagara tunnel power will not be ready for distribution for at least a year. Just where the delay is cannot be ascertained, as the affairs of the company worth knowing are kept quiet. The Schoellkopf & Mathews hydraulic canal, it is claimed, will be able to demonstrate its utility long before its big rival.

The failure of Henry Allen & Co., of New York, took in A. J. Wright. This is the third failure the young man has had in as many years. Bad luck seems to follow some people with dreadful persistency and especially those who doggedly follow in the old pathways. It is said the wipe out, as far as Allen is concerned, is complete. In that case Wright will be compelled to make another shift, which the members of the Merchants' Exchange hope will prove more successful.

While R. Newell was with Allen and Wright, as manager, the house made money. Now Bob is down in the basement of the Board of Trade building wearing diamonds. His success as a broker has been simply immense, and he has the cream of the speculative traders, together with the best of the regular business from millers and capitalists.

Mr. Frederick Truscott was the first member of the Merchants' Exchange to leave for his summer residence on the lake shore. It was a little early, but he has always taken time by the forelock. Along about June 1st, Mr. Leonard Dodge and Chief Inspector Ball will be seen at Fort Erie, digging in the sand for a certain household article carefully cached for improvement during the past seven months. Mr. Rodebaugh will go down the river to the club house on the first of June.

The death of Frank M. Falls, agent for the Washburn-Crosby mills, at the Iroquois hotel, removes another traveler from the ranks. Time has changed all things, and with it has gone many of a class of men who could be depended upon to keep the old styled miller humming to fill orders sent in. There are only a few of us left in the trade. At the head stands "Lon." James, who, although now a miller, is in his glory when on the road. No man could work his trade with that fine touch; not one has the persuasive powers of A. B. James. The fascination is like unto that of the actor who cannot resist the announcement of his "positively last appearance." It was the same when I was on the earth before.

Secretary Thurston, of the Merchants' Exchange, has completed his 30th year as secretary of that institution, and apparently taken a new lease of life. He never looked better than he does to-day, and is working harder than ever. It's wonderful how some old chaps can stand the strain. Thirty years ago he looked younger of course, but no man can say he was younger in energy and perseverance than he is to-day. I would like to see the man who would dare to controvert that fact; to down him would be the easiest task of my life.

H. H. Eldred is still manager and lessee of the Lyceum Theatre. The Attica mill will never again witness such exciting times as it did under his management and, for that matter, the citizens of Attica either, especially during the last few days of his reign. He may be able to run a show house with more success than he did the mill, but—well, time will tell.

Mr. George Urban has been away to Colorado for a few weeks looking after the big corporation in which he is prominently interested. An elevator is in course of construction and a mill will be put up in connection this summer. Last year's crop of wheat on this irrigated land, has demonstrated that wheat raising will pay, and the number of acres has been enormously increased. The Noye Manufacturing Company will furnish the machinery.

Mr. George Sandrock is now talked of for mayor of Buffalo.

The present democratic mayor received something like 6,000 majority, and Sandrock's republican friends say he is good for 10,000. He has a most wonderful pull with all classes of our citizens. Among the French he is a Frenchman, the Germans claim him, the Jews think he is one of them and 9 men out of 10 say he is Irish. His nationality, however, cuts no figure with his character, which for straightforward upright honesty and business ability touches the hearts as well as the pockets of this community. Since Mr. Sandrock has been mentioned for the mayoralty Mr. James has withdrawn from the contest, but the Merchants' Exchange will be represented in the next year's election by "our George."

The firm of M. L. Crittenden & Co. has been dissolved by limitation. Mr. Summers will remain in the employ of Mr. Crittenden.

McDougall of whaleback fame, is figuring to tranship flour by canal at this port, but as he wants all the profit there is in the transportation of it the deal is likely to fall through. Then again the wily Scot may be using the canal men for the purpose of working the railroads! That cock will not fight.

The Northwestern Consolidated Company are trying the local trade experiment. Miller & Greiner, the largest wholesale grocery houses in Buffalo, has undertaken the task of pushing the brands manufactured by the Consolidated. It will take a heap of money to carry out the scheme to a financial conclusion. TAURUS.

Buffalo, May 12, '93.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE stock of wheat in store in Minneapolis on Monday last was as follows:

	bushels.
No. 1 Hard	15,887
No. 1 Northern	9,243,788
No. 2 "	455,195
No. 3 "	23,588
Rejected	
Special Bin	1,428,038
No Grade	
Total	11,166,386
Increase past week	66,875

Since your last month's issue, the wheat market here has shown a substantial advance, following a decline to a point lower than noted in last month's letter, May wheat having touched 62⅛c, and selling, the last of April, at a discount of 4⅞c @ 5c under May. This large carrying change was due to the tightness of the money market, reflecting the unpleasant financial condition East, caused by large gold exports, the decline in railway securities etc. The financial condition, however, has failed to have any depressing effect on wheat for future delivery, which has advanced about 6c in face of a panic in stocks in New York. Unfavorable crop reports from Europe, and from our own winter wheat states, which, with the backward condition of seeding in the northwest, have counterbalanced all depressing financial news. Heavy snow storms, floods, etc. have prevailed in this section, flooding the Red River Valley, and some other sections, but the past week has been more favorable and a large amount of seeding has been done in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, and probably 25 @ 30 per cent in the north. The ground is so well saturated with moisture that with favorable weather a more rapid growth than usual may be expected, which will perhaps make up for lost time. Some of the farmers in the northwest, discouraged by the long period of depression in wheat prices, have diversified their crops to a greater extent than heretofore. The acreage of flax, in particular. has been quite largely increased. The Government crop report, received yesterday, makes quite a bullish showing, the condition being 75 3-10 against 77 4-10 last month, and the six principal winter wheat states, 68 3-10 against 74 2-10 last month. The leading Chicago bulls, however, evidently think the recent advance enough for the present and, with the reported failure today of two National banks in the "Windy City" and one in Cincinnatti, prices have declined there and in this market about 3c from the highest point. The trade in wheat futures seems to be growing in this market, and many times during the day, our wheat pit is crowded from center to circumference, and the "Whoop la" of the bulls and bears reminds one of the Milwaukee market in its palmiest days of the "Auld Lang Syne." The writer predicts that this branch of the business in this market is to show a large and important increase in the near future. With the completion of the new Elour Exchange Building owned by Mayor Eustis, opposite our Chamber of Commerce, the Minneapolis Stock Exchange has removed to this building, and there is some talk of organizing an open Board of Trade there, for trading in smaller lots of grain than 5000 bus., and in railway shares in lots of ten and upwards. Another ten story office building is to be erected on the corner of Fourth ave. and Fourth street—the next corner south of the Chamber—and a large European Hotel on Third st, one-half block from us. The outlook is that this locality is the coming Wall St. of Minneapolis.

The failure of the old and prominent milling firm, Crocker Fiske & Co., was an event entirely unexpected outside of the best posted business circles, and while, probably, due entirely to speculative causes, following the failure of Cooser & Co., the large real estate and insurance firm, has had a temporarily injurious effect on the credit of our business houses in eastern money loaning circles. Such disasters however, always lead to more conservative methods, and, like the weeding out of a garden, will produce a healthier, stronger growth, among the hardier plants in the trade.

The local millers have been doing a lively business in flour the last three days. On Saturday the three largest firms sold over 200,000 barrels of flour for export, equivalent to nearly a million bushels of wheat, and there have been liberal sales this week, sufficient to bring the amount sold since Friday up to 400,000 barrels, and this flour has been sold at an advance of from 10 to 25 cents a barrel. This amount is equivalent to about two million bushels of wheat.

One of the large firms sold 30,000 barrels this morning for Amsterdam, Holland, at an advance of 10 cents a barrel, and there were inquiries that indicate a material improvement in the sentiment abroad. There is also a better feeling in this country, and fair sales have been made at a good advance.

The total flour output by the Minneapolis mills last week was 158,275 brls. against 132,224 brls. the previous week. Two of the largest concerns only ran about half their capacity, but this will be largely increased this week owing to the improved demand. Since January 1st the mills have ground about 700,000 bus. of wheat monthly, the total production being 2,830,067 brls. against 2,905,995 brls. last year. Flour quotations here yesterday were as follows $3.85 @ $4.05 for first patents, $3.30 @ $3.75 second patents, $2.15 @ $2.50 for fancy and export bakers, $1.15 @ 1.55 for low grades, including red dog in bags. Bran was higher at $8.75 @ $9.00 per ton in bulk. Shorts $9 @ $11.00, the latter for fine or middlings. Demand active, and all offerings were readily taken.

G. W. S.

Minneapolis, May 11, 1893.

DULUTH.

Navigation Opened.

ONE of the severest winters of the past decade is finally ended while the ice floe stretches from Duluth eastward as far as the eye can reach, and while the forests north of the city are still standing bleak and leafless in snow and frost, the embargo has been lifted from the great lakes and the mammoth cruisers are coming and going with but little obstruction. The initial up-bound fleet consisted of 18 vessels which reached a point off Two Harbors, Sunday, the 7th, and after bunting through 20 miles of solid ice, made a grand entrance into the harbor Tuesday May 9. The advent was celebrated by a noise as ear spliting as that which greeted the Liberty Bell at Chicago. The harbor fleet got away shortly afterward, but the arivals are greater than the clearances and the bay is filled with freighters.

On the arrival of the fleet it found grain in store as follows:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat	962,978
No. 1 Northern wheat	13,498,601
No. 2 Northern wheat	1,995,634
No. 3 spring wheat	187,154
No grade spring wheat	38,076
Rejected and Condemned wheat	85,137
Special bin wheat	107,367
Total wheat in store	16,874,947
Afloat in harbor	635,600
Aggregate	17,510,547
Increase during the week	41,317
In store this date last year	9,980,324
Decrease for the week last year	2,974,273
Stock of corn now in store	341,341
Stock of corn during the week	unchgd
Stock of barley now in store	5,170
Stock of barley during the week	unchgd
Stock of rye now in store	17,548
Stock of rye during the week	unchgd
Stock of flax seed now in store	164,455
Stock of flax seed afloat in harbor	61,658
Stock of flax seed during week	unchgd
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	11,166,386
Increase wheat at Minneapolis	66,875
Corn in store at Minneapolis	5,546
Oats in store at Minneapolis	15,524
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis	20,193
Barley in store at Minneapolis	42,237
Rye in store at Minneapolis	1,927

The harbor fleet had been chartered for the first trip down, the rate being, usually, 3c, but the charter market has weakened since, to the avowed disgust of vessel men, the prevailing rate being 2¾ cents. The outlook is not encouraging for the lake marine. Wheat is not in demand at New York; iron ore is a dead weight all over the country; the flour market is sluggish; lumber largely goes west; there is no money in coal, especially at 30 cents to the head of the lakes—these are some of the things which cause the sea-dogs to complain. Still, with a settled condition of the financial affairs will come renewed confidence and activity throughout the entire country and business in every department will look up—at least that is probable, and a more hopeful way of treating the situation.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The production and receipts of flour, and the receipts of grain at the head of the lakes for April, as compared with April last year, are as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, produced, bbls.	51,503	63,992
Flour, produced, Superior	90,438	.....
Flour, received, bbls.	137,859	92,052
Wheat, bus.	623,410	4,617,479
Rye, bus.	675	.....
Flaxseed, bus.	.....	26,415

The shipments of flour and grain for April, 1893, as compared with April, 1892, are as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls, from Duluth	54,463	84,766
Flour, bbls, from Superior	90,282	.....
Wheat, bus.	36,364	3,669,844
Flaxseed, bus.	.....	110,880

The Board of Trade report, as carefully prepared by Secretary Welles, for the week ending Saturday last, showing the production, shipments and quantity of flour in store by the mills on both sides of the bay, and the receipts, shipments

and amount in store by the several railroads, is as follows:

Mills	Produc'd	Shipp'd	In Store
Duluth, bbls.....	17,058	17,598	26,649
Superior, bbls....	17,300	17,300	None
Total, bbls.....	34,358	34,898	26,649

RAILROAD REPORT, (FLOUR IN TRANSIT.)

Name of Railroad.	Receiv'd	Shipp'd	In Store
St. P. & D.....	24,357	None	160,528
North'n Pacific.	10,650	None	33,300
Eastern Minn..	34,890	None	132,533
C. M. St. P. & O.	21,995	None	34,103
Totals.....	72,842	None	360,474

Considerable activity has been shown during the past two weeks in the flour market; prices have been better and demand, both for foreign and domestic trade, stronger. Millstuffs are from 25c to 50c a ton higher with good demand for lake shipment. From about the 20th the mills will begin to run nearly, if not quite to their full capacity. The Gill & Wright mills have been idle and the Freeman mill has run but a small portion of the time, Most of the output during the first part of this month was by the Imperial mill of Duluth and the Lake Superior mill, ot the Daisy Milling Co., Old Superior. It is the general feeling among the flouring mill men that the market will now be sufficiently active to warrant continuous grinding, although prices may not be as firm as had been anticipated.

NEW GRAIN LAWS.

The railroad and warehouse commission, of this state, is finding that its office is no sinecure; the recent legislature passed several measures relating to the storage and shipment of grain, and the business of putting these into operation devolves on this commission. Among the laws, more or less wise, which were placed upon the statute books last winter, was one licensing the country elevators. The commission will receive and pass upon the applications from every country elevator, situated upon a line of railroad, and when such licenses have been issued there is a probability of innumerable rows over the management of them, and the commission will have to umpire between the farmer and the elevator. This law goes into effect Aug. 1.

Contrary to all calculations the grangers, rallied just before the legislature adjourned, and passed the bill for the establishing of an elevator at Duluth, to be built and operated at the expense of the state. This law goes into immediate effect. It calls for the appropriation of $230,000 for the erection of the elevator which shall have a capacity for 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. Plans will be procured at once and a site determined on. The cost of the building is to be defrayed from the grain inspection fund,but the money will be immediately forthcoming, as it is provided that the amount shall be taken from the general fund, and paid back with the grain inspection fund, by and by. The selecting of a site is going to be a matter of some difficulty; the elevator will not be ready before the fall of '94 according to the program, but grain men here are generally of the opinion that it will be nearer 1904 before the plan is in successful operation. It is thought appropriations will run short from time to time and the work will be delayed or postponed to await the action of succeeding legislatures.

These two are the only new laws which directly concern the commisssion, but there are other laws which, when put in operation, will bring up questions that will require adjustment by the commission. The law which provides for the erection of elevators on the right of way of railroads and for condemnation proceedings will give the commission more or less work in construing between the railroad companies and the persons proposing to build elevators on their premises. Another law, just enacted, provides for the building of side tracks and switches, by the railway companies, to elevators built along their respective lines, and on their right-of-way or contiguous thereto. Still another important measure provides for the protection of grain while in cars at terminal points. This compels the consignees to take such precaution, in the matter of sealing cars and securing inspection etc., as will insure that the consignor will secure as much grain at the end of the trip as was shipped by the consignee, and the consignor may place in the car a statement showing the amount of grain it contained at the initial point, which statement shall stand as *prima facie* evidence of the actual contents of the car. This law will also furnish work for the commission which will, in fact, have more business on hand than a walking delegate. The wheat raisers had full control of the legislature and the governor was there to sign their orders. It remains to be seen how wisely or unwisely these laws have been framed. As to the wisdom of the Duluth Elevator bill, opinion is practically unanimous among flouring mill men, grain dealers and other practical business men here, that the agriculturists have made a mistake. There is not much question but what the farmer has constant cause for "kicking", but will badly digested legislation help him out of his manifold difficulties?

WANT A DONATION.

Gen. Geo. L. Becker, of St. Paul, Judge Ira Mills, of Moorhead, and Col. W. P. Ligget, of the warehouse commission, accompanied by Grain Inspector A. C. Clausen, have been in the city recently, relative to finding a site for the State Elevator. The views of the commissioners were expressed by Gen. Becker, as follows: "We will at present do nothing but insert advertisements in the papers for proposals of sites suitable for the elevator. I do not anticipate any trouble in securing a good site, and had not the act under which we are proceeding, provided that the elevator should be built in this, St. Louis County, I think we would have had no trouble in securing a site without cost to the state. Duluth ows much of her prosperity to the wheat trade and to the farmer, and will in the future derive still greater benefits from these sources; it would be a graceful act on the part of the city, to present to the farmers and to the state, a site for this elevator. We propose to build the elevator with all modern conveniences, and to build it well; in fact it will be a model elevator in every respect and we hope to have it completed for the fall crop." These public matters are often long drawn out and the probability is that the elevator will not be ready for its paternal functions before the advent of the fall crop of '94. The bill appropriates $230,000 for an elevator of 2,500,000 bu. capacity. Private concerns, building 25 per cent cheaper than the public can build, can not erect elevators of that capacity with the amount of money named.

CHAFF.

The late opening of navigation has been a good thing for elevator stock-holders at the head of the lakes, if not for wheat owners and vessel men. Winter storage on the sixteen odd million bushels of wheat expires May 15. Usually a large amount of wheat is shipped before that date, but this season the shipment is very small. After this date a half cent will be added to the elevator charges on the 16,000,000 bushels here, amounting to $80,000. It's a long winter that brings somebody no good.

The steel steamer W. H. Gratmick, and the straight-back steamer, Selwyn Eddy, will trade at this port this season. They are both capacious and fast.

The western farmers have much cause for complaint in the recent weather. Seeding is delayed, and the outlook is not the most encouraging. Farmers, generally, expect an advance in the price of the new crop.

There is a rumored consolidation of the Gill & Wright mills of this place, with the North Dakota Milling Co's interests. This concern operates twelve mills in the state, and is capitalized at $750,000. If the proposed deal is consummated, it is thought that the principal office of the comyany will be brought to the head of the lakes.

The Western Transit Co, has purchased a large lighter to use in facilitating unloading its vessels. Freight will be taken from both sides of the vessels simultaneously.

Through rate on flour from Duluth to New York City has been announced at 22½, which is the same as last season's closing and 2½cents over last springs opening.

The American Steel Barge Co. will not attempt to do anything in flour traffic until the season is well advanced.

Capt. Angus McDougall has moved his desk and office appointments to Superior, to the general offices of the company, where he will act as master of shipping.

G. A. Tomlinson, an old time newspaper man of Detroit, has moved to Duluth and opened an office here, where in connection with his father-in-law, Capt. Davison, the shipbuilder of Bay City, he will conduct the business of vessel brokerage.

It is just announced that the attorney-general of the state has decided that the state elevator does not "go", and Mt. Ig. Donnelly is again in eruption. The Attorney's decision, in effect, declares that the elevator must be *built from its own earnings*. This has made the Farmer's Alliance furious and it will make a formal demand on Gov. Nelson to call a special session of the legislature. In his address to the 1,200 subordinate alliances, Mr. Donnelly says:

"As the grain cannot go into the elevator until it is built, and as it cannot be built until the grain goes into it, the result will be that the elevator will never be built nor the inspection fees collected.

"Is the state owned by the people or by the wheat rings?

"Is free government to be ever made a farce and a mockery?

"Not less than 30 cents a bushel is stolen off every bushel of wheat sold in the state of Minnesota by the elevator ring.

"The state elevator would end all this. The ring knows it.

"Are you ready to submit? Have you the spirit of freemen or the souls of slaves?

"Let the farmers arise in their might and denounce this rascality."

Mr. Donnelly is aroused and has a host of implicit followers. We will see what Gov. Nelson will do. H. F. J.

Duluth, May 11th.

SUPERIOR.

SINCE the opening of navigation, on the 9th, the harbor has been filled with vessels and the wheat movement has been exceptionally lively. During the present week from three to four million bushels will be forwarded to Buffalo, almost

every outbound vessel since the opening being wheat laden. The unusual rush to get the wheat out is to avoid the elevator charges which attach after the 15 inst. The charter market has held firm at 3 cents to Buffalo before the 15th and 2¾ cents, shippers option. While this lively wheat shipment is on, flour and other commodities have been held in check, somewhat. In the rush incident to the opening, and the necessity of fighting the big ice floe, but one serious accident occured—that of the collision of whaleback No. 115, with the barge Thomas Wilson. A hole was punched into the former; damage $10,000. The vessels up showed pretty rough usage as the effects of the ice encounter, but the fleet, so far, has come without mishap.

But little flour has gone out so far by water, yet the shipments for the remainder of the month are expected to be heavy. The following figures show the rates on flour from Superior to various points in the country, lake and rail, across lake and all rail, in cents per 100 lb:

Superior to—	Lake and Rail.	Across Lake.	All Rail.
New York	22½	35½	37½
Boston	24½	37½	39½
Philadelphia	20½	33½	35½
Alb ny or Troy	21½	34½	36½
Rochester	16	29	31
Buffalo	12½	25½	27½
Baltimore	19½	32½	34½
Montreal	20½	35½	37½
Kingston	....	34½	36½
Pittsburgh	19½	25½	27½
Chicago	12½	....	12½
Detroit	10	19½	11½
New Orleans	....	35½	37½
Reading or Harrisburg	20½	30½	32½
Cincinnati	....	20	22½
Toledo	10	19½	21½
Cleveland	10	22½	24
Indianapolis	20½	19½	21½
Peoria	....	....	12½
Omaha	....	....	23
Des Moines	....	....	22½
Elmira	19½	....	....
Binghamton	20½	....	....

Continued rough weather has delayed work on the new elevators, yet all of them are nearing completion. Almost all the machinery is in place in the Belt Line Elevator, and the shafting is being put up and belting adjusted. The roof of the plant is covered with galvanized iron. Four, Huntley, Cranson & Hammond, wheat cleaners are in place, and the eight Fairbank's Scales are also fixed. These are beneath hoppers that hold 1,400 bushels each. The plant will be completed by the time the engine arrives. Engines for the Todd and Listman mills are to come from the Edw. P. Allis Co.'s shops before the engine for the elevators are delivered. The Todd engine is expected early in June and the mill will probable be in operation in July. Work is progressing on the Grand Republic mill, and the Minkota mill will be grinding in June.

It has finally been decided to temporarily suspend the Board of Trade until such time as conditions here will justify its continuance. The matter was again revived by a meeting to consider a petition to Gov. Peck asking him to order the Minnesota inspectors off Wisconsin territory. C. J. Cullom, of the committee appointed on the matter, reported in favor of the petition; those dissenting were committeemen Barton and Ticknor. A meeting of the board was called to consider this matter and the following questions, which had previously been sent to the members:

1. Are you in favor of a "Superior board of trade?"
2. If in favor of a "Superior board of trade" will you please define the course it should pursue?
3. Do you favor Superior board of trade inspection and weighing? If so, when to take effect?
4. If not in favor of Superior inspection and weighing what means do you favor to raise a revenue for support of said board of trade?
5. Is not Superior inspection and weighing absolutely essential to the establishment of a Superior board of trade?
6. What disadvantage to the mills, if any, would arise from two inspections under the same system of rules? What disadvantage to elevators under same conditions.

Several replies were received prior to the meeting. John J. Atkinson was in favor of taking the bull by the horns and proceeding with the board. Mr. A, A. Freeman's view was more conservative and as it embodies those of three-fourths of the members it is given:

2. The Superior Board of Trade should in the first place mind its own business and not attempt to bite off more than it can chew; it is in its infancy and at present entirely inadequate to handling so great a question as the inspection and weighing of all the wheat here. By the above expression of minding its own business, etc., I mean no disrespect; it should go on and gradually build up a sample market on the same basis and on the same lines that other boards of trade have done.

3. Yes, I am in favor of a Superior board of trade inspection and weighing, the same to take effect when the elevator companies and grain men are practically unanimous in favor of it, and I should say that in no case would it be practicable at an earlier date than at the opening of the crop of 1894; and even then it would depend on the character of the crop. Whenever we attempt to handle all the inspection in Superior, it would be much easier to do so at the time when the elevators are empty, and starting in with a crop of good quality. Under these conditions there would be far less friction as between the country shippers and millers and other buyers here, and it would also be much easier to introduce the new certificates in distant markets.

4. I will answer this in a separate communication at the meeting on May 1.

5. No, inspection and weighing are not in any way essential to the establishment of a board of trade.

6. Two rival and immediately contiguous inspections are utterly impracticable, both to millers and elevator companies. The inevitable result of such a system would be cutting and slashing of grades.

The meeting of the board was a lively one, and after considerable debate it was resolved to suspend active operations until Aug. 1, and the minority report, asking Gov. Peck to remove the Minnesota inspectors, was laid on the table.

The South Superior yards of the Northern Pacific railroad will contain 14 tracks, each half a mile long, affording trackage for 720 cars. The company has territory to increase this capacity materially. The new yards of the Great Northern will be located between Sixty-fourth and Seventy-second streets. They will have a capacity for 640 cars.

The shipping business of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road, during the past close seasons has been almost, if not quite up to the anticipations of the company. Shipping of flour over this line has been practically suspended for the summer and, by the time it shall take up the business again, the road will be in better shape than ever to handle the big output of flour from the head of the lakes.

Manager Hillyer, of the Russell-Miller Milling Company, has a sample flour barrel, manufactured by the Herzog & Cottrell Company at Minneapolis. It is pronounced to be one of the best flour barrels in the market. The hoops are each bound with a copper wire sunken in a groove. The firm is negotiating for a site in this city, and will establish a factory here. The daily output will be 25,000 barrels.

At a recent meeting of the longshoremen the wage scale for the coming year was fixed—that of grain trimmers at $1. a thousand. Last season the grain trimmers were divided into factions and the prices were cut below living rates. The union at present has about 100 members and is expected to increase this to 200 in a very short time. A large number of the members recreate in the lumber camps during the winter and return to work on the opening of navigation.

Articles of incorporation have been filed of an association which has for its object the erection of another elevator here. The incorporators are E. J. White, of Chicago, Hugh Steele and G. W. Horton, of Duluth, and Geo. Hillyer, Louis Hanitch and Wm. Slager of this city. It is stated that an elevator will be built in connection with the Russell-Miller mill, and will be of 500,000 bushels capacity. The company will buy and sell wheat, and do a general elevator busines. It is incorporated as the Superior-Dakota Elevator Co.; capital stock $100,000.

The steamer Geo. W. Roby, bound for Superior, was the first vessel to arrive in port this season, reaching her dock here Tuesday morning May 9, coal laden. One year ago she was the first vessel in and reached here April 22—sixteen days earlier. It was feared during the first part of the present week that a northeast wind would drive the ice float into this end of the lake and again obstruct navigation, but up to this time the ice has not made its reappearance and the danger is probably past. None of the captains on the incoming vessels were over sanguine as to the outlook for the year's business. Rates of five-eights of a cent on oats and one cent on corn from Chicago to Buffalo is not encouraging. The docks of the ore receiving ports are well suplied and the prospects that they will soon be cleared are not good. The northwest is demanding an enormous amount of coal and that must be shipped, but there is no money in that trafic. The unsettled condition of the tariff, the marine philosophers say, affects the iron ore market; no more ore will be bought than is needed for present uses, until the tariff on iron is made certain.

The earliest date for the opening of the locks at the Soo since their construction, was on April 17; the latest June 18, which occurred in 1855. During twenty-five, of the thirty-seven years since the construction of the locks, they have not been opened until after May 1.

During the past month there have been a few rather squally times in financial and business circles here, which, however, in nowise affect the grain or milling business. The stringency of the money market brought about unexpected refusals to extend credits and there has been a sort of general shaking up, but confidence in Superior and her industrial future is not impaired. The flurry is temporary, and already its effects are passing away. Superior is the clearing house for the East and West, just opening her doors for business, and these early reverses will soon be counted only as valuable experiences.

J. F. H.

Superior, May 12.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly $45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complette toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW ORLEANS' NEW ELEVATOR.

The New Orleans "Picayune," in reporting the intention of the Illinois Central to build a grain elevator in that city, says: "The elevator project referred to is one which the grain merchants of the city have been urging for several years back, and the building of the elevator will serve to aid them in many ways. The grain which is intended for home consumption has either to be sacked in the West and brought here in the sacks or else it comes in bulk and has to be sacked here by hand and at some expense. After being sacked the grain has to be hauled to a warehouse, and by the time it gets off the hands of the merchants it has been drayed several times and considerable cost has been added to the original price. Under the elevator system the grain will come in bulk, be inspected at the elevator and a certificate issued and the grain will then be stored in bins until needed for shipment, and it can be sacked with but little trouble or waste of time, loaded into cars or hauled away at will. Of course, the simplification and cheapening of the business are counted upon to add to it, and in that way the Illinois Central will receive additional benefit. The Illinois Central will be the owner of the property, but the elevator will be public, the patrons of the road, however, receiving the preference. The original idea was to locate such an elevator on the river front, but the Poydras street location is as accessible, has the advantage of being on the same track with the Southport elevator, can be reached in any weather, and will be distinct and apart from the vast volume of business which is crowded into the narrow space alongside of the Mississippi. The few grain men at the Board of Trade, acquainted with the facts concerning the proposed elevator, expressed satisfaction at the announcement of the intentions of the Illinois Central. They are pleased with the location selected, and think that the trade will be greatly benefited."

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The announcement that New Orleans is to have a new grain elevator will create no surprise, so rapid has been the extension of our grain trade during the last few years. In locating its new elevator at Poydras street, in the center of the city, instead of on the river front, the Illinois Central has abandoned precedent. The new elevator, however, is specially intended for home consumption, and will place it on an equality with that coming here for shipment abroad.

The present season may be regarded as a test of New Orleans as a grain market, and we may look for a steady growth of the business from this time forward, with new elevators constructed whenever the needs of the city require it. —*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

THE wheat exports for April are, so far as they go, materially better in proportion than those of the preceding part of the fiscal year. The export for April, 6,509,230 bushels, is only a little more than 2,000,000 bushels short of that for the corresponding month of last year, while for the whole ten months of the fiscal year the falling off is very close to 4,000,000 bushels a month. This confirms the previous indications that Europe generally is running on a rather narrow margin, and with the very unfavorable crop prospects abroad we may anticipate a continuous improvement in exportation, relatively if not absolutely. For the ten months ending April 30 we exported of corn, 29,132,609, against 64,893,844 the year before; of wheat, 95,775,419, against 133,410,877 bushels the year before, and of wheat flour, 13,606,-205 barrels, against 12,885,177 the year before. The value of all the breadstuffs exported in April was $12,621,155, a decrease compared with April 1892, of $7,284,562. But the decrease for four months has been at the rate of $11,012,025, and the decrease for ten months at the rate of $9,541,171 a month.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

FOREIGN.

London, May 4.

This week we notice a slight increase in the consumption of bread, due, no doubt, to the scarcity of vegetables. We hear from Hungary they have had a steady rain in nearly all parts, and that it has saved the wheat, which is the principal crop in that country.

Imports for the week ending April 29 were 218,482 sacks of 280 lbs. In the corresponding week of last year we imported 114,041 sacks of 280lbs.

It has been estimated that the food requirements of wheat to harvest time and flour (flour being reckoned as wheat) are 8,305,000 quarters, and the supplies at present in the country have been given at 9,480,176 quarters, so that there is sufficient wheat and flour in the country to last us until August 31 next.

The Grocers' Association in the North of England held a meeting the other day, at which many complaints were made respecting a practice, which is growing more common among certain provision dealers, of supplying, under the brands of high-class milling firms, inferior flours which had never been sent from the mills. Surely this is a case for the Merchandise Marks Act, which was passed to prevent unscrupulous traders from palming off an inferior as a superior article.—*British and Foreign Confectioner.*

GLASGOW.

Glasgow, May 3, 1893.

The past week has been devoid of interest in trade here; where business has transpired in any of the leading articles buyers have had the advantage. Arrivals light. At our market to-day, wheat is quietly steady at last Wednesday's prices, after being rather easier on Monday. Flour continues slow. Minnesota and Winter Patents are fairly maintained; but secondary grades, though cheaper, are nearly immovable. Hungarians 3d. to 6d. dearer since last Wednesday, without, however, bringing any demand beyond recent minimum rates. Maize unchanged; American Mixed, 11 | 10½ to 12 | per 280 lbs. Weather mild and damp. DUNLOP BROS., 13 Bothwell Street.

111 Union Street, }
Glasgow, May 3, 1893. }

Dear Sir—Our market for breadstuffs has been dull and featureless during the past week. Wheat has been without alteration in either value or demand. American flour slow for sale at late rates. Hungarian millers have again advanced their prices 6d per sack.

Todays' market was poorly attended and trade was quiet. Wheat and flour being unaltered. Winter wheat patents in good consumptive demand; lower grades difficult of sale. The arrivals are light of both wheat and flour. The wheather has been very favorable for the season of the year. Vegetation is now far advanced. Yours truly,

BELL, SONS & CO.

ALL KINDS.

OUT of a total of 74,000,000 bushels of grain shipped last year from the port of New York only 175,000 bushels were carried across the ocean in vessels of American register.

APPLICANT—"Don't you recognize me, Mr. President?"

Cleveland—"Yes, I recognize you, but I can't place you."

THE Indian population of the United States is 248,340. In 1492 they owned the entire country; they have now reserved for them 144,496 square miles.

MRS. HOUSER—"I wonder why it is they put a woman instead of a man on all the silver dollars?"

Houser—"Because money talks, Mrs. Houser, money talks."

A FRENCH statistician has estimated that a man 50 years old has worked 6,500 days, has slept 6,000, has amused himself 4,000, has walked 12,000 miles, has been ill 500 days, has partaken of 36,000 meals, eaten 16,000 pounds of meat and 4,000 pounds of fish, eggs and vegetables, and drank 7,000 gallons of fluid, which would make a lake of 800 feet surface if 3 feet deep.

"WHO is the smallest man mentioned in the bible," asked a woman with a most penetrating voice.

"Knee-Hi-Miah; ask me something harder," came from a man.

"No such thing," said another, "It was Peter, because he slept on his watch."

A COMPUTER of useless information has calculated that the wheels of a watch travel 3,558¾ miles a year and that the watch ticks during the same time 157,680,000 times.

BOSTON Transcript: Rollo—"Tell me, pa, is there any difference between common salt and chloride of sodium?

Mr. Holliday—Yes, Rollo, a great difference. Salt is 2 cents a pound at the grocer's, while chloride of sodium is 50 cents a tea-spoonful at the druggist's.

LAST Christmas little Georgie expressed a great desire for a gun, and Xmas eve his mother told him that if he prayed for it very hard perhaps God would send him one. So little George knelt down and began: "Now I lay me down to sleep—I want a gun; I pray the Lord my soul to keep—I want a gun; If I should die before I wake—I want a gun; I pray —" just then he lifted his eyes and on his bed right near him, there lay a gun. On spying it little Georgie exclaimed: "Where in h-ll did *that* come from?"

MRS. BROWNE—"Henry, we ought to take the children to the World's fair."

Browne—"I suppose so."

Mrs. B.—You have a sister living in Chicago?"

Browne—"Well?"

Mrs. B.—"It is really a shame the way we have neglected her. I think we had better write and say we will visit her for a few weeks next summer."

POWER gives the following as a young lady's description of how a steam engine is made—according to the study she made of the subject on a recent visit to the Payne Engine Works, Elmira, N. Y.: "You pour a lot of sand into a box, and throw a lot of old stoves and things into a fire, and empty the molten stream into a hole in the sand, and the men all yell, and it's awfully dirty and smoky. And then you pour it out and let it cool and pound it; and then you put it in a thing that goes round, and try to break it; then you screw it to a thing that goes back and forth, that you can ride on, and that scrapes it and it squeaks; then you put it in a thing that turns it round, and you take a chisel and cut it; then you put it in a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together and paint it, and put steam in it and it goes awfully; and they take it up in the drafting room and draw a picture of it, and make one of wood just like it. And, oh, I forgot—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one gets outside and they pound just terribly; and then they tie it to the other thing—and oh, you jûst ought to see it go!"

TEACHER—How many bones have you in your body, Jimmie?"

Jimmie—"Two hundred and nine."

Teacher—"But the other pupils have not so many."

Jimmie—"Well, they ain't had fish for dinner, like me."

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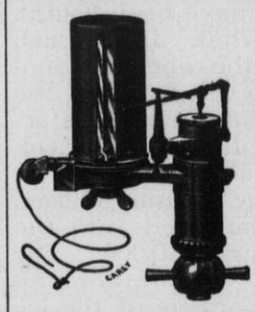

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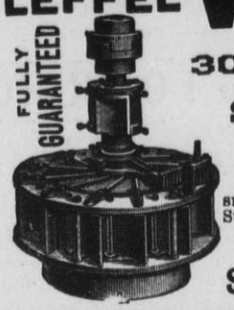

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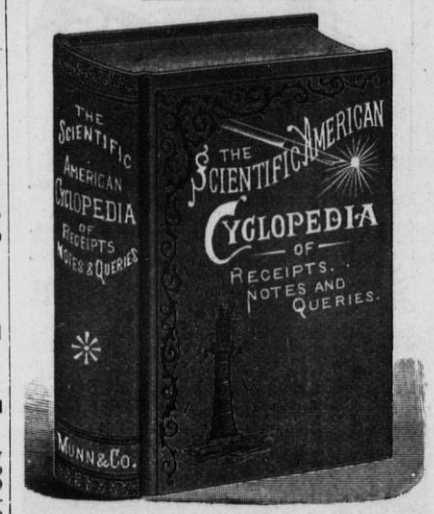

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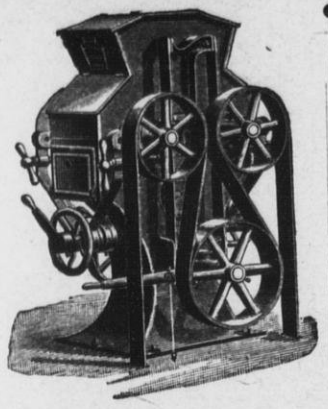

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4 ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills.

DON'T

Build a new mill;
Increase your capacity;
Have your rolls reground or recorrugated;
Buy even a pulley, a belt, or a piece of bolting cloth,

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WHY?

Because we will give you first-class work and prompt attention.
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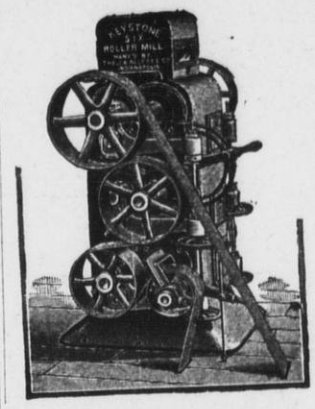

THE KEYSTONE
6 ROLLER CORN MILL.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory

FOR 1892-1893

Contains: 1. A list of Flour Mills in each State, Territory and Province, with names of owners, P. O. and county; in thousands of instances giving their capacity in barrels per day, kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed to be worth $10,000 and upwards. Total number of mills given, about 18,000.

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3. A list of Millwrights.
4. A list of Grain Elevator Owners and Grain Dealers.
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The price **is invariably Ten Dollars per Copy,** on receipt of which it will be sent, post paid, to any part of the world. The complete work only is sold. We do not supply lists for single states. These Directories have been issued every two years since 1878, and have been declared indispensable by the prominent mill-furnishers, flour brokers, millers, etc., of this country and Europe. Address,

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MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE!

THE undersigned owns a few of the **best** manufacturing sites in the city of Milwaukee, adjoining those now occupied by the **Milwaukee Car Wheel and Foundry Co.** and the magnificent plant of the **Fuller-Warren Stove Works,** which cover nearly ten acres of ground. Best of railroad facilities. Parties desiring a suitable location should investigate this. Address,

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Percentage:	
Full Gate	84
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NEW IMPROVED
. . . . STANDARD TURBINE.

IT gives on either a Vertical or Horizontal shaft more power for its price, yields a greater percentage for water used, either with full or part gate drawn, and is the simplest, most durable and best finished wheel made. Send for illustrated catalogue and state head of water and power required.

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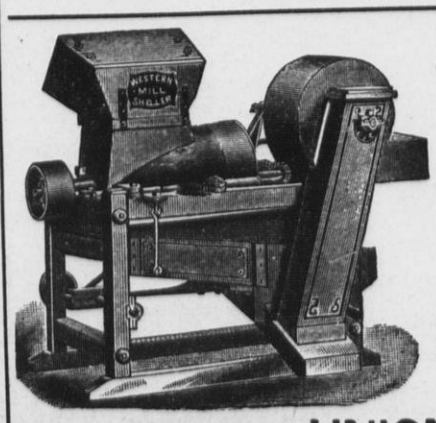

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Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of speed, requires no attention. It is in every respect the

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Manufacturers of "Western" Shellers, Cleaners, Separators, and all kinds of Elevator Machinery. . . . . .

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It blows no air or dust into the mill or dust room, and every particle of stock sent to it is saved. It draws no dust or dirt into the middlings to darken them, but has a perfect air-circuit, and will cause a decided improvement in the color of the flour over the old style purifiers.

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SUPERLATIVE PURIFIER MFG. CO.

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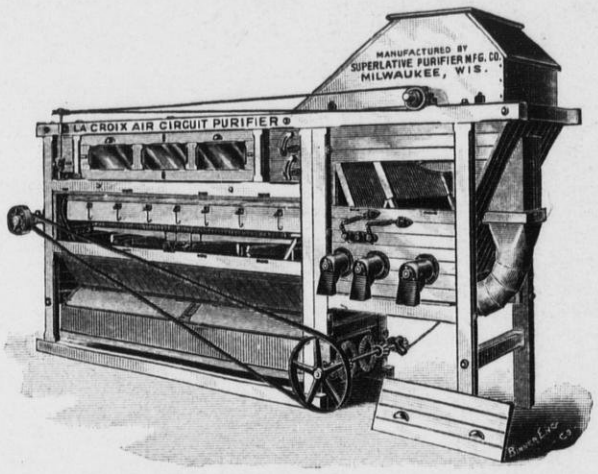
The LaCroix



Air-Circuit Purifier,

With Sieve.

WE MAKE The Kurth Cockle Separator

In all styles and sizes, and can furnish anything desired in that line, no matter what it is. Machines with sieve graders, reel graders or without graders. Plain machines, or with oat separators combined.

More "Kurth" machines are in use than of all other makes combined, and they are giving satisfaction, too.

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Prices are low. **Drop us a line.**

COCKLE SEPARATOR MFG. CO.

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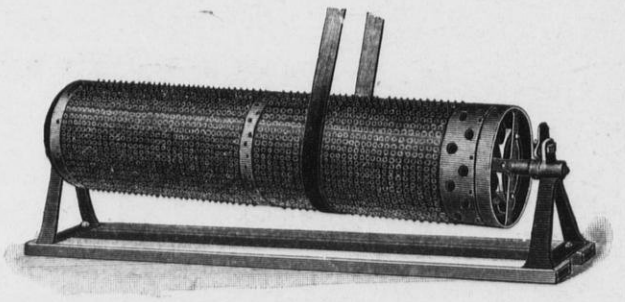
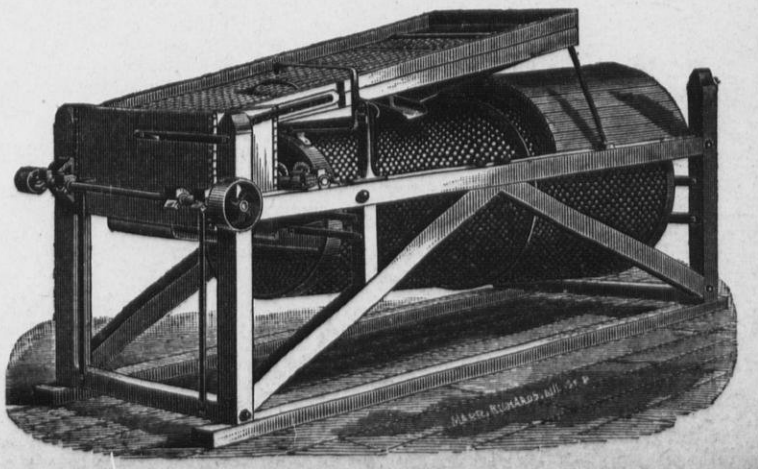


Plain Machine.



THE UNITED STATES
Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 6. MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

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Mill Builders and Mill Furnishers,

RELIANCE WORKS. SOLICIT ORDERS FOR MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Complete Flour Mill Outfits of any Capacity,

WITH OR WITHOUT MOTIVE POWER.

ALSO FOR

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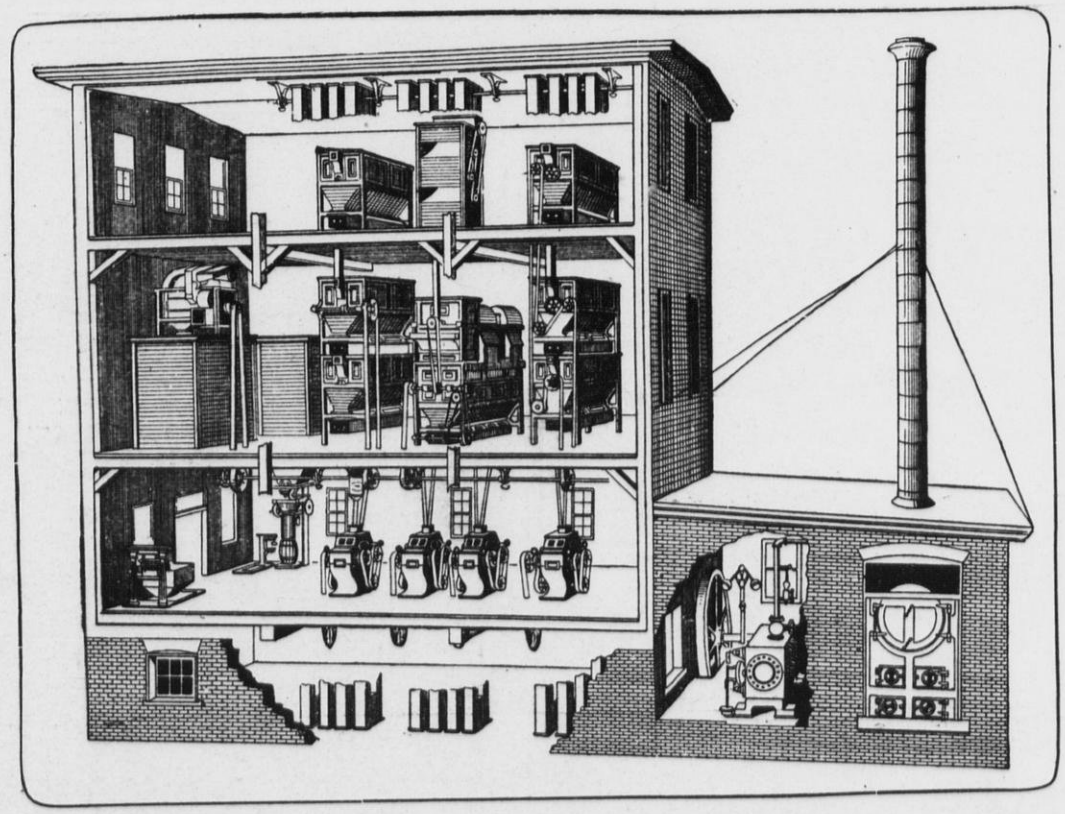

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WE CAN FURNISH ANYTHING YOU NEED IN THIS LINE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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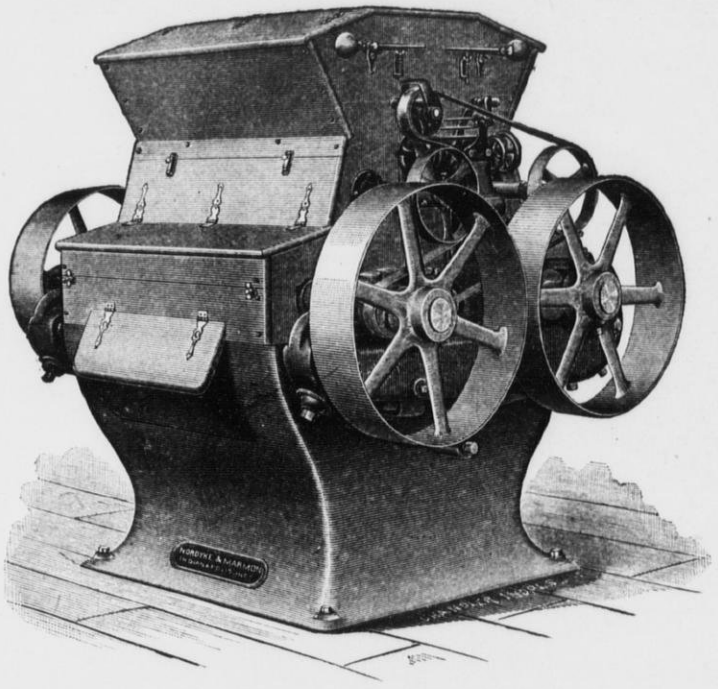

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Will place his order for Roller Mills, Scalpers, Dressers, Purifiers, Bran Dusters, Degerminators, Roller Corn Mills, or other special machinery for Flour Mills, Fine Corn Goods Plants, Starch and Rice Mills and Grain Elevators before examining our goods and obtaining our prices.

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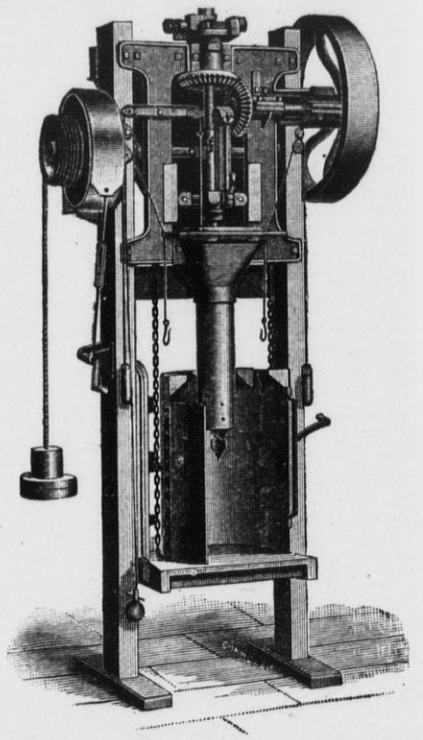

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More copies of this work are in actual use to-day than of all other Flour Cable Codes combined.

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I am one of The Oldest and the Most Extensive Mill Pick Maker in the United States.

36 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

I keep on hand a large stock of new Picks of all sizes.

OLD PICKS DRESSED AND RETURNED PROMPTLY

New Picks will be sent to all parts of the country on trial, and if not first-class, return them at my expense.

AN OFFER

To any miller who has never had any of my work I will dress Six Picks Free of charge.

Write for prices and other information. Ship Picks to the Old, Reliable Mill Pick Maker,

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[*Revised Edition for 1890.*]

This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, postpaid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account book, 75 cents. No. 3 American Russia or Morocco, with pocket, slate and RENEWABLE account book, $1.00. Address,

UNITED STATES MILLER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

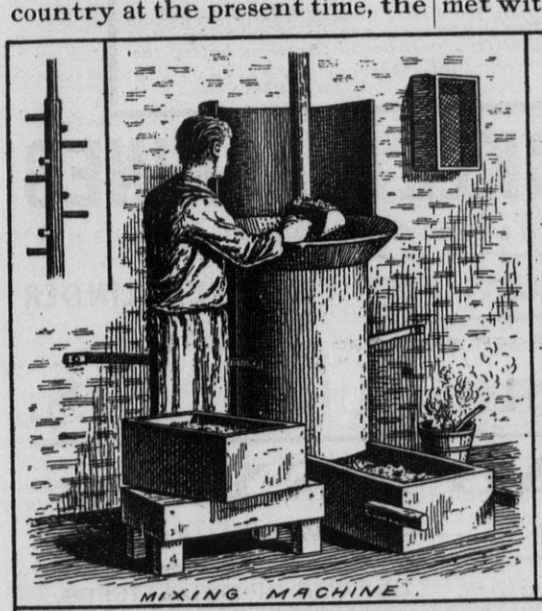
Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

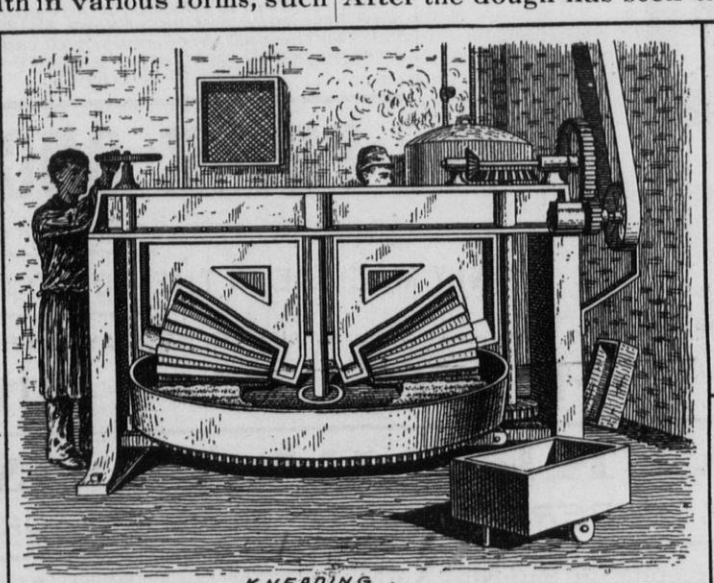
THE UNITED STATES
Miller

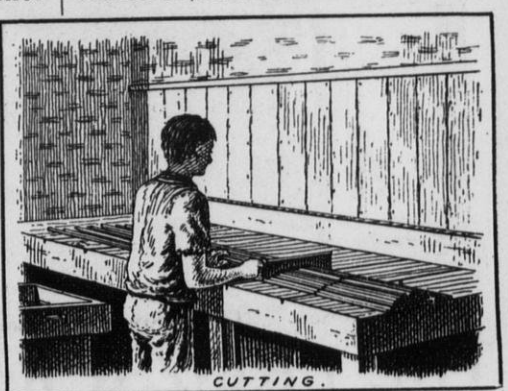
EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 6. MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

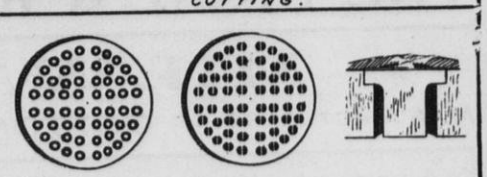
MACARONI.

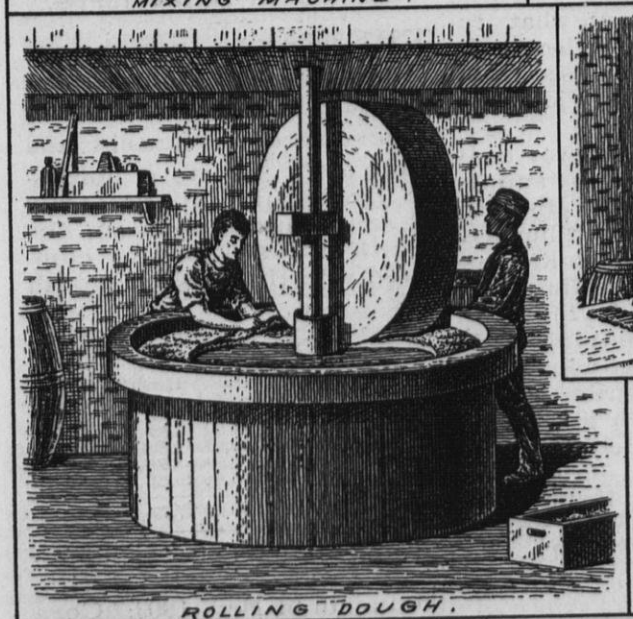
IN our June, 1891, issue we published an article descriptive of the process of manufacturing Macaroni, as carried on in southern Italy and Sicily, of which countries it is the chief industry. Several extensive plants for the manufacture of this article of food are in operation in this country at the present time, the largest being the one from which the accompanying illustrations are taken, for which, and the article relating thereto, we are indebted to the *Scientific American*, New York. The illustrations are taken from the plant of the Columbia Macaroni Manufacturing Company, New York City. Macaroni is a preparation of wheat, originally peculiar to Italy, in which country it is an article of food of national importance. The same substance in different forms is known as vermacelli, spaghetti, Italian paste, taglioni, etc. These substances are prepared from hard, semi-translucent varieties of wheat. Hard wheats are richer in gluten than the soft and tender wheats. These wheat preparations, styled macaroni, are met with in various forms, such as fine, thin threads, called vermacelli, from its thread-worm-like appearance, thin sticks and pipes, stars, disks, ribbons, tubes etc. In the manufacture of macaroni, about 100 pounds of semolina or granulated wheat, is put into a circular iron mixing machine, 3 feet in depth and 2 feet in diameter. A quantity of boiling water is then added and the substance mixed up into a stiff dough by a revolving shaft armed with circular teeth, which runs down through the center of the machine. The dough is then taken out and placed in a circular wooden rolling machine 3 feet in height and 8 feet in diameter, over which, for 40 minutes, travels a revolving granite roller, 5 feet in diameter, 18 inches in width, weighing 3 tons. After the dough has been thoroughly rolled and pressed, it is placed in a kneading machine. A layer of dough, about 4 inches in thickness and about 8 inches in width, is placed around the outer edge of a circular revolving pan 6 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. Attached to the frame-work of the machine, across the center of the pan, are two loose, cone-shaped gearing wheels. As the pan revolves around, the dough is passed under the cone-shaped wheels, which in turn revolve, burying their teeth into the dough. This operation continues about 20 minutes, thoroughly mixing and kneading the substance. It is then placed in the cylinder of the macaroni press. These cylinders are about 2½ feet in length and about 15 inches in diameter, on the inside of which, resting on a flange at the bottom, is a copper mould. These moulds are about 1 inch thick and perforated with holes, through which the pipes of macaroni are pressed. The pipes are made hollow by means of a circular piece of copper, held in place by a pin running across the center of the hole in the inner side of the mould. As the dough is pressed over the pins it divides in the center

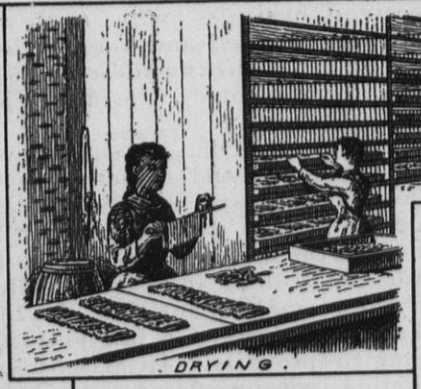

MIXING MACHINE.


KNEADING.

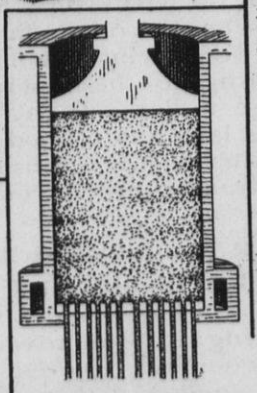

CUTTING.


COPPER MOULDS.

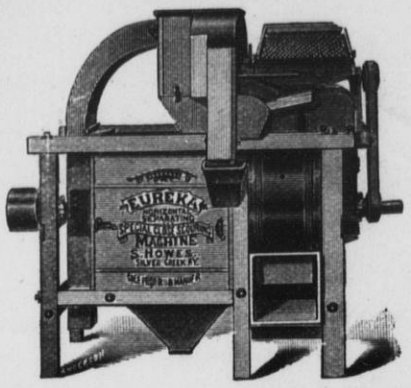

ROLLING DOUGH.


DRYING.

MACARONI


SECTIONAL VIEW OF PRESS.

MACARONI PRESS.



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Stands admittedly at the head of all machines built for a similar purpose.

And WHY?

BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

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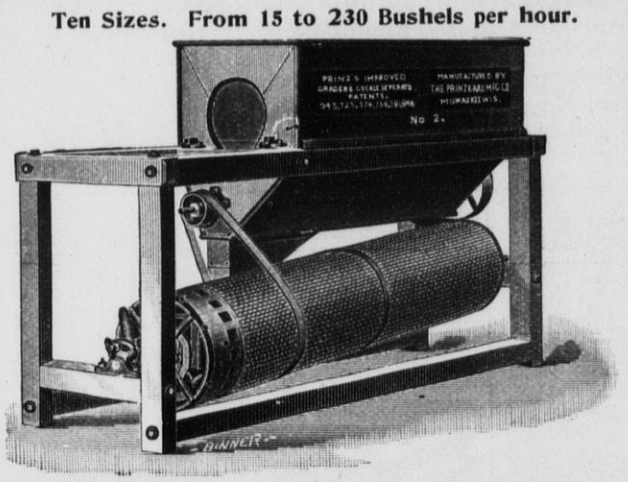
Ten Sizes. From 15 to 230 Bushels per hour.



Slow Motion. Little Power. Small Space.

RECOMMEND THEM AS THE BEST

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., Merchant Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 4th, 1893.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

In answer to your inquiry regarding the Prinz Cockle Separator would say: We have had 14 of your No. 3 machines in use in Washburn Mill "A" for the past three years, and can fully recommend them as being the best all round cockle separators we have ever used.

Yours Very Truly, JAMES McDANIEL.

THE PRINZ COCKLE MACHINES

Are guaranteed to take out all Cockle, Garlic and similar seeds without wasting wheat.

ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE BAG COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. — MILWAUKEE, WIS.

and unites itself again as it passes out of the mould. About 100 pounds of dough is placed in the cylinder at a time, which is pressed out through the moulds by means of an accurately fitting plunger or piston. One thousand-pound pressure is used, the cylinder emptying itself in about 45 minutes. As the pipes of macaroni pass out of the mould they are cut off into 10-foot lengths, and are taken to the cutting table, where they are cut into small lengths, for drying. The macaroni is then placed on pasteboard and racked away for eight days to dry, in a temperature of about 80 degrees, when it is placed in boxes and is ready for the market. The company employs about 125 Italian hands, and turns out about 3,500,000 pounds yearly.

WISCONSIN WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

The following was issued by the Milwaukee Weather Bureau on June 13:

During the past week the meteorological conditions have been, in the highest degree, favorable to growing crops of all kinds. The heavy rain which fell over the south part of the state on Saturday could have been beneficially received in the north part as well. The temperature has averaged about two degrees each day above the normal.

There has been no material change in the favorable conditions of the past several weeks. Rye is headed out in fair condition, and winter wheat is beginning to head with no damage to date. Corn, while a little late, has a good stand and cultivation is beginning in the extreme southern counties.

FLOUR TRADE DURING MAY.

The flour trade in the United States during May, while exhibiting a little improvement, was generally reported dull. In the aggregate, there was a moderate export trade at the larger milling points, and the domestic demand was fair. Millers as a rule were more inclined to sell, owing to the tighter money market, and where farmers were disposed to sell their wheat. In New England, trade was dull, with fair supplies. At New York, a little export trade developed, but at interior points in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland Virginia and West Virginia, business was somewhat restricted and largely local. In Kentucky and Tennessee, trade was moderate in providing for small order.

In Ohio, business was only fair, and chiefly to supply domestic wants. In Missouri trade was somewhat limited, as was also the case in Kansas. Millers in Texas selling only small quantities. In Iowa and Nebraska, a fair jobbing trade prevailed. In Wisconsin, trade was moderate, while in the Northwest rather a good business was transacted on very small margins. Trade in Colorado and Utah light. Very little business reported on the Pacific Coast. Trade in Canada moderate. — *Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

THE approximate stocks of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada are reported by the Chicago *Trade Bulletin* as follows, for dates indicated:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
June 1, 1893	2,458,000	101,378,000
May 1, 1893	2,560,000	114,140,000
June 1, 1892	1,861,000	45,403,000

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of May, 1893, as compared with that of same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley	160,067	75,856	27,231	14,973
Corn	5,007,702	2,515,654	5,859,293	3,072,093
Oats	724,286	289,835	1,211,674	473,052
Rye	106,627	72,968	501,868	443,446
Wheat	8,538,031	6,684,809	10,127,124	9,642,414
Total	14,536,713	9,639,122	17,730,190	13,645,978

In addition to above, the following were exported during the month of May, 1893: Corn meal, 16,277 bbls., value $44,040; Oatmeal, 520,631 lbs., value $17,683; Wheat flour, 1,290,191 bbls. value $5,714,497. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was $15,415,342 against $19,410,394 for same time in 1892. For the first five months of 1893 and 1892 the total valuation of exported breadstuffs was $68,443,683 and $116,486,830, respectively.

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THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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W. Latimer Small, York,	PENN'A	President, Cyrus Hoffa, Lewisburgh. Secretary, L. Levan, Lancaster.
————	S. DAKOTA	President, B. H. Kutnewsky, Redfield. Secretary, C. A. Lum, Aberdeen.
*S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee	WISCONSIN	President, E. J. Lachman, Neenah. Secretary, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee.

*Members of Executive Committee.

Associations.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Seventeenth Annual Convention.

THE Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association was called to order at 11 A, M., June 7, in Club Room A, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, by Vice President C. B. Cole, who delivered the following address:

ACTING PRES. C. B. COLE'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of this Convention: The past year has been one of unusual activity in the work of this Association and again emphasizes the necessity of such an organization.

The first matter in importance is the law of Congress, giving us a fair and common sense Bill of Lading on foreign shipments.

At the Buffalo convention, in 1888, a model export bill of lading was formulated by a joint committee, composed of foreign flour buyers, representatives of the tranportation lines and millers. Earnest and persistent effort was made, for years, to secure the adoption of this by the carriers, but with little encouragement and no success. Certain lines were nearly persuaded to adopt the form, with certain assurance of large shipments thereunder, but from fear of the other lines, who stood firm for the use of the "uniform" export bill, they were deterred from adopting it.

At the last Annual Convention it was decided to attempt to secure National Legislation, compelling the steamship lines, carrying our flour, to give us a fair and equitable bill of lading. The National Transportation Association, of which organization of commercial bodies this Association is a member, had taken some action in this direction and it was suggested that this Association appoint a strong committee, to act in conjunction with the National Transportation Association; such a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, Chairman, Mr. C. J. Martin and Mr. Proctor Taylor.

You all know that, through the splendid work of Hon. M. D. Harter and the various committees, Congress passed the "Harter Bill", which will give us a bill of lading worthy of the present century. I trust your committee will make a formal report, at this meeting, more fully explaining their work, together with the new form that will be used in future.

Two years ago, to partially relieve us of the many disadvantages under which an export trade was done, the Tracing Bureau was organized. This Bureau has proven of invaluable assistance and has done splendid work, with no expense to the Asssociation and, with the new bill of lading, should render an export businesss, in the future, much less harassing and, I believe, much more profitable.

The past year has been a fruitful one in patent litgation, as no less than a dozen suits have been brought against members of this Association, for alleged infringements of patents. The recent change in the patent laws, making the United States Court of Appeals the final court in patent litigation and that this Court cannot alter findings of fact by jury trials, has made it far more easy for holders of invalid, inoperative and "snide" patents, to enter the Courts with hope of success. The verdict of an ignorant and prejudiced jury, entirely incompetent to judge of the merits of a patent or the operation of a machine, now means a great deal, and the findings of fact by twelve men, no matter how absurd may be their view of the case, or how much swayed by sympathy or prejudice, now has a force which never before existed, as the bulwark of the Supreme Court is entirely removed. The owners of patents and their attorneys are alive to these conditions and we may expect the revival of many old claims which have long lain dormant, because justice was feared and the Millers' National Association was ready to enforce justice.

The late decision in the Detwiler case is, in a manner, startling and will require close attention of the Patent Committee, as, should the courts of final resort affirm the late decision, immense demands will be made on all modern mills.

The details of patent litigation, which has interested us, will be presented to you in the report of the Executive Committee.

The Association has done good work in the settlement of claims held by members against flour buyers; much more could and should have been done, had the claims been presented. This branch of the Association's work does not receive the attention of members it should. All must recognize the good that can be done and the valuable information that can be obtained from the reports of meetings of your Executive Committee.

The reports of the Secretary, as to membership of the Association, the Executive Committee, as to the year's work, and of the Treasurer, as to our financial condition, will, I think, show you that the Association is not as moribund as some would have you believe but, on the contrary, is in excellent condition.

Your former officers have said so much, at each Annual Convention, regarding the apathy of the trade to general organization, that I do not feel that I can add anything to the subject. After its record of seventeen years has demonstrated its value, it does seem very short-sighted to refuse to join it and make it as much more usefnl as the additional members would, and especially inexcusable to withdraw from its membership after helping fight its old and memorable battles.

An amendment to the constitution will be presented for your consideration, which the past year has demonstrated would be of benefit to adopt.

The past year has also been an eventful one in the death of our worthy and beloved President, the late William Sanderson, whose untimely death occurred on February 9, 1893, while in the apparent full enjoyment of health and usefulness. In his death this Association has lost a member who was an ornament to the trade, a man of unflinching integrity, of sound judgement, whose numerous qualities of head and heart commended him to the respect and admiration of his associates. To me, his death was especially painful, as, in addition to the loss of a friend, it forced upon me duties which he was more capable of performing. Peace to his ashes, and to his bereaved family and mourning friends, I extend my deepest sympathy.

While the attendance at this convention is not as large as we have had at some of those in the past, I trust it will prove a profitable one. No elaborate programme has been prepared nor is there any junket attachment, but the World's Great Show is near, to instruct and amuse those who have the inclination and time to devote to it. Your fifty cents will gain you admission as well this week as it will on the 29th of this month, in spite of the malicious stupidity of the Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.

On motion of Mr. A. R. James the chairman appointed Messrs. A. R. James, C. J. Martin and S. H. Seamans as a committee to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of the late President, Mr. William Sanderson.

The next order of business was the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. W. A. Coombs, Chairman, presented the following:

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7, 1893.

Owing to the lack of a constitutional quorum of the members of the Board of Directors at the time of the last annual convention of this Association, the usual election of an Executive Committee, as provided by Sec. 4, Art. III, of the Constitution, could not be had, and the members of that committee for the preceding year have held over until now, with two exceptions; Mr. W. B. Knickerbocker, representative of the State of Michigan, resigned at the first of the fiscal year, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Coombs, of Coldwater, Mich., and, on Feb. 9, 1893, President William Sanderson's chair in the committee was made vacant by his death, Mr. Charles Manegold, Jr., of Milwaukee, having been appointed his successor by the Wisconsin State Association.

Your Executive Committee has met four times since the last annual convention of this Association, as follows: Sept. 21, 1892, Dec. 21, 1892, adjourned to Jan. 18, 1893, April 22, 1893, and May 6, 1893. All meetings having been held at Chicago, being attended by every member, with one exception; there was one absent from the meeting held January 18.

The committee has had considerable work during the year, and much of its action has been taken through correspondence. The details of subjects, which have engaged our attention, are briefly stated in the several circulars which the Secretary was instructed to issue, copies of which are attached hereto as a part of this report. As all members have had their circulars mailed to them, you are, doubtless, informed as to their contents, and, therefore, reading of the circulars will be omitted at this time.

There has been an unusual amount of patent litigation of late, which has attracted our serious attention. The Secretary's report will give the status of the several suits under patent claims, which now interest us. At the time of the last convention, defense was being provided for two of our members and, since that time, patent suits have been entered against fourteen others within this Association, all of which are being defended to the best possible advantage. There are several suits, based upon patent claims, entered against non-members of this Association which interest us and which we have been closely watching, as we shall, doubtless, hear from the claimants a little later, provided they meet with any success in their attacks upon outsiders.

The committee has made one settlement, during the year, for members of the Association—with the owners of the Brua patents. The terms of this agreement need not be published at this time, as we think it will be sufficient for us to say that it was, without any question of doubt, the most economical and satisfactory solution of the problem with which we were confronted, and, had settlement not been effected, the result would have been expensive and prolonged litigation.

Only three complaints have been filed by members of the Association with the Executive Committee this year. In one case we entered suit and finally secured confession of judgment, which was collected and handed to the claimant. The other two claims are now pending, with hope of adjustment in both. It seems a pity that our members do not employ this feature of the Association to a greater extent.

By the desire of members of the Millers' Tracing Bureau and agreeably to instructions given at the last national convention, the Executive Committe has conducted the affairs of that organization during the past year in a manner which seems to have met the satisfaction of its patrons. The service has been greatly improved by the employment of more efficient agents and representives. The expense of conducting the bureau has, as a result, been increased, and the cash balance in the treasury is smaller than it was one year ago. The Secretary's report shows, however, that the bureau is in good condition and we desire, at this time, to bespeak better support and patronage from the exporting members of the Millers' National Association for this very worthy enterprise. If you do not stand by and help push measures which are started for your benefit, you should not complain and growl regarding abuses which you suffer.

In conclusion, I will say, your Executive Committee has earnestly striven to do its duty. We have guarded the interests of all members of this Association to the very best of our capabilities. In the death of William Sanderson we lost a strong right arm, and his absence

has been keenly felt by every member of the committee.

On motion the report was accepted and filed.

The next order of business was the report of the Secretary.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

In presenting my fourth annual report as your Secretary, I am pleased to state that the Millers' National Association has enjoyed a prosperous period during the past year, and is now in excellent condition.

There seems to have been a great deal of interest evinced by millers lately in the subject of organization, and several strong sectional associations have been formed. While these associations have, perhaps, had a tendency to weaken millers' state organizations, they have had no perceptable effect upon the National, unless, possibly, to strengthen it, all seeming to realize that, in affairs of equal interest to all sections of the country, a national organization, which should keep its hands off of local or sectional matters, was desirable, if not a necessity.

There has been but little change in the membership roster of this association since the last annual convention. The gain in members has been fifteen firms with an aggregate daily capacity of 2,000 barrels. The membership is located in twenty-one states and has a daily output of about 150,000 barrels of flour. The division as to class of wheat used is about as follows: In number of firms, winter wheat, 59 per cent, spring wheat, 41 per cent; and in daily capacity, winter wheat, 37 per cent, and spring, 63 per cent.

In compliance with the requirements of Art. III of the constitution, I have to report that on Jan 15, 1893, sight drafts were made upon all members of this Association for their annual dues. At the last convention, the constitution was amended so as to give to the Executive Committee the power to fix the basis of the annual dues according to the needs of the treasury, the assessment not to exceed $5.00 per unit of capacity. Taking advantage of this provision, and in view of the healthy condition of the treasury on Jan. 1, 1893, I was instructed to draw for dues on the basis of $3.00 per unit, instead of $5.00, as heretofore. The drafts were promptly deposited for collection, notice being previously served upon each member.

Fifteen of these members permitted these drafts to come back without explanation, and all have had due notice served upon them, 30 days ago, of the action contemplated at this meeting. These names are reported for your action at this time. A number of the firms which were suspended last year for nonpayment of dues subsequently joined the Association again, claiming to have overlooked the payment of the drafts made upon them.

The Treasurer's report shows an excellent condition of affairs with his department, the cash balance now being $5,430.67 in spite of the heavy drain that has been caused by the numerous attorneys bills for fees and expenses which we have been called upon to pay during the past year.

INSTRUCTIONS OF LAST MEETING.

At the last annual convention, by motion of Mr. F. L. Greenleaf, of Minneapolis, I was instructed to communicate with the spring wheat millers regarding the price list for difference between barrels and sacks and obtain their signatures, o far as possible, to an agreements for uniform charges. Accordingly on May 27, 1892, the following circular was issued to all spring wheat members and many of the prominent millers of this class who were not members of the Association, about 300 circulars being used:

"MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27, 1892.

To Spring Wheat Millers:—

At the Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association, held at Chicago, May 24, 1892, the matter of the agreement entered into March 1, 1889, by seventy-one spring wheat millers, to prevent injurious competition by selling sack flour at a loss, was brought up for discussion, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with spring wheat millers (members of this Association) presenting to them a circular, stating the agreement which has been heretofore in force, asking them to renew their pledge, and inviting those who have not heretofore indorsed the measure to do so. If you feel inclined to affix your signature to this agreement, and thust lend your aid in the effort that is being made to regulate the matter, please return the enclosed blank to me at an early date, in order that I may report your name as added to the list of signers.

The agreement signed in 1889 has saved millers many thousands of dollars and a renewal of the same will doubtless prove of great benefit.

* * * *

We, the undersigned, agree that on and after June 1, 1892, we will make the following differences in our prices between barrels, half-barrels and sacks, and will not deviate from the same under any circumstances. We also agree to make sales of flour, unless otherwise specified at time of sale, based on lake and rail rates during navigation and on cheapest route after close. If shipment is changed to specified route at request of buyer, to allow only the lowest rate, and if order is part sacks and barrels, necessitating shipping all rail, to allow only the lowest rate of freight. *If sacks are re-sacked in jute sacks, to charge, in all cases, 10 cents per barrel extra.* If buyers request shipments of sacks, lake and rail, without covering, *the buyer must take all risks of damage to sacks and light weights of flour caused by such damage.*

BETWEEN

Barrel and 140 pound jute sacks, not exceeding 20 cents less per barrel.

Barrels and 98 pound cotton or jute sacks, not exceeding 20 cents less per barrel.

Barrels and 49 pound cotton or jute sacks, not exceeding 10 cents per barrel.

Barrels and 49 pound paper sacks, not exceeding 20 cents per barrel.

Barrels and 24½ pound cotton sacks, not less than barrel prices.

Half-barrels, 30 cents per barrel additional.

When packages are furnished by buyers, price to be 30 cents less than barrel prices.

Sacks repacked in jute envelopes, 10 cents over barrel prices as above."

This circular resulted in responses from only about two dozen mills, and subsequently, the L. C, Porter Milling Co. of Winona, who had started the movement, and at whose suggestion it was taken up at the last convention, sent to me sixteen additional names which they had, in the first place, secured as endorsers of the measure, to be added to our list, at the same time, requesting me to take entire charge of the movement. A second circular was then issued, under date of Sept. 29th, 1892, reading as follows:

[This circular refers to the one of May 27, and gives a list of the signatures obtained to the aggreement thereto attached, including those furnished by the L. C. Porter Milling Co. referred to above, and concludes as follows:—ED.]

"Kindly inform me, at your earliest convenience, what your wishes are and, provided a reasonably large majority state a desire to stand by the agreement, the list of names will be published and each will be supplied with printed slips, containing the rules and names of endorsers, for sending to the trade."

About 300 of these were sent out, accompanied by copies of the circular of May 27th, 1892, which resulted in securing about 16 more signers to the agreement. In order to put the rule into force and give due notice to all endorsers, on Nov. 25th, 1892, I issued a third circular reading as follows:

"MILWAUKEE, WIS., NOV. 25, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:

As a result of the circulars, soliciting a renewal of the agreement entered into by Spring Wheat Millers March 1st, 1889, to prevent injurious competition by selling sacked flour at a loss, issued by the L. C. Porter Milling Co.. of Winona, Minn., May 19th, and by this Association May 27th and September 29th, 1892, the firms named below have endorsed and aggreed to abide by the following rule:

(Here follows a copy of the circular issued May 27, 1892.)

E. W. B. Snider, Sanborn, Ia.; M. B. Sheffield, Faribault, Minn.; Andrew Friend, Garden City, Minn.; W. W. Cargill & Bro., Hokah, Minn.; Riverside Milling Co., Little Falls, Minn.; R. D. Hubbard, Mankato, Minn.; D. R. Barber & Son, H. F. Brown & Co., Crocker, Fisk & Co., Holly Flouring Mills, Pillsbury-Washburn F. M. Co., Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Empire Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.; Tennant Bros., Northfield, Minn.; Hastings, Diment & Co., Owatonna, Minn.; Conkey Bros., Preston, Minn.; Sleepy Eye Milling Co., Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Florence Mill Co., Stillwater, Minn.; F. Arnold, St. Cloud, Minn.; Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., Wauseca, Minn.; D. H. Harris, Bennet, Neb.; E. J. Newman, Akron, N. Y.; Banner Milling Co., Central Milling Co., Harvey & Henry, Schoelkopf & Mathews, Urban & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Cataract Milling Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Albert Bennett, Chase, Armstrong & Shaw, J. G. Davis & Co., Ferguson & Lewis, Gerling Bros., Jas. Gorsline, J. A. Hinds & Co., Mosely & Motley Milling Co., W. S. McMillan, Macauley, Fien & Co., Smith & Sherman, Jas. Wilson & Co., Whitney & Wilson, Young & Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.; Jacob Amos, Syracuse, N. Y.; McDonald & Son, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mandan Roller Mill Co., Mandan, N. D.; McPherson & Fuller, Minto, N. D.; Honey Bros., Park River, N. D.; C. Burkhardt, Burkhardt, Wis.; Daisy Roller Mill Co., Faist, Kraus & Co., J. B. A. Kern & Son, C. Manegold & Son, E. Sanderson Milling Co., B. Stern & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.; Globe Milling Co, Watertown, Wis.; Voak Bros., Wilmot, Wis.

A supply of printed circulars containing the above agreement and list of endorsers will be furnished upon application, if filed by December 1st, prox."

At the same time I had a supply of printed copies of the agreement over the names of the endorsers made and have furnished them when called for. I have conducted considerable correspondence with spring wheat millers in an effort to secure additional names to this agreement, but it is not received with favor by many, more, I think on account of their desire to be perfectly free to conduct the details of their business without being restricted by agreements or promises of any kind than for any other reason. Measures of this nature can be handled better through small or sectional association than by the National organization.

By motion of Mr. Greenleaf, of Minneapolis, at the last convention I was instructed to tender the the thanks of this Association to the President of the World's Columbian Exposition for the courteous invitation which was then extended to visit the grounds; also to Messrs. E. P. Wilson and John G. Thomas for the able papers read. I have to report that these duties were promptly performed by letter. At the suggestion of Mr. Barnett, of Ohio, seconded by Mr. Kreider, of Illinois, at the last meeting, a resolution was introduced and adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matter of discrimination on the part of the French government against flour imported from the United States and bring the same to the attention of the Secretary of State of the United States at the earliest moment possible. Messrs. Kreider, of Illinois, Sparks of Illinois, and Barnett, of Ohio, were named as members of this committee. I at once proffered my services to the committee, but have not received any instructions or advice as to what has been done by the members. I presume they will report at this meeting.

By motion of Mr. Loring, a special committee on export bill of lading, composed of Messrs. Pillsbury and Martin, of Minneapolis, and Taylor, of Illinois, was appointed at the last convention. I presume that the committee will report the excellent result of its labors at this convention.

TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

At each of the past four annual conventions of this Association reports have been made showing a determined and persistent effort to secure a fairer and better export bill of lading. We have reason now to congratulate ourselves that these efforts have been made, as a remedy for the abuses suffered in the past is plainly in sight. The Harter bill, which was passed in the last National Congress and in which our committee on export bill of lading was interested, provides that it shall not be lawful for any common carrier transporting merchandise from and between ports of the United States and foreign ports to insert in any bill of lading any clause or agreement whereby it shall be relieved from liability for loss or damage arising from negligence, fault or failure in proper loading, stowage, custody, care in transit or proper delivery of the property committed to its charge, nor to limit its liability to less than a full indemnity to the legal claimants for any loss or damage, nor to insert any covenant or agreement whereby the obligation to properly equip, man, provision and outfit the vessel and make it seaworthy and capable of performing her voyage, to stow the cargo and care for and properly deliver same shall in any wise be lessened, weakened or avoided. The law provides that such carriers must issue to shippers a bill of lading which shall be evidence of the responsibility for service as provided above, and in the event of failure to comply with this law the penalty is that the ship shall be denied clearance from the ports of the United States. This measure becoming law, clearly settles our troubles so far as the transatlantic service is concerned, and here has been the "sticking point" of our efforts, heretofore, to secure a reasonable shipping document for export flour. There need be no difficulty in obtaining fair play and reasonable service on the part of American railroads, which transport this flour from the poiut of shipment to the seaboard. We have laws governing the conduct of our common carriers which may be invoked to compel proper service, if it is not supplied, and our railways cannot longer fall back on the claim that the transatlantic companies are responsible for obnoxious clauses in the through export bill of lading which they tender us. We now have an opportunity to straighten these matters up and obtain an export bill of lading to which there can be no reasonable objection if millers will stand together and act in unison in the matter. It may be necessary for us to establish many points through the courts, but with the law on our side and a firm stand for rights provided by the law, a fair and equitable export bill of lading may be had.

So far as the domestic bill of lading is concerned, the National Transportation Association, with

which we are connected, is closely watching that, and if the railroads should make any further attempt to put into force a uniform bill, so obnoxious to the shipping public as the one which was promulgated two years ago, it will be promptly "knocked out" again. The National Transportation Association is now at work upon the subject of uniform classification car service, rules, etc., and I think the time will come before long when the courts will recognize the equity of binding the railroads to promptness in service in the same manner that they compel promptness on the part of the shipper and receiver through demurrage rules and charges.

At the last annual convention of this Association, by motion of Mr. Taylor, of Quincy, Ill., the Executive Committee was instructed to continue to conduct the affairs of the Millers' Tracing Bureau, provided that no expense for the maintenance of that sub-organization should be charged to the treasury of the Millers' National Association. I will, therefore, embody in this report a statement of the result of the year's record of the bureau.

MILLERS' TRACING BUREAU.

The past year has been one of fair sailing and excellent results with this organization. During this period we have had but little trouble in obtaining the desired information from all transportation lines, and our requests for prompt forwarding have been received with courtesy and ready responses. The transportation people seem to have finally come to the conclusion that the Bureau is not hostile to them, but is rather their friend and has no desire to interfere with the conduct of their business or trample upon their prerogatives. There is one direction in which the transportation companies seem to have just cause for complaint against exporting millers: they feel that when their employes take the time time to furnish us with tracing information *once*, it ought to satisfy us and be sufficient, but they are obliged to search for and make three separate reports in most instances, for our members—first for the Millers' Tracing Bureau, then a second time for the contracting freight agents, who secure the shipment and issue the bill of lading, and who are required by the shipper to report a tracing, (I presume this is considered a convenient check upon the Bureaus' report) and a third time for the insurance people. The last report is really the most burdensome as the Tranportation people are usually asked to mail International Postal Card notices of sailing to the Foreign consignee. I have tried to overcome this difficulty, for it is a handicap to the Bureau, and a source of much annoyance and unnecessary labor to the Transportation people, but in every case where I have asked if the one tracing report given the Bureau could not be made to serve all purposes, I have met with refusal to have it so accepted. During the past year the Export business of most of our members has been rather light as compared with the previous year, still the Bureau has traced, since our last Annual Convention, as follows:

	Sacks.
May 1892	90,790
June 1892	121,550
July 1892	103,244
Aug. 1892	136,918
Sept. 1892	156,984
Oct. 1892	185,680
Nov. 1892	172,230
Dec. 1892	58,718
Jan. 1893	74,253
Feb. 1893	64,400
Mch. 1893	67,425
Apl. 1893	76,800
Total	1,308,992

as compared with 970,831 sacks for the period from July 1891 to May 1892 reported at the last convention. The total receipts of the Bureau, for fees for service from May 1st, 1892 to May 1st, 1893 aggregate $2,013.95. The disbursements were as follows:

Salaries and Commissions	$1546.53
Postage and Telegrams	107.41
Stationary and Supplies	68.30
Miscellaneous Expenses	36.98
Traveling Expenses	333.50
Total	$2092.72

The disbursements, therefore, exceed the receipts $78.77.

The cash balance reported in the treasury of the bureau May 1, 1892, was $117.58, in addition to the $325.50 paid into the guarantee fund and remaining intact, making a total of $470.08. This balance has been reduced during the year by the excess of expenditures above receipts, referred to above. The cause of the increased expense of operation is attributable to the policy which has been adopted of employing our New York agent upon a salary and taking his entire time for our business, instead of paying him upon a commission basis and permitting him to engage in other business. While this has cost us considerably more than heretofore, it has effected such improvement in the service that it has certainly been profitable. Our agents could just as well do four times the work that they do if millers would join the organization and give us their tracing. If enough would patronize the Bureau to enable us to have salaried men at all ports, the improvement in service would be very great. Taking all in all, the Bureau has done nobly and has worked all the benefit for its few members that could reasonably be expected or hoped for.

COMPLAINTS AND CLAIMS.

At the last convention, report was made of a claim which had been placed in the hands of the Association by B. Stern & Son, of Milwaukee, against Wm. A. Greene, of Providence, R. I., arising from cancellation of an order. Suit was entered against Mr. Greene and he confessed judgment and settled for an amount satisfactory to the claimant. But two other claims have been filed by our members during the year: one by the Alton Roller Milling Co., of Alton, Ill. on March 1, 1893, against Louis Redd, of Columbus, Ga., and the other by the L. C. Porter Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., on April 26, 1893, against Eph. Hewitt, of Chicago. Both of these claims are now under way with good prospects of an early adjustment. I have received a number of letters from members relative to claims, of late, and it seems as if more interest was felt in this part of our work than heretofore.

PATENT MATTERS.

The Association has had ample opportunity this year to demonstrate its usefulness as a protector for members from patent litigation. I will briefly report the status of patent litigation now in hand:

1. At the last annual convention, report was made relative to the suit entered by Wm. E. Lee, of Minnesota, against C. A. Pillsbury & Co., claiming infringement of his patent No. 155,874, issued Oct. 12, 1874, upon cockle separating machinery, arising from the use of machines for this purpose, manufactured by the Cockle Separating Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee. You were advised that this suit resulted in a verdict by a jury, at its first trial, in favor of the plaintiff, and upon re-trial suffered similar result, the verdict being for $1,600 damages. The Cockle Separator Mfg. Co. made positive promise to us that they would defend their machines and that this suit would be appealed to the highest court. We were assured that they had instructed their attorney to appeal to the United States Court of Appeals and had no fear of the final result until it was learned about Sept. 1, 1892, that the case had been dropped by this company, the reason being given that as their patents had expired, and during the life of same they had defended their machines, they felt it was all that could be reasonably asked or expected of them. Arrangements had, therefore, to be prompily made to have the appeal taken by C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and the defense was placed in charge of able attorneys, who gave strong assurance that they will be able to defeat Mr. Lee's claims. Under this same patent, suits were entered by Mr. Lee, on or about Feb. 15th, 1893, against the following firms, members of this association: Galaxy Mill Co., Petit, Christian & Co., Columbia Mill Co., N. W. Consolidated Mill Co., Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., Crocker, Fiske & Co., Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Co., Humboldt Mill Co., D. R. Barber & Son, Stamwitz & Schoeber, and Christian Bros. Mill Co., all of Minneapolis. The defense of all these suits have been placed in charge of the same attorneys who are conducting the appeal for C. A. Pillsbury & Co. At the request of the attorney having the interest of members of this association in charge, on March 10th, 1893, I issued a special circular calling for a report from all members as to the number of cockle machines which had been in use in their mills, since they had been in business. These reports were obtained and are on file, so that we are able to tell with reasonable accuracy, to what extent we shall be interested in the event of Mr. Lee sustaining his claims. We are threatened that many other similar suits will be entered in the near future.

2. Relative to the claims of J. H. Russell, based upon alleged territorial rights under the Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier patents, at the last convention, report was made in regard to his suit against J. O. Kendall & Co. of Hartford, Wis., answer to which had been filed. This case has since rested peacefully, not having been called up for argument and decision. There is no prospect that it will go any further.

In June 1892 Mr. Russell came to the front afresh. He had placed his interests in the hands of another firm of attorneys at Washington, D. C., and a new suit was entered against J. B. A. Kern & Sons, of Milwaukee, with great flourish of trumpets and loud talk. This bill of complaint was based upon grounds radically different from that in the Kendall suit, requiring entirely different defense, however it was promptly met and after the usual delays, just before it was ready for hearing, an amended bill was filed, again changing the complexion of affairs and requiring a new course for the defense. Finally, on April 29th, 1893, a hearing of the Kern suit was had before Judge Seaman of the U. S. District Court, at Milwaukee, and demurrer was filed for the defense, ruling upon which may be expected sometime during the present month. It is confidently believed that this demurer will be sustained, but, in the event of its being overruled answer to the bill will at once be filed and there seems to be no possibility of Mr. Russell's ultimate victory.

3. Report was made to you, last year, of threatened litigation under patents controlled by Geo. H. Benjamin, a patent expert of New York, and granted to Andreas Mechwart, of Buda Pesth, Hungary. I believe no suits have yet been entered in this country to substantiate these claims, beyond the test case referred to against the John T. Noye Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.

4. In my last report, you were advised that suit in equity had been entered, at the October 1888 session of the U. S. Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by John S. Detwiler, against Jos. Bosler, of Ogontz, Pa., for alleged infringement of his gradual reduction process patent No. 188,783, issued March 27th, 1877. Mr. Bosler not being a member of the National Association when this suit was entered, but being a member of the Penn. State Association, the case was turned over to the latter organization, and a seemingly strong defense was made.

Nevertheless, Judge Dallas, of this court, rendered a decision, on May 9, 1893, finding for the plaintiff. This decision is surprising in all of its details to any one familiar with the merits of the case or state of the art of milling at the time this patent was granted. I cannot say, at this time, what the result of this litigation may prove. The National Association has not, up to this time, had an opportunity to take an active part, as no new suits have been entered against our members. The present outlook, in view of Judge Dallas' decision, is rather serious. Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association have promised to be present at this convention, so as to inform us fully as to this suit.

5. Reference was made at the last convention of threatened patent litigation under claims of the Stillwell & Bierce Mfg. Co. against the Hoppes Mfg. Co., and upon dust collectors, but as no suits have since been entered I will not take time to refer to these matters at this time.

6. Threats have, for many years, been made by the holders of the Brua Gradual reduction patents. These threats culminated during the past year in strong action upon the part of Messrs. Keiper Bros., of Lancaster, Penn., present owners of the patent issued to S. M. Brua, Nov. 12, 1878, No. 209,795. About a dozen suits were entered against millers in Pennsylvania, but it was not until Jan. 27, 1893, that this Association became directly interested in this litigation. Upon that date suit was entered against Levan & Sons, of Lancaster, Pa., members in good standing. Immediate steps were taken to defend this suit. A little later overtures were made for a settlement for all members of this organization, and, on Feb. 14, 1893, a meeting was held at Chicago between Jerome Carty, of Philadelphia, attorney for the Messrs. Keiper Bros., owners of the patent, and Mr. Cole, acting President and the Secretary of this Association, which meeting resulted in securing a release and license for all members of the Millers' National Association under the Brua claims. Advice of this settlement was promptly given all members by circular, dated Feb. 16, 1893.

7. There is threatened trouble arising from the use of the so-called "Plansifter" machines, but the disposition of the patentees seems to be to fight the merits of their claims out between themselves, and no millers have yet been sued. This matter is referred to in my circular of Sept. 29, 1892.

I believe this completes the list of patent matters in which we have been actively interested during the year. Numerous suits have been entered under the claims mentioned against millers who are not members of this Association, and they have been put to an individual expense which would have paid for their membership in the National Association for life; still some of them, though well aware of the fact that our members have thus far been held harmless and saved the trouble and annoyance of looking after their own defense, cannot seem to appreciate the practical value of insurance from patent dif-

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HOME OFFICE: ..... PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ficulties that is carried with membership in this organization.

I have received under date of May 2nd, 1893 a proposition from Mr. C. B. Cole, for amendment to our constitution, as follows: First, amend Sec. 2, Art. III by striking out the figures "25" in the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof "10". Second, amend Sec. 4, Art. III, by striking out the word "seven" in the last sentence and substituting therefor "A majority of". This notice was served thirty days prior to the Convention as prescribed by law, and the adoption of the amendments will be moved later at this convention.

By special circular issued on Feb. 10th, 1893, I announced to all the members of this Association the sudden death of our President Wm. Sanderson, and by a subsequent circular stating that under the constitution Mr. C. B. Cole, of Chester, Ill., became acting president for the balance of the fiscal year.

In closing this report I desire to call attention to the fact that the Milling papers generally, have during the past year given to the Association encouragemsnt and loyal support to an extent warranting our gratitude—all notices and special circulars have been printed in full, and the work of the association has been placed fairly before the milling public.

Respectfully Submitted,

On motion of Mr. W. Latimer Small, the report as read was received and filed.

The next order of business was the report of the Treasurer.

The Secretary stated that the Treasurer would not be in attendance until the afternoon, on account of being delayed, and suggested that the reading of the report be deferred until the arrival of Mr. S. H. Seamans.

No objection being offered it was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. C. J. Martin the reading of the minutes of the last Convention was dispensed with,

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The first in order was the Committee on Trade with France. No member of the Committee being present, no report was rendered.

The next in order was the Committee on Export Bill of Lading, Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, Chairman. Mr. Pillsbury not being present, Mr. C. J. Martin, a member of the committee, made the following verbal report:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury expected to be present and make what, I presume, would have been a very interesting report. He was suddenly called home on business and is not able to be here. I have no special report prepared and can only state, in a conversational way, what was done. Shortly after the committee was appointed, it met in Chicago, all the members having been present at that meeting. We then and there had an informal discussion upon the subject, considering what was best to be done, and it was then thought that perhaps we could meet the representatives of the different Steamship Companies and come to some agreement, but we found that this matter had already been taken up by the Executive Committee, sometime previously, and that there was no prospect of coming to any agreement with any of those gentlemen. The result was, we concluded the only thing to do was to secure some Congressional action. Mr. Pillsbury was then on his way to Washington and the matter was left in his hands, to employ whatever legal assistance was necessary, in order to protect our rights as exporters. On reaching Washington, it was found we had been anticipated in our intentions by Mr. Harter, who had, already, introduced a bill, which was then pending before the House of Representatives. Mr. Pillsbury had a conference with Mr. Harter and with Mr. John Lynn, a congressman from Minnesota, and with others, interested in the matter, and the result was, Mr. Harter's bill was changed in some particulars and, as you well know, that bill passed through the House of Representatives by the energetic efforts of Mr. Harter, himself, assisted by Mr. Lynn, and was then presented to the Senate for ratification. It seems that some of its provisions aroused the antagonism of the Steamship Companies and there was considerable opposition developed when the bill came before the Committee on Commerce, in the Senate. Along in January, I think about the 25th Mr. Pillsbury received a notice from the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in the Senate, that a hearing would be had, relative to the bill, and asked us to be present. Mr. Pillsbury and myself went to Washington; Mr. Taylor was unable to go. In addition to Mr. Pillsbury and myself, three other gentlemen went along: the President of our Exchange, Mr. Campbell, of Crocker, Fiske & Co., and Mr. Sammis, of the Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co. I think that was all. When we got there, we found present representatives of the Atlantic steamship lines and of the Coast lines, and one or two representatives of insurance companies. The steamship companies had secured the services of Mr. Henry Miller, of Philadelphia, to oppose the bill. On the day of the meeting of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Harter appeared and explained the necessity of the bill and its provisions, before the Senate committee. The attorney of the steamship companies started out to make his objections, and many of them were very technical and not at all intelligible to the ordinary man of business, and, very evidently, to the disgust of the committee. After some sparring, backward and forward, Senator Cullom suggested that the committee adjourn and that the parties in interest, on both sides, hold a meeting, in the interim, and see if they could agree upon something among each other. That, I think, was a very fortunate suggestion. The two sides had a meeting, during the evening, at which were present the attorney for the steamship companies and Mr. Lynn as the attorney for our committee. They were also very much assisted by the agent of the Anchor Steamship Line, a gentleman very fair and broad-minded, who seemed anxious to meet us, at least, half way. The result of that meeting was satisfactory, I think, to both sides—reasonably so—and the bill as then amended was submitted to Mr. Harter, the next morning, and he accepted the amendment, and it was laid before the Committee on Commerce, and they, unanimously recommended that it be reported favorably. As a result the bill, as then amended, passed and is to go into effect on the first day of July. While we did not get all that we hoped to get under the provisions of this bill, it seems to me a very fair bill and gives us great relief, if the railway and steamship companies meet it in the spirit in which they promised. So far as correspondence with the steamship companies is concerned, the committee has had no correspondence as yet, waiting until the arrival of the time when the bill goes into operation and to see what position the steamship companies would take. Some weeks ago, we had an intimation from the Atlantic Transport Company that there was a course laid out which, it was thought, would be eminently satisfactory to the exporters. Mr. Brown, the manager of the Atlantic Transport Line, was in Minneapolis some two months ago, and, at that time, he gave no information of what he would do. We, however, found him to be a progressive and energetic business man and one whom, I think, is fully alive to the importance of the export trade. I have a letter here from Mr. Pillsbury, who received a letter from Mr. Brown, a copy of which he incorporates in his letter to me. I will read the letter for the benefit of the convention:

CHICAGO, June 5, 1893.

Mr. C. J. Martin, Grand Pacific Hotel.

MY DEAR MARTIN:—I intended to wait over and attend the Millers' Convention, but important business matters make it necessary for me to go to Minneapolis.

I have received the following letter from the general manager of the Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Company which will be of interest to the millers and you are authorized to give the substance of it to the Millers' Association. In the letter, Mr. Brown writes me as follows:

"I may state that you are authorized to tell the flour trade that the Atlantic Transport Line, owned by us and running from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, will adopt the Harter bill, in its entirety, in its bills of lading. Furthermore, they will be willing to issue an ocean rate, covering freight only, at the same time giving the shippers the option of accepting and combining ocean and insurance rates, covering all risks. We think the Harter bill is fair to all parties and intend to give it our support. We do not wish to cut out or in any way hurt the insurance people of the West, but merely take that stand to show that we support the Harter bill so far that we are willing to take insurance risk at a moderate premium over the ocean rate. As soon as we get our local bills of lading printed, we will send you copies of the same. Shipments on through bills of lading will, of course, be covered by the Harter bill, as expressed in our local documents."

I think the Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Company is entitled to a good deal of credit in being the pioneer in this movement and are entitled to all the support that the millers can consistently give them. Yours truly,

Dictated. CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.

This is certainly all that one could ask. I think I can say, for the Minneapolis millers, that they will be glad indeed to give this line the preference of their business, because of the prompt acceptance, on their part, of the terms of the Harter bill and because of their desire to help us out in every possible way.

The Chairman: That is the line that helped you, before the Committee on Commerce in the Senate?

Mr. Martin: Yes, sir. They seem to be the most willing to meet us half way, which some of the other lines—the Furness and Jonhson Lines—did not do; they gave us some trouble.

The Chairman: I see that Mr. D. W. Sparks, of Alton, is here. At the last Convention, his brother was a member of the Committee on Trade with France; perhaps Mr. Sparks can inform us what was done. Do you know, Mr. Sparks, whether that committee has taken any action?

Mr. Sparks: No, sir; I do not. I do not think, however, they have done anything. If so, nothing has been said to me about it. It seems to me that they did have some correspondence, four, five or six months ago, possibly later than that. I do not think it amounted to anything. You are all pretty well posted in regard to the matter of exporting to France; that the duties on wheat is so much larger than on flour, that it simply cuts us off from doing anything in France. Whether the Committee has taken any steps, I do not know. I should reverse my assertion as to the duty as to wheat and flour.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
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On motion of Mr. A. R. James, the verbal report made by Mr. Martin, as one of the committee on Export Bill of Lading, was received and the committee was granted further time.

The Chairman: We come now to Miscellaneous Business. Under that head, I deem it proper, in view of the presence of Col. Murphy, who has been the apostle of corn goods to Europe, and if it is agreeable to the Convention, we will hear what Col. Murphy has to report on the subject.

COL. MURPHY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Convention:—I was asked to attend this Convention while at Washington. I came here, presuming, of course, there would be more millers here than corn men. I presume you have heard of the reduction of duty on flour and, I have no doubt, our own millers will take advantage of the fact.

I received a letter from Washington, dated June 2nd instant, from an editor of an Agricultural paper in Berlin, who was in Washington a short time ago, and he writes: (The Col. read extracts from the letter and continued.) This refers to a very important exhibit of cereals to be made in Germany next August, I think, and should take it to be a matter of great interest to the millers of this country. It is expected to bring together the bakers of Germany and all Continental Europe. At the same time, Associations of Bakers from Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Australia are to meet there, and, I think, it would be a most excellent opportunity to exhibit American cereals.

I attended the Millers' Convention held in Paris a few years ago, and I found that we were the only country in the world that was not represented there. The centers of wheat from almost every part of the world, exhibited samples and a few houses from this country sent a few samples. The President of the British and Irish Association got up and spoke very bitterly against the use of American flour; he advocated that the people should furnish means to extend the railroad system in India, in order to get the wheat from there; he said that the Americans, when they sent their flour over, wanted their gold, and the Americans would not take their manufactured goods in return, as they should, and he spoke very bitterly and forcibly against American flour and in favor of using other wheat. Others got up and said that our American wheat was better andallthat sot of r thing. In view of all this, I think it would be of interest and value for the millers to have had somebody represented there.

In reference to corn goods. There is a considerable section in Germany, and at two or three points in that country very exhaustive tests of corn goods were made and, in fact, the bread that was made was sent around to all the public institutions. There were tests made of part corn and part flour and there was no taste of corn; the tests were very satisfactory. There were other tests made and the last thing I did was to call on the commissioners, and they promised the report to be out in three weeks; it was very much in favor of the cereal. I spent a week in Scandinavia. There is no duty on flour from America; it is received there with a great deal of favor, because they use the cereals for feeding to the cattle, as it is better for producing butter. It appears that there is no better market for our cereals than in Scandinavia.

The Chairman: Under the head of Miscellaneous Business I deem it proper to take up the amendments proposed to be made to the constitution of this Association. If the Association is ready we will take them up at this time.

The Secretary read the proposed amendments, as follows:

CHESTER, ILL., MAY 2, 1893.

Mr. Frank Barry, Secretary Millers' National Assn., Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In view of the situation, I deem it proper to give notice that at the next annual meeting I will offer the following amendments to the Constitution of the National Association, Viz:

First—Amend Sec. 2 Art. III. by striking out the figures "25," in the second line, and inserting, in lieu thereof, "10."

Second—Amend Sec. 4 Art. III, by striking out the word "seven," in the last sentence, and substitute therefor, "a majority of the" and move their adoption.

Yours truly,
C. B. COLE.

After some discussion and explanations relative to the latter amendment, both amendments were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. A. R. James a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. A. R. James, C. J. Martin and A. Latimer Small, was appointed by the Chairman, to nominate a list of officers to be elected, for the ensuing year, and to report at the afternoon session.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Acting President C. B. Cole called the meeting to order at 2:30 P. M. Immediately thereupon the chair called for the report of the Treasurer, Mr. S. H. Seamans.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand, last report		$7,389 11
Received fees from new members		175 00
Received for annual dues		3,012 00
Total		10,576 11
Disbursements upon warrants of the Secretary, countersigned by the President, are as follows:		
Officers' expenses	$ 162 75	
Secretary's expenses	408 35	
Secretary's salary (13 months)	2,600 00	
Sundry expenses, last convention	32 85	
Express charges	1 20	
Expense for claim collection	25 00	
Telegrams	16 47	
Postage	66 02	
Printing and stationery	46 15	
National Transportation Asso'n	45 10	
Expenses, aiding passage of "Harter Bill"	214 15	
Legal expenses—Lee vs. Pillsbury et al	773 95	
Legal expenses—Russell vs. J. O. Kendall & Co	50 15	
Legal expenses—Russell vs. Kern & Son	703 30	
Balance on hand June 6, 1893	5,430 67	
Total		$10,576 11

On motion of Mr. John Howett, the report of the Treasurer was received and filed.

On motion of Mr. A. R. James, the names of members who had failed to remit for their dues, as reported by the Secretary, were stricken from the list of membership of the Association.

Mr. Martin: How can a member be reinstated?

The Secretary: The Constitution provides no means for reinstatement; they can join the Association, if they wish, at any time again.

The Chairman: The same as any one who has never been a member of the Association, but come in by paying initiation fees.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions as to the death of the late president, being called for, Mr. A. R. James, chairman of said committee, offered the following, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following:

Assembled in Convention, one year ago, were many who, today, are with us, and yet, not all are present. A noble soul has gone out from among us. A sturdy form has been stricken down. A familiar voice is forever silenced. Our President, William Sanderson, is dead. One year ago, in the very prime of life and usefulness, unanimously called to the highest office in the gift of this Association, he served but half his term, when the dread messenger came—suddenly and unannounced—and summoned him to the other shore. Kind and gentle in manners, generous to a fault and honorable, in the highest degree, his life-work is ended—and all too soon—and he has passed to his reward.

Recognizing in the career of Mr. Sanderson, an honesty of purpose, a manliness of character and an executive ability and devotion to the highest principles of business, seldom attained, we deeply deplore his loss—a most grevious loss to this Association, in which, for many years, he was a painstaking, active, efficient member and officer, to the community in which he lived, where, as an upright, honorable citizen, zealous in his desires to promote the interest and welfare of his city, he won the regard of all who knew him, and to the sorrowing family, whose kind, indulgent husband and father, is thus rudely removed from these objects of his tender care and affection.

As a mark of our respect and esteem it is hereby ordered that this report be spread upon the records of this Association and a copy of the same, suitably engrossed, be sent to the family of the deceased.

On the subject of the decision in the case of Detwiler vs. Bosler, Mr. Joseph Bosler said:

Mr. Chairman:—I am, of course, very sorry to report to this convention that the case was decided against us by Judge Dallas, of Philadelphia, in the circuit court of the United States. Mr. Barry, the Secretary, I think has a copy of that decision. We argued for a re-hearing of the case before the judge and the judge has decided to give us one, to be had the coming Tuesday in the Circuit Court room at Philadelphia.

On the same subject Mr. Gray said:

I paid no attention to the case further than to read the decision of Judge Dallas, when delivered, and also read some of the testimony given in the case, and I came here to learn what this convntion had to say concerning it. I think it is rather a shame that such a decision should have been rendered and how such a decision could have been made, under all the facts in the case, I am at a loss to understand. It would seem that the judge, in considering the case, did not pay any attention to the testimony

that was offered by the defendant, on the trial, in defense of his position. I just glanced over the testimony and it seems to me that the experts admitted too much, although they did not admit the main facts in the case. I think there would not be any trouble about getting a favorable decision if the facts were properly presented.

Other remarks, questions and comments were had on the subject. In answer to the request of Judge Cyrus Hoffa for an explanation of the basis of the request for a reconsideration of the decision, Mr. Bosler said:

Detwiler claims, in his patent, that he grinds, first, on a certain diameter stone and then runs a larger stone at a lower rate of speed. In our mill, the rolls are about one diameter, and, instead of running at slow rate of speed, they are running faster; that is one of our principal claims for a re-hearing, which is the opposite of his patent.

At the close of the discussion on the subject, Mr. A. R. James, Chairman of the committee on nominations, reported the following names for the respective offices:

President, C. B. Cole, of Illinois.

First Vice-President, A. C. Loring, of Minnesota.

Second Vice-President, B. F. Isenberg, of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer, S. H. Seamans, of Wisconsin.

All of whom were unanimously elected.

No further business being offered, on motion of Mr. Geo. Urban the convention adjourned at 3:15 P. M.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Immediately upon adjournment of the Convention, the Board of Directors met and was called to order, at 3:30 p. m., by President C. B. Cole. The following members were present: C. B. Cole, of Illinois; W. A. Combs, of Michigan; C. J. Martin, of Minnesota; Geo. Urban, Jr., of New York; W. L. Small, of Pennsylvania and S. H. Seamans, of Wisconsin. A constitutional quorum being present the Board proceeded to elect an Executive Committee for the ensuing year, with the following result:

C. J. Martin, Minnesota.
S. H. Seamans, Wisconsin.
Geo. Urban, Jr., New York,
W. A. Combs, Michigan.

In addition to these, a representative of Illinois, to be appointed by the State Association, will complete the Committee. The Board then adjourned subject to call of the President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Upon adjournment of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee was called to order by President C. B. Cole, acting as representative for Illinois, pro tem. Mr. C. J. Martin was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year and Mr. Frank Barry was unanimously elected secretary. The Committee then adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman, within the next three months.

NOTES.

A prominent figure among the delegates was the venerable Col. J. C. Murphy, who is in the service of the U. S. government as the apostle of American corn in foreign countries. For many years past he has been located across the water introducing and explaining this great American staple. To a representative of the *United States Miller* Col. Murphy stated that corn is gradually finding favor among the nations of the old world, both as forage for beasts and table food. "In most of the countries," said the colonel, "the grain is used principally for animal food, and that it is not more generally found on the bills of fare is because of the lack of knowledge in preparing. I have here a pamphlet giving recipes for 130 different kinds of dishes from corn, and in Germany and elsewhere these formulas have been adopted by all the bakers. At present Ireland consumes more corn as human food than all the other old countries. They learned its use and wonderful nutritive qualities during the famine, when so much grain was shipped there by this country. Scandinavia is also importing a great deal of corn, which they are using both for their animals and themselves. By the way, I was told by the steward of the Arlington hotel, at Washington, where her highness Princess Eulalia stopped, that of all the tempting American dishes that were prepared for the royal visitor, she paid the highest compliment to the corn breads and cakes. And here in Chicago the head waiter of the Palmer House told me that the Princess called for corn cakes with her breakfast."

The colonel said he thought this incident might call the attention of the Spanish nation to the American food and that it might possibly be the means of opening up an export trade.

The report of Mr. Martin, of the committee on bills of lading, was given without notes, but was exceedingly interesting. He told of the meeting of the committee and the determination to seek aid from congress; of the good work of Mr. Pillsbury and the hearty assistance of Congressman Harter, whose bill was finally adopted. When the Harter bill went before the senate committee on commerce, it found an array of ship agents and others to defeat it. A conference was held of those interested and a compromise was affected. The bill as agreed upon was passed and will go into effect on July 1. "All the steamship companies profess that they will, in good faith, carry out the provisions of the bill," said Mr. Martin, "and while we did not get all we wanted, the bill is fairly satisfactory to both sides—it is immeasurably better than no bill at all and will greatly facilitate and encourage exportation of flour."

The remarks of acting President Cole, relative to the "malicious stupidity of the World's fair managers in declining to fix Millers' day on the occasion of the national convention, but instead putting it at a time when no one wanted it, evoked applause from the convention. Acting President Cole remarked to the *United States Miller* representative that some one had told the fair managers that the National Millers' convention amounted to nothing, and despite the fact that the management was importuned to change its decision by a delegation from the National Association nothing would be done. An association which has as subordinate members 21 states, and individual concers which daily manufacture or have the capacity for turning out 160,000 barrels of flour, has some weight and standing among the industrial levers of this country.

The death dnring the past year of President Sanderson was feelingly referred to by all the officials and committees in their reports. He was held in high regard by the association and his absence was keenly felt. The resolutions on his death which were adopted voice the sentiments of the entire association.

The personnel of the convention was a fine one, the delegates generally being men of strongly marked individuality; they are in an industry in which competition is close, and margins of profit at best are not too large, requiring for success the best endeavor of American push and intelligence. No one, in looking over the convention, would doubt but what they were well qualified for their business.

Acting President Cole presided over the Convention with ease dignity and impartiality. He is an excellent presiding as well as executive officer and his elevation to the presidency was fitting and merited.

WINTER WHEAT MILLERS.

THE first annual meeting of the Winter Wheat Millers' League was held at Toledo, O., May 24. President M. H. Davis called the meeting to order and opened the proceedings with an address, the subjects of his remarks being the causes that brought the league into existence and the results accomplished thus far. At the conclusion of the President's address, the Secretary, having called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting, read his report which showed there were 143 firms represented by membership in the League, with a total daily capacity of 37,870 barrels.

Treasurer L. C. Miles reported that $3,393.50 had been received on assessments and the expenses had been $475.25, leaving a balance on hand of $2,918.25. Reports of the Executive committee and the Southern Freight committee were read, as were also numerous letters, received by the Secretary, on matters of interest to the league. Addresses were made, papers read and discussions had on various topics as announced. On motion of E. L. Sharp, of Alma, Mich., it was resolved:

That the Executive committee be empowered to appoint a competent adjuster to settle, in the name of the League, differences which may arise between members of the League and their customers, upon request of a member, when it is made apparent to the committee that the complaining member has a case, the complaining member to bear all expense.

The new constitution and by-laws were adopted as reported by a committee and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, M. H. Davis, Shelby, O.; vice-president, W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, Mich.; secretary, E. E. Perry, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, L. C, Miles, Akron, O.

President Davis appointed the following Executive Committee, of which he is chairman ex-officio: L. C. Miles. Akron, O.; T. A. Taylor, Toledo, O.; F. E. C. Hawks, Goshen, Ind.; M. S. Blish, Seymour, Ind.; Proctor Taylor, Quincy, Ill.; J. N. Miles, Frankfort, Ky.

The meeting then adjourned.

MISSOURI MILLERS MEET.

THE Northwest Missouri Millers' Assciation met at Moberly, June 14. Owing chiefly to bad weather the attendance was light. President William Pollock, of Mexico, presided, and subjects of interest to the trade were discussed. The millers, as a rule, reported crops in good condition, though somewhat retarded on account of wet weather and slightly damaged by storms. Wheat, they think, will be a little more than half a crop, while other grains will average better. The meeting adjourned to meet again in three months.

MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
LANSING, MICH., June 14, '93.

To the Millers of Michigan:

The summer meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association will be held in the Michigan building on the World's Columbian Exposition grounds, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 28, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

This date is during the week designated by the Exposition

authorities as "millers' week" and is the day preceding "millers' day," when special ceremonies of a national character will take place under the auspices of the millers themselves. There will be no better time to see the Exposition than this, and no more convenient time for millers to attend so far as business is concerned; and it is likely that never again until the "Resurrection of the Just" will so many millers be gathered together as at Chicago during that time. Many Michigan millers will help to swell the throng and a cordial invitation is extended to all, whether members of the Association or not, to meet with us.

The board of World's Fair managers for Michigan, through its secretary, Hon. Mark W. Stevens, has tendered us the use of the Michigan building for the day and everybody will be made welcome.

There is still room for a few more good millers in our organzation, and any who desire to join will be given an opportunity.

By order of Executive Committee.

W. B. KNICKERBOCKER, Prest.
M. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

THERE is a class of mill owners who refrain from making the slightest alterations in their mills until the miller in charge has practically exhausted his patience. I usually feel sorry for the miller in such a case, but I have no sympathy for the owner, when he tells me of the hard times he is experiencing. I have reference to those mill owners who have plenty of means at hand to bring about improvements but who prefer to keep their coin dollars in sight rather than invest them in a few machines.

It is sometimes the case that a party is in possession of a piece of mill property which they would much prefer to have off their hands. That is no reason, however, why the mill should suffer and not be kept up with the run of the times. It would be quite becoming to see a man of that disposition shrink from purchasing a mill of any kind in the first place, but to have the property on his hands he must strain every nerve to keep the mill up equal to the best, as nearly as possible, else it will prove anything but a money maker for him, besides he will have a hard time to find a buyer for it.

Now and then we find two or three parties who own a mill together, in which all but one are enterprising, pushing fellows. The chances are that the "odd" partner owns the controlling interest, but performs the miser's part the year round. I once knew a milling firm in which there were two partners with equal shares, who were prosperous under very peculiar circumstances. One attended to the running of the business, while the other would come around once or twice a day, just long enough to nearly worry the life out of his progressive partner. When there was any machinery to be added or improvements to be made, there would have to be an endless amount of coaxing until the changes would be permitted to go on. It was a singular fact, however, that in the midst of it all the firm was very prosperous, and were making money right along. There was a terrible lot of worrying and fretting on the part of one of the owners, until the stubborn partner could be moved. Many times he was obliged to misrepresent a thing to make him yield, causing him to believe that it would not cost him more than a certain amount, when in realty it would cost a great deal more. It frequently occurs that an objectional partner of this kind will not permit himself to be bought out, and will insist on making life miserable for his more enterprising associate to whom he really owes the success of the business.

***

Cleanliness above all things is a good indication that a mill is being properly operated. A mill that is constantly clean will always show any imperfection that may exist a great deal quicker than if covered with grease and dirt. A miller who exercises sufficient energy to get rid of superfluous dirt will go farther and do everything to extract impurities in his various stocks throughout the mill. We find it, as a rule, not alone in milling, but in any other venture or undertaking that cleanliness is the stepping stone to perfection. It will throw light on any subject. One thing will bring another and we soon find our way to the vast number of improvements by making cleanliness the foundation of all our proceedings.

***

Once in a while one sees an article written on the subject of air belts for wheat cleaners. Some have an idea that the air belt principle is applicable to any machine with a fan. There is about as much reason in applying an endless current of air to a grain separator or scourer as it is to apply St. Jacob's Oil or any other liniment inwardly as a cure for sickness.

That the air belt attachment to an aspirator or sieve machine for middlings is a success has been fully demonstrated years ago. The principal advantages gained is that no good stock is blown out and no impurities drawn into the machine, besides settling the dust within itself—making the machine entirely self-contained and dustless. All of these are in favor of economy and insurance. There is no reason, however, why the same principle of handling air will help out a wheat cleaner in the performance of its work.

A wheat cleaner requiring a larger fan or one running at a higher rate of speed than the fan on a purifier, renders the settling of the dust all the more difficult. One of the most difficult things to overcome in an air belt purifier is the carrying of a portion of the dust around continually. It would certainly prove to be the case in a wheat cleaner all the more. It is evident that when cleaners get their supply of air from the outside it will facilitate the operation of cleaning. The air that is drawn through the grain, therefore, should be as nearly pure as possible. If it is desirable to collect the scourings, a large size dust collector should be put in for each machine, and these ventilated into the open air through a dust room, which, of course, would not require to be of particularly large size.

It is never desirable to blow more than from one cleaner into a dust collector. It is also quite objectionable to blow from one large machine into two small collectors. It is to be hoped, at all hazards, however, that no attempt will be made at trying to apply the air belt principle to a wheat cleaner.

WE welcome back to our columns the "ad." of the Milwaukee Bag Company, whose specialties are Cotton, Paper and Jute Flour Sacks. The destruction of their plant in the great fire of Oct. '92 but temporarily delayed their work, as they were "up and at it" in new quarters shortly after the disaster. They report orders brisk and up to their full capacity.

THE *Modern Miller* blossoms forth, on June 17, as a weekly flour and grain trades review for winter wheat millers and flour merchants. We believe that the paper will at once find that it has entered upon a good and profitable field, and trust that success may attend the enterprise. The winter wheat district has long needed a live weekly newspaper, devoted to its interests and entirely independent of spring wheat influences.

IT is rumored that the editor of our Northwestern contemporary will, when he gets all his friends and employes together at the World's Fair, on the 29th inst., make another frantic effort to infuse some life and interest into his pet scheme for a "Millers' League"—"the *only* real national organization of millers conducted and ruled by the only real milling paper in America." If he does not get more encouragement this time than he has in the past, it is to be hoped he will drop it for once and all and stop posing as a champion organizer as well as editor and mud slinger.

A full report of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Winter Wheat Millers' League does not appear in our columns for the reason that our request, of the secretary of that organization, for a copy of the proceedings, for publication, was refused. We were informed by the obliging (?) gentleman that the proceedings might be found in the columns of the publication whereof he is a paid employe. We presumed, when we applied for a copy, that the League had no official organ and would be perfectly willing to furnish the same, for the purpose stated, and though the secretary of the organization might coincide with the self-boasting claims of his employer, as to representing "the only milling newspaper in the world," he, the secretary, might admit the possibility of our having readers, whom "the only" did not reach, who, also, might be interested in the doings of the Winter Wheat Millers, and condescendingly furnish us with the proceedings. We desire to be just toward all organizations and the refusal of the secretary of the Winter Wheat Millers' League to show us the courtesy usually accorded by gentlemen in his position, is not deemed a sufficient cause for our condemning the organization.

BUSINESS INCREASING.

The J. H. & D. Lake Co., manufacturers of all kinds of Friction Clutch Pulleys, having outgrown their old quarters at Hornellsville, N. Y. have recently completed and removed to their handsome new offices and foundry at Massillon, O., where with enlarged facilities they are prepared to meet the growing demand of their business.

An interesting feature regarding the rapid growth of the Lake Co. is the fact that it came almost exclusively from advertising, for with the exception of a limited amount of traveling, they have had no representative out on the road, except their card in the various class journals.

LINCOLN mill in Anoka, owned by the Pillsbury-Washburn mill company, is being fitted up with several thousand dollars worth of new machinery. Already the outlay has reached about $3,000. The mill has a capacity of 1,200 bls. daily.

WHY? BECAUSE

IT IS WORTHY YOUR CONSIDERATION IF YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE AND WILL HAVE

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IT IS THE MOST

Perfectly Ventilated.

It will DISCHARGE all DIRT and SCREENINGS. You will not be obliged to put in a rolling screen or other device, to take out the . . . . . .

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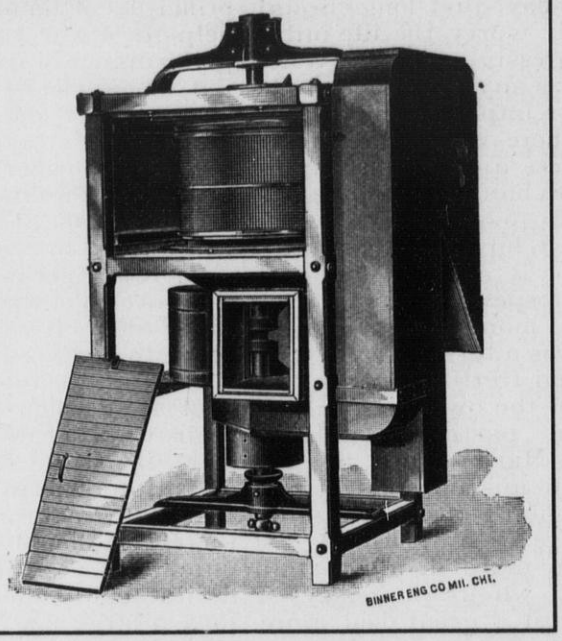

IT WILL NOT

Break any Wheat.

It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and . . . . .

CHEAPLY RENEWED.

IT WILL SCOUR SMUTTY WHEAT PERFECTLY.

WE GUARANTEE THIS MACHINE IN EVERY RESPECT.

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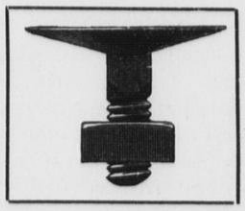

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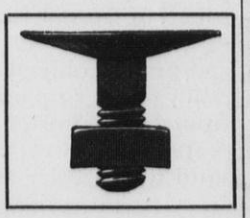

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With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

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If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

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MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

CALL A HALT.

MILLERS are complaining bitterly, on all sides, that with their books filled with orders, they cannot move but a very small percentage of their output, because buyers will not order out their purchases, consequently they carry these sales on their books for three, six and even nine months, or until the buyer finds he has a profit in the purchase; if no profit shows up, the buyer frequently on some pretex or other, will manage to get the purchase cancelled. During the few weeks just passed, the flour and wheat market have been sadly demoralized and millers find that their sales made on the basis of $4.30 and upward, in wood, New York rate points, which ordinarily would have been ordered out promptly, are still on their books, and their customers have been taking flour that could be bought much cheaper, and from some other mill—and by reason of the fact that this unbusinesslike method has been allowed to run on, until it has seemingly become a firmly rooted custom—"they all do it"—consequently the miller has gotten his business to where he virtually guarantees the buyer that the price will not go any lower—if it does the buyer is released from his purchase. This is virtually the result with a large proportion of the sales made, when no specified time of delivery is agreed upon. We were shown a letter, a day or two since, in which the buyers of a car of flour wrote about like this: "Since giving our order to your agent the market has gone lower and unless you can give us the advantage of the decline you may cancel the order and we will get our flour elsewhere." And this from a firm of merchants that make great pretentions to "commercial integrity." This sale was made at a cut price and below the market at the time, and the buyers knew they were getting a "close trade" on a brand of flour they had been selling continuously to their trade.

Notwithstanding the strong competition among millers in the selling of their products, such methods are unbusinesslike and ought not to be allowed. The temporary advantage that may accrue to any miller by adopting such methods is but adding increased difficulties to his business and interfering very materially with his profits. If a sale is only a sale when the market slides upward it is certainly a losing business when the market slides downward.

We fail to call to mind any other product, sold on the market, where the buyer is not bound equally with the seller. The miller, when he buys his wheat for future delivery, must not only sign a contract, but must also put up a necessary margin, in cash, as security against any advance in the market, and a time for delivery is specified. In case a longer time is wanted for making delivery it is paid for by an increase in the price. This is the businesslike method in which trading should be conducted. Flour, only, seems to be an exception, and as a result of the loose manner in which the flour trade is conducted, good customers are lost, for, in their desire to take advantage of any break in the market. they must buy of *some other* mill, for, if they buy of you, they know you will ship out the old orders first, on which they must meet a prompt loss. What if they buy of a new seller? They reap their profit at once, and you, in the meantime, are selling at low prices to some other miller's customers, and the flour you sold to your buyer at a margin is turned out to the low-priced customer. No wonder trade is demoralized and millers are blue. And just so long as these loose methods are allowed to continue demoralization and disaster will run riot. A good buyer is bound to take advantage of every opportunity to buy cheap, consequently this demoralized condition can only be changed by organized combination—one bound together by something stronger than a "rope of sand." All labor and material entering into the manufacture of flour is cash, except the margin; that, as the boy said, "is in your eye." Millers are rushing headlong, apparently, to see how much flour they can sell at the lowest price the world has ever known. Just think of it, first-class hard wheat patents sold in wood upon the New York market at four dollars per barrel, and even less, and choice patents, in jute, sold in English markets at twenty-one shillings net c. i. f. As plenty of flour is being sold at these prices the losses, which will show up when the inventory is taken, satisfy nearly every miller that if a halt had been called earlier his showing might have been better.

THE NEW EXPORT BILL OF LADING

THE permanent committee on Uniform Bill of Lading, representing the several railway and steamship traffic associations of the country, has issued a new "uniform" export bill of lading, carefully drawn, so as to escape penalties provided under the "Harter Bill," which passed Congress Feb. 13, 1893. This new form is promulgated by a circular, No. 1589, dated June 12, 1893, and becomes operative from and after July 1, 1893. The bill is made up in the same manner as its predecessor, having some twenty-eight "conditions" named, upon which the service of the carrier is contingent. These provisions are divided into two columns—the first, "with respect to the service until delivery at the port," and the second, "with respect to the service after delivery at the port (of the U. S.)" The only changes in the conditions of the inland portion of the form are the insertion of the word "quarantine" after the word "riots" in the 1st condition, the words "deviation or" in the cotton clause of the 4th condition, and the omission of the subrogation of insurance clause from the 10th, the use of which clause is made optional with the inland carriers issuing the bill of lading.

As to the form for trans-atlantic service, the steamship people give due notice that they "*will not accept property after July 1st on any other conditions than those shown.*" Well, perhaps they will not, but we do not believe they will be able to obtain clearance for their vessels from our ports, under the conditions of the Harter Bill, unless they modify their provisions in several respects. Of course, if their edict in this respect is final, they can discontinue "doing business at the old stand," but this is hardly probable, and we prophecy a change of mind, ere long, on their part.

The provisions for trans-atlantic service start out fairly enough with the "mutual agreement" that the shipment is subject to all terms and provisions of, and all exemptions from liability contained in the so-called Harter Bill; but the subsequent clauses show a strong indication to build up a "bluff" against claimants, in case they endeavor to secure their legal rights in foreign courts, which hold the bill of lading as a *binding contract* upon both shipper and carrier, in all of its details, and do not recognize common law of the United States. *In addition* to the terms of the law mentioned it is ALSO "mutually agreed" that the carrier shall enjoy fifteen provisions of exemption from liability, a number of which we find are provided for in the law cited, and their reiteration seems unnecessary and in line with the verbosity of the old bill of lading.

Under clause II "Shippers are liable for loss or damage to ship or cargo, caused by inflammable, explosive or dangerous goods, shipped without full disclosure of their nature." This is too indefinite, and under possible construction of foreign courts may prove troublesome.

Clause III provides that the carrier may accept and receipt for goods incorrectly and insufficiently marked, numbered or addressed, but assume no responsibility for such carelessness on the part of its agents or employes.

Clause IX evades just liability on the part of the contractors for carrying for loss or damage to property *on the wharf, awaiting shipment or delivery.* Where freight is destroyed while on the wharf, awaiting loading by the steamship people they may hold that their liability, under this contract, had not commenced, and the inland carriers would surely claim that their service having been completed, their liability had ended. Thus the shipper who forwarded his goods, under a supposedly good contract for safe delivery to the foreign consignee, would be the loser. The same condition exempts the steamship from liability for loss or damage to goods the moment they have been unloaded, though they may not have been delivered to the consignee.

Sec. XI provides that "freight prepaid will not be returned, goods lost or not lost." This is unfair and needs no comment.

Sec. XIV gives the steamship companies the right to forward goods on any steamer, sailing at any time, according to their own sweet will, which has ever been jealously guarded by our export carriers.

In conclusion there is a provision that the bill of lading is "subject to all conditions expressed in the approved forms of bills of lading in use by the steamship company at the time of shipment, not provided for by clauses herein." In other words, one party agrees that his contract is subject to any change the other party may see fit to make, provided he can show that he has made a rule to that effect, and the principle that a contract is binding only so far as its terms explicitly express, does not seem to be worth much in this bill of lading, from the shippers standpoint.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[From a Staff Correspondent]

Subscribers to the UNITED STATES MILLER, who are practical men of affairs, have no doubt read a great deal, and heard much of the World's Columbian event at Chicago. They have been told that the magnitude of the World's Fair is greater than anything of the kind that has ever happened, four-fold. That it is probably destined to remain the giant of exhibitions for a long time, that it is not likely a city will ever again be found as lavish of money, and every form of energy as Chicago has been in this case; that the White City is a magnificent realization of the dreams of architects and artists; that it is grand beyond description and beautiful in its parts and as a whole; that there are no scenes in Venice as splendid as those along the canals. They have, no doubt, read suggestions that Babylon or Palmyra might have been as superb, but it is doubtful whether anything ancient, whether in Persia, Syria, Egypt or Greece, could have stood the ruthless truthfulness of photography truly to compete with the show at Chicago. They have considered, from descriptions, that there is more than a square mile of land and water within the gates, crowded with attractions; that the swift electric launches are nearly an hour in making the rounds of the canals, and touching at the landings; that there is a walk of half a mile in one of the great buildings; that the most active and fleetest of spectators cannot see the outside of all the fair structures in a day, that the houses of the several states are themselves a wonderful show; that the buildings of foreigners are a marvelous collection; that the outside amusements would make Chicago a most alluring city; that, taking these together, the displays far exceed all that has gone before, and it will be noticed that nothing of the Fair itself has been mentioned.

To see this exhibition, prudent, thrifty and painstaking people will make haste to Chicago. The Fair is not finished, and there will be attractions added until mid-summer, but there is more to be seen now than can be even casually examined during June and July. The great matters are so far completed that it is insignificant to be pointing and picking at imperfections. There are forty places, and more, finished, each worth a day, and people who have only a few days to spend, or perhaps only some hours will have enviable advantages in keeping ahead of the crowds. No one, of course, will even suggest that the Fair is to be a failure, physically, artistically, or in moral grandeur. It is the greatest object lesson since man began to make history. It may not pay in money, but it will pay Chicago and the nation. It is not however of the Fair *per se* that I intend to speak, except in a most general way of its colossal outlines, but rather to give a glimpse of a minute section of the great exposition, and that view which will herhaps at present interest the greatest number of the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER, will be of the cereals and their products, of the Northwest. And of this division and section, I will select Minnesota, which is incomparably the banner wheat state of the Union. Her exhibit in Agricultural Hall, is at once artistic and profuse in variety, embodying the great agricultural wealth in suggestive miniature. In six years Minnesota has raised nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in one of which years she yielded nearly 60,000,000 bushels. This wheat is, as every Minnesotan miller and Board of Trade man knows, the best grown in the world. The design of exhibit is so made as to utilize a limited space to the fullest degree, and for that reason, from an outward point of view, everything appears crowded. The display is now practically in position, wrought out by the artistic endeavor of Mr. Geo. Pervis who is in charge. There are four hundred individual exhibits of cereals and grasses. In addition to this there is a carload of prepared specimens of grains and grasses secured by Supt. L. P. Hunt, which is also labeled. Professor Luger has loaned his complete collection of grains and grasses, together with his entomological collection, selected with a view to show the insects that are destructive to the farmers' productions. All this display is within a pavilion which will compare favorably with those about it. It consists of five tiers of arches, embodying 26 different shades of color, each pillar different in design and decoration. The centre arch is surmounted by a star which is constructed of wheat and corn, and represents the arms of the State. The outside arches are surmounted by a large eagle, with extended wings, constructed mainly of corn husks. The archways and pillars are embossed and ornamented with grain, leaves and grasses, indigenous to the state. The corner pillars have worked upon them the heads of wheat in excellent manner — representations of the moccasin flower, the flower of Minnesota. Two generous cornucopias are arranged on each side of the central arch, and above it, made also of grains, seeds and grass. The interior decoration is most creditable when it is considered that it is all worked out in heads of grains and forage grass. Daisies, roses, sunflowers, moccasin flowers, flax, verbenas, single and double dahlias, honey-suckles, buttercups, etc. are found in endless profusion, always worked with their proper foliage in and around the pillars and arches. Between the third tier of arches is placed what is known as the "great northern tower," a pagoda of saxon design with a clock tower canopied overhead, and with pillars supporting it, in keeping with the general design of the pavilion. It has 16 sides, on each of which is a glass case containing a design or picture constructed out of grains and grasses to represent the great agricultural products of the State. This structure cost in the neighborhood of $1,500. The specimens for competition, owing to the fact that they have to be examined by the judges on awards, are placed in racks. There are also two hundred specimens of grain and about 100 specimens of grass seed, entered for competition. The display of corn will surprise some of the old residents of the state. There is an abundance of flax, canary bird seed, etc., which is given prominent position.

Among the collection of Wheat is the Erleau wheat, originally introduced from Bohemia by a Minnesota engineer who plucked the head of wheat from a growing field while traveling in Bohemia. This wheat is very healthy, early, and is of a peculiar brown color. The Austrian Klattau wheat is on exhibition, the Czar and the Kaiser, also new varieties of wheat. One of the most prolific of the new wheats is Whitney's 80-fold wheat, originally grown in the Shonkin Valley, in western Montana, by Gen'l Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern road. All of these specimens are of the hardy variety. Other specimens are: the Champion, the Peerless, the Imperial Saskatchawan, and the Kildoman, the latter being a revivification of the old Selkirk wheat, introduced originally by the Selkirk Colony near Fort Garry. In addition to the pavilion, there is on exhibition in Transportation building, in the handsome N. P. observation car, a fine collection of grains and other products along the line of this road. The Pillsburys, also, have a collection of some 24 sacks of flour in this car.

The general and special flour exhibits are in the gallery, almost above the Minnesota and Wisconsin Pavilions. Ascending the broad stairway to the gallery, the unique and striking old mill of the Imperial Milling Company of Duluth, confronts the visitor. This old mill, it will be remembered, is a model of a rustic mill, the design for which was obtained by offering a prize of $100 for the best plan for an exhibit at the Exposition. The mill was one of the first built and operated in the country. Its old water wheel, moss covered, and decrepid with age is still revolving, and attracts much attention. This exhibit is in charge of J. W. Wren, of the company. In addition to the old mill, there is a complete model, in miniature, of the Imperial Milling Co.'s plant at Duluth, including warehouses, railroads, docks etc. Next west of the old mill is the splendid exhibit of the L. C. Porter Milling Company of Winona. Not only is this exhibit, but the entire general flour exhibit at the Fair is in charge of the veteran miller, and flour expert L. C. Porter. On this gallery is a fine display made by the Davis Mills of St. Joe, Mo., and other flouring concerns of the southwest. At the end of the gallery is the largest display of all, which is that of Washburn Crosby & Co. of Minneapolis. This concern, as is well known, is a great advertiser, and have here an exhibition that attracts universal attention. Some of the striking features of this exhibit are models of their mills, and entire plant. They also have a large oil painting of the Dalrymple Farm, showing a harvesting scene, also a huge barrel, constructed of 10,000 small bbls., their daily capacity, and a block of wheat representing 45,000 bushels, their daily consumption. The company have also a handsome pavilion, curiously designed from small casks and bbls., from which the agent in charge dispenses a great deal of oratory, information and some souvenirs. It is the general and central exhibit, however, that the greatest number of millers are interested in, for the reason that about 300 firms have contributed to it.

This collection is mainly of sacks of flour, showing the favorite brands of each mill. The sacks themselves are handsome, being of satin and sateen, beautifully lettered and stamped. Mr. Porter, who is in charge of this exhibit, has so arranged it that every exhibitor is given prominent position and he is untiring in his attention to visitors and information given. Aside from the flour exhibits, Mr. Porter has arranged in glass cases, so as to be easily seen, the thirty processes through which wheat passes before it is refined flour. This pavilion, as may well be supposed, attracts a great deal of attention and is constantly surrounded by a large number of visitors.

Taking the flour exhibit as a whole, it is most creditable in

comparison with that of other industries. At the head of the lakes there is especially prominent, the Imperial Milling Co., Gill and Wright, The Listman Mills, and others. Minneapolis, however, it must be conceded, has the finest exhibit upon the grounds. This is due to the stirring advertising methods of the concern mentioned and is but a part of a general policy. Not only in the pavillion and gallery, but the street cars, dead walls, and floating souvenirs bear the legend of the "Superlative" flour manufactured by the company.

Among the exhibitors are the following: Barclay Mfg. Co., Fergus Falls; F. Wurst, New Munich; Geo. Siblerton, St. Cloud; Kingsland Smith, St. Paul; —— Mackey, Pipestone; Tennant Bros., Northfield; R. F. Livengood, Delavan; Alliance Elevator & Mill Co., Sherbourn; J. M. Cussan, Chatfield; Wilson Davis, Galesville; L. A. Hunnison & Co., Dodge Centre; W. W. Cargill & Bro., Hokah; Cargill & Fall, Houston; Chas. Rogers, St. Clair; Rust & Mason, Forest Mills; Andrew Friend, Garden City; Princeton Roller Mill, Princeton; Northside Roller Mill, Red Lake Falls; Hastings & Diment, Owatonna; La Grange Mills, Red Wings; Kenyon Roller Mill, Kenyon; W. McNeil, Little Sauk; L. Christian & Co., Shakopee; Mallory & Neland, Mantorville; Wells Roller Mill, Wells; Williams Bros., Willmar; Franklin Milling Co., Franklin; New Ulm Roller Mill, New Ulm; Wabasha Roller Mill "E," Wabasha; Lathrop, Ireland & Co., Appleton; D. R. Barber & Son, Minneapolis; R. D. Hubbard, Mankato; Osakis Roller Mill Co., Osakis; Queen Roller Mill, St. Paul; Nels Enge, Atwater; T. B. Hawks & Co., Royalton; James Quirk & Co., Waterville; F. Arnold, Sauk Rapids; Humboldt Milling Co., Humboldt; Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., Minneapolis; Geo. G. S. Campbell, Alexandria; Florence Milling Co., Stillwater; F. W. Johnson & Co., Dakota; Nerlien & Colboisen, Belgrade; Arlington Roller Mill Co., Arlington; Fairwater Mills, Fairwater; D. M. Baldwin, Jr., Graceville; New Richland Milling Co., New Richland; Appleton Milling Co., Appleton; F. A. Kost, Kost; Geo. W. Florida, Rockford; Globe Milling Co., Perham; Sleepy Eye Milling Co., Sleepy Eye; Eagle Roller Mill, New Ulm.

In addition to the Minnesota exhibit, proper, Mr. Porter is making a canvass of all the foreign exhibitors, collecting samples of their flour, to be arranged alongside of the Minnesota exhibits, so they may be easily compared. He will also subject them to the chemical tests for which he is prepared at his Pavilion and no one need fear that Minnesota will suffer by the comparisons.

Not only is Minnesota represented in the general and special exhibits in Agricultural building, but in her handsome, and finely appointed state house. Here are also specimens of her grains, grasses, etc., likewise attractively arranged. These state houses, by the way, were among the inspirations of the fair. Here residents of each state rendezvous and feel that they are at home; no one can order them to "move on," or make them afraid. This vine and fig tree feeling was well illustrated by an old farmer who registered from a small town in the southern part of the state. He was alone and had brought a generous lunch with him which he was enjoying near the beautiful Hiawatha statue, on the lower front varanda. As the old gentleman proceeded with his meal, he would toss a chicken bone here and a crust there, much to the consternaof the tidy housekeeper. Finally she approached him and begged that he would deposit his chicken bones in one place, when they would be removed. The old man did not take the suggestion kindly, evidently thinking he was assaulted in his own castle. Looking up at the attendant in a way that brought his Galway whiskers in prominence he retorted: "Madam, I live in Minnesota and I pay taxes, and I'll throw my chicken bones where I d—n please."

No one from the northwest who visits the fair should fail to see this fine collection of grains and exhibit of flour—they serve, in an excellent manner, to show in what complete way the resources of the great wheat growing belt are brought to the attention of the world.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Tight Money, Forced Liquidation in Wheat and Flour.—The Clique, the Minneapolis Millers and Northwestern Elevator Men Suffer—Increased Exports—Breadstuffs Stop Gold Shipments and Relieve the Money Market.—Absorption of the Journal of Commerce by The Commercial Bulletin.

THE past month has witnessed a pretty lively shaking up of the dry bones in the wheat and flour market. The tight money market did it, in spite of the great "Moral effect" exhibition of the clique in Chicago, of the independence of the produce markets of the money troubles that first upset the "Industrial" cob houses of Wall street, otherwise known as the trust stocks. That exhibition was not a success, even if held in the great boomers city of Chicago, which has since been the chief center of the financial disturbance in the country and Minneapolis the next. Even the clique in wheat, itself, was compelled to bow, or "cared awfully" before the storm it helped to raise, by tying up nearly $20,000,000 in their corner in the Chicago market. They too, with other borrowers, to carry on speculative schemes, were compelled by the banks to liquidate and begin to return this huge amount of money, tied up in wheat, that should and would have gone into export channels and saved the heavy and continued drain of gold to Europe, a month earlier than it has, had it not been for this clique, and prevented the run on the Chicago banks, because they had their funds tied up in long loans like that to this clique. The same happened at Duluth, to whoever may have been holding the big stocks there, and they have been forced to liquidate by heavy c. i. f. sales here, in the past two weeks, and for Liverpool direct, to the extent of several million bushels; which, together with the increasing shipments from the seaboard, as the market kept breaking from day to day, with Chicago, has thrown such an increased supply of commercial sterling exchange on the market as to have broken that market the past week and stopped the exports of gold, which became so heavy, the previous week, as to renew the drain on the national treasury and aggravate the financial situation both here and west. But so soon as their wheat bills began to take the place of gold, the crisis was relieved, and already the improvement has been felt throughout the country both in the money situation and in the commercial markets. Wheat itself was among the first staples to feel the relief and had the clique been wise enough to have seen that the financial storm would strike them, among the first and the hardest, before it was upon them and let their cash wheat go before they were forced to do so, in part at least, the fury of the storm would have been abated if not averted, as it now has by the application of this simple remedy. Had this been tried before the Chicago game of buy and bluff, in bidding up the wheat market at the time of the panic in Wall street, it might not have extended to Chicago; which, as well as the whole country, has the Chicago wheat clique to thank largely for the troubles in the west for a month past.

Next to this clique and the owners of the Duluth stocks of wheat, the Minneapolis millers and grain elevator men of the northwest have probably suffered the most of any interested in the west from the many troubles. Drained as both had been, by their heavy losses on the May corner in wheat in Chicago, by which they were pretty generally caught and forced to settle when the market was jumped to 90c and margins called so heavily that they could not respond, they were financially weak, when the money stringency reached the west; while the heavy break in wheat that followed, caught them almost as badly on the long side of the market, when they were left, to the extent of the wheat held by them in the elevators throughout the northwest, against which they had sold May in Chicago with the intention of delivering it, until they were forced to settle. It was these double losses that have made the trouble among the northwestern elevator men, who have failed, and so crippled some of the Minneapolis millers that they were at one time, reported here unable to respond to further calls for margins on this long wheat, by banks and commission firms who were carrying it for them. This has been given as the reason also for the shutting down of some of the large mills in Minneapolis the past week or ten days, coupled with the failure of their commercial note broker, Shaffner & Co., of Chicago, in consequence of which they were unable not only to sell their paper, but to get maturing notes extended.

Forced sales of flour, therefore, as well as heavy consigned shipments were the only resources left these millers to raise money; and for the past two weeks "check up" has been a new and familiar term in this flour market, for sales of spring patents which have broken to $4.00 for standard brands, on these terms, and to $4.10@4.15 regular terms, and $4.20@4.25 for fancy brands, although Pillsburys has been and still is jobbing at $4.50. At these concessions and at $3.40@3.45 for choice winter straight brands, there has been a better trade the past week and a good deal of stock has been worked off since wheat began to rally, after the failures in the west subsided. Probably 100,000 bbls. of these two grades have been worked off in this last week, as well as nearly as much more high, medium and low grades of spring for export, including 15,000 sks. patent do. 25,000 bakers extra do. and 60,000 no grade, fine, superfine and poor No. 2 spring at $1.55 to $1.90 for feeding purposes. Of this amount, one house, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., has shipped over 60,000 sks., largely of the feeding grades to the English markets.

The bulk of the forced sales at $4.00 for standard and at $4.10@4.15 for fancy patents, to the big jobbers here, were made two weeks ago, before the money pressure had abated; and, since then the market has been steadier, though it has not recovered with wheat, unless it may be on the low grades of springs under $2.00, which have been well cleared up on the spot and to arrive soon. But the export demand for flour, both local and through, has fallen off near the close, as well as for wheat, owing to the advance of 4@5c a bushel in ocean freight rates on wheat and of 5 to 6 shillings per ton on flour, since the break in prices of both staples and the increased export business. In the case of some of the English ports, all the freight room is engaged ahead to the middle of July and the same is, in a measure, true of the continent. Hence, the export demand for both is likely to fall off for the present, unless prices on this side fall back again or advance on the other side to overcome their rise in freights. This latter may occur, for European markets did not run away from us on the continued and heavy breaks; but stood up better than usual and took the mountain of wheat hurled at them, as if they wanted it, or thought it cheap enough to anticipate their wants, even in the bad condition of trade and finances, existing on the other side, as well as here. The fact that Europe has continued a fair buyer of both wheat and flour since our markets have steadied up, in spite of a simultaneous advance in ocean freights, has given a good deal of encouragement to the trade for a continued export demand, that will clear out the big surplus of the old wheat and flour crop before another crop is to be marketed.

There is, however, a drawback in free purchases of flour by the home trade, even at these low prices, in addition to the lack of confidence in much, if any higher prices, on this crop at least; and that is fear of condition of spring flours, many of which have been held here or west for a long time and are liable to go sour with hot weather. In fact, sales of sour flour are already being reported. Our city mills have also been doing more for the West India trade the last week, having worked off about 40,000 bbls. at $3.90 for clears. But they have been having a dull time for two months or more, waiting for the West India markets to clear of the glut of western flours, sent in there early in the year at 40@50c less for good winter wheat straights than the city mills charged for their blended clears, of which they are reported to have over 100,000 bbls. accumulation in this city, though they deny it. On the other hand, they have had such an increase, in their city and eastern trade, for their blended patents, which are becoming very popular, that they are said to be sold ahead as much on these as they are behind on their clears. They have had two mills idle, till recently, for two months, one of them, Heckers, which has been undergoing repairs, while the Kings County mill is probably shut down permanently. But the city mills have still a "pudding" in the feed market, of which they are sold ahead at 75@85c, closing at the highest price asked for job lots and 82½ regular. Low grade winters and Kansas straight flours, which have been scarce and strong for months, are also lower with the general market, the demand having fallen off, while bakers' springs for the home trade are almost unsal able, with patents so low and winter patents are offered at $3.75@3.90 for standard to fancy brands and are not selling, or lower than city mill clears. Rye flour is dull and not plenty at $3.00@3.25 and less seem to be used than formerly.

The Produce Exchange election was a tame affair, the three head names on the ticket being the same as last year, with no opposition, and these three all flour men.—Evan Thomas, president; Alfred Romer, vice-president and Edward Rice, treasurer.

ABSORPTION OF THE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" BY THE "COMMERCIAL BULLETIN."

Next to the liquidation of the Chicago clique in wheat and the financial crisis, that has been the controling factor in all the markets, both legitimate and speculative, the subject of most speculation and interest, for a month past, on the Produce, as well as on the other commercial Exchanges of this city, has been the sale of the old *Journal of Commerce* to a syndicate, which wished to acquire the entire block of ground on which the *Journal of Commerce* building stands, for building purposes, and could not do so, without buying the paper itself, the control of which was in litigation, and its sale ordered by the court, in the interest of dissatisfied stockholders. Having thus acquired the *Journal*, in order to get its building site, the syndicate found it had an elephant on its hands in the shape of an old paper with a name, whose revenues had been falling off, under bad management for years; and that those in control had squeezed it by enormous salaries to themselves, until the name and shipping advertising were the principal things of value left. In their dilemma the syndicate therefore found no one to take it off their hands at anything like the price they had paid, having taken it for granted, without investigation, that the *Journal of Commerce* was the same money mint it used to be, before the *Commercial Bulletin* took its place and the cream of its business, leaving the shipping patronage, which went to the *Journal*, because it always had gone there, just as the "Wants" advertising goes to the *Herald* of this city. In the meantime, the syndicate was running their paper under its old head, David Stone, at a reduced salary, until it got tired, and applied to the Messrs. William and John W. Dodsworth, father and son, owner and editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*, to take it off their hands, and consolidate the two papers. This was finally affected, it is also said, by parties in position to know, at about the purchaser's own price, and very much less than the syndicate paid. But the whole affair has been kept so secret, that in spite of all the efforts of the city papers to find out who the real purchasers were, and the gossip of down town merchants, it was not definitely known who had bought the paper, until the actual transfer of the property was made about two weeks ago, at the nominal sum, or the price paid by the syndicate, real estate and all, of $600,000. On assuming its control, the *Bulletin* managers notified Mr. Stone that his services would not be required after the 10th inst., when the *Bulletin* will move into its new and larger buildings, 19 Beaver and 64 New streets, enlarge its size four pages and swallow its former rival, which will occur on the 12th inst., under the title of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*. Thus ends the original management and existence of one of the oldest and most prosperous papers in New York and, for many years, the only good general daily commercial and financial newspaper in the United States, abandoned by its younger and more enterprising rival, under a live and able management, simply because of incompetent management, in a field in which the *Journal* flattered itself it had a monopoly, whose editor conducted it to the last as nearly as possible as he had done before the days of the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the cable and the ticker service, which have completely revolutionized commerce in the last half century, as well as the methods of collecting and distributing commercial and financial news. Mr. Stone was not only more than a quarter of a century behind the times, but he was no newspaper man; did not know news when he saw it, would not pay for getting it, and, in addition, like another recent abnormal growth on New York journalism, the late Elliott F. Shepherd, he mixed his business, religion and politics all together, in his paper, while its successful rival, the *Bulletin*, stuck strictly to commercial and financial affairs, until it become recognized long since, throughout the country, as the ablest, most complete and reliable authority on finance and commerce, of any paper in the United States. The fate of the poor old *Journal of Commerce* and of its equally antique and grotesque editor, who now goes into deserved and permanent retirement, affords an expensive, but just object lesson in journalism of the Sunday school type.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO.

AN enormous amount of Manitoba wheat has been received at Buffalo this season. None of it is sold here, but it gives the customs authorities a great deal of trouble, passing through the elevators without leaving a dollar, except in transfer charges.

The new mill at Pike, Wyoming Co., contemplated some time ago by the Messrs. Roberts and others of that village, will be built. Its capacity will be 100 bbls., and cost about $20,000.

So far but few of our grain and flour dealers have made up their minds to visit the Fair at Chicago. There seems to be little interest generally, in Buffalo, in this enterprise. Those who have been there are not enthusiastic concerning the accommodations and transportation charges. However, that is of no consequence, as it is devilish hard to please the average Buffalo grain merchant.

Mr. Charles G. Curtis, one of the best known maltsters in this section of the country, who has not been expected to live for the past three months, is out again looking well, and receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Big fleets of grain vessels are the rule this spring. Some days hardly enough is received to keep one of the large elevators busy, and the next a million bushels and over will crowd the harbor. These fits and starts are uncomfortable to the elevating association and nuts for several of our daily papers, who delight in finding fault with the way business is managed here. If these d. p's had their way about it, not enough grain to feed our mills would be brought to Buffalo. To them, the Welland canal or some other route is seemingly better than Buffalo.

What a great fleet of canal boats will be built the coming

fall and winter if the present high rate of freight—5 cents on wheat to New York—keeps up a little longer. The number of canal boats afloat has dwindled one-half in the past 10 years, and this falling off in tonnage is now being felt. Up to June 10th fully fifty per cent more canal boats could have found cargos.

The business of the port since opening compares as follows:

	Receipts.	R. R. shipm'ts.	Canal Shipm'ts
1893.....	34,700,000	29,400,000	7,5 0,000
1892.....	30,200,000	26,900,000	4,800,000

Of course the canal has not had a fair showing, as the rail took all the stuff arriving before the canal opened.

The receipts of flour by lake shows a falling off: 1,420,000 bbls. against 2,100,000 last year for the same time.

Logs for the manufacture of paper by the Soo Paper Company at Niagara Falls, are now taken to a point within 3 miles of the great cataract by vessels, and then rafted down to the tunnel. It will not be long before canal boats are towed down the same route loaded with wheat for the mills there.

The elevators at Black Rock are not making a fortune transferring grain into canal boats from Niagara river; nor are they likely to, either. I believe the scheme will never work, as the difficulties which necessitates additional expense in placing the vessels at these elevators, besides the danger and slow work when they are ready to take out the grain, is more than sufficient to offset the saving between the regular rate charged by the association and the cut price. The only way they can secure business is by soliciting and this costs money—nobody does work now-a-days for love. As elevators they may do well enough as play-things, but for business, they are not in it, just at present.

When a skillful mechanic is wanted, the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company is generally called upon to furnish one from their works. The last expert in milling machinery and grain-storage elevators, was sent to St. Petersburg, in the person of Mr. Charles G. Burkhardt, who has been in the employ of the Noye company, off and on for 20 years.

There is a great deal of talk about Buffalo getting the first fruits of the great Tunnel company at the falls, but it is more than likely that those who are doing it are not on the inside. The Tunnel company say nothing. Not a whisper of what is going on comes from them, directly or indirectly. It's the most close-mouthed corporation in existence to-day. But an observing eye can see that they do not intend to give Buffalo the first advantage. The only indication of this is that tenement houses are being erected on lands owned by the Tunnel company and manufacturing sites laid out to improve the large territory in their control. They will, undoubtedly, reap the benefits of the first application of cheap motive power, and after the lands are disposed of, at a price which will come very near paying for the whole cost of the tunnel construction, Buffalo and other cities will be given the surplus, some 200,000 estimated horsepower. Rochester, Buffalo and a few other cities will, undoubtedly, be supplied with electric lights at the outset, as there is great profit in city lighting at the present cost.

Parson Dodge, the great miller of North Buffalo, is unusually happy these days. He has taken the boards off his summer residence at Fort Erie Grove, just across the river, in Canada, and found his demijohn where he left it, on the right hand corner of his easy chair. What luck!

The best patent spring wheat flour made in Buffalo, which includes the Falls, was sold last week at $4.00, the lowest price reached, in the memory of our oldest millers, for this grade.

The Canal is making money. Think of 5¼ cents on wheat to New York against 2¾ for the same date last year. Why, it's glorious! But yet this sudden flush has its drawbacks. I notice the absence of three of our foremost forwarders, who are apparently afflicted with "too much feed." Last year there was no overplus; no suppers at Gerot's—the only feeding place for those who know what good food is—and consequently the brethren turned out in elegant shape this spring. What will the harvest be? I shudder to think of it.

"Don't talk of the flour trade; it makes me tired," is the expression of the largest miller in Buffalo. Take $4.00 for the best flour made in the world and $3.20 for winter and you have figures not reached in many years. There has been more demand than millers will admit of and the orders booked will keep the big ones running for months to come. Feed has taken a tumble and is dreadfully weak at $15.50 for winter bran sacked, $14.75 for spring and $17.00 for fine white feed.

The feed mill at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, was destroyed by fire last week. There is an opening in that village for a good mill.

A strike among the bakers of this city is a regular semi-yearly affair and only causes a little trouble for a week or two. As usual the trouble originated in the Smith, Collins & Co. bakery.

The H. O. mill is started and it is said $270,000 will be required to get it in running shape.

Washburn-Crosby have appointed an agent here to work up trade.

Cheap wheat is the rule this month. No. 1 Northern spot sold down to 66c., the lowest by 1½c. it has ever sold in this market. Our millers bought heavily when it was 5 to 8 cents higher and now are but scant purchasers. If money had only been more plenty what a stock of wheat would now be in the hands of Buffalo flour producers. No business interest in Buffalo has felt the stringency in the money market as much as the millers. With a big stock of flour on hand and a good supply of wheat, there was nothing to work on, and so they are standing by until something moves.

Mr. Alexander Mann has come out from his iceberg in the Northwest and is writing letters to his old friends. It's a booming place according to his last ideas.

No. 2 red sold in Buffalo this week at 68c., and No. 1 white at the same price. This is the lowest price recorded here in 15 years. TAURUS.

DULUTH.

THE financial situation at the head of the lakes is not peculiar—it is distressing. While there has been no panic or heavy financial failures, the feeling is decidedly panicy and every one is sitting upon his own resources waiting for a solution of the problem. During the week past, wheat sold lower in Duluth than ever before in the history of the city. It ran down to 60c. and the bottom has not yet been touched. At the beginning it was weak, being a decline of ½ cent on July and ¼ cent lower for cash in September. The early market ruled easy and July wheat sold off ¼ cent, but soon recovered to the opening figures and advanced ½ cent under good buying, easing off again toward the close of the opening prices. The receipts of wheat for the past week were fair, aggregating about 500,000 bushels. The shipments were about 1,200,000 bushels, thus causing a decrease in wheat in store of about 700,000 bushels. The charters for shipping during the coming week are large. Secretary Welles, of the Board of Trade, in his resume of the situation Saturday, said: "The situation in local grain circles is much easier and the flurry and excitement of some of the country lines of elevators during the past week are entirely over. The majority of our grain firms are pursuing the even tenor of their way unimpaired in their financial standing, and are stronger and rated higher in commercial circles for their prudence, level-headed and conservative course during the recent heavy declines. The bulk of grain here and the future deals are now in the hands of our strongest concerns, and all apprehensions as to the future are at rest."

The Secretary takes a rosy and confident view of the situation, and it is sincerely hoped by board of trade men and grain dealers generally that he is not "talking through his hat." On Wednesday last the situation was extremely critical and at one time wild rumors were afloat that the heaviest dealers at the head of the lakes would be forced to the wall and the street gossip even went so far as to involve one or two substantial local banks. The feeling is now decidedly better and the flurry will undoubtedly be tided over, with the shaking out of a few of the lighter weights. An unfortunate occurrence has been reported in connection with the trouble; that of the disappearance and probable suicide of Abraham Bailey. Mr. Bailey was a heavy operator on the Board and was caught in the unexpected decline, and it is believed that his shortage affected his mind to such an extent that he decided on self-destruction. It is now believed that evidence has been found that points to the fact that he procured a row boat, paddled out into the lake and drowned himself. A cursory examination of his affairs shows that he was not so heavily involved but what with prudence and tact he could have extricated himself.

Grain freights are fairly brisk at 3c. on wheat from Duluth and the probability is that the movement for the rest of the month will be heavier than for the first part of the month. The cargoes last week, which can be taken as a fair average, ran as follows: Monday 93,500 bushels; Tuesday 182,986 bushels; Wednesday 305,904 bushels; Thursday 373,-613; Saturday 199,000. Total 1,155,003 bushels.

During the first two weeks of the month the mills have been grinding very slowly and the output has been exceedingly small. Light runs have been made both by the Imperial and Freeman mills. The production was 31,261 bbls., against 39,702 bbls. for the week previous, and 20,252 bbls. for the corresponding week in 1892. The non-arrival of wheat at the Freeman mill caused the delay there, and the Imperial mill shut down for the purpose of some repairs. The trade in flour continues to be greatly depressed. A few orders are coming in, but they are usually on the basis of the extreme low price. Ordinarily, as is well known, shrewd jobbers in any commodity do not buy extensively on a declining market, and there is no exception in the flour industry, and about the only sales that are now being made are induced on the bargain counter plan. The

foreign market as well as the local is dull, yet dealers pretend to see a brightening on the foreign horizon and hope in a short time to have better returns. The railroads brought in considerable flour during the past week—about 90,000 bbls. more than the week previous. The flour output, receipts, shipments and stock are shown as follows:

	Receipts bbls.	Shipped bbls.	Stock bbls.
Duluth mills	*12,461	30,569	33,025
Superior mills	*18,800	18,800	11,578
Northern Pacific	8,400	25,650	21,450
St. Paul & Duluth	92,500	23,191	167,331
Great Northern	79,022	55,497	82,802
C. St. P. M. & O.	19,600	31,600	27,000
Totals	230,783	185,307	343,186

*Output, total, 31,261 bbls.

The output and exports from the head of the lakes for four weeks with comparisons are as follows:

	1893— Output, bbls.	Exports, bbls.	1892. bbls.	1891. bbls
June 3	31,261	6,974	20,252	14,324
May 27	39,702	6,500	18,968	14,357
May 20	36,842	7,200	19,336	14,685
May 13	38,732	6,350	20,201	14,300

Grain in store at Duluth and Superior elevators on last Monday morning, and on comparative dates, as reported by the Board of Trade was as follows:

	June 3, bus.	May 27, bus.	June 6,'92 bus.
No. 1 hard	285,778	307,850	509,547
No. 1 northern	9,582,092	9,891,037	2,095,719
No. 2 northern	1,169,115	1,191,381	891,870
No. 3 spring	220,466	192,506	183,357
No grade	28,099	28,680	460,612
Rejected and condemned	62,882	64,859	106,679
Special bin	51,953	66,475	36,153
Total wheat	11,403,390	11,742,786	4,283,937
Corn in store	.....	.....	.....
Rye in store	5,715	5,175	.....
Barley in store	3,622	3,622	.....
Flaxseed in store	49,320	48,742	73,652

Production, receipts and shipments of flour and receipts and shipments of grain at the head of the lakes during May as compared with the same month in 1892 were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
RECEIPTS.		
Flour produced, Duluth, barrels	75,618	76,143
Flour produced, Superior, barrels	74,800	....
Flour received, barrels	397,831	356,045
Wheat received, bushels	1,682,169	1,092,093
Flax received, bushels	.....	6,431
SHIPMENTS.		
Flour, bbls	358,346	416,138
Wheat, bushels	7,527,061	8,771,387
Corn, bus	272,842	.....
Rye, bus	11,833	.....
Flax seed, bus	88,937	126,029

The Minnesota State elevator, which was rushed through the bucolic legislature last winter, is having about as many ups and downs as the wheat market of late. First it can be built and then it can't. The legal department says that the bill was incomplete and that it provides no funds for the construction. The executive department says that funds will be forthcoming and orders the warehouse commission, having the matter in charge, to proceed. Advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, calling for available sites and nearly a score of replies were received. One of the sites, it is understood, has been agreed upon, and the purchase will soon be made. The grangers are determined that a start shall be made at any rate, and then trust to providence and Knute Nelson for the rest.

The committee, which had in charge the matter of soliciting stock for the new Gill & Wright mill adventure, has recently issued a manifesto, to the effect that it knew nothing about the insolvency of the concern and that it would henceforth drop all business relative to stocking the new concern, and that all subscriptions heretofore made were canceled. The proposed new concern had collapsed in its old relations before it could be put on its feet substantially under the proposition of a new deal.

The steel barge Selwyn Eddy dy has broken the wheat cargo record of Lake Superior by going out of here with 115,000 bushels of wheat. The vessel was loaded at elevator E, through vessel agents Rose & Lazier, with wheat consigned to shipper's orders at Buffalo by A. D. Thompson & Co. The boat took 82,500 bushels in her lower hold without employing trimmers. The boat is 366 feet over all, 42.8 feet beam and 25 feet moulded depth; her gross tonnage is 2,846.14 and her net figure is 2,164,11. She was built at Wyandotte, Mich.

Recently the propeller Omaha loaded 60,000 bushels of wheat consigned to Milwaukee. This is the first cargo of wheat ever shipped from Duluth to that city, and was wanted there for milling purposes to mix with other grades.

The Selwyn Eddy succeeded in not only breaking the wheat record but that of the flour cargo as well. She loaded recently at the Eastern Minnesota dock with 40 barrels of flour.

Duluth, June 12. H. F. J.

SUPERIOR.

THE past month has not been one of extraordinary activity in the production of flour, although some of the mills have been grinding quite steadily during that time. The stringency of the money market has caused a decline in the flour trade as well as in almost every other department of industry. The steady and unprecedented decline in the price of wheat has had a tendency to bear the flour market all along the line, and producers, shippers and jobbers are not in the best of spirits. There may be a consolation in the fact, however, that taking the business of the country as a whole the flour trade will average as well as any, in fact there is now greater activity in the production and shipments of flour than in almost any other line of trade in the northwest. Despite the unusual depression, the utmost energy has been displayed in the completion and equipment of the mammoth new mills and elevators in this city. Millers are long-headed enough to know that the present stagation is but temporary and brought about, perhaps, by the lack of a vigorous financial policy of the present administration. Brighter times must necessarily follow, and the great mills at this point will be fully in readiness to meet the demand when it shall come.

The Cargill Belt Line elevators will be ready to handle wheat as soon as the engines are set. The engines are now on the ground and are being placed in position. The Barnet & Record Co., builders of these elevators, are also building the Youghiogheny and Lehigh docks at the west end, and have two elevators under construction at Minneapolis—one for A. D. Mulford & Co., to hold 1,000,000 bushels and one for Osborne & McMillan to hold 600,000 bushels.

The report of the grain weighed and inspected in Superior during May shows: Cars inspected and arrived, No. 1 hard—Northern Pacific, 4; Great Northern, 23; St. Paul and Duluth, 27; No. 1 Northern—Northern Pacific, 301; Great Northern 750; Omaha, 15; St. Paul and Duluth, 43; No. 2 Northern—N. P., 53; Great Northern, 61; Omaha, 11; St. P. and Duluth, 22; No. 3 Northern—N. P., 4; Great Northern, 10; St. Paul and Duluth, 1; Rejected—Northern Pacific, 8; Great Northern, 3; Omaha, 7; St. Paul and Duluth, 3. The total number of bushels received by the different roads was 718,977, and the amount shipped was 2,891,078.

At a directors meeting of the Freeman Milling Co., held recently, Mr. Freeman resigned his position as its manager and will have charge of the company's business, it is understood, west of the Aleghenymountains. He will live in Chicago. A. Ruyter, of Minneapolis, it is announced, will have charge of the local business. This company has decided to issue $100,000 in bonds, $60,000 of which will go into the plant and $40,000 to remain in the treasury to build an elevator. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in disposing of these bonds, as arrangements, it is understood, were practically made for them before the step was taken. The bonds will not be sold for less than par, and it is announced that Rollin Stewart of St. Paul, a stockholder in the milling company, will purchase $75,000 worth of bonused stock.

The foundation for the Barclay mill is well under way, and the promoters hope to have it completed in five weeks. The mill will be ready for operation by September 1. The Grand Republic Mill will begin to grind July 1st, unless there is unforeseen delay.

The following table shows the rates on flour from Superior to various points in the country, lake and rail, across lake, and all rail, in cents per 100 lbs.:

Duluth and Superior to—	Lake and rail.	Across lake.	All rail.
New York	22½	35½	37½
Boston	24½	37½	39½
Philadelphia	20½	33½	35½
Albany or Troy	21½	34½	36½
Rochester	16	29	31
Buffalo	12½	25½	27½
Baltimore	19½	32½	34½
Montreal	20½	35½	37½
Kingston	....	34½	36½
Pittsburgh	19½	25½	27½
Chicago	12½	....	12½
Detroit	10	19½	21½
New Orleans	....	35½	37½
Reading or Harrisburg	20½	30½	32½
Cincinnati	....	20	22½
Toledo	10	19½	21½
Cleveland	10	22½	24
Indianapolis	20½	19½	21½
Peoria	....	....	12½
Omaha	....	....	23
Des Moines	....	....	22½
Elmira	19½	....	....
Binghamton	20½	....	....

The conveyors built between the elevators and annexes at Superior are of tiling. The conveyor constructed to connect the Great Northern elevators A and X is of wood. It is just completed.

The shipments of grain down the lakes during May aggregated 8,000,000 bushels, against 8,897,416 bushels during the same month last year. The business of 1892, however, represents a full month, while that of last month was handled in less than 20 days.

The rate on wheat to Buffalo remains at 2¾ cents. One charter was made last week at 3c. and one at 2⅞c.; both these were for spot boats. Shippers are not anxious to secure boats at anything above 2¾ cents, and they frequently are independent when offered a boat at that figure. Vessel men generally prefer to take ore rather than wheat for less than 3c.

C. D. Wright, formerly of Gill & Wright has secured a position with the Siemens & Halske Elec. Co. of America, at Chicago.

Superior, June 12. J. F. H.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE stock of wheat in store here to-day is:

	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	16,696
No. 1 Northern	8,967,954
No. 2 "	465,721
No. 3 "	.....
Rejected	.....
Special Bin	977,925
No Grade	.....
Total	10,428,206
Increase past week	80,761

Since my last letter, wheat in this market has sold at the lowest price ever known, seller July was offered at 56⅞@57, but the lowest sale recorded was 57c with cash. No. 1 Northern about 2c less, or 55c. This undue depression in values, to such an extremely low pinch, has been, of course, due to the financial condition of the country. The wave of distrust which started in New York from the rapid reduction of the gold reserve, reached our city, causing as its first symptom, a run on the Farmers and Mechanics Savings bank. This institution stood the strain without wavering, paying all depositors, who called without taking advantage of the 30 days notice to which they were entitled, and has nobly sustained is reputation of being one of the safest, and strongest

institutions in the country. The only banks to succumb to the unpleasant situation, were the "Citizen's Bank" and the "Merchant's National," rather small institutions, but both of which are reorganizing, and will pay all depositors in full. The other banks here are all fortified with heavy reserves, and have kept themselves in a position to stand anything that might happen to test their strength and conservative management.

The only institution in the grain trade that has had to suspend, owing to inability to renew its papers, is the Northern Pacific Elevator company, a large concern, with their lines reaching out as far as Washington territory. This company undoubtedly lost money on their hedges of May wheat in the Chicago market, and has made an assignment to Mr. Forbes, formerly of Spencer & Co., Duluth. E. Cardin was its popular manager in Minneapolis, but its head officers were Duluth parties. But for the impossibility of renewing loans the suspension would not have occurred, and as its business has been very profitable in former years, it will probably come out right side up, in time. It is another object lesson to teach elevator companies to hedge their wheat holdings in their own markets.

The government, crop report issued Saturday, is interpreted as quite a bullish document, and is figured to show a crop of 147,000,000 bus. of spring wheat and 251,000,000 bus. of winter wheat, or a total of 398,000,000. This caused a temporary advance of ½c in values, but the continued tight money market, the large carrying charges, and the proverbial fine weather of June, will probably prevent any material advance, even from the present phenomenally low prices, until after deliveries are over on the July option, and the large stocks are taken care of, for another two months.

The Chamber has met with a painful loss recently, in the death of its venerable secretary C. C. Sturtevant, Esq., who has been its faithful servant for the past ten years. This sad event was hastened by a fall, accidentally received some two or three weeks ago. He died in the harness, at the advanced age of 80 years, and his dignified and stately form will be greatly missed by all our members. No action has as yet been taken by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and his duties are being performed by his able assistant Mr. McInery.

The flour output last week was 179,600 brls., against 176,835 brls. the previous week, and 208,275 brls. the corresponding week a year ago. The direct exports last week were 106,490 brls., about as large as ever made from this market, and a large per cent of which was taken from store. "The market is quick, but selling better than might be expected, says the *Market Record*. The late break in prices encouraged some strong buying in the face of such discouragement as a tight money market. The prospect of advance is likely to send fresh buyers to the market, to improve the present advantage of very low prices. The range of asking prices is very wide, bids are also wide apart." Quotations are as follows: $3.55@3.80 for first patents, $3.25@3.50 for second patents, $1.90@2.25 for fancy and export bakers, $1.20@1.40 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran is quiet, selling $7.25@7.75 in bulk. Common shorts $7.50@8.50 and fine shorts held as high as $11.00, from favorite mills.

G. W. S.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR the past month the bulls have reigned supreme in the local wheat market, trampling prices down to record-breaking low figures. A climax or rather an anti-climax, was reached last Tuesday, when wheat touched the lowest point in the history of local grain speculation. For weeks previous, wheat had been going down farther and farther, but when it passed the 70 mark everyone thought a reaction would certainly set in. A big disappointment was in order however, for instead of turning back upward the market continued to drop until Tuesday it touched 62¼c for cash, 63¾c for July, 65¾c for August and 67⅞c for September. Since then a slight improvement has been noticed, but it did not amount to much, as July closed Saturday at 65¼ as its top price. Whether these lamentably low prices are attributable to the persumably unsound financial situation or not, they certainly have had a very depressing effect on the flour market. Everybody says business is dull—exceedingly dull. The demoralizing effect of the wheat's action is seen in the gradually reduced prices of both the domestic and foreign buyers. "Flour always drops faster than wheat," says a well known miller, "and the remarkable fall in prices in wheat last week tore the bottom out of the flour market entirely." If the wheat market would only settle down for a while, the general impression is, there would be a fairly active trade for the flour men. The millers here evidently believe that to be the case and are patiently waiting for that time to come, running their mills on short time at present while waiting for the tide to turn. This is quite evident from the fact that the 16 largest flour mills, here, which have an aggregate capacity of 17,625 barrels per day or 105,750 a week, last week produced only 56,250, just a little over half their regular output. Present quotations on flour are as follows: family, $2.00@2.10; choice, $2.15@2.30; fancy, $2.50@2.65; extra fancy, $2.90@3.00; patents, $3.20@3.35. Though these low prices have been the means of attracting some attention, business on the whole was decidedly limited. Many of the millers are quite firm in their determination to sell very little at present prices, as their wheat cost them more money than the present prices would bring.

Bran continues to sag gradually in price and there appears to be no demand for it either from the South or East.

The Annual Millers' Excursion has been, for years back, *the* swell affair of the season on the river. This year it took place Thursday, June 8th, and as usual was an unqualified success. The outing is always given by the flour merchants, complimentary to their families and friends, and for that reason there is always a big demand for tickets. This year only 3500 were issued and there was considerable wailing and gnashing of teeth in consequence. All the invited guests boarded the elegant steamer *Grand Republic* at nine o'clock that morning and sailed down to Montesano Springs, where the excursionists spent the day under the shade trees, dancing and indulging in various other amusements. The Iron Mountain train, which came down about 5 p. m., brought a hundred or more additional excursionists, all of whom went back on the boat. When the boat returned, everyone admitted that they had a glorious time and were loud in their praises of the generous millers. Much credit for the success of the affair is due Alex. G. Smith, Sec'y of the Victoria Milling Co., C. J. Hannebrink, of the Sessinghaus Milling Company, and H. G. Craft, of Bernet & Craft, respectively the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee.

Edgar Beitter, of Tokio, Japan, paid the local flour men a visit last Saturday. He came here from San Francisco via Kansas City, and states that he will visit all the large cities of the country in the interest of the Oriental Goverment by whom he has been commissioned to investigate and write up the condition of the crops and the grain industry of this country.

The well known firm of Orthwein Brothers, grain importers and owners of the Victoria Flour Mill, have issued a notice of partnership dissolution to take effect July 1st. The brothers are Charles F. and W. D. Orthwein, both quite wealthy and prominent citizens, the former being an ex-president of the Merchants, Exchange. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and either partner was authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. It is understood that Charles F. Orthwein will retire on his laurels and bank account. W. D., however, will not, as he has already filed articles of incorporation for the "Orthwein Grain Co., capital $200,000." He, himself, holds 1940 shares, F. C. Orthwein, 50 shares and W. E. Orthwein, 10 shares.

Walter S. Post, who for years back has been connected with Annan, Burg & Smith, the grain merchants, has recently taken charge of the mill feed business of the E. O. Stanard Milling Co. and will hereafter devote his time and attention to securing the highest prices for their bran, etc.

Mr. George H. Morgan, the popular and efficient gentleman who has been Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange for the past 26 years, is enjoying a well-earned vacation in Chicago. During his absence Mr. D. R. Whitmore, the Assistant Secretary, is ably discharging the duties of the office. Before Mr. Morgan's departure, the members of the Merchants' Exchange decided on the most radical measure they have adopted for years; that is, they agreed to spend $150,000 for the improvenent of the Chamber of Commerce, the official title of the massive structure in which the Exchange is enclosed. For many years back, the directors and members have been discussing the project of buying their own home instead of paying rent. Some wanted to move to 12th street, others favored buying the old Planters' House while others again believed in buying the beautiful quarters they so long occupied. The latter idea was carried out about a year ago and the present project of remodeling the massive edifice is the direct outcome thereof. The entrances, on Chestnut and Pine Streets, are to be supplanted with those of greatly improved design, new elevators are to be put in, an electric plant erected, the floors tessellated, new offices, reading-rooms and laboratories established and various other improvements made.

Clifford F. Hall of the Kansas City "Midland Miller" while here last week talked about establishing a branch here and printing a St. Louis edition of his paper.

Milwaukee Notes

THE Edw. P. Allis Company report an exceptionally large receipt of orders from all directions. The engine for the new electric power plant, at Superior, Wis., will be furnished by this company.

A recent visit to the works of the Cockle Separator Manufacturing Company and the Superlative Purifier Manufacturing Company demonstrated the fact that their capacity is fully taxed in satisfying the demands of their many customers.

THE Rice Machinery Company has recently opened a branch office in this city, at 93 West Water street, for the sale of power transmitting machinery, short lap belting, Dodge wood pulleys, etc., of which specialties the branch house carries a full line.

THE Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Company, of this city, lately shipped one of their new improved Corliss engines to Yng-o-Dolores, Cuba, to be used on a sugar plantation. The unexcelled reputation of this house is world-wide and its already extensive business is constantly increasing.

THE Vilter Manufacturing Company, whose extensive plant for the manufacturing of engines, etc., was destroyed in the fire of last October, have completed their new building, on the old site, and are now in full operation, on a larger scale than ever. An illustrated description of the new works will appear in the UNITED STATES MILLER at an early date.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 1,492,932 bushels, against 249,123 bush. for the corresponding day last year and 137,126 bush. in 1891.

Flour is steady and in moderate demand, hard spring wheat patents, in wood, ranging at $3.75@3.85. Millstuffs are steady at $10.75@11.00 for sacked bran and $10.25@11.50 for middlings.

The average daily flour production of the city mills, for the five weeks ending June 17, was 6,270 bbls.

SAMUEL T. HOOKER, an old, honored and widely-known Milwaukeean, died May 31, aged 78 years. Mr. Hooker's death was due to old age. His health had been failing for several years. He was living in Milwaukee temporarily and had intended to go to Minneapolis. For many years Mr. Hooker was a prominent business man of the city. He was United States marshal for this district at one time and later was collector of customs. He was one of the most popular members of the Chamber of Commerce and had served that body as president. He was officially connected with the chamber for a long period.

THE well-known commission house of Knowles & Co., for years extensively engaged in dealing in grain and stocks, suspended business, May 31.

The suspension was generally regretted on 'Change when it became known and the hope was expressed on all sides that the firm would conclude to resume at an early day. It is said they were not losers in any business transactions, but that trade had not been as active as desired and expenses had contiuned large, as a result of which combination of circumstances the members of the firm decided to close up business for the time being at least.

THE following, from a late issue of *Bradstreets* will interest the general reader of the columns devoted to this city:

"The total of bank clearings at Milwaukee each week has shown extraordinary increase for some months past over corresponding totals a year ago, in some instances the gain being as much as 100 per cent. It goes without saying that this does not appear warranted by the comparatively modest trade reports which have been received from that center this year, in consequence of which an inquiry has been made of several in a position to know about trade and industry at the Wisconsin metropolis, from whom the following statement is received: "Milwaukee's increase in bank clearings this year over last is the outcome of a natural growth in the volume of business, notably in the matter of production of wheat-flour, in an increase of the grain business generally, and in the malting industry. In addition to these important increases it is stated that capacities of many manufacturing plants have been greatly increased, and two new banks, with an aggregate of $1,000,000 capital, have attracted a large number of accounts from country banks and thus made Milwaukee a more prominent supply center in matters of finance based upon convenience and economy. As an outcome of this growth in Milwaukee's banking facilities quite a number of country merchants and others who did their banking elsewhere, have opened accounts in this city." The foregoing constitutes an ingenious and winning explanation of large increases in bank clearings at Milwaukee this year, but it is only fair to add that two new banks and a large increase in the flour, grain and malting interests will hardly explain the phenomenal jumps in Milwaukee's totals of bank clearings as compared with a year ago which have been reported of late."

News.

KALISPELL, Montana, is to have a new flouring mill.

A. MCCLINTOCK will erect a flouring mill at Rincon, Tex.

R. D. BOYD will establish a flouring mill at Ashland, Va.

P. B. LEWIS will put up a large flouring mill at Remington, Va.

MACKLEM & SLATER will erect a large grain elevator at Niagara Falls, Ont.

A COMPANY is being formed to build a custom flour mill at Sweet Home, Ore.

THE organization of a stock company to erect and maintain a roller mill at the new town of Enderlin, N. D., is talked of.

HENRY BLACK has commenced the erection of his flour mill at Breckenridge, Tex.

THE Hodd & Cullen Milling Company will locate a flouring mill at Stratford, Ont.

THE Ocosta, Wash. flour mill is almost completed and will be ready in two weeks to start.

THE Valley City Milling Company is reconstructing one of its mills at Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE Richmond, Ont., milling company is finishing up many improvements about its plant.

THE Sparks Milling Company of Alton, Ill., has increased its capital stock from $65,000 to $100,000.

THE Jefferson Milling Company of Brookfield, Pa., has incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000.

MESSRS. WIERWILL, SMITH & WILSON contemplate putting an addition to their mill at Le Sueur, Minn.

GUY, Wash., is in need of a flour mill and will give generous inducements to any one building one there.

J. A. & E. D. Tarpley will remodel their flouring mill at Fall Creek, Tenn., and change to the roller process.

THE Milroy flouring mill at Rushville, Ind, has started up again under the ownership of Birney Anderson.

THE Cowlitz River Milling Company was incorporated at Chehalis, Wash., last week to do a general grain milling business.

A lot of new machinery has been set up in the Cameron flour mill at Fort Worth, Tex. The capacity is now 1,400 barrels per day.

A FLOUR mill is contemplated at Olympia, Wash. A New England manufacturer has made a proposition to the people of that city.

THE firm of Oscar Bayse & Co., have assumed the proprietorship of the Kasota roller mills at St. Peter Minn., and will operate the same.

AT Lancaster, Wis., May 20, fire destroyed the flour mill and barn belonging to the Lancaster Milling Company. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

ASA SARGEANT of Hillsboro, and Ed. Brasseth of Caledonia have purchased the Caledonia mills, at Caledonia, N. D. The property is quite valuable.

F. M. Cockrill, of Cockrill Brothers, dealer in grain at Dallas, Tex., has given a trust deed for $70,000. The firm a year ago, claimed to be worth $450,000.

ARDOCK, N. D., is going to have a grist mill, the inhabitants giving a bonus of $1,000, and the farmers are expected to subscribe for stock to the amount of $1,500.

THE Farmers' Mill Company of Elmira, Lake County, Or., was incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000; incorporators, J. Casebeer, W. T. Kayser and W. F. Kirk.

C. W. WESTERMAN has purchased the Ennis roller mill at Hastings, Minn., together with twenty-four and one-half acres of ground. The price paid is said to be $10,500.

A NUMBER of Jordan, Minn., citizens have formed a stock company and will erect a new flour mill in their city to take the place of the Nicolin, recently destroyed by fire.

NEAR Clarksville, Tenn., May 16, Peacher's flour and woolen mills were burned. The mills belonged to the Peacher's Mills Company. They were insured to the amount of $6,500. Loss, $20,000.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for Isom, Lanning & Co., flour mills at Albany, Or. The business has been established 16 years, and some months ago they claimed assets $130,000, against liabilities $45,000.

THE construction of W. H. Wilson's new mill at Lawrence, Minn., is about completed. A 70-horse power Corliss engine has been placed and it is expected the mill will be ready to commence operations July 1st.

THE Phœnix Mill Company of Minneapolis, Minn., incorporated June 7, for the manufacture of flour and mill feed. The capital stock is $200,000, of which $84,000 is already paid in. The incorporators are: Carl Stan, Gottlieb Schober, Carl C. Schoeber, Jas. T. Tann, E. T. Schneider, and Stammitz Schober.

THE Independence, Or., Flouring Mill, owned by Geo. Skinner, is in trouble. R. Shelley was appointed receiver of the property through the application of persons interested. Mr. Skinner claims to have assets enough to settle every claim if given time to make collections.

ACCORDING to the *Grand Forks Farmer*, there are forty flour mills in North Dakota with a total daily capacity of 6,075 barrels of flour. The flour mills at Lee, Nelson county, and Churches Ferry, Ramsay county, are the smallest mentioned, having a capacity of but 30 barrels per day. The largest mills are at Fargo and Grand Forks, each place having a 500-barrel mill. Twelve mills have a capacity of 200 barrels or over per day, fifteen of between 100 and 200 barrels, and thirteen produce less than 100 barrels of flour per day.

MAY FIRES.—The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of May, as estimated by the *Commercial Bulletin*, New York, amounts to $10,427,100. This is about a million greater than the aggregate for May, 1892, and is much less than the total for the same month in 1891. The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first five months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March	12,540,750	10,648,000	16,662,350
April	11,309,000	11,559,800	14,669,900
May	16,660,365	9,585,000	1,427,100
Totals	$60,967,545	$56,171,700	$69,637,650

The comparatively light record in May is due to the remarkable freedom from fires during the early part of the month. During May there were 165 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each.

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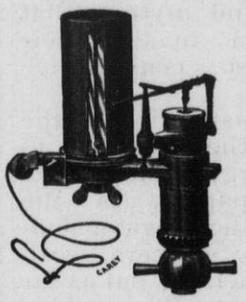

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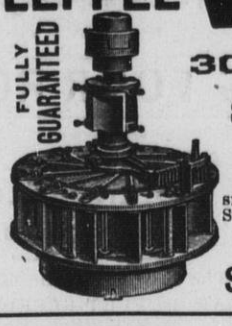

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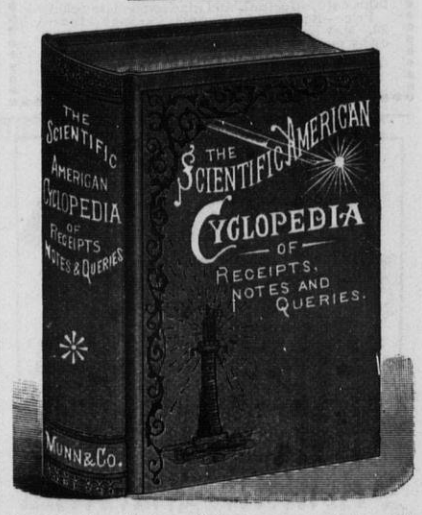

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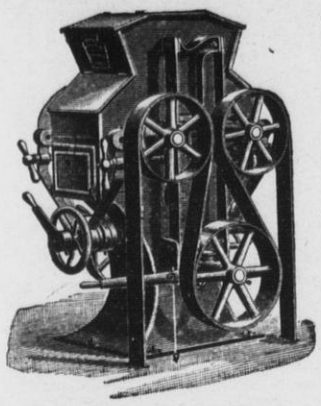

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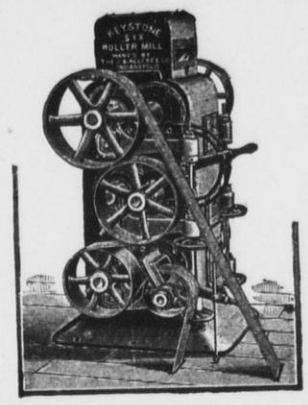

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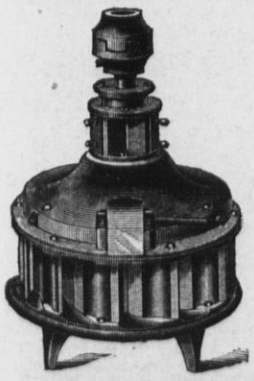

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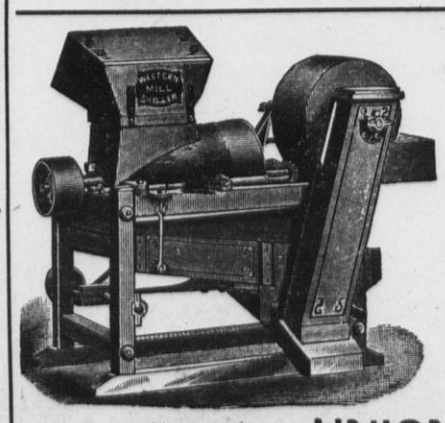

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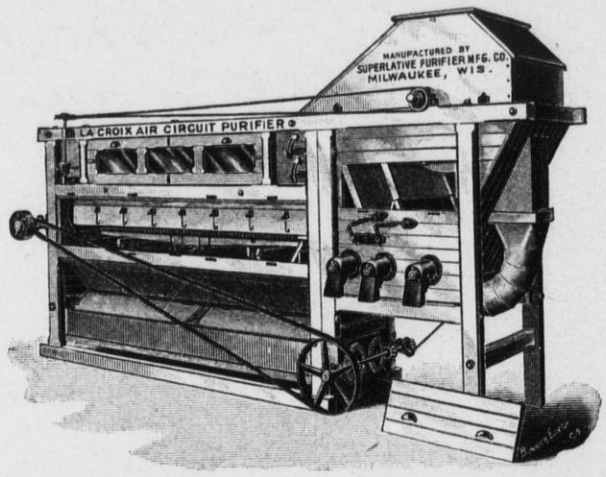

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In all styles and sizes, and can furnish anything desired in that line, no matter what it is Machines with sieve graders, reel graders or without graders. Plain machines, or with oat separators combined.

More "Kurth" machines are in use than of all other makes combined, and they are giving satisfaction, too.

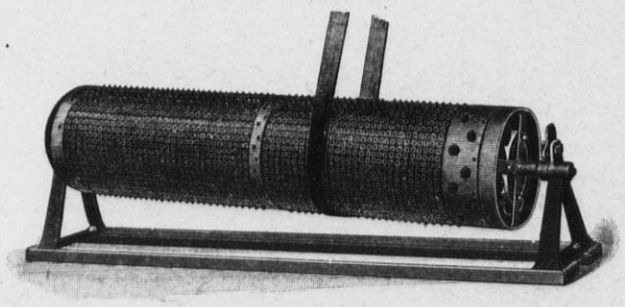
We guarantee them fully, but you needn't depend upon that. Let us know what you want, and we'll send a machine on trial, and if it doesn't suit, you needn't keep it.

Prices are low. **Drop us a line.**

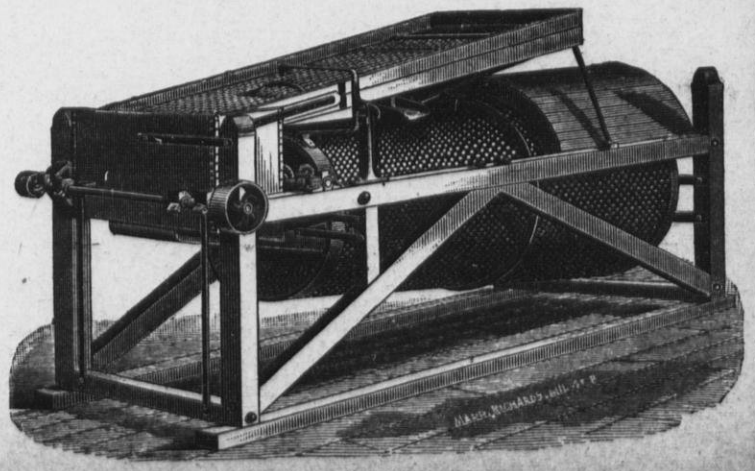
COCKLE SEPARATOR MFG. CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Machine for Small Mills.



Plain Machine.



THE UNITED STATES
Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 7. MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

THE EDW. P. ALLIS COMPANY,

Mill Builders and Mill Furnishers,

RELIANCE WORKS. SOLICIT ORDERS FOR MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Complete Flour Mill Outfits of any Capacity,

WITH OR WITHOUT MOTIVE POWER.

ALSO FOR

Roller Mills,
Feed Rolls,
Screenings Rolls,
Reel Scalpers,
Sieve Scalpers,
Flour Dressers,
Centrifugals,
Air Purifiers,
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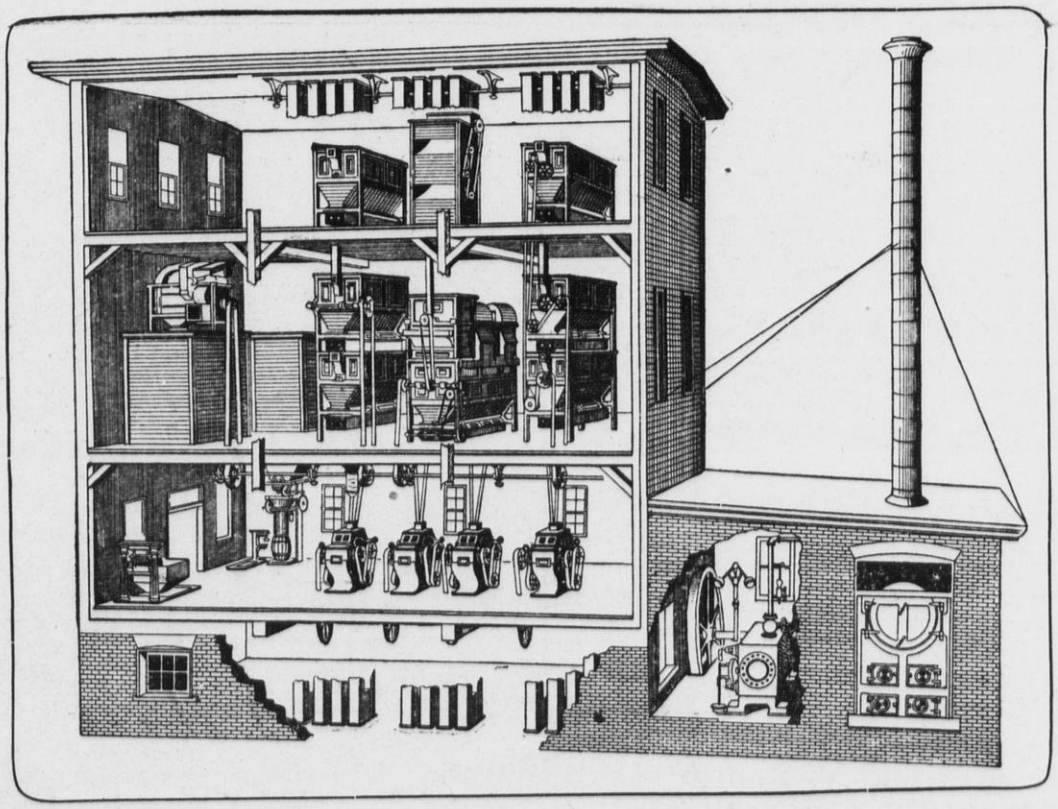
Dust Catchers,
Meal Purifiers,
Flour Feeders.



Wheat Cleaners,
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WE CAN FURNISH ANYTHING YOU NEED IN THIS LINE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Send for Our 136 page Pocket Price List, which is Very Complete and Handy.

ALSO

OUR HAND BOOK "SMALL MODERN MILLS," CONTAINING ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF MILLS FROM 25 to 100 BBLS. CAPACITY.

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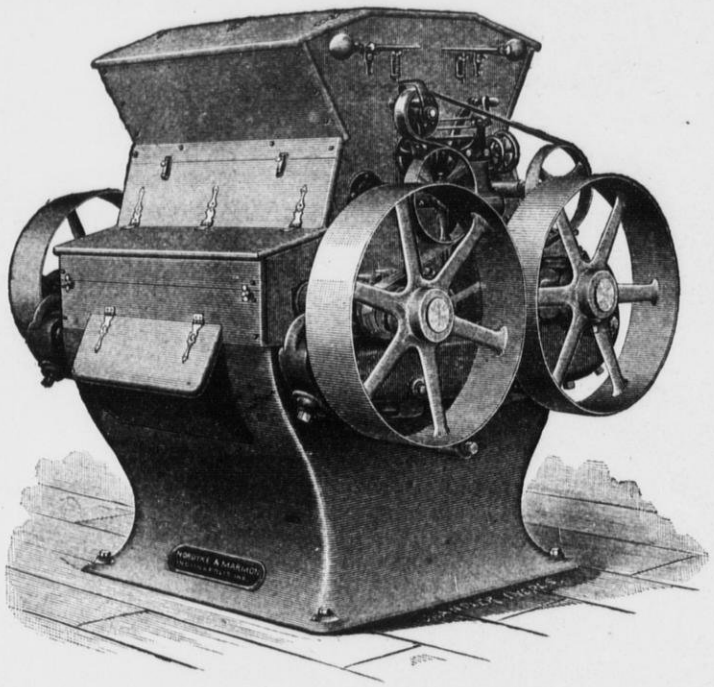
Contracts solicited for outfits of any desired capacity. Write us, stating your requirements, and we will submit estimates, plans and close prices.

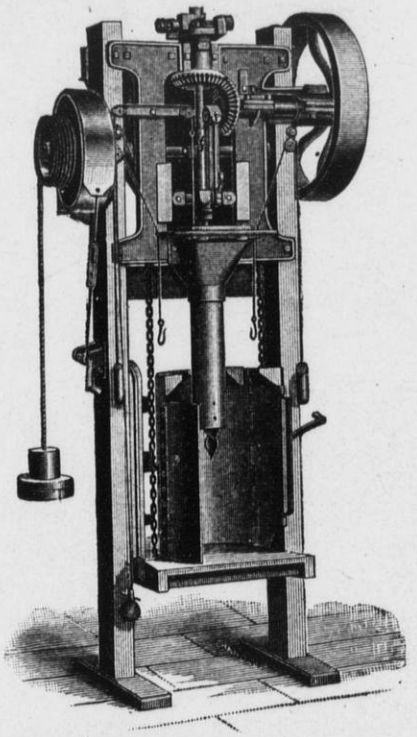


OUR TEN INCH FOUR ROLLER MILL.
The Heaviest and Most Rigid Roll Made.

NO PRUDENT BUYER

Will place his order for Roller Mills, Scalpers, Dressers, Purifiers, Bran Dusters, Degerminators, Roller Corn Mills, or other special machinery for Flour Mills, Fine Corn Goods Plants, Starch and Rice Mills and Grain Elevators before examining our goods and obtaining our prices.

Write for new price lists and other printed matter.



Our Bran Packer guaranteed to pack Bran in same space required by an equal weight of hard packed flour.

NORDYKE & MARMON CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

EXPORTING · MILLERS

Send for copy of the New Edition of the

Riverside . . .

Cable Code

More copies of this work are in actual use to-day than of all other Flour Cable Codes combined.

PRICE OF SINGLE COPY, $3.00

A proper discount will be made to parties ordering one dozen or more.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

Riverside Printing Company,

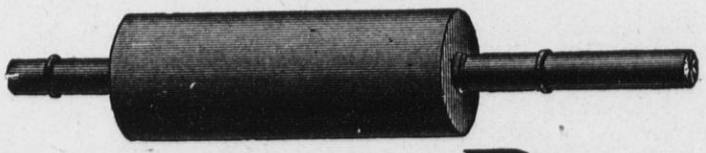
MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

Send for circular, giving scope of the work and names of many prominent firms using it, in America and Foreign Countries.

FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,

ANSONIA, CONN.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



ANSONIA * ROLLS

FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.

MILL PICKS

I am one of The Oldest and the Most Extensive Mill Pick Maker in the United States.

36 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

I keep on hand a large stock of new Picks of all sizes.

OLD PICKS DRESSED AND RETURNED PROMPTLY

New Picks will be sent to all parts of the country on trial, and if not first-class, return them at my expense.

AN OFFER

To any miller who has never had any of my work I will dress Six Picks Free of charge.

Write for prices and other information. Ship Picks to the Old, Reliable Mill Pick Maker,

W. S. CASTERLIN,
10-tf *Luzerne, Luzerne Co., Pa.*

ROPP'S CALCULATOR

[*Revised Edition for 1890.*]

This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, postpaid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account book, 75 cents. No. 3 American Russia or Morocco, with pocket, slate and RENEWABLE account book, $1.00. Address,

UNITED STATES MILLER,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

THE UNITED STATES
Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 7. MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

THE VILTER MFG. CO.'S WORKS.

WE present to our readers in this issue a very fine illustration of the new plant of the Vilter Mfg. Co. (formerly the Weisel & Vilter Mfg. Co.) at Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of Corliss engines, refrigerating and ice making machinery and complete outfits for brewers and bottlers.

The business was established over 25 years ago, in 1867 by Mr. Peter Weisel in a small shop on Broadway. A lot was purchased on Chicago Street, several years later, and a somewhat larger shop was built; the size of this was increased by additions from time to time and in 1879 when Mr. Ernst Vilter associated himself with Mr. Weisel another extension was made. The business was then run under the firm name of Weisel & Vilter.

In 1886 a corporation was formed under the name of The Weisel & Vilter Mfg. Co. and extensive improvements both in buildings and machinery was made. The officers of the corporation at that time were, Peter Weisel, President; Ernst Vilter, V. P. and Treas.; and Wm. G. Vilter, Secy. After the death of Mr. Ernst Vilter in 1888, new officers were elected, Mr. Peter Weisel as Pres., Mr. Albert Wallber, V. P., and Mr. Wm. O. Vilter, Secy. and Treas. A few years thereafter Mr. Weisel sold his interest in the company and new officers were elected: Theo. O. Vilter, Pres. and Supt.; Albert Wallber, V. P.; and Wm. O. Vilter, Secy. and Treas., and these gentlemen have held their respective positions since.

In October, 1892, the entire plant of this company was destroyed in the great conflagration which swept away 17 blocks in the vicinity of the company's works. Immediate arrangements were made by The Vilter Mfg. Co., whose name was changed to this in March last, to take up work on contracts that had been taken before the fire and work was begun at seven different places.

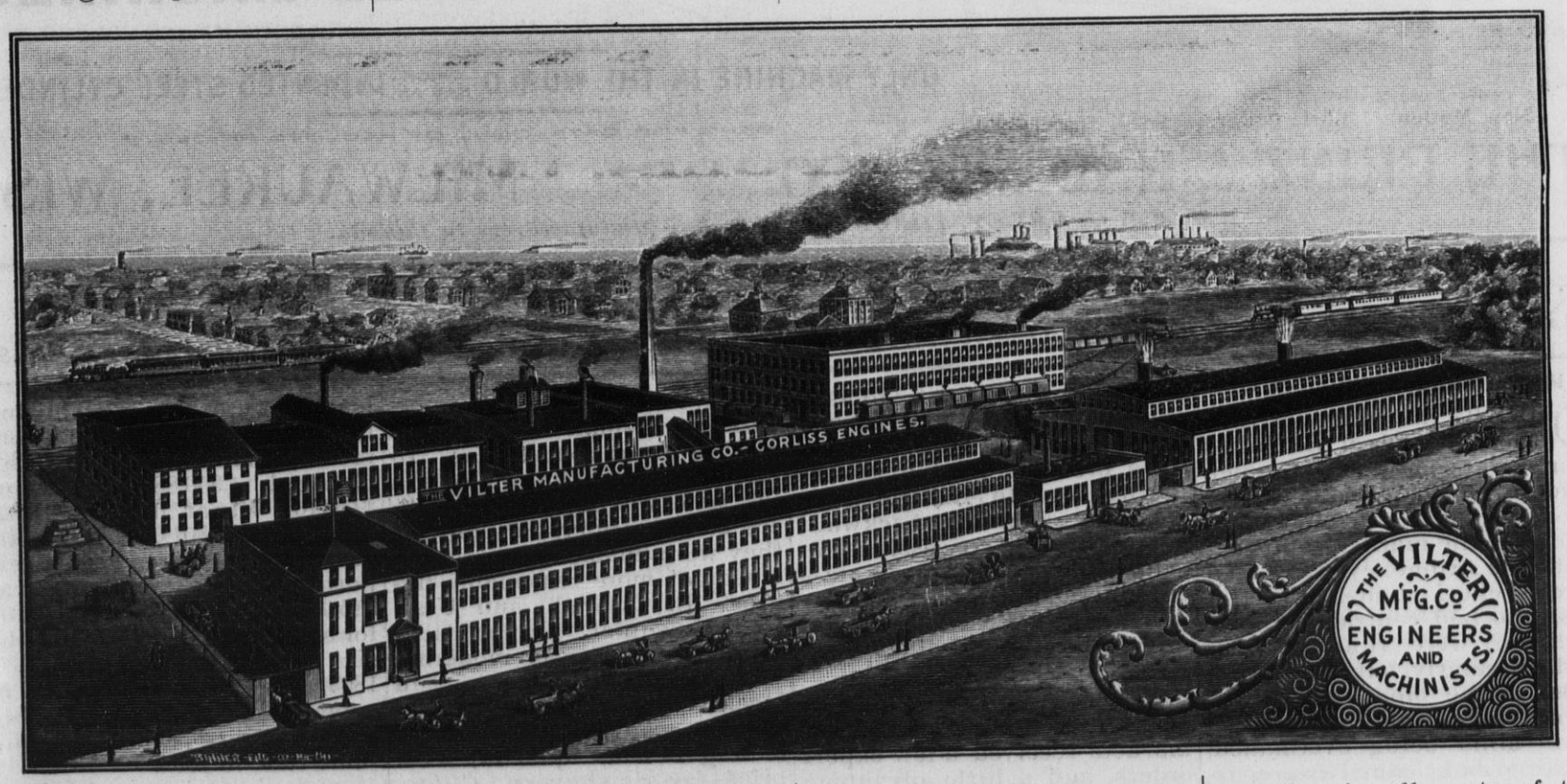
Meanwhile the company was not idle in looking for a new site and found such in the shape of a tract of land of 6½ acres located on the Madison Division of the C. & N. W. Ry., fronting on Clinton Street, between Becher Street and Lincoln Avenue.

The Company at once negotiated for the site and secured it, although at a large cost. Arrangements were at once made to grade the property and building operations begun and in less than four months time after the date of the fire, the new buildings were up and in full operation and are now running day and night continuously, although the capacity over the old works is more than double.

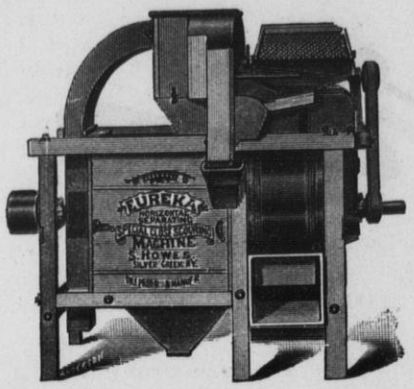
The main building, which is used as the machine shop, is 305 feet in length and 80 feet in width, and two stories high; adjoining this is the two story office building 40 x 60 feet; running parallel with these buildings are the store rooms, 60 x 60 feet, three stories high; adjoining which is the pipe shop, 60 x 130 feet, 1½ stories high; next to this is the blacksmith shop 40 x 60 feet, 1½ stories high and then the engine and dynamo house and boiler house 40 x 40 feet.

All of the buildings are well lighted and at night the electric lighting, both arc and incandescent, make it as light as day. The main shops are equipped with the latest improved tools and the smallest piece of work as well as the largest can be turned out thereon. The electric crane has a capacity of 30,000 lbs., and runs the entire length of the building. Side tracks run directly into the main shops and pipe shop and cars are readily loaded or unloaded. The property has a frontage of 1140 feet.

Anyone interested in refrigerating or ice making machinery and Corliss engines, etc., will do well to inspect the works of this company and see what magnificent equipment and facilities they have for turning out work. The company's manufactures are in operation in all parts of the world. Many of the largest flouring mills in the northwest have this company's engines in operation.



THE Bradford Mill Co., of Cincinnati, O. made an assignment, June 22, to Lewis N. Gatch, in trust for the benefit of its creditors. It is claimed the affairs of the Company are in a fair condition and the indications are that its creditors will ultimately be paid in full. Inability to secure further accommodation and extension on existing paper precipitated the assignment.



THE EUREKA GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

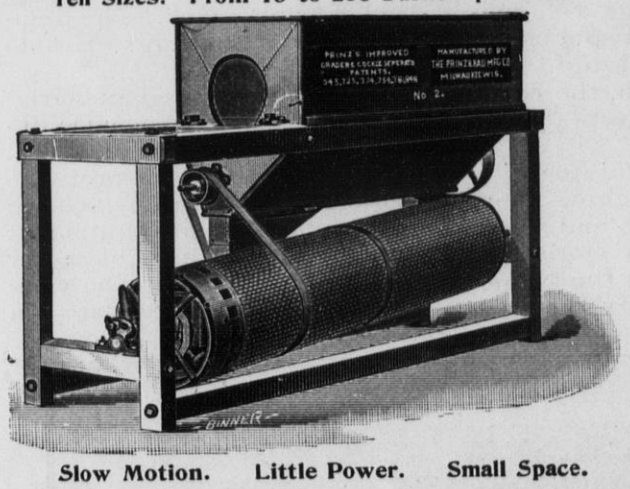
Stands admittedly at the head of all machines built for a similar purpose.

And WHY?

BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

S. HOWES, Sole Builder, SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Ten Sizes. From 15 to 230 Bushels per hour.



Slow Motion. Little Power. Small Space.

RECOMMEND THEM AS THE BEST

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., Merchant Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 4th, 1893.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

In answer to your inquiry regarding the Prinz Cockle Separator would say: We have had 14 of your No. 3 machines in use in Washburn Mill "A" for the past three years, and can fully recommend them as being the best all round cockle separators we have ever used.

Yours Very Truly, *JAMES McDANIEL.*

THE PRINZ COCKLE MACHINES

Are guaranteed to take out all Cockle, Garlic and similar seeds without wasting wheat.

ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WM. & J. G. GREEY, TORONTO, ONT., Sole Manufacturers in Canada.

MILWAUKEE BAG COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FLOUR TRADE DURING JUNE.

DURING the month of June the flour trade of the United States was comparatively quiet. Orders from all sections were moderate and the declining tendency of the market, combined with the stringency in financial circles, checked business. Millers, who had contracts to provide for, were running their mills regularly, but towards the close of the month there was some slackening in manufacture—mills being overhauled, repaired and cleaned up preparatory to grinding the new crop.

In the eastern states a fairly good export trade was enjoyed early in the month, but toward the close buyers were backward and reduced their bids in sympathy with the general course of trade—in many cases below the views of sellers and cost of production. Local trade in New York and Pennsylvania was only fair, and orders as a rule confined to small quantities.

Reports from Maryland indicated a quiet trade and in Virginia and West Virginia millers state that orders were small, even at the low prices prevailing. In Ohio there was a moderate trade in a general way, though credited chiefly to local wants, and at a small margin of prices. A few export orders were provided for, but at very low figures. In Michigan trade was slow and millers backward about granting concessions. In Indiana trade was moderate—a reduction in prices slightly increased the local demand, and millers on through lines filled a few export orders.

Reports from Illinois indicated a fair trade. The larger markets received a few export orders, and a little advantage iu lake freights encouraged buyers a little. At the interior points, trade was moderate and chiefly local. In view of the crop outlook, millers were not inclined to force sales. In Missouri and Kansas a moderate local trade was reported, but millers slow to accept prices except where wheat stocks could be replenished at satisfactory figures. In Kentucky and Tennessee trade quiet and dull, as usual at this season of the year. In Texas trade was only fair and chiefly at the larger points.

Reports from Iowa and Nebraska indicated a slow and quiet trade in that quarter and mainly local. In Wisconsin orders were small and millers slow to grant concessions. In Minnesota and the Dakotas a fair trade was enjoyed and millers sold considerable flour, as they were enabled to purchase wheat at more reasonable figures. In Colorado and Utah trade was quiet. On the Pacific Coast trade was moderate with a slight reduction in stocks. Reports from Canada indicate a quiet and rather dull feeling in that quarter, with prices favoring buyers.—*Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of June, 1893, as compared with that of same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	480,144	227,863	58,016	29,089
Corn....	4,602,587	2,207,014	3,016,865	1,679,387
Oats....	719,064	280,177	245,408	89,359
Rye	199,176	121,336	402,525	348,102
Wheat.	9,436,867	7,166,191	9,265,085	8,484,497
Total.	15,437,838	10,002,581	12,787,899	10,630,434

In addition to above, the following were exported during the month of June, 1893: Corn meal, 24,771 bbls., value $67,661; Oatmeal, 1,350,880 lbs., value $41,416; Wheat flour, 1,313,329 bbls. value $5,801,093. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was $15,912,751 against $16,448,977 for same time in 1892. For the six months ending June 30, 1893, the total valuation of exported breadstuffs was $84,-356,414 against $132,935,807, for same time in 1892.

WE are pleased to know that in these times of general business depression there are some who are enjoying a very satisfactory state of affairs in connection with their trade. Mr. J. G. Thomas, general agent for the General Fire Extinguisher Co., has been taking some very extensive orders in Milwaukee and its vicinity. The latest contract secured is with B. A. Kipp & Co., manufacturers of upholstered furniture, who are building two large factories at North Milwaukee, both of which are to be thoroughly equipped with the Grinnell system of fire extinguishers. Mr. Thomas is a "hustler" in his line of trade.

ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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1st Vice-President—A. C. LORING, - - - - Minneapolis, Minn.
2d Vice-President—B. F. ISENBERG, - - - Huntingdon, Pa.
Treasurer—S. H. SEAMANS, - - - - - Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary—FRANK BARRY, - - - - - - Milwaukee, Wis.

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*Members of Executive Committee.

Associations.

"EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY."

THE so-called "Millers Day" at the World's Columbian Exposition proved to be the very farce that everyone expected, and that the milling press predicted,—with the exception of the one flour paper, which managed the affair, and for whose benefit it had been engineered. The result of this attempt to make a showing of representatives of the flour manufacturing industry of America at the Fair, for the purpose of personal aggrandizement and advertising, would prove humiliating, and teach a lesson to anyone else than the bombastic little Editor of the said paper;—to him, however, it was like "water poured on a duck's back." He actually came forth, immediately afterward, loudly quacking over an imaginary attendance of only 250 persons, and published a "partial" list of those present,—comprising less than 200 names (which he and his emissaries had managed to compile, by scurrying about the grounds and recording every one who was supposed to have ever been inside of a flour mill), the large majority of whom happened to be in attendance at the fair and were surprised, when discovered, to learn that a "Miller's Day" was on the tapis. Upon this list of names may be found perhaps fifteen or twenty mill-owners, the majority of whom are avowed enemies of the Millers' National Association, and their chairman, an expelled ex-member of that organization; also a number of correspondents and employes of the paper referred to, who had been "invited" for the occasion, a few flour dealers and commission men, mill machinery manufacturers and their friends, and, indeed, some names appear, whose owners we believe were not present at all. This fearfully and wonderfully padded list of "millers" would be amusing were it not pitiful evidence of its maker's weakness.

In its report of the event, the *Northwestern Miller* boastfully calls attention to this list, and asks to have it compared with the attendance of forty or fifty prominent millers, who gathered together for strictly business purposes, in attendance at the Millers' National Convention, on June 7th, at the same time falsely (as the editor is aware) asserting, that the delegates to that convention numbered sixteen, as evidence that this one publication holds greater control over, and has more influence with the millers of the United States than the National organization and all members of the milling press combined. This latest exhibition of approaching paresis would seem to be the acme of the long list of disappointing advertising fakes inflicted by "Willie" on the milling public during the past few years; we await with some interest the result, and hope that the young man with the abnormally developed cranium will lie down for a while.

A great deal of advertising matter had been spread among millers throughout the country, urging them to time their visit to the World's Fair, so as to be present on "Miller's Day," June 29th, 1893. A very "attractive programme of entertainment" was published, which promised a monster gathering of millers in Festival Hall, where a convention would be opened with prayer by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, a paper would be read by Hon. J. Sterling Morton; an address given by Hon. W. D. Washburn, and a "General Discussion" held. Of course, a few, who did not know who had prepared this programme, believed it *bona fide*, and came with anticipations of pleasure. Upon arrival, those credulous people pointed directly for Festival Hall, at the entrance to which they were confronted with a sign, placed there by the *Northwestern Miller*, announcing that the millers' meeting would be held in one of the small committee rooms in the Administration Building. This was disappointment No. 1. The World's Fair people, when they discovered how small and unimportant the gathering of friends of this favored publication was likely to be, promptly assigned Festival Hall to a more worthy purpose. The "Millers' Convention" was called to order, therefore, in a committee room, the use of which was accorded between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. It was fortunate for the feelings of those present that the room was small. as it saved them the mortification of showing to the world what a "handful" there was present, In Festival Hall this "gathering" would have had the effect of a pint of wheat in a million bushel elevator. Of course the Rev. Talmage was not present, and therefore the meeting opened without prayer or song. This was a second disappointment, but they followed in quick succession, so that the "programme" became a funny feature of the event, and a sense of amusement, arising from the Barnum-like joke which had been perpetrated, mitigated, to some extent, the chagrin of those who had been taken in. Secretary Morton was not there, nor was any paper from his pen forthcoming. W. D. Washburn, C. A. Pillsbury and others, from whom addresses had been promised, were absent and probably never thought of coming. Brief addresses were made by Jno. W. Noble and D. R. Mc Ginnis. The leading feature of the meeting was a lengthy address by a Mr. Davis of Ohio, telling those present how an ideal National Organization ought to be outlined and conducted. We should be sorry to see an affidavit from Mr. Davis to the effect that he conceived the ideas he expressed, and wrote his paper without "outside help." The nicely laid plan, in this connection, was, to have a "General Discussion" follow, which should result in the formation of an association, embracing everything that was good and great in an organization, which every miller would have to join,—then would follow a milling millennium; but, as a final disappointment, nobody would "generally discuss," when open under that head, and all simply sat still, and looked wise and sad. To cap the climax, it was announced that Mr. W. C. Edgar, of the *Northwestern Miller*, (this was about the only advertisement obtained directly) would favor the assembled multitude with a slice of his wisdom. He arose and announced that as the Committee room had been allotted to this meeting for but two hours, between 2 and 4 o'clock, and as it was now nearly 4, he would advise adjournment, and suggest that every one leave the room as quickly as possible, in order to avoid being "thrown out."—This was considered evidence of some good sense, and adjournment was promptly taken.

"CONVENTION" NOTES.

There were several members of the Millers National Association who ventured to look in upon the meeting, in spite of Mr. Edgars editorial remark, not long since, that he hoped they would have the good taste not to intrude their unwelcome presence. That they *were wanted badly* at this time, however, was evidenced by the quick seizure of their names by the voracious compiler of the "list of attendants."

Strange to relate, Millers did not seem to show any violent enthusiasm in the subject of organization. We expected every one would jump at this opportunity to form a *genuine* National Association.

There were quite a number of ladies and children in attendance—in fact, an unusually large number for a meeting of this nature. Brother Talmage probably, was the drawing card for the ladies and they brought the children along.

When not employed in his favorite occupation of button-holing someone, "Willie" spent considerable time among the ladies and other children, he was attached to a huge cigar most of the time and surrounded himself with a halo of smoke,—much to the discomfort of the fair visitors.

The nomination and election of officers of the "Convention" was one of the neatest exhibition of Ward Caucus methods we have seen for some time.—It was really interesting and showed that a master hand had hold of the strings.

Owing to the general protest which was made against calling this event "Miller's Day," and the warnings given the Committee on Ceremonies, much of "Willie's" hoped-for advertising was prevented, and a forced air of modesty prevailed.

The vaunted "tow-line" could not have suffered a severe strain in pulling along so feeble a punt, and we should think the "Northwestern buzz-saw," if capable of ordinary comprehension, would feel as if it had run against a pretty tough knot—doubtless it will continue to revolve noisily in empty air.

The *Northwestern Miller* gleefully called attention to

the fact that Mr.C. A. Pillsbury, who was reported present at Chicago the day prior to the Millers' National Convention, did not remain during the convention. Mr. Pillsbury paid no attention to "Miller's Day" and by his action has evidently awakened Willie's ire again, as he proceeds to "jump on" and abuse the gentleman in his "editorials" of July 14th.

MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association was held in the Michigan State Building on the World's Fair Grounds, Jackson Park, Chicago, June 28. The following report of the proceedings is furnished us by the Secretary, Mr. M. A. Reynolds :

The meeting was called to order by the President at 11 o'clock, a. m., with the following named Michigan firms represented :

W. A. Coombs, F. Thoman & Bro., C. G. A. Voigt & Co., Merrill Milling Co., Grosvenor & Co., Albion Milling Co., Darrah Bros. & Co., T. D. French & Son, Eldred Mill Co., Kellogg & Buck, Shelby Mill Co., S. M. Trowbridge, C. B. Chatfield & Co., E. Rutan & Co., O. D. Chapman, Bloomingdale Milling Co., Hannah, Lay & Co., Briggs & Co. In addition to Michigan millers represented there were millers from other States and honorary members of the Association, to the number of twenty or more, present. Also representatives of the *Northwestern Miller, American Miller and Milling.*

On motion of Mr. Thoman, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary then read his report as follows :

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION, FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1893.

I shall not take your valuable time with any extended report at this time, and will confine myself to such matters of detail as must be considered, and leave the rest for you, giving you first of all the financial statement for the last 6 months.

Balance on hand January 10, 1893			$150 40
Honorary memberships	$100 00		
Annual dues	691 00	791 00	
Total receipts			$941 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Annual banquet	$100 00		
Telegraph bill expenses,			
M. C. Palmer, att'y fees	$35 00		
C. G. A. Voigt, (hotel and R. R.)	6 30		
C. J. DeRoo, (hotel and R. R.)	9 95		
W. B. Knickerbocker, (hotel and R. R.	11 10		
Geo. W. Jenks, (hotel and R. R.)	31 16	93 51	
Postage		76 48	
Printing		37 75	
Supplies		11 60	
Telegraph		8 65	
Traveling expenses, Sec'y,		4 30	
Exchange		1 40	
Secy's salary six months.		500 00	
Total Expenditures			$833 69
Balance on hand			107 71
Office furniture as per inventory			31 70
Total resources of Association,			$159 41

This leaves us with some less money than at the beginning of the year, but with the usual semi-annual assessment which must be ordered at this meeting, ample to meet all the demands likely to be made upon us for the balance of the year.

The expense for our second annual banquet was for the first time paid out of the treasury instead of by individual subscriptions, which I think everybody will look upon as the proper way to meet the expense, particularly when it is understood that the amount required to meet the expense was more than provided for by receipts from honorary memberships.

The item of expense in connection with the passage of the telegraph bill I think no one will question, as it simply covers the actual hotel bills and railroad fares of the gentlemen who attended the committee hearings. I think we can congratulate ourselves with having done some excellent legislative work at a cost which is ridiculously low as compared with the results secured. The telegraph bill was a public measure affecting every commercial interest in the State, while the fish chute bill was a measure personal to water power owners only, and the passage of the one and the defeat of the other is something to be proud of when all the circumstances are taken into account, and is a striking example of the value of an organization like ours.

Mill fires in Michigan have been unusually numerous the past six months, there having been no less than 7 since the last week in January. Three of our membership, Newman & Rice, Portland, Thread Flouring Mills Co., Flint, and E. A. Pomeroy & Son, Jonesville, were among the victims. The two former are rebuilding, while the latter will not, and owing to this and to the fact of the Romeo Mill and Elevator Co. having become involved in litigation which has closed their mill for six months and is likely to keep it so for an indefinite time to come, our membership is reduced from 94 at the commencement of the year to 92 at the present time, no new members having joined in the six months.

Owing to the fact that the half-year does not expire until the end of this week, I am unable to give you the usual summary of shipments, prices, etc., based on our weekly reports, as has been the custom in the past, but these figures will be made as soon after the half-year has expired as possible and mailed you with the report of the proceedings of this meeting.

I have not prepared a program for this meeting as has been the custom, thinking it might be a good plan to let the meeting lay out its own work, and do just as little or much as it choose without being hampered with a formal program. Some special things have been suggested to which I will call your attention, and aside from this I have no suggestions to make or recommendations to ofler.

On motion of Mr. Merrill, the Secretary's report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The Secretary then read some suggestions that had been made in regard to matters demanding consideration.

The question of taking some steps in regard to improving the quality of Michigan wheat was taken up and strongly advocated by Mr. Voigt, who thought that a stronger flour—something that could successfully compete with spring wheat flours was what was needed and to this end he advocated action on the part of the State Board of Agriculture in the way of experimenting with different varieties of wheat suitable for our soil and climate with a view to better meeting the wants of millers in the direction of greater strength as well as good color.

Mr. Coombs discouraged the idea, maintaining that the effect of soil and climate on any new variety of wheat that might be introduced would soon impart to it the distinctive qualities which now characterize Michigan wheats, and which he declared was for the particular purposes used equal to anything that could be produced, making flour that could not be surpassed anywhere in the world for color, while at the same time being strong enough for all practical purposes.

Mr. Merrill was inclined to the view Mr. Coombs took of the matter, and Mr. McCann of Tennessee, when called upon to give an opinion, was very certain that Michigan flours were good enough—at least he found them about as hard competition as they run across down in his neck-'o-woods, both in quality and price.

As a result of the discussion, Mr. Voigt moved that the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the State Board of Agriculture, in regard to improving the quality of Michigan wheat.

Mr. Coombs moved to lay the motion on the table which was lost, and Mr. Voigt's motion being put it was carried.

The President therefore named the committee as follows: C. G. A. Voigt, Grand Rapids; F. Thoman, Lansing; and S. S. Heywood, Jackson.

The selling of sacked bran and allowing the customers to return the sacks was discussed at some length, Coldwater and Grand Rapids furnishing most of the talk with some spicy personal explanations, which ended in Mr. Voigt offering the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is inexpedient for Michigan millers packing bran in sacks of even weights to allow buyers to return the sacks.

It appeared from some informal discussion which followed the last resolution, that a new abuse of but a year or two's growth was gradually getting a strong hold on the trade in the matter of selling mill feed to be paid for "on arrival."

It was shown that only within a year or so had this way of paying for feed been hinted at by buyers, but that so frequently had the concession been made of late that they were commencing to demand it as a regular thing and that unless speedily checked this would be the only terms of sale in a very brief time. After the matter had been fully canvassed Mr. Voigt offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Michigan millers should hereafter refuse to sell mill feed except for sight draft.

Mr. Thoman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That an assessment of once the amount of the annual dues be made upon the membership of this Association as provided in Article V of the By-Laws, to defray expenses for the balance of the year.

On motion of Mr. Trowbridge the meeting adjourned—following which an informal reception and general hand-shaking was indulged in with visiting millers, mill-furnishers, and members of the press.

M. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

THE KANSAS STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

ENTERPRISE, KAN., July 5, 1893.

By order of the Executive Committee and inasmuch as so many of the Kansas millers would be at the millers' meeting set apart by the World's Fair management at Chicago the last week in June, it was thought best to change date, and place of meeting, of this our Twentieth Annual Meeting, to convene at the Carey Hotel, Wichita, Kas., July 18, 1893, at 10 A. M., for one day's session. All millers are especially invited to be present.

GEO. H. HUNTER, President.
C. V. TOPPING, Secretary.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

WE have all seen the patent medicine man who drives into town with his wagon loaded with a special cure for every sort of ailment. He succeeds in gathering around him an audience by means of some musical instrument accompanied by another. After several overtures in great variety he prepares to announce to the suffering public all that he has for their especial relief. Everybody will look upon him as a grand humbug and would like to tell the "imposter," on the quiet, that he is going to waste his breath for nothing, inasmuch as other medicine men had previously deceived them all. Everybody will wonder what the smooth tongued agent will have to say to take even a few into his confidence sufficiently to sell them each a bottle. He opens his address by telling several common sense facts touching upon points with which his listeners are quite familiar. He gradually gets around to his bottles and soon finds customers by the hundreds. These patent medicine vendors might well be compared to some agents of mill machinery. The latter of course does not expect to interest and win over his customer in so short a time, because, when he does make a sale it will be of proportions many times larger. The miller has no doubt been humbuged at one time or another and will look upon the new comer with considerable suspicion. The agent is likely to have been on the road for a number of years and will know just how to get his customer interested. He is careful not to drop even a sin-

gle indiscreet word. The customer gradually releases his firm grip of mistrust. The agent, encouraged by his success, will perhaps bring matters to a focus, and the miller become persuaded to buy.

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The prudent salesman, whether he sells machinery or anything else, will not begin to rehash a lot of complicated theories, with which he will interest his victim but little. The machinery salesman will sound his customer carefully to determine what points he may be particularly familiar with and will only discuss such matters as will remain within his customers grasp of comprehension.

I have known salesmen to talk for hours at a time on a subject of which their listeners had but a slight comprehension. The more the customer may appear to become interested the more they are apt to become mystified. A great many people do not like to expose their ignorance on a subject and will as a rule keep their would be benefactor in the dark.

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On the other hand, however, an agent will probably run onto millers who are entirely too much for them. They are perhaps not as oily tongued as some of the machinery missionaries and cannot spin quite as many yarns, but what they know about milling they have committed thoroughly. I have seen machinery men who were taken down considerably by practical millers who have made the mill a life time study. With all credit due a miller for all the knowledge he may have acquired by actual experience, it is, many times, best for a salesman not to contradict him too much. Every miller has his particular hobbies, and they are not apt to be such that he has recently engaged himself with, but he has probably given them many years study, and will be hard to convince differently.

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The study of human nature plays a big part in the success of a salesman. He cannot very well apply experience he may have gained in one instance to other instances. He must study his man carefully and apply the practice of some of our later day physicians, viz.: "to let nature take its own course." Abusing competitors may win over some customers; still I am inclined to think that they are very few and far between. Any one who makes a practice of loading abuses against their competitors in business is likely to say many imprudent things and become rather economical with the actual truth. To my mind, nothing wins greater disfavor for any one than to be caught in the act of misrepresenting. It will naturally breed mistrust and a solid footing may never be regained after once having committed oneself in uttering against others that which can easily be proven to be false.

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Sometimes a misrepresentation is allowed to go unnoticed for a while, but it will crop out at one time or another, later on, and cause trouble, even though a contract may have been awarded on the strength of the false testimony given. Even though a miller or mill owner be an unscrupulous man himself, he despises being deceived, and will give vent to his feelings sooner or later. It is quite noticeable that the most successful salesmen, as a rule, are those who are quiet and reserved, who are always ready with a plausable, as well as straightforward answer, besides always having a good word for their competitors.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

[For week ending Tuesday, July 18th, 1893]

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU,

Bulletin No. 14.

With the rainfall ample and the temperature about normal, the weather conditions for the past week have been perfect for the crops, in their respective stages of stalk growth, seed development or final maturity.

The harvest of winter wheat and rye is general throughout the state, and the yield will meet former large expectations.

Haying continues, and fully one-third of the crop is now out. Owing to the heavy yield and the delay incident to recent rains, it will be August 1st before the crop is all in.

Corn and potatoes continue the favorable growth which has characterized them during the past month. Recent rains have put the ground in fine shape in the principal potato counties. In Dunn County corn is reported six feet high in many fields.

The drouth of June caught spring grain at the period in its development when it was least able to withstand heat and dryness, and the result is that both oats and barley will probably be considerably below the average in yield. Oats that were heading out with but six or eight inches of straw, have, since the rains, considerably increased the length of the stalks. Even with the increase the straw will be very light. Considerable lodging of barley in southeast counties will injure the color.

Blueberries are a good crop, although they were slightly reduced by drouth. Strawberries probably lost one-fourth in yield from the same cause. But the excellent rains of the past week are in time to help blackberries, and they promise a good crop.

All conditions point to a large crop of cranberries, unless severe and early frosts interfere. The fire worm, however, has done much damage in the vicinity of Auroraville and Daily, and is making its appearance at Meadow Valley.

Average rainfall for the week, about .78 of an inch. Following reports will enable comparisons: Milwaukee 1.18, Belleville .92, Sparta .92, Waupaca 1.50, Union Center .93, Longwood 1.26, Beloit .21, Green Bay .48, Harvey .58, Viroqua .74, Juneau 1.32, Manitowoc 1.82, Viola 1.65, Westfield 2.03, Fond du Lac 2.81, Waukesha .95, Shawano .15, Hillsborough .98, Brodhead .30, Osceola .28, Baraboo 1.01, Meadow Valley 1.41, Valley Junction 1.15.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Local Forecast Official,
Weather Bureau Director.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

BONUS FOR LOCATION OF FACTORY.—A land company, in order to procure the erection of a mill near its land, contracted to pay a bonus to the manufacturer, a fixed sum to be paid when the latter was ready to begin work thereon, and the rest in installments as the work progressed. The first installment was promptly paid, but two others were earned and not paid. Whereupon the manufacturer ceased work and sued for damages for breach of contract. It appeared that his entire outlay and expenses were less than the first installment received, and there was no proof of loss of profits. He could recover nothing.—McElwee v. Bridgeport Land & Imp. Co., Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit. 54 Fed. Rep. 627.

EVIDENCE TO ASCERTAIN CONCLUSIVENESS ON CAPACITY OF FLOURING MILL.—On an issue as to the capacity of a flouring mill, evidence that the contract for its erection providing that it should have an easy capacity of 150 barrels of flour per run of 24 hours, and on trial test of six hours to make 200 barrels, is not conclusive evidence that the mill did not have a capacity of 200 barrels daily. Evidence by an employe of such mill that the foreman had ordered him to clear the hopper for a six hour test: that he did so, and that the result of the test was 43 barrels, is insufficient to show its actual capacity, where such witness further testified that he did not know whether it was running at its full capacity, and where there is an absence of evidence to show that the management of the mill was such as to afford a satisfactory test—Beck v. Ravenna Milling Co., Supreme Court of Wash. 32 Pac. Rep. 608.

ACTION TO RESTRAIN A TORT.—Where a mill owner, in an equitable petition, alleged that he obtained the water to operate his mill from a spring upon another's land, and, under a deed from the person or persons under whom they claim to hold the land, he had a right to obtain the water from the spring by a mill race from six to eight feet wide, and that they were threatening to cut ditches in and around the spring, which would destroy the water supply of his mill, or lessen it to such a degree that the mill would be worthless, and he prayed only for an injunction to prevent the cutting of the ditches, an answer in the nature of a cross bill, alleging that the owner of the mill had negligently failed to repair his mill race, and allowed breaches in the bank, whereby the water escaped on his land and damaged it, and praying for a decree awarding him a certain sum for said damage, was properly dismissed upon demurrer. The matter complained of in the answer was a tort, and was not germane to any matter in the original petition. Though under the statute one tort may be set off against another, this does not apply where one of the torts has not been committed but only threatened.—Brownlee v. Warmack, Supreme Court of Ga. 17 S. E. Rep. 102.

PROPERTY NOT INCLUDED IN BILL OF SALE.—Where the owner of a mill executed a bill of sale to a bank on a large quantity of flour, feed, and other property in the mill, and prior to the execution of the bill of sale, had ordered several cars of wheat from a warehouseman in another county, and one car so ordered was shipped one day after the execution of the bill of sale, and two days thereafter received at the mill, and a portion, or all, ground into flour, and mixed with the stock in the mill, in no event did the bill of sale cover that wheat, and the person who claimed to be the owner of the wheat was liable for the value of the wheat.—First Nat. Bank of Denver v. Scott, Supreme Court of Neb. 54 N. W. Rep. 937.

INJURY TO DAM OWNER BY CUTTING ICE.—The owner of a pondage right is not the absolute owner of the ice forming on the pond, but has the right to have it remaim, when such continuance is useful in the legimate exercise of the right to use the water as a motive power for his mills. The owner of the soil cannot cut the ice for sale, where its removal works an actual injury to such rights.—Howe v. Andrews, Supreme Court of Conn. 26 At. Rep. 394.

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION. A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The · Grinnell · Automatic · Sprinkler

OVER 1400 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at **less** than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:
.....
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, *CHICAGO, ILL.*

News.

READ, SHANER & CO. will build a flouring mill at Dealville, N. C.

MCALLASTER & SONS' grain mill at Gouverneur, N.Y., is being enlarged.

A ROLLER process flonring mill will be built at Hartshorn, N. C., by Wm. Patterson.

W. T. EVANS & CO., grist mill operators, Muldoon, Miss., have gone out of business.

JENNINGS, WILLIAMS & CO., have succeeded to the grist mill business of W. J. Jennings, at Menlo, Ga.

BOYD & Bro., flouring mill at Hogansville, Ky., have been succeeded in business by Watkins, Boyd & Co.

SIKES & SON, of Jug Tavern, Ga., have sold their grist mill to Cox & Lanier, who will operate the same.

AT Sutton, Neb., July 5, James Cannon's elevator was burned. The grain was not insured. Loss $5.200.

R. M. JENKINS & CO., will erect a roller process flouring mill at Mt. Holley, N. C., of 40 barrels daily capacity.

JONES & JOHNSON, grist and shingle mill operators, Jacksonville, Fla., have been succeeded in business by Jones & Corse.

AT Sedalia, Mo., Sohrt Milling Company's mill and elevator, with 15 loaded cars were burned recently. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $23,000.

AT Buffalo, Wyo., June12, the flour mill of Andrew S. Brown was burned. Cause, incendiary. Insured on building, $1,500; on stock, $1,500.

THE flouring mill firm of Hedrick & Finch, of Lexington, N. C., has been dissolved. The business will will be continued by Hedrick Bro's.

GASAWAY & CO.'s flouring mill at Pottersville, Mo., burned June 18. The origin of the fire is unknown and the loss $10,000 with $4,500 insurance.

MORRISON & RHEINHART, flour and grist millers Stanley's Creek, N. C., have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by J. G. Morrison.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., which was practically swept away by the flood three or four years ago, is now more prosperous than ever, and has a population of 36,000.

THE Virtue Mill Company has been organized at Virtue, Tenn., to build a roller process flouring mill. Wm. Smith is president and W. T. McFee, secretary.

THE Union Mills of Nashville, Tenn., having a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour, have been sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, to Inman, Swan & Co., of New York. The price paid was $300,000.

THE firm of Isom Laning & Co., of Albany, Or., has been dissolved, Mr. E. J. Laning retiring from said firm. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. John Isom.

HINCHCLIFF BROS., the well known general merchants who recently purchased the Lincoln Flouring Mills at Elberton, will increase their capacity to 100 barrels daily.

B. H. & J. SANFORD, proprietors of the Phœnix Iron Works at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., have made an assignment. The assets are placed at $25,000 and the liabilities at $12,000.

BARON LIEBIG, the German chemist, says that as much flour as will lie on the point of a table knife contains as much nutritive constituents as eight pints of the best beer made.

HARNEY CITY, Or., will probably have a flour mill before next fall. Mr. Mahan has obtained enough subscriptions to give the bonus asked for. Parties from Portland will build the mill.

AT Little Falls Minn., July 13, the Minnewaska roller mill, belonging to James Larson Starbuck, together with 3,000 bushels of wheat, one car of flour and 300 cords of wood, was burned. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,000.

AT Hartland, Wis., June 15, the elevator of Wm. Kerr was burned. The fire started in the engine room. The elevator was full of wheat, and also contained about 300 barrels of salt. Three cars were also burned. Loss $20,000.

THE Hasell-street rice mill, at Charleston, S. C., has been sold at auction, in the case of Finley v. Russell, for $7,000. The purchasers are northern residents, and it is not known what disposition will be made of the property.

AT Warsaw, N. Y., July 8, Gage's grist mill on Court street, with its contents was burned. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. Loss on plant, $3,500; insurance, $1,400 on building, $300 on machinery etc., and $300 on stock.

AT Shelbyville, Ind., July 5, fire destroyed the grain elevator of Devol & Jeffers, operated by Edward Kingy, of Indianapolis, and a feed store run by David Wright. The elevator was valued at $6,500, partly insured. The Loss on feed store, $2,000.

ARTICLES of incorporation for a new milling company, to be known as the Yeo & Clark Company, at La Crosse, Wis., have been filed. The business and purpose of the company is to own, run and operate a flour mill and to conduct a general merchant business.

HANS PEDERSON, a merchant and real estate owner of Barnesville, Minn., is making excavations for a mill dam, over Willow river, on his land adjoining the city. He will immediately erect a flour mill with the latest improved machinery, to cost not less than $10,000.

GEO. M. SHELTON, the popular manager of C. C. Shelton & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., died recently at the age of 25 years. He had only been ill a short time with typhoid fever, and his death was unexpected. He was one of the most promising young business men of Chattanooga.

THE Union mills, the three great flour mills located along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway at Nashville, Tenn., were sold at auction the latter part of May, by Capt. T. M. Steger, representing the Central Trust Company of New York, under a mortgage made to secure first mortgage bonds, amounting to $300,000. Though the Central Trust Company had been made the trustee, the bulk of the bonds belonged to Inman, Swan & Co., of New York. The property was bought in by Inman, Swan & Co., at their bid of $300.000.

THE art of bread-making by electricity was demonstrated in the Electricity Building at the World's Fair, June 6, by Miss Helen Louise Johnson, an acknowledged authority on this subject. Her audience consisted principally of housewives who manifested great interest in the demonstration. The heat employed is over a hundred degrees less than ordinarily used in gas and coal ovens. Miss Johnson turned the current on the coil of wires beneath and above the oven until 250 degrees had been attained. The current was then turned off and the dough placed in the oven. In 40 minutes it had been cooked. Electricity, contrary to the general belief, makes a damp heat, not unlike gas or coal, and it is claimed for it that the heat can be much better regulated, than by any other process.

THE Kansas Grain Co., which claims to be the greatest buyer of grain from producers in the world has failed. The main offices of the company are located at Kansas City and at Hutchinson, Kas., and the president of the concern, T. J. Templer, is in charge of the Hutchinson office. It has elevators in 106 towns and cities in Kansas, representing an investment of $150,000. The company was incorporated about five years ago with a capital stock of $50,000. The suspension was due to inability to extend its paper in Kansas City. President Templer, of the company, says the assets are fully sufficient to meet the liabilities and that they will pay out dollar for dollar. The assets of the company are placed at $150,000, with liabilities as follows: To Hutchinson creditors, $20,000; to Hazard of Kansas City, $25,000; to sellers of grain, $12,000; to American National Bank of Kansas City, $45,000. All the indebtedness is well secured.

A HALF YEAR'S FIRES.—While the fire record of the month of June is usually light, the showing for June, 1893, will be very discouraging to underwriters. The losses in the United States and Canada, as compiled from our daily fires, amount to the serious total of $16,344,950.

The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first six months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January...	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February..	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March.....	12,540,750	10,648,000	16 662,350
April.....	11,309,000	11,559,800	14,669,900
May.....	16,660,365	9,485,000	10,427,100
June.....	8,587,625	9,265,550	16,344,950
Totals...	$69,555,170	$65,437,250	$85,982,600

The losses during the first half year of 1893 exceed those for the same part of 1892 by over $20,000,000, and the difference between the exhibits for June, 1892, and June, 1893, is over $7,000,000.

During June there were 188 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each. The losses may be classified as follows:

$10,000 to	$20,300	81
20,000 to	30,000	25
30,000 to	50,000	27
50,000 to	75,000	23
75,000 to	100,000	7
100,000 to	200,000	13
200,000 to	2,600,000	12
Total		188

The insurance companies have suffered even more severely during 1893 than in 1892, and the semi-annual statements soon to be issued will show an unpleasant state of affairs for some agency companies. The heavy fire losses in combination with heavy State and local taxes and hostile legislation are rapidly depleting the ranks of underwriting corporations. If the present ratio of mortality among fire insurance institutions continues there will be so few in existence by 1896 or 1897 that they can easily form an association for maintaining very high rates.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Com. Bulletin.*

LITERARY NOTES.

THE *Review of Reviews* for July very fitly calls attention to our entrance on a new age—the age of electricity—in its three absorbing articles on the newest marvels and the even more incredible things to be expected. The great electrical exhibit at the World's Fair is described by Mr. J. R. Cravath. This paper is followed by two more under the title "The Giants of the Electrical Age" Mr. C. D. Lanier tells of the personality and sketches the picturesque career of Thomas A. Edison. The interview with Mr. Edison presents fully the great inventor's views of the further triumphs in electrical science that are about to come to us. A striking and picturesque contrast to the

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Edison article is Mr. J. Monros' character sketch on Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin. Mr. Munro tells how Lord Kelvin made the Atlantic cable possible and how he invented the best mariner's compass; and the personality of the great Scotch professor is a theme of no less absorbing interest than his wonderful achievements in science. All these articles are profusely illustrated with portraits and pictures.

THE August Number of *Harper's Magazine* will contain a large amount of fiction. Besides a story by Richard Harding Davis, called "His Bad Angel," and a one-scene play by Mr. W. D. Howells, entitled "Bride Roses," there will be short stories by Herbert Ward, F. Mary Wilson, and Mrs. E. Levi Brown. The last-named writer who is the wife of a colored minister in the South, has constructed a tale of unusual power out of the superstitions of her race. It presents a view of the Southern negro from the standpoint of a more intimate and sympathetic knowledge than has belonged to previous writers in this field.

Home and Country for July is full of illustrated articles. The leading attraction is an illustrated description of "The Cannibal in Africa," by Samuel Jaros, including an account of the assasination of Paul Crampel. The frontispiece is a full-page picture representing a review of the Mussulman's troops. Caroline C. Walch contributes a story entitled "Papa, I'm Hungry," an incident of a strike. "A Heroic Woman," by E. Duncan Curtis, is from Balzac's "Chouans." "Fridolin," by Gertrude B. Edmonds is a story from Schiller's poem "The Walk to the Iron Hammer." Published by Joseph W. Kay, New York.

THE July *Wide Awake* is very attractively illustrated, and is also full of good reading for young peopeople. The frontispiece is a picture entitled "Unearthing Capt. Kidd's Treasure," well calculated to draw attention to William O. Stoddard's serial "Guert Ten Eyck." The special articles of the issue are as follows: "Concord Dramatics," by George Bradford Bartlett; "With the Lady of the Lake," by Jeannette A. Grant; "The two 'Siah's," a Fourth of July story by Maud R. Burton; "The Circus," a poem by Mary E. Stone; "Out-of-door Gymnastics," by John Graham, manager, B. A. A.; "An old Spanish Town," by Marietta Ambrosi. Published by the D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during May and June 1893, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named for 25 cents.

No. 496,406, Rotating grain-meter, E. Gilford, Cowles, Neb.
No. 496,780, Preserving flour, L. Fromm, Kotzschenbroda, Germany.
No. 497,220, Bolting reel, J. P. Sterling, LeMars, Iowa.
No. 496,897, Dust-collector, L. V. Rathbun, Rochester, N. Y.
No. 497,343, Bolting and separating machine, H. Rasch, Berlin, Germany.
No. 497,655, Scalping-machine, W. D. Gray, Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 408,037, Mill, T. L. Sturtevant, Framingham, Mass.
No. 498,557, Dust-separator, T. Lee, Home City, Ohio.
No. 498,510, Combined grain-huller, scourer and polisher, B. E. Fischer, Defiance, Ohio.
No. 499,145, Grinding-mill feed mechanism, H.H. Ring, Lairdsville, Pa.
No. 499,598, Grain purifier, F.M.Schell, Perry, Kan.
No. 499,385, Grain-scourer and dust-collector, A. Heine, Silver Creek, N.Y.
No. 499,468, Grain-separator, C. E. McNeal, East Sprinfield, Pa.
No. 499,799, Dust-collector, T. and G. M. Parkinson, Doncaster, Eng.
No. 499,795, Grain-separator, O. M. Morse, Jackson, Mich.
No. 499,796, Grain-separator, O. M. Morse, Jackson, Mich.
No. 500,458, Portable Granary, W. J. Adams, Joliet, Ill.

FLOUR TRADE-MARKS.

No. 23,002, Wheat Flour, F. L. Greenleaf, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed Feb. 28, 1893, the representation of a butterfly, used since January 23, 1887.
No. 23,049, Wheat-flour, Spangle & Yeager, Lewistown, Penn. Filed April 15, 1893, the words "MOUNT ROCK," used since Oct. 1881.
No. 23,127, Prepared wheat and oats for table use, D.W. Young, Omaha, Neb. Filed April 22, 1893, the word "TRITIVENA," used since September, 1892.
No. 22,128, Flour, B. S. Rembaugh, Sedalia, Mo. Filed April 10, 1893, the figure "8," used since February 1, 1885.
No. 23,167, "Big Bonanza," L. A. Wright, Boston, Mass.
No. 23,259, "Tom Scarlet," Leaycraft & Co., New York, N. Y.
No. 23,260, "Postel's Elegant," Philip H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill.
No. 23,261, "Golden Tinge," A. C. & E. A. Pry, Keedysville, Md.
No. 23,262, "Mazeppa," Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68c Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

The Winnipeg *Commercial* says: "The crop outlook in Manitoba and the Territories is decidedly favorable. Wheat is heading out a week or ten days earlier than last year in many sections, and with average weather harvest is calculated to begin from August 15 to 20. Most reports from Manitoba points are glowing. The rains of June 30 and following days appear to have been pretty general, and came in good time for a large portion of the country. Two or three points only report injury from drought, indicating that these points were missed by the showers. In the Winnipeg district the rainfall has been excessive, and there has been some damage from too much rain. In this district the season has been a wet one right along. Water is standing in the depressions, and frogs may be found croaking in the grain fields. Hay lands are flooded. The rainfall at Winnipeg was 6.15 inches for June, with heavy showers since the end of the month. A number of hailstorms are reported, doing more or less damage in restricted area. Farmers are delivering some wheat at country points, though a good many elevators are closed. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on July 3 were 1,996,651 bushels, being a decrease of 129,974 for the week. For the previous week the decrease was 71,428 bushels."

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTING.

The following is a copy of a recent special circular of the Department of Agriculture to its crop correspondents:

Sir—You have hitherto been instructed in reporting on conditions of growing crops to compare with a "full vitality and normal growth." We desire to know of you what your standard of a "full vitality and normal growth" is when expressed in bushels. In other words, reporting for any month in the year on conditions it is desirable that the percentage of condition shall indicate the percentage of yield should such condition continue until harvest, as compared with a normal yield. If, for instance, in your county the normal yield per acre is 15 bushels and your condition returned is 80 per cent we should then understand that in your opinion the yield (on such condition) will be 80 per cent of 15 bushels, or 12 bushels per acre. It is desirable to know exactly the normal standard yield per acre in the locality for which you report.

IN THE EARLIER DAYS.

How Our Grandparents Ground their Wheat and Corn.

The watermill is older than the windmill, but prehistoric corn—such wheat, for instance, as Pytheas, the first traveler from civilization to Great Britain, saw the natives of Kent drying in large sheds on account of the absence of sun—was ground in handmills, as is still done in the East. Quernes, as these mills were called, are frequently found in the cyclopean underground dwellings of Scotland. Their simplest form consists of two thin circular stones the upper of which is pierced in the center and revolves on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower one. The grinder dropped the grain into the central hole with one hand, while the other caused the upper stone to revolve by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the edge.

The laboriousness of this operation is well illustrated by a story told of Columba. He was studying under St. Finnian, and every night in which it fell to his lot to grind the corn with the querne he performed his task so quickly that his companions enviously asserted that he had the assistance of an angel in turning the stone. Wilson thinks that at this time (the early part of the 6th century) the querne was the only mill in use. Large water mills were introduced in the 13th century into Scotland and legal means had to be employed to render their use compulsory.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MILLERS' ASSOCIATION, to include the millers of Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, was organized recently. The management was vested in a board of eleven directors. It was decided to hold monthly meetings of the association, and of board of directors weekly.

FOREIGN CROP OUTLOOK.

The following is from the *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool, July 4: A week of pre-natural dog days has served to hurry on the maturity of the various crops in every part of Western Europe. Throughout the U. K. the opinion is general that the Wheat crop is thin upon the land, and that the acreage is far below last year's. One authority looks for a deficiency of 25 per cent in area, but a 32 bushel yield, which would mean a gross crop of 7,000,000 qrs. off an acreage of 1,750,000. During a twenty mile drive this week the writer saw many good looking fields, but nowhere had they the appearance of having tillered well. Occasionally a field of oats was entirely lost, and as a rule the spring corn and hay, the latter especially looked wretched.

Abroad the only change of moment has been in Russia, where otherwise fine prospects are being compromised by incessant rain, but to-day's advices received by Liverpool merchants mention that no real harm so far has been done to the wheat.

In France the crop is variously estimated between 27,000,000 and 38,000,000 qrs., but the most reliable estimate appears to be 35,000,000 qrs., which would imply import necessities of 7,000,000 qrs. next season. Harvesting of rye is in full swing and is progressing under very good conditions, the quality is good and the guantity satisfactory. Wheat, it is expected, will be cut generally in a week's time; the aspect of the crop on heavy land is good, but with little straw; on light ground the appearance is less satisfactory.

The Indian crop is the one that, according to recent final estimates published by the Indian Government, promises most disturbance to pre-conceived notions; early forcasts led to a belief in a crop about 10 per cent over last year's partial failure, say 30,000,000 qrs. compared with 27,000,000 qrs., but from the official estimates that have already appeared in *Corn Trade News*, it is evident this season's yield will far exceed the early estimates, and perhaps, even top the bumper crop of 1891, when such an exceptional wheat export took place. When it is considered that the greatest quantity of wheat exported from India was the produce of less than 2½ per cent of the total cropped area of that vast empire, there is little need for surprise that the actual yearly exports vary so much. However, to return to the main subject, if the yield upon the acreage, for which no official final returns are yet available, be in the same ratio as upon the remainder of the area, we should then have the following results, compared with former years (qrs. of 480 lbs.):—

	1893 qrs.	1892 qrs.	Average of prev. 6 yrs. qrs.
Punjaub	10,410,000	6,600.000	8,100,000
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	8,590,000	7,379,000	7,560,000
Bombay & Sind	3,920,000	2,530,000	3,840,000
CentralProvinces	3,793,000	3,536,000	4,150,000
Bengal	2,017,000	1,165,000	2,000,000
Berar	560,000	350,000	470,000
	29,290,009	21,540,000	26,120,000
Rest of India	7,000,000	5,500,000	7,000,000
Grand Total	36,290,000	27,040,000	33,120,000

It will be seen that the crop of this year, as returned up to the present, exceeds last year's total by about 9,000,000 qrs., and tops the average crop of the past 6 years by 3,000,000 qrs., allowing for the estimated crop of the rest of India. There appear many inconsistencies in the methods adopted by the different Indian officials in arriving at these estimates, and it will be safer to suspend one's final judgment, in allowing for the Indian crop, for a few weeks until the receipt of the final memorandum issued by the central authority, which apparently seems capable of reconciling the curious, not to say misleading, methods of the independent estimators. It may be as well also to recall the fact that fairly liberal exports during the last Indian cereal year, when the crop was small, were only possible on account of the large carryover stock from the crop of the former year, 1891.

The silver question is already ceasing to occupy men's minds to the extent it did a week ago. Most grain merchants, it must be candidly confessed, appear to have given up the problem as hopeless, a fair number, however, being of opinion that it has but little real interest for them, and a still smaller number considering that prices will continue to dwindle until the time comes when, by an international agreement, silver is admitted to rank everywhere as a stable medium of exchange.

The quantity of breadstuffs on passsage is now decreasing very rapidly, and is likely to continue to diminish steadily as far as one can see at present. On the other hand the weekly arrivals in Western Europe are now on a large scale, amounting to fully 1,500,000 qrs. last week, and a similar quantity is due during the present se'nnight; stocks, therefore, in the U. K. as well as on the continent will be very liberal at the end of this current season, as they were at its commencement; a fact not to be wondered at, concerning the extraordinarily depraved level at which prices now are.

WHEREIN 1893 DIFFERS FROM 1873.

The papers which try to show that 1893 will be a repetition of 1873 have undertaken a hard task. No fair or intelligent comparison can be made between the two years. The points of contrast greatly outnumber the points of resemblance. There were large exports of gold that year as there are now, but here likeness ends. For two or three years previous to 1873 there had been a wild era of railway construction which sunk $1,000,000,000 without any hope of early returns, and which was virtually a dead loss for about ten years. Speculation in railway building also excited a like fever in deals in real estate. Moreover, gold was merchandise in 1873, and the country's medium of exchange was a currency which was continually fluctuating in value and which was far below par with gold.

None of these conditions exist now. There has been no excessive railway construction recently, nor has there been any wild or extravagant speculation in any direction. Railway building does not extend beyond immediate needs. The latest real estate boom period ended six years ago and its effects have long passed away. Our currency troubles to-day are widely different from those of twenty years ago. Then the circulating medium changed in purchasing power as gold went up or down on the gold board. The lowest average for a month touched by gold in 1873 was 110. That is a dollar would have cost $1.10 in greenbacks at that time. To-day every variety of our paper money—silver certificates, silver bullion notes of 1890 and national bank notes, as well as greenbacks and gold certificates—is worth its face in gold.

Another difference between the conditions in 1893 and those of 1873 remains to be noticed. Business credits were for longer periods then than they are now, and they were less intelligently entered into and guarded. The standing of the members of the business community is more easily and accurately obtained at present than it was at that time. Inquiry into the character of men asking financial favors is more thorough than it used to be, and the favors are granted for shorter terms. Banks demand better security for loans. A greater degree of conservatism is exercised in business of all lines than was customary in the dozen or fifteen years immediately succeeding the war. The importance of these differences in the conditions can not readily be overestimated. Had the business situation this year been similar to that of twenty years ago the New York Stock Exchange, at the time of the big raid on the industrials a few weeks ago, would have been compelled to close its doors for the time being, as it had to do soon after the great banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., went down in the financial tempest of 1873, and a commercial and industrial convulsion of national dimensions would have set in. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. WILLIAM JAGO, F. I. C., F. C. S. of Brighton, England, writes to inform us that he is about to pay a visit to American flour mills, in the United States and Canada, in his capacity of Chemist to the British Master Bakers' National Association. Mr. Jago is well known from the valuable services rendered to the trade in the past, by his scientific studies and attention to flour analyses and by his publications of "Chemistry of Wheat, Flour and Bread and Technology of Bread-making," "Principles of Bread-making, Etc." The object of the present visit is the preparation of a report, to the Association which he represents, the aim of which will be to bring the American flour producers and European consumers in more direct touch with each other. For this purpose each visited mill will be dealt with in a special paragraph of the report and the following particulars given:

1. Name and location of the mill. II. Varieties of wheat used and district from which obtained. III. Varieties of flour produced, names of Brands under which sold, list of British Factors importing and handling same. IV. Route of transport to Great Britain and average time occupied in carriage from mill to British port. V. Properties of flour as claimed by miller. VI. Results of analysis of the flours. These will include reports as to the color, strength, (quantity and quality of gluten), and water-absorbing power. VII. Baking tests.

Speaking generally, the report will give particulars as to water taken by each flour, weight of fermented dough produced, and yield in bread. The character of the dough will be described, also that of the baked bread, including color, flavor, volume, pile and bloom of crust.

Mr. Jago will be pleased to give any information on receipt of request addressed to him, up to July 20, care of Messrs H. & A. Allan, Montreal, Canada.

ALL persons desiring to reach the entire flour and grain trade, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy "Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93." Address THE UNITED STATES MILLER, publisher, 68-C Mitchell Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee Notes

THE Merchants Association held an important session July 14, to take action on the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman bill. The meeting was held in response to a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, which enclosed a copy of resolutions adopted by that body. The following resolutions which, it was considered, covered the ground more explicitly and in a more satisfactory fashion for Western manufacturers and the factors in local trade of high and low degree, was adopted:

WHEREAS, This country has often suffered greatly by reason of hasty and ill-advised financial legislation; and

WHEREAS, It is now suffering from the effect of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which, by creating distrust as to the interchangeability of our currency based on silver with our currency based on gold has caused widespread alarm, aud has almost created a commercial panic; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the business men of the city of Milwaukee that our members in Congress be urgently requested to do all in their power at the meeting of the special session of Congress to be held on the 7th of August next to repeal, unconditionally, the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which we believe to be a standing menace to the prosperity of our country, and if such clause of the Sherman act be not repealed we are fully convinced that the manufacturing and commercial interests of our country will suffer irreparable loss. Stability and confidence in financial circles is already in a chaotic condition. As a result capital has been withdrawn from the business channels to such an alarming extent as to nearly paralyze our commercial interests. In view of this state of affairs, we, the merchants of Milwaukee, appeal to our representatives in Congress to act promptly and unitedly by voting for the repeal of this obnoxious measure. And it is further the sense of this Association that a petition should be prepared by a committee of this body, to be hereafter named by the president, which should co-operate with the Association by getting as many signatures to such petition as possible and forward at once to this Association at Milwaukee.

THE EDWARD P. ALLIS CO., has been awarded the contract for four triple expansion pumping engines for the City of Boston, to be used in the sewage works. Each engine will have a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The bid of the Allis Company was not the lowest in the competition, which was participated in by the leading engine builders of the country, but it got the contract, nevertheless. This is a great compliment.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 1,202,102 bushels, against 317,981 bushels for the corresponding day last year, and 56,172 bushels in 1891.

Flour is steady and quiet on the basis of $3.65@3.85 for spring wheat patents in wood.

Millstuffs are steady at $11.25 for sacked bran and $11.50@11.75 for middlings.

Sample wheat dull. No. 2 spring on track, 63c; No. 3 do, 58@62c; No. 4 do, 55@60c; No. 1 Northern do, 66c; No. 1 do, 64c, No. 2 hard, do, 63c.

THE Wisconsin Malt and Grain Company's new elevator at Appleton will store 125,000 bushels.

OUR contemporaries have been having their fun over the outcome of *"The Northwestern Miller's* "Millers' Day" at the Columbian Exposition. We must admit that we are very much disappointed at the result. The extensive advertising by the *Northwestern Miller* and the "whooping her up" by the promoter, assisted by Bandmaster Turner, Fife-major Reynolds and Corporal Perry, should have brought together, at such a time, at least a few representative millers from leading milling points of the country and a part of the schemed plan carried out; but most of the leading millers, doubtless, felt that they had been insulted and stung by the little wasp with the fiery tail, that directs the policy of the *Northwestern Miller*, and accepted his invitation to keep away, thus allowing him to hatch, without their aid, his little "Millers Congress", which was expected to spread its wings from the great Festival Hall and sail on over the broad land, announcing to the people that a new era had dawned upon the milling world. But Alas! the fates decreed otherwise. Another failure has been added to the list and "Millers' Day" of the *Northwestern Miller*—conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity—was a dismal failure and the "Millers Congress" bantling, though hatched, never lived to crow.

As the "wasp" stingingly remarked "it were better to get out than remain and be thrown out"; it died, however, before the door was reached.

"Inflooence" shown up—vanity crushed and failure over all, the "Wasp" hies him to his nest, with his band, to pluck up fresh courage for another dash at what they are pleased to term a corpse. *Au revoir*, Willie.

CONTRACT VOID ON ACCOUNT OF FRAUD.

FRAUD has been defined to be "every kind of artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another" and this is sufficiently descriptive of fraud. For fraud is as difficult to define as it is easy to perceive; and any positive definition or rigid rules would be easily evaded by craft, so as to place cases manifestly fraudulent beyond their exact limits. Through this wise abstinence therefore, fraud remains undefined, and unlimited by any forms, but is to be inferred from the special circumstances of every case.

Whenever it occurs, it vitiates the transaction tainted by it both in law and equity.

No agreement, although it be apparently fair, and in compliance with the formalities of law, can be enforced, if it is essentially unfair and fraudulent; for a contract, to be binding must not only be within the letter, but also within the spirit of law, and if not made in good faith, and free from the strain of fraud and imposition, it will be spurned from the threshold of every legal tribunal.

It is not necessary that the fraud should arise from either party personally. The fraud of an authorized agent will invalidate a contract, entered into by him, in behalf of his principal, and where an agent has made a contract with a third person, although he may surpass the real limits of his authority, yet, if the principal ratify it, and make the contract his own by availing himself of it, he is liable in like manner as if he had personally made the contract. If the agent has made misrepresentations, the principal is bound; for he cannot ratify the contract and avoid the responsibility of the misrepresentations which formed its basis, but he must avoid or ratify the contract entirely.

The party guilty of fraud cannot avoid the contract, for no man can take advantage of his own wrong, unless it be in some few instances, excepted upon grounds of public policy. It is solely at the option, therefore, of the party upon whom the fraud is practised, whether he will be bound by the agreement or not.

Yet, if he determine to avoid a contract because of the fraud, he must give notice of such determination to the other party, within reasonable time after his discovery of the fraud, and if, with knowledge of the fraud, he acquiesce in the contract expressly, or do any act importing an intention to stand by it, or remain silent under circumstances which plainly indicate a continuing assent, he cannot afterwards avoid it; for practically no man is injured, if he knew of the deceit and consented to it, since the deceit becomes then an agreed fact of the case. If, therefore, he make a compromise of the whole matter, or release the other party from liability, or expressly waive all right to proceed against him, he is bound as by a new agreement. But so long as he remains in ignorance that he has been defrauded, his conduct will not be considered as importing such an acquiescence as will deprive him of taking advantage of the fraud within reasonable time after his actual discovery thereof. Nor does it matter, as to his right of recovery what length of time passes before his discovery of the fraud, provided he has not the means of discovering it before, and provided he is not guilty of neglect.

The general rule is, that before a party can rescind a contract and recover the advances he may have made, he must restore the other to the condition in which he stood before the contract was made; but in cases of fraud, where the subject matter of the contract has become so entangled and complicated as to render it impossible to do this, the injured party, upon offering to restore the property received and to reinstate the other into his previous state, so far as it lies in his power, may rascind the contract and recover his advances. But where both parties have been guilty of a fraudulent intention, the law refuses to interfere, and leaves them as it finds them.

It is an established rule in law and in equity, that fraud will never be presumed, but must be clearly established by proof. It is not necessary that positive and express proof should be given; for, whenever it is manifestly indicated by the circumstances and conditions of the parties contracting, it will be presumed to exist. Nor is it necessary, in order to found a right in the party defrauded to recover on the contract, that the guilty party should appear to have been benefitted by the fraud, or to have colluded with the person who is, but it will not be implied from doubtful circumstance, which only awaken suspicion. Where contracts are made with persons of weak intellect, or whose minds are enfeebled by disease, the law is peculiarly scrutinizing, and and is very prompt to imply fraud, wherever the circumstances indicate that any improper advantage has been taken or any urgent influence has been exerted upon such persons; and it will raise a presumption of fraud where, if the case were one of a person in full exercise of his faculties, no such presumption would be raised.

Mere inadequacy of consideration will not alone be sufficient to avoid a contract, unless it be of so gross a nature, or under such circumstances as to indicate improper advantage taken, and undue influence exerted over the mind of a person, and the relief will be granted in equity, not on the ground of inadequacy of consideration, but on the ground of fraud as evidenced thereby.

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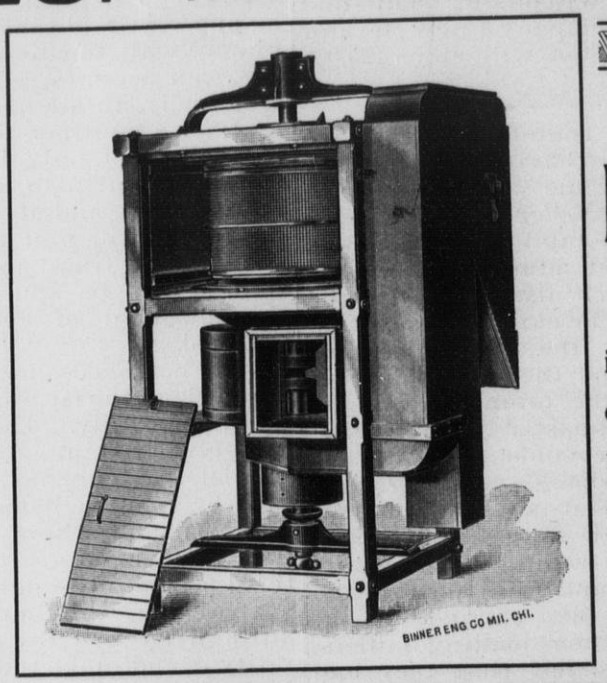

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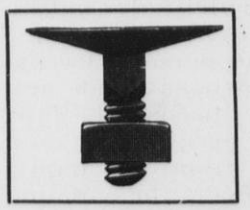

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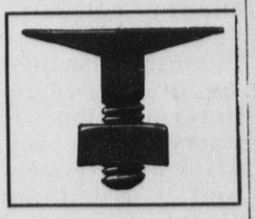

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MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

REPORTS as to this year's wheat crop assume the usual uncertainty. The daily press representatives obtain interviews from the leading Bulls of the country and print them, under scare head lines, and then proceed to interview prominent Bears, and give their sentiments, as a counter irritant. Arguments from both sides, based upon theories, which are, in turn, based on conditions that have existed, and are supposed to govern at present, are aired from time to time, until it is impossible to tell what to expect. Now the crop of the Northwest is said to be extremely unpromising, but we anticipate that the final returns will show enough wheat to keep our mills grinding.

JUDGE DALLAS, the substance of whose decision in the suit of Detwiler vs. Bosler appeared in our May issue, has experienced an entire change of heart, as a result of the re-hearing accorded the attorney for the defense. His ruling upon the re-hearing reads as follows:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN S. DETWILER vs. JOSEPH BOSLER. } October Session, 1888 No. 16.

Upon May 9th, 1893, I filed an opinion in this case in which the conclusion was reached that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree. Before any decree was entered however, and with sufficient promptitude a motion for re-hearing was made on behalf of the defendant. After argument and consideration of that motion, I was of the opinion that, perhaps, I had fallen into error upon a single, but essential question, which, being one of fact, it was especially incumbent upon me to reconsider. Accordingly, the motion for re-hearing was granted; and the case has since been re-argued, but only on one point–viz. as to whether "the Court has misunderstood or misconstrued the testmony regarding the construction of defendant's mill."

In my former opinion I said:

"The defendant's expert (Hollingsworth) has testified that, irrespective of scalpers, and assuming that rollers are the equivalents of mill-stones, the two processes are, in his opinion, exactly the same."

I now perceive that, as to this, I did misunderstand the evidence. The witness, Hollingsworth, had testified, it is true, precisely as I stated; but it should be observed (as I failed to do) that the portion of his testimony to which I especially referred related exclusively to "the two processes," and not to the two organized mechanisms of the complainant, and of the defendant respectively: and the patent in suit is not for a process, but for a combination of mechanism by which a designated process is carried on. My attention has now been directed to the fact that Mr. Hollingsworth, himself, very pointedly made this distinction, and testified, in effect that the "machine" of the defendant was different from that of the complainant. My misapprehension of the evidence in this particular, led me to attribute undue force to the argument of complainant's counsel in aid of the construction which contended should be given to the testimony of Mr. Collins and of Mr. Berger with reference to the diameter and speed of defendant's rolls. That the second pair of stones shall be of larger diameter, and run at a lower speed, than the upper and smaller pair of stones, are essential features of the claim. These elements I now find, after a careful review of the evidence, have not been shown to be present in the defendant's construction; and the very ingenious argument of complainant's counsel, not having (as I had supposed it had) the support of the defendant's own expert, seems to me, upon re-examination, to be too conjectural and inferential for acceptance. The burden of proving infringement was upon the complainant. To discharge himself of this burden he might, and should have established with reasonable clearness (if it existed) the substantial identity of the organized mechanism of the defendant with that of the patent. This he has not done with respect to the two elements which I have particularly mentioned, and therefore the direction of May 9th, 1893, for the preparation of a decree in favor of the complainant is revoked; and it is now ordered that the bill of complainant be, and is hereby, dismissed with costs.

(Signed)
GEO. M. DALLAS,
July 6th, 1893. Cir. J.

The Judge's original decision attracted general attention, not so much on account of fear as to the final outcome of this litigation, but rather from his findings, adduced from the evidence placed before him. A patent suit cannot be handled in the manner that the ordinary case before a court is disposed of, and Judge Dallas has evidently discovered that fact. In case appeal is taken by the plaintiff in this suit, there can be but little doubt that it will affirm Judge Dallas' final decision, but we think Mr Detwiler will now subside and conclude to spend no more of his own or friends' good money in chasing rainbows.

THE SHERMAN BILL.

THAT the financial stress and consequent business troubles extensively prevailing throughout the country are generally laid at the door of the Sherman Silver act of 1890 is evidenced by the numerous petitions for its repeal being forwarded to official headquarters. President Cleveland having recognized the necessity for action in connection with the financial situation has summoned Congress to convene in extra session, on August 7 when, it is to be hoped, wise remedies will be brought to light and results obtained whereby confidence may again be established. Undoubtedly, most of our readers were quite conversant with the Sherman Bill at the time of its agitation and passage but have since, and are now somewhat "rusty" as to its import and as it is the present subject of general comment we publish it in full.

The House had passed, early in June, 1890, a bill directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, prepared by Mr. Windom, then Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate rejected important clauses of the House bill and passed what was known as the Senate bill. The House rejected all the Senate amendments except one, and a conference committee was appointed to prepare a compromise bill.

On July 7, 1890 a committee of conference consisting of Senators Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Vest of Missouri and Harris, and Representatives Conger, Walker of Massachusetts, and Bland, (Messrs. Vest and Bland not signing the report) reported an agreement as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much therof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in such form and such denomination, not less than $1 nor more than $1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 2. That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in coin in the Treasury of the United States or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes; and such Treasury notes shall be legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and such notes when held by any National Banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any one of the Treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, IT BEING THE ESTABLISHED POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAINTAIN THE TWO METALS ON A PARITY WITH EACH OTHER UPON THE PRESENT LEGAL RATIO OR SUCH RATIO AS MAY BE PROVIDED BY LAW.

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until July 1, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

"Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing laws and regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or deduction, if any, to be made.

"Sec. 5. That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character,' requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credit of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as national bank notes, redemption account, but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3, of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep, in lawful money, with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States, bearing no interest.

"Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage."

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Tight Money, Doubtful Credit, Big Stocks of Flour and Light Demand, With the July Liquidation in Wheat Have Caused the Lowest Prices on Record for Both.

NEVER was the wheat market more free from manipulation, than for a month past, except as it was depressed by the carriers, to make the highest carrying charges on record; yet it has never been so completely controlled by outside and artificial influences for so long a time. It is true that the spot supply and demand have made the price; but never was this supply so unnaturally increased by external causes, nor this demand so curtailed by them. It has not been a question of price, but of "spot cash," and the man who has had it to exchange for wheat or flour, has been able to make his own price for both in sufficient amount to establish the market for all who were not forced to sell for "check up," yet who dared not hold, in face of conditions that offered little promise of better values in the near future, while chances all favored still lower figures or less demand. In other words, a stringent money market, and the uncertainty of future, as well as present financial conditions, have controlled these markets as well as those of everything else. But they have effected them more unfavorably than many others, because of the excessive spot supply, notwithstanding a prospective shortage in the growing food crops of Europe and America, and a heavy shortage in the feed and fodder crops of all western Europe. These natural conditions have been such as would have caused *wild bull speculative markets* under ordinary circumstances; yet they have failed to bull even one feed stuffs—excepting hay—because of financial troubles, in spite of the small stocks of corn and oats in sight on this side the Atlantic, and of a good export demand for both from the other. Even wheat has been taken by both Great Britain and the Continent freely, at the lowest prices on record there, in over one hundred years, although exporters have not been in our market for flour, to any general extent, even with prices relatively as low or lower than wheat. This fact has been in part due to high ocean freights and scarcity of berth room, even at the advance, for near shipments, which were generally wanted in flour, as there has been considerable fear of condition of Baker's spring wheat extras, as the stock of these flours has been accummulating for a year past, and there was a great deal of old flour on our market made from the crop of 1891. Low grades of spring have been too scarce at under $1.90 in sacks, to permit much business in them for export, as they had been previously sold ahead for feeding purposes on the other side and were held higher. But the bulk of recent export purchases of wheat have been for July shipment, until nearly all the freight room available has been taken into next month to British and Continental ports. Extreme high rates of freight for hay, have also withdrawn a great deal of ordinarily available freight room, especially to the United Kingdom, which has been a heavy buyer of Canadian hay for a month past, to be shipped promptly by all our northern Atlantic ports, while France has absorbed considerable of the regular freight room for ham, since the French duty was removed from that staple. Even sailing vessels have been chartered hence, so urgent has been the demand for hay shipments and so scarce the steam room.

Such has been the abnormally bullish position of the grain and breadstuffs markets generally, and yet hay is the only staple that has advanced, while others have declined under the severity of the financial pressure. Had not Europe been a free buyer on this decline, we should have had a worse panic in these markets, or at least, for wheat, than was witnessed in the "Industrial" or "Cat-in-the-Bag" stocks, as these monopolies are called when managements are afraid or at least refuse to make any statements whatever of their financial conditions.

END OF THE CHICAGO DEAL IN WHEAT.

Even with this export demand, the heavy liquidation of long July wheat, by the clique in Chicago and their followers, produced almost a panic, near the close of June, when the carrying charges ran above 7c per bushel in Chicago and 6c in New York from July to September, such rates as never were known for wheat in good condition, although a scare, on this score, was caused by false rumors in Chicago which aggravated the situation. But the crisis was reached by the end of June, when the liquidation of the bull deal in Chicago was completed, after over seven months of manipulation by the clique, who were forced to sell their May wheat for July, by the banks which carried the spot wheat in Chicago for that clique, after it had forced the Northwestern millers and elevators to liquidate their shorts in May. While the clique losses were largely reduced by these May settlements of the shorts, still they must have been very heavy, although the bulk of the decline was no doubt sustained by their followers, who bought the July they sold, some six weeks before the outsiders got out, on the belief that the deal would be carried into July. Had it not been for this disastrous attempt to corner the market, the stocks in sight in this country would never have piled up as they did; nor the money stringency been aggravated as it has been by the enormous amounts of cash tied up in these abnormal stocks at Chicago and Duluth, by which the financial strain upon the banks and the whole country has been unnecessarily and enormously incurred. But, with July 1st

THE CRISIS PASSED

and the wheat market is now upon a sounder and safer basis than it would have been, had it not been subjected to this unnatural depression, which was as extreme as its unnatural inflation had been in May. The statistical position of the world's supply and demand for the coming year, is abnormally strong in the whole breadstuffs list; and, it will assert itself so soon as the fear of further financial disturbances here shall have subsided, as it will, when their chief cause—the Sherman law—shall have been repealed. Indeed it was the prospective certainty of this repeal, after the extra session of Congress was called, on the last day of June (the same date of the completed liquidation in wheat) that caused a sharp rally in the market, on the partial coming of a short interest that had become large, on the protracted decline of May and June. This will be the next to liquidate, though it may be some time before, or, until money becomes generally easier, the first rush of the winter crop is over and Europe has placed the heavy purchases she has made here of late; and also taken care of the first movement of her own crops. But it may come at any time, should the spring crop mature badly or a wet harvest endanger the crops of either Europe or this country as was shown, by the last advance, on even doubtful and conflicting reports of danger in the Northwest. In other words, the accidents, which have helped the bears hitherto, will henceforth help the bulls, unless the Sherman law should fail of repeal, or be compromised; for, otherwise, failures will have lost their effect, even should they not cease with the removal of their cause. Whenever this shall happen, the

FLOUR MARKET WILL RALLY

too; for, it has been the fear of an impending panic in wheat for months past that has frightened buyers away from the flour market, and left them with a loss on nearly every purchase they have made, during almost this entire crop year. With the new crop, and July 1, the conditions that prevailed the past year are changed; and, with the certainty of a rising market, sooner or later, buyers will soon discover the new state of affairs and that the coming year will be a buyer's year in which their purchases are likely to show a profit each time, that will make up their losses of the past year, which has been a seller's year throughout. It is this belief that has already made Europe a free buyer of our wheat, even on a continued and heavy decline; and it is why her markets have remained so remarkably steady in face of the protracted depression here, notwithstanding bad trade and financial conditions on the other side also. Europe is discounting the future of wheat at present prices, and she would do the same in flour, but for fear of condition upon old supplies. But when these are worked off and warm weather here, she will buy our flour as well, and our flour milling interests may look forward to as good a year to come, as the past has been bad. Bad, because they feared to sell ahead, or refused to meet a declining market until it got under the cost of production. This rally has not yet set in, however, except on the low grades of spring for feed for export, and prices are still at the lowest point for almost all other grades, except on forced sales for "check up" which have continued through the month, with intervals of cessation, where the money stringency temporarily abated, as it now promises to do permanently. From such a low level—the lowest on record—there can be little chance of further loss, though one may have to wait a while for an advance. Trade for the month has been almost wholly confined to job lots, as required to sort up brands and fill immediate consumption wants, and occasional export orders for special brands of Bakers and Patent Springs and low grades. Our city mills have kept sold ahead on Patents at $4.25@4.50 and on feed at 80c or over for July, while their West India clears have moved at the close more freely at $3.85, as the glut in these markets has been worked off at cost. At the close, Western flours are generally steadier and more active at 5@10c over late bottom prices.

BUFFALO.

"THE flowery and effervescent Roscoe Conkling James" of Buffalo, appears much amused at the silly vaporings of the egotistical woman in the northwest. For some weeks past its foolish tirade against

the Miller's National Association has appeared just a little more nauseating than usual and its readers in Buffalo have become thoroughly disgusted. I am willing to wager a nice little sum that not two subscribers in Buffalo have read a line in that journal during the past six weeks. As far as Mr. James is concerned, he perhaps only regrets that "Bridal Veil, the best flour on the face of the earth," was not mentioned in one of the many articles. If the garrulous old maid of the northwestern Tea Pot will keep up that sort of abuse and incidentlly mention "Bridal Veil" there isn't the least doubt but Mr. James will come down handsomely either with an ad. or the long green. As it is a world of good has already been done. But how once she must have loved him; he paid many tributes to her charms in years gone by and now she has turned upon him. Others may get a whirl and it will not come unexpected.

Spring wheat flour sold lower last month by 10 cents per bbl. than ever known in Buffalo. Four dollars was considered bottom, but $3.85 @ $3.90 was taken for a round lot of the best made in this section. We got reports of the northwest doing much better even than that. With No. 1 northern, cash, down to 65½@66 in Buffalo there was no hesitation in placing all the flour possible at those figures. The demand during the first three weeks was active but, toward the end of the month, trade was dull and there has been little improvement during the past two weeks. Prices are stronger again and there is some inclination to buy wheat for future shipment. The banks are a little more lenient of late although money is still very scarce.

Erie county and most other sections of New York state will produce about one-fourth more wheat than last year. Not a complaint, worthy of note, has been received thus far; on the contrary reports were never more favorable for crops of all kinds. The last sales of wheat from farmer's hands to country mills were at 65c and there is apparently quite a fair amount being held for higher prices or on account of the refusal of millers to purchase. Hay is down to $10. @ $12. per ton, oats 38c @ 40c; potatoes sold at 70c; butter 15c @ 18c per lb.; and eggs 15c per doz. What on earth are the farmers prospects this year, with another bountiful crop pushing the old one out of bin and stack, at prices for which they cannot be produced in this state?

The failure of the Queen City Bank was no great surprise to the grain trade, as there had been rumors of stock offered at a liberal decline. Besides, the bank lacked management from the start. There were only three grain men, with small accounts, in it.

The German American Bank, of which Mr. George Sandrock is president, has gained fully a dozen new customers during the last squeeze in the money market here and greatly strengthened its hold on others in the grain trade, who have gone in during the past year. Although quite a distance from the Merchants' Exchange, "Sandrock's bank" as it is best known, is next to the Marine (just across the way) in grain accounts. It is a comfort to do business with a bank that thoroughly understands and keeps track of the grain trade, and, really, the only one in the city is the German American.

Money has been so scarce here, for some weeks, that a few grain dealers have, in a manner, gone out of the business for the time being. They are not the *small fry* either, but old established houses with excellent connections both in Duluth and Chicago. These be times when a man can best afford not to do anything.

Some talk of the Cataract mill, in connection with the failure of the bank at Niagara Falls, managed to gain a footing in Buffalo and might have gone farther only for a prompt denial. The Cataract never had any business with the bank at the Falls.

The whaleback line is not taking flour this year. As flour carriers, McDougall's pigs are of little use, with no facilities for transferring to warehouses and cars here.

They must weigh very close in Duluth or Buffalo, when two vessels loading in the former port and unloading in the latter find a shortage of 300 bushels in wheat cargoes. One was short exactly 300 bushels, while the other was *over* the same amount. The system introduced by Junius S. Smith has worked wonders in grain weighing and the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange is deservedly proud of their chief weigh-master.

In the death of Joseph E. Hadcock, of Buffalo, the Canal Fraternity loses one of its best known members. Joseph Hadcock had been unfortunate in pork speculation, and freight contracts by canal also went against him. It seems that every attempt to recover his lost hold resulted in bringing him closer to the end, and last winter he quietly dropped out of business. The deceased had, like other canal men, many good qualities, but he was rather desperate in his undertakings and his methods, therefore, required the consequent means to carry them to a successful point. At such times he made no friends. The Exchange drafted suitable resolutions and there is no doubt but his associates, who so nobly expressed their thoughts, heartily meant every word written.

W. H. Dunwoody, who last month testified before the United States Senatorial committee, appointed to investigate the depressed prices of Agricultural products, "that the millers profit on a barrel of flour had at all times been as high as $1.80 whereas it was but 15 cents now," is simply a "daisy" and deserves promotion at the hands of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company.

Louis Pfohl, an old wet grain buyer and, for years, a plaster-tight friend of F. J. Henry, has grown rich enough to purchase a steamer and with it a cargo of flour. The former a wreck and the latter, after buffeting the waves for many months, is in bad shape. Still with his usual good luck Louis will come out ahead· To assure this, however, he should have taken in his old friend.

Canal rates fell off to 4 cents on wheat and then gained one-quarter. The "Scalper" wanted a decline and it came, with the assistance of a few grain shippers. This is a queer world we live in. The forwarder is said to be the canaler's friend, still he depresses rates, and even after that unkindly cut, exacts a commission, making a profit or saving a loss both ways. The "boys" are afraid to contract ahead for shipment to New York. The situation has been thoroughly sifted and no profit of sufficient size can be discovered. Those who were so severely bitten a month ago, will not undertake it, and the very few who escaped, do not propose to grasp at so shadowy a thing as an August movement of grain to the seaboard.

The canal is making money and feels the light supply of boats. Four hundred more carriers could be used on the great ditch and not affect rates a fraction. Boats are being rushed at both ends, and at New York captains will not wait to load unless the freight is ready at the moment the last pound of grain has been taken out.

The receipts of flour have not shown up as well as last year, but this month will tell a different story, as several large sized steamers have been brought to bear on this freight and cargoes of 25 to 31,000 bbls. are now of frequent occurrence.

The wet wheat—11,000 bu.—on the steamer Sitka, from Port Arthur, shows what an exacting old codger Uncle Sam is. Although the wheat was not worth 20 cents per bushel, in the opinion of wet-grain dealers, nothing less than 25 cents duty would be accepted on it, if it was sold here. The owners could see no money in that transaction and so it was taken out in the lake and dumped there. The Treasury department may have something more to say, later on, regarding the method used in clearing the Sitka at this port.

If there was ever a disgusted, disappointed, gossiping old woman, that one is the editor of the Northwestern Teapot. In the language of the newspaper man "he is trying to make out a case," and goes at it so desperately that he who runs may read his shame.

250 to *16!* What of it, so long as the 250 were grouped in an alert, enthusiastic, compact audience. Out of all the millers in the country only 250 attended "millers' day." Not one Buffalo miller was there, and if the figures are correct, according to the newspaper standard of computation, not a man more than 150 could have been counted with a magnifying glass of extraordinary power, in this grouped, alert, enthusiastic, compact audience. What a victory! What an influence! Every newspaper from the country weekly to the "largest circulation in the world," knows how the fair managers have coddled the press; the inducements held out to advertise the show, and with all the "influence," coupled with bulldozing, only 250 millers could be persuaded to attend millers' day. What a victory!

The "millers' day" issue reminds a sensible reader of peas in a bladder. How maggoty the abuse of the young man with the signature sounds. "Mr. Fr. Barry and his confreres;" "we sawed wood;" "water on a duck's back;" "keep away from buzz saws;" "frothy young man with a signature and a diamond ring or two," and other choice bits of gutter language in the "editorial" department is simply shocking.

Is this working for the interests of the millers of the United States? O for a weekly milling journal worthy of the name.

The export demand for feed has kept prices decidedly firm in this market. Just enough has arrived and been offered by millers to keep the supply below actual wants. Coarse winter bran, sacked, sold readily at $15.00; spring, $13.75; choice white middlings, $16.00; rye feed, $14.50, and other grades in proportion.

Allen & Co., brokers, have resumed business and young A. J. Wright is apparently "in it" again. It was rumored that he would pay his creditors in full while the New York end of the concern would give half cash and half notes. This is a queer deal, to say the least, and one which, if carried out, will go to the courts for justice. To make fowl of one class of creditors and good red herring of another

is more than can be expected in this age.

The Noye Manufacturing Co. report a large amount of work booked for the next five months. Among the mills are: 50 bbl. mill at Avoca ; 75 bbl. at Lockport, Ind.; 75 bbl. at Lockport, N. Y., for Grigg Brothers & Ellis ; a large flour mixer and packer for the Consolidated Milling Co. in Buffalo ; 100 bbl. mill for A. Bennett, Rochester, and a 75 bbl. at Holshopper, Pa.

The Akron mill has a great scheme, which it is said originated in the prolific mind of W. C. Newman. This mill sells a low grade flour for $2.50 per sack and when the sack is empty it will make two pairs of trowsers. It takes among the foreigners and the mill is humming. The "H. O," mills are nearly up.

Mr. Jones, of Jones & Brinker, Fargo, N. D., says that not more than three-fourths of the acreage has been sown, owing to unfavorable weather.

I notice that "Cornmeal" Murphy, according to a letter in the New York World, is a miserable failure as a corn apostle. That he has antagonized almost every one who might have aided his cause. Kicked out of editorial rooms in Germany, where he went to furnish erroneous statements, he "approached" the Government Chemist and was simply laughed at. He has brought the name of the American Agricultural Department into contempt. The UNITED STATES MILLER, three years ago, said the attempt to introduce corn bread into Germany would be a failure and especially so with a man like Murphy, who acted like a humbug in this country. He has made a fat living at the expense of the government and it is about time his tap was cut off.

The grist mill of Albert P. Gage, at Warsaw, burned last week. It was built in 1816 and was the third oldest mill in that town. Loss $4,000 on building and $1,800 on machinery and stock.

The receipt of flour by lake to date were 2,750,000 bbls. against 3,100,000 last year; grain 45,400,000 bu. against 39,160,000 last year.

Shipments by canal 14,500,000 bushels against 7,800,000 last year.

Shipments by rail 25,200,000 bushels against 24,300,000 last year.

BUFFALO, July 15, 1893.

SUPERIOR.

INACTIVITY has characterized the milling industry at Superior during the past few weeks. During June there were but 94,901 bbls. of flour turned out by the mills here, and since the first of the present month the mills have run exceedingly light. For the week ending Saturday, July 8, there were 22,897 bbls. manufactured here. The following shows the production, shipments and quantity of flour in store by the mills at Duluth and Superior, and the receipts and shipments and amount in store by the several railroads for the week ending July 8.

Mills	Produc'd	Shipp'd	In Store
Duluth, bbls	None	9,845	18,467
Superior, bbls	22,897	22,897	None
Total, bbls	22,897	32,742	18,467

RAILROAD REPORT, (FLOUR IN TRANSIT)

Name of railroad.	Receiv'd	Shipp'd	
St. P. & D	18,768	99,327	Buffalo
Northern Pacific	16,210	11,110	Buffalo
		5,100	Sarnia
Eastern Minn	43,739	35,414	Buffalo
C. M. St. P. & O.	6,600	19,800	Buffalo
Total,	85,317	170,750	

Name of railroad.	In Store
St. P. D.	45,729
Northern Pacific	18,150
Eastern Minn	138,243
C. M. St. P. & O.	10,200
Total	210,322

The flour market, during the present month, has ruled very dull, and the outlook is not especially encouraging. There is no movement abroad, and about all the trade there is at present, is domestic. The Freeman mill has been at work on orders well placed, and has a good profit on its output. The Lake Superior mill likewise, is fortunate in its orders booked, having enough to keep it in operation for some time. Millers are all hopeful of better times, and expect to find relief from the general stagnation soon after the meeting of Congress, and a re-adjustment of the financial affairs. About the only inducement now for buying is the very low price, and extraordinary low freight rates. On the new basis of 35c to New York for the all-rail rate, the all-rail and across lake rates on flour to various points throughout the country are shown below, together with the rate for the lake and rail haul, over which nearly all the commodity is now being moved:

Superior to—	Lake and rail.	Across lake.	All rail.
New York	22½	33	35
Boston	24½	35	37
Philadelphia	20½	31	33
Albany or Troy	21½	32	34
Rochester	16	26½	28½
Buffalo	12½	23	25
Baltimore	19½	30	32
Montreal	20½	33	35
Kingston	17½	32	34
Pittsburgh	19½	23	25
Chicago	12½	....	12½
Detroit	10	17	19
New Orleans	....	35½	37½
Reading or Harrisburg	20½	28	30
Cincinnati	....	17½	20
Toledo	10	17	19
Cleveland	10	20	21½
Indianapolis	20½	17	19
Peoria	....	....	12½
Omaha	....	....	23
Des Moines	....	....	22½
Elmira	19½	....	...
Binghamton	20½	....	....

The improvements about the mills are all progressing, notwithstanding the dull times, and work in no quarter would probably have been pushed more rapidly had there been greater activity in flour. The immense foundation for the elevator for the Grand Republic mill is practically completed. The engines which are being received are made by the Filer & Stowell Company of Milwaukee, a company that has just built nine engines for the Pillsbury's in Minneapolis. The milling machinery is all in place and it is now believed that the mill will be ready to run by the 15th of August. The elevator will be completed and filled with wheat before the mill is ready to start up. The mill is a fine, substantial plant and a credit to its stockholders.

E. F. Hopkins, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has resigned to become manager for Cudahy Bros., at Minneapolis. Mr. Hopkins had been a busy officer, and in retiring from the Chamber he said: "I have endeavored to make the Chamber a credit to Superior. I have answered innumerable letters, circulated facts and statistics, guarded the press reports, encouraged manufacturers and mills to locate, attended to map work in all parts of the United States, securing some valuable changes in favor of Superior, entertained visitors and sought to the best of my ability to advance the interest of the entire city." It is certain that Mr. Hopkins is a wide awake official and did some good work for the Chamber. He will be missed, especially by the news paper workers.

The William Listman Milling Company, which is erecting a mill at the east end has been greatly strengthened by the addition of a number of new stockholders. This company has absorbed the Listman mill at La Crosse, and the capital increased from $250,000 to $375,000. Among the new stockholders are: Jas. Bardon of Superior, and W. P. Peyton of Duluth. The latter will become one of the active members of the company. The mill here has a nominal capacity of 4,000 and the La Crosse mill 1,500 barrels per day.

In the case of L. S. Sullivan and others against the Lake Superior Elevator Company, Judge Nelson of the United States District Court has handed down a decision holding the elevator company liable for damages sustained by the Steamer D. W. Rust, by the falling of the conveyor trestle between elevators B. & C., on May 19, of last year. The vessel was laying along side the elevator dock waiting to be loaded when the trestle gave way, falling on the steamer doing considerable damage. The vessel owners alleged negligence and recovered.

The Listman mill, it is thought, will be ready to commence grinding by the middle or latter part of August. The foundation for the big fly wheel is laid and the wheel will soon be adjusted. The three upright boilers have been set. The elevator is nearly ready, and is now waiting for the machinery which is being constructed by the Edw. P. Allis Co.

Most of the machinery for the Anchor mill is in position, and the wait is now for the engines. The business offices for this company have been located in the Descent block, lately occupied by F. G. Descent. The business of manufacturing will soon be in smooth working order.

A new transportation company has entered the field for business here. The steamer B. W. Blanchard, last week took out a load of flour from here for the east by Ogdensburg and the Vermont Central Railroad. This is the first consignment of flour via. Ogdensburg for a number of years, and if the initial trip is successful others will follow. The movement is being made by the Ogdensburg Transportation Co., heretofore confined to the Lake Michigan traffic.

This sharp competition in freight rates is paralyzing the the business on Lake Superior. Half a dozen vessels have been offered during the past day or two to carry wheat to Buffalo at 1c a bushel and no shipments were made at that, or rather the extraordinary low rate did not induce any extra charters. Vessel men and marine dealers do not believe that the present low rate will be maintained to the close of navigation. On the contrary, it is the opinion that rates on wheat will run from three to five cents before the fall movement is over. Late crop reports are not so favorable and an impression is begining to find its way into the calculations of wheat-men, that wheat will be selling for 85 cents before December and that there will be brisk trading all along the line. In this event there will be a rush of wheat to the seaboard and there is a chance yet that marine men will make enough this season to enable them to buy their next winter's coal. The summary of the government report on wheat in the northwest is as follows: July 12—Harvesting is progressing in Minnesota and Nebraska. In Minn. wheat light, injured by drought; Wis.—gale damaged much grain in southern part of the state; Iowa—harvesting; The Dakotas—wheat fair, effects of drought noticeable. In none of the states is the outlook better than an average, and in some it is below. This prospect, and the certainty of a big export demand are already beginning to interest the bears and gives a better tone to the flouring business.

C. J. McCollum and M. B. Coburn have formed a partnership to engage in the grain business with offices in the Breunig block. Mr. McCollum

is a well known grain dealer in the northwest as is also Mr. Coburn. The latter gentleman is now doing missionary work among the farmers of Dakota. The firm expects to handle a large amount of grain and it will be quite a factor to this growing business in the city.

The fact that every milling concern and elevator company in the city is going forward with plans for business just as though there was a booming market for flour is a sufficient expression of opinion as to their belief in the future of the trade. A revival of business is confidently expected for this fall by many and they are shaping affairs as though they were indubitably assured of that fact. All the new mills will be in operation, or ready to be operated just as soon as the bustling contractors can complete them. There is no disposition to delay or to postpone matters on the part of the companies, and without exception they will be in readiness to take advantage of the first spurt in trade. Several misfortunes have fallen rather heavily on Superior during the past few months and a number of her big industries are running light or have temporarily suspended, but among the flour mills there is a feeling of confidence and a determination to make business if there is any possible show for it. Within the present reason there will be completed and equipped a group of the finest mills in the world and they are fortunately in the hands of men of energy, capital and good business discernment. These mills will not lay idle; a market will be discovered if it does not come of itself and the flouring industry at the head of navigation, the mill men say, will be found in the lead in dull times as well as under the more favorable condilions. J. F. H.

Superior, July 13.

DULUTH.

THE flouring mills at the head of the lakes have made a poor record during the past month and there is but little in the way of encouragement sighted in the near future. Business is as nearly paralyzed in all departments of trade as it well can be and still make a showing of activity. Week before last, and last week several of the mills were not in operation, or, if at all, but a small portion of the time. The output and exports from the head of the lakes for the four weeks named, were as follows, with comparisons:

	1893		1892.	1891.
	Output, bbls.	Exports, bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
July 1	36,496	10,763	22,271	7,580
June 24	45,072	19,645	21,990	6,948
June 17	36,439	18,390	21,522	11,187
June 10	38,592	18,214	23,492	13,836

The production, receipts and shipments of flour and receipts and shipments of grain for June as compared with June, 1892, were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
RECEIPTS.		
Flour produced, Duluth, barrels	56,463	87,256
Flour produced, Superior, barrels	94,901	.....
Flour received, barrels	722,885	590,321
Wheat received, bushels	2,139,008	2,381,274
Rye received, bushels	577	.....
Flax received, bushels	.....	21,840
SHIPMENTS.		
Flour, bbls	879,047	657,936
Wheat, bushels	7,554,968	2,998,743
Rye, bus	5,715	.....
Flax seed, bus	49,320	80,562

The report of Secretary Welles of the Board of Trade shows the stock of grain in store at Duluth, by grades, on Monday, July 10, as follows:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat	1,537,764
No. 1 Northern wheat	4,761,433
No. 2 Northern wheat	186,945
No. 3 spring wheat	135,801
No grade spring wheat	11,613
Rejected and Condemned wheat	31,855
Special bin wheat	28,190
Total wheat in store	5,309,605
Decrease during the week	352,508
In store this date last year	3,541,363
Decrease for the week last year	367,027
Stock of rye now in store	1,017
Increase of rye during the week	440
Stock of barley now in store	3,622
Stock of flax seed now in store	202
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	9,937,601
Decrease wheat at Minneapolis	139,712
Corn in store at Minneapolis	8,581
Oats in store at Minneapolis	3,602
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis	53,108
Rye in store at Minneapolis	2,938
Barley in store at Minneapolis	25,773

The bottom has completely dropped out of freight rates, indeed there are no rates or quotations. Boats this week in port have taken wheat to Buffalo for 1½c and 1¼c per bush. These boats, however, will not return for more wheat at those rates. There is nothing doing in ore shipments and almost every other commodity of freight is tied up for lack of buyers. Lumber is being taken from Duluth to Tonawanda and Buffalo at $1.75 a thousand feet, but there is no more profit in this than there is in wheat at 1¼c per bushel. Vessel owners and captains are in bad humor and their conclusions generally are that unless business picks up they will tie up their boats. It is quite likely, despite the present unfavorable conditions, that the shipments of wheat will be continued until the eleyators are emptied and the stock disposed of. Two weeks, at the rate wheat has been going down the lakes, will suffice to clean up the bins, but owing to the curtailment and general depression, the movement may not be as lively as during the past fortnight.

Wheat remains phenomenally low, the quotations on the board July 11, being No. 1 hard, cash, 67½c; July 68c; September 72¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 64c; July 64½c; September 69¼c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 60½c; No. 3, 55¼c.; Rejected, 49¾c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 74¾c; Rye 42c. But little is doing on the Board and the members, with elongated faces, are taking in the world's fair, or otherwise whiling away the time until business shall resume. The unexpected dull period, with other causes, have been sufficient to delay operations on the handsome new Board of Trade building, which is soon to be erected in place of the present building, which is to be sold. Plans have been prepared and details arranged so that work will begin as soon as it is deemed advisable to move. The new building is to be a model and pattern for similar buildings in other places, and will be a credit to the Board and to the city.

Since my last letter, radical changes have been made in the management of the Lake Superior Elevator Co. and the Union Improvement Co., made necessary in the straightening out of the complicated affairs of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. and the Red River Valley Co.

The old officers of the first two named companies tendered their resignations on account of dissatisfaction among the stockholders and an entirely new deal was made, as follows: President, George Spencer, of Spencer, Moore & Co., grain commission men; Vice President, Geo. B. Cooksey, grain dealer, New York; Treasurer, L. Mendenhall; Assist. Treasurer, J. H. Dight, president and cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank of Duluth; Secretary, A. R. Macfarlane; Assistant Secretary, J. C. Hunter, vice president and cashier, respectively, of the American Exchange Bank of Duluth. The same officers were chosen for both companies. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for August 1st, to take into consideration propositions as to the policy of the new organization. The concerns are well officered and if executive ability and ample capital count in such an enterprise, they cannot fail of abundant success in the future. Mr. Cooksey is now in New York arranging certain financial matters with eastern allies. He will return in time for the August meeting.

Plans for the new state elevator, to be erected at Duluth out of funds provided from the public treasury, have been accepted by Gov. Nelson and the warehouse commission. The plans call for a main structure built of timber and cased in iron, 90x117 feet. It will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels and will be provided with 200 car-load bins, and these bins will be for private consignments from the farmer and will be used individually. The rest of the main building will be taken up with larger bins, ranging in size from 4,000 to 8,000 bushels. The main building and necessary engine and boiler rooms will be built this season, after which, when the grangers make further provision of money, it is proposed to build an annex 72x260 feet, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The annex will be divided into bins of 15,000 bushels capacity each. The site purchased is admirably situated for the purposes of such an institution. It was bought of Harrington & Willard for $11,000. Mr. Harrington owns the adjoining strip of land and has entered into an agreement with the commissioners whereby a strip 120 feet wide will be secured, and this will accommodate the largest lake vessels. The location is in the St. Louis River Bay. Dredging and dock building will be immediately attended to, so that by the time the elevator is completed, boats may lie under her spouts. The cost of the work now provided for will be $170,000 and advertisements will at once be inserted in the daily papers for bids from contractors. The elevator will not be completed in time for the fall movement of the coming crop, but may be ready sometime next year. The whole affair is of state paternalism that surprises even the socialists among the farmers who procured it to be brought about, and it is openly predicted that the undertaking will end in expensive failure.

There has just been decided some rather sensational elevator stories concerning the method of dealing by the Northern Pacific and Red River Elevator Companies of Minneapolis. It had been rumored, rather extensively, that the insolvent companies had issued elevator certificates in excess of wheat actually held; another story was that country banks, throughout the northwest, and a long chain of country elevators of the companies, had loaned heavily upon certificates of the company—loaning 60 cents on each bushel of wheat—and that they were badly embarrassed in consequence. These matters coming to the attention of M. J. Forbes, of this city, receiver for the companies, he, in his official capacity and to put at rest such rumors, if untrue, applied for an injunction restraining the companies from disposing of their wheat in terminal elevators. The matter was brought before the court at St. Paul, and among the grain men of this city, who attended the hearing of the case, were M. J. Forbes, A. D. Thompson and George Spencer. Prior to the hearing, Mr. Rupley, a representative of the companies, who was in Duluth, said there was no foundation for the stories; that the companies had borrowed no money from country banks on wheat certificates. It appeared more likely that the fact was that the companies had issued more notes, secured by the certificates, than the wheat in store, if sold, would suffice to take up. The difference had been wiped out by a steadily declining market. These notes were held largely in eastern, Canadian and Minneapolis banks. Small

amounts of the paper were placed in Duluth, but the total amount floated here was comparatively small. The matter, on the hearing, was withdrawn and taken out of court, which has been interpreted to mean that the stories were without foundation in fact; such action will facilitate the settlement of the affairs of the companies.

It will be remembered that certain Canadian banks and interested creditors at Duluth sued out attachments, aggregating $500,000, on notes given by the Northern Pacific and Fall River Valley Elevator Companies, on the ground that they were disposing of their grain to defraud their creditors. The district court at Fargo issued attachment papers to the sheriffs of 23 counties, including over eighty three elevators. The matters against the Red River Company were settled and those against the Northern Pacific Company were heard at Fargo. Attorneys from this city represented the plaintiffs and it is announced that affairs will eventually be satisfactorily adjusted all round.

H. P. Gill and C. D. Wright, for some time past partners in the flouring mill business have disolved. It was these gentlemen who had intended by a stock enterprise to build a large flouring mill in the city; the stringency came along and the undertaking fell through. J. J. Hartley, formerly office man for this firm has, with others, opened a flour brokerage business, with office in the Board of Trade building. The firm is known as J. J. Hartly & Co.

At a recent meeting of the Duluth Board of Trade, the bond of the Superior Terminal Elevator Company was accepted and approved and the new warehouses K. and L. were made regular and official on the Duluth Board of Trade. This also makes regular receipts for grain stored therein.

The Duluth Chamber of Commerce, an institution whose municipal value is a topic for occasional discussion, has met and condemned the Sherman Silver law. The Chamber also decided to send Secretary Thompson to the World's congress on water-ways to be held in Chicago next month. Mr. Thompson who is a prime mover in the deep water-way to the Sea from the great lakes, will deliver an address. Should Mr. Thompson ever be accused of chasing moonbeams in other directions it can not be said but what his head is well placed on this deep water-way subject. By his untiring and well directed endeavors he has, in two connections, pretty thoroughly shown the country the national necessity of the water outlet to the Ocean. If he has the usual span of years set to his credit he will probably see vessels load at Duluth or Milwaukee for Liverpool, direct. After this commercial feat is accomplished and the products of the northwest are consigned direct to the ports of the world, these "financial stringencies" will be less embarassing.

The arrivals and clearances, notwithstanding the general business apathy, are nearly as large as for the corresponding periods last year. Coal, however, is coming up the lakes rather slowly and unless the pace is quickened the usual, or necessary supply will not be delivered until the squally months of the late fall. Owing to the ridiculously low rates paid for transporting coal the vessels are avoiding the trade rather than soliciting it. And no one in marine circles seems able to predict when things will take a change for the better. H. F. J.

Duluth, July 12.

ST. LOUIS.

THE bears have had their inning and the bulls are at the bat. For nearly a month the bears were on top, and during their supremacy they trampled the wheat market down lower than their most sanguine expectations had led them to believe possible. When the 70 mark was reached, in the middle of June, every one expected a relapse; but no, wheat prices continued to drop lower and lower, until on Thursday June 29, July wheat sold for as low as 59⅞c., Aug. for 62⅝c. and Sept. at 64⅞c. There is no telling what dreadful anti-climax this depression might have culminated in, had not an unexpected event happened to turn the tide. On July 1st the President called the extra session of Congress, and this proclamation restored such confidence in the local market that July jumped, that day, back to 62½c., Aug. to 64⅞c. and Sept. to 67c. Since that, however, the good work has failed to go on, 63¾c. bid and 63¼c. sold, being the highest figures for July wheat so far this month. The speculators are greatly disappointed over wheat's failure to do better, and are afraid of another and more serious depression.

The President's proclamation resulted in perceptibly increased speculation. Almost the entire stock of No. 2. red wheat changed hands during the boom on Saturday July 1, although there were 2,600,000 bushels in store, fully 2,000,000 being delivered on contracts. The D. R. Francis Commission Co., and others carrying wheat for the United Elevator Co. handled most of it; J. B. M. Kehlor, H. C. Haarstick, and the Orthweins buying in nearly 2,000,000 bus. between them, the latter two for export trade.

But while the president's proclamation may have had the effect of temporarily reviving the wheat market it certainly did not succeed in resuscitating the flour market. Trade with the millers and flour merchants is terribly dull. The market is absolutely stagnant. The slight rise in wheat failed to create sufficient confidence to advance the price of flour, and rather than sell their products at the present cut-throat prices, the millers prefer to run their mills very lightly and sell cautiously. Last week there were two holidays and, in consequence, the mills, whose aggregate capacity amounts to 108,000 barrels per week of six days, turned out only 37,050. Nevertheless, a few of the millers report a fairly satisfatory business and say that if wheat continus to rise, flour prices will soon do likewise. They attribute the present slack trade to a general feeling of distrust, the advance in ocean freight rates, the decline in foreign exchange and the unprecedently low prices which furnish no attractions to buyers. The latest flour quotations are

Family	$2.00 @ $2.10
Choice	2.15 @ 2.30
Fancy	2.40 @ 2.50
Extra fancy	2.85 @ 2.95
Patents	3.20 @ 3.30
Rye Flour	3.25 @ 3.40

The local flour men were greatly surprised yesterday to hear that Yaeger Bros., for many years in business here, had failed at Waverly, Ill. Investigation proved the report true and it was further learned that the firm had confessed judgment to the Bank of Waverly for $27,000. It is understood that operations will not be suspended, but that the bank will continue to run the mill, as it is in very fine condition, with new boiler and machinery and, in all, a very valuable property. The failure was not due so much to the stringency of the money market as to the fact that the firm was doing business on a small capital and the low prices for wheat and flour proved too much for them. The Yaeger Bros. are well known here and in Carlinville, Ill., and many regrets are heard at their failure.

Mr. J. B. M. Kehlor, the millionaire miller, has not, as yet, fully decided whether to rebuild his big mill at Litchfield, Ill., which was burned to the ground last February, or not. It looks, however, as though he would not, for he has about concluded negotations for the purchase of the large flour mill at Aviston, Ill., that has been idle for nearly two years. It has a capacity of 800 bbls. per day and, though it belongs to an estate, was formerly run by Mauntell, Borgess & Co. Mr. Kehlor is credited with a determination to enlarge and remodel the mill, altering it suffiiciently to almost double its output.

Josh Grigg of Sparta, Ill., spent a few days in the city this week. Asked as to the wheat outlook in his neighborhood he said: "The farmers are harvesting a large plump berry such as is particularly suitable for milling purposes and it is thought the yield will be very close to the average. Any improvement in the speculative wheat market will very likely bring out a good demand for good flour such as has not been seen in many days and millers in Southern Illinois are not carrying large supplies, running their mills on half time, at the outside,"

Fusz & Backer were awarded the contract for furnishing the city institutions with flour for the next three months for $2.98 a bbl. This is the cheapest the city has ever been able to buy extra fancy.

Will Stanard, son of ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, president of the Stanard Milling Co., has returned from an extended trip through the California country, looking much improved in health. He will associate himself with his father's firm.

The United Elevator Co. has moved its offices from the Merchants' Exchange Building to the new Rialto.

Ex-Governor David R. Francis is often seen on the floor of the Exchange and is regarded as a very clever grain speculator. He had his hand in the recent big wheat deal.

The decline in the wheat market was too much for John Warren and John Thyson. The former went to St. Paul the latter to Texas.

Here's a specimen of George Kelly's humor:

"With its usual enterprise and keen foresight, the Merchants' Exchange wired President Cleveland just six hours after he had issued his proclamation calling for an extra session of Congress, requesting him to take just that action. The Merchants' Exchange is never behind the issues and questions of the day longer than a week."—*Sunday Post Dispatch.*

St. Louis, Mo., July 15.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly $45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complette toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

THE COMPULSORY GRADING OF AMERICAN FLOURS.

[A Paper read by Mr. HENRY C. KURTZ, at a meeting of the National Association of Master Bakers, on June 6.]

Gentlemen—I feel that I am taking up a somewhat original and advanced position in bringing to your notice the question of the compulsory grading of American flours. Advanced in the sense that the question, so far as I know and can glean, has been little considered, and still less discussed. Some to whom I have spoken upon the subject look upon it as one of impracticability and not worth discussing. To my mind it is a question of the immediate future, and I take it that it is much more profitable to discuss the problems that are awaiting settlement than the problems that are already settled. To many, it is scarcely a baker's question at all, but rather that of a miller's and flour factor's.

The baking and milling trades are so closely allied that that which is of interest for one must of necessity be of interest, more or less for the other. But this subject must of necessity be more of a baker's than a miller's and flour factors. Bakers work American flour, millers blend it, and flour factors sell it. Other objectors say, "Why use American flour at all? Why not use English-made flours?" Well, there is, doubtless a good deal of patriotism in the question, but I take it that it is an objection that can hardly be raised seriously. American flours have been received with much favor, and have taken such a hold upon the trade throughout the United Kingdom that bakers would hardly care to do without them. At any rate, they could not without seriously altering the character of the article they sell. Some other objectors think that I may have a political object in view in discussing this question, or that I desire to put a brake upon Free Trade, or possibly I am a politician in disguise. I can only say that I value American flours too highly, and have experienced the advantages for their use too long, to say one word against their free importation. Dealing thus briefly with th. objections that have been raised against the consideration of the subject of this paper, I would draw your attention to one of the roads leading up to it. A straw indicates the direction in which the wind is blowing; so, too, this road points to possible legislation to bring about that for which I plead—the compulsory grading of American flours.

There has been a very strong tendency during the last few years in the various Acts of Parliment altering and governing the laws relating to trade to throw upon the manufact urer or merchant the responsibility of marking his goods or merchandise in a manner describing them precisely as they are represented, and to strip away, in fact, everything that will in any way mislead the purchaser, however ignorant he may be. Indeed, the Legislature has gone farther; it insists that not only shall the goods or merchandise be exactly as represented, but they shall be accompanied by a printed declaration of what they really are.

Many illustrations of the working of these Acts of Parliment will doubtless be brought to mind without my troubling you with examples. The Merchandise Mark Acts goes a step still further; it insists that all foreign manufactured goods imported into this country shall bear the name of the country where they have been manufactured. Only a few days since a discussion took place in the House of Lords on the desirability of marking dead meat with the name of the place from which it was sent to the London market, in order that the purchaser might know that he was purchasing that which was not English raising.

I am quite aware that these Acts of the Legislature do not meet with the approval of all classes of our countrymen; but when did an Act of Parliament meet every individual case? There is a common saying that the exception proves the rule: and, with all our desire for the absolute freedom of trade, in our trade there are but few men who do not feel these laws are beneficial to the general community, if not to traders themselves. I have no intention, however, of discussing these laws; I simply adduce them as evidence of the lines on which we may expect future legislation to run and showing also one of the grounds leading up to the compulsory grading of American flonr.

First, then, let us consider whether the present system of importing American flours under various fanciful names, without any guarantee of quality, is a good and satisfactory one. I should say decidedly that it is not. I do not object to the American millers retaining distinctive names for their respective kinds and qualities of flour. Without these names the poetry of Transatlantic flour would be gone; and who amongst us on this side of the water would be so wicked as to desire their abolition? But my contention is that we require something more than a mere name. We want each bag or package of flour to be marked with a full description of the grade of flour contained therein. The American system of building up a trade on the reputation obtained by a certain mark of flour or name, and when the faith of the baker has been gained on the knowledge obtained from the use of that mark or name, to suddenly lower the quality some 10 or 15 per cent, is certainly a bad one. It is bad at any rate, for the British baker; and it has become a very common complaint that well known brands have deteriorated — indeed, to my mind, so common as to demand a remedy. Who has not suffered in some way from this system of trading?

I will give you an example of what I mean. In the autumn of the year 1891 a large number of American flours suddenly dropped from ten to fifteen per cent in quality. The London trade made large contracts for the delivery of these flonrs, and what was the result?—the baker had to take them. In some cases, I admit, allowances were made, but in many cases the loss fell absolutely upon the baking trade; and the bakers had no remedy. Of course, I know I shall possibly be met here with numerous and various reasons why these changes in the quality of flour have taken place.

It is presumably unnecessary to adduce evidence that the changes I have described do take place. I may take it that part of my case at any rate is admitted. Well, then, what are the extenuating circumstances urged? We are told that the quality of the flour produced differs according to the season, and that the latter part of a season produces better flour than that which is made immediately after harvest—that is to say, flour matures and improves by reasonable age. Bad milling may at times have something to do with our complaints but the American miller who does not understand his business, or who meets with some misfortune in his buying or his mills, has no right to charge his loss to the British Baker.

Now, while I am prepared to accept these reasons for some small amount of change in the quality of American flour, I am not prepared to accept them as an answer to my indictment. The conclusion to which I have arrived on this part of my subject is that the almightly dollar is at the bottom of it, and until we take measures to protect ourselves, or become a scientific body of men, we shall be constantly liable to this species of fraud. Our scientific friends tell us that we ought to test every load of flour delivered—test it for color, for strength, and for various other qualities. I concede them the point, but we must not forget that the scientific education of our trade has been very much neglected, and that a large percentage of bakers (London bakers certainly) are wholly without the scientific knowledge necessary to determine the true value of a sample of flour.

Of course they have a ready means of determining the value of flour they buy, but we all know how easy it is to be deceived in the rough tests that in our ignorance and the hurry of business we sometimes employ. I am touching on this subject to-day in the interests of the rank and file of the trade, and those interests, equally with the interests of our scientific friends, should be the care of the National Association. To put the grievance in as short a sentence as possible, it comes to this: The brands "Patent Flour," "Baker's Grade," "First Patents," have lost all meaning; the outside of the bag, or rather the words printed there, are no indication of the quality of the flour contained in them.

I propose now briefly to make the following inquiry: Are patent flours what they were some ten years since, or do they not much more resemble the straight grades of that date, and is not this decline of quality largely owing to the want of some standards of measurement?

When a young man starts out on the voyage of life he naturally builds his hopes on the future—the glories of his life lie there; but a man reaching the meridian of life is very apt to think that the glories of his life lie not so much in the future as they do in the past. The good old times we often hear people speak of are gone, but whether we should call them good old times or not is a question.

There is no doubt that our feelings in these matters are governed very largely by natural sentiment, and possibly some friends may think that my idea of the degeneration of American flour is largely sentimental. I am, however, very desirous of treating this practical question in a thoroughly practical way, and am anxious to guard myself against all sentimental fancies. Is there, then, any general deterioration in the quality of American flours? I say there is, but I confess I am not armed at this point of my paper with a lot of scientific details that would absolutely prove my contention. I have to trust to my own and the judgment of many experienced men in our trade, as well as to many others in the flour trade, whose opinions I have carefully canvassed, and whose evidence is pretty conclusive that a deterioration, and a serious one, has taken place. I will just give two short quotations from the May number of the *Miller* as samples of the

evidence that could be produced:—"There is no doubt," (says a Mark Lane flour factor of wide and long experience) "that American Patents are not what they were. In the days when we first received those flours the percentage of extraction was 30, 40, 50, or at the highest 60. I believe that to-day in the States there are high-class patents of 40 per cent still made and sold; but as regards the British, and more especially the London market, the percentage is 65 at the best. We get patents at 75, 80 and even 90 per cent.—perhaps the mean lies between 70 and 80. The fact is there are many American flours now sold as 'patents' which a few years ago would have been classed as straight grade.

Mr. Charles Pillsbury, in an American technical journal, also says that he is quite ready to admit that within the past two seasons the quality of Minneapolis Patents has been lowered. In the last heading of my paper I aimed at showing an erratic alteration of the qualities of different marks of flour, the secret for which is only to be found in the wilful alteration of the grading for purely selfish purposes.

Under this heading I am trying to show, and I think my evidence proves it pretty conclusively, that there has been a generally falling off in the standards of quality of American flour. How can this be accounted for? I am quite sure, as bakers, we do not wish it. Possibly our desire for cheapness may have something to do with it; but the principal reason, to my mind, is the want of some standards of measurement of quality. It is generally admitted that British milled flours have decidedly improved. Then why this deterioration of American flour? The cause must be looked for in the desire to increase profits. American flours have won their way into general use by sheer force of merit. Circumstances have certainly favored them, and I desire personally to see them maintain their standards of quality rather than allow any degeneration to follow. The last clause of my question is so closely linked to my third heading that I will discuss them together. It is: "Is it not possible to set up some standards of quality and compel the Americans to import their flour graded according to such standards, branding their bags with the grading of flour contained therein?"

There is little doubt but that this last heading is the most important we have discussed in connection with this subject—important, because, if we can give a favorable reply to the question asked, it makes reform practicable, and I need not say how useless it is to plead for reform unless we show that it is not only desirable but thoroughly practicable.

The solution of the whole matter, then, revolves around this question: "What are the difficulties, then, we have to face?" It may be that our scientific friends can lend us some practical assistance in settling the problem. Having laid bare a grave source of loss and annoyance to the trade, must we come to the conclusion that we have no remedy?

> "For every evil under the sun,
> There is a remedy or there's none.
> If there is, then try to find it.
> If there's none, then never mind it."

Looking closely into this subject, the difficulties in the way of reform do not appear so formidable as they may appear from a mere surface view of it. What is there to prevent the Americans importing their flours graded to five or more standards of quality, say, for example, First Patents, Second Patents, First Bakers, Second Bakers, Low Grade? Now, suppose the Board of Trade had taken this question in hand, and that it had been determined by an Act of Parliament, or by a clause inserted in an existing Act, that American flours should be graded into these five classes.

The next question would be what standard of quality should be imposed in each class? A First Patent should be a flour whose percentage of extraction should be, say, 25 per cent., a second patent should be, say, 60 per cent. of extraction; and so on.

Five classes of flour would give ample room for all useful competitive purposes, and yet be so distinct that there would be little or no difficulty in maintaining the different standards.

I am quite aware that a 1st Patent Kansas flour would not be the same as 1st Patent Minnesota flour. Nature has blessed that vast continent not only with plenty, but also with great variety, even in the kinds of wheat grown. Winter wheat and Spring wheat also give us different kinds of flour. I do not desire to see these varieties of flour lessened. I am no believer in rigid uniformity. But I think the standards of measurement laid down, or some other standards equally effective, should be rigidly applied to these different classes of flour. The dislike of our countrymen to anything in the way of compulsion, even in the regulating of the supply of food from America, or any other foreign country, would undoubtedly present the chief obstacle to any fixing of quality, more particularly in the present state of the political world. But giving Americans as we do the right to send us the manufactured article free from all duty, surely we have the right to lay down our own regulations as to how we shall receive it.

On the other hand, we usually find when a reform is demanded with no uncertain voice, the difficulties in the way of that reform have an unaccountable way of disappearing. It is the divisions in our own ranks, added to our want of enthusiasm in the cause of reform, that prevent the Legislative giving us what we want, and what we feel to be necessary to the mutual interest of bakers and millers, as well as to the interests of the general community.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I feel that in introducing this subject of the compulsory grading of American flours to the Conference to-day, I am conscious of treating my subject very crudely; neither have I pursued it as fully as its importance warrants. As I said in the early part of my paper, to a large extent I am breaking up new ground. Possibly on some future occasion I may have something further to say on the matter, and meantime I trust others will give it their full consideration. If I have only succeeded in calling attention to a subject of great interest and of considerable importance to the trade generally; if I have only roused some interest in one of the future problems of our trade, I shall be well repaid for the little trouble I have taken in preparing this paper, and for the honor and privilege of reading at this Conference. I very sincerely thank you.

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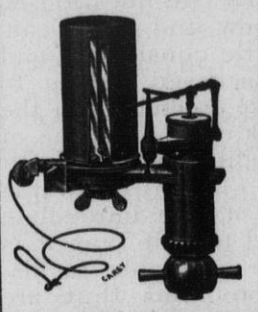

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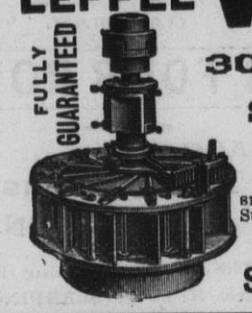

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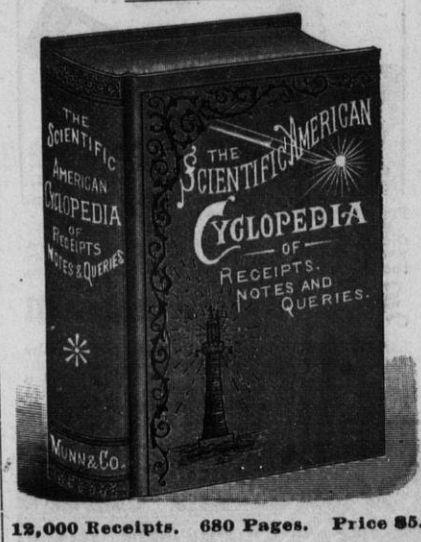

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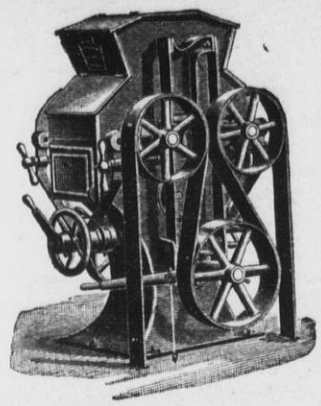

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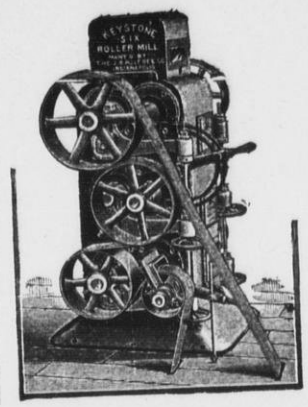

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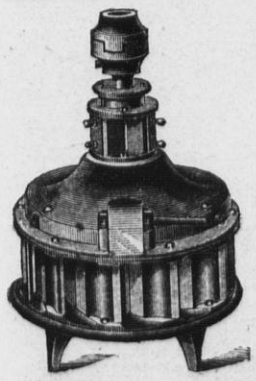

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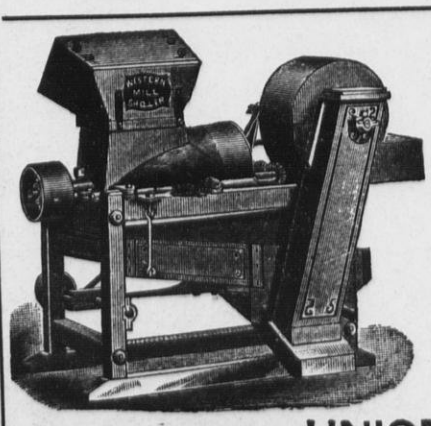

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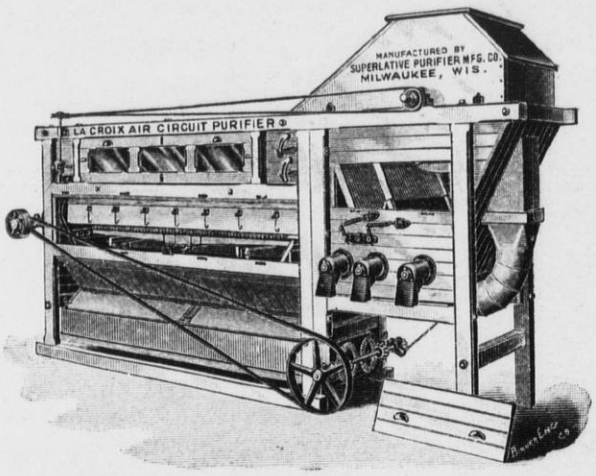

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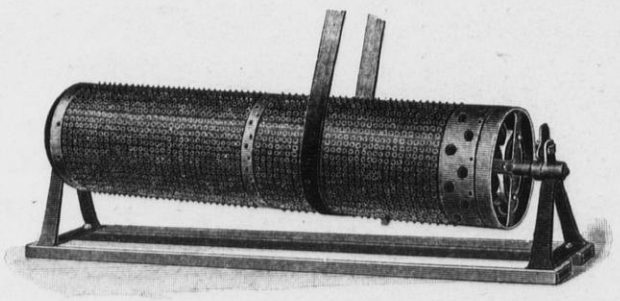

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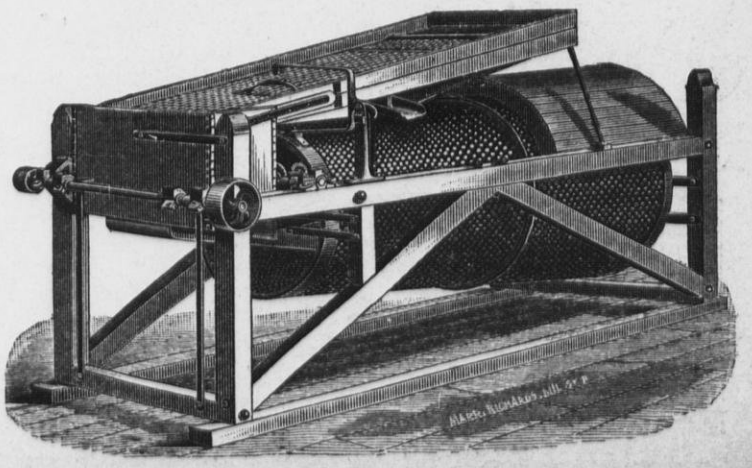

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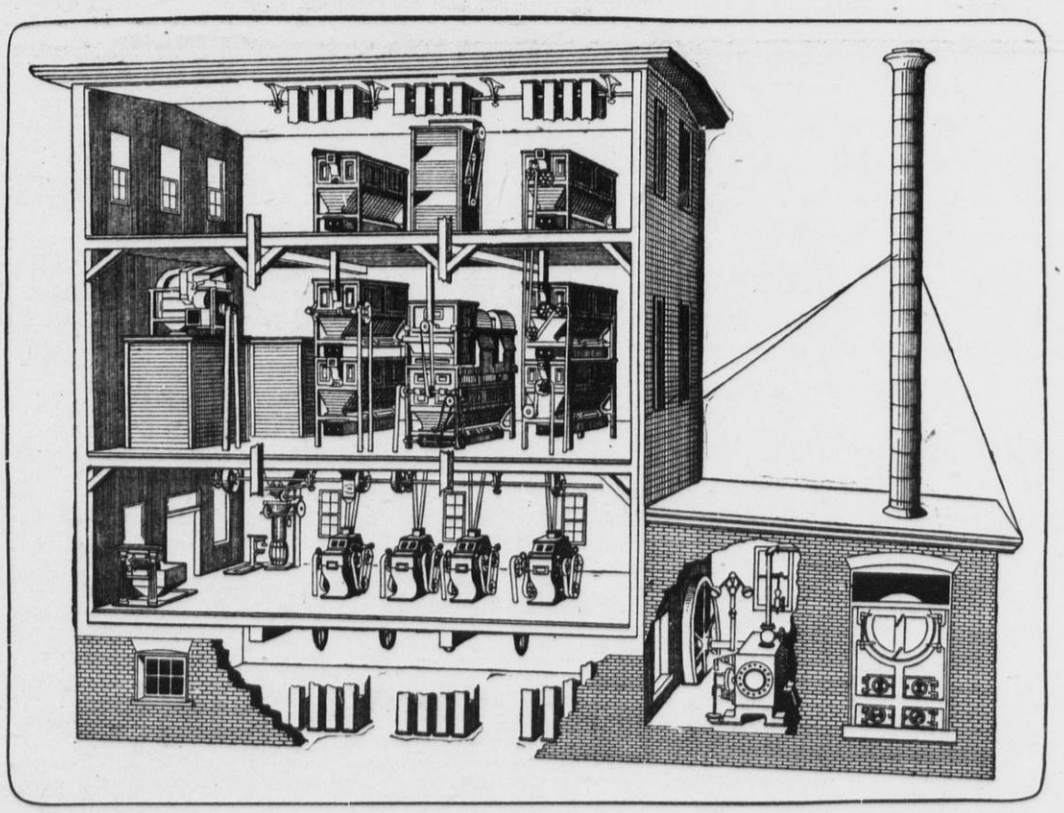

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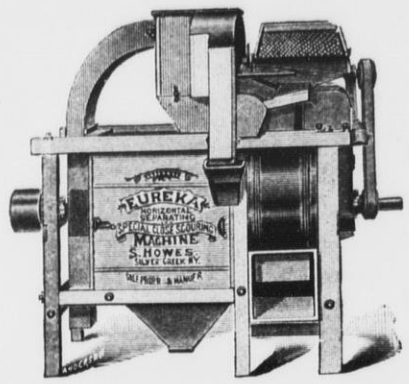

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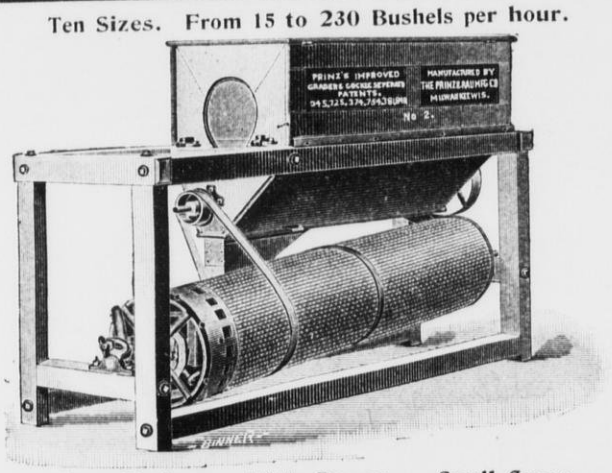

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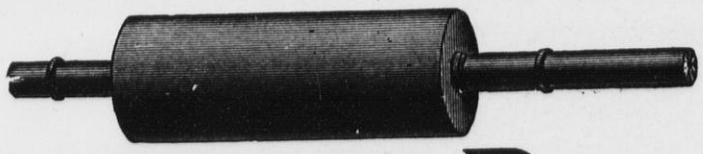

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EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 8. MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

THOSE mill-builders and furnishers who will survive the financial depression which is bearing down heavily upon them at this time, as well as on the majority of manufacturers and business men of the country, will be taught a great lesson. For many years the builders of flour mills have been their own great enemies. As long as roller milling was in its infancy, they were content to let each other quietly alone. The roller system however brought into existence a very large number of mill-builders, both large and small, in addition to those already established in the business. They were all kept quite busy building new mills, and more particularly in remodeling mills from the burr system to the new roller system. Machinery was sold at good prices in those days. A great deal of it was sold at list prices and seldom at a greater discount than ten per cent. This was not paid for strictly in cash either; considerable time was allowed on deferred payments. We must bear in mind, however, that in those days the milling business was much more profitable than it is in these days; besides, there were fewer mills and milling competition therefore not nearly as great. Another thing, the well-to-do mill-owners were the first to remodel their mills to the new system. It did not take but a few years until the wealthier and more progressive millers were supplied with the new improvements. Those millers who were hanging off and struggling to get along without throwing away expensive machinery for the purpose of adopting something new, were finally forced to either succumb to the new or close up the mill for good. As it was scarcity of money that held back many of them, they found it harder than ever to make up their minds to yield; and they had to depend largely on the good will of the mill-builder to allow the mill to pay for itself. By paying down a limited amount of cash and giving their notes for the balance, it was not a difficult matter in those days for them to meet their obligations and then soon to remove their indebtedness. After all of the larger mills had changed over to the new system, those of the smaller ones that had not already adopted it, were given particular attention by the builders. By this time it was felt that in order to get their share of the trade, they would have to look it up more vigorously, and as a result the traveling force was increased. Then began the cuting of prices. Those who felt themselves lagging behind in the least were the first to make a cut. Inducements of all kinds were made the small millers—systems were shortened and simplified. Many mill outfits were sold, that were a long ways from being complete, by salesmen who were anxious to sell. Millers also took advantage of the competition among the various salesmen and agents in bringing down prices to the very lowest notch. Mill-builders found that the best talent that could be found would have to be employed to look up trade for them, and by increasing their traveling force they would secure more contracts. While they were making every effort to economize in the manufacture of machinery, prices were gradually being cut lower. They were obliged to look up new fields, thus increasing their expenses right along. Hundreds of mills were contracted for, when the parties did not have any money to speak of, with the exception of a bonus of a few thousand dollars that was offered them by the enterprising citizens of the town in which they lived. They were on to the "tricks of the trade" sufficient to know how to buy a mill cheap. They would call together a drove of representatives of mill-builders and get the prices to the lowest notch possible and then beg for all the time possible in which to pay it. If one of the representatives should refuse, perhaps there was another that would not.

Such was the state of affairs "on the road," when the builders called in their men to take a vacation until matters brighten up. Now let us take a look at the state of affairs at headquarters. Here, profits, such as there were, were invested in improving and enlarging the working facilities of the plant. Elaborate changes were made from year to year. They were obliged to resort to a regular banking business in order to secure their share of trade. Increased facilities meant more men with whom to operate. Gradually their wages increased from year to year owing to the length of time that they had rendered their services. This was likewise the case with office men as well as their traveling force. It is therefore not to be wondered at if the concern required borrowed money to keep them up, which was largely due to their having so much money involved in machinery for which they have not yet received their pay. The financial crash found them heavily stocked with material of all kinds, preparatory for a big season's work. Owing to their customer's inability to pay off their notes as they became due, and being deprived of making further loans from the banks, it is not to be wondered at that mill-builders are suffering and are having a very heavy load to carry. It is to be hoped, of course, that they will all survive the sudden change which has been brought upon them. When trade opens up again there will be greater precaution taken, no doubt, and less rope given to the energetic and ambitious traveling force.

WHAT IS A CONTRACT.

A CONTRACT is a deliberate engagement between competent parties upon a legal consideration, to do, or not to do, some act. In its widest sense it includes records and specialties, but the term is usually employed to designate only simple or parol contracts. By parol contracts is to be understood, not only verbal and unwritten contracts, but all contracts not of record nor under seal. This is strictly the legal signification of the term contract. Inasmuch as that reciprocity of consideration, and mutuality of agreement, which are necessary to constitute a parol agreement, are not requisite in obligations of record and in specialties.

Contracts are divided into three classes: first, contracts of record, such as judgments, recognizances, and statutes staple; second, specialties, which are contracts under seal, such as deeds and bonds; third, simple contracts, or contracts by parol.

A parol contract, then, is any contract not of record, nor under seal, whether it be written or verbal. Certainty and facility of proof are all the advantages gained by reducing such an agreement to writing; the liabilities of the respective parties are not changed. Every contract is founded upon the mutual agreement of the parties, and that agreement may be formally stated in words, or committed to writing, or it may be a legal inference, drawn from the circumstances of the case, in order to explain the situation, conduct, and relations of the parties. When the agreement is formal, and stated either verbally or in writing, it is usually called an *express contract.* When the agreement is matter of inference and deduction, it is called an *implied contract.* Both species of contracts, are, however, founded upon the actual agreement of the parties, and the only distinction between them is in regard to the mode of proof, and belongs to the law of evidence. In an implied contract, the law only supplies that which, although not stated, must be presumed to have been the agreement intended by the parties. The law always presumes such agreements to have been made, as justice and reason would dictate, and assists the parties to any transaction, to an honest explanation of it. But a promise will not be implied, contravening the express declarations of the party charged, made at the time of the supposed agreement, unless such declarations be at variance with some legal duty, and then the law will imply a promise to perform that duty.

Wherever a party avails himself of the benefits of services done for him, although without his positive authority or request, the law supplies the formal words of contract and presumes him to have promised an adequate compensation. So, also, where a person engages to do any work or perform any service, he is understood to engage that he has sufficient skill

and ability to fulfill his contract, and, also, that he will use all the means necessary to accomplish it. So, also, if a man having a title to certain property silently permits another to deal with that property as his own, in all transactions between such person and others, acting in the confidence that the property belonged to him, the true owner would be bound.

Thus, if a man stand by and knowingly see his own property sold, and either encourage the sale or does not forbid it, the law implies a contract between him and the vendee, and accredits the actual seller as his agent; and this rule obtains on the clear ground that if one of two innocent persons must suffer a loss, where one has misled the other, he who has been the cause of the loss ought to bear it. But in all cases, the circumstances must be such as to unequivocally imply a contract between the parties, and evidence may be given to rebut such a presumption. Nor is this rule restricted to cases where the true owner of property knowingly permits another to make sale of it, without interference or objection, but it extends also to cases where a party, being ignorant that he has any title, does or says anything in the premises which actually misleads the purchaser to his injury; for however innocent he may be of a fraudulent intent, he ought to suffer the consequences of his own act wherever loss or injury must accrue to one or the other party. Yet, if his mistake would not occasion absolute injury, or did not operate to deceive, he will not be bound thereby. So whenever there is a uniform usage in a particular trade, the parties are presumed to have contracted in reference to such usage, unless it be expressly excluded by them, or unless it be inconsistent with the actual terms of their agreement. It must, however, be a general usage, or an universal custom, which is brought home to the knowledge of the party, or it must be the special course or habit of dealing of one of the parties, recognized and assented to by the other, or no such presumption will arise. In such cases, the usage is understood to form a portion of the contract, and to exclude a rule of law inconsistent with it.

If, in a written contract, the words of recital or reference manifest a clear intention, that the parties shall do certain acts not expressly stipulated, the courts have therefrom inferred a covenant to do such acts and have sustained actions of covenant for their non-performance, in like manner as if the instrument had contained express covenants to perform them.

OWNERSHIP AND DEBT IN WISCONSIN.

The most recent issue in the series of census bulletins dealing with statistics of farms, homes and mortgages treats of ownership and debt in Wisconsin. In this, as in the preceeding bulletins in the same series, every family in the state is regarded as occupying a farm, or a home not on a farm, and as hiring such farm or home, or owning it free of incumbrance or owning it subject to incumbrance. In the census year there were 335,456 families in the state, of which 104,482, or 31.15 per cent of the total, hired farms and homes, and 230,974 or 68.85 per cent, owned them. Of the owning families 85,376, or 36.96 per cent, had incumbrances, and 145,598, or 63.04 per cent, were free of incumbrance. Of the total number of families 148,349, or 44.22 per cent of the whole were farm families, and of these 128,913, or 86.90 per cent, owned and 19,436, or 13.10 per cent, hired the farms cultivated by them. Of the owning farm families 55,242 or 42.85 per cent, had incumbrances on their farms, and 73,671, or 57.15 per cent, had no incumbrances. The fact that in 1880 only 9.05 per cent, of the farms were hired would seem to point to a relative increase in farm tenancy during the year, but it is pointed out that the bases of the statistics are not the same, so that inference drawn from a comparison of the figures for the two census years might be erronous.

Of the whole number of families 187,107, or 55.78 per cent, were home families. Of these 85.046, or 45.45 per cent, of the home families hired their homes and 102,061, or 54.55 per cent, owned them. The families owning free of incumbrance numbered 71,927, or 70.47 per cent of the number owning, and the families owning subject to incumbrance numbered 30,134, or 29.55 per cent. City homes, it was found, were hired to a greater degree than those outside of cities. In the sixteen cities of the state having a population of from 8,000 to 100,000 there were 43.627 home families of which 19,547, or 44.80 per cent, hired and 24.080, or 55.20 per cent, owned their homes. The homes subject to incumbrance were occupied by 31.52 per cent of the total owning families, while 68.48 per cent of the total owning families had no home incumbrance. In Milwaukee, the only city having a population greater than 100,000 (204,468), 57.87 per cent of the home families hired and 42.13 per cent owned their homes. Homes subject to incumbrance were occupied by 31.52 per cent of the total owning families, and 68.48 per cent had no home incumbrance. Outside of the seventeen cities referred to 40.69 per cent of the home families hired and 59.31 per cent owned their homes, 24.10 per cent of the owning families owning with incumbrances and 75.90 per cent without incumbrances.

The liens incumbering the owned farms and homes of the state amounted to $78,091,307, of which $55,394,686 was on 55,242 farms and $22,786,623 on 30,134 homes. The incumbered farms were valued at $166,012,998 and the incumbered homes at $69,729,559, a total of $235,742,557. The ratio of debt to value was 33.31 per cent in the case of farms, 22.68 per cent in the case of homes, and 33.13 per cent for both. In the sixteen cities with a population ranging from 8,000 to 100,000 the ratio of debt to value was 32.33 per cent; in Milwaukee the ratio of debt to value was 32.86 per cent, and in the state outside the seventeen cities the ratio of debt to value was 32.86 per cent. The average owned and incumbered farm of the state was worth $3,005, the average home $2,314, of each home in the sixteen cities $2,127 and of each home in Milwaukee $3,398. The average farm incumbrance for the state was $1,001, home $756; home incumbrance in the sixteen cities $688, and in Milwaukee $1,117.

The chief rate of interest in the state as regards the number of mortgages was 7 per cent. This rate was paid on 26.68 per cent of the farm incumbrance by 27.75 per cent of the farm debtor families, on 30.52 per cent of the home incumbrance by 36.05 per cent of the home debtor families; in the sixteen cities on 40.17 per cent of the home incumbrance by 40.23 per cent of the families occupying owned and incumbered homes, and in Milwaukee on 21.89 per cent of the home debt by 35.95 per cent of the home debtor families. Rates less than 7 per cent were paid by 33.49 per cent of the farm debtor families on 50.62 per cent of the farm debt, by 35.81 per cent of the home debtor families on 50.20 per cent of the home debt; in the 16 cities by 29.61 per cent of the home debtor families on 31.62 per cent of the home debt, and in Milwaukee by 62.01 per cent of the home debtor families on 76.24 per cent on the home debt. In the state rates higher than 7 per cent were paid by 38.76 per cent of the farm debtor families on 22.70 per cent of the farm debt, by 28.14 per cent of the home debtor families on 19.28 per cent of the home debt; in the sixteen cities by 30.16 per cent of the home debtor families on 28.21 per cent of the home debt, and in Milwaukee by 2.04 per cent of the home debtor families on 1 87 per cent of the home debt. The highest rate reported was 30 per cent, which was paid by one farm family on a debt of $275.

The total interest charge for one year on the debt incumbering the owned farms and homes of the state was $5,198,508, of which $3,671,534 was on farms and $1,526,974 on homes. The average interest charge for one year was $66 on each farm, $51 on each home, $48 on each home in the sixteen cities, and $69 on each home in Milwaukee. The average rate on interest was 6.64 per cent on farm loans, 6.70 per cent on home loans, 7.02 per cent on home loans in the sixteen cities, and 6.18 per cent on home loans in Milwaukee. The average annual interest value of each owned and incumbered farm in the state was $200, of each home $155, of each home in the sixteen cities $149, and of each home in Milwaukee $210. Outside of the seventeen cities the average annual interest charge on each home was $42, the average rate 7.04 per cent, and the average annual interest value $128.

From an investigation of the reasons why farm and home indebtedness was incurred it appears that 74.76 per cent of the farm debtor families of the state incurred 80,47 per cent of the farm debt for the purpose of buying real estate and making real estate improvements, when these objects were not associated with other objects, and that for the same objects, in the case of homes, 81.22 per cent of the home debtor families incurred 80.85 per cent of the home debt; in the sixteen cities that 81.85 per cent of the home debtor families incurred 79.88 per cent of the home debt, and in Milwaukee that 86.80 per cent of the home debtor families incurred 84.71 per cent of the home debt. The objects of real estate purchase and improvements, business, and the purchase of personal property, when not complicated with other objects, led 85.68 per cent of the farm debtor families of the state to incur 88.80 per cent of the farm debt, 89.77 per cent of the home debtor families to incur 93.32 per cent of the home debt, 89.76 per cent of the home debtor families in the sixteen cities to incur 92.24 per cent of the home debt, and 92.72 per cent of the home debtor families in Milwaukee to incur 93.84 per cent of the home debt. Farm and family expenses, standing alone, were represented by 4.84 per cent of the farm debtor families of the state and 2.17 per cent of the farm debt; family expenses in the sixteen cities by 6.35 per cent of the home debtor families and 3.17 per cent. of the home debt, and in Milwaukee by 3.92 per cent of the home debtor families and 1.92 per cent of the home debt.—*Bradstreets.*

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U. S. CIRCUIT COURT DECISION.

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.

THE JONATHAN MILLS MFG. CO. *vs.* M. C. WHITEHURST, ET AL. } Decided July, 6, 1893.

SAGE, G., J.

The patent involved in this cause was granted November 7, 1882, to Jonathan Mills, for certain improvements in machines for dressing or bolting flour. The specification covers more than six pages of the letters issued from the Patent Office. There are fourteen claims, of which the first, second, third and sixth are averred to have been infringed by the defendants. The patent is in terms for a "centrifugal bolt." The claims referred to are as follows:

"1. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination of an outer shell, a reel, revolving longitudinal continuously arranged flier blades, and a central drum having a close or continuous peripheral surface, together arranged and operating substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

"2. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination with the outer shell and reel, of a flier having a number of longitudinal troughs, or recesses, in its circumferential surface, said troughs being closed at their bottom and embraced laterally by longitudinal spirally-directed flier-blades, whereby the material falling into said recesses is prevented from falling to the bottom of the reel, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

"3. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination with the outer shell, and with the reel, of a flier consisting of a peripherally closed drum, proximating in diameter that of the reel, and provided with longitudinal spirally-directed blades applied to the circumferential surface thereof, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

"6. In a horizontal centrifugal bolt, the combination of an outer shell, and inner rotating bolting reel, and a central drum having a close or continuous peripheral surface, said drum being provided with longitudinal blades on its peripheral surface, arranged to operate together as a continuous blade, or series of continuous blades, and having a rotary motion in the same direction with, but at a higher speed than, the reel, whereby material being bolted is prevented from overloading the bottom of the reel, substantially as described."

A "bolt" in flour milling, as it was known until a few years prior to the device set forth in the patent sued upon, was a cylindrical, hexagonal or prismatic hollow structure, mounted upon a revolving shaft, and consisting of a skeleton frame over which was stretched bolting cloth of the degree of fineness required for the particular work to be done. The bolting cloth was generally in pieces or sections, closely fitted to each other, and of different finesses, the closer woven or finer at the head, and the coarser at the lower part or tail of the bolt. The material was fed in at the head, which was set somewhat higher than the tail, so that by the rotation of the bolt it was little by little conveyed to the tail. The fine portion of the material would be sifted out or bolted, and the coarser retained until finally discharged at the tail. By the constant revolution of the bolt the sifting process was greatly facilitated, and the larger meshes in the bolting cloth, as the material approached the lower end of the bolt, allowed the coarser particles of flour to pass through while the bran and offal were retained. It was found that the operation of this bolt was not complete. It did not entirely separate the flour from the bran, but would "tail-off" good stock. The speed with which the material introduced into the upper end of the bolt would pass through to the lower end was such that a considerable portion of the flour would be carried off through the lower end without having been subjected to the proper sifting action. To remedy this defect the bolts were lengthened to twelve, and afterward to twenty feet. Even then they were of limited capacity and of imperfect yield, for the reason that the work of sifting was done in a small part only of the circumference of the bolt. The cylindrical bolt was first in order of time. Then the hexagonal, or sometimes the prismatic was introduced. But aside from the defects already stated they were all objectionable because of the space they occupied and of the large amount of bolting silk required, and its cost. Then was introduced the centrifugal bolt, a slow revolving bolting-silk cylinder located within an outer inclosure, as all the bolts were, and containing a series of revolving beaters, consisting of flat wooden blades supported by two or more spiders or wheels located in the cylinder and near its end. These beaters, called also "fliers" and "beater-blades," were caused to revolve at a rate of from two hundred to four hundred revolutions per minute within the slowly revolving silk cylinder. The action of this bolt was altogether different from anything that preceded it. As the material passed from the head, where it was introduced, to the tail of the reel or bolt, it was subjected to it a continuous beating action which imparted to a centrifugal motion and direction forcing it against the bolting cloth at all portions of the circumference, and thus largely increasing the capacity of the bolt. As a consequence the bolt was shortened to about eight or ten feet. The advantages were that the bolt occupied less space, that its capacity was increased, and the soft flake-like material was broken up by the beating action and the flour dusted or blown off from the bran, and a larger yield obtained. The disadvantages were the greater wear of the bolting cloth, which had to be frequently replaced, and the severe scouring and beating action of the coarse middlings which forced bran specks and other impurities through the bolting cloth. For these reasons the centrifugal bolt was generally used for the purpose of producing a finish, and the cylindrical or hexagonal for making the best quality of flour. There is testimony that the action of the beater-blades had a tendency to make a quantity of fine flour dust which, not having the qualities of rising, was detrimental to the baking qualities of the flour. It also produced an uneven flour, a part of it being forced through the silk in coarse granules, and a part reduced to a very fine powder, whereby its market value was lessened.

The next improvement was made by Jonathan Mills, to whom, on the seventh day of November, 1882, the patent in suit, No. 267,098, was issued. It consists of an outer case, a rotating reel or bolting cloth cylinder, an inner drum or imperforate cylinder of external diameter, say about six inches less than the interior of the bolting reel frame, and provided with blades or elevating devices which may be made of angle-iron and so attached to the drum as to hold the projecting flange somewhat inclined backward, with reference to the direction of motion, from a radial line of the drum. These blades are preferably about an inch and three-quarters in width, and from six to eighteen inches long. The apertures through which they are secured to the drum are in slot form so that they may be set at any desired inclination from a direct longitudinal line. Their number may be as desired, and they may be set in longitudinal series or out of line, as preferred, but in either case, in order to obtain the full capacity of the bolt, each line of blades must be continuous, and of the full length of the drum. Ordinarily, according to the specification, they should be set spirally, somewhat like the twist of the rifle in a gun. The specification contains suggestions of modifications of form and position of the blades to facilitate rapid feeding and to induce the direct currents of air; but these are details of construction and adjustment not necessary for the present consideration.

The first defense is want of title in complainant, but after a detailed account of the patent, in which its ownership is traced from the inventor and patentee, Jonathan Mills, to the complainant, it was held that the complainant's title was good.

The second defense, that the complainant has an adequate remedy at law and therefore is not entitled to sue in equity must be overruled. Crandall vs. Piano Mfg. Co., 24 Fed. Rep., 733, which is specially relied upon, was a suit against a licensee for royalties, and has no application here, nor has Root vs. Railway Company, 105 U. S., 189, where the patent had expired. The defendants are users, not manufacturers, but if infringers they may be enjoined, and that disposes of the objection to the jurisdiction.

The next defenses are abandonment, laches and estoppel. These may be considered together. It is set up in the answer that no machine has been made or offered for sale by the complainant or any of its assignees constructed in accordance with the patent in suit. This is literally true, but it is not all the truth. It appears from the evidence that Jonathan Mills was not financially able to construct and put upon the market any such machines. All the machines made and sold have been constructed under Mills' patent of May 17, 1892, No. 474,916, issued upon an application filed Sept. 23, 1885. This patent is for an improvement on the patent in suit, but not essentially dissimilar from it. Each has the inside drum provided with elevating devices. In the patent of 1882 these are called "flier blades" and shown to be relatively wide thin pieces of wood standing radially on the drum, while the 1892 patent shows them to consist of V-shaped ridges secured to the drum and arranged so closely together that their adjacent sides form V-shaped troughs extending longitudinally along the drum between each pair of ridges. The difference is only in form, and no one could make or use a machine under this patent of 1892 without coming within the patent of 1882. Union Paper Bag Machine Co. vs. Murphy, 97 U. S., 120, is a sufficient authority on this point. The 1892 patent is owned by complainant, but the complainant preferred, as he had the right, to bring this suit under the patent of 1882, which is as available for that purpose as if all the machines had been constructed in strict accordance with its specifications and claims. Had this suit been brought under the patent of 1892, the patent of 1882 would have been pleaded — and pleaded successfully — in anticipation. The defenses of abandonment, laches and estoppel are overruled.

The case then depends upon the validity of the patent in suit, and whether the defendants are infringers.

The answer sets up a large number of patents in anticipation. Of these two are specially relied upon No. 184,821, to Bernheisel & Young, Nov. 28, 1876, and English patent No. 3013, of 1879, to William W. Dach. These are referred to by defendant's expert as the best anticipations of the claims on the complainant's patent averred to have been infringed by defendants. It will not be necessary, therefore, to consider any others. The Bernheisel & Young patent shows the ordinary centrifugal reel provided with floats carried on a central shaft and preferably constructed of two boards with an open space between them. These serve to throw the meal against the cloth, and also as "auxiliary fans to establish an outward current of air" whenever the slide over the aperture provided for the admission of air to the interior of the reel, as required in the operation of the machine, is open. There is also an exhaust fan driven by a belt leading from a pulley on the end of the shaft, and inducing an upward current of air. It is stated in the specification that "in falling through these currents the middlings will be purified by the removal of the fine pulverulent impurities which are mingled with granular particles." The shaft is provided with two collars, from each of which project radially bars of metal. To each pair of these are attached two longitudinally extending "floats" or blades set at an angle to each other, and radial bars of metal being bent for the purpose. The outer blades operate in the same manner as the blades of the

ordinary centrifugal bolt, while the inner blades, adjusted to a different angle, produce, when the machine is in operation, "the necessary auxiliary fan action." The inner blades do not constitute a drum in fact, nor were they so intended. It was urged upon the hearing, that when in operation the material could not fall through into the space about the shaft, and that is probably true when the revolutions are rapid enough, but one object—and a great object—of the complainant's device, is to accomplish the bolting by slow revolutions. The blades do not constitute the sides of troughs because the spaces between them are open. This device does not anticipate the complainant's patent.

The English patent is for three inventions. The first two relate to roller mills and disintegrators. The third is for a "chop-cooler," having for its principal object "to remove the heated air which accompanies the meal from the grinding or disintegrating apparatus." For this purpose the patentee employed a rapidly revolving cylinder of perforated steel or metal, provided with screw blades. This was covered with flannel or other suitable material. The air was then exhausted from within the cylinder by means of a fan. The three experts, two of them practical millers, called by complainant, testify that in their opinion a machine constructed according to the specification of the English patent would be inoperative, and there is no testimony that such a machine ever was constructed or put in operation. All the witnesses agree that the fan must be run at a very high rate of speed—not less than five or six hundred revolutions per minute—to make it effective as an air exhaust. The English machine, if operative, is primarily a chop or meal cooler, the complainant's a bolter and not possibly a cooler. The English machine requires an interior perforated drum, the complainant's a closed drum. The blades on the English machine are not continuous. They cover only about three-fifths of the length of the drum. The complainant's blades extend the entire length of the drum, and must be continuous. The English machine shows disintegrator pins projecting inwardly from the cloth cylinder in the spaces between the ends of the blades, and calls for hollow gudgeons at each end of the perforated drum. It has no feed spout or other means for supplying materials; nor does it show, nor is there suggested any means for taking off the bran and offal. The construction is such as to permit dust and fine flour to pass into the inner perforated drum and be exhausted through the fan and lost. In all these, as well as in other respects, it differs from the complainant's machine. The testimony is that these differences are material, and the fact is that although defendants called to account as infringers of complainant's patent may be fertile in suggestions of how the English patent might be so modified and reconstructed and adapted as to amount to an anticipation, to one looking forward, and having no knowledge of complainant's machine, it would not suggest the slightest conception of the great improvement embodied in that machine. The English patent cannot be recognized as an anticipation. In the opinion of the Court the complainant's patent is valid. The evidence clearly establishes that the defendant's machine is an infringement. The decree will be for complainant, with costs.

At Duart, Ont., Aug. 16, the Duart roller flour mill was burned with a large quantity of wheat and flour. It was owned by A. J. O'Brien & Co. Loss, $5,000 to $6,000; partly insured.

FLOUR TRADE DURING JULY.

During the month of July the flour trade of the United States was moderately active on export account, though many of the orders received were at extremely low figures. However, where millers could replenish there wheat supplies at satisfactory prices, they were inclined to dispose of their flour. The local trade, however, in sympathy with the depression in business generally, was somewhat curtailed. At the seabord markets the export trade was quite brisk, but at interior points in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, trade was moderate, and chiefly in the way of filling small orders. In Kentucky and Tennessee there was only a fair trade reported, but stocks were somewhat reduced. In Texas, trade was fairly good. Millers in Ohio were favored with moderate export orders, and the local trade was fair, though merchants were not disposed to carry large supplies. In Michigan the demand for flour was fair in an export way, but only a moderate proportion of the orders were provided for, as bids were below sellers' views. Local trade only moderate. Indiana millers reported a comparatively light trade, and chiefly on local account. In Illinois orders were moderate, and sales made at unsatisfactory figures. In Missouri a fair trade was reported, chiefly in moderate quantities. Kansas millers were favored with a fair export and local trade, but prices ruled low. In Iowa trade was comparatively light, and in Nebraska was fair on local account. Wisconsin millers reported a quiet trade and prices rather unsatisfactory. In the Northwest quite a good export business was reported, especially at the larger points, where contracts could be made for through rates. In Colorado and Utah trade was light and confined to local wants. On the Pacific coast, trade was somewhat improved, though the financial affairs checked business to some extent. Canada millers reported trade rather quiet and prices rather unsatisfactory.—*Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

AUGUST CROP REPORT.

The August report of the statistician of the department of Agriculture shows that the condition of corn has declined a little over six points during the past month, the average for the entire breadth being 87 as against 93.2 for the month of July. This decline is due in the main to the drought, which has proved both extensive and persistent. While in some parts of the country the continued dry weather has injured the crop beyond recovery it is nevertheless true as to the larger portion of the area devoted thereto, that improvement is not only possible but, with a sufficient rainfall through the month of August, will be assured. The averages in the principal States are: Ohio, 85; Indiana, 79, Illinois 81; Iowa, 102; Missouri, 95; Kansas, 82; Nebraska, 84.

There has been considerable falling off in the condition of spring wheat since last month, amounting to something over ten points, the average condition the present month being 67 as against 74.1 for the month of July, The condition by States is as follows; Wisconsin, 70; Minnesota, 67; Iowa, 87; Nebraska, 58, South Dakota, 63; North Dakota, 66. This decline of ten points is the result of too high a temperature and deficient rainfall in the spring wheat States. The drought is prevalent over extensive areas and has done much damage. Much injury has also been done this crop by the chinch bug and rust in several of the States.

The condition of spring rye in August is 78.5 as against 89 in the month of July.

The condition of oats has fallen ten points since the July report, being 78.3 as compared with 88.8 last month, while in August 1892, it stood at 86.2. It is the lowest condition reported in August for many years, and is due to a cold wet spring, succeeded by continuous dry, hot weather during the latter part of June and the whole of July.

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

The acreage of buckwheat is reported at 96.3 as compared with 1892, and condition at 88.8.

The conditon of potatoes has declined nearly 9 points in the last month and now stands at 86. The condition in August has only been lower twice in in the last decade. The general drought has been the cause of this falling off and rain is needed badly to prevent further disastrous losses.

The condition of the timothy crop is 89.6, as compared with 93.2 in 1892. The hay crop on the whole is large and has generally been secured in good condition, although in some important regions unfavorable conditions caused a reduction of the crop.

The general average of tobacco fell from 93 on July 1, to 82.2 on the 1st instant.

A still further decline in the condition of apples is made evident by the returns of August. The indication that the commercial crop would be very light is confirmed at this date. In many of the States a complete failure is reported. The drought has done damage to peaches in the Atlantic peach belt. Complaints are frequent of premature ripening, conditions still point to a large crop in this section, however, and local showers have benefited some localities. A further decline is noted in Michigan, where fruit has dropped severly. California has a good crop, of excellent quality. An abundant crop of grapes is promised at this date. The percentages of July have been generally well maintained. Dry weather hastened to check the spread of rot and mildew.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CURRENCY.

As is well known there is more currency in the country than there ever was before, barring the few millions of net exports of gold during the last few months, which in the aggregate is only about 5 per cent of the money of the country, and as the price of all commodities have shrunken far more than this it follows that there is plenty of currency in existence for the transaction of business of the country, but it is evident that only a comparatively small part of it is available. What then has become of it? It has been drawn from the channels of trade, but by what process and why? It is simply a demoralization in public sentiment and a lack of confidence—not in the value of the currency itself, but in the ability of the debtors to promptly discharge their obligations; this seems to have begun with men who had no immediate use for the currency, but were afraid to trust it out of their hands and so withdrew it from the banks, and this precipitated the very thing they feared; many banks found the demands upon them greater than they could at once supply and many of them suspended, with their safes full of securities on which they could not realize, for there was no market for securities. The fate of these banks caused other banks to retain all the currency which came into their hands, refrain from discounting, and in some parts of the country refusing to honor checks except through the Clearing-House. Even the New York banks refused to send currency to the country and so the exchanges of the country were demoralized and business greatly restricted on this account. The epidemic of distrust seems to have affected all kinds of business, but the movement of commodities from one part of the country to another has perhaps been more seriously curtailed than any other. The withdrawal of funds from the banks is the root of

our currency troubles; the banks themselves have aggravated the matter by increasing their reserves, but they can scarcely be blamed for preparing themselves to meet demands which might come in times of panic at any moment, and although in comparatively few instances were they called for, yet the currency was withdrawn from the channels of trade and this added to the evils of the hour.

The hoarding of currency on private account was doubtless considerable in the aggregate, but it was nothing compared to the quantity which the banks have withdrawn from general circulation. There were last year according to the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 3,773 National banks, 1,059 saving banks, 3,191 State banks and 1,329 loan, trust and private banks, and there are probably quite as many now. The aggregate of these is 9,352 banks and they held deposits of 4,677 millions of dollars or a sum about three times greater than all the circulation in the country. If each bank held on an average only $150,000 it would be more currency than there is in the country, outside of the Treasury, and it is easy to see that these banks might easily have absorbed nearly all the available currency by increasing their reserve to only a moderate extent over that ordinarily held. This fully explains the disappearance of the currency and it shows the futility of expecting the banks to hold enough currency to pay all of these liabilities on demand.

There must be confidence and trust for the transaction of business and when people come to consider the subject in a reasonable manner, business will revive and prosperity will spread its wings over the country. — *Cincinnati Price Current.*

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

DISCRIMINATION BY CARRIERS OF GOODS.—A common carrier of freight on the high seas has a right to provide at a certain time a reduced rate, on condition that all the consignor's freight, during such time, be sent by such carrier's line, and the same terms being offered to all shippers none have a right to complain.—Lough v. Outerbridge, 22 N. Y. Supp. 976.

RETENTION AFTER DISCOVERING DEFECTS.—Retention and use of an article after discovery of alleged defects constitutes an acceptance, rendering the purchaser liable for the price, and an alteration made in the machine at the purchaser's expense does not relieve it from liability. The failure to return the article cannot be excused under the claim that it is a fixture attached to the purchaser's building, where it appears that there is nothing to prevent its removal, if unsatisfactory.—Logan v. Berkshire Apartment Ass'n. Common Pleas of N. Y. City and County, 22 N. Y. Supp. 776.

PREVENTING EMPLOYMENT BY CONSPIRACY.—An agreement between a labor organization and an association of manufacturers, that no manufacturer belonging to the association shall employ any person who is not a member of the labor organization, or to retain for a longer time than four weeks any employee who refuses to join the organization, is a conspiracy.—Curran v. Galan, Supreme Court of N. Y., 22 N. Y. Supp. 826.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—Where a mercantile agency makes a communication to one of its subscribers who has an interest in knowing it, concerning the financial condition of another person, and such communication is made in good faith and under circumstances of reasonable caution as to its being confidential, it is a protected, privileged communication, and an action for libel cannot be found upon it, even though the information given was not true in fact, and though the words themselves are libelous.

If it is shown that the publication sheet was not only sent to the creditors, of the party reported, but to all of the subscribers, regardless of their location or interest in their financial standing, and then claims immunity from liability upon the ground that such publication was privileged, the court will not be inclined to give its sanction to a doctrine which seems to be so harsh and unjust, and courts of high authority sustain this position. The Supreme Court of Michigan decided in a case against a commercial agency, that the notification sheet containing the false statement respecting the acts of a firm, was not alone sent to those who were dealing with them, and extending them credit, but to between six and seven hundred subscribers in Michigan, and others residing out of the state, from some of whom they might wish to purchase goods upon credit, and this without any request being made to be informed of the standing or credit of the firm; and others of whom, and by far the greater number, were engaged in different lines of business and were in no manner interested in knowing their standing or financial ability or business integrity. To all such the communication was not privileged.

No court has gone so far as to make all communications made by a mercantile agency to their subscribers, if made in good faith, but made generally, without request, or to those inquiring concerning or interested in knowing the condition and financial standing of a person, are privileged. On the contrary courts have uniformly held that privilege does not extend to false publications, made to persons who have no such interest in the subject matter. The law guards most carefully the credit of all merchants and trades. Any imputation on their solvency, any suggestion that they are in pecuniary difficulties, is therefore actionable without proof of special damages. Of merchants, tradesmen and others in occupation where credit is essential to the successful prosecution, any language is actionable, without proof of special damages, which imputes a want of credit or responsibility, or insolvency.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.—A dealer in merchandise may acquire the exclusive right to the use of packages of the shape, size and style in which he exposes his goods for sale, with the emblems, devices, and other distinctive features delineated or impressed on them, and the name which he has adopted to represent their contents; and a rival dealer will be enjoined from using similar packages, so closely resembling those of the first dealer that they are likely to deceive, and do deceive, the ordinary buyer, making his purchases under the ordinary conditions which prevail in the conduct of the particular traffic to which the controversy relates, though no one point of resemblance would be ground for equitable relief.—Fischer v. Blank, court of App. of N. Y. 33 N. Y. Rep. 1040.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LIABILITY OF A RAILROAD COMPANY AS A CARRIER.--A common carrier is liable for the loss of goods in his possesion as such, irrespective of any question of negligence or fault on his part, if the loss does not occur by the act of God or the public enemies, and with these exceptions he is an insurer against all losses, and this is a principle of the law of bailments, so well established as to render the citation of authorities unnecessary. The question is not as to the extent and character of the liability of a common carrier, but whether goods were in their possession as such. If the delivery of the goods was made to the carrier for as early transportation as could be made in the course of its business, subject only to such delays as might necessarily occur from awaiting the departure of trains, the lack of sufficient cars, or other causes existing in the business, it became, the moment the delivery was made, a common carrier as to it, and its responsibility as such at once attached. The general rule is that the liability of a common carrier commences as soon as the goods have been delivered to and accepted by him solely for transportation, although they may not be immediately put in transit, but are, at first, for his own convenience, temporarily deposited in his warehouse. In such cases the deposit is a mere accessory to the carriage, and does not postpone his liability as a common carrier to the time when the goods shall actually be put in motion towards their place of destination. Still, if he receives the goods in his warehouse to be forwarded, but not until he shall have received orders from the owners, or the happening of a certain event, or until something further is done to the goods to prepare them for transportation, the delivery to him is not as a common carrier but only as a warehouseman, and he is only answerable in the latter capacity if the goods are destroyed while in the warehouse, by fire, and before such orders have been received or such event has happened.—London & L. Fire Ins. Co. v. Rome W. & O. R. Co. Supreme Court of N. Y. 23 N. Y. Supp. 233.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: New English wheat is offered in provincial markets at 23s per quarter. Besides the serious deficit in the general yield of home-grown wheat the yield of grain of milling quality is almost everywhere declared to be disappointing. Foreign wheat has declined 6d. At the close of the market in London, August 14, all breadstuffs were firmer. New English red wheat sold at from 26s to 30s, and white at from 27s to 34s. American wheats are held for 6d advance. Oats were firm. Corn was steady. Fine flour was held for an advance. The prices of rye, linseed and rapeseed favored buyers.

The Agricultural Gazette publishes collated reports from 500 districts of the United Kingdom showing that the cereal harvest this year is the worst ever recorded. Potatoes alone are above the average.

The principal increase in stocks of wheat for the past week was as follows: Baltimore, 67,000 bush; Buffalo, 50,000 bush; Detroit, 148,000 bush; New York 735,000 bush; New York afloat 364,000 bush; Philadelphia, 143,000 bush; St. Louis, 218,000 bush; Toledo, 152,000 bush. The principal decrease in wheat was as follows: Boston 77,000 bush; Chicago 232,000 bush; Duluth 550,000 bush; Milwaukee, 112,000 bush; Menneapolis, 597,000 bush; Montreal, 41,000 bush; on lakes 972,000 bush; on canal 264,000 bush; on Mississipppi 68,000 bush.

THE GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,

CONTROLLING THE INVENTIONS AND APPARATUS PERTAINING TO

AUTOMATIC ✵ SPRINKLERS

Of FREDERICK GRINNELL, WILLIAM NERACHER, JOHN HILL, WILLIAM KANE and others.

An association of the leading Sprinkler Companies, with shops conveniently located and thoroughly equipped for executing work at fair prices in all sections of the country.

Reliable Sprinkler Systems, both wet pipe and dry pipe, promptly installed in conformity with the best known methods

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Also at WARREN, O., and COLUMBUS, GA.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HENRY W. BRACKETT, Department Agent.
B. W. DAWLEY, Gen'l Supt. Western Department.

226 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

News.

N. HENTGEN has completed a 60-barrel mill at West Liberty, Ill.

DOW & CURRY will establish an oat-meal mill at Pilot Mound, Man.

COX & LANIER have purchased the flouring mill at Jug Tavern, Ga.

R. F. BROWN will build and operate a grist mill at Spring City, Tenn.

W. R. ALLEN is to build a roller process flouring mill at Cookville, Tenn.

S. P. SCHANK will build a roller-process flouring mill at Waynesville, N. C.

AT Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 13, the Ester & Carpenter elevator was burned. Loss $2,000.

THE OWSLEY FLOUR CO., of Nashville, Tenn., has filed papers of incorporation.

JOSEPH ALLRED, of Condor will build a roller process flouring mill at Allred's, N. C.

B. F. GREW has placed in operation his new 75-barrel flouring mill at Pulaski, Tenn.

SAMUEL GLASS has purchased the interest of his partner, J. A. Noggle, in the mill at Lodi, O.

W. J. JENNINGS & CO., millers at Menlo, Ga., are succeeded by Jennings, Williams & Co.

THE Riverside Mill at Little Falls, Minn., is being repaired and some new machinery put in.

THE foundation for the Milaca, Minn., flour mill is in and the carpenters have begun work.

THE NEOSHO MILL & GRAIN CO., of Parkersville, Kans., has been incorporated. Capital stock $7,000.

AUGUSTUS WOLF & CO., of Chambersburg, Pa., will erect a 100-barrel flouring mill at Tacoma, Wash.

GALLOHUGH & MARTIN have completed and are operating a new 50-barrel mill at Edmond, Ok. Ter.

THE DEAN MILL CO. has been incorporated at Ava, Ill., to succeed Dean Bros. Capital stock $35,000.

THE affairs of Isom, Lanning & Co., Albany, Or., have been settled and business resumed by John Isom.

W. N. CLEMENTS & SON have succeeded to the grist-mill business of W.N. Clements, at Fort Deposit, Ala.

THE CASE MANUFACTURING CO, at Columbus, Ohio, has increased its capital stock from $150,000 to $200,000.

AT Clarksville, Mich,, July 29, the elevator of E. F. Cool, partially filled with wheat, was burned. Loss $4 000.

AT Correctionville, Ia. Aug. 12, the Correctionville roller mills were burned. Loss $20,000; insurance $16,-000.

THE contract for an 80-barrel flour mill at Forrest City, Mo., has been let by the Forrest CityMilling Company.

THE roller flouring mill at Sparta, Tenn., operated by Allen, Harris & Co., has been sold by them to J. R. Tubb.

A ROLLER-PROCESS flouring mill and cotton gin will be built at Hickory Grove, N. C., by W. J. Wilkerson and associates.

THE flouring mill near Rockmart, Ga., owned by N. Lochran & Son, was recently burned, causing a loss of about $12,000.

AN elevator company, to be known as the Osborne-McMillan, has been formed at LaCrosse, with a capital stock of $300,000.

THE flouring mill plant of the Winchester City Mills, at Winchester, Tenn., is to be enlarged and new machinery added.

THE WEISER MILLING CO., of Weiser, Idaho, which has been shut down since January, will resume with the new crop.

A SIXTY-BARREL roller flouring mill is being erected near Dalton, Ga., by W. H. Prater, to be ready for this season's crop.

DAVID SEARS, H. C. JOHNSON and M. S. LIKE, have incorporated the Tri-City Milling Co., at Moline, Ill. Capital stock $25,000.

THE ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. has recently completed a new 30-barrel roller process flouring mill at Enterprise, N. C.

AT Verndale, Minn.. July 26, the Verndale flour mill, owned by Louret Bros. & Co., was burned. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,000.

NEVILLE BRO'S, saw and grist mill operators, Arlington. Ky., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by W.W. Neville.

THE GEORGIA MILLS & ELEVATOR CO. of Macon, Ga., will discontinue their mill business and put in machinery for the manufacture of cotton-seed oil.

AT La Porte, Ind., July 13, Lorig & Weber's flour warehouse was burned. Five hundred barrels of flour were burned. Loss $6,000; insurance $3,000.

AT Marietta, Kas., Aug. 10, the elevator, of McLeod Bros., together with 60,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed by fire. Loss $35,000; insurance $15,000.

AT Frankfort, Ill., July 18, fire broke out in John McDonald's elevator and burned it to the ground, with a loss of $6,500; covered by $6,000 insurance.

HARDWICK & SURBAUGH'S Wakenda roller mill, at Wakenda, Mo., was destroyed by fire Aug. 5. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEAR Newton, Miss., Aug. 1, the steam gin and grist mill belonging to Hon. D. T. Chapman was burned. Loss $2,000. No insurance. It was the work an incendiary.

AT Mercer, O., July 20, Disher & Thompson, grain and general merchants, lost tile mill, grain elevator and general store by fire. Loss $6,000; partially insured.

THE MANSFIELD MILL CO., of Cleveland, Tenn., and the Sweetwater, Tenn., Flouring Mills, have consolidated their business with that of the Mountain City Mill Co., of Chattanooga.

AT Carthage, S. D., Aug. 9, Patten, Jackson & Co.'s elevator was burned. Loss $3,600; insurance $2,200. The Carthage Warehouse Co.'s elevator was also destroyed. Loss $5,000; insurance $1,500.

AT Rutland, Vt., July 24, A. F. Davis' grist mill was partly burned. The fire caught from the machinery. One storehouse and other buildings were saved. Loss $40,000; covered by insurance.

IT is reported that J. B. M. Kehlor of St. Louis, has purchased the mill at Aviston, Ill., formerly operated by Mauntel, Borgess & Co. The mill will be thoroughly overhauled and its capacity increased.

THE Dublin steam roller mills have been sold at auction at Dublin, Va., for $2,200. J.D. Noble, W.B. Cecil and C.H. King were the purchasers. The mill was built about six years ago, and then cost $13,000.

THE flouring mills at Great Bend, Kans., paid out in wages to employes for the year ending March 1, 1893, $17,500; ground 696,000 bushels of wheat, 55,000 bushels of corn and consumed 730 tons of coal.

SPOTSWOOD & MORGAN, millers, Nashville, Tenn., have dissolved partnership. The business is being continued by Mr. Morgan. Mr. Spotswood is building a mill at Nashville that will soon be ready for business.

J. W. PRITCHETT, of Wet Glaize, Mo., is succeeded by the firm of J. W. & L. E. Pritchett, the latter named of the firm having purchased a one-half interest. Rolls have been introduced and the old mill generally renovated.

THE PHŒNIX FLOURING MILL CO., has been incorporated at Evansville Ind., and will operate the Heilman roller mills, lately purchased. The incorporators are Jacob L. Knaus and Louis F. Ellis, and the capital stock is $25,000.

AT Humboldt, Tenn., Aug. 9, the roller flour mills, belonging to Ewing & Sons, was demolished by the boiler exploding, and the mill took fire. The entire building and contents were burned. Loss $12,000, with $2,000 insurance.

THE AMES & CAMPBELL CO., wholesale flour and grain, at Denver, Col., has given a bill of sale to the Colorado National Bank and the Lowland Mill & Elevator Co. In June its statement showed assets, $51,000; liabilities, $20,000.

THE NOBLESVILE MILLING CO., Noblesville, Ind., has commenced operating its new mill. The daily capacity is 350 barrels of wheat flour, 50 barrels of rye flour and 75 barrels of corn products. The elevator has a capacity of 60,000 bushels.

AT Denver Col., Aug. 14, fire destroyed the Crescent flour mills and elevator. The total loss. including a large quantity of flour in sacks and grain in the elevator, amounts to from $250,000 to $300,000. The insurance is about 75 per cent of the loss.

AT Fostoria, O., Aug. 8, the Cadwallader Milling Co.'s boiler exploded, instantly killing G. C. Davis, secretary of the company, and fatally injuring Fred C. Myers, bookkeeper. Calvin Robinette, James Long and James A. Minnick, the engineer, were slightly hurt. Loss, $20,000.

AT Salisbury, Mo., August 14, fire broke out in the elevator of the Salisbury Mill and Elevator Co., burning the elevator, mill and flour house The loss will be $40,000; insured for $24,000. Fortunately the wind was blowing in a favorable direction at the time, thus saving much property across the street.

P. H. PETTIJOHN, one of the Pettijohn Bros., of breakfast-food fame, Minneapolis, Minn., was killed Aug. 16, on the Great Northern Railroad tracks, on Nicollet Island. He was run down by a freight train. From a statement made by a man who was with him at the time, the impression prevails that it was a case of suicide.

THE DOMINION MILLER'S ASSOCIATION has declared against the prac-

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

tice of underbilling and overloading cars by which dishonest dealers secure a great advantage in competition, and has decided to co-operate with the railways in urging on the Government the passage of legislation making it a criminal offense.

THE plant of the Taylor-Ramsey Milling Co., which is being wound up in the chancery court as an insolvent corporation, has been sold at Trenton, Tenn., at pubic auction by the receiver for $3,000. The mill is comparatively new, having been run but a few years. The mill was erected and furnished at a cost of about $30,000.

A BOILER exploded in the Wellington Star mill at Wellington, Mo., August, 16, killing J. R. Johnson, one of the owners, and Frank Albon, a boy 12 years of age. Only part of the body of the boy could be found. The boiler was carried up the hill about 200 yards. The mill had been idle several months and had started up under new management.

W. G. SWANSON has been appointed receiver of the Pioneer Mills and Manufacturing Company, of Abilene, Texas, in answer to the petition of A. R. Moon, the secretary of the company. The capital stock of the company is $20,000. Its officers are: J. D. Currie, president; J. P. Massie, vice president; and A. R. Moon, secretary. Liabilities not given.

A. P. IRELAND of Minneapolis and B. H. Pettit of Verndale, have purchased the line of elevators on the Great Northern owned by the late A. A. Turner. The sale includes elevators at Wadena, Hewitt, Sebeka, Menaliga and Park Rapids, and the consideration was $24,000. The new firm takes immediate possession, and Mr. Pettit will now manage the business.

AT Genesee, Idaho, July 25, the Alliance Warehouse was burned, with about 50,000 bushels of wheat in the building and contents. Loss $30,000. The Washington Water Power Co., of Spokane, were the owners of a portion of the wheat, and held insurance for $10,200. There had been large shipments from the stock a few days before the fire, and loss will not exceed 40 to 50 per cent on the insurance named.

A BONUS of $1,200 has been raised by the business men of Mound City, S. D., and handed over to Messrs. Mewing & Johnson, of Eureka, who have bound themselves to erect a flouring mill of 100 barrels capacity at Mound City, and have the same in operation by the time the present season's crop begins to move. The mill will be purchased and removed either from Big Stone City or from Ortonville.

THE NOEL MILLS at Estill Springs, Tenn., opened for business, Aug. 3. Its daily capacity is 2,500 barrels, and the motive power is furnished by three forty-four inch horizontal Leffel turbine wheels under a 24-ft. head of water. The Elk river at this point makes a bend of three miles, returning again to a point but 300 feet from its former course. Upon the peninsula thus formed stands the mill buildings, three in number, fifty feet above any possible rise of the river. A canal sixty feet wide and fifty feet deep, is cut across this narrow neck through solid limestone. A magnificent dam of dimensioned stone, twelve feet high, 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, extends across the river, with the natural fall of twelve feet, gives the twenty-four-foot head under which the wheels run. The mill-house is six stories high, 154x64, the warehouse is 200x54, and the elevator has a capacity of 500,000 bushels of grain. The mill is lighted by electricity, has a complete sprinkler system for protection against fire, together with a 125 horse-power rotary pump connected with fire hose in every room. The buildings are planned to admit of an enlargement to 3,500 barrels capacity without delaying or disarranging the business.

THE FIRE LOSS of the United States and Canada for the month of July, as compiled by the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, amounts to the important total of $12,118,700, or over a half a million more than the aggregate for the same month of 1892.

The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first seven months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March	12,540,750	10,648,000	16 662,350
April	11,309,000	11,559,800	14,669,900
May	16,660,395	9,485,000	10,427,100
June	8,587,625	9,265,550	16,344,950
July	9,692,200	11,530,000	12,118,700
Totals	$79,247,370	$76,967,250	$98,101,300

During July there were 225 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each. The losses may be classified as follows:

$10,000 to $20,000	88
20,000 to 30,000	34
30,000 to 50,000	34
50,000 to 75,000	26
75,000 to 100,000	9
100,000 to 200,000	26
200,000 to 450,000	8
Total	225

It is very evident that the fire loss for the entire year of 1893 will surpass all previous records, and it is well known in underwriting circles that the combination of low security values and abnormal fire losses is placing some of the fire insurance companies in an unhappy position. Collections from agents are very slow because they cannot persuade insurers to pay for the policies, some of which have been in force for months. The outstanding premiums are assuming enormous proportions, and should a great conflagration take place now there would be serious results to a number of fire insurance companies.

THE CADWALLADER MILL BOILER EXPLOSION.

The following is from the *Fostoria, O. Daily Review* of August 8:

About three o'clock this afternoon the boiler at the Cadwallader Milling Co's mill exploded with a dreadful report and scattered the debris of the boiler house in every direction. The end of the mill was crushed in and also the end of the elevator adjoining.

The boiler house was blown to pieces and scattered in every direction, there not being two timbers left hanging together. The main part of the boiler landed about half way to Main street, while the flues appeared to go in the opposite direction and lodged in the end of the crushed elevator.

An immense cloud of steam and dust immediately rose above the mill, locating the scene of the accident to the thousands who had been called from their homes by the sound of the explosion. An alarm of fire was sounded, and the department turned out and put a stream on several small fires that were smouldering in the ruins.

Glancy C. Davis, the Secretary of the company, was the first one to be picked from the wreck. At the time he was in the office and was thrown to a pile of brick about twenty-five feet distant. His body was badly mutilated, and he only lived a few moments, not regaining consciousness in the least.

Fred C. Myers, who was engaged in auditing the books of the company, was carried out for dead and removed to Hazen's Implement store. He is terrible burned and scalded and his chances for recovery are very small. He was removed to his home on Union street half an hour after the accident.

James Long and Calvin Robinette were in the engine house a few moments before, but just stepped outside to examine a wagon in an adjoining shed. Both were thrown to the ground with great force, but neither seriously injured.

The engineer, Eugene Minnick, left the engine house a moment before to go to the elevator on an errand, and escaped with only a few scratches. Minnick says that the boilers contained plenty of water, the boiler being full to the third guage; also that there was only eighty pounds pressure on the boiler. Minnick also says that the boiler was considered unsafe.

Joe Harr, a REVIEW carrier boy was passing through the alley in the rear of the mill, and besides being nearly frightened to death, was struck on the head by a flying brick and on other parts of the body by flying missiles, but is in shape to take out his route this evening.

Ed. Becker, head miller, Ed. Albright and Alpheus Dillon were in the mill at the time, but were not injured.

Davis was removed to the undertaking establishment of D. Asire, and after being prepared for burial was removed to his home on Cleveland street, where his sorrowing wife and family awaited his arrival, the sad news of his death having been conveyed to them shortly after the accident.

Fred C. Myers is married, and his wife is almost prostrated. At this writing the physicians have but little hope of his recovery. (Mr. Myers died at 6:30 p. m., the day of the accident.)

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly $45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complette toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

LITERARY NOTES.

IN *Harper's Bazar* for August 12th appears a curiously interesting descriptive article—"A Woman's Management of a Stock Farm." It refers to the notable exhibit at the Columbian Exposition made by Mrs. S. P. T. Willets, whose herds of Guernsey cattle are now famous in this country and abroad. Mrs. Willets's extensive acres, for grazing and other purposes, are situated at Roslyn, L. I. The contribution suggests, incidentally, an enlargement of the activities of woman beyond merely those dairy industries in which so many of them have been successful.

IN view of the near appearance of a new work of fiction from General Lew. Wallace, there is timeliness in a sparkling article in *Harper's Weekly* for August 12th, "The Author of the *Prince of India*; Some of General Lew. Wallace's Reminiscences of War, Diplomacy, and Literature." The article is illustrated with a new and admirable portrait of the author of "Ben-Hur." The same number of the Weekly presents Mr. Richard Harding Davis's descriptive paper, "Constantinople," and a highly informing account of "Sea Coast Guns" for use at long range.

THE midsummer holiday number of *The Century Magazine* contains, in addition to articles on yachting and camping out, a number of papers relating to foreign travel and art, the opening one being a unique description of "Fez, the Mecca of the Moors," by Stephen Bonsal, the newly appointed Secretary of Legation to China. This paper is a graphic description from personal experience in the holy city of Morocco, and is illustrated by drawings after photographs. As a description of a little-known region which it is now practicable to reach within two weeks from New York, it has a special interest for tourists.

A not less unusual feature is the second paper by Jonas Stadling, a Swede, who describes from personal investigation "The Famine in Eastern Russia," this paper being devoted to the relief work of the younger Tolstoy. As personal testimony concerning an event the facts of which are very much disputed, this paper has importance and interest. As before, Mr. Stadling's account is illustrated by drawings from photographs taken by the author, and not otherwise procurable.

A third narrative of travel is furnished by a series of "Phillips Brooks' Letters to Children," which are dated from Venice, Wurtzburg, Wittenberg, Vienna, Jeypore, Verona, Suez, Munich, London and elsewhere in Europe, and which show the great preacher's kindly relations with children. These include a letter in rhyme, and are accompanied by notes on his life written by one of his family. A portrait of Bishop Brooks, engraved by Johnson, forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

IN the City Series, now running in *St. Nicholas*, President D. C. Gilman describes Baltimore for the August number. As might be expected, he is inclined to consider the city from the point of view of an educator and consequently gives especial attention to the great libraries and universities that bid fair to wrest from Boston the name of Modern Athens. The article is well worth reading, and is excellently illustrated by Harry Fenn.

An article that will attract every boy who owns, and can use a jackknife is Miss McCabe's story of "The Boyhood of Edison." Here is a picture of the bright youngster who first printed a newspaper upon a railway train; a facsimile of the paper itself; a full retelling of the act of heroism that made "Al" Edison a telegrapher; and the story of the inventor's early wanderings as a knight-errant of the wire—all told in easy, untechnical terms a boy can understand.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUG. is as usual a fiction number, containing six short stories, five of them illustrated, and instalments of two short serials by Robert Grant and Harold Frederic. This idea of a fiction number was first realized in Midsummer, 1889, and it has proved one of the most popular features of the magazine. In it have appeared an unusual number of short stories which have become famous, several of them having been the beginning of the national reputation of well-known authors.

In addition to the fiction the August number contains the fourth of the series on "Men's Occupations"—Mr. Julian Ralph's account of the every-day life of "A Newspaper Correspondent." There is probably to-day no other working journalist in this country better able to describe the stirring life of that occupation, and in Mr. Ralph's pages one gets a vivid impression of the pertinacity, industry and steadfastness which are the most evident qualities of a successful journalist. W. T. Smedley (who has made many journalistic excursions as the illustrator of Mr. Ralph's writings) has made a series of effective drawings for this article.

To the group of "Artists' Impressions of the World's Fair" a charming contribution is made by J. A. Mitchell, the clever and versatile editor of *Life*, who describes in his pungent, satirical way "The Types and People at the Fair." This article is fully illustrated with sketches by Mr. Mitchell and Charles Howard Johnson.

THE September *Harper's Magazine*, which will be published Aug. 23 will contain a brilliant account of "A General Election in England," by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated by W. Hatherell; "An Albert Dürer Town," a description of Rocamadour, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, with twelve illustrations by Joseph Pennell; "Texas," a narrative of stirring events in the State's history and a description of its sources, by ex-Senator Samuel Bell Maxey; The Letters of James Russell Lowell, by Charles Eliot Norton; "Down Love Lane," in Old New York, by Thomas A. Janvier; "The Diplomacy and Law of the Isthmian Canals," by Sidney Webster; and "Edward Emerson Barnard," the director of Lick Observatory by S. W. Burnham. The fiction of the Number is agreeably varied. William Black's "The Handsome Humes" reaches its climax, and Miss Woolson's "Horace Chase" approaches an end, which will be reached in the October *Magazine*. There are two short stories: "Gabriel, and the Lost Millions of Perote," by Maurice Kingsley; and "The General's Sword," by Robert C. V. Meyers; while "A Gentleman of the Royal Guard," by William McLennan, tells a tale as romantic as any in fiction—that of the life of Daniel de Gresollon, Sieur du L'hut, the hero of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's novel, *The Refugees*.

THE complete novel in the September number of *Lippincott's* is "A Bachelor's Bridal," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. It tells of an unconventional and illstarred marriage and its tragic consequences.

The seventh in the series of Lippincott's Notable Stories is "The Cross-Roads Ghost," by Matt Crim. It is illustrated, as are two other brief tales, "Ishmael," by Richard Malcolm Johnston, and "The Carthusian," from the French of Amédée Pigeon.

Captain Charles King, in "Uncle Sam at the Fair," describes the Government Exhibit at Chicago, and tells how that part of it which relates to the army is thronged by visitors, while those which display the arts of peace are comparatively neglected.

"In the Plaza de Toros," by Marrion Wilcox, is an illustrated article describing an Easter bull-fight at Seville, "the cradle of the sport." The writer, like a good American, observed the spectacle closely, but with little admiration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer gives "A Girl's Recollections of Dickens" on his first visit to America 1841.

A short study of "Forest Fires," by Felix L. Oswald, is accompanied by his portrait. Judson Daland, M. D., writes of 'Hypnotism: its Use and Abuse." Commander C. H. Rockwell of the U. S. Navy, narrates "A Sea-Episode" on a fever-stricken ship.

Under the heading "Don't" F. M. B. offers some advice to young contributors. M. Crofton, under "Men of the Day," discusses Kossuth, James Whitcomb Riley. and the Earl of Aberdeen.

The poetry of the number is by Zitella Cocke, Margaret B. Harvey, Edgar Fawcett and James K. Philips.

The Century has just come in possession of one of the most unique and important historical documents of the age. It is a record of the daily life of Napoleon Bonaparte on board the English ship that bore him into captivity at St. Helena, as contained in the hitherto unpublished journal of the secretary of the admiral in charge. The reports of many conversations held by the admiral with the deposed emperor regarding his important campaigns are given with great fullness, and there is much about the bearing and the personal habits of Bonaparte during the voyage. The Memoirs of Las Cases contain the story of the Emperor's deportation as told by a Frenchman and a follower; this diary is an English gentleman's view of the same memorable journey, and of the impressions made by daily contact with the man who had had all Europe at his feet.

The dairy will be published in early numbers of *The Century*.

WHEN TO BUY.

This question is a matter hard to determine. When in need of goods, necessity compels buying at once, but if prices are not known to be right, the quantity bought may be regulated to present needs. We have known dealers to buy goods in July for September delivery, and have awakened to the fact that a good profit had been lost by buying too soon, and again we have known times when July prices could not be duplicated in September. While considerable reliance may be placed upon the representation of an honorable salesman, as to the probable advance or decline in prices, yet, generally speaking, the best results come from merchant's own careful consideration and conclusions. Before it is necessary for him to buy in quantity it is advisable for him to ask different houses for discounts, or best net prices, upon the receipt of which he will know how to intelligently handle the quotations given him by the salesman. However, better prices from the house than the salesman can quote are a rarity. He not only knows the lowest margin his house will accept, but is thoroughly posted on the prices of his competitors. As a rule, it is safe to place your order in his care, and it should be attended to at a time in advance of actual need as will admit of some little delay, without creating the annoyances and vexations incident to hurried orders when the trade is on.—L S. Bonbrake, *in Business.*

COST OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

More than twenty-three million dollars have been expended on the World's Fair to date. Or, in exact figues, and according to the report presented to the directors by the treasurer up to and including August 10, the cost of creating and maintaining the exposition was $23,101,821.16. This does not include the floating indebtedness, which amounts to a few hundred thousands. To offset this $23,680,417.97 has been collected from various sources. Treasurer Seeberger now has on hand cash to the amount of $527,244.91.

These figures must impress even the most thoughtless with the greatness of the enterprise. They are the more astonishing, however, when compared with the figures given by other expositions. The most successful affair of the kind previous to the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Paris in 1889, and it cost less than $9,000,000.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Wisconsin School for the blind, located at Janesville, is maintained by the state for the education of children of school age, whose sight is so defective that they are unable to study in the common schools. In the Literary Department all the common school and high school branches are taught.

The Musical department gives instructions in vocal and instrumental music including piano, organ and violin. The work department endeavors to teach the trades that blind people can profitably engage in. At present pupils are taught piano tuning, rag carpet weaving, chair caning, broom making, hammock, fly-net and fish-net making. The girls are taught plain and fancy, hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting and hammock making and house keeping, including cooking.

Many graduates of this school are now making a comfortable living by means of the trades learned there. The school term begins the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. Thirteen teachers are employed. Board and tuition are free to all pupils, residents of the state. This generous provision places the benefits of the school within the reach of all. If any of our readers are aquainted with a child who is entitled to admission to the school, they will confer a favor by sending the name and address to the superintendent of the school for the blind, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Notes

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 950,570 bush. against 540,158 bush. for the corresponding day last year.

FLOUR is steady and quiet at prices based on $3.70 and 3.80 for choice hard spring wheat patents, in wood. Millstuffs are firm and scarce at $12.25 for sacked bran and $12.75 for middlings.

THE Milwaukee National Bank will resume business. The stockholders have asked for and, doubtlessly, will be granted an extension of time to secure the balance of the $250,000 required to enable the bank to open again.

ON account of the suspension of the two banks wherein the city funds were deposited Milwaukee is suffering for want of ready money wherewith to keep the financial machinery of the city in operation and several means have been adopted to raise funds for immediate use. Bids for $495,000 of city bonds will be opened August 24, the purchaser to pay cash.

A great amount of public interest is felt in the forthcoming statement of the Receiver of the Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank or the Mitchell Bank, as popularly known, and though the receiver is not compelled by law to make public the statement it is generally hoped it will be so made.

ANGUS SMITH lately shipped a Cargo of 107,000 bushels of Winter wheat, on the steamer Schlesinger, to Buffalo. This is the largest cargo ever cleared from Milwaukee. Grain freights are assuming a somewhat livelier aspect but the rates are still low. The Schlesinger took the noted cargo for Buffalo at 1c, while through rates to New York were made for 6¾ cents.

MR. F. VAN DER WYNGAERT, president of the Millers' Association of Germany was in the city for a few days during the month and, on the 16th inst. visited the extensive works of the Edw. P. Allis Co.

THE Edward P. Allis Company has issued a handsome souvenir and catalogue containing steel plate engravings of the different departments of the Reliance works. The souvenir will be given away.

LEN. HINCKLEY, the Milwaukee crop expert, who has spent a month in traveling over Minnesota and the Dakotas, estimates the crop of spring wheat of these three states at 70,000,000 bush. He writes that North Dakota will have about 60 per cent of last year's yield, or 40 per cent of that of 1891.

THE flour mills of the city though not operating very extensively keep up a steady motion in the matter of output showing for the past 10 weeks a minimum daily production of 4,475 barrels and a maximum of 6,500 barrels, the average daily production for the stated time being 5,483 barrels.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

[For week ending Tuesday, Aug. 15th, 1893]

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,

Bulletin No. 18.

Special reports were requested this week from the principal potato counties, and the condition of the crop must be stated as far from promising. Up to the latter part of July potatoes showed a fine growth. The acreage was fully an average one and prospects were excellent for a very large yield. But the deficient rainfall of June and July with very high temperatures have combined to finally lower the standard, and since August 1st there has been a marked deterioration in prospects throughout the whole state. Light but general rain on the 10th gave temporary relief, but the drouth condition was too deep-seated to be relieved by anything but a soaking rain. Reports are almost unanimous in showing the crop to be damaged by the drouth beyond full recovery even though bountiful rains come during the remainder of the season. In many counties the tops stand strong and luxuriant but a close examination shows few tubers in the hills. A two-thirds yield is a large estimate to make upon the condition shown to-day, and unless rain is much more plentiful during August this will have to be reduced.

Corn, of course, has stood the drouth better than any of the other growing crops, but the very large yield estimated during last month must now be considerably modified, and considerable rain will be needed yet to make a large crop.

Tobacco has suffered greatly, and does not show anything like the condition which it did last year at this time.

Light frosts on the 6th and in a few exposed places on the 12th have touched cranberries a little, but the vines are loaded and the promise of a large crop is still good.

The average amount of rain which should fall during the past week is about .65 of an inch; the following selected reports will enable comparisons to be made: Milwaukee .26, Weston .08, Louisville .40, Shawano .31, Union Center .20, Rolling Prairie .24, S. Kaukana .20, Green Bay .20, City Point 2.02, Brodhead .65, Viola .30, Waupaca .25, Elroy .45, Viroqua .73, Prairie du Chien 1.78, Liberty Pole .87, Osceola .36, Hillsborough .50, Westfield .40, Valley Junction .50, De Pere .19, Osseo .50, Cadiz 1.17, Juneau 91, Harvey. 63, Ladoga .50, Koepenick .30, Manitowoc .93, Crandon .24 Delavan .91.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Local Forecast Official,
Weather Bureau Director.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee have lately furnished La Croix Air Circuit Purifiers, with sieves, to Glenn Bros., Hillsboro, Ill.; A. J. Meisenhelder, Palestine, Ill.; American Cereal Co., Akron, O.; Sturgis Milling Co., Sturgis, Mich, (2 machines).

THE Cockle Separator Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, have lately made shipments of Kurth Cockle Separators to J. E. Shelton, Madison, N. C.; McGloin & Spillane, Lanesboro, Minn.; L. Banks Holt, Mebane, N. C.; Corbett Mill and Machinery Co., Washington, D. C.; E. M. Holt's Sons, Burlington, N. C.; J. H. Gambrell, Frederick, Md.

THE Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, have made recent shipments of New Era Scalpers to Harsha & Caskey, Portsmouth, O.; Jackson Milling Co., Centralia, Wis., (3d order from this company); D. F. Hess, Freeport, O.; Uhl & Co., Delphi, Ind.; Link & Mallonee, Paris, Ill.; Williams & Groat, Portland, Or., (3 machines); Jos. S. Finch & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; H. E. McEachron, Wausau, Wis.; Knoblock & Ginz Milling Co., South Bend, Ind.; Sturgis Milling Co., Sturgis, Mich., (2 machines); C. H. Cook, Trenton, Mo.; J. L. Wood, Laclede, Mo.; Lowell Milling Co., Lowell, Kas.; C. B. Palmer & Co., Middletown, O., (2 machines); Stewart & Ward, Bellaire, O.; Herman & Hathaway, Blissfield, Mich.; Economy Distilling Co., Economy, Pa.; E. A. Ordway, Rothsay, Minn.; Glenn Bros., Hillsboro, Ill.; E. C. Ordway, Hartland, Wis.; Louis Becker, Manti, Utah.

RECENT MILLING PATETNS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during July 1893, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 500,832, Automatic Feed-regulator for Mills, A. N. Wolf, Allentown, Pa.
No. 500,714, Separator Sieve, C. Kind, Friendship, Wis.
No. 501,155, Bolting-machine, S. A. Nordyke, Kansas City, Kans.
No. 501,116, Grain-ventilator, S. A. Towell, Salisbury, N. C.
No. 501,898, Bolting-reel, F. J. Schupp Marshall, Mo.
No. 501,899, Bolting-reel, F. J. Schupp Marshall, Mo.
No. 502,071, Dust Collector and Separator, M. F. Gale, Brooklyn, N. Y.
No. 502,116, Gyrating bolt, W. E. Getzs, Quincy, Ill.
No. 502,187, Middlings-purifier, W. D. Gray, Milwaukee, Wis.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 23,295, W. H. Stokes, Watertown, S. D., Wheat Flour. The word "SPLENDID," in white letters on red field, used since December 1, 1882.
No. 23,296 to 23,302, Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., seven trademarks for wheat flour, "PETTITS BEST," used since January 1, 1874, "WHITE AND GOLD," used since January 1, 1874, "EMPEROR," used since June 1, 1880, "ASTERIOD," used since January 1, 1874, "CHRISTIAN'S EXTRA," used since April 1, 1876, "DANUBE," used since August 1, 1880, and "CHRISTIAN'S SUPERLATIVE," used since April 1, 1876.
No. 23,372, and 23,373, Leaycraft & Co., New York, 2 trade-marks, Flour and Meal, "EL JABALI," used since April 15, 1893, and "COEUR DE LION," used since 1891.
No. 23,381, Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Wheat Flour, "ST. LAWRENCE," used since 1875.
No. 23,384, Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Wheat Flour, "MINNEHAHA," used since December 1, 1882.
No. 23,421, Marshall-Kennedy Milling Co., Allegheny, Pa., Wheat Flour, "CAMBRIA," used since January 1, 1892.

OUR arrangements with *Home and Country Magazine*—one of the leaders in its lines, issued at *New York, Monthly* (samply copies can be found at our office) enables us to supply our readers and only such with it, at a price less than the cost of its production.

Home and Country Magazine now in its ninth year, is one of the most interesting, instructive and attractive among the higher class of periodicals. Its motto "Fraternity means something" is already a household word in homes of our country. Its proprietor, the author of the motto, who has made it so, is well known as an advocate—with voice, pen and influence—of the cause of the common people. He aims to make a magazine of interest and value, and place it in the homes of our land; a continuous source of pleasure and profit to every member of every family, a necessity and a luxury combined, yet not one beyond their reach.

A DEPARTMENT of *Home and Country Magazine* devoted to prize contributions is an innovation on old times. It is intended to encourage amateur literary talent alone, and is worthy of consideration by all our readers, who are thus inclined, especially school teachers and pupils. Many a literrary gem of purest water has been lost to young author. This need be so no longer. Accepted articles are paid for at the regular rates, besides which, as published, they are entitled to share in the prize competition arranged especially for such articles. This is one among the attractive features of *Home and Country*. Any of our readers can obtain full particulars by addressing the publisher. Subscriptions for the magazine in accordance with any of our offers (see advertising pages) must, to secure attention, be sent to us.

THE wheat yield, generaly speaking is light—more than usually light—but the quality of the grain is far above the average, says a report from Grand Forks, N. D.. In most places the wheat is No. 1 hard, and unless it bleaches, or is in some way injured, it will rank better tnan for some time.

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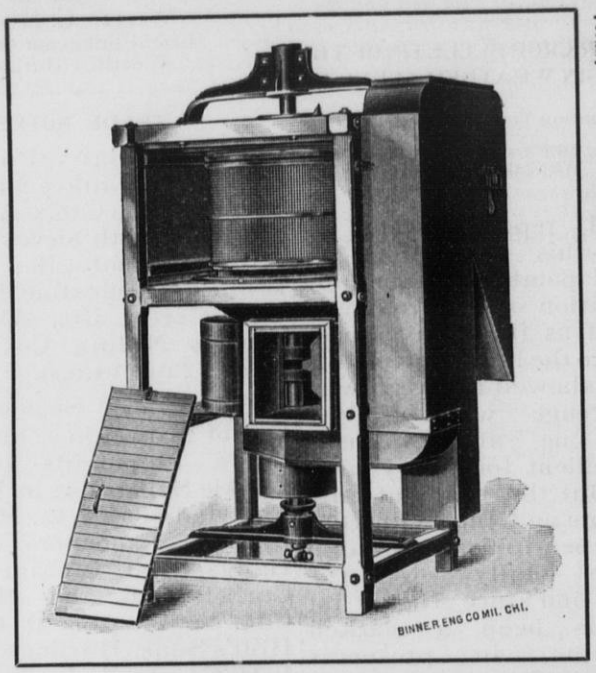

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MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

ON April 29, Judge Seaman listened to an argument on a demurrer to an amended bill in the case of J. H. Russell against the J. A. B. Kern & Sons Milling Co. The Judge, a few days ago, decided to overrule the demurrer and it is now expected the case will come up for trial early in October. No further suits have been instituted on the part of Russell, as this one is considered a test case, and the outcome will have considerable effect on future action.

ING. CESARE SALDINI, of Milan, Italy, President of the Italian National Association of Milling Engineers, has arrived in this country, and will visit the principal flouring mills at Rochester, N. Y., Buffalo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis and other cities. His object is a thorough investigation of the system in use in this country with a view to an official report to the Association he represents. We trust every facility consistent with the general "good of the order," will be afforded the gentleman, and that in his report will truthfully be embodied the statement that the leading mill-owners of the United States are courteous, accommodating gentlemen, without an exception.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association will be held at Hotel Shikellimy, near Sunbury, Pa., September 12th and 13th. The programme, as published below, embraces several interesting features, including speeches by representatives of the craft, a ride up the Susquehanna river, as far as Lewisburg Dam, and the customary banquet. Following is the programme as arranged by the committee :

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK.

Address of the President.....Hon. C. Hoffa.
Routine Business:
Roll Call,
Reading of Minutes,
Report of the Secretary,
Enrollment of New Members,
Report of the Treasurer,
Report of the Various Committees.

EVENING SESSION, 7.30 O'CLOCK.

Paper, "Practical Use of the Air Purifier and Aspirator.....R. R. Ellis
Address, "Corrugations".W. Latimer Small
Paper, "Differential Motion"...E. T. Butler
Address, "Millers' Day at the Columbian Exposition"....Asher Miner
Paper, "The Advantages of Local Millers' Associations"...J. M. Hayes
Banquet.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.
MORNING SESSION, 8.30 O'CLOCK.

Address, "Separations".....James Newby
Unfinished Business.
Some remarks on "Where Are We At".....B. F. Isenberg
Adjournment.

HOW shall the new crop be moved to market, is, just now, a question that requires serious and immediate consideration. Many suggestions are offered, but none of them, so far, seem to possess sufficient merit to be of practical value. The scheme of certified checks, so often mentioned, is impracticable. The farmer is suspicious of any new method put forth, whereby he is to part with his property without receiving the money therefor or its equivalent—something tangible.

A certified check, payable indefinitely, would, at any time, be looked upon with suspicion, but at the present unsettled state of financial affairs, when banks are failing in every direction, the certified check—particularly as, it is understood, it cannot be realized upon at once—will be refused by the farmer, in exchange for his grain; he would much prefer to trust the buyer, if he has confidence in him, but, unless the farmer is obliged to sell, he will prefer to hold his grain to taking the chances of realizing upon his certified check.

But why be in any haste to move the crop? There, certainly, is no inducement to the farmer; for, with the position the new crop occupies regarding the world's supply, he is master of the situation, providing he can hold his crop for the next four to six months, or until the glutted markets are relieved, when he may reasonably expect to realize old-time prices.

There certainly is no inducement to the miller; for, an early movement, at present prices, means a scarcity later on, with prices unduly inflated, and with which he must meet the competition of the English miller, who, having bought our crop forward, at the depressed prices, can undersell his American competitor, to such an extent that he, the American, is driven out of the foreign market entirely.

The situation is about like this: Present prices are the lowest ever known; the world's supply is deficient; our surplus for export, is the lowest for many years; higher prices are inevitable, for several causes and are likely to advance, first, when our financial affairs resume their normal condition; second, when the large accumulation now held in Chicago, for carrying purposes, begins to move out; third, when our European friends actually realize that our shortage is a *fact* and not a stock-jobbing *canard*. Other conditions might be mentioned, tending to show that the longer the crop is held back, the more benefit will be derived by all interested in growing and handling the same, in this country and that an early movement will transfer the benefit to the dealers on the other side of the water.

If these premises be true—and we believe they are—why be in a hurry to move the crop? An anxious seller is invariably the victim of a waiting buyer. As Mr. Hubbard, then vice-president of the British and Irish Millers Association, stated, at the convention of 1880, at Cincinnati: "If there is any one thing an Englishman likes better than another, it is to buy cheap."

The situation, this year, certainly does not warrant that we should be "anxious sellers," but, rather, that we should be "waiting" sellers and in no hurry to see the crop move out at the low prices now ruling.

We believe, therefore, that with the present condition of money matters the movement of the crop can be financed in current funds as rapidly as will be necessary for the general good.

ON another page of this issue we publish an account of a boiler explosion at Fostoria, O., resulting in the loss of two human lives besides considerable property. The killed were two young married men, one 27 the other 34 years of age, both having a bright outlook for future prosperity and happy homes, and to be thus suddenly cut down, without a moment's warning is terrible to contemplate and suggests thought as to the responsibility. Our comment on this sad occurrence is occasioned by a statement made, according to reports of the local press, by the engineer in charge at the time of the explosion. James A. Minnick, the engineer, said that the boiler was considered unsafe. Such being the case and the fact being known to the man in charge, there was no accident (the term usually applied in such events,) in this case. That any such thing as an accident ever occured is questionable, but when negligence is so plainly apparent, as it is acknowledged in this instance, accident is entirely out of the question. The engineer, or man in charge, acknowledges that he knew the boiler to be unsafe, or at least, that it was so considered, presumably by some one whom the engineer thought competent to give judgment in the matter, and yet we find this man using this unsafe and threatening "engine of death," jeoparding life and property to an unknown extent. If the boiler was unsafe, it was the duty of the engineer to so inform the owner and demand its being made safe or replaced with a safe one and, in case of refusal, to refuse to operate the destruction-threatening one and, further than that, refuse to passively permit its being operated by another. We do not intimate the forcible estoppel of another's taking the conscientious engineer's position, but the informing of the proper authorities, in such matters provided, of the existing danger and demanding, in the interest of the public welfare, that the operation of a known menace to life and property be immediately discontinued. The engineer of the Cadwallader mill should have done this and he could then justifiably feel relieved of any responslbility for the result; but having failed to use the precaution which must appear proper to sensible peopeople, we cannot but feel that he is morally guilty of criminal negligence, if not of a greater crime. The fact, if such it be, that he *had* informed the owner, only places the owner in a similar position to his own and does not remove from him the responsibility of the result. All who had a knowledge of the unsafe condition of the exploded boiler, and in whose power a remedy laid, having neglected to make use of the same to the possible extent, are alike guilty and they are of the class of "I-told-you-so's" *after* the enactment.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

The Financial Situation Still the Controlling Factor in All Markets. Natural Influences have Little Weight. Currency Demanded to Move Wheat With. The Legacy the Wheat Clique Left. The Flour Trade Depression. The Humpty Dumpty of the Flour Trade and His Fall.

THE flour and grain markets have been under the harrow of financial distress another month, with the result of a further break in the record of low prices, both of wheat and flour, its chief product.

Buying "bargains" has long since lost its charms, since every one purchased, for the last year, could have been duplicated the next day or the day after, for less money. Exporters and home trade alike have had the same experience on a steadily declining market, until both are discouraged and have fallen into the ranks of hand-to-mouth buyers, and they cannot be coaxed or driven out by concessions or bull news. Indeed, bull news has no longer any permanent influence on prices of flour, and an advance in the wheat market, on such news, has no effect on demand or prices of flour. In fact it only effects wheat while the shorts are covering; for the heavy export purchasers of the latter have nearly all been on breaks, which caught orders at reduced limits. Yet it must be admitted that Europe has stood up and faced this long and heavy decline with much more courage and hope in the future of prices than our own trade. This is, of course, due to the absence of such financial pressure there as we have endured here for nearly three months, until it is no longer a question of price, or future wants, or prospective higher values, but simply who will take the wheat and pay for it at their own price. This latter has been so low that Europe has been ready to discount her future wants, even in face of bad trade on the other side. At the same time she has a shortage in her wheat crop of more or less magnitude to fill, though it is now believed to be less than expected a month ago. Wheat is her best crop however this year, and rye next, her great shortage being in feed crops and fodder, which she has also been providing against by heavy shipments of hay and oats until, for the moment, the markets on the other side are glutted, and exporters have been resellers of the latter here of late, for September delivery of purchases made for that month, which appear to have been speculation, unless the fodder crops are now turning out better than expected, as the wheat crop is doing.

But Europe is not and has not been a reseller of wheat during all these heavy arrivals of purchases made in the west since before the opening of navigation. There has, of course, been a good reason for it in the loss on such forward purchases, and the habit of foreign buyers of "averaging down" on a break has no doubt stimulated demand as prices kept receding. But this has been more than our local bulls could or dare do in the situation of financial affairs in this country, which have been the controlling influence in our markets the entire month, still remain so and will continue to be until the silver law is repealed, at least, and credits sufficiently restored, so that currency shipments will not be necessary to make purchases of stuff in the west for shipment to the east, as they have been for a week past, since western banks refused to advance on drafts against bills of lading, as the movement of crops and produce is usually done.

Some of our larger grain and flour receivers have refused to do this work for the western banks and pay the cost of their currency shipments to the west, on the ground that this was the business of banks and not commission men, and that it was the duty of western banks to do this for their customers, as usual, instead of "lying down" on New York receivers, as they have on New York banks, to provide them currency to do their local business, instead of taking care of themselves by issuing Clearing House certificates as our city banks have done. Especially have the Chicago banks refused their regular shippers their usual facilities for doing busin.ss in the customary manner, and they have done more to intensify the crisis than any other locality, at the same time they have been boasting that Chicago banks have neither failed nor had to issue certificates. So could the New York banks have pursued the same selfish and narrow policy; but it would have caused a violent panic throughout the country and then some Chicago banks, which have been among the biggest borrowers of New York, would have been the first to have felt the crash. This action of western banks has done more to depress their produce markets than any other occurrence since the panic set in, and the west can thank their own financial institutions for it, and the banks of New York that the crisis has not been worse.

Add to this the tying up of nearly $20,000,000 by the Chicago banks in the Cudahy wheat and provision deals, which helped precipitate the panic at the start, and it will be seen that they did more to bring on this financial trouble and to intensify it, than all the rest of the banks of the country put together, for the other western banks followed them. Had they attended to their customers, engaged in legitimate trade, instead of the gambling cliques, they would have had money to advance on bills of lading now instead of tied up still by the failure of Cudahy and his clique in provisions. This is the legacy left the country by this gang of desperate speculators, aided and abetted by the Chicago banks.

This will explain the continued decline in wheat which dragged flour with it; for it was dammed up until the flood carried away the dam and everything below it. Had wheat been allowed to seek a market in its natural channels, at the natural season of the year, this record breaking depression in wheat would have been avoided as it has been in corn and oats, of none of which was there an excessive crop last year. As a result of this clique manipulation, prices have gone as much below their true level, since May, as they went above it then, and the flour millers of the northwest have been nearly bankrupted by the corner in May, on which they had to settle their short wheat in Chicago, sold against long wheat in their country elevators, and against flour which they had been unable to sell, while they have had to stand the shrinkage on that wheat left in their country elevators and their unsold flour, since the May deal collapsed. Their losses, both ways, have been simply enormous, and had not the milling interests been in a sound condition, before the panic would have been worse with millers than with banks. The trade has had about as hard a row to travel as the millers, both receivers and jobbers, and no wonder the market for flour is dead, for nearly everybody in it has been hurt the past year by losses on stock and bad debts and poor trade. If anyone has made any money, let him hold up his hand. The New York agent of one of the largest millers in Kansas, who sells high grade Kansas flour at the top prices, says, never did milling stocks sell so low in the history of that state. Good paying milling stocks selling as low as 20c. on the dollar, for cash.

At the close today wheat had got down again on better reports from the yield of spring wheat, lower cables and less export demand on big arrivals on the other side, large Indian shipments and Russian offers, and more rumors of bank troubles in Chicago. The effect on the flour market was to break the price of standard patent springs under $4.00. Choice were selling at $3.90 and fancy at $4.10, while Pillsbury's is held at $4.30, at which he worked off 15,000 bbls. late last week. The Duluth top brands are selling at $4.10@4.15, including Freeman's and the Imperial patents, with $4.00 bid and $4.10 asked for the Daisy patents. These now rank next to Pillsbury's, unless Gold Medal comes between, and it is impossible to find what it is selling at. All other grades of spring are neglected and weak, down to $1.90 and under for feeding stuffs, which were bought ahead for export and scarce; yet exporters are no longer in the market, indeed they have disappeared from everything but city mills for the West Indies, in which there has been a better trade for the month at $3.80@3.85, closing dull and firm. City patents are still sold well up and firm at or above the top prices of spring patents. Winter flour is generally steady because in light supply, except patents which are a drug at $3.40@3.70, in bbls.

The City Mills are sold ahead for this month on feed at 80@82½c. and are now asking 85c., but the trade kicks. But there is not much western to keep them out. Exporters and some trade east and city are all drawing on New York. Bakers' springs are selling in sacks from $2.00, for old, to $2.50 for new, and at $2.20@2.65 in bbls., but nobody wants them at that. Superfine springs, in sacks, $1.75, fine springs $1.65, no grade $1.55@1.60 with no No. 2 springs offering.

There was a good deal of amusement in the flour trade here on the "Millers' Day" fizzle at the World's Fair, and general satisfaction at that evidence of the fall of the "Northwestern" Humpty Dumpty of the flour trade, who has been allowed by stage manager Palmer to play the clown in his paper, until people have come to regard it as a huge burlesque on trade journalism, and its editorial acrobat as a satire on journalists that would not be tolerated outside the wilds of the northwest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1893.

BUFFALO.

THERE is talk among the canal forwarders to organize another "Boatman's Association," or something after the combination which went to smithereens two years ago. That was the best transportation combine ever formed in Buffalo and it lasted just two seasons, or 14 months longer than any other since the canal opened. This one is composed of the worst timber in the late defunct with possibly one exception. The fact that Tom Ryan is in it, and several of the best forwarders are not, looks a little suspicious. The proposed company is dead already. Any

attempt to "organize" the canaler into anything which will benefit him is too preposterous for sensible consideration.

Millers in Buffalo and Rochester were persistent buyers of No. 1 Northern wheat at 60@61 cents, taking all they could raise money for at those prices and must have a liberal supply on hand. No. 1 Northern sold at 67 cents in 1878 and last year was 85 cents in July. The lowest sale on the last break was 60½. There was no doubt about its cheapness, it was simply a matter of money; the whole crop would have been purchased if that had been forthcoming. With all the dull times and scarcity of funds there were no sour faces among millers. Among the foremost to frown down panicky talk was Mr.George Urban. When everyone was blue he was ready to furnish unlimited quantities of the true Balm of Gilead. As a philosopher Mr. Urban has always ranked first in Buffalo, but he never came out so strong as during a little controversy between several bankers and grain men the other day. After allowing the grumblers full sway he relieved himself of the following: "Never mind, gentlemen, grass will grow, cattle will fatten, and there will be roast beef next year. The only question is who will get the short ribs and who will get a piece just back of the horns."

There is no doubt we have passed through troublesome times. Nothing like it has been seen here in forty years. Some of our grain dealers, who have been on earth since before that time, say they remember when wheat sold for 45@50 cents per bushel, but that was at a time when it cost 50 cents per bushel to transport wheat a distance from Buffalo to New York. Such another want of confidence in the price of wheat has never been witnessed among speculators.

The arrival of new wheat in this market dates from the 28th of July, and the way millers jumped for it reminded sellers of the good old days when spring wheat was but little known. The quality is excellent, berry perfect and condition dry as a bone. Buffalo inspection, however, is strict and very few cars of it passed No. 2, most falling in as No. 3 X red, but it was mighty good wheat and did not wait long for buyers at 58@59c. White wheat was scarce and little demand for it, in spite of the reports of damage to that grade. There will be white wheat enough and to spare, weevil or no weevil.

It appears to me that my predictions of a lower price for spring wheat than was ever struck, was nine months too previous. What a fortune could have been made by the persistent bear from that time when wheat was $1.02. The steady increase in the visible supply has been my pointer. But let it be understood it was not the visible supply as reported by either Chicago or New York. The figures furnished by these boards are rediculously inaccurate and have lost all influence on speculation. The manner in which they are tabulated long disgusted those on the inside and the sooner a few old fogys are replaced by men not too lazy to hustle for information the better it will be for our Boards of Trade. The exchanges are filled with old men who do not keep pace with the strides made by commerce during the past ten years. The figures sent out from Buffalo are a farce, and while in Duluth a few weeks ago the same lack of system was brought to my notice. Bradstreets is about as reliable as the figures furnished by New York, and nobody cares a straw, in Chicago, what either of them say.

The Buffalo Electric Light and Power Company, of which Mr. George Urban is president, are negotiating with the Niagara Falls Brush Electric Light Company for the purchase of their plant, and will construct a lighting plant at the Falls equal to any in the world. Buffalo will soon get power and light from the Falls in spite of the short-sighted policy contemplated by the Tunnel Company. The new light for Buffalo will come from Schoellkopf & Matthews' hydraulic canal, which is nearly completed and is expected to furnish as much power as the great tunnel.

Messrs. Newell & McNiven, brokers, made a ten-strike when they got several of their wealthy customers in the September pork deal, getting them short at about $23.00. Rival brokers thought they had cut a dog in two and persuaded all but three to get out as best they could. The "sandy" three carried away $95,000 as their profits when pork dropped to $10.25. "Bob" immediately put them short of lard and increased the pile $21,000 in less than two hours. Besides this he made them buy wheat at 58@59c., taking them out at 61@61½, adding $8,500 more to the big winnings. This is all right as far as it goes but the friends of lucky speculators are a little anxious about further proceedings and are advising them to let good enough alone and not venture in beyond their necks again.

The style of the old firm of Simons & Co. has been changed to Simons & McMullen. Mr. Fred. L. McMullen has been with Simons & Co. for twenty years and for the past seven has really been the head of the firm. This firm has long enjoyed the confidence of Rochester and other mills in this state and Pennsylvania, through their straightforward dealings, coupled with sound judgment. As a judge of grain Mr. McMullen is one of the best in Buffalo. The firm merits a continuance of past favors.

The "H. O." building is completed and is the finest structure in that portion of the city. It is a massive four story brick. A large amount of their product is in the lower story and the machinery will be put in as soon as possible.

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company has been caught in the financial pressure and badly squeezed. Not that there was a failure, it is simply a case of too much paper; obliging customers, renewing notes, upon which it is very difficult to realize in times like the present. The firm asked an extension, which their creditors readily granted, and the business will go on as usual. The liabilities are $248,000 and assets fully $600,000. There isn't the least possible doubt of the firm's solvency under the circumstances. But the firm will now take a different course and not carry too many creditors.

Harvey & Henry will start up their old rye mill as soon as the new crop is fit to use. Rye sold in Buffalo at 50c. last week and will probably go lower.

The Canadian authorities, finding grain going by their doors, concluded to get some of it and it mattered little to them by what means. So the old rebate is being paid, and together with the difference between the Montreal rate and that to New York from Buffalo, gives them the advantage of about ¼c. per bushel. Uncle Sam will presently drop down on Johny Canuck and ask him to explain.

Secretary Denison B. Smith, of the Toledo Board of Trade, has been instructed to send a letter to the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange in which objection is made to loading canal boats with fertilizers on their west bound trip and then loading them with wheat eastward bound. "It is a hindrance to to the already overburdened lake traffic," or something to that effect. How silly! how just like Toledo that remonstrance is. Denison B. should know better than to send such a letter, no matter what the Toledo Board of Trade "resolved." Did he not know that the same vessels which took this odoriferous freight to Toledo brought back freight to Buffalo as a return cargo. Perhaps Mr. Smith may also be classed among the Secretaries of Exchanges who depend upon local newspapers to furnish reliable information to compile statistics which they are paid to keep themselves.

During the height of grumbling about a dull lake business Buffalo received nearly 5,000,000 bushels of grain and 3,000,000 bbls. of flour, besides 10,000,000 feet of lumber and an unusually heavy amount of other freight, besides sending to the west 40,000 tons of coal. All this in three days! Still the growlers kept growling. But it was ever thus and will continue to be so. The trouble is with excessive tonnage; shipbuilding has been overdone, that's all. When Capt. Frank Perew, the oldest vessel owner on the lakes, sold out and told the buyers of his vessels that there was too much tonnage by 35 per cent, it was time to call a halt, but many big carriers have been built since then. Buffalo has furnished several, the last one being launched two weeks ago, with a capacity nearly up to the largest.

The flour trade has been active in spite of the orders of agents to take only the best customers. The best patents sold down to $3.85, but later in the month were back to $4.00. We have seen the bottom no matter how low wheat may go before the first of September.

Millfeed was never in as good demand as it has been during the past month. Prices were advanced $1.00 per ton after the 10th of this month and did not check buying. Coarse winter bran, sacked, sold at $15.75 and spring at $15.00; white middlings $16.75. Hay is high for the season but nothing in proportion to what it should be with such an active foreign demand. Choice old hay is selling at $15 and new at $12@13 per ton.

Grain dealers demanded currency for a few days and would not take checks. This fad did not last long as several were handed bags of silver too heavy to carry and concluded to quit that nonsense. Buffalo business men concluded not to play into the hands of the gamblers in Chicago and bankers furnished the following stamp to their customers: "This check is payable only at the Buffalo Clearing House or in New York exchange."

What has become of our old friend Alex. Mann? Where, O where is this ancient but honorable flour drummer? Several inquiries from millers have been made on 'Change lately. Has he fallen into the snares of the old woman who runs the Northwestern tea-pot?

Mr. George Sandrock, president of the German American Bank, is one of the best barometers of the financial situation in the universe. When he steps on 'Change, with a Jay Gould air, things are brighter, and when he dodges out as though a ghost had been seen you can bet the boys keep away from

him. His friends are getting him in shape for the mayor's seat next year. "The people's George" must run.

DULUTH.

DURING the whole period of the present financial scare, the bank clearings of the leading cities throughout the country as telegraphed to and collected by R. G. Dun & Co. weekly, have shown, in almost every instance a decrease of volume of business of from 10 to 80 per cent. Up to the last report Duluth stood alone in the column of increase and her business generally has been good throughout. No banks have suspended nor business houses failed, and trade in all departments of industry, while seriously hampered by the general depression, has been fairly active. No part of the country can escape the effects of the prevailing calamity and that the institutions in this corner have held up as they have, simply shows a wonderful amount of vitality at the head of the lakes, and is evidence that if the country had been spared the general infliction of distrust, Duluth would have recorded her greatest era of prosperity. As it is, there has been a marked curtailment all along the line. Lake commerce up, has greatly fallen off, while the output in same lines has been practically suspended. The flouring mills have suffered in the stagnation, running unevenly and under light pressure. In July but 39,049 bbls. were turned out in this city and something like 100,000 across the bay. During the same month, last year, Duluth has a record of 87,955 bbls. During the past two weeks the output in Duluth has been in the neighborhood of 25,000. There is absolutely nothing to encourage the manufacture of flour. The highway robbery of exchange that has been inaugurated by the banks is almost prohibitive of any trade. A business that is run close and done on a small margin of profit cannot pay the present rate of $35.00 a thousand on New York exchange, as demanded. High ocean freight rates have tended to discourage much export business, and the lack of currency seems to be the principal blocking factor in the domestic centres. Millers are hopeful that the congressional mill at Washington will soon go beyond the chaff of party politics and devise some means of relief. In this hope and the arrival of large sums of gold from Europe is based a brighter outlook for the future.

The demand for feed continues active and orders are booked well in advance and bran finds ready sale at $11.50 per ton and red dog ranges in 200 lb. sacks at $12.00@$12.25 per ton.

The production and receipts of flour, and receipts of grain during July, as compared with July last year, as shown by the report of Secretary Welles of the Duluth Board of Trade, were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Duluth, barrels	39,049	87,955
Flour produced, Superior, barrels	99,161	....
Flour received, barrels	548,798	560,128
Wheat, bushels	2,485,439	2,367,435
Corn bushels	....	39,887
Oats, bushels	.....	.....
Rye, bushels	.....	.....
Barley, bushels	439	.....
Flax seed, bushels	165	8,590

The shipments of flour and grain for July, 1893, as compared with July, 1892, were as follows:

	1893.	1892
Flour, bbls	776,997	619,687
Wheat, bushels	3,390,535	3,121,612
Corn, bushels	.....	39,887
Oats, bushels	.....	.....
Rye, bushels	439	.....
Barley, bushels	5,181	.....
Flax seed, bushels	367	835

The production of flour for the first half of the month has been in excess of that for the corresponding period in July, and the output for August will materially exceed that of July.

The wheat market, in touch with the market in other centres, is still weak and sluggish, falling to the lowest point in history during the past month. Wheat receipts, under all the circumstances, for the past week or two have been quite heavy, last week amounting to 300,000, bushels against 450,000 the week before, and 320,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Country elevators contain considerable wheat yet and the movement will be fairly active up to the time when the new crops begin to move. Stocks of wheat showed a decrease last week of 431,247 bushels as compared with an increase of 45,502 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

The reports issued by the numerous agents of the Northern Pacific railroad, along the line passing through the grain territory, and compiled by the general freight department, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5, showed the crop to be in fair condition and ready for the reaper about Monday the 14th inst. These reports embraced the fields along the line of the road in Minnesota and North Dakota. The estimates of the probable yield varied from 10 to 20 bushels per acre upon the different divisions. Taking the average of all the reports there will certainly be over three-fourths of an average crop of a very superior quality of wheat, which (considering the wet and backward spring, the intense heat and mid-summer drought) is a better result than had been expected. These reports were not compiled in view of affecting the market one way or the other and are perhaps the most reliable of any that have yet been collected and announced.

There appeared a few days ago in a New York paper, a highly sensational story purporting to have been telegrahed from Boston, concerning an alleged fraudulent deal on the part of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. of Minnesota. The story was, in brief, that certain officers of the company issued $1,500,000 worth of forged duplicate certificates for grain in storage in country elevators, whereby 73 banking institutions of New England were victimized. The forged certificates, it was alleged, were deposited with the Eastern banks as collateral, some $800,000 in New England and the rest in New York City. The stockholders, the story was, were dumfounded when the facts came to their notice and offers of settlement with the banks were made, and terms of compromise offered. The company, the story has it, was then reorganized as the Lake Superior Elevator Co. with Geo. Cooksey, of the David Dows Co., New York, as president. The terms offered the banks, it was asserted, were 60 per cent cash, and the balance to be paid in annual installments.

As soon as these stories appeared, I called on the general officers of the company to ascertain the truth of the matter, and whether the truth was told or not, I do not say, but give a brief condensation of their statements: M. J. Forbes receiver of the company, being out of the city could not be seen, Col. C. H. Graves, who is in a position to know the inside history of the matter said: "There have been no forged or duplicate certificates issued. The only part of the story that is true is that the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. has failed, and that the Lake Superior Elevator Co., owning a considerable amount of the stock, has made propositions to pay the creditors."

George Spencer, President of the Lake Superior Company said: "There have not been any duplicate certificates issued; that part of the story is untrue. Neither have any suits been begun by Eastern banks. There is not a word of truth in the Boston story. The work of reorganizing the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., is proceeding and it is expected that it will soon be arranged."

T. L. Cardin, Manager of the Minneapolis end of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co.'s business said: It is especially unfortunate that this untrue and absurd story should be printed at this time, as everything is progressing satisfactorily toward a settlement of troubles into which the company had been plunged. The spirit of the story is untrue and facts are exaggerated. There is held in the East, scattered everywhere, about $1,000,000 of the Company's paper, for which the banks held about 60 per cent collateral in the way of warehouse receipts. This paper is endorsed by the Lake Superior Elevator Co., which concern owns a million dollar plant in Duluth, and whose stockholders are liable for a million more and are able to pay it. The Eastern banks are not only protected in ample manner, but are satisfied with the situation. At the time when these warehouse certificates were issued there was a bushel of wheat in the country behind every bushel called for in the certificates; but the Duluth managers of the Elevator Co. lost $250,000, margining wheat in Chicago, when it advanced 12 cents on them and, in order to protect themselves from loss, they sold on the Duluth Board of Trade 518,000 bushels, of the actual wheat which had been shipped them to Duluth, credited the money upon the books and squared the Chicago losses."

"It was these losses that forced the company into a receiver's hands, precipitated by attachments of Canadian banks, which attachments were afterwards waived. After selling 518,000 bushels the Duluth managers of the Elevator Co. had 100,000 bushels left which they turned over to the receiver."

That was the situation and story two or three weeks ago. In the United States court on August 8, George Spencer of this city was appointed receiver of the Union Improvment and Lake Superior Elevator Companies, a bond being filed of $100,000 in each case. This was the outcome of a suit brought by George L. Stebbins against the Union Improvement Co. to recover $90,000 due on a promissory note given by the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., dated May 8, '93, for 30 days, the note was endorsed by both Companies. The other action is by Stebbins against the Lake Superior Elevator Co. for $50.000, on the same conditions as the other note. It was alleged in these suits that the Lake Superior Elevator Co.'s property does not exceed in value $900,000 while its liabilities amount to $1,400,000; that the value of the Union Improvement Co.'s property does not exceed $400,000, while its liabilities are over $1,000,000. It was charged in each suit that the grain on hand is encumbered by warehouse receipts. A number of creditors threatened to attach the grain and thereby prevent the plaintiff from realizing on his claims. Mr. Spencer was directed to collect the debts due each Company, and all the properties of both Companies were turned over to him.

In explanation of all the complications of these Elevator Companies, Receiver Spencer has given the following statement to the public:

"The Lake Superior Elevator Company and the Union Improvement and Elevator Company are the owners of all the terminal warehouses at Duluth. They have been involved for some time by reason of the failure of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company and the Red River Valley Elevator Company. These last named companies went into the hands of a receiver in June. For some time past negotiations have been pending for a reorganization of these companies, and substantially all the stockholders and creditors of the companies have approved the reorganization. However, two or three of the smaller creditors of the companies have been threatening to institute suits and attach the elevator plants, and consequently this application for a receiver was made with a view of preventing any creditor getting an improper advantage or preference over the others."

"The receiver is directed to continue the business of storing grain as usual, so that the appointment of a receiver will in no way interrupt business, but will, on the contrary, insure the continuance free from annoyance by any creditor. The appointment of the receiver does not affect the warehouse receipts of the company in any way, as the grain in store in the houses is not included in the assets of the company which pays to the receiver and the creditors of the company have no claim upon it. The receiver is directed to honor warehouse receipts as usual and to continue the business in all respects as it has been conducted in the past. The only change there will be in the conduct of the business in future will be that it will be managed by the receiver instead of the officers of the two companies. But as Mr. Spencer has for some time been the managing officer of both concerns it is apparent that the change will be more formal than otherwise. Negotiations for the reorganization of the terminal and country companies is progressing satisfactorily, so that it is probable that the receivership will be merely of a temporary character."

Mr. Forbes, of the companies, in commenting on the above said: "The receivership will in nowise affect the business of the companies in Duluth. It will go on just as before and in the same hands, for Mr. Spencer, the receiver, was the executive officer of the company. The new move has no effect on the present status of the Northern Pacific and Red River Companies."

The Minnesota State Elevator, voted to be built at the expense of the public, is having about as much trouble as the proprietor of a weary Midway oriental dance-house. The latest phase is an injunction served on the warehouse commission restraining them from proceeding and compelling them to show cause why they should not desist from the scheme entirely. In accordance with the original plan the commission selected a site here and bought it, and then advertised for bids for building the elevator. These bids were opened and it was found that R. K. O'Neil, of St. Louis, was the lowest bidder, his bid being $198,700. Three Chicago firms were bidders; the Heidenrich Company bid $242,000; the Metcalf-McDonald Co., $239,000; and J. I. Moulton & Son, $237,000. No sooner was the contract awarded than an injunction was served. The plaintiff is Henry Rippe, of Fairmont, Martin County. A temporary injunction was issued and will be argued before Judge Kelley, Aug. 16. Rippe runs an elevator at Fairmont and claims that on account of his being compelled to pay inspection fees, and the fact that the elevator is to be built from these fees, it is taxing one class of citizens to erect a public building which will enter into competition with and injure them in their business, which, he says, is unconstitutional. He calls attention to the law which created the grain and warehouse commission and provided that the fee should be no larger than was necessary to keep up the force, and says the action is in violation of that as well as of the constitution. He recites the fact that there was a surplus of over $69,000 in the fund in April, and that the committee proposes, not only to use this but to incur a debt of $150,000 in the erection of the warehouse, which he and others in his line of business will be taxed, through the inspection fees, to pay.

Members of the warehouse commission, who have been in the city during the past week, state that they will fight the injunction to the end, and that they will build the granger elevator unless stopped by force. There is not much doubt but what this venture will have a troublous time of it before it is in shape to receive the farmers grain, and afterward, if there will ever be any afterward.

It is announced that A. J. Sawyer & Co. will discontinue business, the Sawyer interests retiring. The business will be continued.

The Duluth roller mill is to start up after an idleness of three months. F. A. Gooding has least the property; he was formerly connected with the Van Dusen-Harrington grain house. H. P. Gill will superintend. H. F. J.

DULUTH, AUG. 12.

SUPERIOR.

AMONG the other things to which Superior "points with pride," are her flouring mills. These institutions, despite the general paralysis of business, are not only in a healthful condition, but are running and giving employment to a large number of men. Their activity and confidence inspire weak-kneed concerns, and Superior is glad to acknowledge them as the strongest factor in her industrial make-up. In July they turned out 99,000 bbls. of flour, and for the present month the output will be greater. The demand is still very weak and the wheels are turning against a decidedly adverse wind, yet no artificial or real panic can wholly drive people out of the notion of eating. The output from the head of the lakes for the past four weeks, and from the date of my last letter, with comparisons, was as follows:

	1893		1892.	1891.
	Output, bbls.	Exports, bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
Aug. 5	39,117	6,505	25,061	7,572
July 29	39,683	17,353	27,123	15,261
July 22	41,178	7,857	17,144	15,348
July 15	37,639	8,750	27,265	15,084

One or two of the new mills will be running during the latter weeks of this month, and by the 1st of September, all of them, as it is now expected, will be in operation. With the revival of business this fall, and the mills here running to anything near their combined capacity, Superior will be about the liveliest flouring center in the country. The wisdom of building those mills here instead of placing them at Minneapolis or some other interior town, is becoming more and more apparent as the low freight rates by lake are considered. The advantage of location is about equal to a fair profit on the business which, in these times, is worth considering. There is no intention on the part of any of the mills to shut down, but on the contrary the volume of trade from now on, despite the hard times, will be increased rather than curtailed.

There has been no improvement in lake freights, and shippers have abundant offers at 1½c a bushel to Buffalo; and 2¾c to Kingston. The charges east of Buffalo are about four times greater than from Superior to that city. Even at these low rates vessels are begging the business, and there is no prospects for any change for the better. The scarcity of currency and the high rates for New York exchange are now held to be largely responsible for the embargo on business, yet there are none more sanguine of better times in the near future than the millers, as is evidenced by their continued business and preparations for increasing the output.

The report of the grain inspector and weigher, of the cars inspected on the various railroads for July is as follows:

Northern Pacific	317
Eastern Minn	2,586
C. St. P. M. & O	64
St. P. & D	84
Total	3,051

The number of bushels received was 2,043,135; number of bushels shipped, 1,550,905; cars inspected out of store, 19.

The board of directors of the Superior Board of Trade held a meeting recently to hear a proposition from J. J. Atkinson to furnish a sample room and market quotations for $100 a month, provided the business should be done in the Breunig Block. The question was referred to a committee consisting of E. E. Barton, L. R. Hurd and C. J. McCollum. A final report will be made in the latter part of this month.

The Duluth Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, considered the Superior Belt Line elevator, and the warehouse was made regular, the bonds of the company being approved. Grain receipts for wheat stored in elevator "M" and warehouse "N" (Harrington houses) were made regular for delivery on the Duluth board.

Recent reports from the crops in this locality are to the effect that wheat, oats and barley are a light crop. Rains have relieved the continued drought but corn and potatoes were pretty badly affected. The rains of the past few days have been general over northern Wisconsin and of great benefit.

All the inside work on the Grand Republic mill has been completed, and the millwrights have disappeared. The engines are in place and the mill is practically ready for business. Work on the elevator is being pushed rapidly, and the mill would have been running before Aug. 15 if there had been no delay in procuring material for the elevator.

Inspector Nelson, who has charge of the branch office, on this side of the bay, of the Minnesota inspection bureau, said, with reference to grain receipts: "Wheat is coming in quite lively, the elevators receiving about 300 cars a day of fine hard wheat. I do not think the spring wheat crop will be over 70,000,000 bushels this season; I think Mr. Pillsbury's estimate is too high."

A. W. Wilkins, secretary of the Anchor Milling Co., is now located permanently in Superior, having come recently from Milwaukee, where for a long while he had been engaged in the grain trade with Angus, Smith & Co.

The three new flouring mills—all immense, thoroughly equipped institutions—will be ready to begin grinding this month. These industries run the year around and will directly and indirectly give employment to a large force of men. Their inauguration into the grinding business will be hailed with especial satisfaction by citizens generally.

Capt. James Davidson, of Bay City, it is said, will build five large steamers this coming winter to be added to the lake fleet. The boats will be out in time to catch the early trade in 1894. Capt. Davidson has faith in the growth of the lake commerce

and in the dulled season of the past decade, and at a time when his own boats are unable to find profitable employment he is preparing to add to the tonnage. His son-in-law, G. A. Tomlinson, is stationed at the head of the lakes, looking after charters here.

Capt. Alex. McDougall, of the whalebacks, was asked about the future operations of his company, and stated that operations would be resumed at the yards and carried on actively during the winter. By the time spring trade opens several handsome whalebacks will have been added to the fleet.

Several hundred men are employed at the flour sheds, and more flour was handled last month than during any previous month this season. Collector Shield's report of the port of Superior for July was in part as follows: Arrivals and clearances, 284; total tonnage, 381,530; shipments of wheat, 680,982 bushels; other grain, 7,500 bushels; flour shipments, 493,615 barrels; ore shipped, 22,720 tons; shipments of bran, 21,645 sacks; copper matte, 1,230 tons; wool, 50 tons, and lumber, 2,775,000 feet. There were 18 foreign arrivals; total tonnage, 17,906. Wheat shipments, 526,792 bushels; flour shipments, 1,750 barrels.

The receipts were: Coal, 217,284 tons; salt, 3,000 barrels; sugar, 1,650 barrels; stone, 1,000 tons; railroad ties, 48,000; building paper, 57 tons; cargoes of merchandise, 23; steel plate, 225 tons; bar iron, 2,640 tons; cement, 1,500 barrels.

During the past week there has been something of an exodus of idle men westward to the harvest fields, yet the low wages offered, and the absence of material concessions on the part of the railroads have had a tendency to reduce the usual number which goes out at about this time of the year. The Great Northern road has just issued notice of a harvest excursion of one fare for the round trip from the head of the lakes, plus $2. The Northern Pacific road also announces excursion rates to points in Minnesota, west of and including Wadena, Fergus Falls and Breckenridge; also to all stations on its line in North Dakota and Manitoba for one fare plus $2, round trip. Tickets are limited to 20 days from date of sale; stop-over going and continuous trip returning. The report comes that 5,000 men are needed in the harvest fields, and it is charged that a considerable number of the big army of unemployed in this city will go forward. Men who have been earning from five to ten dollars a day seem to hesitate about going out to harvest at $1.50 and paying their expenses en route.

Harvesting in the Red River Valley will begin in earnest this week, and the latest reports from there agree that the average yield will be better than was at first anticipated. In some of the fields, where threshing has been finished, the yield has been from 22 to 25 bushels per acre. One of the serious questions is going to be ready cash with which to move the crop. This will require an abundance of ready currency, and the present outlook is not a very promising one that it will be in circulation or obtainable. At present this question presents more uncertainties than the weather.

Thursday of last week, Aug. 10, W. B. Thompkins fell in an elevator bin in annex "L" of the Lake Superior Terminal Company's elevator and was instantly killed. He was an employe of the General Fire Extinguisher Co., putting in automatic sprinklers in that system of elevators, and was standing on a plank which broke. He lived at Brookville, Ind.

T. P. Benton & Son, of La Crosse, are doing the electric light wiring for the Listman mill and Cargill elevators.

Manager J. S. Miller, of the Russell & Miller Milling company has sailed from England on his return trip and is expected in Superior this week.

Charles Siegel has left the Lake Superior mill where he has held the position of second miller since the mill started, and has gone to Kansas City to take charge of the J. B. M. Kehlor mill.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads have issued the following circular to the commission merchants and grain receivers at the head of the lakes: "Commencing Aug. 1, all charges on grain arriving over the above lines will be collected direct from the party actually receiving shipments, i. e., charges on grain delivered to elevators, mills, or other industries direct, instead of, as heretofore, from the original consignees."

This action was anticipated and had been thoroughly discussed by the dealers here.

Business has been so light in the way of water shipments from the head of the lakes for the past month that those autocrats of commerce—lake captains—will now speak to flouring mill men, and will occasionally go so far as to be accommodating to them in the matter of shifting boats, loading, etc. This is a change from flush times very much appreciated by the shippers.

There is also a light up freight. Last year the Great Northern boats brought from 800 to 1200 tons of package freight each trip; now 200 tons is a big load. Last year there were 2,000 tons of binding twine; this year, none.

The Freeman mill made its best run last week, turning out 10,786 barrels of flour. The mill was built with a nominal capacity of 1500 barrels a day; it can turn out 1,700 barrels without especial effort.

Grain in store at Superior and in Duluth on Monday morning last and on comparative dates, was as follows:

	Aug 7, bus.	July 29, bus.	Aug. 6,'92 bus.
No. 1 hard	131,954	129,333	157,553
No. 1 northern	3,993,262	4,388,460	1,384,919
No. 2 northern	112,823	139,580	503,310
No. 3 spring	3,289	12,924	97,076
No grade	10,631	8,764	531,967
Rejected and condemned	33,349	37,191	99,801
Special bin	41,351	41,654	74,399
Total wheat	4,326,659	4,757,906	2,849,025

The Smith-Fee Towing Co. has recently entered the business in competition with the Inman Line. There is a war on.

Quotations of rates on export flour, through shipment, at this writing are in cents per 100 lbs.: London and Liverpool, 35.23c; Leith and Bristol, 36.57c; Glasgow, 38.89c; Amsterdam, 38c.

SUPERIOR, Aug. 14. J. F. H.

SKILL IN MILLING.

Ever since roller milling began to make progress in this country there has been a scarcity of skilled head millers, that is to say, of millers with practical knowledge of the work expected of them. The milling examinations in connection with the City and Guilds of London Institute, were expected to furnish a supply of the material wanting; but unfortunatly, owing to one or two failures in the early days of roller milling, it has been the custom to ridicule the pretensions of those applicants for positions as foremen or roller men who come armed with a certificate or even with a silver medal, gained at these examinations. What was wanted naturally was a combination of practical and theoretical knowledge of flour making, and of the new flour milling machinery. Theoretical knowledge was attainable by reading technical articles in the milling press, and by diligent study of the catalogues of milling engineers; but where was the practical study to come from in the years 1880 to 1882, when, in fact, there were few if any masters of the art to teach the student? We well remember that a certain miller 10 or 12 years ago had erected for him a complete plant on the roller system. Not a man in the mill had ever seen a roller mill or a purifier at work, and at the last moment avowed their inability to run the mill. Their master could not teach his men, so he was driven to the necessity of advertising in this Journal for a full staff for a—sack roller plant. He obtained the staff required, we believe, but his wages sheet presented a very different complection to those of the pre-roller days. What we wish to deprecate, however, is the fashion of decrying the results of the milling examinations and the system of theoretical teaching in general for millers. We personally know of several cases in which successful students of these examinations have turned out to be very capable millers, far and away above the miller with practice and no theory; of course there were some failures, especially in cases where too much was expected by master millers, ignorant themselves of what was required; but these failures are now few and far between, for it is within the reach of every student to pass an apprenticeship in mills actually at work, and the practical knowledge thus gained, added to his theoretical knowledge obtained whilst studying for the milling examination, places him on quite a distinct level to that of the milling operative, or foreman of the old stone mills.—*Millers Gazette, London.*

HOISINGTON, KAN., NEEDS A FLOURING MILL.

It is something strange that a first class flouring mill has not been located in this city before this. The only reason we know of why one has not, is that our people have been negligent in the matter and have not let the world know of the inducements this location offers. To those who are unacquainted with our surroundings we will state that Hoisington is a young and growing town of 800 people, located at the centre of one of the best grain producing counties in the state, a county that every year ranks from first to fifth in the rank of wheat producing counties. From five hundred to a thousand carloads of wheat are shipped from this station annually and more is being produced each succeeding year, every bit of which should be marketed in a manufactured state. What we need is a large mill, one with a daily capacity of not less than 250 barrels, and we are confident that the investment would prove a profitable one for the owners. At Great Bend, just ten miles from Hoisington, flouring mills, consuming over 700,000 bushels of grain annually, are run with great succes to their owners, and Hoisington offers equally as good inducements as a location. Reader, if you know of anyone wanting to locate such a mill, by all means tell him of Hoisington. All inquiries will be cheerfully answered by the editor of this paper.—*Dispatch.*

FLOUR FUTURES.

It seems reasonable when a trade gets down to where it comes to a standstill, that some means should be devised to pull it out of the chaos circumstances have placed it in, and that seems to be where the flour trade is now. We have had a succession of crops that have created a surplus for which means should be devised, to so care for it, that there will be no need of such liquidation generally resorted to, in order to reach rock bottom, and all that is required will be such facilities as can be afforded by the different interests, working together for a mutual purpose of extricating ourselves from the hole we have been put in, and by adopting a system of grading that will permit the selling of flour contracts for distant delivery. We will help all interested in the trade, from the jobber, receiver and the miller, and last but not least the railroads, as by this means they will double their income from the flour trade.

The jobber will be benefited, in as much as he will be in a position to buy his flour for cash, as he will receive documents that will afford him the opportunity to negotiate his own loans. It will help the receiver as he can make his deliveries and collect for same promptly, and turn his capital quicker and oftener. It will help the miller for the reason that he can make his sales either for cash, or if he sells for future, the price will follow the premium now paid on wheat, which does not exist now, and as to the railroads, by affording the proper facilities, and issuing such certificates on surrender of bills of lading and other papers as will be necessary to carry title on the goods, will bring forward an accumulation that may test their already enormous room, but which they can readily increase, and by it afford a market that will attract the buyers of the world.

As to establishing the proper grades there is no possible trouble, and I venture to say that flour graded by a corps of expert inspectors, will result fully as satisfactory as the usual run of any mill can be, as they get off grade once in a while, and will be called to come up or their grade will be cut down. The scheme is feasible, is worth a trial, and should be attended to at once.

There is a rumor supposed to come from Washington, that the duty is now the same on cereals, whether milled or unmilled, coming into Germany from the United States, and this duty I am given to understand is considerably less than that levied on Russian cereals, and that before the reduction was made the tariff was about three times as great as it is at present.

The information also comes that many German bakers are already using American flour to advantage, and that an exhibit of cereals is to take place at Mayance in August. Now, let us get up our grades, forward them to that exhibit, and have the Germen people understand our system, and the quality of our goods. We have no time to lose, some one should take the initiative, and a meeting of the flour trade should be called at once, and a committee appointed to draw such rules as will permit us to make a start, at the earliest, possible moment.—Janvier Le Duc in *Produce Exchange Reporter.*

A NEW WATER POWER.

The Minneapolis *Journal* of August 3 says: I. R. Beery, who has been with the Union Debenture Company for a number of years, has completed an invention that is destined to revolutionize many of the methods at present employed in utilizing water power. The invention is a water wheel that is constructed on so easy and simple a plan that it seems a marvel it has not been thought of before. Mr. Beery has had the idea in mind for a year and a half past, but it was only about two months ago that the first machine was completed and set in motion. The present machine was put in place yesterday, and heavy cables used to make it fast to the shore. It is constructed of three boats or floats, made of heavy timbers. These floats are shaped like catamarans, about 18 feet long, 5 feet deep and 12 inches thick, placed in parallel positions about 10 feet apart and fastened together by timbers. On these boats are placed heavily braced bearings, about a foot high, to receive the central shaft on which the paddles revolve. At each side of the central float are the paddle wheels, which are built on two strongly braced iron frames in the form of equilateral triangles. Each wheel has three paddles, 4 by 8 feet, arranged so that they enter the water alternately, thus giving continuous power. The central shaft has a large cog wheel which engages a small beveled cog wheel by which the number of revolutions is multiplied by 13. Power is transmitted by a grooved pulley on the bevel gear shaft.

In the trial made yesterday afternoon under circumstances which were not the most favorable, the paddles made 8⅔ revolutions per minute, making the revolutions per minute of the power wheel about 120. The amount of horse power is variously estimated at from 10 to 35, according to the speed of the current. The uses to which the wheel and the power obtained can be put are many, but the main idea is to use it in western streams for irrigating purposes and placer mining.

Mr. Beery has not yet decided what course to pursue in the construction of his machines, but he will probably manufacture them himself here in Minneapolis. There is no question but that the invention will prove a valuable acquisition to the means already employed to utilize water power, as the machine can be used in any rapid water course, is portable and comparatively inexpensive, while the power can be applied to almost any use desired. Mr. Beery conceived the idea while watching the rapid current of the Snake river in Oregon, and has been working on the design ever since. Twelve or fifteen machines have already been ordered for use in Idaho and on the Columbia river in Oregon and the construction of these will commence at once. The patent has been applied for.

Crop Expert Prime says: Kansas and Missouri are the only States in the winter wheat belt that have as yet prepared any land for fall wheat. It is impossible at the present time to turn a furrow in the drought areas. The nights are cool, but so far we have had no indications of an early frost. Corn needs at least three weeks from the present time to put it out of danger from frost. The rains of the week have been entirely of a local character, and where they have fallen have done but very little good. Pastures are very dry; in fact, burnt up, and in the drought areas farmers everywhere are feeding hay and cutting up their green corn. The season is so far advanced in the winter wheat belt that farmers are now pushing their threshing. The weather is now very favorable for it, and fully three-fourths of the crop has now been threshed. There is no change to report with regard to the movement of the crop, finances and low prices operating against it. The spring wheat States the last week have had fine weather for harvesting, and all reports go to show that the bulk of the crop has been sefely secured without rain. There seems to be a great deal of doubt as to the movement of the crop. Necessity, of course, will compel more spring wheat to move in proportion than winter wheat, as farmers in the spring wheat areas depend so much upon one crop, whereas winter wheat farmers have the choice of several to sell at harvest. The condition of the ground has been such that in the drought areas even with an extended rain it would make very little effect on the corn crop in a season like this. Hence the majority of reports point to serious and irreparable damage to corn from the long continued drought. When we get into the States out of the real drought area, we find them more or less spotted. We have not had one general rain this season.

CAUSE OF FINANCIAL CRISES.

A writer in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in explaining the disappearance of gold in this country goes into the question of financial trouble as follows: The commencement of this trouble dates back to the time when the democratic platform was created and published to the world at Chicago. It was a 'free-trade' platform and under it the party received such a tremendous majority at the polls that the great financial men of Europe at once came to the conclusion that 'free trade' in the near future would be an established fact in this country. Therefore, knowing that the certain effect of free trade would be to materially reduce the value of all commodities, and bonds, securities, and stocks, they commenced to unload these stocks and bonds upon our market and we were compelled to buy and pay for them in gold. Now, this is what has become of a large amount of our gold and brought about the present crisis, and any attempted solution of this matter excepting on the line indicated is nonsense."

MARK LANE REVIEW.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: Five million out of the estimated yield of 7,000,000 quarters of British wheat have been garnered. The remaining 2,000,000 quarters which are yet to be gathered in the North of England, Scotland and Ireland will be above the average superior quality. The sunny weather that has prevailed for three weeks has increased the milling value of English wheat almost everywhere. This is likely to produce a good demand for English wheat at the expense of the imported grain. Millers will endeavor to buy up the bulk of the crop at from 26s to 29s per quar., but if the owners hold out for a minimum of 30s this last figure will almost certainly be the average October value. The prices lately recorded have been needlessly low. Much red wheat has sold at from 26s to 28s, and white at from 28s to 31s. American and Indian wheats are again 6d lower, large American shipments forcing the decline. The continental inquiry for Australian and Argentine red winter freshened greatly during the week. Russia's attitude in the customs war with Germany is firmer than it was expected it would be. New wheat of fine quality is well held. The spring trade is dearer for oats, and cheaper for pulse, corn and barley.

At Maiden Rock, Wis., August 15, Lister Bros.' mill was burned. Loss, $2,000; partly insured.

At Bowers Mills, Mo., August 15, the Forsythe Milling Company's large roller flowring mill and elevator were burned. This elevator contained 18,000 bushels of wheat, all of which was destroyed, besides a large amount of flour. Loss, 25,000.

ALL KINDS.

The strength of a horse is equal, on an average, to that of 7½ men.

WILD Eyed Man—I want some soothing syrup, quick!

Druggist—What sized bottle?

Wild Eyed Man—Bottle! I want a keg. It's twins.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

THE Jefferson Milling Company, capital $50,000, has been chartered at Jefferson, Texas, by R. C. Hawley and associates, to erect a flouring mill.

IN India 25,000,000 acres are made fruitful by irrigation. In Egypt there are about 6,000,000 acres, and in Europe about 5,000,000. The United States has about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated lands.

IT took 80,000 men seven years to erect King Solomon's temple. The great 21-story Masonic Temple in Chicago, which is nearly three times the height of King Solomon's, was run up in two years by less than 1000 men.

THE United States has more merchant vessels, including those on the inland waters as well as those on the ocean, than any other nation. The figures are: United States, 24,383, Great Britain, 21,543, France, 15,047, Norway, 4371, Germany, 3,639.

THE United States produces 2,200 pounds of grain to each inhabitant; Denmark, 2,005; Canada, 1,500; Russia, 1,200; Roumania, 1,150; Spain, 1,100; France, 990; Sweden, 980; Argentine Republic, 850; Australia, 760; Germany, 700; Belgium, 600; Portugal, 550; Ireland, 500; Scotland, 490; England, 360.

THE arms of a fly-wheel moving at a great velocity encounter high resistance from the air, and good results have followed from covering them so that they present only a smooth flat disk to the atmosphere. A fly-wheel so covered is also much safer in the event of accidentally falling near it.—*The Engineer, N. Y. City.*

WAGES in Massachusetts average $1.70 to every dollar in England, and cost of the same style of living is $1.17 in Massachusetts to every dollar in England. Count wages and costs, and the Massachusetts workman gets $1.45 to every dollar the English workman gets, both living alike and each paying the prices of his own country.

THE number of sea-going vessels belonging to the merchant marine of each of the leading five nations, and the tonnage of the vessels (counting no sailing vessels of less than 50 tons and no steamer of less than 100 tons), is as follows: Great Britain, 16,374, 12,715,137; United States, 3867, 2,088,072; Germany, 2487, 1,787,520; Norway, 3888, 1,736,144; France, 2329, 1,127,473.

THE Coatsworth elevator, situated on Michigan and Ganson street, Buffalo, N. Y., having a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels and valued at $750,000, was totally destroyed by fire August 15. The elevator was one of the largest in the city, but had not been used much recently, repairs and improvements being in progress on it. At the time of the fire it did not contain more than 20,000 bushels of grain. Loss $800,000, covered by insurance.

To prevent the slipping of driving belts the Mineralized Rubber Company of New York, recommends the use of india-rubber bands, grooved on the face which passes over the pulley, and that the rim of the latter be covered with serrated india-rubber. It is stated that, by this means, not only is slipping prevented but as the belt runs over an elastic surface, friction is lessened, wear prevented and the life of the belt accordingly prolonged.

A natural element by which the city of Boise, Idaho, derives a great benefit, is a great volume of hot water that gushes out of several deep artesian wells. The water possesses no medical value, but a 6-inch pipe has been laid from the springs into the city, and hot water will be conducted into nearly every residence and business house in the city. The cost of heating with hot water is estimated to be 50 per cent less than coal.

A receiver has been appointed for the Avery Stamping Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, on the application of the Junction Iron Company, of Steubenville. The total assets are estimated at $400,000 and the liabilities about $300,000. The amount of the Junction Iron Company's claim is $36,411.46 for iron and steel furnished, and, while the company are perfectly solvent, the appointment of a receiver was consented to by the Avery Stamping Company, in order to avoid being compelled to make an assignment.

THE circulation of money per capita in the United States, according to the June statement issued by the Treasury Department, is $23.88. The total circulation is $1,596,151,901, which is a decrease during May of $2,876,434. The circulation a year ago was $1,620,010,229. The amount of money now in the Treasury is $542,707,589, and the amount of money and bullion $727,668,015. The greatest change in circulation during May was in gold certificates, which was reduced $3,802,660, and in the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act, which increased $3,726,080.

ABOUT 12,000,000 people in Mexico live on corn, almost entirely; it is their chief sustenance, made into preparations known as "tortilla" and "tomallie." The corn crop of the republic is about 75,000,000 bushels, in fair crop years, a little more than the crop of Tennessee. In 1892 the Mexican crop failed, the tariff on corn was reduced 75 per cent, to save the people from starvation, and not less than 12,000,000 bushels were imported from the United States. A removal of the high duty would make an excellent market for our corn in the neighboring republic.

"I have just been figuring up what it will cost me to have an invention patented throughout the world," said a young Kansas City inventor, "and I have found out. It takes a fortune. There are on this mundane sphere 64 governments that run departments devoted to fleecing the poor inventor, and pretend to give his idea protection. Sixteen of these sharks are to be found in Europe, eight in Africa, four in Asia, twenty-seven are on the two continents of America and nine are in Oceanica. Of course the charges differ in every case; some are comparatively small, others are not so small. In the aggregate they average about $227.35 each or a grand total of $14,550. That's a pretty sum for a man to spend to keep an idea from being stolen."—*National Car and Locomotive Builder.*

NIAGARA Falls plunges from a huge elevation by reason of its inability to remain on the sharp edge of a precipice several feet higher than the point to which the falls are now falling. This causes a noise to make its appearance, and a thick mist, composed of minute particles of wetness, rises to its full height and comes down afterwards. Words are inadequate to show here, even with a powerful large press, the grandeur, what you may call the vertigo of Niagara. Everybody from all over the world goes to see and listen to the remarks of this great fall. How convenient and pleasant it is to be a cataract like that and have people come in great crowds to see and hear you! How much better that is than to be a lecturer, for instance and have to follow people to their homes in order to attract their attention! Many people in the United States and Canada, who were once pure as the beautiful snow, have fallen, but they did not attract the attention the fall of Niagara does.—*Bill Nye.*

WHY GREAT BRITAIN IMPORTS.

Our lively American contemporary, the *Milling World*, of Buffalo, exults in the fact, and with justice perhaps, that the exports of flour in their past season amounted to the enormous total of 16,209,735 brls, the vast bulk of which went to Great Britain. And it asks, in consequence, what ails British mills? Our answer must be that British mills are pretty well under the circumstances, and that they are still for the most part making better flour than America, as a whole, sends us, but being a free country we cannot put a check upon the indiscriminate consigning of American flour to this country at ruinous prices. We can assure our American contemporary that it is a mistake to suppose that English scientific bakers cannot get along without American flour. They take it because it is the cheapest article, not because it is the best; and the fact that American flour has to bear transport charges over thousands of miles, only goes to prove that there is no profit in the sending of the flour here at present low prices, say 21| for Milwaukee patents, and 23| to 23|6 for Minnesota Patents. A general census of the American millers who export flour to Great Britain, would, we are sure, quite demonstrate the fact to our "spread-eagle" contemporary, that the business is profitless, and is only continued in the hope of keeping a market for what may prove better times bye and bye. To say that the British miller is incapable of producing flour that will satisfy British bakers and bread eaters (which is what our contemporary avers), is, to say the least, stretching a point. It is certainly true economy for the British miller to import grain and not flour, but as we have said, this free country of ours does not go out of its way to prevent foreign manufacturers from cutting their own throats, which is what American millers have been practically doing for months past. If the British scientific baker cannot do without American flour, how comes it that in the vast bread-eating counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, hardly a bag of American flour is used? and how is it, too, that about 1,000,000 sacks are in stock in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, which is to a large extent unsaleable?—*Millers' Gazette, London.*

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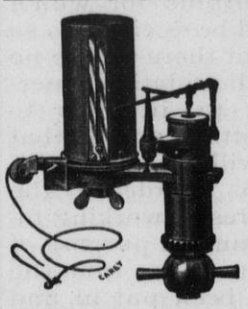

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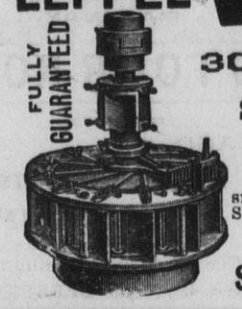

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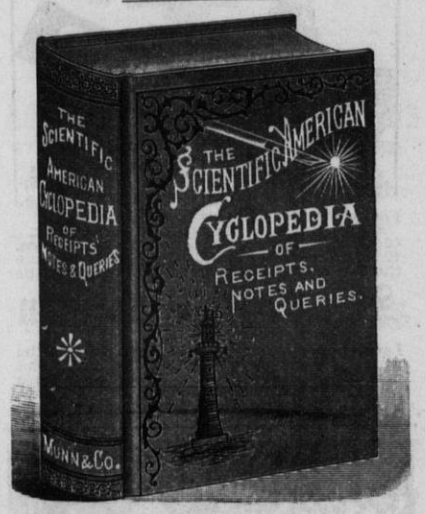

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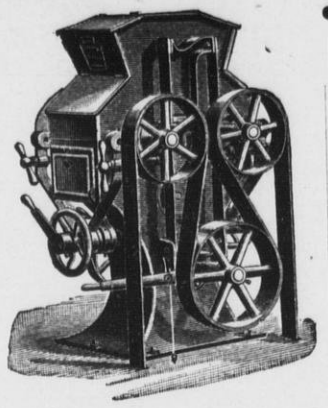

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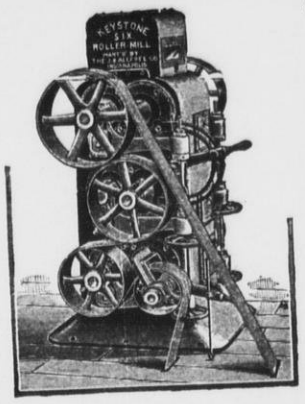

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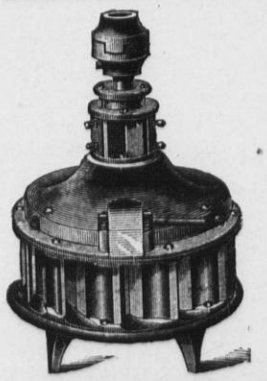

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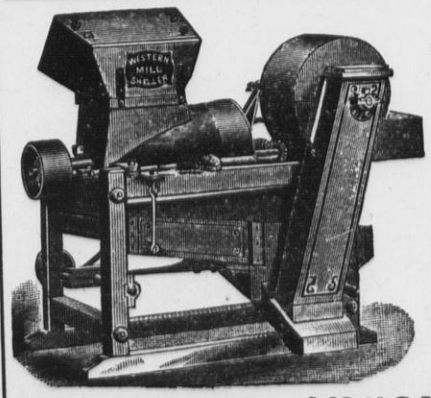

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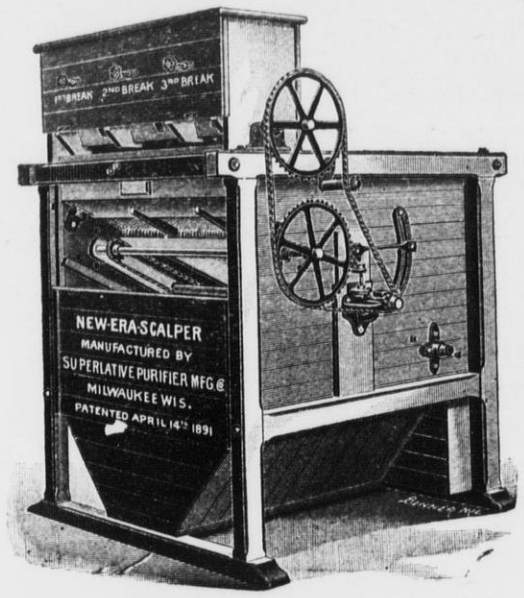

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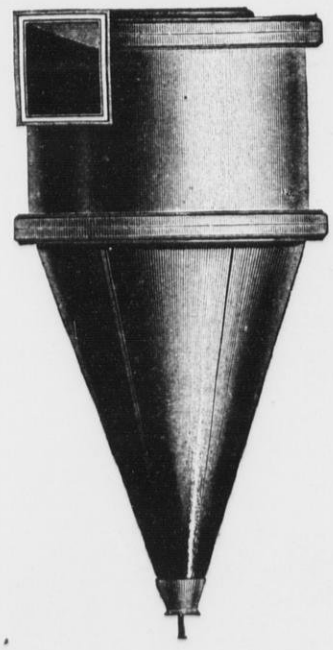

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THE UNITED STATES
Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 9. MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

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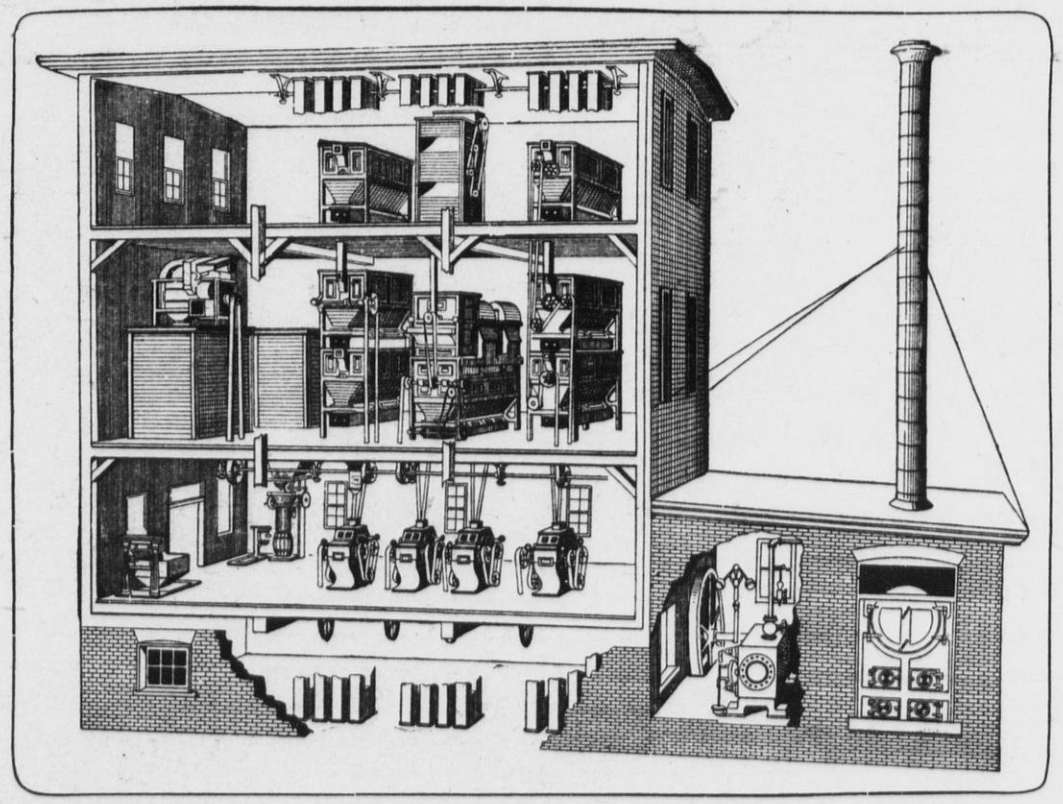

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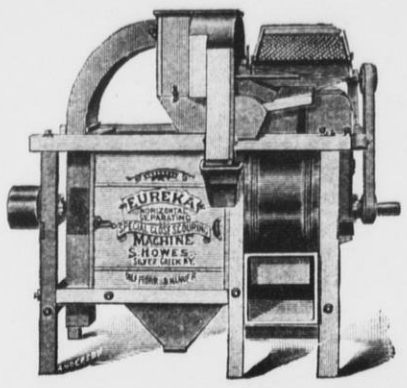

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BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

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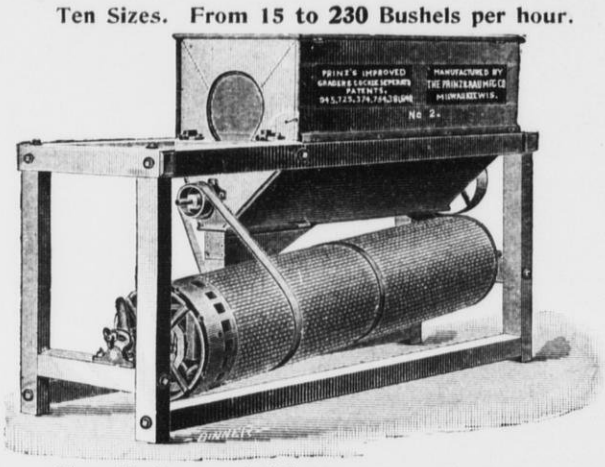

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Yours Very Truly, *JAMES McDANIEL.*

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ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

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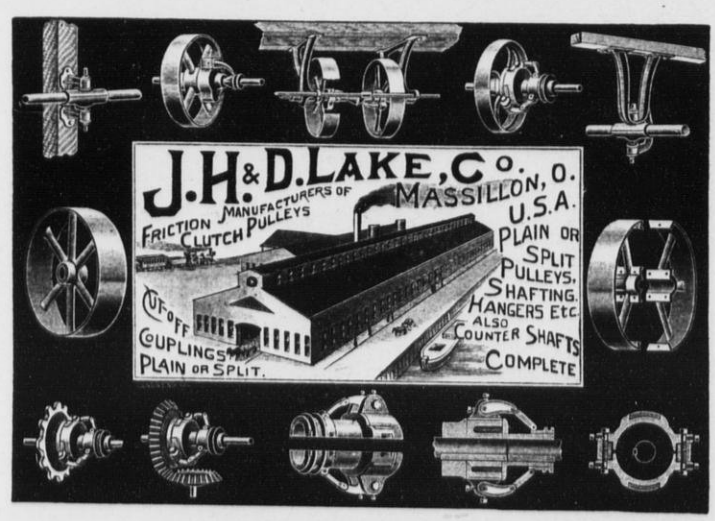

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Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, NO. 9. MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

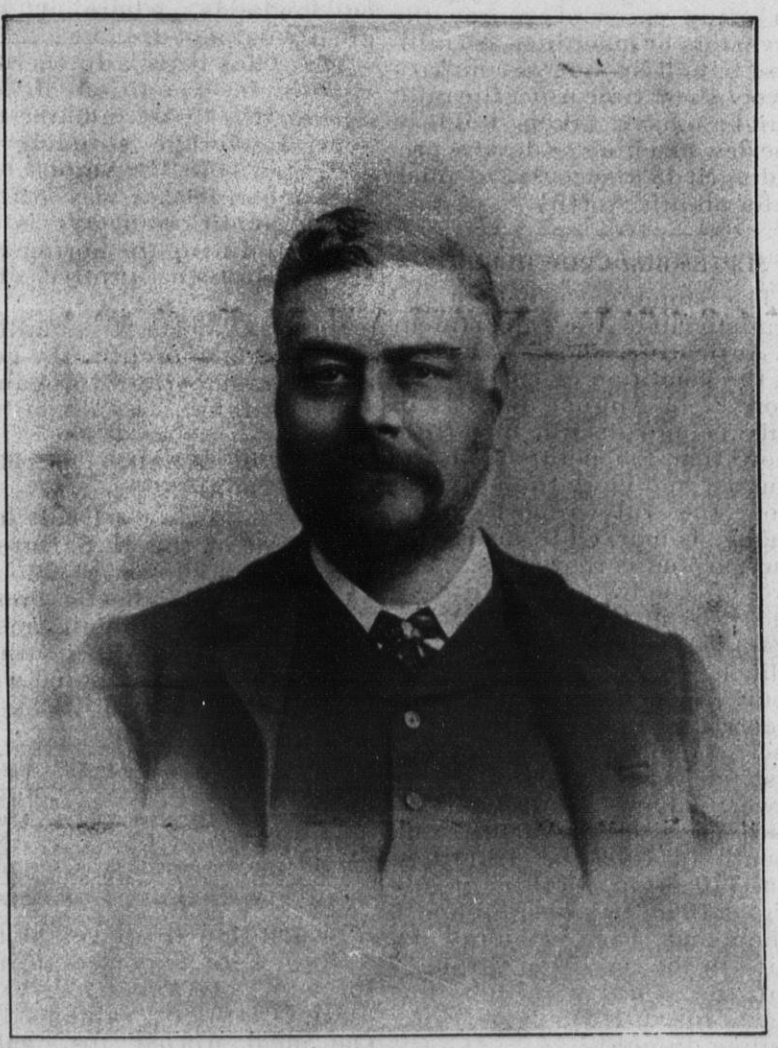
THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH MILLERS.

[By permission of *The Miller*, London.]

THE culminating event in each year's history of the National Association of British and Irish Millers is the election of the President for the twelve months' session, which Phœnix-like, is about to spring from the dying year's ashes. At its lately held fifteeenth general meeting, the Association elected Mr. Edgar Appleby, senior partner in the well-known Lancashire milling firm of Joseph Appleby & Sons, to its supreme office. Mr. Appleby is the thirteenth President on whom has fallen the choice of the Association during its fifteen years of existence. The first President, Mr. Simeon Charles Hadley, served a double term; and Mr. R. H. Appleton has been elected to the chair on two different occasions. With regard to the new President, it is worth noting that the honor which now belongs to him was pressed on his acceptance as far back as 1889, when he was constrained by the heavy claims of his business, to withhold the acceptance that subsequent events have shown to be merely deferred.

Mr. Edgar Appleby may be described as a miller by inheritance, seeing that his family have been engaged in the ancient and honorable art of flour making for over two centuries. Mr. Joseph Appleby, his father, settled at Enfield Mills in Lancashire, in 1841, and at that place and in the same year, the subject of this notice was born. Having elected to follow the ancestral calling, he was early initiated into all the mysteries of the craft. When but a lad of seventeen, he used to be the regular companion of his father in his weekly trips to Leeds and Wakefield markets, and thus was, no doubt, laid the foundation of that thorough knowledge of wheat, which has done so much to place him among the foremost millers of Lancashire. In 1862, Mr. Joseph Appleby found his son so far advanced in the various branches of the millers' art, that he entrusted him with the responsible post of manager of his Accrington mills, where he remained six years, gaining experience each day and perfecting himself in the difficult art of managing a mill. In 1868 he was transferred to the more responsible position of chief of the Burnley Mills, where he remained till 1873, when he was called to Blackburn to undertake the superintendence of the chief mill and central offices of the firm, and came a member of the Town Council, but retired in 1879 on the bereavement he had experienced in the loss of his father. It was not till 1885 that he re-entered municipal life, when he was re-elected Town Councilor. In the following year he was elected by his fellow citizens to the highest office in their gift.

To the National Association of British and Irish Millers, the



MR. EDGAR APPLEBY.

here he has remained ever since.

Mr. Edgar Appleby is something more than a miller, he is one of the foremost citizens of the busy town which he has made the headquarters of his trade. He served his apprenticeship to public life in 1866, when he was elected a member of the Accrington Board of Health. Three years after his settlement in Blackburn he became a member of the Town Council, but retired in 1879 on the bereavement he had experienced in the loss of his father. It was not till 1885 that he re-entered municipal life, when he was re-elected Town Councilor. In the following year he was elected by his fellow citizens to the highest office in their gift.

To the National Association of British and Irish Millers, the new chief will, before all else, present himself as a miller. He is admitted to be one of the soundest judges of wheat and keenest marketmen in all the county of Lancashire. A shrewd critic of machinery, he has ever held broad views on the equipment of mills, not pinning his faith to one system to the exclusion of all others, but adopting whatever he found good. Above all he is a thorough man of business, and the words he spoke, at the meeting of the Association, held in Liverpool, on the 15th day of November, last year, will bear requoting. Speaking of the practice of booking forward to bakers, a practice which, in a drooping market, such as then reigned in all England, is ever fraught with loss to the flour seller, he said: "Forward selling is a growing evil. Why a man with little more than £20 in his pocket, should become a speculator and buy, say, 500 sacks of flour forward, I really do not know. If the market goes against such an individual, he, of course, throws up his contract, under the excuse that the flour is below quality. The fact is, it is not that he will not take the flour, but that he cannot without being ruined. Every miller's salesman should be instructed to book only reasonable quantities of flour to ordinary customers, and if millers would but do this—if they would check the risks incurred by their subordinates and be content with fair profits, we should hear much less about bakers repudiating their contracts."

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

HOW much will machinery depreciate in value, year by year? This is a question in which not alone the user is interested, but also the manufacturer and insurance companies.

In view of the fact that there are so many mills, with a great variety of equipments—some containing the very latest machinery manufactured and others using machines many of which are quite ancient—and yet producing very nearly the same kind of results, it would appear that in case of fire, the loss on one should be considered fully as great as that on another. It, of course, requires very shrewd management on the part of those in possession of a lot of old time machinery, to hold their own against their neighbors who have invested in everything that is new and novel, and the miller, by the way, who has an old outfit of this kind to contend with, may be regarded as a man worthy of his position. He has

certainly taxed his brains to the utmost and may feel proud of his exertions. An old machine in place, doing good work, may be worth a fortune to a mill owner, but if taken out of the mill and placed on sale, may not find a purchaser who would take it at any price. In fact a second hand machine of any kind will hardly find a market anywhere in these days.

The value of a mill should be gauged according to its actual capacity, whether it be an old mill or one recently built. The chances are that the machinery in an old mill was bought while prices were very much higher than they are now. However, whether old or new the first cost should have nothing to do with the present valuation of a plant. New machinery is sometimes depreciated in value far below that of old machinery on account of being abused, or by being located in a mill in which the results are anything but satisfactory. A chain has the strength of its weakest link, likewise is it possible that the value of a flouring mill be largely governed by machines which produce the most inferior work.

There is one thing which is worthy of consideration from an insurance standpoint and that is how nearly the mill is arranged in accordance with the laws of fire risks. Ninety-nine mills in a hundred usually burn without the actual cause of the fire becoming known. It is usually attributed to one thing or another. A fire may be produced by a machine or portion of a mill which in itself may not be a fire trap. It, however, may ignite something else which may be the actual cause of the total destruction. There are more mill fires extinguished with buckets than otherwise. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that it is only in case where a fire has been arrested, immediately after having started that the true cause has become known. It, therefore becomes a matter worthy of consideration how nearly a mill is constructed according to the fire risk as held in view by insurance companies.

One thing that may be in favor of new machines is that all bearings are in plain sight, and where they can be approached and attended to with ease. However, it must be a very ancient machine that has any of its bearings under cover. There are clusters of power connections that may be greater risks than any one machine. A mill that is so cluttered up with machinery, making it difficult to get through many places, is anything but a desirable insurance risk.

So far as the actual depreciation of machinery is concerned, the wear and tear by constant use, cuts more of a figure than any other one thing, providing the operative miller does not follow up carefully the various defective parts as they appear. Five and ten per cent have been named as the figures to substract from the valuation year by year. While this may appear to be an exceedingly large amount in some cases, in others it is small indeed. It is another case where the innocent are obliged to suffer with the guilty.

The manufacturer's interest in the depreciation in value of machinery is also quite considerable. If it were not that mill-builders are continually "hatching out" new wrinkles with which to improve the manufacture of flour a great many of them would cease to exist. Certainly not near all of them could remain in the field by depending on the new mills that are being built every year. In many cases, of course, the inventors of machines are millers, but it is but a comparitively short time until the mill-builders have taken hold of the new machine or device, providing it is a success, to push it for all it is worth.

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT.

The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 76.7 from 87 in August and 93.2 in July, being a decline of a little more than ten points from the August and more than sixteen from the July report. The change is marked in nearly all the surplus corn States. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 64 in Ohio, 65 in Michigan, 59 in Indiana, 64 in Illinois, 96 in Iowa, 92 in Missouri, 74 in Kansas and 71 in Nebraska. In comparison with the September reports of the last ten years only three were lower, 70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887, and 76.6 in 1886. In the same month in 1892 the condition was 79.6, or nearly three points higher than the present month. There has been general decline in the condition throughout the country which has been caused by the widely prevailing drought.

The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested was 74, against 85.3 in 1892. The general average is lowest since 1885, when it was 72. The reported conditions for the principal wheat growing States are as follows: Ohio, 98; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 88; Illinois, 60; Wisconsin, 80; Minnesota, 65; Iowa, 85; Missouri, 64; Kansas, 42; Nebraska, 55; South Dakota, 66; North Dakota, 67; Colorado, 89 and Oregon, 93. In the East—New York, 76; Pennsylvania, 93; Maryland, 98; Virginia, 96, and Texas, 68.

In New England, Eastern and most of the Southern States the crop was harvested in good condition and the yield averaged well. The same can be said of Ohio. In Indiana the quality is good, but the crop light, while in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the yield is small and of an inferior quality, much of it grading at No. 3 and under, and in some places reported worthless. In the Dakotas the yield is light, while the quality is generally good. In Iowa and Wisconsin the winter variety yielded well and was of good quality, while the spring variety yield was poor and of an inferior quality. In Minnesota the yield has been poor and not up to expectations; the quality generally good, with some complaint of shrivelled grain. In California and Oregon the quality of the grain is good up to an average, and the yield has been good, except on lowlands, where it was greatly damaged.

There has been a further decline in the condition of oats during the past month, the general average standing at 74.9, against 78.3 in August. In September, 1892, it was 78.9.

The condition of rye is 82. Drought during the spring and early summer injured the crop.

Barley shows a slight falling off since last month, the general average being 83.8, against 84.6 in August.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR AUGUST.

The following, from the statement of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of August, 1893, as compared with that for same month, 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	1,236,144	554,363	270,591	138,208
Corn....	6,486,510	3,289,891	2,352,664	1,346,940
Oats....	515,237	169,739	159,090	66,391
Rye	78,028	44,512	148,649	111,323
Wheat.	13,669,293	9,589,218	13,243,830	11,142,038
Total.	21,958,212	13,647,723	16,174,824	12,805,000

In addition to above, the following were exported during the month of August, 1893: Corn meal, 24,541 bbls., value $66,163; Oat meal, 679,581 lbs., value $16,824; Wheat flour, 1,845,306 bbls., value $8,124,518. For the eight months ending August 31, 1893 and 1892 the total valuation of breadstuffs exported was $124,496,019 and $166,239,917, respectively.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

The annual report of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has appeared. Its estimate of the world's production of wheat this year is 2,279,000,000 bushels, against the official average of 2,280,000,000 annually for the last ten years. The report gives also the following figures: The deficits to be filled by importing countries will require 379,000,000 bushels. The surplus available in exporting countries to satisfy this demand is 378,664,000 bushels. The world's product of rye is given at 485,000,000 hectolitres.

The production of wheat and the deficit (amount needed above the domestic supply) in each importing country is given thus:

Country.	Production in bushels.	Deficit.
Great Britain	56,750,000	184,427,000
France	283,764,000	46,818,000
Germany	90,795,000	25,537,000
Italy	122,012,000	22,700,000
Netherlands	6,384,000	8,512,000
Switzerland	4,539,000	12,768,000
Belgium	15,665,000	24,118,000
Denmark	4,256,000	3,688,000
Norway and Sweden	4,823,000	2,270,000
Spain	76,612,000	8,512,000
Portugal	5,675,000	5,675,000
Greece	4,255,000	7,377,000
Austria	45,400,000	39,725,000

The production and surplus in each exporting country are given thus:

Country.	Production in bushels.	Surplus.
Russia	342,965,000	97,893,000
Hungary	141,870,000	45,400,000
Roumania	46,818,000	34,050,000
Turkey	28,375,000	5,675,000
Bulgaria	31,977,000	10,782,000
Servia	8,512,000	3,405,000
United States	397,250,000	69,518,000
Canada	43,890,000	9,931,000
India	274,835,000	42,562,000
Rest of Asia	65,262,000	7,093,000
Africa	36,716,000	3,688,000
Australia	39,725,000	19,295,000
Argentina	56,750,000	26,105,000
Chili, etc	19,862,000	6,526,000

Department of Agriculture says also that as much maize, oats and barley will be needed to take the place of fodder destroyed by the drought, the consumption of wheat and rye is likely to be unusually large. High prices, therefore, are likely to rule when the American shipments to Europe cease.

The Hungarian crop report is not always correct in details. The report to be issued in Vienna is regarded as more trustworthy.

The crop report of the Austrian Government, given out March 28, estimates the yield of wheat in Austria as 14,000,000 meter-centner, or, taking 100 as the average, as 88.8 per cent. The yield of wheat in North America is estimated at 382,000,000 bushels: the yield of rye as 24,333,000 bushels, and the yield of maize as 1,809,000,000 bushels.

PAINT FROM POTATOES.

Paint from Potatoes is a new wrinkle in the arts of sciences. *Kuhlow's Trade Review* gives the manner of preparation: Boil a kilo (2⅕ pounds) of peeled potatoes in water; after mashing, dilute with water and pass through a fine sieve. Add two kilos of Spanish white diluted with four kilos of water and the result will be a color of beautiful milk white. Different colors can be affected by the additon of different ochres or minerals. Apply with brush; it adheres to plaster and wood very well, will not peal, and best of all, it is cheap.

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THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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A NEW COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY.

THE following from the September, 1893, Consular Reports is from Consul-General Frank H. Mason, Frankfort, Germany, under date of August 2, 1893: Readers of European politics are generally aware that during the past two months a serious disagreement has occurred between the governments of Russia and Germany in respect to a commercial treaty between the two countries, and that as a result negotiations were broken off, and Russia decreed against Germany a retaliatory tariff in which all existing import duties should be advanced 50 per cent. Germany promptly retorted by declaring a similar increase of 50 per cent in the duties on all imports from Russia. These two measures, which took effect simultaneously, August 1, have practically suspended commerce between the two countries in several important classes of merchandise.

Under the best possible circumstances, and even with good will on both sides, the present German embargo against Russia cannot be modified by the adoption of a new treaty until the meeting of the Parliament at Berlin in November, by which time most of the rivers and canals of Russia will be closed to navigation, leaving the transportation of freight exclusively to the railways, whose rates for long distances, especially in Russia, are practically prohibitory for grain and coarse products of all kinds. The Russo-German commerce for the coming autumn and winter must therefore practically cease or struggle along under a 50 per cent increase in the already high import duties exacted by both countries upon even such articles as food and other necessities of life. American producers and exporters will do well to examine somewhat critically the nature and extent of the opportunity which is thus suddenly opened to products from the United States.

The first requisite to such an examination is a synopsis of the quantity and character of the merchandise which has hitherto been exchanged between Germany and Russia. Not all the statistics of last year's commerce are yet available, but it is known that in 1892 Russia sold to Germany rye valued at $21,420,000, besides 300,000 barrels of refined petroleum and 78,000 barrels of petroleum products, mainly lubricating oils, which are largely used by the German State railways. In other respects the Russo-German trade of 1892 did not differ essentially from that of 1891.

The pertinent question in this connection is how much of the vast total the United States will be able to furnish at prices within the artificial limit now established by the retaliatory tariffs, which, so far as they go, are enactments by both Germany and Russia in favor of all other producing countries, and notably the United States.

As to petroleum and petroleum products, it may be assumed that nearly the entire supply which Germany has hitherto derived from Russia will be imported, so long as the present status continues, from the United States. Already a large order for lubricating oils has been placed with the agent of an American firm by the purchasing agent of the Prussian State railways, which have hitherto purchased their entire supply in Russia. In 1892, which was agriculturally a fair average year in Germany, this country imported from Russia, as we have seen. $21,420,000 worth of rye alone. This year the deficit in the German home crop is greater than in 1892, and the demand will be proportionately increased, Rye is a cereal which it is always difficult for German importers to find in large quantities elsewhere than in Russia, so that it may be safely assumed that every bushel of rye that the United States can spare, from now until next July, will find a ready market in Germany. (Note by the Department.—The United States exported to Germany during the last fiscal year 3,965,191 bushels of rye, 13,901,239 bushels of corn, and 7,635,926 bushels of wheat.)

How seriously the present advance of the grain tariffs will affect Russian exports to Germany will be evident when it is considered that the ordinary German import duty on rye and wheat is 5 marks per 100 kilograms, equal to 32 cents per bushel. Add to this the present retaliatory increase of 50 per cent, and we have a duty of 48 cents per bushel, or a difference of 16 cents per bushel in favor of the United States, India, and such other nations as have a surplus of rye and wheat to sell.

It will be noticed that the imports from Germany into Russia have been, hitherto, largely manufactured goods, whereas German imports into Russia have been principally of the nature of raw materials. The import duties on most of them are already so high, in both countries, that a 50 per cent increase will be practically prohibitory, provided the supplies which each has hitherto imported from the other can be reasonably obtained elsewhere. Here, then, is a new and timely opportunity which American producers and exporters will assuredly not fail to study and improve.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

[For week ending Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893]

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU,

Bulletin No. 22.

Drought continues, with no immediate prospect of abatement. In some places corn has dried up, in others it is a good crop. Cutting is vigorously prosecuted and it will nearly all be in the shock by the end of this week. On the whole the crop will be below the average.

Potatoes have suffered more than any other crop as a result of the drought, and the crop which, on July 1st, showed such wonderful promise, has matured not over two-thirds of a crop and possibly the yield when measured up may not exceed one-half.

Pastures are gone, and dairymen are feeding nearly as much as in winter in order to keep up the flow of milk.

But little plowing and seeding of winter wheat has been done, and that which has been sown has not enough moisture to germinate and grow.

Fires have done much damage, especially to cranberry marshes in the vicinity of Meadow Valley and Bearss Marsh, four of the most valuable marshes at the latter place being burned over.

While the loss by frost to the cranberry crop was great, picking shows that the first reports of damage were a little excessive, and that one-half of a crop will be gathered—probably two-thirds.

Tobacco is being harvested as fast as it ripens and there are some good pieces. The late fields will depend on the weather, but it is not probable that an average yield will be secured. But, considering the unfavorable weather during much of the growing season, the crop is better than would naturally be expected.

The average rainfall for the past week is about .68 of an inch. Not even a shower is reported from any part of the State. This is the first week this season that none of our numerous correspondents have reported rains.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Local Forecast Official,
Weather Bureau Director.

SUIT OVER A TRADE MARK.

Papers in a suit by the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis, have been filed in the Circuit Court at Mankato, Minn., against the Marshall Milling Co. of Marshall, Minn. The complaint alleges that the Pillsbury-Washburn Company and its predecessors, the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., have used a certain trade mark, constituting the brand well known as "Pillsbury's Best," for flour for the past twentyfive years. The trade mark consists of the word "Best" of a peculiar form of lettering, which was designed and invented for C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and has been used by them exclusively for many years. It is claimed that they have had undisputed possession of the trade mark until very recently; that the Marshall Milling Company has appropriated the trade mark and is using it on flour of its manufacture. The bill asks for an injunction to restrain the use of this trade mark by the Marshall Company, for an account of profits made and for damages. The bill also states that the Pillsbury-Washburn Company holds this trade mark at a valuation of $1,000,000.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP, 1892-93.

SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1893.

Dictated by G. J. S. B.

The Editor of the United States Miller, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR:—The trade is sufficiently depressed without being further demoralized by the publication and world wide distribution of such a report as that lately issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. I have been requested by some of the leading merchants here to point out some of the inconsistencies and inaccuracies contained in the report. I shall feel much obliged if you can find room for enclosed, or a summary of same in your valued columns. Believe me, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,
GEO. J. S. BROOMHALL.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Liverpool "Corn Trade News," to the Editor of the London "Statist," one of the leading British financial papers:

DEAR SIR:—Your last issue contained an account of the World's Wheat Crop as estimated by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture lately published in Vienna, your criticism of the various items was on the whole just and evinced a tolerably close acquaintance with the statistics of the trade with which I am semi-officially interested so far as the Liverpool Corn Trade Association is concerned.

The extraordinary estimate of the Russian crop of 1893 did not escape your notice, and you very naturally questioned the accuracy of the implied surplus, seeing that a crop of 123,000,000 bushels larger than that of last year is only deemed capable of furnishing 27,000,000 bushels more for the export trade.

The Russian crop of last year according to the final official return, issued last February, was 256,000,000 bushels, not 219,000,000 bushels, the Hungarian Minister having given, in palpable error, the figures for the crop of 1890 as everyone can easily see on referring to the return published in the Russian official journal. This is only one instance exemplifying the carelessness with which the Hungarian Minister compiled his estimate. With regard to his excessive estimate of this years crop, viz., 342,000,000 bushels, it is only necessary to refer to the last Russian official report, bearing in mind the official estimates of previous years to see how wild a guess the Hungarian Minister has made. The latest official report upon the Russian crop was as follows: Winter Wheat, about average. Spring Wheat nearly everywhere good, in some districts even in excellent condition.

The wheat crops raised in Russia and Poland of recent years have been as follows:

	Final Official Returns. Bushels.
Harvested August, 1892	256,000,000
" " 1891	175,000,000
" " 1890	219,000,000
" " 1889	200,000,000
" " 1888	312,000,000
" " 1887	280,000,000
" " 1886	168,000,000
" " 1885	184,000,000
Average 8 years	225,000,000

It will be seen that an average crop of 225,000,009 bushels is the general rule, and there is no warrant for looking for one far above this figure this year, certainly if 250,000,000 or 270,000,000 bushels were allowed it would be a fair deduction from the latest data before the trade.

The account of the deficits of the importing countries are also very wide of the mark, as your readers may see from the following parallel columns, where the actual official imports for 1892 are given in comparison:

	Hungarian Minister's acc. of the deficiencies of the cereal year 1892-3 Bu.	Actual Imports of Wheat and Flour during cereal year 1892-3 Bu.
U. S.	161,737,000	178,400,000
France	42,000,000	32,060,000
Germany	15,606,000	34,000,000
Italy	29,794,000	38,000,000
Holland	11,350,000	13,040,000
Switzerland	13,768,000	14,400,000
Belgium	14,188,000	26,560,000
Denmark	1,986,000	3,840,000
Norway & Sweden	2,270,000	3,880,000
Spain	2,837,000	13,840,600
Portugal	4,256,000	5,600,000
Greece	10,215,000	4,000,000
Austria	25,537,000	35,537,000
Total	334,544,000	398,657,000

I will not trespass further on your space to expose the obvious error in reckoning the great Argentine wheat Crop of 1893 as on a level with 1892, nor many other equally surprising errors. The Hungarian estimates are not only worthless, but mischievous, and you will much oblige if you can find space in your valued columns for these remarks.

I enclose a report upon the Russian crop dated 5th inst. specially furnished by a Russian official.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) GEORGE J. S. BROOMHALL.

RUSSIAN CROP REPORT.

Special to *Corn Trade News* from a Russian official.

It is impossible at present to give even an approximate estimate of this year's Wheat corp in Russia. Up to time of writing nothing definitely reliable is known. In some provinces the yield is abundant, grain sound, and of a high quality other provinces quantity above average, but quality poor and of light weight; others again, straw very plentiful, but comparatively little grain; in others again, the yield on field was a fair quantity, but quality considerably suffered from wet weather and the grain having been lost on the ground. The results of the threshing, so far, have only been received from a few of the centres.

To estimate approximately for this year is, moreover, doubly difficult, as the area sown of Winter Wheat having considerably suffered, has been resown with Spring crops, and so far no reliable information has been received as to the area thus resown; therefore it is not advisable to make any estimate even from previous years. The department of Agriculture made a trial to estimate the Rye crop, but found such great difficulties in the way that it acknowledged the figures as totaly unreliable. From information received from the various interior provinces the harvest will not be so abundant as was generally calculated. The general impression among growers seems to be "the harvest will be what is called heavy straw and little grain."

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE CROP SITUATION.

It may be somewhat selfish to put the matter in such a light, but there is certainly a grain of comfort to the British miller to be found in the circumstance that America this year has, according to the recent crop estimates of the Washington Agricultural Bureau, produced very little more wheat than they will require at home, viz., less than 400 million bushels. This of course means that, unless the American authorities are seriously in error, American millers will not be in a position to flood us with their flour, for the simple reason that the wheat will not be forthcoming. True it is that there are large stocks of old wheat on hand, probably 75 million bushels; but that is a very moderate total compared with the actual exports of the past two seasons, viz., 192 million bushels in the past season, and 225 million bushels in 1891-92. During the past season ended June 30, no less than 16,620,000 barrels of flour, representing nearly 75 million bushels of wheat were exported, of which 10,361,860 barrels came to the U. K., and 1,549,000 barrels to other European countries. To keep up this rate, nearly every bushel of wheat available for export to Europe in the present season of 1893-94 will have to be sent in the shape of flour, a thing manifestly impossible. The British miller may, therefore, pluck up courage—if he has ever lost it—for it is as certain as such matters can be, that the competition of American flour will be less severe in the coming season than in either of the two previous ones. At present, it is true, there are no signs of any falling off, for since August 1, no less than 200,000 sacks per week have been sent to Europe. A somewhat pertinent comment upon the past year's export business of some American millers, is to be found in the fact that the £10 shares of a well-known large American joint stock mill are to-day not worth more than £2 to £3.—*Millers' Gazette*, London.

ARGENTINA AS A SOURCE OF WHEAT SUPPLY.

The agricultural condition of the Argentine Republic is the subject of a recent English consular report. Mr. W. S. H. Gastrell, the writer, refers to the rapid development of Argentina from an almost purely pastoral to a cereal-producing country, pointing out that, while in 1880 the Republic imported 177,000 tons of wheat, it has this year a surplus available for export of 1,040,000 tons. He remarks further that, geographically considered, the country is remarkably well adapted for the cultivation of cereals. Its vast cultivable areas and the extensive facilities for transport provided by its railway system, render its potentialities as one of the sources of the food supply of Europe a subject of considerable interest. For the present year the total area under cultivation is estimated at 12,500,000 acres, and the possibilities of extension may be judged from the statement that the area said to be suited to cultivation in the whole country is about 240,000,000 acres. As the distance to ports of shipment from the tracts at present under wheat crops is usually short, it can be produced and shipped at an exceptionally low cost, this depending very much, Mr. Gastrell says, upon whether the colonist and his family perform the work themselves or have to pay for hired labor. A calculation is made, based upon the average yield of one ton from two and one-half acres, that, allowing for all expenses of transport, etc., the wheat, if sold in Europe at about 22s per quarter, would return a net profit of about 4s 6d per quarter. The price mentioned is considerably below the lowest yet reached in England, and as the quantity available for export is already sufficient to make it an appreciable factor in calculating the total food supply, the progress of this comparatively new competitor in the world's markets will be watched with increasing attention.

SOME NATIONAL DEBTS.

The public debt of the United States is very small compared with those of some other leading nations, being less than $1,000,000,000, while that of Great Britain is about $3,250,000,000 and that of France $6,500,000,000, exclusive of the debts of the departments, amounting to $750,000,000, which are guaranteed by the central government. Our little neighbor to the north, Canada, owes $250,000,000 which is a burden nearly as heavy per capita as that of the mother country. Our own public debt has been very rapidly reduced since the close of the civil war, being about $2,770,000,000 in 1867, or nearly three times as large as at present. Its reduction is steady, and the national credit is now sustained beyond all precedent.

The debt of Great Britain, which was greatest at the close of the Napoleonic wars, then amounting to $4,000,000,000, is now $3,250,000,000. The present annual reduction is $30,000,000, at which rate the debt will be extinguished in less than one hundred years.

The French, however, bear the heaviest burden of civilized nations, as its enormous debt shows a total twice as large as that of England, with a per capita of $170 against $80 in England and $15 in this country. Its debt however is due to its own people, and constitutes a national savings bank wherein their earnings are deposited for security and as a source of income. There are few opportunities for profitable investments in private or public enterprises in France; and the national debt is, therefore, a national blessing, or rather it has been made to approximate that relation to the thrifty industrious population as far as possible under the circumstances.—*N. O. Democrat.*

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.

SEPARATIONS.

[Paper read by Mr. James Newby at the sixteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association, held Sept. 12 and 13.]

In looking over the past history of milling methods, from 1850, when the millstone was used, with its one reduction, hopper-boy, shoe-feed, knockers and reels forty inches in diameter with different grades of cloth, making all the separations on the same reel, and following up the stages to the present time, I see that our advancement is, indeed, wonderful. A miller must be continually on the alert to keep up with the march of progress, or he will awake some fine morning to find his neighbor ahead, and his trade gone. Our countrymen are growing more refined in their tastes and are always looking for the best goods on the market.

To hold trade we must make flour uniform in quality; the mill must be kept in perfect order, the rolls, reels and cloths nicely adjusted and frequently looked after, while special attention should be paid to the grain-cleaning department, so often neglected. To produce good flour it is of the utmost importance that we have sound, well-cleaned grain of the proper mixture to give the desired results. Upon receiving a load of wheat, note the locality in which it was raised, and the quality, soft or hard. Weigh, and send it to a good machine for separating light materials, then to the weighing hopper and a second cleaner for final purifying before conveying it to the proper bin. The storage system should be so arranged that each grade may be separate, to be drawn from according to the mixture needed in the quality of flour to be made. Having selected such a mixture as is required, run it to the magnetic separator, then to the milling separator, scourer, brush and rolling screen with fan attachment.

We have now arrived at our first reduction. This should be carefully made, as the systems used will control the reductions in the mill. They are three in number, the short, medium and long, all claimed to produce good results. Mine will be for a five to six-break on grain, with ten or more on the remainder of the stock. If you have a five-break mill start with from ten to twelve corrugations per inch, and break down quite hard, so that you may produce ten or twelve drachms of flour and middlings per ounce of break stock. To obtain the best results from breaks, and to equalize the amount of work done by them, I have found it advisable to use a small scale for testing the breaks. It requires a little time to weigh and separate, but it pays. I have, also, a scale for weighing the flour and water used in doughing. After a few trials one can detect very quickly whether the mill is working softer than usual, the wheat changed in quality, or the millers grinding closer than they should.

The short system requires simpler bolting methods than the medium or long. This is not because it is short, but because the reduction made is. All the material is soft, and the middlings finer and less. Less scalping is required as the grades of stock are less. Gradual reduction means a longer system; the flour made is incidental. The short system disregards the making of middlings, to a great extent, and presupposes more flour. On the first reduction there are two short systems, one retaining the middlings idea, the other rejecting it. The gradual reduction method refrains from making flour until it reaches the fourth, fifth and sixth reductions, making all the middlings possible on the former reductions and begins to make its best flour after it has started on the middlings.

The difference between the systems is: That in the gradual we are not in as great haste to reduce our middlings as in the short. The long produces as large an amount of middlings as possible, the short more flour; the latter, of course, requires fewer separations. The material, also, differs in character; the middlings are fewer and finer. Sizings are but little known, as, in reduction by the short method, they are, practically, done by the breaks. The long system retains the middlings idea and continues purifications and separations. By this plan we have larger germ middlings to be sized and separated. In reducing these germ middlings care should be exercised in having a good separation of the product. The head of this reduction can go to the patent. If it be desirable, the next cut-off may be sent to the reel for dusting, so that the finer middlings may go the purifier, the cut-off near the tail to the A sizing rolls and the next to the second, the tail going to a duster.

We must have a correct and uniform feed. If it is not, an uneven stock is produced, and low grades are multiplied. Our first rolls were crude in this respect. The most perfect feeding device for breaks is a vibratory apparatus, the stock passing over tables and spreading itself in uniform sheets. It needs very little attention and gives a nicer granulation, with more perfect separations. This is most important, though three-fourths of the millers do not appreciate the fact.

Milling is still in a state of evolution. The systems in use at present will be superceded, I feel assured; rolls will still be used, but great strides will be taken in the handling of the stocks and their purification. As we are getting more perfect dust collectors I think we may soon begin to elevate our stocks with air. I used this method in 1866 with success, in cooling the flour and giving it a better color. Our millers are far ahead of the Europeans, being quicker to see an improvement and to take advantage of it. The period of secrecy in milling is past. The system now in use, of reductions and separations, has been brought to the front and investigated. Practice has given us a good system, though it still leaves much to be desired. In all our reductions and separations we should avoid sending the stock too far in in elevators and conveyors, as this wears off particles and produces a soft, pasty flour.

I do not purpose to say which system is preferable. To work any correctly one must understand all of its points, and the mill. It would be folly for a miller to reduce his stock in a long system mill upon the same lines as in a two or three-break system. Of course, the use of the former admits of greater skill in the manipulation of separations, while the latter grinds the stock to death as fast as possible.

It is a very easy thing to spoil the good working of a mill by an improper adjustment of the rolls, or by neglecting purifiers and separators. Millers sometimes allow good middlings to get to the end of the mill by not grinding properly, or by not watching all the separations. I would suggest that all millers, when they have nice, clean middlings, should get them into the flour by the shortest route possible. I prefer a finely-corrugated roll for this work, as it gives more flour at one reduction, and leaves more granular stock for further purification and reduction. Moreover, I make the separations such as to enable me to use about the same numbers of cloth for all of my flours.

It will be impossible for me to fix a definite system of bolting and scalping with the necessary separations, as long as we have so many different modes of milling. Whatever system you use, look well to your corrugating; keep the rolls in perfect trim, having the journals fit closely in long bearings, with large pulleys, wide belts and good differentials. Have the rolls dressed often, and, with an attentive miller, you cannot go far astray. Never allow him to run the rolls so as to flake the stock; always grind so that you can feel its granular condition, which should be lively. Bolt and separate freely, as by this means we obtain a better body to the flour. This holds good throughout the mill. If you are running on the middlings idea, I would use the saw-tooth corrugation back to back on the first reduction; on the second, the saw tooth running sharp to sharp; on the third, a compromise, the saw tooth on one roll, and a corrugation between a round and a sharp on the other. This reduction is as far as I draw good middlings for the first purifier for the best grades of flour. The remainder of the reductions are made by saw tooth rolls running back to back. The rolls should have a good motion, with a differential of two and a half, or three, to one. After the separations are made, before blending the grades, I would recommend that the flour be run through air currents to cool and bleach it. The successful miller is a man of broad views and advanced thought. He does not cling to old ideas of separations, neither does he adopt all the new wrinkles. He looks about him, reads, investigates and compares. As I have said, we are in a progressive age, and the profitable way is to keep up with the procession.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

The following table shows the receipts of wheat at the winter wheat markets for 12 weeks, from June 26 to Sept. 16, 1893, with comparisons with two previous years, in bushels, as compiled by The Cincinnati Price Current:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
St. Louis	6,235,000	12,057,000	11,585,000
Toledo	5,813,000	13,802,000	12,968,000
Detroit	3,2 0,000	3.084,000	3,446,000
Kansas City	4,018,000	9,196,000	4,299,000
Cincinnati	444,000	951,000	1.428,000
Winter Wheat	19,740.000	40,090.000	33,726,000
Chicago	5,423,000	17.792,000	20,221,000
Milwaukee	2 247,000	4,208,000	1,835,000
Minneapolis	8,283,000	11,795,000	9,027,000
Duluth	7,053,000	5,763,000	5,725,000
Spring Wheat	22.976,000	39,558,000	36,808,000
Winter Wheat	19,740.000	40,090.000	33,526,000
Total 12 weeks	42,716,000	79,648,000	70,534,000
Winter, past w'k	2,241.000	3,671,000	3,072.000
Spring, past w'k	3,885,000	5,008,000	6,512,000
Total, week	6,306,000	8.679.000	9,584,000
Previous week	4,811,000	8,326.000	7,954,000

MINNEAPOLIS.

1890	43,488,330
1891	51,703,955
1892	72,023,160
1893	64,952,550

These figures represent the number of bushels of wheat received in Minneapolis for each of the four crop years, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, says the *Tribune* of August 31.

The year closes with Aug. 31. The figures for this year are actual up to and including the 29th. The last two days of the month are estimated, but the actual figures can vary but little, at the best, from the estimates. For all practical purposes they are as complete as they will be two days hence.

The receipts of wheat were in round numbers 7,000,000 bushels less than in 1892, which was a phenomenal year, but are very largely in excess of those of any other year in the city's history. The flour shipments were within a few thousand barrels of those of the preceding year.

The receipts of wheat and flour for the year ending Aug. 31, 1893, with two days estimated, are:

WHEAT.

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
September	5,765,980	1,713,580
October	10,569,580	1,254,660
November	9,681,390	1,099,880
December	8,068,030	2,028,720
January	4,259,470	742,960
February	3,736,660	739,330
March	4,749,930	1,484,260
April	4,820,840	2,389,030
May	4,088,670	2,426,450
June	4,210,060	1,481,080
July	3,140,670	1,360.240
August (including 29)	1,699,970	841,910
Aug. 30 and 31, (est.)	161,000	41,000
Total	64,952,550	17,603,100

FLOUR.

	Receipts, Bbls.	Shipm'ts, Bbls.
September	10,936	844,304
October	23,158	940,436
November	28,073	832,086
December	38,941	733,566
January	29,674	619,872
February	36,297	657,411
March	35,759	741,477
April	35,335	673,282
May	17,437	685,910
June	8,866	740,861
July	7,620	696,236
August (including 29)	6,144	773,121
Aug. 30 and 31 (est.)	500	61,000
Total	278,740	8,999,562

The receipts and shipments of wheat and flour for the past three years were:

	Wheat Receipts.	Wheat Shipm'ts.
1891	52,151,605	16,216,085
1892	71,949,760	26,050,870
1393	64,952,550	17,603,100
	Flour. Receipts.	Flour. Shipm'ts.
1891	69,523	7,060,391
1892	92,322	9,120,560
1893	278,740	8,999,562

LAKE WHEAT TRADE.—"So far as the commercial interests of Philadelphia are concerned," the *Record* says, "the direct connection with the lakes by way of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Erie lines might as well never have been made. For the season of open inland navigation until the end of August the movement of wheat from Western lake ports to Buffalo aggregated 43,282,000 bushels, and to Erie 3,064,000 bushels. In the following two weeks, to Sept. 15, not a bushel of wheat was received at Erie, while the additional arrivals at Buffalo in that period were 3,320-000 bushels, or a total in a single fortnight larger than the whole season's shipments to Erie.

"Philadelphia merchants naturally depend upon the movement via Erie for a large percentage of the lake grain shipments which had an outlet through this port. The figures above given should suggest an inquiry into the cause of this sudden cessation of the wheat receipts at Erie, particularly as the stoppage occurred when money conditions were on the mend and the disturbances of exchanges no longer imposed an obstacle upon local operations in the Western grain markets."

THE GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,

CONTROLLING THE INVENTIONS AND APPARATUS PERTAINING TO

AUTOMATIC ✵ SPRINKLERS

Of FREDERICK GRINNELL, WILLIAM NERACHER, JOHN HILL, WILLIAM KANE and others.

An association of the leading Sprinkler Companies, with shops conveniently located and thoroughly equipped for executing work at fair prices in all sections of the country.

Reliable Sprinkler Systems, both wet pipe and dry pipe, promptly installed in conformity with the best known methods

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Also at WARREN, O., and COLUMBUS, GA.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HENRY W. BRACKETT, Department Agent.
B. W. DAWLEY, Gen'l Supt. Western Department.

226 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

News.

L. BANKS HOLT will build a roller process flouring mill at Mebane, N.C.

JOHN E. DELSONER will erect a new flouring mill at Ashboro, Ind., this fall.

HORN BROS. of County Line are building a flouring mill in Mocksville, N. C.

J. T. SHANNON & CO. have sold their mill at Butler, Mo., to H. I. Henton & Son.

TENNANT BROS, of Northfield, are to operate the mill just completed at Dundas, Minn.

WALKER & CARSON will establish at Carmen, Man., a large flouring and oatmeal mill.

THE recently-burned Greenfield Flouring Mills iu Buckeystown, Md., will be rebuilt.

AT Merced Falls, Cal., Aug. 24, Nelson & Son's flour mills were burned. Loss $25,000.

N. COCHRAN & SON'S recently-burned flouring mill at Rock Mart, Ga., will be rebuilt at once.

RABBETH & DUNLAP are erecting a grain elevator at their flouring mill at Clarksville, Tenn.

THE Union Elevator at Louisville, Ky., was destoyed by fire Aug. 31. Loss $20,000; insurance $8,000.

STONE & LYONS will immediately rebuild their burned flouring mill plant at Point Pleasant, W. Va.

AT Chaska, Minn., Aug. 27, fire destroyed the flouring mills of Eitel Bros. Loss $30,000; insurance $10,000

AT Indian Head, Man., Sept. 7, the flour mill, elevator and engine house of the Bell farm was burned. Loss $25,000.

AT Strathroy, Ont., Aug. 25, Pincombe's oatmeal mill, a frame building, was burned. Loss $10,000; insured for $6,000.

BIDS for the erection of a two-story brick flour mill, with basement have been asked for by the town of Bridgeport, Wash.

AT Richmond, Mich., Aug. 23, the Magic Flouring Mill, owned by H. S. Ballentine, was burned. Loss $1,500; insurance $800.

AT Cowden, Ill., Aug. 17, the grain warehouse of D. Kesler & Sons, was burned, with its contents. Loss $4,000; insurance $1,700.

AT Pella, Iowa, Sept. 9, fire destroyed the Washington Flour Mills, owned by Tysseling Bros. & Co. Loss $21,000; insurance $8,000.

AT Mount Vernon, Ind., Sept. 9, the large elevator of the W. C. Fuhrer Milling Co. was burned. Loss $100,000; partially insured.

THE Stephens City Steam Flouring Mill Company, capital $15,000, has been chartered to build and operate a mill at Stephens City, Va.

W. L. FAIN, of Atlanta, Ga., has completed extensive improvements at his grain mills at Resacca, consisting of new elevator, warehouse, etc.

L. EMERY, JR., miller at Three Rivers, Mich., is reported to have given a chattel mortgage to the Three Rivers National Bank, for $25,000.

AT Griswold, Man., Sept. 10, the farmers' elevator, containing 25,000 bushels of new wheat was burned. The elevator was insured but the wheat was not.

KELLOGG & ROBERTS, proprietors of the Wyoming County Roller Mills at Lamont, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. Geo. P. Kellogg continues the business.

THE flouring mill at South Rockord, Monroe Co., Mich., belongin g to John Strong & Son, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt immediately.

MINNEAPOLIS parties are putting up a 100-barrel flour mill at Michigan City, N. D. The foundation is laid and the plant will be ready to operate about October 1.

AT Norwich, Ont., Aug. 22, the Oxford roller flour mills and elevator, buildings and contents were burned. Loss $40,000; insured for $22,000. Walker, Harper & Co. were the proprietors.

THE Lincoln flour mill at Anoka, Minn., started Sept. 12, after a forced idleness of about two months, to run all winter. The mill is the property of the Pillsbury-Washburn Co.

A SAW-MILL, machine shop and flouring mill, owned jointly by Jno. & H. A. Webber and Henry Champion, located at Rockton, Ill., were burned Sept. 1. Loss about $10,000; no insurance.

CHARLES VINCENT has purchased the old Seekonk Grist Mill at Great Barrington, Mass. The mill was built soon after the war of the revolution, and was owned by W. H. Perry of North Adams.

UNDER date of Sept. 1, Mr. D. R. Sparks of Alton, Ill. writes: "We are running only the large half of our mill, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting exchange; this point, however, is "letting up" somewhat now and we hope to do better in the near future."

PRICE, NASH & CO., of the Beaumont, Tex., roller grist mills, will erect a rice mill on their property adjacent to the grist mill, which will have a capacity of about 240 sacks per day. The machinery has all been ordered.

AT Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 21, the elevator known as the Bently was burned. It had not been used for grain storage for several years. The original cost was $11,000 and $4,000 for machinery. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

AT Humboldt, Tenn. August 9, the roller Flour Mills belonging to E. W. Ing & Sons, was demolished by the boiler exploding, and the mill took fire. The entire building and contents were burned. Loss $12,000; with $2,000 insurance.

AT Milnor, N. D., Sept. 11, the Milnor roller mill was struck by lightning and burned. About 8,000 bushels of wheat was stored in the building, all of which was burned. The mill was owned by a stock company. Loss $18,000, with little insurance.

THE White Star Milling Company, of Staunton, Va. has finished its six story building and the plant has been put in operation. The mill has a daily capacity of 500 barrels, and is one of the largest and best equipped plants in the State.

THE elevator at Diamond Bluff, Minn., owned by Matt Dill, and operated by one Johnson, was burned August 27. There was considerable wheat stored in the elevator at the time, and the loss will probably be $3,500. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

The Centurion is the largest craft of any kind now afloat on the great lakes, being 270 feet long and 45 feet beam. She was lately chartered for 155,000 bushels of corn, or 14,000 bushels more than has ever been carried on a lake steamer. She was built at Bay City, Mich.

G.E. DAVIDSON, Eugene Van Voorhis and W. H. Cook have leased the Prescott roller mill at Hastings, Minn., for a period of five years, possession to be given on the 15th inst. Mr. Davison has also become a partner with Van Voorhis and Cook in the lower mill at Hastings.

AT Windom, Tex., Sept. 13, fire destroyed four warehouses containing 8,000 bushels of corn, 115 tons of hay and two flat cars. The warehouses were the property of J. G. and J. H. Baldwin. Most of the grain belonged to the Empire Grain Company. Partly insured. Total loss, $6,000.

AT Duluth, Minn., Sept. 17, the steamer Cadorus, heavily laden with flour, came in collision with the Hadley and sunk. The damage to the cargo depends on whether the doors in the water-tight bulkheads were closed or not. The loss will probably be in the neighborhood of $20,000.

THE Porter Milling Co., owning 27 elevators, and the Winona and Dakota Grain Co., owning 22, have consolidated. A. G. Moritz, secretary of the latter, is also secretary of the Winona Milling Co., which owns 49 elevators. The new company will be able to handle 2,000,000 bushels of grain per annum.

APPLICATION was made to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Aug. 24, for an order dissolving the Kings County (N. Y.) Milling Company, and for the appointment of a receiver. The financial depression has nothing to do with the dissolution, as the company has now over $15,000 in cash. Judge Bartlett took the papers.

THE Tileston flouring mill at St. Cloud, Minn., heretofore owned and operated by Geo. Tileston & Co., is in the hands of the Geo. Tileston Milling Co. The new corporation is capitalized at $150,000, and its incorporators are Geo. Tileston, M. M. Walker, H. Lyons and J. B. Glover of Dubuque, Ia., Geo. W. Parker of Minneapolis, and J. H. Neer of New London, Minn. The mill has a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily.

THE Divine flouring mill property at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been leased by Mrs. Divine for a term of three years to the Mountain City Mill Co. The lessees took possession September 1, and expect to have the plant running to its full capacity by the first of October. The mill has not been in active operation for the past few months, but the Chattanooga Mill Co. has been using the property as a warehouse for their big stock of flour. By the possession of the property the Mountain City people now control the product of four flouring mills. One is at Sweetwater, one at Cleveland and two mills at Chatanooga. This makes the Mountain City Mill Co. the monarchs of flour in the State, and they expect to run every one of their mills to their full capacity.

THE FIRE LOSS of the United States and Canada for the month of August, as compiled from its daily records by the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, amounts to $13,222,700, a very serious increase, as will be perceived by the following figures.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The table shows the increase of fire loss during the first eight months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January...	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February..	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March.....	12,540,750	10,648,000	16 662,350
April.....	11,3?9,000	11,559,800	14,669,900
May.....	16,660,395	9,485,000	10,427,100
June.....	8,587,625	9,265,550	16,344,950
July.....	9,692,200	11,530,000	12,118,700
August...	9,055,100	10,145,300	13,222,700
Totals...	$88,302,470	$87,112,500	$111 324,000

During July there were 246 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each. The losses may be classified as follows:

$10,000 to $20,000	84
20,000 to 30,000	53
30,000 to 50,000	47
50,000 to 75,000	26
75,000 to 100,000	10
100,000 to 200,000	17
200,000 to 450,000	9
Total	246

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during August 1893, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 502,883, Dust Collector, A. Gould, Canton, Ohio.

No. 502,696, Middlings and flour separating machine, H. Bittinger, Regensberg, Germany.

No. 502,764, Flour-sifting sieve, A. Schlee, Hagenow, Germany.

No. 502,915, Wheat-scourer, J. D. Sheaffer, Avilla, Ind.

No. 503,746, Grain-meter, W. Howard, Washington, D. C.

No. 503,889, Grain-scouring and polishing machine, J. H. Williamson, Muncie, Ind.

No. 503,719, Grain-measure register, B. F. Haley, Beatty, O.

No. 505,173, Grain-scouring machine, Peter Provost, Menominee, Mich.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 23,429, C. Dorr & Sons, Boston, Mass., Wheat flour, "TOWN TALK" used since 1875.

No. 23,430, Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., Wheat flour, "PRIDE OF NIAGARA" used since Nov. 1, 1890.

A VALUABLE WORK.

"The Science of Mechanics."

To any one desiring to become instructed in mechanical principles there has until now been only two courses available. He might take the regular mathematical disciplines preparatory thereto, and after a long course of study advance to the study of mechanics provided with the supposed absolutely necessary mathematical equipment. This is no doubt the best course and until the appearance of Dr. Mach's work it has been the only course that would give one any ideas of mechanics that are really fit to be called knowledge. If he did not feel disposed to take so much pains on such a behalf his only recourse has been that repertory of hazy, slazy, confusing, misleading, and utterly impotent dicta that goes under the name of Natural Philosophy.

Various causes have conspired to keep the gulf between these two orders of mechanical knowledge as wide as possible. The mathematicians naturally felt no interest in bridging it, since it gave them a practical monopoly of all the mechanical knowledge that was of any efficacy whatever. They made, besides, what seemed a valid protest that there was no royal road to a knowledge of mechanics. But while it is true that royal roads to any sort of valuable knowledge are out of the question, it is not true that one must needs have any great amount of mathematical knowledge in order to compass all the essential mechanical principles.

The best proof of this is the work now under notice: THE SCIENCE OF MECHANICS, by Dr. Ernst Mach. Translated from the second edition, by Thomas J. Mc. Cormack. Chicago, 1893. The Open Court Publishing Co. Price $2.50.

We are therein taken over the history of the search after, the discovery and the development of mechanical principles and are thereby, in a way singularly easy and efficacious, led into an insight of their nature.

At the same time there is no sacrifice of rigor and exactness. We venture the prediction that among those who will be glad to seek the enlightening lines of Dr. Mach, not the least appreclative will be many of those who have been wrestling with the aridities of mathematical symbols. In short, in Dr. Mach's work we have a first example of the solidities and precisions of exact science made plain to all who care to know them.

The first edition of this work was published in Germany ten years ago, as Vol. 59 of the "International Scientific Series." At that time its supposed lack of adaptation to popular comprehension led to its being dropped as one of the volumes of that "Series" as published in the English language. But, at least in Germany, it was found "popular" enough to cause the first edition to become exhausted in less than five years, and a second edition to be demanded, and now, by the favor of The Open Court Publishing Company, readers in the English language have presented to them a translation that is in every respect honorable to American scholarship and to American enterprise.

The conspicuous merits of Dr. Mach's work are manifest on even a cursory inspection, but they become more and more prominent as one becomes better and better acquainted with his presentation of the very important topics of which he treats.

THE *Review of Reviews* for September is a number of fine variety and timeliness. It epitomizes and synchronizes the whole planet for the month of August, 1893. It discusses the monetary crisis, the silver debate, the tariff outlook, the Bering Sea decision, the French attack on Siam, the progress of the Home Rule bill, the politics of the European continent, various matters at Chicago and the World's Fair and a hundred other timely subjects, the whole number being profusely illustrated with portraits and pictures. A sketch of Engineer Ferris and his great wheel is a singularly readable and attractive article, and Mr. Stead contributes a most noteworthy character sketch of Lady Henry Somerset. There is an illustrated review of the fascinating story of Joan of Arc, the inspired Maid of Orleans, and a group of papers on the silver question by professors in the University of Chicago.. The "Leading Articles of the Month" are notably well selected, while the "Record of Current Events" gives one a summary day by day of the remarkable course of the recent monetary crisis, and the cartoon reproductions in the "Current History in Caricature" are uncommonly entertaining.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The "Mark Lane Express" of Sept. 11 says in its weekly review of the British grain trade:

"There has been a better inquiry for new English wheat the last week and prices have been firmer. There has been an average rise of a shilling in both provincial and London markets. Foreign wheats have fluctuated, but the latest tendency is toward greater firmness. California wheat is in fair demand at 28 shillings offered. Russian and Indian wheats have advanced 3 pence per quarter in London and 2 pence per cental in Liverpool. Barley and oats are a shade dearer. The Russian government has decided to buy 24,500,000 quarters of rye. This course was suggested partly by the present cheapness—17 shillings per quarter—at St. Petersburg, but the purchase is regarded also as a menace to the European peace in the coming year. Germany admits a deficit of 4,126,000 quarters of rye and an increase of German purchases of wheat in the English market is expected."

"To-day there was a good inquiry for English wheats, which were held for a shilling advance. Foreign wheats were held for six-pence advance. Corn was bought at 3 pence advance. Grinding barley was 6 pence dearer; oats, 3 pence dearer. Flour was held for 6 pence advance until about the close, when a good business was done at last week's prices. Rye and pulse were steady."

As the season progresses the varied character of this year's grain harvest becomes very pronounced, and it is no uncommon thing to have reports of good wheat crops almost side by side and in the same localities as those from which bad or indifferent yields are reported, says the *London Times* of the 11th inst. The secret seems to be—so far as careful inquiry can elucidate the matter—that on good lands and in spots where deep cultivation was adopted last autumn excellent crops have this year been gathered; but these have been far more than counterbalanced by bad and indifferent yields.

Florida and the Sunny South, via the Big Four Route.

To all persons contemplating a southern trip, the Big Four offers special attractions and advantages possessed by no other line. Solid Vestibuled trains, heated with 3team and equipped with palace sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant parlor cafe dining cars run daily, making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through express trains of the Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville, Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways, avoiding thetedious transfernecessary on otherlines and affording practically through train service to Old Point Comfort, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Indian River and all winter resorts of the South. Tourist tickets via the Popular Big Four Route at special low rates are on sale at all coupon ticket offices throughout the counry. Ask the agent for ticket via the Big Foru Route. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY FOR 1893-1894.

Review of the Situation by an Expert.

(Written for the Shipping and Commercial List.)

THE recent advices from Austria furnish a good deal of timely and valuable information on the above subject. From Vienna the summary of the estimates of the annual Grain Fair, held there on August 28, shows the average condition of the wheat and other grain crops of the principal producing countries in Europe, also estimated extent of this season's wheat crop in Austria, Hungary, British India and the United States. Along with this report we have the estimates of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, showing in tabular form the production, surpluses and deficits of wheat in most of the wheat-producing countries of the world. According to these estimates, the world's production of wheat in 1893 has been 2,279,000,000 bushels, as compared with 2,280,000,000 bushels, the annual average for preceding ten years; the aggregate deficits of the importing countries is placed at 379,000,000 bushels and the aggregate surpluses at 378,600,000 bushels.

Following the receipt of these two reports, two rather singular conclusions have been deduced from them and pretty widely circulated—(1) that although the world's wheat production in 1893 is equal to the average of last ten years, it is, however, 206,000,000 bushels less than that of last year (1892); (2) that the wheat crop of Europe is 100,000 bushels less than in 1892.

As is to be expected in publishing cable messages containing quantities given in foreign measures, which sometimes express higher or lower weights, there are always some little difficulties in converting into American standards, and discrepancies will result. In the recent dispatches from Austria there are two or three unimportant differences as to the extent of wheat crop in Austria, Hungary, Italy and France, but the totals for these four countries correspond very closely. There is an evident error in the estimated surplus given for Bulgaria and Servia in one of the returns as 465 metezenter (about 1700 bushels), but in the table compiled from report of the Hungarian Minister, the surplus of Bulgaria is given as 10,782,000 bushels, and for Servia 3,406,000 bushels. There is a very important error in giving the Worlds' Fair report for British India, by which it is made to say that the estimated yield for 1893 is 2,236,000 tons, as compared with 5,142,000 tons, in 1892. This is a palpable mistake, as the wheat crop of india in 1893 was 275,000,000 or over 60,000,000 bushels more than in 1892. All these discrepancies are easily adjusted, and do not create any difficulty in deciding as to the erroneous character of two unfounded conclusions as to deficiency of this year's wheat crop in Europe or the world, as compared with last year.

According to the tables prepared from the estimates of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, the wheat crop of the countries in Europe amounts to 1,321,387,000 bushels in 1893. In the early part of last season, Dornbusch's estimate of the crop in Europe for 1892 was 1,152,400,000 bushels; Beerbohm's, 1,232,000,000; other authorities, 1,249,000,000; later changes in the estimates, in the way of increases or reductions, made the crop 1,285,000,000. (In Dornbusch's estimate the crop of Austria, 48,000,000 bushels, did not seem to have been included.) The book on "Production and Distribution," published by authority of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, shows average annual wheat production, in Europe during the ten years 1881 to 1890 as 1,265,000,000 bushels. Thus it appears that the estimate of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture shows an increase in crop of 1893 over the ten years' average, also an increase, instead of the alleged deficiency, as compared with crop of 1892. As to the deficiency claimed between the world's wheat crop in 1893 as compared with 1892, this position is equally unfounded. According to the Hungarian Minister's estimation there is, outside of Europe, a deficiency in the United States crop of 120 million bushels, against which there is an increase in British India of 60 millions, in the Argentine Republic of 20 millions; other increases or decreases not important. The net deficiency outside of Europe is about equal to the net increase in Europe. It is difficult to understand how such conclusions as to deficiency, either in crop of Europe or of the world, can be deduced from the figures in the Vienna tables.

Another unaccountable statement is being widely circulated, to the effect that, according to an estimate published in the London *Times*, August 28, the United Kingdom will require to import during the crop year 1893-94, in wheat and flour, equal to 224,000,000 bushels (28,000,000 quarters). No doubt this will be found to be a misrepresentation of the statement of the *Times*, and that this estimate was as to the total consumption, and not imports required for the year. Taking the wheat crops of the United Kingdom for eight years, 1884 to 1891, as estimated by the government, and adding thereto the net imports of wheat and flour, the average annual consumption is ascertained. By dividing the average consumption by the average population of these eight years, it is found that six bushels is almost exactly the per capita consumption, including food, seed, manufacturing and all other purposes. The immense imports of foreign wheat and flour during 1891-92 and 1892-93, when added to the medium crop of 1891 and very deficient crop of 1892, have led to the accumulation of vast reserves of native and foreign wheat. These reserves, including the excess over average of wheat and flour now afloat for United Kingdom, must amount to from 20 to 30 million bushels above the general average. Estimating the present population of Great Britain as 38,250,000, this makes consumption in 1893–94, at six bushels per capita, 229,500,000 bushels. To meet which, the excessive reserves September 1, 1893, were 20,000,000 bushels; wheat crop United Kingdom for 1893, 56,750,000, a total of 76,750,000 bushels; which makes requirements of foreign wheat and flour for 1893-94, 152,750,000 bushels; to leave average reserves on September 1, 1894 and large reserves on September 1, 1893, as 172,750,000 bushels.

The estimates based upon the figures of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture are preliminary estimates only, and may be considerably varied by later reports when further progress has been made in threshing and delivering. So far as the United States crop is concerned, the estimates in the Hungarian table, both as to extent of crop and surplus for export, are likely to be largely exceeded. Commercial and State reports from California, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and North Dakota all show a much better outturn for the wheat crop than was indicated by the national Government report of condition on August 1.

The statistical position is unpromising. If the world's wheat crop in 1892 was sufficient to meet all requirements during 1892-93, and leave very large reserves to be carried over into 1893-94; and if the world's wheat crop of 1893 shall prove to be as large as that of 1892, as appears to be the case, the deduction must be, that the reserves at end of the present crop year will have undergone another increase equal to that which has taken place in 1892-93. On the other hand, prices are unprecedentedly low, and it may be assumed that the consumption for human food will be increased, that a larger quantity of wheat will be fed to cattle, and that a considerable quantity of wheat will be withheld from market. This last result appears to have already happened in British India, where, with a wheat crop in 1893 about 60,000,000 bushels larger than in 1892, the exports since April 1 have only been about one-half of those in the same time in 1892. It is said that the charges for transportation, &c., from the place of growth in some of the outlying districts in India to the markets in Great Britain are about equal to the value now offered for delivery there. The same may be said with respect to some of the distant provinces of Russia. The result of the wheat harvests to be gathered during our winter months in British India, Australia, Argentine Republic, Chili, upper Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, etc, may have an important influence on prices later in the season. These countries produce about 20 per cent of the whole wheat crop of the world.

Admitting all that can be said as to chances of improvement in prices, that speculative sentiment at present prices may easily contribute to an advance, the supply is too abundant to justify any expectation of permanent improvement. Certainly the position affords no warrant for the issue of the dangerous Granger circulars in the West or for the rash advice of many newspapers, urging farmers to "hold their wheat." The experience of the past two years furnishes abundant evidence of the risk incurred by the adoption of such a policy. Not only was there a heavy loss sustained in the amount realized from the crops, but the withholding from export of about forty million dollars worth of wheat largely contributed towards the financial trouble from which the United States has suffered so severely.

ROBERT. H. LAWDER.

NOTICE of the death of A. F. Roberts was posted on the New York Produce Exchange Sept. 19. It occurred on Sept. 18 as the result of consumption, from which he has been suffering for several years, and by which he has been kept from active business for a year past and from the Exchange for several months. Mr. Roberts was one of the oldest landmarks in the New York flour trade, having been associated with his brother under the title of L. Roberts & Co. till the failure of L. Roberts, since when the firm has been A. F. Roberts & Co. The house was one of the original South street flour and grain commission houses.

As harvest in England becomes more and more general and the rainy weather continues, the hope of the farmers securing a wheat crop, which up to the present shows one of exceptional quality, grows fainter and fainter.

Milwaukee Notes

THE Milwaukee Automatic Fire Service Company has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in all kinds of apparatus for the purpose of automatic fire alarm transmitters and fire service sprinklers. Capital $50,000.

THE local money market is quiet and steady with a moderate supply of loanable funds which are divided among borrowers entitled to consideration on the part of their bankers. The rate of interest is steady at 7 per cent per annum. Bank clearings indicate a steady improvement in the business situation.

AWARDS have been made by the Board of Judges of the World's Fair in the Machinery Department for woodworking machinery to the Edw. P. Allis Co., for bandsaw machines, automatic log flippers, flooring and edge board machine and its adjustment of feed rollers, gang lumber trimmer, lathe bolter and lathe mill machinery.

JAMES W. DEGUENTHER, who purchased the whole of the capital stock of the Midland Maizea Milling Company on February 13, this year, for $22,000, giving $14,000 in cash and promissory notes for the balance, is sorry of his bargain and wants the contract set aside. He has brought suit in the superior court against the sellers, in which he alleges that they misrepresented the business of the company to him, and he asks that the contract be declared void and that the $14,000 be returned.

WILLIAM W. BROMLEY, commercial agent of the Big Four route and Vincent Tuttle represented the exporting interests of Milwaukee at the inauguration of the Chesapeake & Ohio Steamship Company at Newport News, Va. The new company will handle a fleet of six boats that will ply between Newport News and Liverpool, London and Glasgow. There were about 200 representative railroad men and men representing the exporting interests of the country present at the inauguration. The Chesapeake & Ohio Steamship Company will give Milwaukee shippers a direct line through the interest of the Big Four and connections to the principal European ports.

ONE of our daily journals has been investigating the various ratios, adopted by city directory publishers, in estimating the population. In the first twenty-seven cities of the United States, as regards population, the ratio used varies from 1.70 to 4.50 per cent of population for every enumerated name in the City Directory for the year 1890. The ratio used by the Milwaukee compilers was 2.67 per cent. On the basis of 1890 computations adapted to latest published directories, Milwaukee steps into the thirteenth station, in point of population, among the great cities of the country, having risen three points in the three years since the last United States census, and she now steps in advance of New Orleans, Washington and Detroit, with a strong lead which promises to land her in advance of Pittsburgh long before the next census is taken. Milwaukee's percentage of growth has been higher, in the past three years, than that of any other city in the United States except Chicago, which has had the exceptional impetus the World's Fair has given it.

GRAIN FREIGHTS—Are quiet and steady on the basis of 1½c for wheat by lake to Buffalo. The demand for room is light, and confined to broken lots.

Flour—Is steady and in fair demand at $3.80@3.90 for hard spring wheat patents, and $4.00 is asked by some millers. Eastward freights have advanced except on one line.

Millstuffs—Are dull at $13.00 @13.25 for sacked bran and $14.00@14.25 for middlings, though some holders ask 25c more.

THE stock of wheat here Saturday the 19th inst. was reported at 946,071 bush, against 1,076,000 the corresponding day last year, 133,000 in 1891, 213,000 in 1890 and 402,000 in 1889.

The grain inspection into store in Milwaukee during the month of August was as follows: Wheat—100 cars No. 1 Northern, 32 cars and 68 loads No. 2 spring, 210 cars No. 3, and 39 cars No. 4; also 5 cars No. 2 winter, 57 cars and 1,485 bushel No. 3 and 3 cars No. 4; 109 cars No. 2 hard, 8 cars No. 2 mixed and 33 cars No. 3 mixed, 3 cars No. 2 red and 4 cars no grade. Corn—19 cars No. 2, 64 cars No. 3 and 4 cars No. 4. Oats—42 cars No. 2 white, 334 cars No. 3 white, 3 cars No. 2, 7 cars No. 3 and 8 cars No. 4. Barley—11 cars extra, 13 cars No. 3, and 7 cars No. 4. Rye—33 cars No. 1, 69 cars, 1,815 bushel and 2 loads No. 2 and 3 cars No. 3.

Inspected out in August—Rye—500 bushel No. 1. Wheat —201,000 bushel No. 2 hard winter. Oats—6,863 bushel No. 3 white.

ALL rail rates are quoted on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs. for flour and grain and 27½c for boxed provisions to New York. Lake transit rail rates are all on the basis of 23c per 100 lbs. on flour and feed to New York, and 25½c on provisions, Lake-and-rail rates have been fixed on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs. on flour, grain and feed to New York.

THE average daily production of flour by the city mills for the four weeks ending Sept. 16 was 6,556 barrels.

THE arrival of the 1893 catalogue of the Great Western Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, is just in time for us to publicly acknowledge its receipt. This is the thirty-seventh catalogue issued by this company since its establishment in 1858 and is in line with the general aim of the company regarding its productions — improvement, advancement. The 250 pages of the work are replete with descriptions, illustrations, prices, capacity, etc., of the various kinds of machinery manufactured by the company, yet they announce that "it cannot be expected that in a catalogue of this kind we can describe minutely all the various kinds of machinery which we manufacture. * * * It is our aim to keep fully abreast with the times in the latest improved methods of manufacturing, and to turn out machinery of the best class." Those interested should send for a copy of the 1893 catalogue.

THOUGH we have not, since its receipt, had time to read and thoroughly examine the contents of the Ninth Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, a hurried glance at the many and varied headings and the perusal of a few sections on some of the subjects embodied in the work assures us of its value. In its treatment of the subject, "The Smut of Wheat and Oats," the language and terms used are perfectly comprehensible to the ordinary reader; for, though the technical words are given, the common, every-day name for same is also given, which is a very thoughtful provision and we know the same will be appreciated by the general reader. The plates used to illustrate the work are well executed and very comprehensive. The reports and bulletins of the Station are printed by the State and will be sent, upon application to all residents of the State, who wish to receive them. All commuications should be addressed to the Director, Prof. W. A. Henry, Agricultural Hall, Madison, Wis.

THE question involved in the suit for damages for the appropriation of a trade mark, an account of which appears elsewhere in this issue, can not be as to the right of defendant to the use of the word "Best" in connection with a brand of flour, because the word itself is but an adjective, denoting a quality, and words of that character, such as Fine, Superfine, Extra, Best, Etc., according to court rulings, can not be appropriated as a trade mark by any one, to the exclusion of others. We presume the point at issue to be the right of plaintiff to the exclusive use of the particular style of letters and formation of the word and its connection with the balance of the brand as adopted. According to the account given, there does not seem to have been a very serious intention to misrepresent the article or to mislead purchasers in this case, as the name of the manufacturer and location of mill, both of which are entirely different from those of plaintiff, are made part of the whole brand; but it must be admitted that the use of a facsimile as to the word "Best", where there would be no trouble whatever in selecting a different style and form of the same word, has the appearance of a desire to imitate or infringe, for a purpose.

IN the United States court at Minneapolis the Edw. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, brought suit against the Columbia Milling Co. of Minneapolis, on a balance of account of about $3,000 claimed to be due for machinery put into the mill and the Columbia Company brought suit, in the same court, against the Allis Company for $50,000 damages, claimed to be sustained on account of the failure of the machinery put in to do the work promised for it. A verdict has been given for the Columbia Company in the sum of $21,966.70. Counsel for the Allis company took the statutory stay of forty-two days.

SICILY'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Sicily does not produce sufficient agricultural products for her own consumption, and is therefore, necessarily an importer. That her production has assumed proportions of any importance whatever is much more largely due to a rich soil and favorable climate than to the manner of cultivation.

Her wheat crop last year was below the average, and the condition of this year's crop is even worse. She imports annually large quantities of wheat from Egypt and the Black Sea countries, which amount will, this year, be augmented. Yet of the $750,000 worth of wheat imported last year, none came from the United States. It would appear that, with little effort, a market for American wheat might be established, especially in view of the volume of fruit shipped to the United States and the number of steamships engaged in the trade that would gladly make a cheap freight rate so as to return with cargoes rather than in ballast, as many of them do.—*Consular Reports.*

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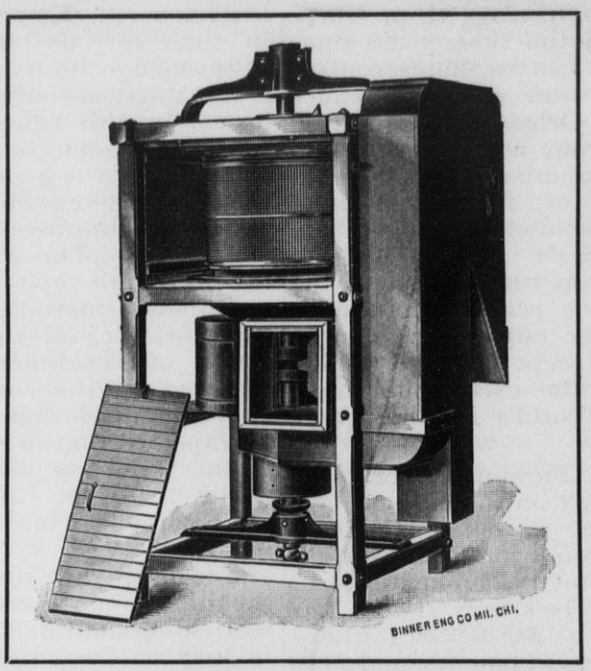

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CHILDREN are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

PARENTS are entitled if soldier **left neither widow nor child,** provided soldier **died in service,** or **from effects of service,** and they are **now dependent** upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

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MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

WHILE the financial blizzard which has been raging for the past four months, carried destruction to nearly all classes of manufacturing industries, throughout the country, both east and west, it is pleasing to contemplate the fact that very few if any of our milling firms have been "forced to the wall" or even thrown into suspension, by the numerous bank wrecks that have occurred. One would suppose that mill owners would have suffered with the others in the general collapse.

Bread-stuffs had reached the lowest prices possible and the shrinkage, which had been going on for eighteen months or more, had gotten to a point where further depreciation was all but impossible, consequently the milling industry was saved from the furious storm which overtook other lines of trade and which had not reached their lowest level. Now that times begin to brighten and trade becomes more brisk, the miller finds that he starts at the bottom of the market, in purchasing the raw material and the trade, having become impressed with the fact that the panic did not further reduce prices, are now more willing buyers, and it is natural to expect that with the present bullish prospect for wheat, millers will have a prosperous year from this time out.

Some good signs have already appeared on the surface which, if not done away with by the overanxiety of millers to *sell*, regardless of consequences, will result in obliterating one, if not two very undesirable conditions which have gradually crept into the trade, within the last few years. We refer *first*, to the abominable practice of selling flour to be ordered out at the option of the buyer. In many cases this option is unlimited as to time and, in some running six months or more. The inabliity to finance these sales has forced millers to limit the time for ordering out, to thirty days at the outside; the *second* practice referred to is selling on thirty and in many cases, sixty days time. This practice, too, has been curtailed, for the same reason as the first one.

It has always been a mystery to us, why millers, with the usual narrow margin on flour, should not sell their products for cash only or, if time must be given, why should there not be a regular charge per month for carrying flour, similar to the charges of elevators for wheat.

A case in point has been brought to our notice; a prominent milling firm—located not a thousand miles from the great milling centre—sold a New England buyer 1,000 barrels of flour, we will say at four dollars and fifty cents per barrel, delivered at New England; four months later, this purchased flour had not been ordered out; the miller ground the flour ready for delivery in May, yet in September it was uncalled for. The represented money, put into carrying wheat, would have netted the miller at the rate of over thirty cents per barrel—it cost fully six cents per barrel, as interest, to carry it—making a total loss, to the miller, of thirty-six cents per barrel and his original profit did not exceed probably, fifteen cents per barrel, on the flour sold; and the buyer is a lost customer to this firm; he will bide his time and, when the market reaches the purchase price, will immediately demand the delivery of his purchase and should the miller propose to charge reasonable interest or "carrying charges," he would be accused of "Wanting the earth".

We are loth to believe any other branch of trade would submit to these methods, without strong protest.

THE time is drawing near when the several suits entered by J. H. Russell against Wisconsin millers, who have paid high for the privilege of purchasing and using middlings purifiers, manufactured under the Geo. T. Smith patents, must come to trial.

In the suit against J. O. Kendall & Co., of Hartford, demurrer was filed, on the grounds that Russell, being simply a licensee and having no legal title to the patents, could not maintain the action indicated in his bill of complaint. This demurrer, though seemingly sound law, was overruled by Judge Jenkins, to the surprise of nearly every one. Answer to the bill was thereupon promptly filed, but it has never been called up for argument. In the subsequent suit, against J. B. A. Kern & Son, demurrer was filed, upon the same ground, and citations made, which it was believed must result in sustaining the plea. Judge Seaman, before whom the suit was heard, however, followed directly in the footsteps of his predecessor. Answer to this bill of complaint will be filed October 1st. All other points of defense against Russell's claims failing, there remains the old question to fall back upon, as to the validity of the Smith patents, which has never reached final decision in the courts. Those who are well posted relative to the old litigation upon these patents have little fear but that the defendants will ultimately succeed in their fight for justice, but it will take much time and involve great expense to bring about the desired result. It is an outrage that tedious and expensive litigation of such a nature should be possible.

"I WILL NOW" said the variety star of the *Northwestern Miller*, "give you another of my realistic imitations of a jackass trying to kick the light out of the moon, because it happens to shine on his oats," and forthwith he proceeds again to make a silly spectacle of himself, by letting fly with his heels into empty space and braying loudly over some statistics which everyone has seen, four months ago, when correct reports were printed of the Millers' National Convention, and which his agile imagination has enabled him to distort and re-distort until he seemingly does not know what the figures actually were. On July 21st he claims that the report of the Treasurer of the Millers' National Association shows that the *total receipts for membership fees*, for the year ending June 1, 1893, amounted to but $175, which he asks to have compared with an average receipt of $3,120 per annum claimed by him, during the period when he thought he ran the machine. Now, evidently neglecting to consider what tales he has heretofore told, or review the minutes of the past, (as all good prevaricators are wont to do) he asserts that the Treasurer's report, aforesaid, showed that he had received for initiation fees $175 and for dues $3,012, *paid on the basis of but $3.00 per unit of capacity instead of $5.00*, as in King Willie's time, making a total of $3,187 for the year, equivalent to $5,195 on the old $5.00 basis, which does not sustain his former boastful comparison to advantage.

If anybody read or noticed this sort of stuff, which so delights the youthful editor and which he so persistently imposes upon the otherwise fair pages of his publication, it might pay to show up his inconsistencies and eccentricities in handling facts. Even the blackguardisms and choice epithets of "liar," etc., etc., with which he interlards his "editorial" effusions, have lost their savor for the few who like that sort of thing and have looked upon it as "spice" in literature.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of "Souvenir World,s Columbian Exposition, 1893", which is the title of a handsome pamphlet issued by the Dodge Manufacturing Co. Engineers, Founders and Machinists, Mishawaka, Ind. It is replete with interesting and valuable information relating to their manufactures and other matters in connection with power transmission and the half tone illustrations are of a superior class. The souvenir is for gratuitous distribution and will be mailed to applicants.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Export Demand Falling Off. European Markets Glutted. But Home Trade reviving with Return of Confidence. Easier Money. Repeal of Silver Legislation and Belief in Higher Prices later on. Flour already Advancing.

THE almost unprecedented export demand for our wheat, for the past three months, or since the collapse of the corner in Chicago, has been followed by a natural slackening in demand, the last month, because Europe has become congested by the continuous and heavy arrivals of this immense volume of supplies, taken on a declining market, to "average down" on previous purchases, and because it was abnormally cheap, and also, because Europe had a heavy shortage to make up before another crop. The same has been true of flour, to which has been added the burden of heavy consignments from our mills direct, during our money stringency, when funds could be more easily and cheaply obtained on the other side to carry the accumulated stocks in millers' hands, that could not be sold here during the panic. The result is that Europe has anticipated her shortage for the first half of the crop year, to a great extent, and cannot take more, freely, until her storage capacity is relieved and the pressure of spot arrivals reduced. This applies both to wheat and flour; and, so good an authority as Mr. Henry Koper, of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., who have been by far the largest exporters of flour from this market, on this crop, tells me, after a three months' visit to the United Kingdom and Continent, that both are so glutted by their stocks and continued arrivals on old forward purchases, that neither will be able to resume purchases, on a large scale in our market, this side the new year.

Besides, there has been, and still is, a loss in nearly all this enormous volume of imports; and, the other side is waiting for our money panic to subside and a bull reaction here, to lift European markets where they can get out without loss or with a profit. But, this very condition of affairs abroad, is preventing a further advance here than that caused by the reaction from the acute stringency in the money market, following the prompt and decisive repeal of the wretched silver legislation of the past four years, by an overwhelming majority in the lower branch of congress. Those who bought wheat in anticipation of that action, or on the unexpected majority in its favor, have since been selling out, on every thing spot, because they fail to see where the necessary support for a further advance is to come from during the next two or three months, while Europe is digesting the enormous meal she has eaten. This, and the increasing interior receipts of winter wheat, since the currency famine and domestic exchange embargo have been relieved, simultaneously with the beginning of the spring wheat movement, have caused the downward tendency of our wheat markets the last week or ten days, notwithstanding the Bears became alarmed by the appearance of "outside" buying, after the action of the House on the Repeal Bill, and covered their shorts. Since then, this "outside" or sentimental demand has ceased; and, without the usual "short" support, there has been nobody to take the daily realizing sales of those who bought a couple of weeks ago for the Silver Repeal Boom and the natural reaction that had been expected whenever the panic should subside. The market for wheat has, therefore, been drifting into a dead net, from which there is neither enough speculation nor export demand to lift it, yet just enough to prevent anybody selling enough to break prices sharply. The opinion is consequently gaining that we will have this sort of a market until the last half of the crop year makes the crop shortage felt, as there is little news now that can affect prices, since the world's crops are secured and estimated closely enough to remove the fear of anything like famine prices on the last half of the crop. Hence there is little disposition to "bull" prices now, for what may happen six or nine months to come; for, the trade and financial outlook, here and abroad, is not sufficiently hopeful to encourage "bull" speculation, even if there were enough speculators who have escaped the losses of the late panic, to make a "bull" campaign possible, for the present.

This is the situation in wheat, and also in flour for export. But there is a better feeling in the home trade for the latter, that has been slowly but steadily developing the last ten days and has resulted in more free buying the last week than has been experienced since sometime before the panic. As noted in former letters, this trade had become so discouraged in the last two years, buying on an almost constantly declining market, that "bargains" could no longer tempt them to purchase or contract ahead of their immediate wants, no matter how tempting they might seem. The consequence was that stocks in second hands were seldom if ever so light as during the panic. When it began to subside, therfore, nearly everybody in the trade had to buy a little, and when they began to look around for supplies, they found stocks moderate or small, and millers indisposed to sell at any further concessions on stuff already here, while they refused spot prices for stuff to arrive. This condition of things had been brought about by curtailed production during the panic; sales, or consignments to Europe of a larger proportion of the production of mills running, than usual, and higher prices at other eastern and southern trade centers, than had been ruling here.

For the first time in a year, except for low grades, the buyers found they had to do "the walking" to find what they wanted; and, the competition was strong enough to enable sellers to dictate terms instead of the buyers. This new sort of experience soon created the feeling that flour had at last struck bottom, whether wheat had or not, and confidence in the immediate, as well as remote future of the market began to displace the despondency that had characterized buyers for months, resulting in the best and most general demand for all trade brands, during the past week, that has been seen in months. It was not so active, however, as it has been in that line, for the reason that there were no big blocks sold to a few large jobbers, as used to be the case; but everybody was in the market for car lots up to 1,000 and occasionally 2,000 and 3,000 bbl. lines, of all kinds of spring and winter medium and high grades.

It begain in winter straights and choice clear do., extended to spring bakers, then to spring patents and finally to winter patents, which were neglected until after the former named grades had been advanced 10c. at least, although they had been ruling for months below their relative value to other grades, without attracting demand, namely, $3.70@$3.75, while straight winters were selling at $3.10@3.25 and spring patents at $3.90@$4.10 for the standard to fancy brands of Minneapolis and Duluth, excepting Pillsbury's, which was not quoted below $4.30, although it was unsalable until recently at that price, at which about 20,000 bbls. were taken before the advance to $4.45, the middle of last week.

In this connection there has been a deal of gossip in the trade, about the second rupture between Pillsbury and Sweezey, who has handled more of his patent in this city for years than any other jobber. It arose, as did the first break, about six months ago, over the large amount of "Perfect"—the Consolidated Company's crack patent—that Sweezey had been handling together with Pillsbury's, although his sales of the latter had been about the same as before, or about 150,000 bbls. per annum. Mr. Pillsbury came down on the previous occasion, and he and Mr. Sweezey dined together and the "unpleasantness" was fixed up. The last "row in the family" occurred on the failure of Sweez y to maintain the uniform price of $4.60 with 30c. per bbl. rebate to all jobbers who did not cut that price. Mr. Smith, the sole agent for Pillsbury's Best in this city, suddenly announced to the trade, about three weeks ago, that he had refused to sell Mr. Sweezey any more of that flour, and alleged as a reason, that the latter had violated his agreement to maintain the price fixed by the mill. Mr. Sweezey's friends admit that he cut the price, as he had always been able to do, by reason of the larger amounts of the brand he bought than any one else and, without objection from Pillsbury, until after the first break. But they also claim that Mr. Sweezey never signed the agreement to maintain the mill price, as that would prevent his making his own price to his customers as he had always done. So the fight goes on, in silence on both sides, since the first explanations given above were made, with the Consolidated Company and its New York agent, Mr. Perrin, the chief beneficiaries.

Our city mills have been able to keep their patents sold up to or ahead of production through the stagnation, as their blended flours have made big inroads on the city and New England family trade in place of both spring and winter patents, during the past year, for reasons before explained, that blended flours are equally good for bread and pastry, whereas neither of the former are, while the percentage of patents made by our city mills is much smaller than either of the others (about 40 per cent), and hence the quality Superior, as shown by the price the grocers, who formerly used the western flours exclusively, are paying for the city, namely, $4.25@$4.50, as to brands and sized lots. But then, West India grades have dragged, as they have done since the price of western clears went to $3.00 for standard and straight do. to $3.25, while city clears have been held right through the depression at $3.75 @$3.80, or the top price of winter patents. On the other hand, the drought in this country and in Europe and short pasturage and feed crops has given these city mills a monopoly of our market and some eastern cities, and of export trade in bran, which has been a regular bonanza to them at 80@82½c. at which they keep sold ahead, on an average, a month, right along. This price is, delivered at their mills.

In low grades of flours there

has been an enhancement of values for spring for feed purposes below $1.90. But they have been almost nominal, having been contracted ahead for export. Low grades of winter have not advanced with trade brands, as they were relatively too high before, on the late reduced production, and with an increase now, they are easier, especially superfine winter at $2.00@2.10 in sacks; $2.20@2.30 in bbls.

Rye flour has been held up, until the latter part of the month, by scarcity on account of the drought in this state and low water for running mills. But the latter half of the month has been blessed with rains and the supply has caused an easier market at $2.90@3.25 for superfine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1893.

BUFFALO.

THE demand for flour during the past three weeks has been enormous in the face of existing conditions of the banks. Spring patents which were sold on the first of this month at $3.90@$4.00 advanced to $4.20@$4.25 during the first week and sold up to $4.30@$4,35 by the 10th. Winter straights were also higher, sales being made at $3.35@$3.40.

With an easier money market the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company will again assume control of their immense business. Work has been slack there for some weeks, but will be resumed this month.

The big wheel pit, of the Niagara Falls company is 200 feet deep, 20 feet wide and 100 feet long, and will contain four wheels of 5,000 horse power each.

The Coatsworth elevator was destroyed by fire. Of all the hard luck this big storehouse has had more than its share. Built on the "cheap John" plan, it was one of the principal causes of the death of its builder. It first settled toward the slip on the east and then tried to topple over into the river on the north. After being repaired, the sides bulged out and at no time would the machinery or scales work to satisfaction. Finally it went up in smoke much to the relief of everybody who ever had a pound of grain in it.

The Fulton elevator destroyed by fire at the same time the Coatsworth went up in flames was an eyesore and a danger. It had not been used in 25 years but still had a share in the elevating association's profits. Several cables were required to keep the tower from falling into the creek and people who live on the island would not go within hailing distance of it. There are two more just about as old and useless as this one and all taking profits from the association.

There was a fight in one of the Buffalo markets between Jews and Poles some days ago, and the Buffalo papers came out as usual with big "scare" heads announcing a "BREAD RIOT." Of course the bread part was all imagination, as these people are far from starvation, but it caused considerable excitement and when Mr. W. C. Newman, the great Akron miller, finished reading the account of the trouble he exclaimed: "Great Scott! a bread riot? and I am selling flour at $2.25 per barrel, and the sack makes one pair of pants and a night gown!! Impossible! Why, there is'nt a back yard in East Buffalo not bleaching and advertising my "stone mill" bran of flour."

Money is as free as water in Buffalo at present and likely to be so until late in the season when the usual scramble for funds to carry wheat through the winter will begin. Buffalo bankers have been unusually generous to grain men throughout the late trying ordeal—that is *some* of them, especially the marine and the German-American. These two banks will in a short time handle all the grain business.

The state wheat crop has been heavy, but farmers are not marketing their crop at present prices. Oats are a failure.

The canal traffic this season has been something prodigious compared with last year. The total shipments to date were 29,500,000 bushels as compared with 15,200,000 last year and 16,900,000 in 1891. This has all been done at a paying rate, averaging 4½ cents per bushel against 3½ last year. Truly the old ditch is making up for lost time, but wait until next year when the roads are not so busy with other traffic and these figures will look sick. The rail up to date carried 45,000,000 bushels, against 48,500,000 last year and 36,000,000 in 1891.

The receipts of flour for the season thus far were 4,900,000 barrels, against 5,300,000 last year and 3,100,000 in 1891. There is an unexpected falling off this season, but this may be made good this month, as the receipts are coming in heavy.

Canal forwarders have made no money. The old time speculator in freights has been caught and floored. As a rule he would have been better off taking the grain from shippers and exacting a commission for his labor. But a gambler is not contented until he has dropped his all.

F. Werdelman has purchased a site on Seneca street, at the Buffalo creek, on which he will erect a flouring mill. The cost will be $25,000 and work to be completed early in the spring.

Huntley, Cranson & Hammond of Silver Creek, manufacturers of grain-cleaning machinery are not as busy as usual at this time of the year and have reduced their force of workmen one half.

The Attica mill is again before the public. This is the most unfortunate piece of property of its kind in the state. Complete in every respect, with all the necessary machinery, this mill has not been able to keep running for more than two months under one management. It's a "looser" if there ever was one. A. K. Hume, who traded a lot of land for it and attempted to run it on "a new principle," has succumbed, and the mill will grind no more until another "sucker" is found.

Good paying mills are scarce. As Mr. George Urban would remark: "It takes money to buy honey."

Wheat is low—dreadfully low—in Buffalo. It was 20c per bushel higher last year on the first day of August than it was this. I believe No. 1 Northern Duluth at 65½ spot is worth buying for a 20c advance. The talk of heavy receipts is all bosh, as farmers know they can loose nothing by holding on at these prices and will do so as soon as they have marketed enough to pay off small debts.

Mr. Harris Fossbinder has been reelected one of the trustees of the Merchants' Exchange Gratutity Fund for a three year term. This is considered quite an honor and especially so as his opponent was the popular ex-president of the Exchange, General Graves.

Samples of the new wheat from the Northwest are just beautiful as compared with last year's fairly good quality. The difference in price between the old and new No. 1 Northern is only ¼c, whereas last year 2@3 cents was asked at the opening. Sales in this market from the 1st of September to the 10th averaged 100,000 bushels per day of c. i. f. Duluth wheat, which all went to millers at from 64½ to 67⅛. Trade will be active from now on until the closing of navigation and it is predicted more wheat will be carried in Buffalo this winter than ever before.

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company is furnishing a complete steam plant for Chase, Armstrong & Shaw, of Rochester. No dependance can be placed upon water and the company mean to be on the safe side even if the Genesee does furnish a fair supply of power nine months in the year.

Mr. A. P. Wright has been appointed manager of the Great Eastern Elevator Company. This new storehouse will be finished next spring and with an old grain man at its head, much is expected. Mr. Wright will find that times have changed wonderfully since he was in the grain business.

Barley is very backward. Last year, at this time, the movement was heavy, but so far there is no signs of anything doing. First reports favored the maltster; there was plenty of barley and it was going to be awfully cheap. To-day, not a pound, practically, is offered at any price. The question is, what has become of it? Our buyers have picked up from 100,000 to 200,000 bushels each, in the west, at very low prices, but could find no more.

Millfeed has been active and strong and the prospects are for higher prices in the next 30 days. Coarse winter bran has been selling easily at $16.25 sacked, and the supply light; spring $15.25 and choice white middlings $17.50. Low grade flour, of which quite a liberal amount has been in market, sold at $16.75@$17.00 per ton. Rye feed $16.00 per ton and demand good.

Rye flour seems to hold its own at $3.00, although the price of that cereal has not been so low in 15 years, sales having been made, within a week, of No. 2 at 46c. Rye is cheap at these prices and there is not a speculative article on the board which would pay better if held until January.

Major J. G. Heinold went to Chicago to see the Fair, but did not "enthuse" as much as other members of the Exchange. They could not get enough of it—he did.

There is talk of a big mill on the banks of Buffalo river or within easy reach of it. Property on the Ohio basin has been figured for and as it offers good shipping as well as receiving facilities it will probably be taken.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie is still confined to his room. His son Harry is attending to the business of the firm.

Mr. O. G. Spann, of Spann & Chandler, the largest barley dealers in this market, is west on a business trip.

Mr. George H. Wolcott returned last week from Chicago.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11, 1893.

DULUTH.

IT requires no prophet to tell us that business will revive. It has revived, and while yet not so lively as it might be or will be, it is, nevertheless, so pronounced that every artery and fibre of trade is pulsating with the renewed energy, and business men all along the line have taken fresh courage. Out here, at this intermediate depot—this clearing house between the Northwest and the East—wheels that have been idle are beginning to turn and the interchange between the two

great sections has been resumed. A syndicate, capitalized at $30,000,000 has just been organized with such men as J. D. Rockefeller, Wetmore, McDougall, the Merritts, etc., behind it, to take charge of the iron business of the limitless mines hereabout, and has commenced active operations. The idle saw mills have turned on steam and every mill at the head of the lakes is now in commission and the yellow boards are accummulating in great quantities about the docks. The splendidly equipped new flouring mills are just on the eve of starting—are putting finishing touches to machinery and appliances, while the older mills are constantly increasing their output. The great problem of moving the new wheat crop has been solved and the crop is moving. Millers are booking orders, and the commerce of the lakes, generally, has taken on a more healthful tone—these are some of the signs which indicate the trend of business, and they are so broad that the wayfarer who runs may read them.

The panicky feeling is steadily subsiding among the business houses here and money is coming out of its hiding place. If there was a certainty about the tariff the financial depression would soon pass into history. Industrial affairs in this part of the Northwest are largely affected by the iron business, and this great interest demands, first, that the tariff be let alone, or, second, if it is to be tinkered with, that such tinkering be immediate and decisive. While this question does not so directly interest the millers, the iron business is so extensive and such an important factor in commerce, generally, that every concern at the head of the lakes is more or less affected by what affects it.

The flouring industry has been among the first controlling businesses to respond to the demand for an increase of activity. The first week in this month the mills at the head of the lakes scored their biggest run since early last June. The output for that week was 44,083 bbls., a daily average of 7,347; the week previous the grist was 36,167 bbls. The Lake Superior, Freeman, Imperial and Duluth Roller Mills were in operation. Last week the output was still greater, the record being as follows: Produced 48,317 bbls.; shipped 46,024 bbls.; in store 17,022 bbls. There were received 179,661 bbls. by rail from the west, of which 104,369 bbls. were shipped, leaving in store, of the railroad flour, 209,273 bbls. The output will be steadily increased by the old mills, and as soon as the new mills begin operation the increase will be greatly augmented.

The flour market is fair and the outlook encouraging; orders are booked sufficient to keep the mills in operation for some time. The demand for feed is also strong, the mills quoting bran at $13.00 and $14.00 for red dog in 200 lb. sacks. Rates down the lakes have been an inducement to free shipment.

The crop year closed with the day's business, August 31, and the period was replete with interesting figures and milling and shipping data. The year, upon the whole, was a satisfactory one, yet the national depression in the latter months was seriously felt. The volume of wheat handled was greater than that for any previous crop year, except for 1891-1892. The increase of the flour output from the mills included in secretary Welles' report, of the board of trade, was over 80 per cent; this increase was due largely to the new mills in Superior, the output from which, for the first time is noted in a crop year report. These mills on the South side of the bay during the year turned out 677,816 bbls., while the Duluth mills have a record of 929,800. The total grist for 1891-1892 was by the Duluth mills alone and amounted to 889,182 bbls. For the current year Superior will distance the Zenith City as all her mammoth mills will soon be in commission.

The output of the Duluth and Superior mills for the crop year just closed as compared with the output for 1891-2 for the same period was as follows:

	1892-3		1891-2.
	Duluth. bbls.	Superior. bbls.	Duluth bbls.
September	89,374	26,084	66,083
October	163,670	39,345	66,587
November	132,613	18,540	85,661
December	71,094	29,367	59,397
January	52,155	10,326	42,928
February	48,193	16,751	77,220
March	83,171	50,013	64,590
April	51 503	90,438	63,992
May	75,619	74,800	76,143
June	56,463	94,901	87,256
July	39,049	99,161	87,955
August	66,897	128,090	94,855
Totals	929,800	677,816	889,182

The receipts of flour, for the year ending Aug. 31., as shown by the report are largely increased over the year previous, the number of barrels in excess being 827,290. The flour shipments amounted to 5,459,174 bbls. or 1,371,531 bbls. more than for 1891-92.

The figures in detail, showing the production, receipts and shipments of flour are as follows.

	Output, bbls.	Receipts, bbls.	Shipments bbls.
1890-1	539,337	2,323,222	2,859,149
1891-2	889,182	3,391,954	4,087,643
1892-3	1,607,616	4,219,244	5,459,174

Their was a slight decrease of the receipts of wheat during the past year, the total number of bushels being 39,737,935, while the shipments were 34,377,292. Of the receipts, the Duluth elevators stored 24,743,390 bushels, and the elevators of Superior 15,000,538 bushels. The receipts and shipments of grain for the crop year as compared with the receipts and shipments for the year previous, covering the same period, according to Col. Welles' report were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1892-3, bus.	1891-2, bus.	1890-1 bus.
Wheat	39,743,928	51,355,368	18,202,504
Flaxseed	296,926	637,081	114,378
Corn	362,334	111,337	171,936
Barley	104,916	161,392	104,988
Rye	64,013	31,288	4,501
Oats	47,715	20,668	379,223

SHIPMENTS.

	1892-3. bus.	1891-2 bus.	1890-1 bus.
Wheat	34,519,859	46,071,503	16,132,179
Flaxseed	296,382	696,904	111,330
Corn	307,936	111,372	263,430
Barley	81,529	184,569	104,988
Rye	108,122	21,193	.....
Oats	29,953	20,668	382,470

Receipts and shipments of wheat and flour for four years previous to August 31st are shown in the following figures, with the amount of flour reduced to the equivalent in bushels of wheat and added to the amount of wheat received:

	Wheat. bus.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat and flour, bus.
1889-90	19,931,107	3,229,469	29,963,747
1890-1	18,202,504	2,323,222	28,657,003
1891-2	51,355,368	3,391,554	66,619,161
1892-3	39,743,928	4,219,244	58,730,526

The figures of the state inspectors do not correspond exactly with those of the Board of Trade. The state figures show the following shipments: Wheat 35,582,158 bus.; corn 301,000; oats 42,000; rye 88,000; barley 116,000; Flax 351. Total 36,570,158.

The production and shipment of flour at Duluth and Superior, and the receipts of flour and grain for August, as compared with the business in August, 1892, is shown by the following:

	1893.	1892.
Flour bbls. produced Dul.	66,897	94,855
" " " Sup.	128,090	
" " received	734,816	628,836
Wheat, bus. "	1,508,237	1,181,576
Corn " "	.....	32,397
Oats, " "	.....	.....
Rye, " "	.....	12,035
Barley " "	.....	.....
Flax " "	.....	5,246

The shipments of flour and grain during August this year, as compared with August 1892, were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour shipped Sup. mills	127,580	.....
" in transit	836,941	675,720
Wheat, bus, shipped	3,856,557	1,924,442
Corn, " "	.....	32,397
Oats, " "	.....	.....
Rye, " "	.....	.....
Flax, " "	.....	75,156

Wheat in store in Duluth on Monday Sept. 11 by grades, was as follows:

No. 1 hard	294,905
No. 1 Northern	1,861,878
No. 2 "	110,480
No 3 Spring	12,427
No Grade Spring	11,072
Rejected and Condemned	2,616
Special bin wheat	49 206
Total	2,342,584
Decrease during the week	189.387
In store this date, 1892	1,423,915

When the new wheat began to arrive the elevators were practically empty, and since the first installment the receipts have been heavy. Freight rates have advanced a trifle, yet the movement down the lakes has been active and a brisk shipment is anticipated for the remainder of the season. The abnormally low rate has led to some extraordinary big cargoes from here this season. The straight-back steamer Yuma now carries the banner from the head of the lakes. This vessel cleared a day or two ago for Buffalo with 114,000 bushels of wheat, beating the record. This is the largest cargo that ever went through the Soo, but the Selwyn Eddy has taken 138,000 bushels from Detroit to Buffalo.

The lack of currency has been something of a drawback in the matter of handling the new crop, yet the difficulties are being overcome and the new wheat is arriving in an unbroken stream from the northwest. The several expediency schemes which were canvassed a month or so ago, among them clearing house certificates etc., have been laid aside for currency of the realm. Every proposition had insurmountable objections and before one that was acceptable in every particular was formulated there was no crying necessity for it. Cash has been pulled out by some means or other and now the grain is being handled by the usual method. It is estimated that Minnesota has 40,000,000 bushels of average grade, which represents $24,000,000, in the Duluth elevators. That was the amount of wheat handled here last year but for the current crop year the storage capacity has been greatly increased, and now there is no Board of Trade or other organization in the world that has a larger storage capacity for wheat than is under the Duluth Board. It is believed that the elevators would not be compelled to stop receiving wheat on account of a lack of room, as was the case last year.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the state have established fees for the coming year as follows: For inspection on arrival or "into store," for each car load 20 cents; for inspection "out of store" from public warehouses, 20 cents per car load to cars; 40 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels; for inspection out of store, from private warehouses, 30 cents per car load to cars; 60 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels.

The charges for weighing shall be as follows: For each car load weighed on arrival or "into store," 20 cents; for weighing "out of store," from public warehouses, 20 cents per car load to cars; 60 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels.

On flax seed the charges shall be as follows: For inspection on arrival or "into store," 65 cents per car load; for inspection out, from public warehouses, 65 cents per car load to cars or per 1,000 bushels to vessels; out of store from private warehouses, $1.00 per car load to cars or per 1,000 bushels to vessels. The charges for weighing flax seed shall be as provided above for all other kinds of grain.

The season is now so far advanced that the Board of Trade will probably defer building its new block until next season. All arrangements are about completed and if the start is not made this fall, work will begin early next spring. The new Board of Trade building will be the finest structure for a similar purpose in the Northwest.

Col. Welles, secretary of the Eoard of Trade, is taking a vacation visit to his father, who lives in Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Mr. F. E. Wyman presides at his desk.

The state elevator has not come out of the lawyers' pockets yet, where it was cached by a recent injunction. The site has been purchased here for the communistic building and the appropriation for the erection of the structure will probably be consumed by lawyers, jobbers and politicians.

The North Dakota Elevator Company's houses, with elevators at all the principal stations along the Northern Pacific in North Dakota, have recently been leased by the Monarch Elevator Company of Minneapolis. Approximately there were 78 elevators in the system. These are under the control of F. H. Peavey & Co.

George Spencer, receiver for the Lake Superior Elevator Co. and the Union Improvement and Elevator Co. has taken out licenses for all the elevators of these two companies at Duluth. This brings within the purview of the law every warehouse at the head of the lakes. Chief grain inspector Clausen is authority for the statement that of the 250 private houses in the state but few will be operated on account of a lack of capital by the owners.

The Imperial Mill is running to its full capacity, the first time for many months, and is turning out 6,000 bbls. of flour a day. H. F. J.

DULUTH, Sept. 12, 1893.

SUPERIOR.

THE flouring mills of Superior have settled the questions of free silver, the tariff, hard times and the like, and have begun business with the first of the new crop year, in earnest. Without an exception the mills report a bright outlook for the fall and winter trade and the largely increasing output for the last two or three weeks is in anticipation of a more active market. The output for August was the heaviest of any month since last October, and thus far in September, the August record, for the same number of days, is beaten. The new mills are not yet regularly installed and may not begin to add their quota to the output until the latter part of the month. The Listman mill has turned over its machinery, finding everything in excellent shape and is about ready to begin the ceaseless grind. The other new mills are receiving farewell touches by millwrights and workmen. The Lake Superior and Freeman Mills have been furnishing the greater portion of the output for the past two weeks; but the Minkota is now in commission, and it is understood will run at a lively clip from now on. Prices this month have ruled firmer and higher and large orders are being received from both domestic and foreign buyers. A little difficulty has been experienced in securing old wheat for grinding, but now all the mills in readiness are running full time to turn out flour enough to meet demands. The output for August was: Duluth, 66,897; Superior 128,090 bbls; total: 194,987 bbls. There were 734,816 bbls. received and 964,521 bbls. shipped.

The output and exports from the head of the lakes for the past four weeks, with comparisons were as follows:

	1893 Output, bbls.	1893 Exports, bbls.	1892. bbls.	1891. bbls.
Sept. 3	44,083	10,704	19,202	14.311
Aug. 26	36,167	11,748	21,734	9,934
Aug. 19	38,754	15,143	21,811	11,111
Aug. 12	42,265	21,318	20,860	12,427

The figures for the week ending Sept. 9 are are as follows:

Mills	Produc'd	Shipp'd	In Store
Duluth, bbls	20,417	18,624	15,022
Superior, bbls	27,900	27,400	2,000
Total, bbls	48,317	46,024	17,022

RAILROAD REPORT, (FLOUR IN TRANSIT.)

Road.	Receiv'd	Shipp'd
St. P. & D	49,471	42,715
North'n Pacific	10,200	7,200
Eastern Minn	94,940	44,854
C. M. St. P. & O.	22,050	9,600
Totals	179,661	104,369

The wheat market for the past week has had a more vigorous tone and prices have been gradually tending upward. The receipts last week were 850,900 bushels at Minneapolis and 1,039,350 bushels at Duluth and Superior. Total 1,890,250 bushels against 789,627 bushels the week before, 764,439 bushels two weeks ago and 1,347,500 bushels the same time last year. Out of the 1,270 cars received during the week 598 were new wheat and all but 50 cars graded No. 1 northern. During the same week last year 701 cars of new wheat were sold and only 312 went No. 1 northern, the balance being below, mostly No. 2 northern. The shipments during the week were 241,200 bushels from Minneapolis and 769,818 from the head of the lakes.

The total stocks in second hands in the northwest:

	Bushels.
In Minneapolis regular houses	5,895,236
In Minneapolis private houses	330,000
In Duluth and Superior in store	2,342,584
In country elevators, approximately	975,0 0
Total	9,542,820
Total August 1	16,029,864
Total July 1	19,320,427
Total June 1	29,346,830
Total May 1	41,488,741

The lake and rail rate on flour still holds at the 15-cent basis to New York, and this figure is likely to be maintained until the closing weeks of navigation, when an advance to 20 cents may be made. The rate to various eastern points, according to the new tariff sheets, are as follows, in cents per 100 lbs:

New York and N. Y. rate points	15
Boston and Boston rate points	17
Boston for export	15
Philadelphia and Phila. rate points	13
Baltimore rate points	12
Binghamton rate points	13
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	14
Utica, Syracuse and Rochester	12½
Corning	12
Elmira rate points	13
Buffalo and Erie	10

It is stated that at a recent meeting of eastern railroad lines at Chicago, the situation was discussed and letters are said to have been sent out for the purpose of whipping trunk line officials into the mood to advance rates on the lakes, coupled with the threat that if it was not done the Chicago lines would reduce rates sufficiently to secure the business. It is the general opinion here that no immediate action will be taken by the trunk systems.

It has been finally decided to establish a sample market in this city and it is a move in the right direction. It has always been the opinion of millers and grain men that Superior is a desirable place for a sample wheat market and that it would eventually be the largest market at the head of the lakes. The conditions necessary, however, were never present to warrant it heretofore, but these have been supplied by the mills that are now in operation and others that soon will be, and the initial steps to organize such a market have been taken. The committee having had the matter under advisement, Messrs. Hurd, McCollum and Barton, after carefully considering the proposition decided to go ahead, and so reported. Arrangements have been made to procure quotations and the board will be established for the present in the Brennig block, where rooms have been offered free of rent for the next six months. Mr. Hurd states that it is unsatisfactory for the mills to buy on grade, and that when he could get the wheat he wanted for the Daisy mill on the Superior board he would make such purchases from Superior commission men. J. J. Atkinson will act as manager of the board.

Superior is fast becoming the favorite market at the head of the lakes. A day or two ago W. F. Pinkham, one of the largest farmers of Cass county, North Dakota, arrived in the city with a car load of wheat of his own raising which he sold to good advantage. He said that Superior's fame—her big mills and big elevators—was well known among the farmers of his section of the country, and that a good deal of wheat would be sent through by the farmers direct. Speaking of the wheat crop he said: "In Cass county the average will not be above 13 bushels, but the quality is fine. In the Grand Forks country the yield is heavy and the quality good." Mr. Pinkham owns 1,000 acres near Fargo.

A committee of grain and flour men will visit St. Paul this week to ask the Great Northern Railroad management to grant the same facilities for handling wheat that are granted by the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul & Duluth roads. These two roads hold up their cars in the upper yard where they are inspected and thence shipped to their several destinations without extra charge. The Great Northern sends cars down into the lower yard near the elevators, and after inspection, wheat that is not consigned to the elevators is subjected to a switching charge of $3 a car. The Great Northern will be petitioned to at least hold out cars in the upper yard that have been consigned to Superior dealers, whence, after inspection they may be switched to their proper destinations.

A meeting of the directors of the Listman mill was held last week to discuss matters on the completion of their fine mill plant. There were present William Listman of La Crosse, Charles Listman of Chicago, J. H. Knowles of Boston and James Barton of Superior. It was decided to make the permanent start as soon as the dredging could be completed in the slip adjoining the mill, and other matters had been put in ship-shape for convenient and economical work. It is expected that by the 20th of this month the mill will be in full operation, and it is the announced intention to run day and night.

With reference to the rumored retirement of C. S. Pillsbury from the management of the system of mills and elevators which he sold to English capitalists, the mill men here think there is no foundation for it. J. S. Hillyer stated that it was doubtful if Mr. Pillsbury would give up his $50,000 position to engage in the building scheme at Buffalo. "Buffalo" said Mr. Hillyer, "is not equal to the head of the lakes. Strong inducements were held out to us to locate at Buffalo instead of Superior. My own judgment is that Superior will always be the best place in America for a large flouring mill. It is the nearest water point to the greatest wheat belt on this continent and within a few years I expect to see flour consigned directly from our docks to European ports. When that time comes Buffalo will be distanced in the milling business."

The Belt-line elevator has started business and is receiving wheat. William Erick is superintendent and R. F. Edwards is foreman; George Cross will have charge of the weighing department. Busi-

ness has commenced with a small crew, to be increased from time to time. Wheat is coming in rapidly.

About 100 cars of new wheat per day are arriving at the Sawyer system. The size of the grain car is increasing. Formerly 300 to 350 bushels was a car load, but the new Great Northern grain cars are bringing in 1,000 bushels each, which means with these cars, 100 cars 100,000 bushels of wheat.

The following figures of the traffic through the "Soo" are for August and give a fair idea of the lake business for that month :

Eastbound freight, 1,109,252 tons; westbound freight, 470,858 tons; total, 1,580,110 tons. There were 2,744 passengers went eastward and 2,916 came westward.

The eastbound freight was as follows: Flour, 964,845 bbls.; corn, 208,400 bus.; wheat, 4,369,885 bus.; building stone, 3,047 tons; copper, 13,671 tons; iron ore, 688,840 tons; pig iron, 5,067 tons; lumber, 81,000,000 feet; silver ore, 255 tons; unclassified freight, 24,786 tons. The westbound freight was as follows : Coal,420,593 tons; flour,565 bbls.; grain, 4,350 bus.; manufactured iron, 15,283 tons; salt, 12,771 bbls.; unclassified freight, 32,429 tons.

It is estimated that there are on the docks in this city 765,000 tons of coal, with room for 400,000 tons more. The coal receipts at the head of the lakes are not as large as they were at this time last year and the shipping to the close of the season, will be lively.

The barge works, where the famous wheat-carrying whalebacks are made, have started up again after a suspension of two months. A small force of men has been put to work which will be augmented until the full crew is employed. It is the intention of Capt. McDougal to turn out a number of handsome vessels this winter in anticipation of a big trade on the great lakes next year.

The Northern Pacific railroad, with two trains, is bringing about 150 cars of gravel a day to their yards at the east end, expending about $100,000 on the yards this season. The improvements which that road will make to its property in this city next year, are estimated to cost a half million dollars. All these improvements will facilitate the handling of wheat and flour and will tend to constantly reduce the transportation charges. Other companies are also on the alert to make Superior an economical, profitable and ideal milling point, and to build up a traffic in that line second to no other city in the world. J. F. H.

SUPERIOR, Sept. 13, 1893.

ST. LOUIS.

The wheat market is at present stronger than it has been for months. Cash wheat is ruling particularly good, selling for as high as 68⅜, a raise of nearly 15c from bottom prices. During the past month however, the wheat market has led a very uneven existence. A month ago it was still laboring under the baneful influence of the financial stringency, yet August sold at 60, September at 62⅜ and December at 70½. A week later prices had dropped 2½ cents in spite of the light movement, decreased supply and the fact that the exports were larger than at any previous time this season. The following week the decline continued and on Friday, August 26, August sold for 57½; September for 60 and December for 65. By that time every long had sold out and there was more of a shortage than ever. The next week found wheat stuck in the same low rut and almost impossible to attract any outside interest thereto.

So poor were the prospects that speculators admitted that they expected no improvement in the situation until spring and they expected cash wheat to remain as low as 60 till New Years. In this, however, they were agreeably disappointed, as cash wheat soon developed into a very cheerful feature, the demand for it steadily increased until this week it has become remarkably steady. In the past two weeks, though, somebody has been steadely slugging wheat. The selling was especially conspicuous. Every time December wheat would rear its head, a flood of offerings would sweep would-be buyers. The house of D. R. Francis & Co. sold an immense amount of wheat, part of which they had laid in about three weeks before, when the Ex-Gov. and H. C. Haarsteck were buying all the wheat in sight. Of late Francis and Armour are credited with a determination to prevent an advance in wheat by flooding the market with supplies. All in all, however, the wheat outlook is very fair, with cash wheat looking particularly bright.

The millers are feeling somewhat jubilant over the recent turn in the tide. The flour market which has been on the down grade for the past few months suddenly reversed itself last week and is tending strongly the other way. All through August trade was very poor, and although during one week the local mills had an output of 90,900 bbls. out of a possible 105,750 it was mainly to fill old orders. In the week from Aug. 13-19 the flour market was pronounced the dullest of the season, and it was moreover remarked that no improvement need be looked for till the financial difficulties were settled. Toward the end of August however. the market grew a shade better, and on the first of September the improvement continued and right smart export demand was one symptom of the new condition. Many sales were made on small margins but the appreciation in the rates of exchange and the reduction of freight rates made it possible for the local millers to accept bids made. Many bookings were made for English and Irish ports and also for the Continent. The output, the first week in September, was 95,200 bbls., a gain of 20,000 over the preceeding week.

The past two weeks, flour ruled very satisfactory, large lumps being sent to British and Irish points, as the present rates of exchange operate in favor of the seller. Quite an increase was noticed in the demand for domestic points. Mr. S. C. Buckingham, Secretary of the St. Louis Milling Co. when asked his opinion of the situation said: "The outlook is very fair, but until the prices of flour have risen somewhat, they have not risen as high as I expected they should in proportion to the rise in wheat. Cash wheat is now 13 cents above bottom prices while flour is only up 25 to 30 cents a barrel. It should be higher almost 50 cents."

There are few happenings of interest among the local flour fraternity. No new mills have been opened during the past month or anything else of importance transpired. Our big St. Louis Exposition opened the other night though, and the inaugural address was made by a miller, Ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, President of the Stanard Milling Co. Gov. Stanard is one of our most prominent and public spirited citizens and though he attends closely to his large business interests he always finds time to take part in any popular movement and push it to a successful issue.

Harold Meredith Kauffman, son of the millionaire miller, John W. Kauffman, will not go into business with his father here, but leaves in a few days for Yale to take the classical course there. He is one of the best foot-ball players in town and his many friends here expect to see him distinguish himself in the east.

H. W. Chandler, the well known grain speculator has gone into the electrical business as a side issue. He is general manager of the Missippi Valley Electric Co., and has an interest in the Woods' Electrolier and electric lamps.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1893.

A JAPAN ROLLER MILL.

The following account is taken from a recent number of the *London and China Telegraph :*

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

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Judge Williams Gives an Opinion of Interest to Grain Men.

Judge Williams, of the United States Supreme court, handed down an opinion which the farmers will heartily endorse. It is that the Northern Pacific Elevator company is a mere bailee as to the wheat received from farmers, and is legally bound to return the wheat to the farmers upon the latter's presentation of the receipt from the company. As to the warehouse receipts delivered as security for money the elevator company, so Judge Williams holds, is practically a chattel mortgagor, and if it issued the receipts without being in possession of the wheat it had committed a fraud, or if it had wheat on hand at the time it issued the receipts and subsequently disposed of the same, it had misappropriated the wheat.

The point came up on the application of Receiver Forbes, of the Northern Pacific Elevator company, for an order allowing him to distribute to the farmers the wheat they had actually delivered to the company upon the return to the company of its receipts. The creditors of the company objected to the application because it gave the owners of wheat receipts a preference over the holders of warehouse receipts.

The decision of the court will effect about 240,000 bushels of wheat due to the farmers. The company has borrowed about $1,100,000 and has issued warehouse receipts to secure the same to the amount of 1,750,000 bushels. The shortage in the wheat is about 500,000 bushels. The company claims that at the time it issued the warehouse receipts it had the wheat on hand, and that the shortage arose from the settlement of the May corner in Chicago.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

CHEAP WHEAT.

Wheat threatens to become cheaper every year in price and farmers realize that they must be willing to accept less than formerly for this product. The competition is stronger and the annual production on the average is steadily increasing. Not a few farmers seem to think that it would be a losing game to sell wheat for anything less than they have been receiving during the last few years. There are many grumblers who claim that nothing but ruin stares the wheat growers in the face and that it is better to get out of the business at once. It might be said in reply to this that there is not a business in existence which is not claimed by some to be at the extreme end of profit, and that shortly everything must go to smash.

Now, the fact is, that wheat growers must expect to get even less for their wheat in the future than they are receiving now, and they will make a fair profit off it. In parts of the West farmers are making money if they receive 45 cents a bushel for their wheat, and they claim it only costs them from 18 to 22 cents a bushel to raise it. This is a fair profit, and sufficient to repay them for all their troubles. This is an illustration of what can be done where the soil and climate are favorable. Now, a quarter of a century ago, the thought of receiving only 45 cents per bushel for wheat would have dumbfounded many a farmer, and they would have promptly answered that such a farmer would be a fool, for he would surely run in debt.

As our soils are improved by proper cultivation, enriched by vegetable and mineral fertilizers, and the whole business conducted in the light of modern discoveries, our wheat producers will find that they will bring about the conditions for growing wheat which makes it possible to-day for some farmers in the great wheat belt to make money when the cereal is selling for 45 cents per bushel. We are getting a higher average from an acre devoted to the culture of wheat nearly every year, and at a less relative cost. We increase the crop by improving the breed of wheat, and then give superior cultivation that surrounds the plants with even more favorable conditions than those existing naturally in the wheat belt.

The cost of fertilization of wheat is slowly being solved. We find that a rotation of crops properly grown gives the best results, and then we can save expenses by buying the crude materials of fertilizers that are especially needed for wheat plants. In a hundred different ways such as these we increase the yield per acre, and then by reducing expenses to a minimum we find that there is still a margin for profit. Most of the farmers who are continually grumbling about no profit in wheat cannot tell for the life of them how much it costs them to raise a bushel of wheat. They know what they get for it and that is all. How do they know there is no profit in wheat growing? Unless they have an accurate idea of what it costs them to raise a bushel of wheat, they can only guess at the profit or loss.—A. B. BARRETT, in *Chicago Journal.*

THE PRESERVATION OF FLOUR.

Mr. Ludvig Fromm, of Kotzschenbroda, Germany, has obtained a patent for a new method of preserving farinaceous products. In his specification he says:—"This invention relates to a method of preserving flour and farinaceous products, and consists in the admixture to the substance to be preserved of a powder or 'flour' of hazel nut. This method of preservation will prove of great value when used in storing up any kind of flour or kindred substances, and also baked goods, such as rusks or biscuits used in the army and navy; and it will also apply in case of vegetable or leguminus conserves, such as tinned vegetables, soup tablets, peas pudding and the like. In preparing the hazel nut flour, the kernels are first removed from the shell, and then (preferably after being roasted) are ground or reduced to powder; only the white substance of the kernel however is ground. This powder or flour is added to the goods to be preserved—cereals, pulse, or the like—in a proportion varying between 5 and 25 per cent, care being taken that the mixture is as thorough as possible, as it is important that the fatty element of the powdered hazelnuts shall pervade or permeate the whole of the substance. This fat does not become rancid, and at the same time acts as a deterrent against insects and caterpillars. The flour so mixed aquires, moreover, a property which enables the bread or other goods made of it to keep much longer than similar goods made of ordinary flour, the fatty or oily element preventing the absorbtion of moisture to a great extent, and consequently the formation of mould, mildew, or similar growths. Besides, the great quantities of albumen and fat contained in the hazel nut pulp enhance the value of flour or other product as such; as nutritious substnaces, however good in themselves, will only be fully taken advantage of by constitution of the body if the albumen and fat they contain are in the normal proportion to the hydrates of carbon.

MYSTERIES OF BREAD MAKING.

Less than one hundred years ago little or nothing was known about bread making—that is, no living man could account for its phenomena or give any explanation of any of its processes. Away back in the forties the first step was made in the discovery that yeast was a vegetable, a living growing plant. Here the door was opened, for further discoveries were forthcoming. Not that men of science were idle or sparing of their labor; neither were they crippled for want of means. Vast interests were involved, and science was fostered with a liberality seldom equalled in any other direction. Fermentation remained a mystery, and its king and queen, beer and wine, were the victims of unaccountable disease. After years of experience as a baker, during which time I have conversed with hundreds of fellow-workers, writes a correspondent, I have come to the conclusion that there is no branch of manufacture so little understood by its craftmen as bread making. Any practical baker knows very well what he is about, and what is going to happen, although he may not be clever at giving explanations. His trade teaches him habits of close observation. He knows at a glance whether his work is going on right or not, but he is not clear at explaining. He knows what flour is, and he can give a fair account of its origin, manufacture and general properties. But the yeast which he adds to the flour, and which is the moving power in his hands—does he know what this is and how it acts on his flour? If he does I have never been able to get the definition out of him. Now, how is this state of things accounted for? Chiefly, I think, because bread making is one of the oldest of arts. If it were possible now for bread making to come out as a new art it would be pounced on by men of science and investigated. A good loaf of bread is the result of many conditions. The flour must be good, the fermentation must be carried to its proper stage and no further. The oven has its private character; but the yeast is the backbone of all. Fancy loaves and cakes have become fashionable in these latter days, and it requires the skill of an experienced baker to mould a cake that will be attractive, and which will be suitable to place upon the banquet table at some notable gathering.—*Confectioners Union.*

THE Novelty Mill Co., of Seattle, Wash., has increased its capital stock to $75,000 and has embarked in the China trade, making a first shipment of 800 sacks by the Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma.

Wenatchee, Wash., offers liberal inducements to parties who will erect a flouring mill there.

New Whatcom, Wash., has guaranteed eastern parties, who desired to locate a flouring mill there, the proposed $6,000 bonus, and the mill seems assured. The next move will be to secure an oat meal and fruit cannery.

The Yakima Milling company, of Yakima. Wash., advances a proposition to care for the 50,000 bushels of grain in the vicinity of North Yakima, paying fifty cents a bushel for it, or fully 10 cents above the market price for export, providing the merchants of the city will agree to handle the products of the mill in preference to that manufactured from cheaper grain shipped in from the outside.—*Commercial Review*, Portland, Oregon.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

RIGHTS OF DIFFERENT OWNERS AS TO CONDITION OF WATER COURSE.—The Natural Right to have the water of a stream descend in its pure state must yield to the equal right of those above. Their use of the stream for mill purposes and other manifold purposes for which they may lawfully use it tender to render it more or less impure. The water may thus be rendered unfit for many uses for which it had before been suitable; but, so far as that condition results from reasonable use of the stream in accordance with the common right, the lower riparian owner has no remedy. When the population becomes dense, and towns or villages gather around its banks, the stream naturally suffers still greater deterioration. Against such injury, incident as it is to the growth and industrial prosperity of the community, the law affords no redress. So in cities and towns, with their numerous inhabitants and diversified business, with their mills, shops and factories, with their streets and sewers, all the products and means of a high civilization, it would be impossible that the pure streams that flow in from the farmsides, should remain uncontaminated; and those that live upon the lower banks of such streams must, for the general good, abide the necessary results of such causes.—Bernard V. Shirly. Supreme Court of Indiana 34 N. E. Rep. 605.

EASEMENTS IN WATER.—The right which a party has to the use of water flowing over his own land is undoubtedly identified with the realty, and is a real or corporeal hereditament, and not an easement. The right is inseparably annexed to the soil, and is parcel of the land itself. But no proprietor has the right to use the water to the prejudice of any other proprietor above or below him, unless he has aquired a right to use the water in some peculiar manner, and differently from what he would be entitled to do as mere riparian proprietor. This right he may aquire, by an actual grant or license from the proprietor affected by his operations, or by uninterrupted adverse enjoyment for such a length of time as would afford a presumption of a grant, which in most of the States is a period of twenty years; in other words, an easement is created in favor of the owner of the dominant estate. An easement to foul or corrupt the water of a stream may thus be aquired; so of an easement to discharge water upon the land of another, either by an artificial channel, or by a pipe, or by drip from a roof; or to maintain water at a given height in a mill-dam; and a mill owner may thus aquire a right to discharge water from his mill by a raceway through the land of another. And a right to maintain an acqueduct through another's land may be acquired by a user of twenty years or more. So the right to throw water upon the land of another may be aquired by a grant, and long usage may be evidence of such a grant. A title may be gained by twenty years' user, as well to artificial water-courses as to natural ones and it was held that the proprietor of lands below may, by prescription, acquire the right to have water, which in its natural course flowed through and over his lands, diverted from its natural course, and thrown back upon the lands of the proprietor above. But the doctrine of prescription, or presumption of a grant from lapse of time, has not been deemed applicable to the case of underground waters percolating through the earth. As it respects such waters, no rights are gained, since no one can be presumed to have granted that of the existence of which he must have been ignorant.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

It is indisputable that the number of boiler explosions in this country is alarmingly great, and it is equally true that a boiler does not explode without there being a very good reason for it—a very good reason and a very simple one. There was a time when it was believed by many that there were hidden causes for many boiler explosions, and a rather flourishing, if not remunerative business was done in the theoretical manufacture of some mysterious gas that never could be made to materialize except just at the time when no one had time to detect its presence, and the boiler went to pieces. There are, perhaps, still a few left who believe in the gas theory of boiler explosions, but their number is very small indeed, so small as to make no impression on current opinion. An overwhelming majority of engineers, at the present day, believe that if the cause of a boiler explosion is looked after in the right way, it will be found without the necessity of making some old gas theory do service, or inventing a new one; without bringing into the argument any unaccountable or unheard-of action of the water, or in any way going outside of what plain people can understand.

It would seem that, with rather clear sailing in the matter, with the knowledge that a boiler lets go just as, and for the same cause that, steel or iron in any construction fails, boiler explosions would be something of the past, but after all bridges fail and chains break, because well known laws are not complied with, or approved practice followed, and so, too, boilers explode.

Safety in the use of a boiler is assured by proper construction in the first place, and correct practice in attention to and maintenance of it afterward.

This is easy to say and ought to bee asy enough of accomplishment, but the everyday record of boiler explosions shows a great amount of ignorance and carelessness in these matters—either this or something worse.

Rigidly enforced inspection and license laws ought to provide the needed remedy, but it seems about impossible to secure such laws except in rare instances. Engineers, who ought to know their value, have worked for them for years, but with very indifferent success. Money and politics are against them, and money and politics generally win. The objections of boiler owners to laws that would bring about inspection of boilers and licensing of engineers are money objections, and politics is the means of preventing the passage of such laws. The history of the attempts of engineers to bring about the enactment of laws to the end named would be interesting if published. Promises to the desired end are the easiest thing in the world to obtain from legislators, but there is no intention of keeping such promises, and the really interesting, and what would be instructive thing if published, would be the ingenious manner in which these promises are broken while the semblance of keeping them is maintained. There is little hope for protection against boiler explosions through general laws for inspection and license.

There is one other plan against which boiler users could not very well object. Admitting that inspection will cost them something, and that a properly qualified engineer cannot be hired to work for as little money as a man who knows nothing in particular about the business, still these grounds for objection would be untenable except that they do not believe their boilers will explode; in fact, we are rather bound to believe that they would not endanger life for the saving of a few dollars. Then let there be a law that shall provide for determining the exact cause of every boiler explosion and provision for publishing this cause. If Mr. Smith's boiler disastrously fails, because he has neglected to have it kept in proper repair, or because he put it in charge of Incompetency, or because he failed to have it examined in a way to determine its condition, let Mr. Smith's full name and location, together with all the facts in the case, be published by authority. He could not object to the passage of such a law, one of the provisions of which should be that nothing should be disturbed about the surroundings of the explosion until after full legal investigation, because his boiler is one of those that is not to explode. In other words, those who objected to such a law would—if the rather common expression may be used — give themselves away.

We are of the opinion that the enforcement of such a law without the attachment of any penalty except one against failing to report an accident to a boiler, or placing obstacles in the way of investigation, would result in a rather remarkable decrease in the number of boiler explosions. There are quite frequently—most generally—circumstances connected with such disasters that would not look well in print, authoritatively circulated. A remedy is wanted. We submit this.—*American Machinist.*

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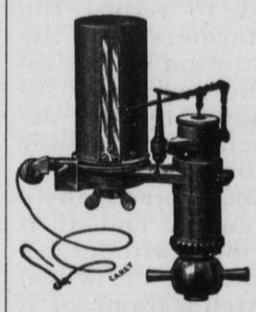

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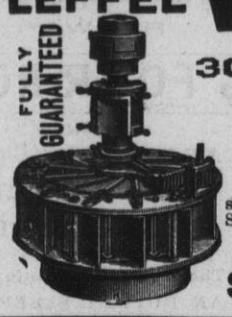

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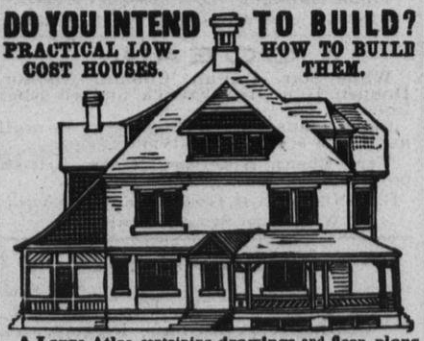

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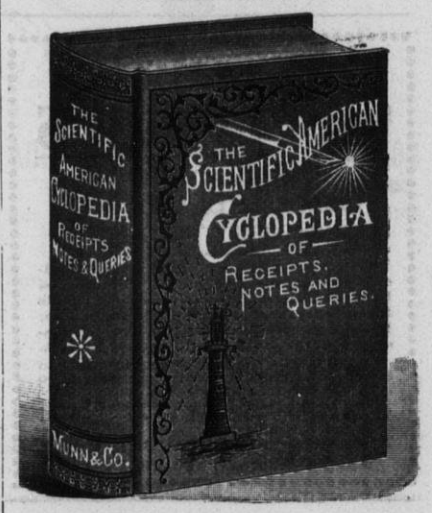

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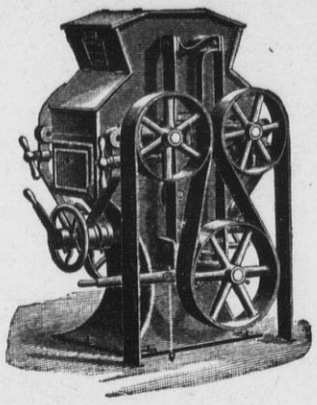

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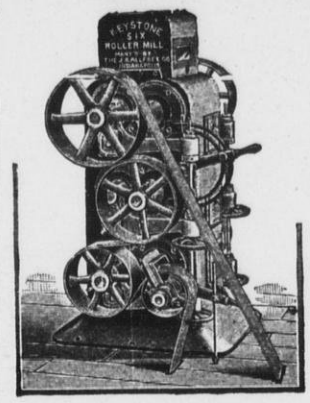

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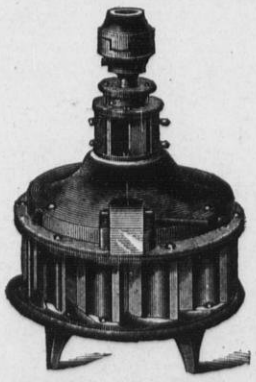

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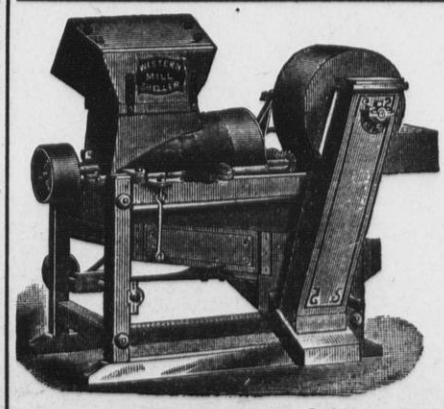

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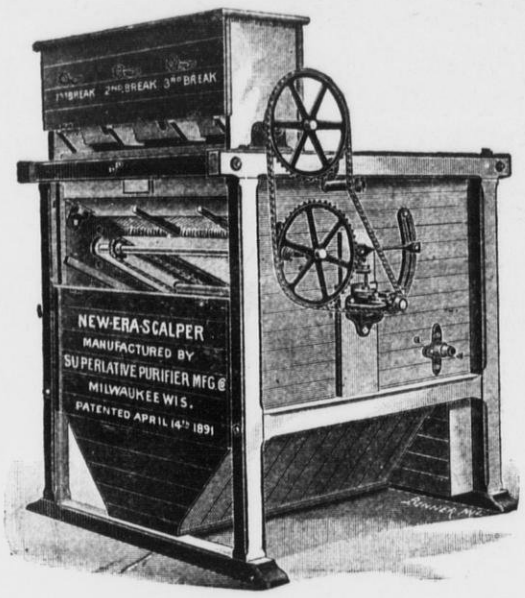

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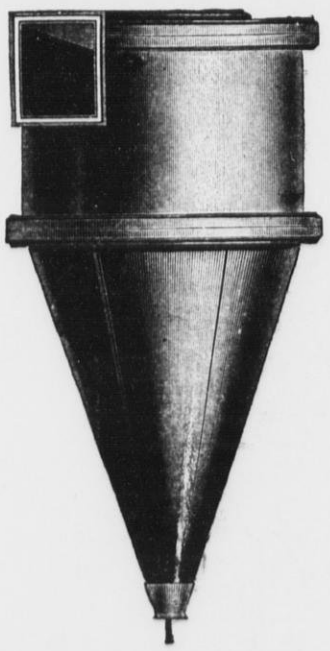

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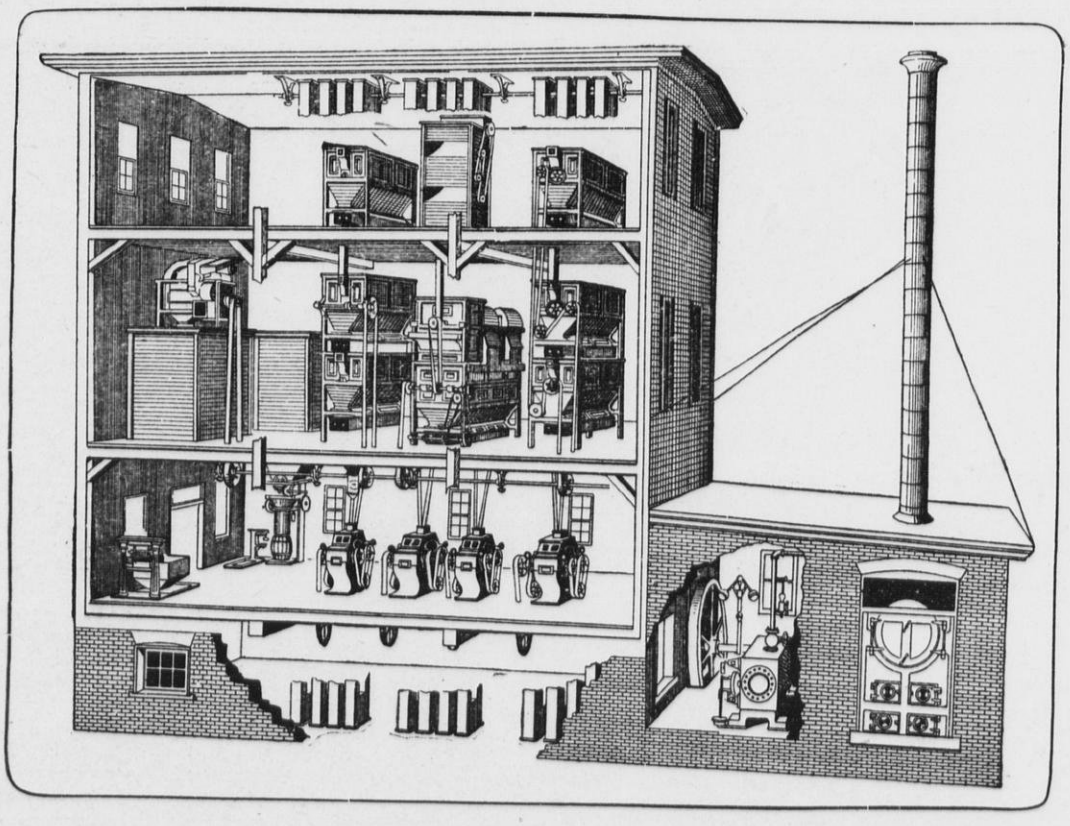

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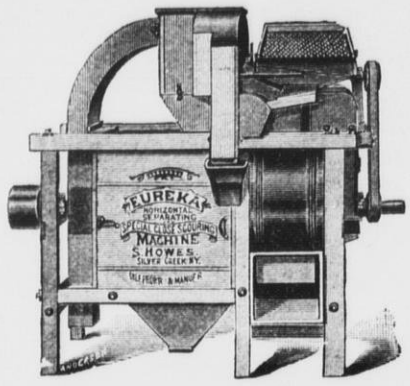

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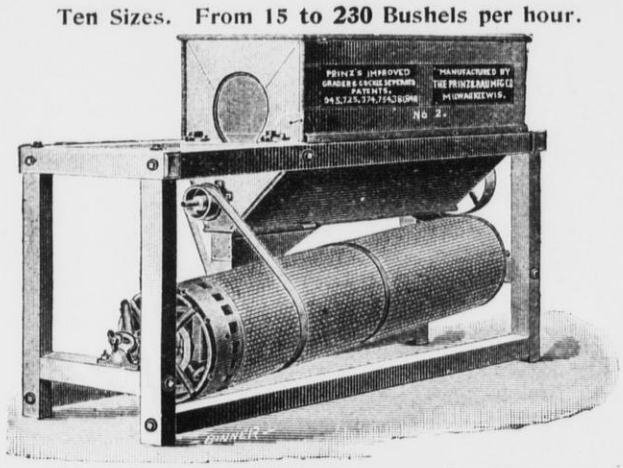

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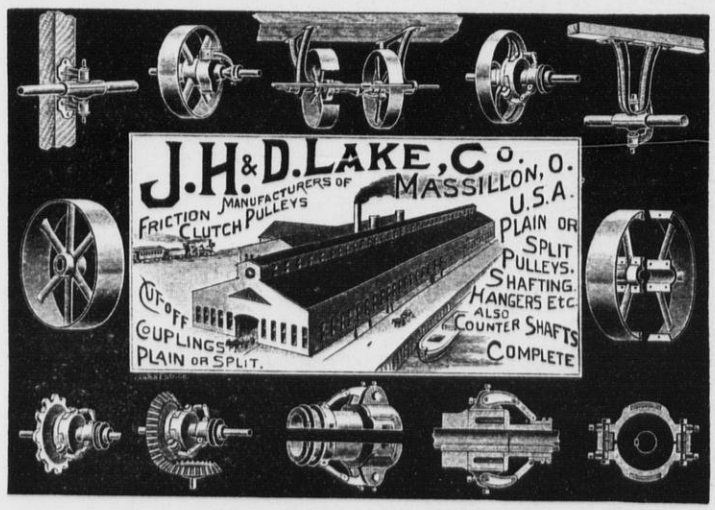

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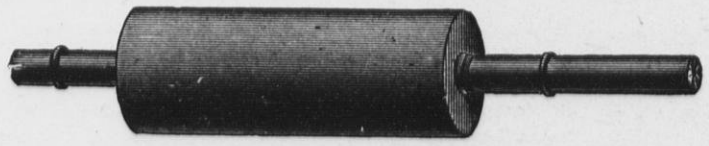

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 10. MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

CONTRACTS FOR INSURANCE.

WHENEVER it is established that parties have concluded a contract by which the risk insured against, the amount of the indemnity, the duration of the obligation, the amount of the premium, and the manner of its payment are definitely fixed, there is an agreement that is as sacred in the eye of the law as any that can be made. And this contract which must be such as to bind both parties to it, is to be interpreted and construed, except when controlled or limited by statute, by the same rules and principles as govern other contracts. Contracts for insurance may not only be made by parol, but it has been held that they may be so made, though the charter of the insurane company requires that all contracts of insurance be in writing; and if the risk has been accepted, and notice of the faet forwarded to the insured, though it may not have reached the latter until after the destruction, the insurer's obligation is complete. It is also complete though the insurer, an incorporated company, had left the matter in the hands of an agent, to determine, if he has agreed to it, though the company has not received any notice of his acceptance of it. And the contract is complete when the policy has been forwarded to the agent for delivery to the insured, though in fact it has not been delivered. Assuming therefore, the existence of a contract between the insurer and the insured, against loss of or injury to the subject by fire, and assuming that a loss has occurred, the first question is as to the amount which the insured can recover. Remembering the rule that insurance is a contract of indemnity, and the insurer agrees for the immediate, not the remote consequences of the loss, he is bound to pay the whole loss, if within the amount of the policy, without regard to the proportion between the amount insured and the value of the property at risk; and he is liable for the damage to the building or goods, excluding all gain or profits, which might have come to the insured if the fire had not occurred. The qualification just stated does not extend to the exclusion of evidence of the rental of buildings insured, where the value of the building is in issue, and the evidence is offered to prove such value. Where an insured building is totally destroyed, in estimating the amount of the loss, there is no rule based upon the estimated cost of a new building, with the difference between the new and the old structure, as in adjusting marine losses on ships; nor does the cost of rebuilding furnish the rule of damages. The fair value of the property destroyed, as fixed by the judgment of a jury, is accepted as decisive.

It is said when the subject of the insurance has not a ready market value, the jury have the right to form their own judgment of the value, provided it is not unfair. The cost of replacing the thing, deterioration, its worth to a stranger, are elements proper to be considered but are not exclusive; but in the case of articles having a ready market, the market value at the time and place of destruction is regarded as the cash value; but a temporary rise or depression of that value, above or below the ordinary value, should not be allowed to control. Neither costs, profits, or unpaid duties are necessary elements, unless the latter reduce the insurable interest; and in case of damaged goods, a fair sale at auction with the knowledge of the insurer furnished a proper basis for fixing the damages. In cases where the insurer restricts his liability by the policy to two thirds, or some portion of the actual value of the building and goods at the time of loss, the limit applies equally to both classes of property; and when the insurer provides that partial losses shall be paid in full, not exceeding the amount insured, provided the insured had on hand the lowest amount stated in the application, as if the insurance is on merchandise to the amount of three thousand dollars, it is not regarded as a case of partial loss, though a small amount, for example, twenty or thirty dollars worth, were saved, because that was not the real intention of the parties. There is no right of abandonment in fire as in marine insurance, and goods destroyed are to be paid for at their value at the time of their loss; and if they are only damaged the difference between their value in their present and their prior condition. When goods are so injured as not to be salable in the ordinary way, the insured may, on notice to the insurer or with his knowledge, make a fair sale at auction, and crediting him with the proceeds, recover the balance. If the sale is made without notice to, or knowledge of, the insurer, the insured takes upon himself the burden of proving that the goods brought all they were worth, the returns of the sale, of themselves, being insufficient evidence of the value. When the parties have agreed in the policy upon the manner of ascertaining the value of the property, the law will sustain the agreement. If no such agreement exists, then the insured may prove by any local testimony what the value actually was, so as to fix the damages; and as to what testimony is admissible to establish the ultimate point in the inquiry, is more a question in the law of evidence than in that of insurance.

While it is said the election of the insured to abandon the property does not exist in fire, as in marine insurance, and this constitutes one of the distinctions between them, they have in some cases a feature in common which we would least expect to find, viz: general average. During the progress of a fire the insured, with the approval of the insurer procured and hung out of the windows of the building, wet blankets, which proved to be of essential service in stopping the progress of the flames, and in preserving the goods in the building. On this state of facts it was held that both the insurer and the insured should contribute towards the loss of the blankets so used, in proportion to the amount which they respectively had at risk in the store and contents. It was a practical case of dry land jettison, and general average contribution, deduced from the "laws of the sea." Common sense and common justice proved superior to the general rule that, in a loss under a policy of insurance against fire, the amount is to be paid without contribution; and shows that the insurer may become liable beyond the amount named in the policy.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

The production of wheat in this country is variously estimated at from 100,000,000 to 140,000,000 bu. less than 1892. The crop of 1892 was estimated at 515,000,000 to 550,000,000 bu,. and in 1893 the estimates vary from 383,000,000 to 425,000,000 bu. The estimates of the world's production of wheat this year are incomplete, but the best authorities believe the final result will show a deficiency of 40,000,000 bu. Taking into account the American, English, and French deficiency, offset by the increase in India, Russia, Argentine and Australia, the deficiency may prove to be greater than 40,000,000.

Under these conditions, to a veteran of the experience of the writer, the price of wheat would seem to be too low, fortified by the fact that in flour and wheat we have exported from July 1st to Sept. 16, including Montreal, 54,750,000 bu. compared with 36,558,000 bu. in the same period in 1892, and the receipts at eight principal Western points—a fair indication of the whole movement—have been more than in 1892, from July to Sept. 20.

Why then, are prices so low and so difficult to maintain at the advance from the depression under the money panic? Money can be borrowed on wheat now at a decent interest. The reason is that out of the crops of 1891 and 1892 large supplies were accumulated, and are not yet eaten up. We missed a link somewhere, and underestimated the wold' wheat fields. *Bradstreet's* says the stocks of the world are now 150,000,000 bu. and 40,000,000 bu. more than in 1892.

The salient point in business is that dealers do not care to risk piling up more wheat untill the ratio of movement given above shall make the outcome a little more clear.—*Denison B. Smith.*

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

Corn is Lower Than Last Month—The Wheat Yield is Less Than Last Year.

The October returns to the statistician of the department of Agriculture makes the general condition of corn 75.1 against 76.7 for last month, and 79.8 for October, 1892. This falling off in condition is the result of continued drought which has prevailed since June, and was not broken in the corn belt until the latter end of September. The drought was most severe in the principal corn producing states. The averages of condition in these states are as follows: Ohio, 70; Indiana 61; Illinois, 66; Iowa, 93; Missouri, 69; Kansas, 64; Nebraska, 65.

The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of about 11.3 bushels, being 1.7 bushels less than last October estimate. The rate of yield in New York is 14.9; Pennsylvania, 14; Ohio, 15; Michigan, 13; Indiana, 14.2; Illinois, 11.4; Wisconsin, 13.3; Minnesota, 9.1; Iowa, 11.5; Missouri, 9.5; Kansas, 8.4; Nebraska, 8.7; South Dakota, 8.6; North Dakota, 9.5; California, 11.2. The highest rate of yield is in the New England, Eastern, extreme Western and Mountain States, and the lowest in the Central, Western and Southern states. The small yield is the result of the drought during the fall, which caused poor germination and growth, the severe winter following causing considerable winter killing. The low condition in many states is the result of dry spring; the yield would have been much less had not much of the worthless wheat been plowed up and the ground put in other grains. The quality in the Eastern, Southern and Pacific states is up to an average, while in the states from which the commercial supplies are obtained it is below an average. The states reporting the lowest averages as to quality are: Kentucky, 86; Illinois, 80; Wisconsin, 85; Iowa, 88; Missouri, 73; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 94.

The average yield of oats as consolidated is 23.5 bushels against 24.3 last year. The last report of condition was 74.9 against 78.9 the same month last year. The average of the estimated state yields of rye is 13.3 against 12.7 last year. The average yield of barley is 21.7 against 23.7 last year. The condition of buckwheat is 73.5 against 77.5 last month and 85.6 Oct. 1, 1892. The condition of potatoes is given at 71.2, a loss of only six-tenths of a point since the last report. But three October conditions have been lower in the last decade—of 1887, 1890 and 1892. The condition of tobacco has improved slightly over last month, being 74.1 against 72.3 last month. Cotton shows a decline of 2.8 points from the September condition, which was 73.4 as against 70.7 for this month.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The following, from the statement of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of September, 1893, as compared with that for same month, 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	686,955	334,237	470,015	231,345
Corn....	3,753,340	1,785,978	2,650,592	1,544,413
Oats....	2,805,475	953,655	104,029	39,709
Rye	34,005	14,506	172,157	119,377
Wheat.	11,129,082	7,826,796	10,847,168	8,763,700
Total.	18,408,897	10,915,172	14,243,961	10,698,544

In addition to above, the following were exported during the month of September, 1893: Corn meal, 19,831 bbls., value $57,205; Oat meal, 1,475,064 lbs., value $30,657; Wheat flour, 1,636,554 bbls., value $7,143,086. For the nine months ending September 30, 1893 and 1892, the total valuation of exported breadstuffs was $147,507,222 and $187,399,839, respectively.

GLASGOW MARKET.

111 Union Street,
GLASGOW, October 4, 1893.

Dear Sir—Our market for wheat and flour continues very weak, and as supplies have been heavy, and buyers few, prices have been declining. A parcel of No. 1 Northern wheat was sold this week at 13|3 per boll ex quay, the lowest on record in the market.

There was a poor attendance at the Exchange to-day and business all round very limited. No. 1 Northern wheat for shipment was offered at 13|4½ but little was sold. In the absence of sufficient business flour was nominally unchanged, but holders would willingly have conceded had buyers been anxious. Our local millers are all very busy with orders they booked about 3 weeks ago. They have been getting a larger share of the Spring Patent trade this autumn than they have had for many years past.

Arrivals of wheat and flour are heavy.

The weather has been showery.

Yours truly,
BELL SONS & CO.

ENGLISH FLOUR TRADE.

MARK LANE, Oct. 5.

The trade during the past week has been described by many flour factors as wretchedly bad, although prices have not materialy declined since our report of Friday last.

The English market is not helped by the increased difference in quality between the several lots of flour of the same brand. The American millers seem to have forgotton the maxim that "uniformity of flour should be the miller's first consideration." This difference in the quality of flour is a serious matter, both for the American miller, the English factor, and the buyer, and the time has now come when serious consideration must be given to this question by the whole trade, and a means adopted to enable the buyer, when purchasing on the open market, to know the "standard"—that is, the quality of the flour he is obtaining.

This matter is receiving serious consideration at the hands of several mill exporters and three or four persons connected with milling were to be seen on Mark Lane this week, while other millers are on their way to England to explain the discrepancy between certain brands.

The future is brightening up slightly after this week's cloud, and although we cannot yet report the lifting of that cloud, we shall in a few weeks time be able to show something more than the silver lining.—*British and Foreign Confectioner.*

MINNEAPOLIS.

A NEW grain Elevator is being erected just outside the city limits, between Kenwood and St. Louis Park, on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, by the Interior Elevator Company, one of the "Pv" companies. The elevator is 294 feet long by 68 feet wide, and the walls 75 feet high, the capacity to be 1,000,000 bushels. It is for storage only, is being constructed by Tromanhauser Bros and is to be ready to receive grain by the close of the present month.

THE Mulford Elevator Company last spring commenced the erection of a 1,000,000 bushel elevator just outside the city limits on the St. Louis road. The work was stopped after the foundation had been put in, but the statement is now made that its erection will be resumed.

J. A BRANT of the Minneapolis inspection office has issued a new rating card on elevator and grain risks outside of the Twin Cities. The new rates apply to the elevator and grain risks of Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Minnesota. It is based on the idea embodied in the universal mercantile system, and according to the construction of the building, fire department facilities, etc., the rate of insurance depends. The average increase in rate throughout the card is 25 per cent, and it is already in effect.

THE dreaded black weevil is being distributed in Minneapolis through a lot of rice sold by a North Side grocery. The specimens were shown to members of the Chamber of Commerce this morning and every person who had seen the weevil said the insects were undoubtedly of the dreaded family.

NEARLY all the local grain Commission firms have recently received a communication from the State Railroad Commission of North Dakota proposing that the grain Commission firms in Minneapolis and Duluth shall deposit bonds in the sum of $10,000 with the Commission of North Dakota as surety against loss to shippers from that State. The letter admits that the State has no legal right to demand such instrument. The grain men argue that the scheme is purely political.

THE LOW PRICE OF WHEAT.

One important cause of the prevailing low price of wheat is the dullness of speculation throughout the world. There has not been in many years so little buying and selling of wheat for purely speculative purposes as there is to-day. This is not due solely to the general depression in business which prevails. It is the result chiefly of the enormous losses which for two years have steadily borne down on all who bought wheat in anticipation of higher prices. For two years speculation has been on the buying side of the market to such an extent that at Chicago, the world's center of grain speculation, prices have been maintained nearly all the time relatively higher than at any other market. The enormous accumulation of wheat there is the result of this condition, and at the same time the proof of it. For several months speculation has been growing less and less active until now there is no disposition among merchants anywhere in the world to buy wheat except for immediate demands.

Speculation in wheat has not been at such a low ebb in many years as at present. Even among producers, the disposition is to sell, and the result is that out of a crop supposed to be the smallest on record, in proportion to population, farmers are selling such extraordinary quantities that the country can export at an unprecedented rate and still witness wheat accumulating weekly at the principal market centers. One result of these conditions will be that all the available surplus of wheat in the country will be shipped out in the first half of the year, leaving little to be done by grain merchants in the last half. Another result probably will be that the extraordinary low prices now prevailing will be followed next spring by prices unduly high.—*Kansas City Star.*

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DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE FOR DEFECTIVE WORK.—A party was employed to dress two pairs of burr mill stones in a mill at sixteen dollars a pair. There was no special contract as to the profits to be derived by the mill. On these facts it was held that there was no error in saying to the jury that they should estimate the immediate loss and not the remote character of the work, nor in reference to any circumstances attending it; nor was there evidence of any special facts brought to the employe's notice to show that his contract was made in view of the consequences, such as the loss of custom.

A very small part of the machinery of a mill or factory may be so essential to its running, that the want of it will stop operations until this part is mended or replaced, causing a large loss by suspension. But who has ever supposed that the blacksmith, millwright or mechanic who undertakes to repair or replace it, and whose compensation may be a few dollars, or even a few cents, is, by his implied contract to do his work in a workmanlike manner, to be held liable for the large losses of the mill being idle? But few men could be found to work at a risk so great for a compensation so inadequate. But where by the terms of a special contract, or the facts brought into view at the time of his employment, the attention of the party is called to the fact that the risk is to be his, and he enters upon the duty with this consequence in his mind, he may be held to another measure of compensation.

LIABILITY FOR DESTRUCTION OF DAMAGED GRAIN BY BOARD OF HEALTH.—In the case of Dunbar & Co. v. The City of Augusta, the substance of the petition may be fairly stated thus: The plaintiffs having in the city of Augusta a warehouse, and a large quantity of grain stored therein, much of the grain was wet and damaged by a three-days flood in the Savannah River. While they were engaged successfully in separating the dry grain from the wet, in order to dry the wet, and save it from total loss as best they could, they received several notices from the sanitary inspector, which informed them that their damaged grain and other articles must be removed, and requesting them to have it removed to the trash pile, where it would be burned at once. This notice purported to be given by order of the Board of Health. They refused to comply, on the ground that their property, although damaged by the flood, was still of considerable value and there was no reason why they should be required to throw it away, some being dry and some wet, they having received no notice of time and place of hearing by the Board of Health when the order was given. In consequence of this refusal, they were brought before the Recorder's court of Augusta, and were tried for the alleged violation of a certain ordinance declaring that the storage of damaged corn or other grain in large quantities is forbidden, under the penalty of not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, either or both in the discretion of the Recorder. The president of the Board of Health was in attendance at the Recorder's office, and insisted that for the public health and welfare it was best that the order of the board should be carried out. The Recorder decided that they must do this, and passed an order that they remove all damaged grain to the city trash pile or outside of the city limits within three days, or incur the penalty of $50 for every additional twelve hours the grain was allowed to remain unmoved. Thereupon the owners of the grain, as assistance in complying with the decision of the Recorder, requested that the city carts be sent immediately to their warehouse to remove the grain, which was done. The carts carried the grain to the city trash pile where it was burnt and destroyed by the city officials. Against all this the owners protested, and to none of it did they assent. The property thus taken and destroyed was over $6,000 in value, and the cost to them of drayage, etc., to assist in the removal of the grain was at least $1,000, the total damage being $9,843.33, none of which was paid. The petition further recited the provision of the constitution, declaring that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public purposes without just and adequate compensation being first paid. It alleged that the property was taken and destroyed for public purposes; that it was not lawfully adjudicated to be a nuisance, or that it had damaged any of the citizens; and that there was no ordinance in the city declaring the retaining and drying of wet grain to be a nuisance. It also alleged that if the owners were guilty of violating any law, it was the law of the state; and that the Recorder's court had no jurisdiction to try them therefor or to require them to yield possession of their grain, or to cause it to be destroyed; and that their property was taken without due process of law. Fairly construed, it could not be treated as putting in issue, or as offering to put in issue, the fact of the existence of the nuisance. If the petition had not made a *prima facie* case of jurisdiction so far as the city is concerned, the fact of nuisance would have been matter for plea. But the facts set forth, aided as they must be, by the presumption that public officers do not violate but perform their duties, make a *prima facie* case for justification, for it is evidence that the Board of Health did in fact consider and decide that the wet grain was dangerous to the public health. The chief, if not the only reason suggested against the binding force of that decision, is that it was made without notice to the owners of the property. But, according to the authorities, notice was not essential, except for the purpose of rendering the decision conclusive; the nuisance in question, if being one at all, was one at common law. To destroy property because it is a dangerous nuisance is not to appropriate it to a public use, but to prevent any use of it by the owner and put an end to its existence, because it could not be used consistently. In abating nuisances the public does not exercise the power of eminent domain, but the police power.—Dunbar & Co. v. City of Augusta, Supreme Court of Ga., 17 S. E. Rep. 907.

RUSSIA SUFFERS FROM THE TARIFF WAR.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that while German agrarians are doing their utmost to defeat the treaty negotiations now in progress with Russin, the Russians are feeling acutely the evils of the tariff war against the chief consumer of Russian cereals. The Russian government is doing its best to obviate the evils which are caused by a depression of prices. The military adminstration has bought two years' grain supplies in advance and the government is making to farmers advances on their stores of grain. In addition to these measures, peasants are allowed to pay in grain instead of in money. In Germany the price of barley and rye is lower, despite the fact that they were formerly the chief import from Russia.

THE VALUE OF TRADE JOURNALS.

The trouble with a great many advertisers in trade journals is that they expect too much. They expect the advertisement to do more work than their best travelers, whose expenses are as much in one week as the yearly cost of the advertisement. As a rule no attention by the advertiser is given to the advertisement, except, perhaps, a change of wording once in six months. Speak to your customers through it the same as your traveler would talk to them, and you will soon discover that the trade paper is the only medium. The publisher of the best journal in existence can only sell you space and guarantee circulation among your probable buyers. He cannot guarantee that the advertisement will pay you. That rests with yourself. You must use the space to your best advantage, and last, but not least, do not give your travelers all the credit for the year's business. Another mistake is, that advertisers look too much for cheap advertising. When you are sick do you look around for the cheapest doctor? Or, if you want to engage a lawyer, do you look for the low-priced and most obscure? Certainly not. The best evidence of the value of a paper as an advertising medium is its ability to secure and hold the best-paying class of advertisements.—*Kuhlow's German Trade Review.*

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News.

THE Rogers Milling Company will enlarge their flouring mill at Rogers, Ark.

J. S. REYNOLDS will enlarge his flouring mills, at Fordsville, Ky. and change to the rolling process.

ASKEW & CRUCE, millers of Newnan, Ga., have dissolved partnership. W. E. Askew will continue the business.

AT Cooperstown, N. D. Sept. 25, Cooper's elevator, with 8,000 bushels of wheat, was burned. Loss $9,000; no insurance.

H. E. GETTS & SON'S grain elevator and warehouse at Eleva, Wis., were burned Sep. 28. Loss $2,000; partially insured.

THE Eagle Roller mills, at Welch, Minn., have been remodeled and furnished with new machinery and have resumed work.

AT Walker, Kan., Oct. 2, the flouring mill of William Schrenkler was burned. Loss, $8,000; no insurance. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

JAMES LEFFEL & CO., of Springfield, O., has been awarded, at the World's Fair in Chicago, a medal for water-wheels, boiler and engines.

THE Austin, Minn., cereal mills have begun to ship buckwheat flour to the Pacific coast. The mills will run largely on oats during the winter.

BUFFALO has received this season to October 1st 6,258,992 barrels of flour and 90,494,129 bushels of grain or 121,798,089 bushels of grain, flour included.

NEAR Courtland, Ala., Oct. 9, the large cotton gin and corn mill of Bynum & Co., was burned by whitecaps, together with 700 bales of cotton. Loss $70,000.

THE McLemore Milling Company has been chartered, at Columbia, Tenn., by R. M. McClemore, R. G. Sparrow and others, to build and operate a grist mill.

AT Hector, Minn., Sept. 23, Egles' flour mill was burned. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,000. The Hector Lumber and Supply Company's office was also destroyed. Loss, $3,000; fully insured.

AT La Grande, Or., Oct. 5, fire destroyed the elevator of the Pacific Elevator Company. Loss on building and machinery, $30,000. The grain destroyed amounted to 40,000 bushels of which 20,000 belonged to A. B. Conley.

MR. HEMRIGHAUSEN has signed a contract to erect and operate a mill at Echo, Minn. Work will begin at once and ere the snow flies the mill will be running full blast. Fifty barrels per day is to be its capacity.

TAYLOR, ENOCHS & CO., of Trenton, Tenn., have purchased the roller flouring mill of the Taylor-Ramsey Milling Company, and will continue the business. They have added new machinery to the plant.

THE word "Plansifter" has been copyrighted as a trade mark for sifting machines by Carl Haggenmacher of Buda-Pesth, Austria Hungary who claims its use since January 15, 1892. The issue is number 23,654.

A petition has been filed by stockholders of the Seiberling Milling Company of Akron, Ohio, to dissolve the company. It was chartered in 1882 and claimed a paid in capital of $150,000, and operated a branch in Pittsburg, Pa.

J. B. THOMISON, of Mulberry, Tenn., writes to *The Tradesman*, that the firm of J. B. Thomison & Son, flour mills, has been dissolved; that the business at Mulberry has been sold to R. M. Hague, and that at Lynchburg, Tenn., to his son W. C. Thomison.

H. NEWTON, who recently purchased the artesian well at Wolsey, S. D., has begun work preparatory to the erection of a large feed and flouring mill, the well furnishing the necessary power. He will also erect an elevator to be run in connection with the mill.

THE flour mill belonging to the Lancaster Milling Company, at Lancaster, Wis., was burned to the ground October 18. This is the second time it has been destroyed by fire within a year. The mill had just been rebuilt at a cost of $7,500. There was $4,000 insurance.

THE receipts of flour at Buffalo, October 5, were immense. The Centurian brought 34,000 barrels; the Selwyn Eddy 31,000 and the Livingston 23,000. These three straight loads arrived in one, two, three order. There are liners enough in to make the total flour receipts at least 125,000 barrels.

JOHN LEIGH, proprietor of the Leighton, (Wis.) Flour mills and one of the oldest residents of Oconto county, died October 5, after an illness of several months. He was also extensively engaged in the lumbering business and was a member of the assembly from Oconto county, in 1875.

NEAR Hummelstown, Pa., some time ago a partly burned fuse was found in the large grist mill of the Hummelstown Water Co., and a watch was kept to prevent incendiarism. On Oct. 4 the incendiaries succeeded in burning the mill with all machinery and grain. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $14,000.

SOMETHING caught in the wheel of Lowe's flouring mill, at Hudson, Mich., on the 3d inst. and an investigation revealed the fact that two large eels had clogged the wheel. Twenty-one eels, whose combined weight was 104 pounds, were taken out of the flume. Most of them were about three feet in length.

THE Freeman Milling Company of West Superior, Wis. held a meeting October 10, and it was shown by the books that the company had made a net profit of $43,000 since last June. The Company has been doing the finest flour business at the head of the lake and has been running its mill at the full capacity of 1,700 barrels day and night.

AT Adrian, Minn,, Oct. 10, Faragher & Ulveling's elevator, containing 15,000 bushels of grain, was burned. The loss is estimated at $7,000 with only $900 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. By hard work the Adrain roller mills were saved from the flames, although it seemed for a time as if they would go, too.

A. D. KRAMER, of Bluffton, Minn., has purchased the flouring mill at that place of T. G. Lennon. The transfer was made for a consideration of $2,500. The mill is equipped with both steam and water power. It has a capacity of 50 barrels per day and has always had the reputation of turning out some excellent grades of flour.

The North Dakota Milling association, owners of the Valley Roller mills at Crookston, Minn have brought suit for $65,000 damages against the Crookston Water Power and Light company, and a big fight is promised. The papers have been filed in the district court at Fergus Falls. The suit is brought on the ground that the latter company shut off power from Nov. 17 to June 12 and compelled the mill company to use steam. A permanent injunction is asked for restraining the power company from shutting off power. A temporary restraining order was issued by the court. The motion for a permanent injunction will be heard at Duluth Oct. 16.

THE FIRE LOSS of the United States and Canada for the month of September, as estimated from its daily files by the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, amounts to less than $10,508,700. How serious an increase this is over September 1892, will be seen from the following table, which shows the increase of fire loss during the first nine months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March	12,540,750	10,648,000	16 662,350
April	11,309,(00	11,559,800	14,669,900
May	16,660,395	9,485,000	10,427,100
June	8,587,625	9,265,550	16,344,950
July	9,692,200	11,530,000	12,118,700
August	9,055,100	10,145,300	13,222,700
September	10,658,200	7,879,800	10,508,700
Totals	$98,960,670	$94,992,350	$121,832,700

The losses of the first nine months of 1893, are over 25 per cent greater in the aggregate than those for the same period in 1892, and at this ratio the record for the whole year threatens to prove very discouraging:

During September there were 208 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each. The losses may be classified as follows:

$10,000 to	$20,000	66
20,000 to	30,000	58
30,000 to	50,000	29
50,000 to	75,000	22
75,000 to	100,000	10
100,000 to	200,000	17
200,000 to	615,000	6
Total		208

The losses in New York city during September were comparatively light. They amounted to $261,330, as against $282,095 in August, and $560,700 in July. So far this year there appears to be a liberal profit on the fire insurance business in this city; but Brooklyn is making a bad record.

Managing underwriters complain bitterly of the heavy fires in the Western States, and our list of important fires contains a large number of losses from the West.

Taken as a whole the fire insurance business is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and while a profitable era must sooner or later set in, it has been so long delayed that the smaller companies are rapidly being killed off by low rates, high commissions and frequent fires.

THE weary tourist opened the creaking gate and moved slowly up the grass-grown graveled walk that led to the door.

"I'm not a common tramp, mister," he said to the man sitting on the steps, "but I'm in mighty hard luck, and if you can give me a lift I shall be very grateful. I am the owner of a silver mine out West."

"I would help you if I could, my friend," answered the man on the doorstep, "but I'm a little worse off than you are. I am the owner of a couple of wheat farms."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170,000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.
The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOREIGN vs. ENGLISH FLOUR.

Writing in the *British Baker and Confectioner*, Mr. Owen Simonds, F. C. S. Member of the Society of Arts says:

Is foreign flour better than English? An eminent gentleman, universally acknowledged an authority has just honored me by a visit to my sanctum. He argues that, by reason of bread from foreign flour containing more water than bread from English flour, the English flour is therefore better value than the bread from foreign flour. Herein he is, in certain respects, right, but the baker cares little about nutritive value, as the belief of the foreign producing more bread than the English would be sufficient, in most cases, to induce as large a use of the foreign as possible. But has the orthodox and prevailing preference for foreign a commercial base? Do we get as big a yield from the foreign as we imagine? At what sacrifice to the quality of the bread do we force in as much water as it will hold? Careful consideration of the subject will show we do not get that extra water absorbing capacity for nothing. Some of our trade do not sufficiently realize that, if we want to sell a large quantity of bread, the less water we sell in it the better, unless we counteract the depreciating influence of the water by using a higher grade of flour. Let us take an extreme case. A sack of American first bakers will at the present time be about 2| per sack less price than country roller whites and, for the moment we will say that the American will make five quarterns more bread than the country, equalling a further 2|, that is, a total of 4| per sack, or one halfpenny per quartern. But the first bakers' grade and the country separately turned into bread would be more than a great contrast. The first bakers' would barely be salable for a family trade, but might fetch fourpence per quartern, whereas the country would more easily sell at fivepence, and would very closely compete with a well-known bread which I recently purchased at fivepence-halfpenny. One halfpenny saved, one penny lost. If with an ordinary family trade a man wants extra strength or extra yield, he must either buy a higher class bag or increase the quality of the remainder of his mixture. If he does, wherein is his saving? Is it the size of the loaf or the number of loaves we can obtain from a sack that keeps our trade together, or is it the palate of the consumer? The pleasing of the eye is but a shower in a parched desert; the captivation of the palate is the sheet-anchor of a large trade. Do we, then, effect economy by buying American low-grades, be they ever so low in price? Although most far-seeing men acknowledge the power of flavor, some forget its power when, in such times as the present, it seems comparatively dear. The art of buying and manufacture is, of course to obtain a regular article while availing oneself of those grades of flour which happen to be temporarily in excess on the market. Texture, size, color, bloom, finish, shape and general appearance are not difficult to obtain under varying conditions, but regularity of flavor is a very different matter. English wheat farmers may take heart, because, although it goes hard with them now, the ranks of those who realize that big trades are to be obtained and kept by flavor will assuredly increase. This is no theory, and those who live near the hub of our world can the most easily testify as to its practice. At first sight it would seem that the miller who obtained 72% of flour out of his wheat was a better miller and making more profit than when obtaining only 70%; but the depreciation of quality according as the percentage is increased is identical with the present subject, viz.: that extra water-absorbing capacity considered as extra value is a delusion; that, as in the case of the miller, in proportion as extra yield is obtained, so must, all things equal, the quality of the product be deteriorated, or to obtain the same quality of product and more of it the price of mixture must be proportionally increased. A miller can improve his product in relation to his mixture, shillings per quarter. In the same way the man that puts more flour in the bread, that is, makes stiffer dough, is getting value for that extra flour, is improving his quality out of the same price flour, and is on safer ground than the man who thinks he is economizing by setting his batch as slack as it will bear. Low grades and extra saturation, of course, have their uses when one is bound to a price for a contract.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE October returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the general condition of corn 75.1, against 76.7 for last month and 79.8 for October, 1892, there being a falling off in condition, the result of continued drought. The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of about 11.3 bushels, being 1.7 bushels less than last October estimate. The rate of yield in Wisconsin is 13.3 bushels, Minnesota 9.1, Iowa 11.5, South Dakota 8.6, North Dakota 9.5.

THE final crop report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was issued Oct. 7. The total area harvested was 2,517,694 acres, the average 9.5 bushels per acre, and the total yield 24,881,448 bushels, an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over the September estimates. The spring wheat area harvested was 35,118 acres and the product 208,239. The oats product was 28,194,717 bushels; rye 1,068,019 bushels, and barley 467,882 bushels. The corn area planted was 6,227,067 acres; the area worth harvesting 4,621,162 acres, and the total yield for the State 113,585,652 bushels.

BRIDGET—The new neighbors next door wants to cut their grass, and they say as would ye be so kind as to lend them your sickle.

Puritanical Mistress—Lend my sickle to cut grass on the Sabbath! Tell them, Bridget, that we haven't any.—*Brooklyn Life.*

THERE is a deficiency of 34,000,000 bushels in the German rye crop this year, and this comes with a deficiency of 18,000,000 bushels of wheat. Rye bread is the staple food of a large part of the German people. They prefer it to wheaten bread when they can get both. Owing to the tariff war with Russia importations of rye from that country are cut off. It is Russian rye that has heretofore supplied the deficiencies of what Germany requires. There is sure to be a large demand for all the rye that American farmers can produce during the coming twelve months. It is a crop much less exhaustive than is wheat. It can be sown later in the fall, and if fertilized with mineral manures it responds to liberal treatment quite as freely as does wheat. In many places the demand for rye straw makes the crop worth growing for the straw alone.

A motion was entered in the Supreme court of the United States at Washington, Oct. 10, which may occasion a delay in the settlement of what is known as the North Dakota elevator case—Norman E. Brass vs. The State of North Dakota. The case was submitted at the last term of the court, and an early decision at this term had been anticipated. General Holbert E. Payne, for the appellee, moved that the submission be vacated and that he be permitted to file an additional brief on behalf of the State. He said the submission had been made without the knowledge of the executive officers of the State, who desired to present some new facts and authorities to the court. The matter at issue in this case is the right and power of the State to regulate grain elevator charges. The State courts have upheld the vilidity of statutes authorizing the State thus to do.

MIKE DONOVAN, when he visited the cemetary, noticed on a tombstone the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of a lawyer and an honest man." "Be the powers," said Mike, "that's a strange custom, burying two men in one grave, and bad cess to me if I don't feel sorry for the honest man."

NEW SOUTHERN MILLS—In its review of new industries established in the South during the third quarter of 1893, *The Tradesman* says:

The establishment of thirty-three new flour and grist mills during the quarter, forty-five being reported in 1892 and thirty-four in 1891, shows that diversified crops have created and sustained a demand for mills wherein to prepare at home the flour, meal and feed which were formerly brought from the West and North in enormous quantities. Only three States, Arkansas, Kentucky and Mississippi are unreported in this list, in which North Carolina leads with six, Tennessee having five, Alabama Louisiana and West Virginia four each the smallest number, one, being credited to Florida.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances granted during September, '93, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 504,320, Drier for cereals, P. Bogarelli, Turin, Italy.
No. 504,466, Grain-separator, J. C. Benson, Alcony, Ohio.
No. 505,010, Grain-scouring machine, C. O. Tinkham, & O. B. Sims, Akron, Ohio.
No. 504,761, Grinding-mill, J. Thompson, Bucyrus, Ohio.
No. 504,784, Hominy-mill, R. G. Jenckes, Terre Haute, Ind.
No. 505,801, Bolting-chest, F. J. Schupp, Marshall, Mo.
No. 505,573, Grain-cleaner, O. N. Morse, Jackson, Mich.
No. 505,648, Extracting-weevils from grain, D. R. Bowker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
No. 505,702, Wheat-scourer, C. V. Dixon, Waits, Ohio.

COMPULSORY GRADING.

Refering to the paper of Mr. Henry C. Kurtz, on "Compulsory Grading of American Flours," which was extensively published by the milling journals of this country, the *British and Foreign Confectioner* of Oct. 7, says:

There is little danger of any system of compulsory grading being adopted here. As bakers we have had quite enough of compulsion under the bread laws; we have seen how ineffective such compulsion is, and how illusory as a protection against fraud. As to the fraudulent importation of low grade flour to sell as patent, we are perfectly competent to protect ourselves with the aid of our practical and technical skill. We make no confession of incompetence in that respect. The fact that the bulk of American flours continue to be such high-class products as they really are, despite all assertions to the contrary, is sufficient evidence that at least the American miller is alive to the fact that we have quiteenough of acumen to know and appreciate a good thing and detect a bad when we see it. Such talk as there is of compulsory grading is ostensibly made on behalf of those bakers whose ignorance and stupidity make them a prey of the fraudulent dealer; but the day is past, or is not yet dawned, when the State, even if it could, is going to step in to protect the ignorant section of a trade from the effects of its ignorance. The whole plaint and the whole idea we think much beneath the dignity of British traders. Even as matters now stand, there is no call whatever on the ground of fraud for interference with the American flour millers in their trading with the British baker. So far as the London market is concerned, it is a well-known fact that the average class of flour coming into that market from America is quite 20 per cent better than it was less than ten years ago, and that in consequence the quality of London bread has improved to a corresponding degree. Only a few years ago the London market was the receptacle for all the dressed offal which the American millers could not sell elsewhere; now such flour could hardly find a purchaser. If there is less of those extremely hard and tough patents coming here than formerly, it is simply because they are not wanted, being altogether unsuited to the kind of bread that is in public demand. American flour now is better value for money than ever it was. Indeed, there is just the suspicion that the American miller, in his strong desire to trade with the British baker, is more generous to him than even to his own countrymen, and that he often sends his flour here without obtaining his adequate trade profit. The British baker at least has no call to grumble at this state of affairs.

The manner in which the council of the National Association is handling this subject may well be described as gingerly. This manner we think only less wise than leaving it alone, but there is hope yet that the policy will be one of non-interference. Mr. Fletcher calls it a big question, we venture to call it a stupid question. The National Association has no power whatever to enforce compulsory grading on American flour, and any attempt to try will only end in the Association making itself ridiculous.

AT the last Canandian census there were 3,442 persons employed in flour and grist mills in Ontario, the average wages of each being £78 per year. At the previous census the wages averaged £68 per annum.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON FLOUR AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Representative Harter of Ohio sent the following letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, under date of September 23:

Sir: The present duty on agricultural implements is 45 per cent. The total cost of labor on this class of goods is not over 20 per cent upon an average, and the wages paid for labor in countries which compete with us are from 60 to 70, say 70 per cent of those paid by us. This being so, a revenue duty of ten per cent would amply protect the American manufacturer. But, as a matter of fact, we need no protection, and it aught not to be given to us, for all this character of goods are produced in the United States cheaper than elsewhere, and in foreign markets American goods of this class control the trade. A small tariff tax for revenue purposes aught perhaps to be continued, but surely no legislation looking to the "protection" of agricultural implement manufacturers ought to remain on the statute books of the United States.

The present duty on wheat flour is 25 per cent. The average wages paid to labor in the making of flour will not, in well located and carefully managed American mills average more than 5 per cent, and this covers also such items as insurance, taxes, repairs, office expenses, and in some mills betterments. If it is desired to "protect" the manufacture of flour in this country, a tariff tax of two per cent instead of the present rate of 25 per cent would be ample: in fact, the item of freight alone is an ample advantage and affords all the protection the American flour maker could reasonably ask.

I would be glad to see both flour and agricultural implements of all kinds put upon the free list, and am certain that no reasonable producer of either can object to a reduction of the present rates of duty to ten per cent. I have been engaged in the manufacture of implements for twenty-five years, and in the manufacture of flour for nearly twenty years, and speak from the standpoint of an interested and practical man.

CALIFORNIA MID-WINTER EXPOSITION.

There are a few people in the United States who are under the impression that the California Mid-winter International Exposition is to be merely a State affair. While this is true to the extent that most of the money subscribed to its aid was by Californians, the Mid-winter Exposition might truthfully claim to be as international in character as the World's Columbian Exposition. True the exposition held in Chicago received substantial aid in the shape of an appropriation of $5,000,000 by Congress, and there is no talk of a similar appropriation in behalf of the Mid-winter Exposition.

But this does not arouse any jealousy among Californians, for they are confident that their own enterprise and their State's wonderful resources will make such a prodigal appropriation unnecessary.

It must, however, be borne well in mind that the Congress of the United States has signified its approbation and stamped its official approval upon the Exposition by passing unanimously a joint resolution giving free entrance to all exhibits, and also allowing foreign exhibits at the World's Fair to be transferred to San Francisco free of duty. It has also been arranged that there shall be at all international expositions a branch customs house on the grounds under immediate national control.

The United States in its entirety looks forward with the most pleasurable anticipation to the accomplishment of this magnificent maiden effort of the Golden State.

The State has given its most hearty endorsement to the Exposition through its Governor, the Hon. H. H. Markham, who has issued the following official announcement:

"As Chief Executive of the Sovereign State of California, I desire to give notice to official heads of various Governments, States and Departments of the World, that the people of this State will hold an International Exposition in the City of San Francisco, commencing January 1st, 1894, and I would most respectfully invite the same hearty support of your citizens, if possible, as was so generously given to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Given this sixth day of September, at the Capitol at Sacramento, Calinia, United States of America.

H. H. MARKHAM, Governor
of the State of California."

There exists in the State of California the greatest enthusiasm in favor of the Exposition. Rich and poor have gladly, willingly and spontaneously given their assistance as far as lay in their power.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE Indian and the Indian's land are subjects of permanent interest, and just now that interest is quickened by the opening of the Cherokee Strip. In *Harper's Magazine* for November Mr. Rezin W. McAdam, a newspaper editor who resides in the Indian Territory, will advocate dividing up the reservations among the red men and placing Indians on the same footing as whites and negroes.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR OCTOBER—There may have been a time in the darker ages when parents could ask whether they could afford to to take a magazine for the children; but to-day the question is reversed, becoming, "Can we afford not to take a magazine for the children?" School is good; the church is good; society of the right sort is good; but the magazine supplies something not found in any of these. It gives the literary element. Children nowadays will read something; if they have a magazine, they will probably find in it what they crave.

Here is the October *St. Nicholas* (and *St. Nicholas* is now going to all the readers of "Wide-Awake" since the Boston Magazine has been merged in the New York periodical), and at the portal stands "An Oriental Sentinel," fitting guardian of the "Arabian Nights" riches within its pages. What a wealth of learning, of wit, of art, of pure, wholesome fun is here offered to the English-speaking youngsters of the world! "The Story of a Grain of Wheat" is told by W. S. Harwood and we follow the kernel from the seeder to the dining-table, catching glimpses along the way of the limitless prairie horizons. Then for a little fun after the dose of useful knowledge. Tudor Jenks tells us the tale of "The Prince's Councilors," taking good care to show how things do not always turn out just as they should even in fairy stories. Dan Beard illustrates the parable in his characteristic style.

Harper's Weekly will be unusually strong in World's Fair subjects next week. Thulstrup, Remington, Graham and Rogers each contributes a full page drawing, supplemented by Newell's amusing "Johnson Family" and a page reproduction of an instantaneous view of the Chicago Day crowds in Court of Honor. Richard Harding Davis contributes a striking article on the "Last Days of the Fair." Other notable features of timely interest are the article and illustrations of the America's Cup Races, of the recent destructive cyclone in the South, the views on the cruiser New York, and the portraits of the two candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, the Bishop-elect of Vermont, and of the Crown-Prince of Austria. The number also contains the latter half of A. Conan Doyle's intensely interesting story of "The Naval Treaty."

THE *Century* for October will contain articles appropriate to the closing weeks of the World's Fair, the first being the fullest biographical sketch ever written of Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of the original plan of the landscape of the Fair. The article is by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who says of this work that in it Mr. Olmsted "has lifted landscape gardening to a higher place than it ever held before in the interest and respect of our public." A full-page portrait of Mr. Olmsted is printed as the frontispiece of the number, which also contains an editorial article, "Don't Miss the Fair!" and a poem by R. W. Gilder entitled "The Vanishing City," celebrating the artistic beauty of the Fair.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—The complete novel in the November number of *Lippincott's* is "An Unsatisfactory Lover," by Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess"). It tells, in the style which has charmed so many readers, of an inauspicious wooing and an interrupted courtship, which at length led to a happy result—for the lover did not always remain unsatisfactory.

The ninth in the series of Lippincott's Notable Stories is "The Rustlers," by Alice MacGowan. It is a powerful tale of the panhandel of Texas. Other short stories, or sketches, are "How the Light Came," by J. Armoy Knox, which narrates a pathetic incident of French-Canadian life, and "Expensive Religion," by Phil Stansbury, an episode in the experience of a colored brother.

The Athletic Series is continued in an article on "Golf," by John Gilmer Speed.

Lewis M. Haupt tells of "Progress in Local Transportation; Dr. Charles C. Abbott describes "An Old-Fashioned Garden," which contains shade and water, and by consequence also the music of birds; and Wilton Tournier tells "Why the Body should be Cultivated."

"A Three-Volume Tract," reviewed by Frederic M. Bird, is Madam Sarah Grand's remarkable novel, "The Heavenly Twins." M. Crofton continues his series of "Men of the Day" with a brief sketch of Attorney-General Olney.

The poetry of the number is supplied by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Bliss Carman, Richard E. Burton, and Florence E. Pratt.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR MAKING.

Last year the Minneapolis mills ground on an average 3,500,000 bushels of wheat monthly. So far on the new crop year the average is larger. Last month the production amounted to 1,042,835 barrels, equal to 4,692,657 bushels of wheat. The advance in freight rates, about the middle of the month, was the cause of the mills grinding more perhaps than they otherwise would, owing to millers being anxious to get out as much flour as possible before the new rates went into effect. To that some of the present dullness in flour may be attributed. Buyers were, of course, equally anxious with millers to take advantage of the low rates and bought freely and now have fairly liberal stocks on hand. During the month the flour shipments were 1,008,936 bbls. Of this amount 316,400 barrels went direct to Europe. With the present known spring wheat shortage, the large amount ground last month is a reminder that later, good milling wheat will not be so plentiful, unless there is a falling off in production. Millers are a unit in calling the flour markets dull. They lay the blame, not so much to the large supplies of flour held by jobbers and merchants, as to the weak and wavering character of the wheat markets, which has a deleterious effect upon buyers, the world over. While it is true that the large supply of wheat, that is floating around, stuffing the channels of trade and blocking an advance in prices, has had a bad effect on the wheat markets, it is not the main cause that the markets remain so debilitated. —*Market Record.*

1200 H. P. TURBINE FOR NIAGARA.

Another immense Water Wheel has just been shipped to Niagara Falls by James Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio. This new wheel is very similar in design to style 23, shown on page 45 of their 112-page pamphlet, which they send to engineers and others interested. It is a duplicate and of nearly the same power as one which was shipped some six months ago to the Cliff Paper Co., and is intended for the same parties.

The wheel is of the new type on horizontal shaft, and is known as the James Leffel Double Discharge Turbine, the entire weight being 30 tons. The water will be conducted to the wheel, from a canal near the top of the cliff by an 8-foot pipe, extending downward until it reaches the mill, located near the foot of the cliff. The water will enter the cylinder casing of the wheel from below, passing upwards a few feet, filling the case, and thus obtaining the head pressure.

The amount of head will be about 130 feet; the wheel being some 67 inches in diameter, a speed of 225 revolutions will be obtained, and almost or quite 1200 H. P. developed. The runner is made of bronze, with a very strong, heavy iron center, all nicely proportioned and designed, and the mechanical construction finely executed. The wheel will connect direct to the powerful wood grinding machinery, obviating entirely the use of the gears or belts. The machines will be located on each side of the wheel, affording a very simple design and arrangement for the whole plant.

The only American design and pattern of wheels that are being placed at the new improvments at Niagara, are manufactured by James Leffel & Co. The Leffel Wheels already in operation there give so uniform and perfect satisfaction as to induce the parties to make the duplicate orders recently shipped.

The aforesaid Water Wheel Company have just completed a very original and unique design of wheel plant for another New York Company. It comprises four wheels in one system, being a quadruple wheel of 1000 H. P., to operate under a 40-feet head. Equally as successful results are contemplated for this combination of wheels, as they are realizing from their Niagara Water Wheel plants.

THE ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.

In 1890 it was claimed that there were in round numbers in England 200 persons worth more than $5,000,000 each, 100 in the United States, about the same number in Germany and Austria, 75 in France, 50 in Russia and the same in India, with 125 in all other countries. Probably since that time there has been some increase over that number in the United States.

There is one thing that should be considered, however, when we think of these multi-millionaires. In England very few of them have accumulated their wealth in busin ss or employ it in business. It is principally in large holdings of real estate, and whatever income they derive from it is from the rental of the property. This wealth gives employment to but a fortunate few of personal servants, while it deprives many of profitable employment, because it withholds large tracts of land, that might well be cultivated, from those who would gladly work upon it, and who might, by so doing, furnish cheaper food to the workingmen in other business. The same thing is true in Continental Europe. Those who are not landholders are mostly bankers, and but few who have $5,000,000 are engaged in manufactures or in any other business.

In America the reverse is true. Nearly every one of them has his capital employed in active business, and gives employment to thousands of people. Take for instance George Gould, whose $50,000,000 gives employment to 50,000 men. The same may be said of the Vanderbilt fortune, and that of the magnates of the Standard Oil Company, those who own the coal mines, the members of the beef and pork packing companies, and even those of the mining regions. The merchant princes who have $5,000,000 are not many, and probably their employees are not in the proportion of one man to each $1,000 of capital, but some of them are also owners or large stockholders in mills or manufactories where the proportion is much larger.

While this state of affairs exists here, and while our American system of dividing the property among the children, instead of entailing it all upon the eldest son, as in Europe, continues, there is not the danger from this accumulation of wealth of the rich growing richer and the poor poorer that there would be if the English method of managing fortunes were in vogue. While so much wealth in the hands of a few may be an evil, as a concentration of great power in the hands of its holders, we are not among the alarmists who see in it signs of great danger to our republican institutions. It has its compensations in that it may do great good if wisely used, and to use it otherwise must soon weaken its power.—*Industrial World.*

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

THE anti-option bill is to be revived, says Chairman Hatch, of house committee on agriculture. He has not introduced the bill because he wants to make a fight to have it referred to his committee. Under the present rules as changed since last session, it is referred to ways and means. Kilgore, of Texas, had this amendment to cover the anti-option bill, because he wants to smother it in committee. Hatch proposes several changes in the bill before introducing it. He says he never was in favor of requiring dealers in articles of legitimate future delivery to keep records of their transactions for the benefit of the revenue officials. Hatch would be satisfied with a measure like that offered by Senator George, of Mississippi, declaring dealing in futures an obstacle to interstate commerce and imposing penalties, but he thinks the courts would not enforce it. He points to the oleomargarine tax to show what he believes could be done to defeat option gambling. In the house it is more than probable that the anti-option bill will never become a live issue. It is sure to go to the ways and means committee and it will probably never come out alive. Senator Washburn has decided to do nothing with the anti-option or any other bill until the silver fight is settled. He has maintained this position from the first, but he expects subsequently to revive the anti-option measure in some form.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Corn Trade News, the daily organ of the trade in foreign grain in the United Kingdom, will shortly publish its annual estimate of the world's wheat crop with comparisons. The following is a bare summary of the tabular statement, showing the yield this season in each quarter of the globe, compared with the two former years:

Crops in	1893. qrs.	1892. qrs.	1891. qrs.
Europe	167,000,000	171,000,000	153,000,000
The Americas	68,500,000	85,000,000	97,000,000
Asia	43,000,000	35,000,000	44,000,000
Africa	4,500,000	4,800,000	6,000,000
Australasia	5,100,000	4,600,000	4,100,000
Total qrs.	288,100,000	300,400,000	304,000,000
Gazette avg. price ₱ qr.	25/5	29/1	41/8

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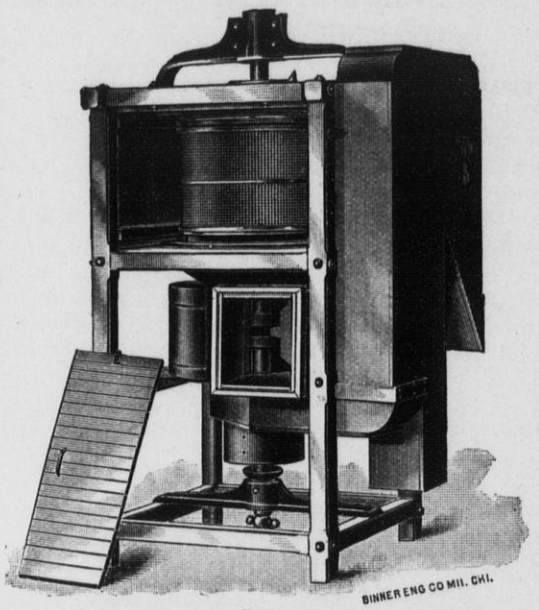

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MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

THERE is a noticeable difference in the computed valuation of breadstuffs reported during the past month and that of same month of past year. In September, 1892, the total number of bushels of exported breadstuffs, not including the manufactured articles, as stated by the government official report, was 14,243,961 and the valuation of same was $10,698,544 or an average of a little over 75 cents per bushel, while for the present year the figures were 18,408,897 bushels and $10,915,172 or an average of a fraction over 59 cents per bushel. The 1893 figures for wheat flour shows the average valuation to be, omitting fractions, $4.36 against $4.64 for same month in 1892, while for the nine months ending September 30, the average valuation for 1893 is $4.44 against $4.82 for same time 1892.

A NEW venture in the list of periodicals has made its appearance under the title of "Aeronautics" and will be devoted, as the name implies, to the publishing of the latest accessible notes, news and information about aeronautical engineering, including reports of experiments, investigations and illustrations of new inventions. The proceedings of the International Conference on Aerial Navigation, recently held in Chicago, will appear in its columns, as space permits, until completed. The initiatory number is for the current month and contains valuable reading matter to those interested in the subject considered. "Aeronautics" is published monthly; subscriptions, $1.00 per year. Address, 47 Cedar Street, New York.

THE MANUFACTURERS GAZETTE for October 14 appears as a World's Fair edition and, in addition to its usually liberal amount of useful and interesting reading matter, it makes a a specialty of the industrial and manufacturing energy and resources of New England, giving the location, manufacturing importance, rail and water facilities, public buildings and institutions, financial condition, etc., of some of the foremost cities of the New England States. We do not know all of the specialties claimed by Boston as evidence of its high standing among the large cities of the United States, but we know that it can truthfully state with pride that it is the home of an unexcelled publication of its class, in *The Manufacturers Gazette.*

WE acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Annual Review of the World's Wheat Trade," September, 1893, by Geo. J. S. Broomhall, editor of *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool, England. This is not among the many pamphlets of which a reading ends its usefulness, but is a carefully compiled statistical work, for reference as to the past, present and prospective status of the international grain trade, as viewed by an interested observer of facts, as such have occurred during the past and an intelligent estimate as to future events, based upon a knowledge of the past. We advise those interested in statistical matters, relative to the cereal products of the world, to secure a copy of this valuable work of the "Corn Trade News," 4 and 20 Brunswick St., Liverpool, England.

OUR Buffalo correspondent, in his last month's letter, remarked that Huntley, Cranson & Hammond, of Silver Creek, N. Y., were not as busy as usual at this time of the year, and had reduced their force of workmen one-half. A representative of this paper chanced to visit Silver Creek the latter part of September, and it was evident to him that the Buffalo correspondent had been taking somebody's word for the truth of the item referred to. The "Monitor Works" of Huntley, Cranson & Hammond were found to be in full blast, the force of workmen and daily run being about the same as usual. The sales for September showed about 125 orders booked. In August the daily run was for a time reduced to eight hours, but early in September full time was resumed.

The Monitor grain cleaning machinery is steadily growing in popularity abroad, and the export orders which are regularly received would make a fine and profitable manufacturing business in themselves.

Milwaukee Notes

DURING the four weeks ending Oct. 14, the average daily production by the city mills was 7,400 barrels of flour.

THE Board of public improvements, at its meeting in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday Sept. 26, awarded the contract for furnishing two high-service engines for the station at Bissell's Point to the Edw. P. Allis Co., their price being $132,000.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 740,209 bushels against 1,416,000 bushels the corresponding time last year. Grain freights are steady on the basis of 3c. for wheat and 1¾c. for rye and barley by lake to Buffalo. The steamer Mary Boyce was recently chartered for 65,000 bushels of oats to Buffalo at 1½ cents.

A HUGE shaft, almost a duplicate of the one on the Allis-Reynolds engine at the World's Fair was recently shipped by special car by the Edw. P. Allis Co. to Brooklyn, N.Y., going via the Chicago & North-western Railroad. This is the third shaft manufactured by the Allis Co. for the Brooklyn Street Railway Co. The shaft weighs 60 tons, and is one of the largest of its kind ever manufactured.

THE postmaster's quarterly report, ending with Sept. 30, shows a small decrease in the amount of businss done, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, in the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes, though the money-order department shows a good increase. The receipts from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes for the quarter was $107,064.82.

COMPLAINTS of dullness of trade are growing gradually less frequent, therefore trade is gradually improving. A great detriment to free and liberal transactions in business is the slowness of collections generally, though quite an improvement in this matter is observable from the conditions of a month ago. At our banks business is reasonably active. The railroad people say there seems to be plenty of money to move crops and an average of 350 carloads of grain are being daily received in this city.

THE wheat market is somewhat strengthened by recent favorable reports from New-York. Receipts moderately large. Prices ranged, December, 60¾ to 61⅝; cash 2¾c. below; and May 7c. above.

Flour is steady but dull and choice hard spring-wheat patents, in wood, sell at $3.75. The tendency of prices is downward.

Millstuffs are dull, ranging at $11.75 @ $12 for sacked bran; and $12.75@$13 for middlings.

INDIVIDUAL depositors with the Mitchell Bank, are giving vent to the feeling of dissatisfaction caused by Judge Johnson's decision, making the city a preferred creditor of the bank. And it does seem unreasonably hard that an individual or firm having placed money on deposit for the very same reason and purpose as the corporation placed it, should not, in the matter of a division of the assets of a depositary, stand on an equal footing with all depositors. But the law says otherwise. As one of the many dissatisfied says: "Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the anarchist proposition to wipe out all existing laws gains ground." In a matter of this nature, the citizen, who is not educated in law and its technicalities, sees no justice in the decision of the court.

As in the case of all matters where government officials are at the helm, the federal building is at a stand-still, awaiting the pleasure and decision of the powers that be, as to what material shall be used in its construction. The latest report states that the supervising architect had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury; the former being in favor of using sandstone while the latter, it is claimed, shows a preference for granite and, it is also claimed, the Secretary's preference is seconded by Milwaukee's two congressmen, Mitchell and Somers. Such being the case, there is hardly a doubt that granite will be the material used and it is hoped that a decision will be speedily reached and the contractor be allowed to proceed to a finish without further delay. It is also hoped that a good substantial building may be the result. As a result of the loose manner in which government work is allowed to be done, witness the federal building at Chicago, in which the judges of the U. S. Circuit Court refuse longer to sit for fear of personal injury from falling plaster, etc., and will hold regular session at Milwaukee until such time as more safe quarters are provided at the World's Fair City.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Slight Improvement in Demand and Prices, on the Government Short Crop Boom of September, Only to Give Place to Dullness and Depression Again.—Bigger Crops Than Estimated and Less Export Demand.—Changes in Flour Demand.—A Bonanza in Feed.

THERE has been little of interest, and less of change, to record in the breadstuffs markets, or in the general situation and outlook, during the past month. September started off with a short crop boom, in everything the American farmers raise, based upon the government crop report for that month. It had been pretty generally anticipated, both by the exporters and the trade, which had taken more than the usual stock in reports of damage to the crops by drought, because of the lowest prices on record, the general shortage in Europe and the big export demand of the last three months; which had come to be regarded as a sure and steady thing, to be continued, for the balance of the crop year. But the general government outdid all the state bureau crop reports, on the shortage of everything; and this alarmed the shorts, changed the opinions of the trade and created a new bull sentiment, that went in and re-discounted all the damage that had really been done and caused a

PURELY SENTIMENTAL BOOM

that still further cut off export demand, at the same time that it increased the interior movement of everything, until the insiders got tired of doing all the bulling while the "poor farmer was being compelled by the stringency in money to sacrifice his crops at these panic prices." When too late, the bulls slowly came to the conclusion that the "poor farmer" had been concealing an extra pack in his sleeves and playing it, while they had been "holding the bag" for him to market a much larger surplus than anybody but the farmers had supposed to exist.

Since the middle of the month, therefore, the poor but good philanthropists, the bulls, have been getting out of their holdings, and the markets have been gradually settling back to the old ante-September basis; while buyers, both home and export, have been holding off, for prices to get back to old bottom figures or for stocks abroad to decrease, so that storage room could be found for the stuff they had already bought for future shipment, which has been accruing on the other side during the month.

SUCH A BLOCKADE OF ENGLISH PORTS

has not occurred in years, although the continent, learning from the last short crop year, or that her own crops were not so short as expected, had not taken so much wheat for forward shipment as did Great Britain. Stocks in all English ports but Liverpool, therefore, showed an important increase on the 1st of October, especially London, both in wheat and flour, since when the English markets have been suspiciously weak, and inclined to "run away" from ours on every break; although glad enough to follow us on the late advance, just far enough behind to get nothing, while letting us bull the huge stocks she holds that cost higher prices than the present, to a point where she could get out, without loss, or at a small profit. This has been the only "support" our market has had since the drought in the winter wheat belt was broken and seeding of winter wheat placed out of danger, except the lighter movement of winter wheat, consequent upon the activity of winter wheat farmers in plowing and seeding their next crop rather than in marketing their last. This is the

SITUATION OF THE WHEAT MARKET

and there does not appear to be anything in sight, this side of the holidays to bull our market, so long as the present volume of interior receipts keeps up, no matter whether it comes from the spring or winter states. Accounts of general trade from Europe, and especially from Great Britain, are very bad, and there is little prospect of any important increase in demand from the United Kingdom this year, while the Continent may take a little more than she has been doing, including Portugal, whose duty has been reduced to let in her 5,000,000 bushels deficit in her own crop. But this is only one week's exports from both our coasts, of wheat and flour, up to three weeks ago since when they have fallen to about 3,000,000 bushels.

Even after the holidays, it is a question of the prospects of the wheat crops of the Southern Hemisphere, whether Europe will be a heavy or a light buyer of our wheat. If these prospects are good, she will hold off and reduce her stocks to a minimum, should we advance our prices materially here, until India ships her new crop next May, and Australia and South America send in their contingent. If, therefore, there is a large excess over the government estimate of our crop, either for this year or the last two, as is now generally believed, the chances of getting prices up to any sublime height on this crop are not very brilliant, though they certainly should do better than so far, during the last half of the year. On the other hand, there can scarcely occur a shortage in the crops of the whole world, with its increased wheat area of the last decade, that will begin to put prices back up to the old level; for the cost of production and transportation has so decreased in that period that prices must remain permanently lower.

THE FLOUR OUTLOOK

is but little if any better than that for wheat. Indeed, with the increase of capacity for production, at Duluth and Superior, the past year, as well as at other points, the flour market is at all times threatened with overproduction, except when prices of wheat are so much above those of flour as to compel unimproved and smaller mills to shut down, as has been the case in many parts of the winter wheat states of late. This produces a chronic state of lower flour than wheat, as has been the case for some time, and, until the supply of winter wheat flours has been reduced to a lower point here than in years; yet prices have not advanced with spring flours on the late strength, notwithstanding the former have ruled for months lower relatively, with the latter, than for years. Beside, the wheat market has the support of speculation at times as well as its depression, while flour sympathizes with the latter more than when wheat advances. The effect of these conditions is seen in the smaller proportion of winter to springs, in our stock Oct. 1st, than in years, and yet the former cannot be forced up to their old position, except in the case of Kansas flours which are practically springs, as they have the strength of the latter, being made from Kansas hard wheat. Especially have winter patents suffered, remaining lifeless on the early Sept. boom at $3.60@3.85, while springs advanced to $4.15 to 4.50 for country to fancy Duluth brands. Yet the latter have since fallen back more than the former, to $4.00@4.25 for all but the top Minneapolis brands, while winters have settled to $3.50@3.75 and winter straights from $3.25 to 3.50 back to $3.15@3.35. But all grades of winters under clears have been scarce and wanted at full top prices of the last six months, during which they have not raised over 10c, having been relatively higher than the Trade brands of winter; the Continent, West Indies and the Provinces competing for them, with the home bakers' trade. Spring Bakers' have also been scarce and higher and in better demand for home use, as the mills have sold or consigned so much of these flours to the other side and drawn against them, since the panic, that few have come here, where they have been neglected all the past year until now. Low grade springs have been almost nominal, as they were sold ahead freely for export some time ago, and have not been on the market to any extent, at the same time Europe has been under our market on these flours and for feed stuffs, as well as on Bakers' Extras and higher grades. Hence there has been a very light export trade along the whole line for the entire month.

Even the West India markets only came in for about 50,000 bbls. City Mills at $3.85@3.90. But they had bought ahead into the middle of this month and hence did not need much. But our city mills manage to keep sold ahead of production to the local trade chiefly on their Blended Patents, at prices above the top Minneapolis brands, as only about 40 per cent of their output goes into patents, while the spring wheat patents are ground so fine, to give them color, after making 75 to 80 per cent of their output into patents, that they lose their strength and the family trade is going off from them onto city, which answer as well for pastry as bread, instead of keeping two kinds of flour as before, namely springs for breads and winter for pastry and cake. This is also effecting winter patents unfavorably until straights for bakers' use bring almost as much. The city mills have also had a "pudding" on the feed market, as the drought of August and September has kept western feed out of this market practically, and they have advanced prices to 85c in 5,000 bag bins and 90c in job lots, at which they are sold ahead to the city and New England trade all this month, and have sold 1,200 tons besides, for export, at 85c, when western was offered to arrive at 80c for spring bran.

Rye flour has dragged back to $2.80@3.15 after being up to $3.00 @3.30 early in the month, on the government short rye crop. But there is no demand for the grain for export or distilling since the government compelled cash payments of tax by distillers. Buckwheat flour has been in good demand earlier than usual at $1.00 per barrel higher prices than a year ago, as this crop is supposed to be short, too. But receipts are up to last year's so far. Prices are $3.00@3.15 for new crop on spot and $2.50@2.75 to arrive.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1893.

BUFFALO.

THE senseless panic of 1893 is over and there will be "roast beef next year," which, by the way, is one of the sage remarks of Mr. George Urban. And there never was a more senseless fright in the money market than the one just past. Nobody wanted anything for a

month or two, but as soon as the side lights were turned on flour dealers saw that people must eat, and, with light stocks on hand, they commenced to purchase. First an advance of 10c. was paid, then 20c. and finally orders were filled at 40c. above the lowest prices touched. This cleaned up the supply of flour here, together with all that could be produced and millers working full time, in some cases all the time, let up to a certain extent, but it is evident from the way millers are purchasing wheat, that they have sufficient orders and confidence in the future to keep the rollers rolling on for at least a month to come. Of course you could not find one miller to admit the truth of this, but that is quite unnecessary. Actions speak louder than a canon's roar to some people, and the eye which could not see a smile in the back of a miller's head these days would indeed be a dull one. Why, even Mr. C. W. Newman, the great Akron miller, could see his way clear to visit the World's Fair, and what is most wonderful, he had not a single fault to find with the show. Chicago, however, was always the greatest city on earth to Mr. Newman and, perhaps, on this account he refrains from giving vent to his pent up thoughts. Later on one may get an opinion that *is* an opinion.

Mr. A. R. James is also happy, having just returned from his favorite hunting, or rather recruiting grounds, the Adirondack mountains. Such sport as he tells of can only be found in the summer resort publications issued by the different railroads to catch the innocent gosling. Now, if he had only taken the advice of his old running mate, Farnum of Chicago, and bought a million bushels of wheat just before he took that trip he would be still happier. But there isn't a more contented man in the world at his "ain fire-side," than A. R. James, and what more could he wish?

Then there is Mr. George Urban, up to the tips of his hair in politics again. Nothing seems to suit that man except being in a continual hubbub. If he were to start from his mill at day-break with the intention of going to the Merchants Exchange on foot, he would never reach there. When his horse stops at the building it usually takes him an hour to get through with the people waiting "to say just a word or two." These are busy times for those in the political swim, and Mr. Urban is in it. Whether this is his way of enjoying himself or not, no man can say, but to all appearances he is happy.

Now there is Councilman George Sandrock, he too is enjoying himself very much—that is if you don't take his word for it. The Buffalo republican organs are hammering that gentleman daily for his alleged connection with "de gang." But he may be happy yet, you bet, as the chances are good for his being in the mayorality race next year. There is no doubt of his election if he accepts.

There are many other people happy in the Board of Trade Building, but time is precious and space limited, so we will leave it for another day.

The Eastern elevator is roofed, but not running yet. It will take a little more time than the St. Louis contractor thought. Completion was called for by the 15th of October, and grain was expected to be elevated soon after. As I predicted in my last, nothing will go into it, as it is a decidedly difficult matter to get receivers to put grain in a new house for winter storage.

The Coatsworth estate is figuring on plans for rebuilding. The new house may not be as large as the one destroyed, but will be constructed with a view to adding to it. It is hoped the projectors will make a success of it this time.

The amount of winter wheat received by rail this year is probably the lightest on record in this market. This is especially so of white wheat, which is yearly growing scarcer. No. 2 red has been selling here this month at 69½@70c. and No. 1 White at 70½@71c.

Peter C. Doyle, the new collector at the port of Buffalo, is expected to help the grain trade at this point immensely. We want more bonded warehouses and less red tape in connection with the storing of Manitoba and other wheat from Canada. The last administration was not advised of the necessities of this port. A much larger amount of bonded wheat would have been held here had some action been taken earlier. As it was, one firm barely managed to come out even, owing to a misunderstanding between the receivers and the government. General Doyle, as an ex-president of the Exchange, much is expected of you.

It is said that the owners of the Eastern elevator have been offered a rental of $115,000 per year for five years, from Chicago capitalists. If it was us we would jump at that, and to be sure it was worth it, stipulate that the Chicago suckers would make the necessary repairs during the first year. Niagara "B" cost just $460,000, was built by the day, and is without doubt the best storehouse in Buffalo. The Eastern is said to have cost a million, will not hold a bushel more than the new Niagara house, is not so favorably situated, nor the land upon which it stands worth half as much as it is on the opposite side of the Buffalo river. What a plum $115,000 interest would be on such an investment.

The amount of money thrown away in foolish advertising, dodgers, pictures and other clap trap by Northwestern millers in the big cities, from Buffalo to the seaboard, is something enormous. One good live agent will do more in a day toward selling flour than $100 worth of that sort of nonsense. Buffalo millers figure about 15c. per bbl. as a fair cost, and with this against the Northwest they can hold their own, taking the superior quality of the Buffalo product into consideration. Our flour advertises itself.

A Minneapolis letter, received here, says that few, if any, private elevators will be operated there this year, on account of the high grading of the new crop. These mixing concerns have done great damage to Minneapolis as a shipping point. Buffalo millers tried the experiment of getting wheat from that point several years ago. One trial, and at the most two, satisfied them that there was something rotten in the business. Mixtures may suit at other milling centres, but Buffalo can do all its own work in that direction much more satisfactory than Minneapolis, Duluth or Chicago.

According to other accounts, more smut is visible in the best samples, and much objectionable stuff is also reported. Now, if the mixers and cleaners get to work at this "high-class" wheat, it is likely to come in competition with straight Duluth cargos, in spite of the assurance that the private elevators will go out of business. O, but those Minneapolis grain men are smart.

The present outlook of the flour market is decidedly blue. With the old country filled up with flour and millers in better shape to compete with the American product on account of the high price of feed, there is every prospect of a shutdown here before next spring.

When the Northwest is bullish it is time to sell wheat and *vice versa*. This has been an infallible rule among speculators, but it did not work on the first of this month. Wheat broke from 70 to 67¼c., and the advices were of the most bearish character. Rochester and Buffalo millers waited for the drop this time and got in on the bottom.

F. J. Sawyer, who has been in the Northwest for two months, returned this week. Mr. Daniels, of the same firm, is expected home soon.

Rye is gradually stiffening, and this cereal will make more money for speculators, if purchased now, than anything on the board. The old country must have rye, "cornmeal," Murphy to the contrary, notwithstanding.

So much was said in the last letter, when No. 2 sold here at 47c., the lowest price on record, and now it is 54c. Russia sold Germany 619,000 tons in 1891, and only 124,000 in 1892. America sent Germany 64,000 tons in 1891 and 137,000 in 1892. America is the only country on the face of the earth with rye to spare and Germany must have it.

The "regulars" on 'Change have a new disease, called "Telephotus." They all have it, some bad and some worse, but if the English government don't buy this new signaling machine what a howl will go up. This is'nt the first time the boys have bought stock. It's a sure thing, and there is $10,000,000 in it. Later on, when the flowers bloom again, this paragraph may come in use as a sort of "I told you."

Mr. C. W. Newman, the great Akron miller, objected to advertising his extra strong "stone mill" sacks, as it made business too good. He had his agent, William P. Andrews, out looking for the cuss who made all the fuss. Some daily paper got hold of the item in the UNITED STATES MILLER and published it.

Clint was a big bear on wheat at 70c., and when it went to 68c. he was happy. The advance to 73½c. made him quit guessing, but he remained a bear and must have paid his expenses to the Fair, for he bought wheat at 67c.

Mr. Egbert Nelson Fairchild, of Minneapolis, was married to Gertrude A. Kenney, a daughter of the late Capt. Kenney, last week. Mr. Fairchild holds a responsible position in the Pillsbury-Washburn Co.

The receipts of flour for one day last week were 133,000 bbls. and sacks, which beats the record by 15,000. The big Centurion brought down 34,000 bbls., which is 2,500 larger than the largest cargo ever unloaded here.

Messrs. Faxon, Williams & Faxon, the big grocers, it is said, will rent a large store for their flour and cereal trade in this city.

The attempt of the Buffalo delegation at the republican convention to heap more honors upon Mr. George Urban, by nominating him for State comptroller, was a failure. Mr. Urban would not allow his name to be used. Mr. Urban would have been elected without doubt, while the man chosen in his stead stands but little show.

Messrs. Huntley, Cranson & Hammond, proprietors of the Monitor works, Silver Creek, New York, state that their business is flourishing, in spite of the dull times. Although not as busy as usual, they have eighty-five men at work, only fifteen less than two months ago. The wood working and finishing department is running ten hours for the last month, and 130 orders for cleaners were booked during September. THE UNITED STATES MILLER takes pleasure in recording the prosperity of Messrs. Huntley, Cranson & Hammond.

At the last meeting of the trustees of the Merchants' Exchange, Mr. Wm. Thurstone presented the Exchange with a picture of himself. Comment is unnecessary.

Canal boats are paying property this year. Rates are 4½c. on wheat, and there is no likelihood of a cheaper rate this season, with good prospects of a 6c. closing. The railroads have been too busy with the World's Fair to dabble in grain this year. The talk of railroads having discovered that it does not pay to handle grain at canal rates is all nonsense. Wait until next year; the roads will give the canal such whirls as it never had before.

Since the new crop of Duluth wheat was offered here, old No. 1 Northern sold at a premium of 5c. over the new, but graduallo declined until it was a drug at 1c. over. The new wheat was found to show better quality, as it contained fully 20 per cent. more gluten than the old crop.

The yacht race at New York attracted a large number of our younger members of the Exchange. The boys are blue-blooded enough here to pay a big price to see the Britisher defeated.

Mr. Alexander Man is back from Minneapolis and will stop in Buffalo for a few months.

DULUTH.

DURING September the mills at the head of the lakes produced 207,426 barrels of flour, which is the largest out-put for one month in their history. There was a better feeling in the business world generally, than had been experienced in the few panicky months previous, and the mills were quick to respond to the first signs of returning confidence and activity. The Sherman repeal bill had been handled by the House in accordance with the popular demand; the new crop had been provided for; money was easier and the out-look upon the whole was brighter. Orders began to come in for flour and there was considerable reason for believing that the affairs of the country would soon swing back into the normal routine. Millers turned the wheels right cheerily for four weeks, but at the end of that time there was a mild relapse. The Senate had delayed action on the important measure which had called Congress in extraordinary session and men are again turning from business to await the outcome. Orders for stocks began to fall off and the out-put of flour by the mills here for the first and second weeks in October has been light. At present business is not brisk, and the light demand is feeling its way along cautiously. Banks are chary with their favors and taking the situation in all its aspects it is not as encouraging as it was three or four weeks ago. Still I find no disposition on the part of the millers to engage in croaking, unless it be in the direction of the United States Senate. Flour and wheat are entirely too staple to be manipulated for any length of time by bulls, bears or panics. Consequently the mills are taking advantage of the lull to make ready for the more active season when it comes.

Shipments were especially active during the latter part of September and the accumulations which began to impede operations were materially lessened. In the last week of September the receipts of flour by rail were 169,493 bbls. against 240,172 for the week before; 126,070 for the corresponding week in '92, and 97,785 bbls. in 1891. The shipments for the week amounted to 292,193 bbls., against 200,244 for the previous week; for the corresponding week last year there were moved 165,625 bbls.

Stocks at the beginning of the month were quite heavy, amounting to 279,819 bbls. as against 215,858 bbls. at the same time last year. The out-put and exports from the mills at the head of the lakes for September, by weeks, were as follows, with comparisons:

	1893. Output. bbls.	1893. Exports. bbls.	1892. bbls.	1891. bbls.
Sept. 30....	49,888	17,699	38,561	13,675
Sept. 23....	48,588	6,778	27,297	17,126
Sept. 16....	66,396	15,075	20,898	17,061
Sept. 9....	48,317	9,610	21,977	17,585

The following statement, taken from the report of Secretary Welles of the Board of Trade shows the production of flour at Duluth and Superior, and the receipts of flour and grain for September last, as compared with 1892.

	1893.	1892.
Flour bbls. produced Dul.	98,112	
" " " Sup.	109,314	89,374
" " received	803,322	499,556
Wheat, bus. "	5,109,949	5,647,105
Corn " "	.....	34,395
Oats, " "	.....	35,448
Rye, " "	2,578	22,206
Barley " "	27,261	654
Flax " "	34,040	46,703

The shipments of flour and grain for the month as compared with 1892 were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour from Duluth mills and in transit	753,325	551,310
Flour shipped Sup. mills	95,120	.....
Wheat, bus, shipped	3,328,041	3,653,794
Corn, " "	.....	34,395
Oats, " "	.....	27,760
Rye, " "	.....	16,169
Barley " "	12,421	.....
Flax, " "	.....	60,710

The following table shows the stock of grain in store at Duluth on Monday Oct. 2:

	Bushels.
No. 1 hard wheat	1,078,802
No. 1 Northern wheat	2,250,427
No. 2 " "	117,129
No 3 Spring "	18,422
No Grade Spring "	8,236
Rejected and condemned wheat	3,195
Special bin wheat	17.682
Total wheat in store	3,493,893
Decrease during the week	5,086
In store this date fast year	3,154,431
Increase for the week last year	927,129
Stock of rye now in store	4,148
Increase of rye during the week	912
Stock of barley now in store	5,977
Decrease of barley during the week	10,622
Stock of flaxseed now in store	40,796
Increase of flaxseed during week	17,581
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	6,075,949
Increase wheat at Minneapolis	425,372
Corn in store at Minneapolis	10,851
Oats in store at Minneapolis	27,259
Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis	74,324
Barley in store at Minneapolis	102,195
Rye in store at Minneapolis	1,614

The wheat market is still inactive and prices rule low, ranging for the past week from 63¼ to 64, cash. The receipts are up to expectations and promise to be liberal during October, when a decline is looked for on account of the low price to the farmers. The quality of the wheat is exceptionally good, and the mixing houses and "hospitals" are having nothing to do. Of the early arrival the mills have been liberal buyers, and, while in some instances the scarcity of money has been seriously felt, it is the intention of the millers to stock up well and keep grinding as long as there is business or storing capacity.

The following statement shows the stock of grain in store, by grades at Duluth at opening of business on Monday the 9th day of October:

	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard wheat	1,457,789
No. 1 Northern wheat	1,907,641
No. 2 " "	144,592
No. 3 Spring "	13,485
No Grade " "	4,706
Rejected and condemned wheat	4,701
Special Bin wheat	19,136
Total wheat in store	3,552,054
Increase past week	58,157
Amount of wheat in store corresponding date last year	3,653,523
Increase last year	499,092
Rye in store	5,141
Increase of rye during the week	993
Barley in store	41,989
Increase of barley for the week	11,723

The frequent rumor that the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad is to be extended from its present western terminus at Winnibigoshish to Winnipeg is again current with such detail of probability that there seems to be no longer any doubt about it. It is well known that this road has been acquired by the Canadian Pacific Company, and it is in connection with this purchase that the new developments have come to light. Heretofore the Manitoba and northwestern grain fields have poured their enormous supply into the elevators at Ft. Williams over the Canadian Pacific road—it is now the purpose to direct this immense traffic by way of Duluth. In so doing there will be 200 miles less of railroading of the wheat and the same water rates to Buffalo. This railroad extension, it is stated, will be begun early in the spring and pushed through by the end of the season to move the '94 crop. There is in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat marketed over the Cnadian Pacific annually, and this will all be passed through the Duluth elevators. This means a big advancement in business at the head of the lakes. The Duluth, South-shore and Pacific general offices and shops will be moved here, and all the business transacted at this point. The South-shore road is now owned by the Canadian Pacific, and this new purchase gives that gigantic corporation an outlet for its far north-western trade over United States rail and through United States waters. The combination and new deal also strengthens the influence that will be brought to bear for a deep-water way to the sea either through Canadian or United States territory. The movement also contemplates new warehouses and elevators here, and probably flouring mills backed by Canadian and English capital. In pursuance of this new plan of operation Gen'l Freight Agent Orr, of the D. & S. S. road has been transferred from Marquette to this point, and the other offices will follow.

When this plan is consummated it will bring many changes and better facilities for handling grain. Tonnage will be greatly increased, and this will be the base for two distinct markets. In addition, it will bring Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern, to a realizing sense of the rights of shippers, as the two north-western roads run nearly parallel for quite a distance, and not very far apart. Farmers are now complaining of excessive rates over the Northern. On Saturday Sept. 30, a formal complaint was filed with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission by farmers in Polk, Marshall and Kittson counties; the protest is against the exorbitant freight rates on wheat, oats, barley and other grain and mill products. The farmers ask that existing rates be reduced at least 33⅓ per cent on account of the present hard times. The farmers, in whose interest the complaint was filed, have for the past ten years been shipping grain over the Great Northern road, of which tariff, No. 250, as amended March 20, 1893, fixes the charges of transportation of grain and mill products at 16½ cents per 100 lbs. between Crookston and Minneapolis or Duluth, and 17 cents between Fisher and East Grand Forks. Such tariff it is claimed is unreasonable, as being at least one-third too high, since during the past three years wheat and other grains and their products have decreased in value

about one-half and all labor nearly in proportion.

The complaint proceeds to show that the labor cost of operating the Great Northern line has been reduced from 20 to 40 per cent from what it was three or four years ago, and that the value of the road and its equipment has decreased more than 20 per cent. The rate asked for by the farmers is 12 cents per 100 pounds between Crookston and Duluth, and a proportionate reduction between other stations.

If the farmer is suffering from hard times, other interests also are, and it is not believed that this railroad will slice its rates one-third at this time, although brought before the Railroad Commission to show cause why it should not be compelled to. There is some belief, in grain and railway circles, that there may be a compromise rate, but Mr. Hill has not given his consent to this as yet.

The Minnesota grangers have scored a victory in the matter of their State elevator to be erected in this city. Some one had enjoined the Warehouse Commission from proceeding with the erection of the building, interposing a string of objections which Judge Williams has overruled. The principal objections were that the scheme was contrary to the Constitution, that excessive fees for inspection were to be charged, etc. Touching on these the Court said, in substance, that it is entirely within the provinceof the State, in the exercise of its function of protecting its citizens against wrong through the exercise of police power, to establish elevators, not for the purpose of engaging in the business of storing grain but as incidental to the inspection which is generally given to grain when it is in process of delivery to an elevator, or while it is in process of shipment out. An elevator is an appropriate instrumentality ora practical and efficient agency in the hands of the State for inspecting grain; it is not a public improvement in any other sense than any other structure is to be so considered which is necessary and material for the execution of some of the duties of the State. It is not shown that the fees are excessive, which are charged for inspection. The permanent injunction was denied, but, notwithstanding all local obstacles have been removed, the Commission has not begun work yet, further than to let the contract. Possibly the gentlemen of the Commission deem their work to have ended with the awarding of the contract, but they will undoubtedly find that it is necessary to do a great deal of tail twisting before the elevator is ready to receive wheat.

The elevators here are fairly well emptied, the shipments being active down the lakes. Rates have been ranging from 2½ to 3 cents and are now settled for a while at least at the latter figure. It is generally predicted that the receipts of wheat will not be unusually large after the first dash this fall. At the present prices farmers will part with but little to meet pressing demands, and the great bulk of the crop will be held for an advance. In some portions of the wheat valley the growers receive but 29 cents a bushel for their wheat, which of course does not pay any profit. When this extraordinarily low price is considered, together with the stiff rail rates to the head of the lakes, it can be easily seen why the elevators will not fill up as readily as in some former years—providing, of course, that the farmer can hold on to his surplus. Some of the dealers here contend that the grangers will be compelled to sell every bushel they have in their bins, not excepting seed wheat in some instances, to satisfy their creditors. The implement men, the lumber dealers, and others are camping on their premises for bills long past due.

Recently the Duluth Imperial mill Co. divided $3,000 among its employes after a custom, or business policy rather, of this Company. Each employe who has been in the service of the Company one year or longer received a life insurance policy paid up for one year, and his proportion of what was left of the $3,000. This co-operative plan Manager Church finds to be attended with good results to all concerned.

Pfohl & Son, of Buffalo, were the highest bidders for the 2,500 bbls. of flour on board the steamer Codorus when she was run into and sunk in this harbor. The Commercial Union carried a risk on this for the Imperial Mill Co. The remainder of the cargo was shipped to consignees.

H. F. J.

DULUTH, Oct. 12.

SUPERIOR.

ONE of the events of the past few weeks among the Superior mills was the starting of the superb plant, the Listman mill. This mill, which has been described at length in former issues of the UNITED STATES MILLER, is one of the most complete and modern of those at the head of the lakes. The mill was put into operation, regularly, on Monday, the first of October, and ran with unusual smoothness, for a new mill, for 24 hours when the breaking of a steam feed pipe caused a temporary shut-down. This being remedied and a few thousand barrels of flour being turned out, the piston rod of the condenser broke, causing another short delay. The mill is now running to the entire satisfaction of its owners and headmiller Lange. The mill starts in to grind 2,000 barrels per day, but owing to the inactive demand at present may limit its output to 1,500 barrels. It is under stood that Wm. Listman of La Crosse, will shortly move here with his family. The Grand Republic mill, another model flouring plant just completed, will probably begin operations next week, as the very last touches are being applied to the machinery. The company has some 25,000 bushels of wheat on hand with which to make the start, and this, as soon as the elevator and cleaning machine are ready for work will be taken into the elevator. The contract for covering the elevator with corrugated iron is completed.

The following is a list of the mills now running at the head of the lakes, together with their working capacities:

Duluth Roller Mill, Duluth	450 bbls.
Imperial (half capacity), Duluth	6,500 "
Minkota, West Superior	600 "
Listman, Superior	2,000 "
Lake Superior, Superior	3,000 "
Freeman, West Superior	1,750 "
Daily capacity	14,300 "

In connection with this showing, reference may be had to the attitude of the Duluth newspapers which not only claim the entire manufacturing and commercial business at the head of the lakes, but assert that Superior, in endeavoring to maintain its individuality, loses her prestige. Of course this is not only bad journalism, but nonsense. This city lays claim to an outside milling capacity of about 20,000 barrels per day, with at least two more mills on the tapis. Duluth has only the Imperial and the small Duluth Roller Mill—perhaps 8,000 capacity per day. Superior is without a rival in the flour business at the head of the lakes, and as it now looks it will be but a short time before she leads all other places in the daily output of that staple. During September the mills produced 109,314 barrels of flour and for October, although there is some falling off for the first two weeks, the total will not fall much below that of September.

Shipments from here for the past three or four weeks have been especially brisk, considerable export trade being noted. Ocean rates have about held to former figures with some indications of declining and rates are now quoted to London at 33.75 per 100 pounds. Rates for the domestic trade have been sharply advanced and now stand, according to the published official railway schedule, as follows, in cents per 100 pounds:

From Superior to	Lake and Rail.	All Rail.	Across Lake.
New York	22½	37½	35½
Boston	24½	39½	37½
Philadelphia	20½	35½	33½
Baltimore	19½	34½	32½
Albany, Troy, Schenectady	21½	36½	34½
Utica	20	35	33
Syracuse	17½	32½	3 ½
Rochester, Mount Morris	16	31	29
Corning	19	33	31
Buffalo, Erie	12½	27½	25½
Elmira	19½	34½	32½
Binghamton, Scranton	20½	35½	33½
Hornellsville	18½	33½	31½
Cortland, Richfield Springs	21½	34½	32½
Montreal	20½	37½	35½
Kingston	17½	36½	34½
Chicago	12½	12½	....
Detroit	12½	21½	19½
New Orleans	....	37½	....
Reading or Harrisburg	20½	34½	32½
Indianapolis	20½	22½	20½
Peoria	....	12½	....
Omaha	....	23	....
Des Moines	....	22½	....
Cleveland	12½	21½	19½
Cincinnati	....	22½	20½
Toledo	....	21½	19½

About one month and a half remains for lake shipments and roads are already preparing to handle the big business, during the close season. Some of the largest freighters on the lakes have been in port recently taking away immense cargoes. The Selwyn Eddy cleared with 34,000 barrels of flour, and the Centurion, Wheeler's hundredth boat, loaded 28,000 barrels of flour and pieced out with bran. They are roomy boats and have a record of 297,024 bushels of grain out of Chicago on one trip. In eight days the Eddy took out of Chicago 290,800 bushels of grain, or about as much as can be moved by a good railroad in the same time. With such carriers as these, calling in quick succession for cargoes, it is no wonder that the old style boats are paying no dividends. But, none of the Lake Superior boats, unless business is better and rates higher, will make any money for their owners this season. The bulk of the year's business has been done at, coal, 25 cents a ton, and wheat, to Buffalo 2¼ cents a bushel. Ore rates have been corresponding low. Lumber has been shipped at $1.75 a thousand from Superior to Tonawanda and Buffalo, but is now scarce at $2.25 a thousand. The big war which has been waged by Capt. Inman and the Smith-Fee Co. has been brought to a close by the purchase, on the part of the former, of all the latter's tugs. Capt. Inman now has a fleet of 15 tugs, one schooner, four scows and a complete wrecking outfit. He now commands the entire tugging business at the head of the lakes.

The matter of establishing general transfer, sorting and inspecting railway yards at South Superior has been finally settled. The Great Northern Railway officials have signified their willingness to do their share toward the contemplated works. In order to have the plans carried into effect at once, the Belt Line Elevator Co. has agreed to do the grading to the amount of $4,000. This will make the cost to the Great Northern Road comparatively small. Mr. Hill has objected to making transfer yards at

South Superior, because he had such extensive investments at the West End, and in order to hasten him to a favorable conclusion Mr. Harrington made the valuable concession mentioned. Hereafter wheat will be delivered at South Superior and there sorted and switched to the West End, East End or Duluth mills or elevators without further handling. To mills and elevators this is the most important concession yet made by the railways.

Referring to the matter of railway concessions, however, recalls the complaint which has been made regarding the apparent indifference of the Great Northern officials, which, it is alleged, greatly hampers the work of the Board of Trade. In Minneapolis the Board of Trade members are allowed 24 hours in which to sample and dispose of wheat consigned to them, and these facilities are desired by the commission men here. But after a six weeks struggle the concessions have not been secured. Mr. Chandler of Linton & Chandler is quoted as saying: "There is the best chance that could be for a sample and export market in Superior, but until we are granted the same railway facilities that are extended to Minneapolis, it will be uphill work to get our sample market on a good footing. What is wanted now is a more concerted action on the part of our members, and the Board should go direct to Mr. Hill and Mr. Alexander; it is no use wasting time with Mr. Merrill, for I believe he is opposed to granting the privileges."

R. M. Todd, president of the Anchor Mill Co., has recently returned from a tour of the Dakota wheat country. He reports finding old wheat very scsrce, but there is an abundance of new wheat which is of the finest quality. The Anchor mill is receiving the wires for electric lighting, and work to enable the mill to start soon, is being pushed. "The idea" said Mr. Todd "of consolidating with the Daisy Mill is not abandoned, but we shall start up and run right along regardless of that proposition. Milling is not easy under present circumstances. The attitude of the banks forces a mill like ours to have on hand $100,000 at least, which in these times is a big sum of money. We can get no money from the banks, which a short time ago were dogging us all about to get our business. It is no trouble to sell flour; the only question is one of sufficient cash to carry big stocks until they are sold and the returns in hand."

The policy pursued by the banks of loaning no money, or rather of failing to accomodate their customers has caused the officers of the Lake Superior mill to look elsewhere for capital sufficient to handle its big business. A block of the company's stock, amounting to $100,000 has been offered to the old stock holders at $1.04 and it is all being taken, it is reported, despite the stringency of the currency in the west. The company began operations last February and during that time has made an excellent showing. By placing this extra stock the company has sufficient working capital and will be able now to manage its affairs more advantageously than before.

The damage to the steamer Codorus, which was run into by the Hadley and sunk in the harbor here, was found to be, after the vessel was hauled out, $1,500; damage to cargo $18,000. The boat was insured for $80,000, and the cargo for $81,000. The captain of the boat in his report did not state on whom the blame rested for the collision. The captain of the Hadley, however, in reporting stated the blame was on the Codorus.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in with reference to what will be done with the big passenger whaleback Christopher Columbus, when she is through at the World's Fair. It is stated by her owners that when her contract is finished at Chicago, she will be brought to this city, some of her passenger rigging removed, when she will proceed with a cargo of flour to Buffalo, towing a string of pigs. Next season she will be put into the excursion business between Chicago and Milwaukee, with occasional side trips to St. Joe, Benton Harbor, Muskegon and so on.

The flouring mills at the head of the lakes are getting the greater portion of their barrel staves from Walkersville, Ont. At the opening of navigation the vessels would bring them from that port to Duluth and enter and pay the 10 per cent. ad valorum duty there. The Customs office here objected to that, and now the boats enter them at Marine City, Mich., just across from Walkersville, so the office in this city is not now credited with any of that traffic. These staves should be made here and there is an immense fortune in waiting for the factory that, starting right, supplies the demand.

The marine shipping business from this port for September is shown partially by the following figures, taken from the report of Collector Shields: Arrivals and clearances, 217; tonnage, 240,470; wheat shipments, 1,105,000 bushels; ore, 1,200 tons; bran, 37,770 sacks; flour, 407,760 barrels; lumber, 6,415,000 feet; barley, 11,000 bushels. Some of the receipts were: Merchandise. 33,815 packages; salt, 10,100 bbls; sugar, 7,000 boxes; coal, 143,198 tons. The foreign arrivals and clearances numbered 8: wheat shipments, 51,150 bushels; flour 11,750 bbls. Many boats clear from the port of Duluth and take out cargos from Superior. There were thirty-six of these in September that did not report here. These boats took out 549,338 bushels of wheat and 125,000 bbls. of flour, not shown in the report from the office in this city. By filching from us in this way Duluth makes out a respectable looking shipping report at the end of each month.

George Buchanan, a banker, as well as farmer in North Dakota, explains the big deliveries of wheat this year as follows: "The farmers are sending their wheat to market this year so freely not because they have so much, but because they need money so badly. They must pay 10c. a bushel to the thrasher for all the grain handled. That is a preferred claim if the thrasher files it in the county court within fifteen days. The farmer cannot sell his flaxseed, but he can sell his wheat, and so, at the present price, which is about 45c. a bus., it may take a third of the whole wheat crop on a farm to pay for the thrashing. This is one explanation of the very free movement this year. If the farmers were getting 60c. a bus. it would take very much less wheat to raise the money. Another reason is that through the Dakotas and Minnesota a great many of the small banks have failed. It has left the farmers without their usual banking facilities. As they cannot borrow to pay the ordinary expenses following harvest they have got to sell. I have a farm of 900 acres near Jamestown on which the yield has been about ten bus. to the acre. That is above the average a good deal. For fifty miles around the average would not be over six bus. per acre. The wheat is of unusual quality. We all thrashed under the best possible conditions. Our movement is about two weeks ahead of last year's, so comparisons of to-day's arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth should be with the arrivals of last year in the middle of October."

At a meeting of the directors of the Freeman Milling Co., held Thursday, October 10, the matter of a new elevator was decided. Such elevator will be built this winter. After providing an elevator, the capacity of the mill can be increased to 3,000 barrels a day, when desirable. The old directors were re-elected as follows: Peter Deyo, C. E. Billquist, (N. Y.), H. T. Fowler, Howard Thomas, E. A. LeClair, John L. Lewis, A. A. Freeman; general manager, A. Ruyter. Among the stockholders present were: L. E. Waterman, Hiram Hayes, J. H. Harper, Rollin Steward, W. O. Prosser, E. P. Beebe, Charles Sunderland, A. Ruyter, E. A. LeClair, Homer T. Fowler, John L. Lewis, Howard Thomas, C. E. Billquist, A. A. Freeman, Peter Deyo. It was decided to pay no dividend, but to retain the profits for enlarging the business. The financial exposition was very flattering. After charging off insurance, taxes and other charges, including some improvements to the plant, the net profit for the year was reported by Secretary Le Clair to be 21 per cent on the capital outstanding.

E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, OCT. 11.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

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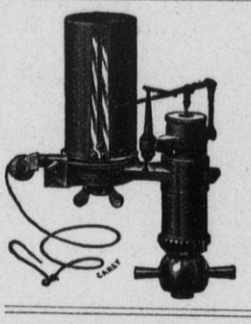

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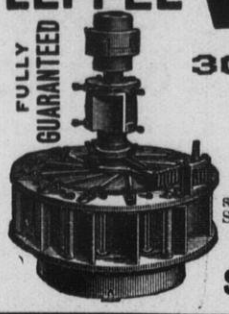

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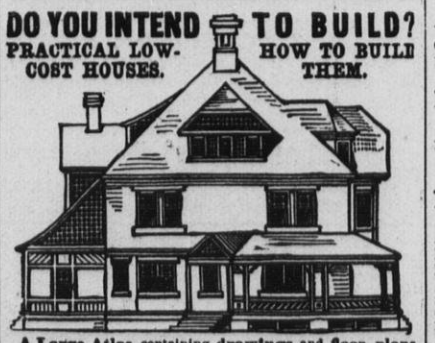

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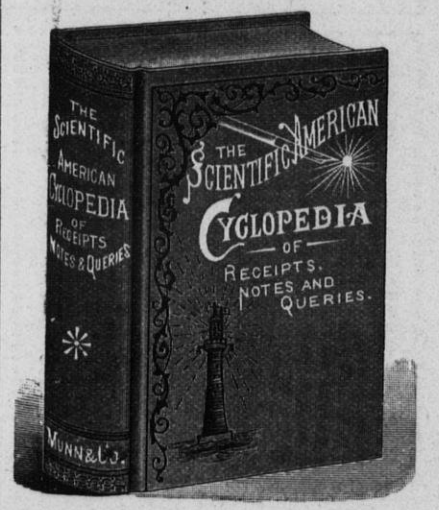

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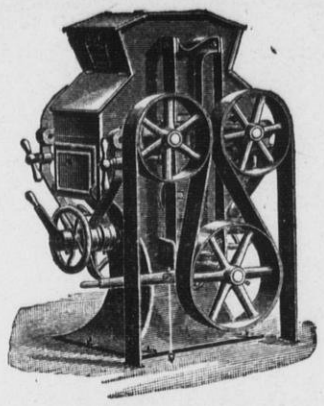


THE KEYSTONE
4 ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills.

DON'T

Build a new mill;

Increase your capacity;

Have your rolls reground or recorrugated;

Buy even a pulley, a belt, or a piece of bolting cloth,

• • **UNTIL YOU WRITE US.** • •

WHY?

Because we will give you first-class work and prompt attention.

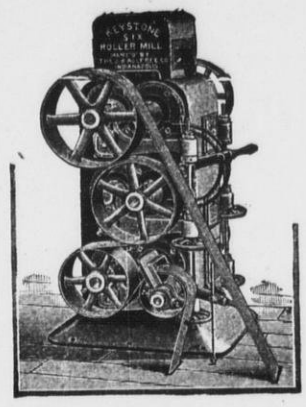
Because we will treat you fairly on prices.

Because we have the best and most effective line of machinery.

Because we guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

AND WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Address, **THE J. B. ALLFREE MFG. CO.,** 12th St. and Michigan Road, **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**



THE KEYSTONE
6 ROLLER CORN MILL.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory

FOR 1892-1893

Contains: 1. A list of Flour Mills in each State, Territory and Province, with names of owners, P. O. and county; in thousands of instances giving their capacity in barrels per day, kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed to be worth $10,000 and upwards. Total number of mills given, about 18,000.

2. A list of miscellaneous mills, such as Corn, Oatmeal, etc.
3. A list of Millwrights.
4. A list of Grain Elevator Owners and Grain Dealers.
5. A list of well-rated Flour Brokers, Merchants and Bakers in all parts of the United States and Canada, which has been compiled with extraordinary care, capital and credit being considered in the compilation.
6. A list of Foreign flour and grain importers, secured by our own special correspondents and believed to be thoroughly reliable. In short, it is a complete KEY for reaching the Flour and Grain Trade, enabling ANY department of the trade to reach ANY other desired.

The price **is invariably Ten Dollars per Copy,** on receipt of which it will be sent, post paid, to any part of the world. The complete work only is sold. We do not supply lists for single states. These Directories have been issued every two years since 1878, and have been declared indispensable by the prominent mill-furnishers, flour brokers, millers, etc., of this country and Europe. Address,

UNITED STATES MILLER, 68-C Mitchell Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE!

THE undersigned owns a few of the **best** manufacturing sites in the city of Milwaukee, adjoining those now occupied by the **Milwaukee Car Wheel and Foundry Co.** and the magnificent plant of the **Fuller-Warren Stove Works,** which cover nearly ten acres of ground. Best of railroad facilities. Parties desiring a suitable location should investigate this. Address,

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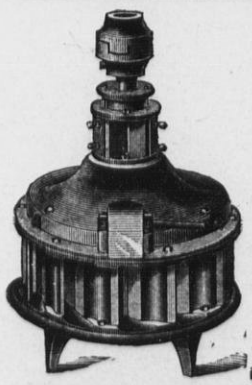
36 & 37 LOAN & TRUST BLDG. - MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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Percentage:
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NEW IMPROVED STANDARD TURBINE.

IT gives on either a Vertical or Horizontal shaft more power for its price, yields a greater percentage for water used, either with full or part gate drawn, and is the simplest, most durable and best finished wheel made. Send for illustrated catalogue and state head of water and power required.

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DRAWBACK ON BAGS COLLECTED.

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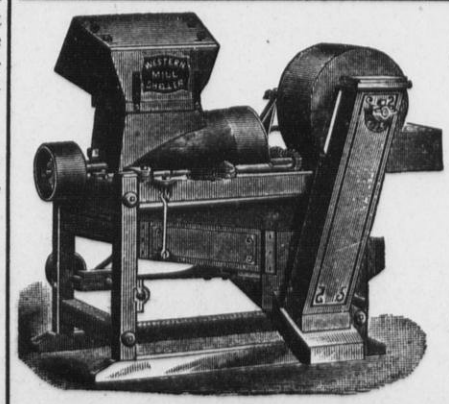


• • • THE • • •

"WESTERN" MILL SHELLER.

The Most Compact, Durable, Best Sheller and Best Cleaner.

Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of speed, requires no attention. It is in every respect the

Best Sheller ever offered to the Public

Please mention this paper.

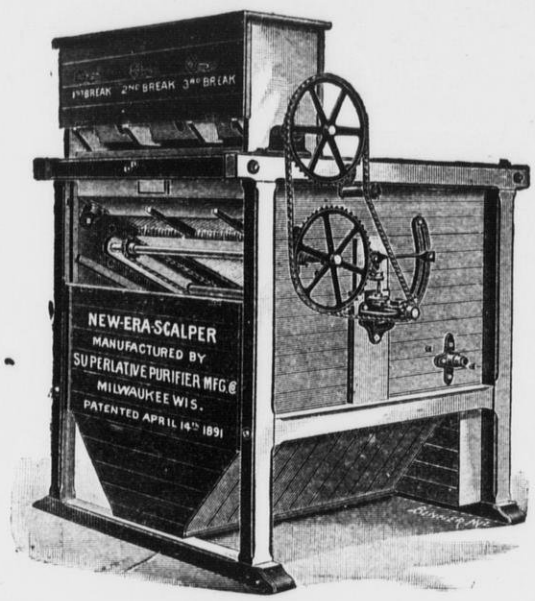
Write for full particulars to . . . . .

UNION IRON WORKS,

Manufacturers of "Western" Shellers, Cleaners, Separators, and all kinds of Elevator Machinery. . . . . **DECATUR, ILL.**

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

THE NEW ERA SCALPER



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Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Largest Minneapolis Mills

And the smallest custom mills, as well as mills of intermediate capacity, are using this machine, and find it an improvement over old style scalpers.

Long system, short system, winter wheat, spring wheat—it makes no difference. This scalper will do splendid work in any of them. You can do the best milling without sieve scalpers, and The New Era is the Best.

Prices are low, terms favorable, and guarantee strong.

WRITE US.

SUPERLATIVE PURIFIER MFG. CO.

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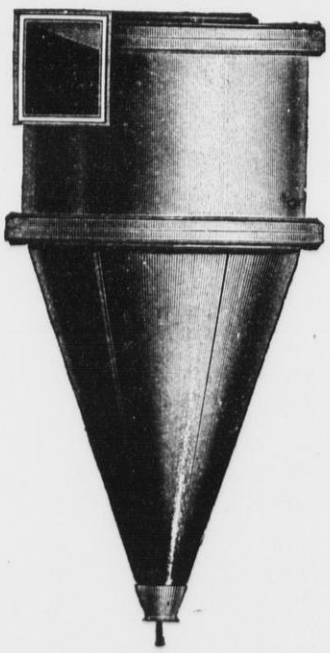

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Going to Put in Dust Collectors This Fall?

REMEMBER, we make the best Collector on the market; sell them at reasonable prices; guarantee satisfaction and allow trial.

This collector is used and recommended by nearly every mill furnisher in the country. Over three thousand in use and giving satisfaction.

DROP US A LINE.

VORTEX DUST COLLECTOR CO.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE UNITED STATES

Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 11. MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FEED ROLLS.

WRITE FOR PANIC PRICES ON

Our Style N Six Roll Feed Mills.

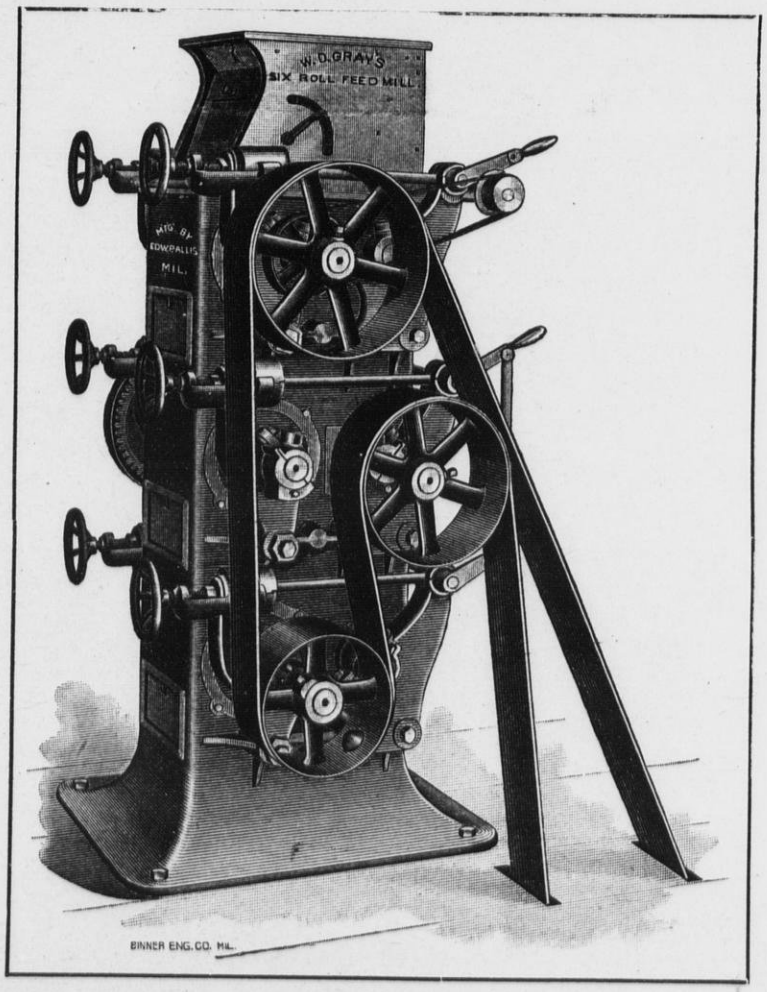
FULLY WARRANTED. **THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.**

Solid Iron Frame.
Standard Rolls.
Superior Adjustments.
Noiseless Gears.

For capacity, quality of work, strength, durability, convenience and all other desirable qualities going to make up the perfect feed mill, it is without an equal.

MADE IN THREE SIZES:

9x14
9x18
9x24



IT FILLS THE BILL.

Spring Valley, Minn., Oct. 26, 1893.

To the Edward P. Allis Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs: I have the new style N six roller mill at work, and I just want to say that it comes the nearest to a perfect mill for grinding meal and feed of anything I ever saw. The gears are the quietest running of any I ever saw. In fact they do not make any noise at all. I am more than satisfied.

Yours truly,

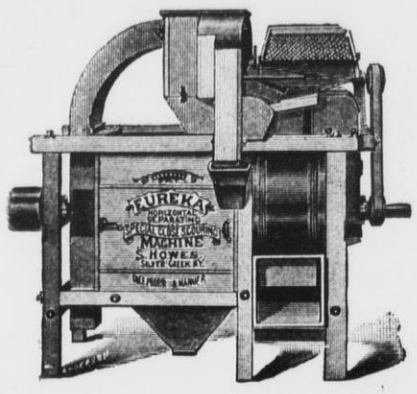
T. O. KILBURN.

ALSO TWO BREAK FEED MILLS AND A FULL LINE OF GENERAL FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

COMPLETE FLOUR MILLS BUILT UNDER CONTRACT.

The Edw. P. Allis Company,

RELIANCE WORKS. *MILWAUKEE, WIS.*



THE EUREKA GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

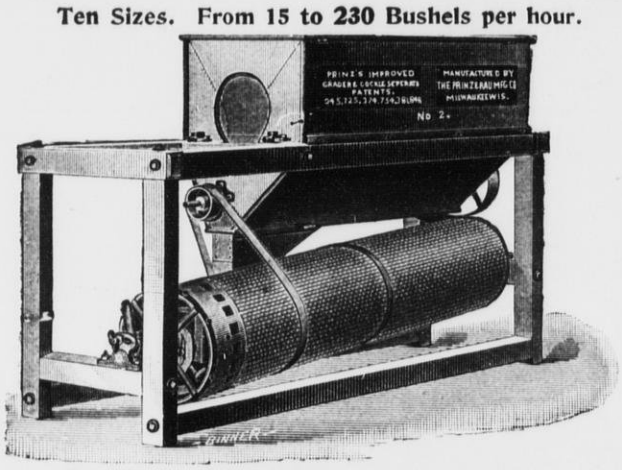
Stands admittedly at the head of all machines built for a similar purpose.

And WHY?

BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

S. HOWES, Sole Builder, SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Ten Sizes. From 15 to 230 Bushels per hour.



Slow Motion. Little Power. Small Space.

RECOMMEND THEM AS THE BEST

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., Merchant Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 4th, 1893.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

In answer to your inquiry regarding the Prinz Cockle Separator would say: We have had 14 of your No. 3 machines in use in Washburn Mill "A" for the past three years, and can fully recommend them as being the best all round cockle separators we have ever used.

Yours Very Truly, *JAMES McDANIEL.*

THE PRINZ COCKLE MACHINES

Are guaranteed to take out all Cockle, Garlic and similar seeds without wasting wheat.

ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WM. & J. G. GREEY, TORONTO, ONT., Sole Manufacturers in Canada.

EXPORTING · MILLERS

Send for copy of the New Edition of the

Riverside . . .

Cable Code

More copies of this work are in actual use to-day than of all other Flour Cable Codes combined.

PRICE OF SINGLE COPY, $3.00

A proper discount will be made to parties ordering one dozen or more.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

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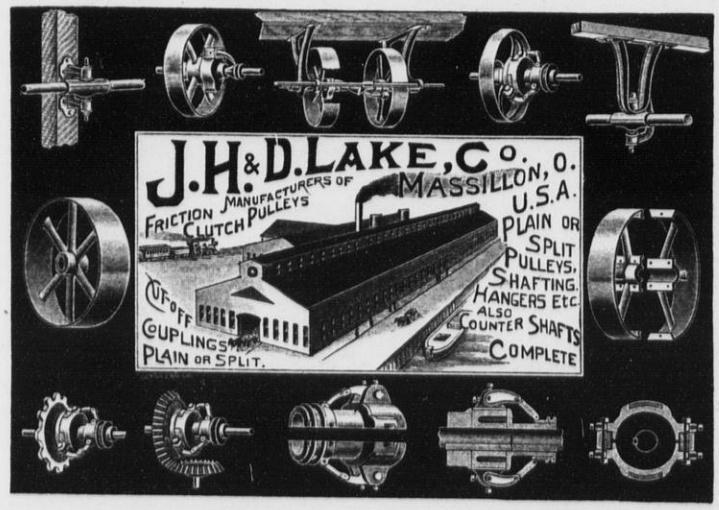
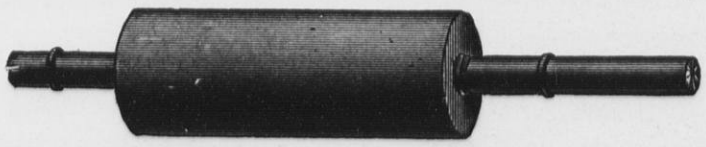
Send for circular, giving scope of the work and names of many prominent firms using it, in America and Foreign Countries.



FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,

ANSONIA, CONN.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



ANSONIA * ROLLS

FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 11. MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

IN order that one make a success of building a new mill or remodeling an old one, he must, above all things, post himself as to various modern milling systems, otherwise he may come to grief most seriously. The first and wisest course to pursue is to employ a good miller in whom he can place implicit confidence and then adhere strictly to his advice. If the miller in charge is not to be trusted in this regard it is time to employ one who *is* worthy of his confidence. I have known a number of contracts to be let during which the miller was scarcely consulted, particularly when it came to render a decision as to whom the contract was to be awarded. It is very true that some representatives of mill-furnishing houses are very unscrupulous and on the alert at all times, to "buy the miller." If a miller is mistrusted by his employer as being implicated in a scheme of that sort it is time that he part with him without further ceremony, because he may depend upon it, that such a man will seek every possible opportunity to prove a traitor against him. A man who will stoop to an imprudent act of "selling out" for a few dollars and take his chances on getting a mill out-fit, with which he can produce good results is positively anything but a good miller, inasmuch as one who is faithful will use his best endeavors toward securing the best that his employer can afford. As a rule there is little enough profit to a mill-builder in a mill job and the chances are, every time, that but a limited amount can be paid to the miller unless the efficiency of the mill is made to suffer.

* * *

I had an opportunity, last spring, to be one among a half dozen bidders, on a mill job. It was quite noticeable that a large amount of figuring was engaged in by the mill parties behind the scenes. It was also very apparent that the man engaged to take charge of the mill was ignored by them and scarcely taken into their confidence. Matters were greatly delayed, much to the disgust of the various representatives and after the contract was finally awarded it proved that they had all of the plans that were submitted and were engaged in figuring the average cost of the machinery, with the aid of a price-list, thus displaying a general mistrust in everybody. The miller, in my estimation, was a man well up in his calling and certainly did not impress any one as being inclined in any way toward acccepting a fee from any of the "missionaries." It is quite evident, that, after such a proceeding on the employers' part, his interest in their welfare will become somewhat shaken, even though their choice of mill-outfit was also *his* choice.

A miller who is looked upon by his employers in an approving spirit and is treated as though he held a cash interest in the business, will certainly reward his employers with the very best efforts at his command. He will not only bear their interests in mind while at work, but will "side-track" every thing to give the mill the preference in his thoughts during his leisure moments.

* * *

While engaged as a machinery salesman it was often a quandary with me whether to first approach the miller or the men in the office, when visiting a mill. It is quite natural that one should desire to consult the miller at the earliest moment possible in order to get a direct reply from him as to his actual wants. It is a matter of great regret, however, that there are employers who will look upon that with suspicion, and will mistrust the salesman at once. I remember several occasions when I entered the mill through the office, where no attempt was made toward an introduction to the miller, even though he made his appearance in the office at the time. As a rule there was no lack of courtesy otherwise on their part. On other occasions, when enquiring for the miller, the answer received was that they preferred not to have any interview brought about for fear that the miller might be induced toward "leading them into unnecessary expense." Again, sometimes, the miller would be sent for and all conversation carried on in the office directly before the office men. It is quite natural that such an employee will feel himself under restraint and will avoid expressing his wants freely in a case of that kind. My advice to mill-owners is to employ a man who may be trusted at all times as putting forth his best endeavors for their welfare, and then treat him in such a manner that he will feel decidedly at liberty to act for himself.

LIABILITIES OF CARRIESS FOR DELAY IN TRANSPORTATION.

A CARRIER is liable for damages resulting from delay in transportation where he fails to convey and deliver within the time fixed by his agreement. In the absence of any special contract, the law implies an agreement on the part of a common carrier to transport merchandise within a reasonable time. The actual cause of delay, in the latter case, is open to inquiry and explanation, and, unless the carrier is at fault, he is not liable for the damages which ensue. He is bound to reasonable diligence, and accident or misfortune will excuse him. A common carrier by river navigation, who is unable to proceed to the end of the voyage on account of low water, may unload and store the goods at an intermediate point while the obstruction exists, but he is liable for the expenses and is bound to take care of the goods while they are detained. When a carrier is liable for a negligent delay in transportation and delivery of goods intrusted to him, he is liable for such proximate damages as naturally result from such negligence. Carriers may limit their common law liability by contract, but by the general current of authority not so as to exempt them from the consequences of their own negligence or misconduct, or that of their agents or servants. In New York, West Virginia, and, to some extent, in Illinois, contracts limiting the liability of carriers for negligence or misconduct of servants or agents, are held valid and effectual. In New York it has been held that when general words in the contract of a common carrier, limiting its liability, may operate without including the negligence of the carrier, or his servants, it will not be presumed that they were intended to include it; every presumption is against such an intention, and the contract will not be construed as exempting from liability for negligence, unless it is expressed in unequivocal terms. When, by a contract of shipment, a carrier in consideration of a reduced rate, was released for any damage or injury from whatsoever cause arising, it was held that the exemption did not include a loss arising from the carrier's negligence. Where cattle were delivered to a railroad company for immediate shipment, but a written contract was exacted two days afterwards, in an action for damages for unreasonable delay, it was held that the contract would be the measure of the obligations of the parties from the time it was made, but that it could not merge any liability the company might have incurred previously, there being nothing in its terms to indicate such an intention. Common carriers of goods and passengers have a public employment, and owe the public a general duty independent of any contract. They are bound to carry for all persons who apply, unles they have a reasonable excuse for refusal to do so. They are bound to deliver goods at their destination, or at the end of their route to the next carrier, in a reasonable time, according to the usual course of business, with all convenient speed. A carrier who has no notice that it is important that certain goods be delivered at a certain time, is not liable for the value of any special use prevented by an unreasonable delay in delivery. The mere omission to transport or deliver property within a reasonable time does not necessarily make the carrier liable for its value. He is liable for the damages caused by such omission, but the owner cannot, on the sole ground of unreasonable delay in the conveyance and delivery of property, refuse to receive it, and recover from the carrier as for its conversion. The carrier is chargeable in all cases of negligent delay with the value of the ordinary use of

the property having a usable value, after the time when he should have made the delivery at the place of destination. When the property is not of a perishable nature, and is not a common or ordinary object of sale in the market, and subject to its fluctuations, but is designed for a special purpose in a special business, the rule of damages is very different from that applicable to merchandise. For delay in the transportation of machinery, the value of its use for the time it was detained is the measure of damages. In the absence of special damages, interest may be recovered during the period of negligent delay in the transportation of money. Where there is no change in the market value during a negligent delay of delivery it has been held that interest may be recovered on the market value from the time when delivery ought to have been made. Sagacious business men rely upon their ability to judge of the market in undertaking large commercial projects. According to their views of the market they send the merchandise by a quick or a slow carrier, and make compensation accordingly. A contrary rule would deprive them of all benefit of a rapid transit. It would be left to the caprice of the carrier when to transport, and the owner could have no relief. It would be no answer to say that the owner might make a special contract for the transportation at a given time. The contract would have to contain a special provision to pay these damages, or the carrier's liability would not be altered. If the carrier would be liable for those damages, upon a special contract to transport by a given time, he clearly would be for a violation of his duty. In the absence of any special agreement, the law implies that the carrier agrees to transport in a reasonable time. That is his duty. In failing to do so, he not only violates his duty, but also the contract upon which it is based.

Milwaukee Notes

IN the state exhibits of the World's Fair, it was in the department of Agriculture that Wisconsin made its best record. In cereals alone the state secured 103 awards. It beat Minnesota in the number of awards for wheat, and with respect to the quality of wheat exhibited, Wisconsin took rank second to no state in the so called wheat belt, not exepting the Dakotas.

IN the Machinery department the Edw. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, secured the highest award for a general exhibit of machinery used in the preparation of food. This was the result of the Allis Company's showing of flouring machinery, including engines, roller mills and other aparatus. The list is as follows:

E. P. Allis Company, Milwaukee, general exhibit.

E. P. Allis Company, Milwaukee, scalping reel, reversible conveyor blades and dust collector.

IN the matter of awards, at least in certain departments, Wisconsin did very well at the World's Fair. Many Wisconsin people have felt that the state did not make the most of its opportunity, a feeling that was not lessened by witnessing the splendid showing made by such far-away lands as new South Wales and the African Colonies, countries which, like Wisconsin, have great natural resources and which took advantage of the Fair to advertise that fact to the world. That the Badger State gained substantial recognition in spite of the disadvantage of a small appropriation indicates that a veritable triumph would have been achieved had the legislature been a little more liberal.

The list of Wisconsin awards contains a good many surprises, and this is especialy true of those granted in the department of Mines and Mining. In this department the state secured twenty-four awards and in the matter of building stone she took a rank second to no state in the Union. Wisconsin granite won six awards of the same grade as those given to the exhibitors of granite from New England and the quarries of Scotland, a recognition that places our granite at par with any in the world.

HENRY MEYER, of this city, has purchased the Barton Roller Mills, at Barton, Washington County, from A. Huntington.

THE grain receipts thus far this fall have been remarkable despite the fact that some time ago grain dealers and railroad men were fearing that there would be practically no movement of grain because there would be no money with which to handle it. According to the records of the Chamber of Commerce, the total receipts of grain in this city during October, 1893, were, 6,489,805 bushels against 5,260,971 bushels during same month, 1892, or an increase of 1,228,834 bushels in favor of 1893. Where four or five years ago the quantity of grain receipts was practically limited, so far as Milwaukee was concerned, because at a certain stage a blockade became inevitable and stopped further receipts, the present system of handling grain and the fact that the railroads and grain men are working together renders the quantity of grain which can be received and handled now almost limitless.

GOVERNOR PECK has taken official notice of the situation among the needy miners of Hurley, and has established an office and storage in this city for the receiving of contributions, which are continuously being sent in from all sections of the state and forwarded to the proper parties. A late report from the district of suffering states that the contribution of flour is quite sufficient to supply all the needy with that article during the winter, and that other things, in the way of eatables and clothing, are now more desirable. The millers of this city have been quite liberal in their donations.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 841,306 bushels, against 2,016,930 bushels for the corresponding day last year. Prices are firm at 65c. for May, with December 5½c. under May and cash ¼c. under December.

FLOUR is steady but quiet, and choice spring wheat patents are offered at $3.60@3.70. Millstuffs are unsettled and spot sales are quoted at $12.25 for sacked bran and $13.00 for middlings. The average daily production of flour by the city mills, for the past six weeks, was 7,354 barrels.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN WHEAT FLOUR INTO EUROPE.

THE following is taken from the November, 1893, report of the statistician of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture:

As a large and growing portion of American wheat is shipped to Europe as wheat flour, it is deemed advisable to present the following statement of the rates of customs duties leviable on wheat flour for the principal importing countries of Europe:

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES ON WHEAT FLOUR.

COUNTRIES.	Tariff Rates per bbl. of 196 lbs.
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	Free.
Netherlands	Free.
Denmark	Free.
Italy	$1.49
Spain	2.26
Sweden	.60 a
Switzerland:	
Conventional duty, b	.34
General duty, c	.43
Germany:	
Conventional duty, b	1.54
General duty, c	2.22
Portugal, d	
France: e.	
At the rate of extraction of 70 per cent and above	1.37
At the rate of extraction of between 70 and 60 per cent	1.72
At the rate of extraction of 60 per cent and below	2.06

a. The regular duty of $1.02 per barrel has been reduced to 60 cents per barrel until the end of the year 1893.

b. The conventional duty is applicable to countries having commercial treaties with countries named in table,

c. The general duty is applicable to non-treaty countries.

d. Prohibited except under certain conditions and restrictions. Where importation is allowed the import duty charged is at the rate of $2.02 per barrel of 196 pounds.

e. Wheat flour of extra European production, imported from European entrepots, is subjected to a surtax of 62 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, which is to be added to the above rates.

In this connection it is interesting to note the growing exportation of our wheat flour into European countries. The healthy and substantial growth of this branch of our foreign trade can be seen by an examination of the following export figures as published by the treasury department:

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN WHEAT FLOUR INTO EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	1890-'91.		1891-'92.		1892-'93.	
	Quan'ty Barrels.	Value, Dollars.	Quan'ty Barrels.	Value, Dollars.	Quan'ty Barrels.	Value. Dollars.
United Kingdom	7,037,420	33,781,917	9,604,910	47,251,480	10,361,860	48,319,856
Germany	8,864	41,039	54,277	266,519	209,719	1,010,385
France	70,134	352,065	210,402	1,178,475	1,818	8,157
Other countries in Europe	446,600	2,076,809	1,020,068	5,135,962	1,337,472	6,493,351
Total to Europe	7,563,018	36,251,850	10,889,657	53,832,436	11,910,869	55,831,749
Total to all countries	11,344,304	54,705,616	15,196,769	75,362,283	16,020,339	75,493,347

During the year ending June 30, 1893, the United States exported to Europe 11,910,869 barrels of wheat flour, as against 10,889,657 barrels the previous year, and only 7,563,018 barrels in 1890-'91. The United Kingdom, as shown in the table, requires by far the largest share of our total exports to Europe, and its annual demand is on the increase. A far greater proportional increase, however, in the demand for American flour is manifested in Germany, whose imports of this article increased from 8,864 barrels in 1890-'91, to 54,277 barrels the following year, and 209,719 barrels in 1892-'93. The Treasury statements for the months of July and August, 1893, show no abatement in the demand for our product in this comparatively new market. During July, 1893, the United States exported to Germany 13,261 barrels of wheat flour, as against 5,242 barrels during July, 1892, and for August, 1893, our exports to that country were 44,650 barrels, as against 15,673 barrels during the corresponding month of last year. It is gratifying to note that our product seems able to compete successfully with Hungarian flour in a market where the latter has heretofore reigned supreme.

ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MILWAUKEE NOV. 11th, 1893.

To Members of the Millers' National Association:

The Executive Commitee of the Millers' National Association held a quarterly meeting in Chicago, November 10th, 1893, all members being present. Mr. D. S. Shellabarger, of Decatur, Ill., succeeded President C. B. Cole as representative for the Illinois State Millers' Association in the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the National Association.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the Association was in excellent condition.

Agreeably to the terms of the Constitution, the Executive Committee at this meeting fixed the basis of annual dues to be collected from members by draft on January 15th, 1894, at $3.00 per unit of 100 barrels daily capacity. Owing to the fact that the Association now has in hand the defense of fourteen patent suits against members, and that there is strong probability of much more very expensive litigation in the near future, it was deemed best to strengthen the treasury by collecting the full amount of dues provided for by the law.

In regard to patent litigation, the committee found that the defense of suits entered by Wm. E. Lee under his claims on Cockle Separating Machinery was in quite satisfactory condition. The suits against all of the Minneapolis millers did not get upon the fall callendar of the court, and will not come up for trial probably before March, 1894. The appealed suit against C. A. Pillsbury & Co. will be heard in the near future. Mr. Lee has entered no new suits of late. Regarding the suits of J. H. Russell, based upon alleged territorial rights to manufacture and sell Middlings Purifiers under the Geo. T. Smith patents, that against Kendall & Co. remains in *status quo*, not having been called up for argument. The suit against Kern & Son will be tried probably in December, the demurrer which was filed having been overruled by the court in July. No new suits have been entered by Russell, though his attorneys assert that they shall file over one hundred bills of complaint within the next few months. About $2,000 has been spent in combating Russell's claim thus far, and the end is not yet. In the last two reports to members of this Association reference has been made regarding suits entered in Pennsylvania under the Detwiler Gradual Reduction Patent which, though ably defented by the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association, it was feared might give general trouble as the decision rendered by Judge Dallas in May was for the plaintiff. It is gratifying to report that as a result of an appeal by the defendant for a re-hearing, Judge Dallas reversed his finding and thus threw the Detwiler claims out of court. The committee gave careful consideration to the threatening litigation under the Jonathan Mills patent on Flour Dressers, Letters Patent No. 267,098, dated Nov. 7th, 1882, and received reports relative to investigation made regarding the same.

In regard to claims and complaints, progress was reported in the cases of the Alton Roller Mill Co. vs. Louis Redd, of Columbus, Ga., and the L. C. Porter Milling Co. vs. Eph. Hewitt, of Chicago, suit having been entered in the latter. New complaints, arising from unjust cancellation of orders, were received as follows: The L. C. Porter Milling Co. vs. L. A. Conwell & Co., of Philadelphia, and the L. C. Porter Milling Co. vs. T. G. Mathews, of New York City. The Secretary was instructed to prosecute both. Communications were read from Mr. J. M. Bemis and others interested in the subject of the tarifi on jute and and burlaps, the suggestion being offered that the Association might well take some action toward protecting the interests of members in the framing of the proposed new tariff bill before Congress, in the same manner that it did two years ago, when great benefit resulted. After discussion of the subject, the Committee instructed the Secretary to take steps which seemed necessary or advisable to secure a fair and equitable rating in this schedule of the tariff. The Millers' Tracing Bureau was found to be in a prosperous condition, the service being all that could be desired, and the sub-organization entirely self-supporting in spite of the comparatively meagre patronage accorded by the exporting members of this Association. Respectfully,

FRANK BARRY, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The National Transportation Association of the United States met in annual session at the Corn and Flour Exchange building, Baltimore, on the 15, 16 and 17th inst.

In the National Transportation Association the following bodies are represented by membership: The Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Board of Trade of Detroit, Produce Exchange of Toledo, Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Board of Trade of Chicago, the Freight Bureau of Chicago, Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, the Millers' National Association, the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, the Board of Trade of Duluth, Board of Trade of Peoria, Board of Trade of Louisville, Board of Trade of Cleveland and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Ass'n.

The delegates in attendance at this meeting were George M. Lane, Detroit; Wm. Young, Baltimore; R. C. Greer. Peoria; E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; N. G. Iglehart and D. E. Richardson, Chicago; Frank Barry of the Millers' National Association; Jerome Carty, Philadelphia; D. W. Ranlett, Boston; Charles E. Wheeler, Cleveland; O. L. Whitelaw of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association; John G. Telford, Louisville, and F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee.

On the morning of the 15th inst, the delegates met in the room of the Directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange. Geo. M. Lane, of Detroit, president of the association occupied the Chair and Geo. F. Stone, of Chicago, Secretary. The morning session was mainly taken up by the address of the president who thanked the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange for its courtesy in allowing the meeting to be held in its building.

He spoke of the great and important bodies represented in the association, and referred to the vital relations existing between commerce and the prosperity of the city.

The *Baltimore American* publishes the following account of the meeting:

The association discussed the questions of freight classification, inequality in car service and demurrage. The question of unjust discrimination by railroads along the Atlantic seaboard was also brought before the body, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter thoroughly and report at the next meeting. The Interstate Commerce Law was discussed and approved, and the members were urged to report to the association any infringements of it that may come under their notice.

The committees on freight classifications, claims and car service reported progress along their respective lines of duty, and were continued in service. The former committee submitted plans of classification differing slightly from those now in use on railroads, which were favorably considered by the association. The committee on car service showed that there was great irregularity in the service and submitted a recommendation that, as the railroads charged demurrage for detention of cars; steps should be taken to have them charged for unreasonable delay in the transportation of commodities. The committee urged this before the association, and it was approved.

Treasurer F. H. Magdeburg's report shows the association to be in a good condition, Mr. Jerome Carty delivered an address on the Interstate Commerce law, commending its worth and work. It was then reported to the association that charges of discrimination by the trunk lines along the Atlantic seaboard, particularly of the terminal facilities at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, had been made, and should be investigated, and the following resolution was offered and adopted:

"That a committee of five be appointed to investigate whether these charges exacted by, or the failure to charge for service rendered by trunk line railroads at certain Atlantic seaboard cities, constitute discrimination under the Interstate Commerce act, and report to the National Transportation Association at its next meeting. Said committee, in its discrimination, shall have authority in the meantime to confer with the Interstate Commerce Commission."

The committee appointed consists of E. P. Wilson, William S. Young, D. W. Ranlet, D. E. Richardson and Jerome Carty.

The chair was authorized to appoint a standing committee of five on interstate commerce, with general powers to act in all cases in the interests of the merchants, and in securing a fair hearing of their complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and present their wants to Congress.

The election of officers for the ensuing year than took place: Mr. William S. Young, of Baltimore, was elected president, and Mr. Frank Barry, of Milwaukee, vice president. F. H. Magdeburg, treasurer, and George F. Stone, secretary, were re-elected. The following executive committee were also elected: E. P. Wilson, D. W. Ranlet, Charles E. Wheeler, D. E. Richardson and R. C. Grier.

The last day's session began at ten o'clock. President W. S. Young of Baltimore appointed the standing Committee on Interstate Commerce, as follows: E. P. Wilson, D. E. Richardson, R. C. Grier, Frank Barry and O. L. Whitelaw. Congressman Stover was then introduced, and he made a lengthy address on the interstate commerce law, and transportation in general. He pointed out the strength and weakness of the law, and explained four amendments of the law now pending before the committee. Three of these had been introduced by himself and one by Congressman Patterson, who accompanied him

Congressman Patterson followed Mr. Stover and explained his amendment, which allows railroads to form pools, subject to the approval of the commission, and to be annulled at its pleasure. In his address he alluded to the Nicaragua Canal, which he said, was of vital interest and importance to the United States, and should be constructed as an American and national enterprise, and not by private or corporate capital.

These apeeches provoked some discussion on the part of the members. Mr. E. P. Wilson, of Cincinnati, argued in opposition to the proposed amendment permitting pools by railroads, and said that the present law was good enough if enforced. He said that the government does not enforce it in this particular, and that the law was not regarded by the railroad corporations. Mr. F. H. Magdeburg, of Milwaukee, concurred in Mr. Wilson's views, and said tnat the system of pooling was only an artificial upholding of rates, and could be prevented if the interstate commerce law was properly enforced. Several members of the association spoke in favor of the railroads' system of pooling, if made subject to the approval of the commission.

THE GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,

CONTROLLING THE INVENTIONS AND APPARATUS PERTAINING TO

AUTOMATIC ✵ SPRINKLERS

Of FREDERICK GRINNELL, WILLIAM NERACHER, JOHN HILL, WILLIAM KANE and others.

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Reliable Sprinkler Systems, both wet pipe and dry pipe, promptly installed in conformity with the best known methods

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PHILADELPHIA, Mutual Life Building.
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CLEVELAND, Society for Savings Building.
BOSTON, 173 Devonshire Street.
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Also at WARREN, O., and COLUMBUS, GA.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HENRY W. BRACKETT, Department Agent.
B. W. DAWLEY, Gen'l Supt. Western Department.

226 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

News.

R. E. HALL is erecting a 60-barrel flouring mill at Rocky Mount, Va.

DAVID BEAM will establish a roller flouring mill at Ellenboro, N. C.

HUNT, CONNOR & CO. will erect a large flouring plant at Catawba, N.C.

THOS. VOLLENS is erecting a new flouring mill plant at Windsor, Ont.

M. F. BREWSTER will put up a new grist mill soon at Irasburgh, Vt.

JOHN NICHOLL is erecting a 50-barrel roller flour mill at Queensboro, Ont.

A ROLLER process flouring mill is to be built at Elkin, N. C., by T. L. Gwyn.

R. D. FLEMING is to establish a roller process flouring mill at Warrenton, N. C.

GREEN & CO., millers, Fort Valley Ga., have sold their business to J. M. Culpeper.

THE roller mill at Rush City, Minn. has been sold to J. F. Ramberg for $8,500.

CASTNER & CO. are increasing the capacity of their flouring mill at Lincolnton, N. C.

THE new mill at Luverne, Minn., has been completed and is now turning out flour.

AT Voss, N. D., Nov. 8, the Monarch elevator was burned with 20,000 bushels of wheat.

THE Bridgeport Milling Company has started up its new grist-mill, at Bridgeport, Ala.

THE Eugene, Or., flour mills were destroyed by fire Nov. 7. The buildings are a total loss.

A roller process flouring mill will be built at Lexington, S. C., by Jasper Long, of Barr's Landing.

J. S. RUSSELL, flour mill owner, near Athens, Tenn, is reported as having gone out of business.

THE North Branch roller mills at Chatfield, Minn., have been sold to C. R. Madison of Volga, S. D.

THE LYONS Milling Company will rebuild its plant, recently destroyed by fire, at Bower's Mills, Mo.

THE Falls City Milling Company, Wichita Falls, Texas, has been attached and a receiver appointed.

JOHN STODGELL'S roller flouring mills, at Mount Eden, Ky., were burned recently at a loss of $15,000. They will probably be rebuilt.

C. W. HODSON is having plans drawn for a flour mill, which he intends to build at Janesville, Wis.

C. H. GUENTHER & SONS of San Antonio, Tex., will add steam power to their flouring mill in that city.

AT Altamont, Ill., Nov. 23, the Yoeting flouring mill was totally destroyed by fire; partially insured.

MR. M. B. SHEFFIELD expects to put in the foundation for a 50-barrel flouring mill at Pratt, Minn., this fall.

THE Union Roller Mills and Elevator Company will rebuild their plant burned recently, at Gallatin, Tenn.

A STOCK company will erect a flouring mill plant at Danville, Va. W. H. Hill is the secretary of the company.

AT Bolivar, Mo., Nov. 11, the 100-barrel mill of J. B. Hatler & Sons was burned. Loss $12,000; insurance $5,000.

AT Pointville, N. J. Nov. 14, the saw and grist mill of Asher B. Parker was burned. Loss $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

A 150x40-foot addition is being erected to the Peterborough Milling Company's Blythe flour mill, at Peterborough, Ont.

THE ACKERMAN BROS. Mill Co. of Young America, Minn., have incorporated and will start the mill anew in that village.

THE grist-mill and cotton-gin owned by J. N. Stafford was burned recently, at Pineapple, Ala. The loss amounted to $10,000.

JOHNSON & HALE, flouring mill, Clinton, Ky., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Hale having sold his interest to E. O. Reid.

It is stated that Burkhart & Benedict have disposed of their interest in the Stoufferstown, Pa., Flouring Mill to William M. Gillan.

BYNUM & ASHFORD will rebuild their grist mills and gin at Courtland, Ala., which were burned recently at a loss of $10,000.

O. R. GILLENWATTERS has leased and will operate the mill of the Rogersville Flouring Mill Company, at Rogersville, Tenn.

THE Peacock Mill Company succeed the firm of Pierce & Elam, at Milton, Ore. The new company is incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

A project is on foot to build a flour mill at Colville, Wash, with a daily capacity of fifty barrels, and the scheme promises to be a success. A company will be organized with $15,000 capital stock.

THE first U. S. census was taken in 1790. There were then less than four million people (3,929,214). In 1890 there were over sixty-three millions.

THE plant of the Union Roller Mills and Elevator Company was burned recently, at Gallatin, Tenn. Loss $20,000; insurance $7,500. It will be rebuilt.

THOMAS BERKELY will build and operate a grist-mill at Gordonsville, and Geo. O. Jones will establish a roller-process flouring mill at Ridgeway, Va.

THE Noel Mill Company, at Estill Springs Tenn., has voted to double its capital stock, and will start up the mill about December 15, with a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels.

ONE hundred years ago the United States imports aggregated $31,000,000; today, $866,351,421; one hundred years ago the exports were valued at $29,109,000; today, $847,508,024.

A. D. ROGERS, of Huntsville, and Emmet Rogers of New Market have recently finished a flouring mill at New Market, Ala., with a daily capacity of about 30 barrels. It will be run by water-power.

JOHN ATTSHELER is president and J. E. Brooks treasurer of a company, organized at Horse Cave, Ky., to build a 75-barrel flouring mill on the site of the mill of Withers & Co., which was burned recently.

THERE is some talk of securing "milling in transit" privilege for Birmingham, Ala. The Commercial club is at work on the matter and if the railroads grant the privilege a big grain mill will be at once erected.

A GENTLEMAN from Illinois has offered to erect at once a stone flouring mill of over 100-bbls. capacity, at Pipestone, Minn., provided the city will give him one acre of ground and free water rent for a period of ten years.

THE Farmers' Alliance Milling Co. of Southern Oregon, has been incorporated by S. M. Nealon, J. W. Marksbury, L. J. Marksbury and others, to operate grist mills. Captal stock $20,000; principal place of business, Centre Point, Ore.

JAMES SWANN, B. S. Clark and others, of Nashville, Tenn., have applied for a charter for the Cumberland Mills. They will operate the three large mills, formerly known as the Union Mills, which were sold recently under a mortgage, and bought by said parties.

THE Litchfield, Minn, mill has been purchased by Messrs A. H. Weber and R. D. Church, of Chicago. Some improvements will be made in the mill. It will be heated throughout with steam and lighted with electric lights.

THE total production of silver in the world during the last year was placed at one hundred and forty-five million ounces troy, of which the United States produced sixty million ounces, or upward of forty-one per cent of the whole amount.

THE Lone Star Elevator Compahy, at Dallas and other places in Texas, has been placed in the hands of a receiver on the application of Cockrell Brothers, the principal stockholders. It was chartered two years ago, with a capital stock of $200,000.

THE Case of A. H. Perkins vs. the La Grange Mill Co., at Red Wing, Minn., for $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling through a hole in the floor of the mill, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, giving him $2,500. The case will be appealed.

FOR a consideration of $350,000, Inman, Swan & Co. of Nashville, Tenn., have conveyed to the Cumberland Mils, the flouring mills in that city known as the Union Mills. It is expected that the new purchasers will put the mills in operation at an early day.

THE Kidder Milling Company has found it necessary, on account of increase of business, to enlarge its plant at Rosedale, Kans. A large addition will be built to the mill, and its capacity will be doubled. The addition will be completed and ready for operation by January 1.

THE highest smoke stack in the United States is probably that recently built for the Fall River Iron Co. From the top of the granite foundation to the cap is 350 feet; the diameter at the base is 30 feet, at the top 21 feet; the flue is 14 feet throughout, and the entire structure rests on a solid granite foundation, 55x30x16 feet deep.

A LATE report from WestSuperior Wis., is to the effect that Messrs. Otto Rasmussen and A. L. Rood, of Austin, Minn., are negotiating for a site in that city, for a 5,000-bbl. flour mill. Liberal inducements are being offered, and, if a deal is consummated, the piling will be done this winter and the superstructure will be built in the spring.

THE Van Dusen elevator at Redwood Falls, Minn., was burned Nov. 5. It contained 15,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of flax, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 250 tons of coal, all of which were destroyed. Total

CHAS. D. COX, Manager. MAXIMUM LINES, - - - $170.000.00. C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western Department

The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $661,376.55.

The American Lloyds, New York.
45 Underwriters, collectively representing $25,000,000.00.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES
ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, $214,308.63.

The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.
SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

loss $10,000; insurance small. The Van Dusen company has purchased the elevator of C. W. George for a consideration of about $3,000.

THE way to find the gold value of the silver dollar when the price of silver per ounce is given is to multiply the market value of silver by 77⅓; this gives the gold value of the silver dollar. The factor 77⅓ is the result obtained by dividing 371¼, the number of grains of silver in a dollar, by 480, the number of grains in a troy ounce.

WILLIAM LISTMAN has sold his stock in the Listman Mill Company at La Crosse, Wis., and will move to Superior soon, having transferred his interests to that city. The Hixons have purchased his interest and Geo. R. Smith of Minneapolis is the new manager. W. L. Hixon is the secretary and treasurer, which includes all the changes that will be made.

THE mill of Louis F. Patterson, located about two miles west of Uniontown, Pa., was struck by lightning, Oct. 22, during a heavy rainstorm and burned. R. F. Moore, was in the building and was stunned. The lightning left the building and followed a wire fence about 200 yards, where it left the fence killing a lot of hogs. A son of Moore, who was struck by lightning sometime ago, was paralyzed in his chair, and is in a critical condition.

AT Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 15, the Page flouring mills, the 120,000-bushel elevator containing about 40,000 bushels of wheat, the cooper shops, warehouse and a large amount of stock, were burned. The loss on mill and elevator is $75,000; on wheat and stock $25,000. Insurance on the mill $25,000; on stock, $22,000. The business was in the hands of C. D. Wright, assignee, and was leased by the Geo. Tileston Milling Co. of St. Cloud.

THE great artesian well at Chamberlain, S. D., attracts wide-spread attention. It is beyond question a great well, not only on account of its enormous flow of from 5,000 to 8,000 gallons per minute, but for its fine water-power. It now runs both the 150-barrel Chamberlain roller mill and the electric light plant of 600 lights, using 95-horse power, and gives the steadiest power that can well be imagined. The cost of running the mill when coal was used was estimated at $1 per hour for every hour that the mill was in operation; with water power the saving will pay for the well in a little over a year, when the power will not cost a cent.

THE FIRE LOSS of the United States and Canada during October, as estimated by the New York *Journal of Commerce and Trade Bulletin*, amounts to $11,014,700. This is over $2,000,000 less than the sum chargable against the same month in 1892, but the year's record so far exhibits an enormous increase of the first ten months of 1892.

That this increase is an important one is demonstrated by the following comparative table, exhibiting the losses by months:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	$11,230,000	$12,564,900	$17,958,400
February	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March	12,540,750	10,648,000	16 662,350
April	11,309,000	11,559,800	14,669,900
May	16,660,395	9,485,000	10,427,100
June	8,587,625	9,265,550	16,344,950
July	9,692,200	11,530,000	12,118,700
August	9,055,100	10,145,300	13,222,700
September	10,658,200	7,879,800	10,508,700
October	13,248,300	13,249,200	11,014,700
Totals	$109,444,050	$108,341,550	$132,847,400

During October there were 212 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each.

LITERARY NOTES.

MRS. CLARA DOTY BATES has written an article for the November *St. Nicholas* on "The Children of the Plaisance," with pictures of most of the interesting children in the "Midway" at the World's Fair.

THE Christmas number of *Harper's Magazine* will be noteworthy even in the history of that periodical. It will be profusely illustrated. A sympathetic study of "The Old Dominion," by Thomas Nelson Page, and a contemporary view of "The House of Commons," by Thomas Power O'Connor, are among the attractions of the number. It will contain nine short stories.

Harper's Bazar, issued November 18th, will contain: A paper on the Music of Norway, by Aubertine Woodward Moore; "Dressmaking for Amateurs," by Georgina Pell Curtis, the first in a series of three papers, all practical and minute, and fully illustrated by the author; and "The King's Garden," by Louise Seymour, an article on work among tenement house children by the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughter's and Sons.

THE November *Century* will contain the first part of Charles Egbert Craddock's two-part novelette, "The Casting Vote." It will be illustrated. Mark Twain's novel, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," will begin in the December *Century*.

ONE of the most interesting features of the forthcoming November *Century* is said to be a story from real life by George Kennan entitled "John Henderson, Artist." It is a psychological study. The same number will contain an article on "Fifth Avenue," New York, by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer with ten illustrations by Childe Hassam.

THE leading feature of the *Review of Reviews* for November is its presentation of the "Possibilities of the great Northwest," in an article by Mr. S. A. Thomson, and in a supplementary article by Doctor Emory R. Johnson, upon "Inland Waterways for the Northwest." Mr. Thompson, as secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, has for several years been actively engaged in searching out and applying effective means for bringing the great states northwest of the Upper Mississippi, and the great Canadian provinces belonging geographically to the same region, into closer communication with the rest of the North American continent. He is therefore able to write with an enthusiasm born of intimate knowledge of the subject and supported by very important and surprising statistics. Dr. Johnson is lecturer on Transportation in the Wharton School of Finance and Economics, University of Pennsylvania, and has recently published a monograph upon "Inland Waterways." Dr Johnson particularly emphasizes the importance of canal and river transportation as a means of lowering railway rates, and he finds a very large social as well as economic influence resulting from the extension of facilities for shipping and for personal travel. These two articles suggest a future of almost unimaginable growth for the great Northwest. Each article is fittingly illustrated.

THE complete novel in the December number of *Lippincott's* is Sergeant Crœsus," by Captain Charles King. It is one of his most interesting tales of army life and Indian fighting in the wild West, and makes a new departure in having a private and a foreigner for its hero.

The tenth and last of *Lippincott's* Notable Stories, "When Hester Came," will be found to be one of the very best, as it is the longest, of the series. It is by an entirely new and very promising writer, Mrs. Bride Neill Taylor, of Texas.

Another story of marked power, at once striking, delicate, and pathetic is "In the Camp of Philistia," by Virginia Woodward Cloud. "A Dream in the Morning," by Alice Brown, is a brief and beautiful sketch of a soul's undying devotion in the future life.

The Journalist Series is continued in "A Newspaper Sensation," by Louis N. Megargee, who tells of "a clever capture" which greatly discouraged grave robbing in a certain region. The facts will be remembered by many.

J. N. Ingram gives the history of "The Australian Rabbit-Plague." Wilton Tournier tells "How to Cultivate the Body." Edgar Fawcett writes of "Literary Popularity," and M. Crofton concludes his series, "Men of the Day," with sketches of Professor Huxley and Luigi Arditi.

The poetry of the number is contributed by Mercy Hart, Margaret Gilman George, and Nannie Fitzhugh Maclean.

THE PANSY FOR 1894.

The November number enters upon a new year, and announces many new and important features. There will be, each month, a special department devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society: "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin." Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy) will have as contributors to this new department the best talent to be secured among the prominent workers in the Christian Endeavor field. Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D. D., will contribute an article on *The Immediate Future of Christian Endeavor*, to be followed by articles from the pens of other workers equally prominent in the cause. There will be the *latest news* of Christian Endeavor movement all over the world, and the most helpful and most progressive papers by *Christian Endeavor Specialists* that can be procured. The other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged by some material changes. One is the department of "Athletics and" Indoor Games in the Family Circle." *Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher*, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by experts in physical development. *Pansy* (Mrs. G. R. Alden) has a new and fascinating serial, "Vira's Motto," beautifully illustrated by H. P. Barnes. *Margaret Sidney*, according to request, will contribute the second series of her "Golden Discovery Papers" that obtained such favor. Elizabeth Abbott, author of the "American Literature Papers," which attracted so much attention last year, will furnish "*Greek Literature Papers.*" The "Missionary and Foreign Fields of Labor" will have special places. There is the new department called "Daily Thoughts," composed of daily readings for the Christian Endeavor Societies. "The P. S. Department" retains all its former strength and vigor. The "Reading Circle" has been enlarged to suit its growing demands. 10 cents a number; $1.00 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

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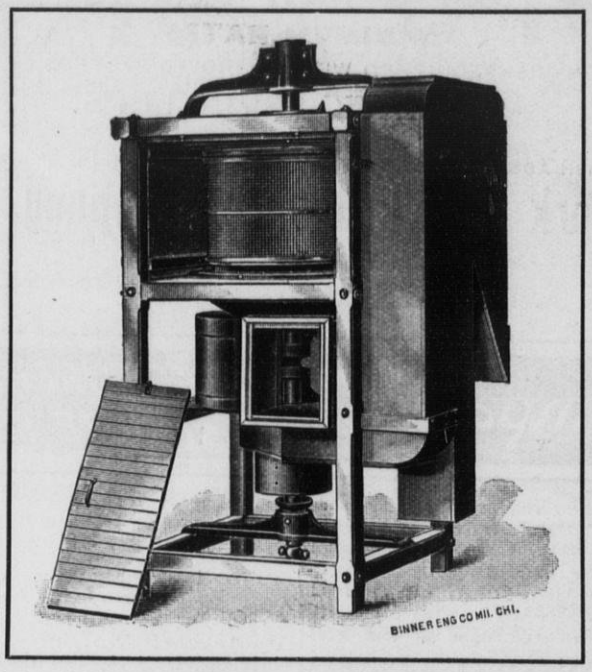

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MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

ACCORDING to a very recent report of the American consul at Frankfort, Germany, the trade difficulties between Russia and Germany gives the United States an advantage of about one dollar per barrel on flour over the Russian produce. The consul thinks the present a very opportune time to urge the sale of our flour in Germany.

THE E. Sanderson Milling Co., Milwaukee, advise us that owing to their large and increasing business, they have found it necessary to add to their executive force an officer to be known as general manager, and that the office or title will be held by Mr. J. W. Heywood, late of Minneapolis. We are informed Mr. Heywood is thoroughly conversant with the milling businees, operatively and commercially, and is a capable man, in every sense of the word, for his present position.

A FOREIGN subscriber desires the address of the mills and millers mentioned below. If the parties who are named or who operate the mills named will send their proper address to this offiice we will forward same to the inquirer:

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Pennsylvania Mills.
M. B. Simpson
J. D. Cruden.

MR. FERD. C. KOECHLIN, of The Hague, Holland, made us a very pleasant visit recently. The gentleman's father, Mr. E. Koechlin, is of the firm of Nicola, Koechlin & Co., proprietors of one of the leading and oldest flouring mills in Holland. They do a large business with flour exporters of this country in the way of purchasing our production for the purpose of mixing with that made at their own mills. Their purchases of American flour amount to fully 400,000 barrels yearly and this amount will be steadily increased, from present indications.

The mill of the firm is advantageously located on the canal leading from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, and they take pleasure in utilizing all meritorious modern improvements in their plant and in keeping on an even footing wilh other progressive European millers.

The object of the present visit of Mr. Ferd. C. Koechlin is to investigate and study the American system of milling and to that end he intends finding employment as an operator in some mill where he may, in time, become conversant with the methods from practice. We understand it is his intention to seek a position somewhere in the Winter Wheat section as the experience obtained would be more applicable to the work carried on at his home.

Mr. E. Koechlin, at one time, owned a 1,000-barrel mill at Alsace, but, about the year 1878, for reasons of a political nature, he left there and has, since then, concentrated his business in Holland.

Our visitor has our best wishes for his success in the undertaking he has set out to accomplish.

ALL classes of dealers in wheat are mentally considering the important question—is there no end to the downward tendencies of breadstuffs? The present price of wheat is the lowest ever known and the visible supply of that cereal the highest, at this season of the year, notwithstanding the reported short crop of 1893. Is this reported short crop a fact? Will it not be proven, in good time, that the wheat crop of 1893 will show an outurn of 550,000,000 bushels or over? If not, why are all the markets of the world groaning under their immense stock of flour and wheat? Just think of it! Chicago going into "winter quarters" with nearly 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in her storehouses and no demand for it, except as a basis for making big interest and carrying charges—every exporting seeming anxious to supply importing countries with more than needed, at the best bid obtainable, and yet, statistics issued by our agricultural department, supposed to be as near the fncts as possible to obtain, under the present system of calculations, would make it appear that this country is *drained* of its surplus breadstuffs; that, in fact, we are short a hundred million bushels or more, of wheat, while our present visible supply is nearly 70,000,000 and the invisible continues getting larger. Evidently, one of two things is necessary to prevent the mistakes that have prevailed on the crop reports of this country since the compiling of same was undertaken by the Agricultural department. There should be an entire revision of the present methods of obtaining results or an abandonment, by the department, of this duty, until all obtainable data is at hand for making a report having a foundation upon which it can stand and be entitled to respect in foreign countries as well as in our own. To do this, we believe the better way to be for each state to furnish the data by townships to the government department.

We do not beleve the present home consumption, per capita, figured upon the entire population of 65,000,000 is correct. We do not consume 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, in the way of bread, in this country per annum. Iu this item alone may be found a large amount of our present unaccounted for surplus. The consumption of wheat by our domestic animals this year, by reason of its cheapness, will go far towards equalizing the generous per capita estimate in next years basis. There certainly can be no reason why our crop statistics, showing production and consumtion, can not be arrived at to almost a certainty, but, so long as "old fogy" methods are continued, just so long will they be unreliable and a source of many disappointments.

FLOUR TRADE DURING OCTOBER.

The flour trade in the United States and Canada was only moderately active during October. Millers, as a rule, have had more confidence in the market, and were manufacturing quite freely, but buyers in the large consuming districts were quite conservative in their views, and not disposed to materially enlarge their supplies, consequently sellers have larger stocks on hand at the close of the month.

There is general complaint of small profits, but millers are hopeful of a more lucrative business during the last half of the year, when the large "visible supply of wheat" may be reduced substantially. Prices were a little more favorable to sellers early in the month, but toward the close concessions were granted in order to reduce stocks.

In new England trade was quiet and slow. New York millers report only a moderate trade. In Pennsylvania and Maryland, business in a general way was restricted, and chiefly to supply local wants. In Virginia and West Virginia, trade dragged considerably, with some accumulation in supplies. In Kentucky, trade was fairly active, though mainly in the way of filling small orders. Millers in Tennessee reported a fair business. In Texas, millers reported a moderate business on very small margins, and orders chiefly on domestic accounts.

In Ohio millers reported a fair local and a moderate export trade, with orders generally for small quantities. In Michigan, a fair trade was reported, but complaints of unsatisfactory prices prevail owing to sharp freight competition with the northwest. Millers in Indiana reported trade rather slow—fair local orders, but export inquiry moderate. In Illinois a fair business was reported in the way of filling small orders. Some export inquiry at the larger markets, but only for moderate quantities in connection with special freight rates. In Missouri trade was fairly good.

Kansas millers reported a moderate trade on close margins. In Iowa and Nebraska, a fair trade was reported, chiefly to provide for moderate orders on local account. Wisconsin millers sold fair quantities to supply local wants. In the Northwest a fairly active business was reported, and manufacturers were shipping freely to take advantage of the lake route before the advent of cold weather. In Colorado and Utah trade was fair. Reports from the Pacific coast indicated a moderate trade. Advices from Canada reported only a fair business.—*Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Stagnation and Depression Still—The Lowest Prices on the Crop—Too Much Stuff, Too Little Demand—Lighter Receipts Alone Can Advance Prices—Is the World's Shortage Overestimated?—Changes in the Flour Trade. Duluth Versus Minneapolis—The Outlook for Better Prices.

ONE would suppose that there is neither bottom nor resurrection to the markets for flour and wheat. Stagnation and depression have settled over them like a pall that it seems impossible to lift. Month follows month, without signs of relief and stocks pile up in sight till one doubts the whole world's statistics of a short crop. Receipts in the winter wheat sections have not fallen off as expected; while those in the northwest have simply dumbfounded the Bulls. Prophesies of a "falling off in northwestern receipts" from week to week for nearly a month have been the only Bull tonic the market has had since the repeal of the silver bill, which was expected to boom wheat and failed. The reason is obvious enough; there is not enough speculation to take the enormous amount of wheat in sight and Bull it, simply because it is cheap, in anticipation of a shortage which, at best, can scarcely be felt before the end of the crop year. Besides, the continuous outpour of wheat, especially from the northwest, has shaken what little confidence there was left in the government estimate of the crop. Either there is more wheat in the country than indicated by the two last years' government figures, or the farmers are marketing the biggest proportion of their crop, in the first half of the crop year, on record.

WHEN WILL SUPPLY DECREASE?

Hard times, no doubt, have made this true to some extent; but it can hardly be believed that the whole farming population is so impoverished as to compel them to part with such an unusual proportion of their crop at such unusually low prices, in such an unusually short crop year. Skepticism is now a most important obstacle in the way of any improvement in the markets for flour and wheat; and nothing but a radical and permanent falling off in the movement will remove it. When this is done, as most expect it will be by the close of navigation, at farthest, then it remains to be seen who has faith enough in the future of prices, to buy this mountain of wheat and hold it and pay present carrying charges, until stocks in Europe shall be reduced sufficiently to require replenishing from our big visible supply. When faith is found then the money to back it must be found also; and, this is undoubtedly a very short crop year for money, in spite of the idle millions piling up in New York banks, because those who have it have not yet faith enough in anything, after the shaking up, or rather down, of values by the silver panic. If, therefore, the speculator and capitalists alike are unwilling to take wheat and hold it until the crop shortage begins to show, there is nothing to do but sit down and wait until the world eats up enough of this huge visible, to reduce supply within the limits of the present reduced demand, the world over, by reason of hard times. In other words, demand must catch up with supply, before any material advance in present prices of wheat and flour can be looked for.

WHEN WILL DEMAND OVERTAKE SUPPLY?

When this will come, is a conundrum no one is yet long-sighted enough to answer, any more than when supplies will decrease. The time for the latter has been set so many times in vain, like the coming of the millenium, that no one, with any reputation, dare risk it in a blind guess of when Europe will have depleted her native crops and import stocks, sufficiently to become free and steady buyers of our wheat and flour again. The Unknown Quantity in the problem of every year's world's supply is the Russian crop; and this is more unknown than ever, this year. But shipments from Russian ports of 6,000,000 bushels, week before last, was enough to indicate that there is plenty back, while the crops of continental Europe seem likely to turn out in excess of estimates as well as in this country. It is the general opinion here, from advices, both from the U. K. and continent, that there will be little if any revival of export demand for our wheat or flour until after the new year, while few predict it before February. By that time, the crops of the southern hemisphere will begin to be offered in the European markets, as well as from Black Sea ports for the opening of navigation. As for American wheat, it is understood that Europe will only take it, especially from the Atlantic coast, when she cannot get what she wants elsewhere; for the reason that other countries always undersell the United States, not having the speculative machinery to carry it; while other wheat exporting countries take European goods in payment to a larger extent than the United States. Hence we always have to hold the bag while other countries fill it, and if they have not enough to do it, then we can supply the deficit. Hence it will be seen that there is not such a "cinch" for the capitalist to buy this cheap wheat and hold it for higher prices as supposed.

Prospects of higher prices are generally believed to be good, however, in the trade, and everybody has a little, waiting for the advance to come. In fact, this belief has led to a good deal of investment demand for wheat the past month. One city mill bought early in the month some 3,000,000 bushels of choice wheat, of which about half was No. 1 Northern and half of the other half choice red and No. 1 hard spring each. This was said to have been hedged by the options sold against it; but it is believed in the trade here, that a considerable part of it was bought outright in the belief that it was a safe investment. The market now, however, is considerably lower than when these purchases were made, which show a loss, unless "hedged." Besides this, about one and a half million bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat has been taken, to arrive c. i. f, by the close of navigation, at 3½ cents on the December option, by shipping and receiving houses, to hold until European millers shall want it enough to pay them its relative value over our best milling wheats, than which it is far superior, but which cannot be used by American millers, though they need it badly, because of our beneficent tariff, which enables English millers to get this wheat at only ¾ cent per bushel over our No. 1 Northern, and 1½ cents under our No. 1 hard spring, although good judges say it is worth 1½ to 2 cents per bushel more than the latter for milling. This is furnishing the cudgel to English millers to beat American millers out of their market with.

The flour market has been a dead and alive affair for most of the month. There was a little spurt early in that period, on the idea that both wheat and flour were going to do better after the Repeal Bill should pass, and the trade, as well as shippers, anticipated their wants, and when the bill passed there were more sellers than buyers of both, and prices have been receding slowly ever since. But the Minneapolis mills got left on that spurt by holding prices higher than the Superior and Duluth mills, which anticipated the closing of lake navigation, when they would be placed at a disadvantage with Minneapolis, by selling their entire product for that period, thus filling up both the home and export trade, while Minneapolis held the bag until it was too late to get in, although they let their prices down below that at which the Superior and Duluth mills cleaned up for the winter. That is, the Superior and Duluth mills sold their product to the close of navigation at $4.10@4.25 down to $4.00@4.10 for their patents, while Minneapolis held at $4.15@4.35, and have been trying to sell them the past two weeks or more at $3.90@4.00 for standard brands and can only peddle them. In this connection, there has been "a terrible tempest in a tea pot." It occurred in this way: The *Journal of Commerce* and *Commercial Bulletin* innocently alluded, in its flour market report recently, to the fact known by everybody in the trade, that these Superior and Duluth mills were taking away the trade from the older and better known Minneapolis mills by selling a better flour, made of better and cheaper wheat, out of which they took a smaller percentage of patents, for which they were able to obtain, from the New York trade, as good prices as the latter. This simple statement of a fact, recognized by the trade for the last three months, was like a red rag to the agents of the Minneapolis mills, and they raised upon their hind legs and "stopped their papers" and some even threatened a libel suit. But the editor of that paper smiled and replied that it was its business to give the facts to the grocery trade of the country, which rely upon its reports for the market; and, that it could not withhold them because of individual interest that might suffer. Thereupon, these "stop my paper" champions of the Minneapolis millers appealed to their principals in that city.

A conundrum, in the following words, was given the New York agents of the Minneapolis mills by the "*Bulletin* man," which has not yet been answered: "If the above statement is not correct, how does it happen that all the Superior and Duluth mills have earned dividends, the past year, and one as high as 20 per cent, while most of the Minneapolis mills passed theirs?" Echo still answers, Why?" Thus ended this cruel war, and all is peace once more.

Our city mills are having a slow time also, as well as the Western, yet they are able to keep prices up better, as most of their trade is on their brands which are also of a higher standard than the Minneapolis mills, which they outsell among the city family trade, excepting only one brand, and even this is giving way to their city blended flours. But these mills are still having a walk-over in the feed market at 75@80c, at which they are able to hold the bulk of both the local Eastern and export trade. Low spring flours, for feed, are also in good export demand and are steady, as are low winters, but all others

are dull, weak and at bottom panic prices.

Rye flour has slid down with wheat to $2.80@3.00, while buckwheat flour is scarce and higher than a year ago at $2.50 @2.60 per 100 lbs., and not enough is coming here to supply the trade. Corn products have been easing off also with corn on more free offerings of new crop, which is moving earlier than usual and in better condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1893.

BUFFALO.

MESSRS. McINTYRE & WARDWELL, of New York, have established a branch office in the Board of Trade building. taking the front occupied by the Wrights since 1883. They will conduct a general brokerage business. This is a solid house and has long been favored with the best trade in Buffalo at the New York end of the route.

Mr. Fred. McMullen has succeeded to the business of Simons & McMullen. For the past 30 years Mr. McMullen has been with S. A. Simons, during the last 8 years as a partner. This firm is widely known for straight forward, honest dealing, and has numbered among its customers several of the largest millers in Rochester and smaller milling points throughout the state. As shippers of grain they have given great satisfaction. Mr. Simons retires on account of ill health. Thirty years ago he was a miller in Oneida County and during his life has witnessed the rise and fall of the buhr stone mill. As judges of grain the members of this firm have been considered among the best in this market and every year found one of its members on the Grain Inspection Committee of the Merchants Exchange.

Canal forwarders undertook to break freights on grain below 5 cents, to make good their losses, but boatmen could not see it in that light and formed a combination against their agents, which for once seems to have been a success. They have made money this season and grown strong but would have made more if the "scalper" had not taken wheat at less than 4¼ cents any time this season. For years the boat-owner has been kept in subjection by mortgages held by the forwarders. Now he can pay all claims and is rightly independent.

The blockade at this port last month furnishes another instance of certain peculiarities in the Buffalo grain business. Certain receivers will patronize one house all season and snub all other managers, no matter how favorable the conditions offered. But when the pinch comes, like that of October 22 and 26, what an infernal racket they kick up, because the ignored elevators refuse to look at them. This left one of our largest vessel brokers in a bad plight. Some cargoes were in the creek fully a week while other vessels were getting quick dispatch, Canadian craft with wheat from Fort William claimed damage and got it too.

Everybody wants grain in good houses and about all the room of this kind has been taken for winter storage. Buffalo elevators will have more grain this year at the close of navigation than ever before. New York elevators are full and canalers expect to be able to hold their last loads on reaching New York.

The passage of the silver repeal bill broke wheat 3 cents and stocks tumbled over each other to get down to bottom prices. Traders expected to see prices go higher than the moon as soon as this bug-bear was out of the way. That's where Chicago fooled them again, and as usual, gathered in a rich harvest of "suckers." The short interest in stocks accounts for their decline.

All the members of the Exchange having seen the great show at Chicago, some attempt was made to settle down to business. For the first week they had a serious time of it, but after election they worked along smoothly enough. Spring wheat was the article wanted and Buffalo millers took on quite a load to last through the winter. Corn was generally dull and it was most difficult to move the track receipts of new, although of excellent quality and low price. New corn has never come to this market in better shape than this season, being dry as a bone and sound.

Winter wheat has been dull and about 2 cents under No. 1 Northern for No. 2 red. Millers would not pay above 64c for No. 2 red and 66 for No. 1 white. There is enough state wheat offered at the country mills at these prices to supply the demand.

Election is over and it has been a great surprise to everybody, except the Home Rule democrats and Mr. George Urban, the leader of the Republican forces in this county. He predicted a slaughter, although his followers were confident victory would perch on the banners of the faction "wid de barrel." Well, banker Sandrock was snowed under and his fellow banker Charles A. Sweet, of the Third National, with him. Sheehan democracy was too much for them.

But the sorest man is the miller with the sunset whiskers. While disclaiming all interest in politics he adorned his office wall with a portrait of George Sandrock under which he had inscribed: "Our Next Mayor." It is rumored that if Sandrock is elected the chaplain expects to be a Park Commissioner. There is a heap of fertilizers used in Buffalo parks.

The Eastern Elevator is far from completion although the contract date is a month past due. Sunday and all night work did not rush this elevator in time for winter storage. The managers might better take a little more time and have a good job made of it this winter and thereby avoid the usual accidents to which new houses are liable.

A few years more and the old time canal schooner will be seen no more on our lakes. The last storm thinned the ranks of this craft to the number of seven. The model of the sailing ship of the future will be the Mary McLachlin, built, I believe, by that veteran ship architect, Capt. James Davidson. She looks like a vessel of 70,000 capacity but carries 100,000 bushels of corn easily.

A peculiar feature about this year's crop of spring wheat is, that No. 1 hard is not worth more than 1 cent above No. 1 Northern and sales were made at only ¼c difference lately. Millers claim that No. 1 Northern is equally as good as No. 1 hard for milling purposes. That top grade might as well be abolished now for it certainly will in a year or two.

When December wheat in Chicago was down to 62¾ a month ago, spring patents were selling at $3.85—$3.90; to-day $4.00—$4.06 is easily obtained, although millers report trade quiet. The local trade keeps up its figures to $5.00 for patent spring and $4.25—$4.50 for winter. A large amount of Michigan and Ohio flours have been sent to this market, probably on commission, but met with exceedingly slow sale, although offered at much lower than the regular price. A trial or two seems to satisfy everybody that it is not worth the difference in price.

Mr. Robert Newell, Buffalo's only real grain broker, is gone on his annual duck shooting trip. 'Bob' has worked hard and made a success of it; without him there is no life in the business and his many customers, who have done little or nothing since he left, wish him back again and damn the ducks.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie has not been on 'Change in a month and, from last reports, is not much improved in health.

John P. Weld, the great apostle of Jeffersonian democracy, gets here from his big country mill occasionally and gives the boys a few points how things are going. A. R. James, who is a "bossom" friend of his, converted him into a genuine Home Ruler on his last trip. That is, James thought he did, and from the small majority given the Republican ticket in Oneida county, it is safe to say that miller Weld did his best to keep his column in line for Tammany.

Mr. John P. Weld is apparently 'as young as he used to be.' Thirty years ago he was the heaviest country buyer on central wharf. The younger generarion of traders, now on 'change, never dream of the halcyon days of that time and do not exhibit the Yankee get-up-and-get that was necessary to keep a miller in trim.

There are very few of the old faces of 30 years ago left on 'Change now and they are rapidly dwindling. Among a big gathering last week the only ones were George Sandrock, N. C. Simons, Daniel E. Newhall, S. S. Brown, Wm. Meadows, M. L. Crittenden and E. W. Eames. Nine left out of all that grand old crowd of real gentlemen traders. Not all of these would date back thirty years but they are all of the numerous tribe driven from the dock at the foot of Main street to seek shelter in the new home away up town.

On their own stamping grounds there was no "eights," or sharing of sixteens; no petty jealousies, as I understand now exist among the grain trade. A straight cent was charged and paid honestly; no rebates from insurance agents or elevators, no monkey money whatever.

It will not do to go into details of the superiority of the old style of grain merchants over the young fry but some day I will compare them and also give a history of the grain trade of Buffalo some 50 years ago, when boys were boys and men were men.

New York owners of c. i. f. Duluth wheat raised the devil with this market for a few weeks after canal rates advanced to 5½ cents. There was plenty of wheat offered here ½ to ¾ under the Duluth limit during that time and our millers were ready to take advantage of this difference but objected when the stuff was in port or too close by.

Northwestern corn is again being offered here in fair quantities and it takes the place of the Toledo corn which kept the market very unsettled from July to September. It is about of the same quality and although grading No. 2 or No. 3, appearance is decidedly against it. For all practicable purposes it might be as good but it is noticeable that the Chicago corn takes best at 1c to 2c advance on account of its brightness and larger kernel. Besides these objectionable points, corn from the Northwest is apt to get out of condition, after reaching Buffalo, in spite of its grading. More care seems to have been taken with last years'

crop but it has the same sickly appearance of past years.

Mr. Charles H. Gibson is noted for his kindness to those in his employ, since he first started in the grain business, some 40 years ago, and many an example has he taught his fellow members. His way of living is a constant reminder of littly Jimmy Timm's observation, "God bless us every one." He has but to ask a favor and the giving of it is a pleasure. This noble character came out strong a few days ago when the announcement was made of the coming marriage of one of the minor employees of the Exchange.

The regulars on 'Change had been called upon frequently of late to contribute to one thing and another, and had become a little tired of it. Therefore, the paper was put in the hands of Mr. Gibson. In less than two hours he had finished the task and secured enough to set the young man up in house-keeping.

Rochester millers are a queer set if all the reports regarding the way they do business are true. According to a miller here the miller on the Genesee cares little about the condition of trade. They figure on so much per barrel profit and keep it up on that line, no matter how the financial wind blows. As one Rochester miller put it, to a Buffalo brother: "We don't know what we have made after the flour is sold and care less, but we find at the end of the year that the business has flourished as well as if we had figured it out as carefully as you millers do every day. Life is too short to worry over this milling business. Perhaps the country miller is right and things do even up during the year; but is it not a slipshod method of doing business in this century?"

Mr. Harvey went to the Fair, Mr. Henry staid at home. Tom Ryan's elevator, down the Niagara river, has caused more accidents to vessels unloading there than all the houses in the Buffalo river, combined. How long vessel owners will be foolish enough to take cargoes there will depend upon rate paid. One thing is certain, they cannot afford to deliver grain at that place at the same price charged to Buffalo houses. Shortages are frequent, and, besides canal boats are paid ¼c extra to go down to that house. There is more money in the business of that elevator than is apparent on the surface or Ryan will have to quit.

The "Grasshopper," as the floating elevator is called, has done an immense business during the past month. Like Ryan's, however, boatmen demand ¼c above the regular rate to go there. Bonded grain has been sent to this box whenever convenient as it did not matter how much Johnny "Cannuck" kicked about slow elevation.

Active preparations for the rebuilding of the burned Coatsworth elevator have commenced. The site has been cleared off and before the opening of navigation next year a new elevator will be ready for business.

The control of the Lackawanna road by the New York Central system will be a great convenience to Buffalo shippers. Three houses on the creek were only Lackawanna houses and now these will be accessible to Central cars. The Wells, Wilkeson and Bennett will be as good as the best elevators on the creek. It is a death blow to the Erie road but nobody will mourn on that account.

The Albany-Philadelphia collision was the most disastrous of the season. The Star & Crescent mills of Chicago, and Milwaukee millers lost a considerable amount of flour.

A circular has been issued, signed A. J. Wright, announcing that "We" have removed from the Board of Trade building to the Erie County Bank building. There are but three classes of individuals who call themselves "We." Foreigners, editors and men with tape-worms. As A. J. can not lay claim to belong to the first or second, he must needs be in the third class.

Buffalo is dead. There is no such place as Buffalo. The great Northwestern old woman has killed Buffalo. Sad isn't it. No more shall we see Buffalo mentioned in the tea-pot organ; its correspondent has been shattered with a fire-cracker. Not a line from one of the most important milling centres in the United States has been found in that paper for three months, and still we live. Like the good old Methodist hymn, and to get in a bit of "short line," we will give something like it:

We are yet alive
And still we do rebel,
What wondrous, amazing grace
That you are not in hell.

The above little gem is not written to order nor is it dedicated to Loring, Coombs, Martin or Urban, but the documents to prove that it is about the way Buffalo millers feel toward the Northwestern tea-pot, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

In past letters it was predicted that Mr. Urban would hear from the Northwestern in a short time and here you are. There will be more to come but I advise caution.

To use a favorite editorial expression in the Northwestern, "don't monkey with the buzz saw," Fr. Barry and Sh. Seamans can enjoy the weekly fool talk in the Tea-pot but not so our Buffalo millers. They have enough of this school boy argument and want business in a milling paper for which they are annually begged to subscribe and bulldozed into contributing a few hundred for an ad.

It's time to buy a little wheat and put it away, forgetting you have it on hand. In two months the profits will be worth looking at. TAURUS.

DULUTH.

THE mills at the head of the lakes have been, during the past few weeks, engaged in breaking records. Whatever the causes may be, and there are probably several, there has been a decided spurt in business, and pronounced activity marks the situation all along the line. The long delayed action of the Senate in repealing the purchase provision of the silver statute, has had in some measure a stimulating effect on business generally, and the wheat and flour traffic holding very close and sympathetic relation to the monetary affairs of the country, is quick to show its appreciation of the relief. The result of the recent State elections was also bullish in its tendency and these two factors, coupled with the fact that it was about time to resume business anyway, by virtue of general commercial laws, have brought about a more healthful tone and hopeful out-look.

In this corner of the country, where more wheat and flour are handled than at any other point in the north-west, the iron business is paramount, and whatever causes bring about a better condition of things in that business, help, directly or indirectly, the flour and wheat market. Iron and steel men, who pretend to see a bugaboo in future tariff legislation, and who were holding off, waiting for some expression or oracle from some source or other, fancy they read in the election returns the good omen they have been looking for. At any rate fires have been rekindled in the furnaces, operations have been resumed in the mines and a formidable fleet of mammoth boats from the lower lakes have been, within the past week or two, crowding into this port. Money is easier; the scare has practically subsided; confidence is being restored, and not only in the iron industry, but in the wheat and flour business operations are attended with more confidence and spirit than have obtained within the past six months. The great number of boats which are finding business at this harbor, during the closing weeks of the season is, contrary to the custom, keeping freight rates down within reason, from the shippers' standpoint, and this is an extra inducement to do business.

The weekly out-put of flour during the past few weeks by the mills at the head of the lakes has been without precedent, and the sales have about equaled the grist. At the first of the month there was a decline in the price of flour of about 10c. per bbl., in sympathy with the slump in wheat, and that, with the low freight rates, caused a heavy forward movement. There has been a fair and steady demand since, from both the foreign and domestic trade and the indications are now that the heavy pressure in the out-put and shipments will be kept up until the close of navigation.

The demand for mill products, besides flour, has been strong at advanced prices. Mill-feed has gone up 75c. a ton, bran being active at $12.75 per ton in 200-lb sacks, and red-dog at $13.75. The mills are grinding almost exclusively on the new crop, which is resulting in much better flour than was had from the old wheat. The new wheat is being received by the mills and elevators in large quantities, a greater per cent being shipped to the head of the lakes than for any previous year, and this notwithstanding the short crop and exceedingly low price. During October there was received 7,516,000 bus., against 8,326,300 bus. last year, while in 1891, the receipts were 810,000 bus. greater, for the same month. For the first two months of the crop year there have been received here 12,626,000 bus., while for the same months in 1892 there were received 13,972,000. The commonly accepted estimate of the crop shortage this year is 35,000,000 bushels, which makes the per centage of receipts larger than the two preceding years. Several elevator men give it as their opinion that the receipts will be very large during the remainder of the month. It seems to be a case of necessity with the farmers—if they do not sell their wheat at the low current rates, the sheriff will sell it for them at, probably, a slight discount. The lumberman, the implement man and every other man who has an old score or an old note against the farmer is forcing collections. Only a snow blockade or severely cold weather will cause a break in the large receipts of wheat here for the next four weeks. Shipments for October were 4,932,000 bus. against 5,031,000 bus. in October last year. For the crop year to November 1 the shipments aggregated 8,260,000 bus. against 8,685,000 for the corresponding months last year.

The production, receipts and ahipments of flour, and receipts snd shipments of grain at the head of the lakes during October as compared with the same month last year, according to the reports of the Duluth Board of Trade are appended:

RECEIPTS.	1893.	1892.
Flour produced Dul.bbls.	103,752	162,770
" " " Sup.	176,760	.....
" received bbls.....	985,696	702,340
Wheat, bus. "	7,516,181	8,326,011
Oats, " "	1,253	2,193
Rye, " "	5,465	19,001
Barley " "	200,066	80,245
Flaxseed" "	142,477	55,402
SHIPMENTS.		
Flour, bbls.....	1,162,097	825,558
Wheat, bus, ...	4,932,000	5,031,237
Oats, "		2,193
Rye, "		10,850
Barley "	144,482	37,089
Flaxseed, bus.....	123,412	.....

Since the first of the month flour has been rushed to the head of the lakes in great quantities from points in this State and from the Dakotas. During the first week the railroads brought 229,578 bbls. against 169,715 bbls. for the previous week, and 111,680 bbls. for the corresponding week last year. It is believed that the receipts of flour will be unusually heavy until the close of navigation. During the first week of the month there were 257,000 bbls. shipped down the lakes, leaving 231,262 bbls. stock in transit.

Wheat, as is the rule throughout the country, continues low. December and May being cheaper at Duluth than was ever recorded before on the Board.

Receipts continue to hold in excellence with the first samples, about 45 per cent grading No. 1 hard, and 47 per cent No. 1 northern. The feature for the past few weeks, aside from the price, has been the dullness in shipments; nor is there any indication that the few remaining weeks of navigation will see much of a movement of wheat down the lakes. Elevators contain about 6,000,000 bushels and will contiuue to accumulate stock quite rapidly, beginning the season at the close of navigation in about the same condition as last year. The grain in store at the close of the first week in this month was 5,638,480 bus.; Oct. 28: 4,956,174; Nov. 5, '92: 6,251,772 bushels.

The following statement shows the stock of grain in store at Duluth(by grades) on Monday Nov. 13:

	Bushels.
No. 1 hard wheat.....	3,131,288
No. 1 Northern wheat.....	3,400,385
No. 2 " "	199,337
No 3 Spring "	16,112
No Grade Spring "	3,886
Rejected and condemned wheat....	8,374
Special bin wheat.....	36.170
Total wheat in store.....	6,795,552
Increase during the week.....	1,157,072
In store this date last year.....	7,276,866
Increase for the week last year	1,025,114
Stock of rye now in store.....	12,033
Increase of rye during the week...	1,122
Stock of barley now in store.....	129,376
Increase of barley during the week	35,036
Stock of flaxseed now in store.....	55,695
Increase of flaxseed during week..	1,516
Wheat in store at Minneapolis....	9,659,179
Increase wheat at Minneapolis....	805,893
Corn in store at Minneapolis.. . .	5,861
Oats in store at Minneapolis	17,872
Rye in store at Minneapolis.....	18,872
Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis..	176,550
Barley in store at Minneapolis....	206,404

The visible supply of wheat as collated by the Duluth Board of Trade for the week ended Satday, Nov. 11, 1893, shows an increase of 2,656,000 bushels as against an increase of 2,846,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year and a decrease of 113,000 bus. the corresponding week two years ago.

The visible supply of corn shows a decrease of 254,000 bus. as against a decrease of 159,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 1,006,000 bus. for the corresponding week in 1891.

Oats shows a decrease of 611,000 bus. the past week as against a decrease of 58,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 89,000 bus. for the corresponding week two years ago.

Another turn has been made in the more or less famous State Elevator case. The small elevator men of the State do not propose that the State shall build that elevator if they can prevent it. They say it would ruin their business if the farmers are allowed to ship wheat direct to the State Elevator at Duluth. The attorneys which these objectors have employed to bring on all of the laws' delays in the matter are now at bat. Col. W. M. Liggett of St. Paul, chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, was in the city a day or two ago, and stated that he had been served with a brief of the opposing attorneys and admits that it is a strong one. The arguments are that the fund to be derived from inspection fees, (with which the building is to be erected) is intended only for the purpose named—to give the grain a proper inspection, and not for building and maintaining elevators. It is further alleged that inasmuch as the contract price of the elevator is $183,000 and the amount in the inspection fund, at the time the injuction was brought, was only $50,000, a debt would have to be contracted by the Commission, which is prohibited by the Constitution. Moreover it is claimed that the Commission has no right to assume that the next legislature will pass an appropriation to cancel such a debt. So it seems that the farmer solons passed a statute to build a State warehouse without providing any constitutional means for footing the bills.

Duluth promises to be something of a barley shipping port, henceforth. Within a few weeks a cargo of 69,000 bushels of barley was shipped out of here. O'Neill, of Wabasha, has been in the Red River Valley this fall making a specialty of buying up barley. From now on more of it will be raised in that country. The farmers of the North-west, with wheat 30 to 40 cents a bushel, are coming to the concsion that they must diversify their crops. In speaking of this matter, Col. Liggett said: "While I would not advise farmers to go heavily into raising flax seed, I think they should have a small crop of it. On my farm at Benson this season, I sowed 35 acres to flax seed and got 14 bushels to the acre which I sold at 87 cents. That pays a good deal better than wheat. I can raise a splendid crop of barley on that soil next year." But all farmers are not Col. Liggetts. In this country they generally sow and reap as their fathers did—in the old counntry, hammering away on one crop and the fixed idea that they can regulate the intricate business and financial problems as they present themselves.

The Duluth Chamber of Commerce is in the last stages of life, all on account of a fight between the secretary, S. A. Thompson, and the two principal newspapers. The newpapers started out for Mr. Thompson's scalp a few months ago, and have it. The Secretary's salary, $5,000, was paid by the city, which has been cut off by the Council, and there is nothing left for Mr. Thompson but to resign, and for the Chamber but to go out of existence. Mr. Thompson has been known best as the promoter and pusher of the deep water way conventions and in his efforts to attract public attention to this great question he is on the right track. Whether his efforts have always been judiciously directed is open to grave doubts. There is a great field here for a like Chamber of Commerce, and an able executive officer and the municipal factor will probably be blown to life again in a reorganized form. No greater question is before North-central America to-day than the one of an unbroken water-way to the ports of the world, and there should be a Chamber of Commerce founded in every city on the great lakes, having for their purpose the bringing about of that great enterprise.

The Duluth Board of Trade has voted to close its business on Saturdays at 12 noon.

Manager Church of the Imperial Mill has received the diploma awarded Imperial flour at the World's Fair, and the ribbon calling for a medal awarded the exhibit of the Imperial Mill Co. This exhibit, it will be remembered was an old-time water-mill.

Beginning Nov. 1, inst., the general freight department of the Duluth, South-shore & Atlantic Railroad is to be located in this city, having been moved from Marquette, Mich. This is preliminary, it is said, to the establishment here of the general offices of the road. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade, Manager Church of the Imperial mill, presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent action of the Duluth, South-shore & Atlantic Railroad Co., in establishing the headquarters of William Orr, the General Freight Agent, in this city, is appreciated by the Members of this Board, who recognize this important change as another evidence of the friendly feeling of the management of this great line toward the business interests of this city, and of its desire to afford improved facility for the rapidly growing traffic between the head of the lakes and the East.

On Monday of this week in the United States Court, Judge Nelson heard arguments in the case of the Inter-state Commerce Commission vs. the Milwaukee, Omaha, Great Northern and the Northwestern Railroads. This is the old case brought by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce which claims that the corporations named discriminated in freight rates in favor of Duluth. A decision is expected to be handed down in a few days.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in this county of the Zenith Elevator Co. The capital stock is $50,000, and the incorporators are A. Rockwell, J. D. Ellis, S. C. Bond and B. D. Noxon, of Duluth, and W. C. Bond of Brockway, Pa.

The season which is just closing has not been a profitadle one for vessel-owners or agents. Freight rates have been unprecedently low throughout and during the last weeks when they should have gone up, they dropped a notch or two and are closing weak. The fog necesitates delays and long trips at the latter end of the season, but this does not seem to have been taken into account. Wheat at 2½ cents to Buffalo, and ore at 85 cents to Cleveland, is any thing but a satisfactory ending of a poor season, to those whose money is invested in vessel property. The marines expect a rather late freeze-up this fall.

Charles Stoddard, who was at one time baker for the Imperial mill, has opened an office and shop at 640 Garfield avenue, and will engage in the business of flour inspecting and practical test baking. The mills at the head of the lakes will patronize the new establishment, as it will give reliable and immediate tests of all samples furnished.

The Imperial Mill is now running at its full capacity. Week before last it turned out 33,785 barrels, and this is now about the regular gait.

DULUTH, Nov. 13. H. F. J.

SUPERIOR.

ALL the mills in Superior are now in operation and turning out flour at a rapid rate. The mills in operation last week were the following:

Mill.	Out-put, bbls.	Shipped, Bbls.
Freeman.....	11,819	11,819
Grand Republic...	7,000	.....
Minkota	3,000	.....
Lake Superior.....	16,000	16,000
Anchor.....	9,000	6,000
Listman.....	10,000	7,000
Total...	57,361	40,819

The new mills are starting out like veterans and are doing excellent work. The indications now are that the heavy out-put will be kept up, at least until the close of navigation, and probably longer. The question of storage is bothering the man-

ufacturers, and it is understood that arrangements will soon be made to build a large warehouse for the accommodation of the surplus stock. Mill-feed also accumulates faster than it can be disposed of and a stop is occasionally made to clear up the blockade. One mill had on hand at the close of last week 20 car-loads.

Rates to the eastern sea-board remain on a basis of 17½c. to New York, and the season is so far advanced that there is no probability of a restoration of the old rate of 22½ cents. The lake-and-all-rail tariff, based on a rate of 17½c. to New York, is given below, together with the all-rail and across-lake rates, according to the latest schedule issued :

From Superior to	Lake and Rail.	All Rail.	Across Lake.
New York	17½	37½	35½
Boston	19½	39½	37½
Philadelphia	15½	35½	33½
Baltimore	14½	34½	32½
Albany, Troy, Schenectady	16½	36½	34½
Utica	16	35	33
Syracuse	15	32½	30½
Rochester, Mount Morris	13½	31	29
Corning	16½	33	31
Buffalo, Erie	12½	27½	25½
Elmira	15½	34½	32½
Binghamton, Scranton	15½	35½	33½
Hornellsville	15½	33½	31½
Cortland, Richfield Springs	16½	34½	32½
Montreal	20½	37½	35½
Kingston	17½	36½	34½
Chicago	12½	12½	....
Detroit	12½	21½	19½
New Orleans	....	37½	....
Reading or Harrisburg	15½	34½	32½
Indianapolis	....	22½	20½
Peoria	....	12½	....
Omaha	....	23	....
Des Moines	....	22½	....
Cleveland	12½	21½	19½
Cincinnati	....	22½	20½
Toledo	....	21½	19½

The Northern Steamship Company issued a circular some time ago announcing the discontinuance of receiving canal and lake shipments on Saturday October 28, rail-and-lake shipments at New York and Philadelphia at close of business on Saturday, November 11. The last shipments will probably leave Buffalo Saturday, November 18, and all freight, it was announced, should be in Buffalo and ready for delivery not later than Friday Nov. 17.

The statement of the shipments through the Sault Canal for October shows that the east bound freight amounted to 1,097,189 tons; west bound: 463,103 tons. Some of the larger items of the freight were as follows: Flour 1,253,407 bbls.; corn 371,370 bus.; wheat 6,551,308 bus.; building stone 1,303 tons; copper 9,463 tons; iron ore 541,319 tons; pig iron 4,816 tons; lumber, 111,969,000 feet; silver ore, 520 tons. Among the up-bound freight were 408,494 tons of coal; 295 bbls. flour; 18,294 bus. of grain; 65,795 tons of manufactured iron.

For October the freight handled in car-load lots amounted to 30,075 cars. Of this number 16,400 were handled in this city and 13,675 at Duluth. Of the cars handled 14,385 were loaded with wheat and other grain, 13,013 with coal and coke.

The St. Clair & Lake Erie Ship Canal Construction Company is a new corporation just organized in this city under the laws of Wisconsin. The object of the company is one of great interest to the city, for as soon as the canal which this company is to construct is completed, Buffalo and other lower lake ports will be brought 112 miles nearer to Superior. There will not only be this saving of distance, but by using this proposed canal, the tortuous Detroit river and the shoals will be avoided. The intention of the company is to begin the canal near the south-easterly corner of Lake St. Clair in Essex and Kent counties, Ontario, and run some 30 odd miles to a point south-east of Point Pelee on lake Erie. The difference between the water levels of the two lakes to be connected is not more than 4 feet, and upon both routes surveyed there is no deeper cut than 34 feet. The company, it is said, starts out with its capital of $4,000,000 secured. The officers are C. A. Towne, president, Duluth; E. Arnit, New York, constructing engineer; and W. Potter of Minneapolis, secretary. Every betterment of the water-ways of of the great lakes is a public improvement, and such companies as this one are hailed with especial satisfaction by the flour and wheat shippers at the head of the lakes. The agitation of the deep water-way to the sea ought not to be allowed to die.

This city does not propose to allow her Board of Trade to lapse. It has just been reorganized, practically by the election of J. J. Atkinson, secretary, in place of H. A. George, resigned. L. H. Page was elected director in place of Alexander W. Stow, and Albert Ruyter in place of Frank G. Peters, deceased. A commttee has been appointed to procure a fund with which to put the Board on a good footing. An assessment of $2 a month is levied on members for current expenses. Secretary Atkinson will give the duties of his office his personal attention and will continue the publication of a daily report.

Nearly a dozen of the Inman tugs have gone into winter quarters, leaving a few of the larger ones to complete the season's work. The list of vessels for the remainder of the season is a short one. Less than 75 more vessels are expected by shippers to arrive. There is practically no rate on wheat to lower lake ports and elevator companies are paying a cent to a cent-and-a-half a bushel more for wheat than are those who wish the grain to ship away. If the situation does not improve in the next few days—and there is but little prospect that it will—it is probable that a large fleet will winter here and take on cargoes of wheat for storage, which will add materially to the elevator capacity. And then the wheat will be ready to go forward so soon as there is an opening in the season of 1894.

Word comes from Fergus Falls to the effect that W. H. Barclay announces that he will shortly let a contract for the erection of the Barclay mill in this city. The new mill, it is said, will be ready to grind early next spring. Mr. Barclay will move to this city. This mill is located on Hughitt slip between the Minkota mill and the Osborne wholesale grocery. The stone foundation for a 1,200-bbl. mill was put in last summer, and operations were suspended on account of the panic. The brands of flour to be made by the Barclay will be: Red River, Orange, Sunshine and Crown Point. This is the eighth flouring mill in the city.

There is a fair prospect now, as times are easing up, for a renewal of activities in the whaleback ship-yards here. Several new boats are under consideration, and as the out-look for next season is very encouraging for a heavy business, not only in flour and wheat, but in ore shipments, the barge company proposes to be in readiness to meet the demand.

H. C. Erwin, representing the Tileston mill at St. Cloud, has been visiting the institutions at the head of the lakes. He reports business in flour milling fairly active, but complains of the shipping facilities to this city. The railroads, he said had been refusing to handle flour on hand at St. Cloud on account of the poor facilities for shipping east by lake. He blamed the railroad companies for not providing better facilities for handling flour here, and was afraid he could not get his stock to the water board in time to take advantage of the low rates east.

During October there were 265 arrivals and clearances at this port. There were seven foreign clearances, and among their cargoes there were 22,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 barrels of flour.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a few days ago a committee was appointed to meet with other committees, to be named by the Council and Duluth bodies and the Lake Carriers' Association, to prepare a memorial to Congress for more liberal harbor appropriations. This action was taken in conformity to the views of Capt. McDougall, who is in favor of making this one of the finest harbors on the lakes. The business will warrant it.

The big whale-back, Christopher Columbus has returned here for the winter. Next season she will be a feature between Milwaukee and Chicago. It was the intention to send her down the lakes on a trip or two with flour returning, with coal, but that has been abandoned. There is no longer any doubt of the great merit of the whalebacks, either as passenger or freight vessels. The Columbus earned a barrel of money for the Henry Syndicate at the fair. A few days since two whalebacks, the Pathfinder and Sagamore, took out 200,000 bushels of wheat. The barge was loaded in one hour and fifty-three minutes, carrying 100,000 bushels of wheat. But one accident to a cargo in these boats has been reported this season. The steamer Jas. B. Colgate wet about 3,000 bushels of wheat in a recent trip to Buffalo, in a gale which overtook her between Otter and Manitou islands. Her cargo shifted, giving the boat such a list that the sailors had to walk on the outside of the rail, and water could be dipped out of the lake from the after turret door. Improper loading is given as the cause of the mishap.

Owing to the prevalence of wheat-stealing from cars at the head of the lakes, wheat shippers, grain-dealers and railroads have joined in a request to the Warehouse Commission to take steps to prevent it. Hereafter the inspectors will be provided with seals and will seal all the cars after inspecting.

The past week was the banner week in the flour making business at the head of the lakes. The mills all running turned out 88,010 barrels of flour, or 7,000 more than the week previous. There was of this local flour 71,765 barrels shipped and 60,361 stored. The railway receipts from interior points were likewise very large being 231,947 barrels. against 227,528 the week previous. The shipments last week were, of the flour in transit, 229,771 bbls. as against 160,910 bbls. for the first week in the month. The various railroads held in store, on Monday Nov. 13th, 296,806 as against 296,629 the week previous.

E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, NOV. 13.

LONDON.

THE month of November finds the English farmer in a much better condition than it was thought possible three months ago, and they have succeeded in making good use of the past magnificent autumn season, so that a good start has been made with the wheat crop for next year's harvest. Millers throughout the country have not done so badly during the past six months, but American flour prices have now dropped to the lowest level they ever have been at and it is causing the millers here a good deal of uneasiness, as bakers here are inclined to buy a larger quantity of the foreign manufactured article unless the British millers reduce the level of their prices as well. The government has

recently issued the "Trade Returns" for the first month of the cereal year, and during that month (September), it will be found from the table below that the imports of wheat and flour, reckoned together, are about the same as during the same month of the two previous years:

IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN IN SEPTEMBER.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wheat.....qrs.	1,318,499	1,474,312	1.598.508
Flour, as wheat,"	772,607	602,359	456 717
Barley..... "	794,663	646,188	543,904
Oats..... "	386,506	403,138	468,932
Peas..... "	33,564	34,737	20,764
Beans..... "	70,632	134,119	100,468
Maize..... "	583,979	893,845	381,957

The amount of American flour stored in the different warehouses at the importing points throughout the United Kingdom is so large that it greatly depresses the value of the foreign wheat on the different markets, and by that means allows a sufficient margin between the value of the British millers' raw material and his flour, for the Britisher to net a good profit in the process of converting this foreign wheat into flour. The flour buyers have been very passive during the month of October and in full knowledge of the fact that whilst the quantity on passage is large, stocks in hand instead of equalling one month's wants about double them. The result of this is that to-day spot flour is cheaper than forward, although standholders are inclined, now they have got to the lowest level of values, to force pric. s upward. The price of Town households is 21s. 6d. per sack of 280 lbs. and Town whites 24s. 6d., while country made flour ranges from 19s. to 24s. per sack of 280 lbs. The prices quoted yesterday for American brands of flour on Mark Lane were: Pillsbury's Best, 24s. 6d.; Washburn's Gold Medal, 24s. 9d.; Christian's Superlative, 22s.; Indiana Patent, 22s.; Manegold's Patent, 22s.; Daisy Mills, 22s. 6d.; Sanderson's Best, 22s. 9d.; Sanderson's Arcade, 15s. 9d. and the Lily of Killarney 22s.

Yesterday a meeting of the National Association of British and Irish Millers was held at the Cameron Street Hotel, London, to consider several important matters connected with the milling trade in this country. On the question of the weight of a sack of flour being made 140 lbs. instead of 280 lbs., as requested by the National Association of Master Bakers, a long discussion issued, and in the end a resolution was passed agreeing to supply flour in sacks of 140 lbs. when the buyer requested it to be done at the time of buying. In other words the millers will not consent to make the 140 lb. bag the customary way to deliver flour or pass a resolution as requested by the Master Bakers' Association not to sell, to any baker, flour in 280 lb. sacks, but they, the millers, are willing to supply flour in packages of any desired weight when requested by their customers, *if the extra trouble and expense is considered when the bargain is made.* Another important matter that was considered was the "Grain Contracts and Arbitration," and after a lively discussion, it was resolved that the present unfair system must be altered, and a committee was formed to draw up a scheme to bring about a better state of things. The rating of machinery was also considered by the meeting, and it was decided that steps should be taken to help pass the present bill through Parliament. A resolution was also passed altering the time of electing the president, in order that that gentlemen should have ample time to make every arrangement each year for the convention. Tomorrow will be opened the first annual International Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., which, judging by the details before the public, should be comprehensive and interesting. One of the features of the show will be the competitions in the production of bread, in breadmaking and small goods, for which awards will be given. In this connection we notice that the Ancient and Worshipful Company of Bakers of London, offer a gold medal for the best "family bread," a silver medal the for best "ready money bread" and various other prizes. Besides the awards and prizes to be given in the various competitions arranged for confectioners, there will be competition for counter goods, hand and machine biscuits, and lectures on matters relative to the baking trade will be also given.

This month has been a fatal one for millers, for we hear of a number of deaths amongst prominent members of the trade. Amongst them we notice two well-known men whose names were a synonym throughout the United Kingdom for rectitude and honor. Mr. W. Comerford, of the firm of Messrs. J. R. Comerford & Sons, of Rathdrum, and a well-known patentee of milling machinery. Mr. Comerford was well-known amongst those who attended the milling conventions, he having, in 1886, on the millers visiting Rathdrum, met them and entertained them at his house and since that time he had always taken great interest in these annual gatherings. The other gentleman, Mr. Edward Hughes, who died at Liverpool on the 3d of October, was not only a miller but a large baker at Belfast and at the funeral of this gentleman, which took place at Belfast on the 6th ult., according to the rites of the Catholic Church, fully 20,000 persons gathered along the route traversed by the procession, although the interment was private, in token of respect to the memory that will long live in the hearts of the citizens of Belfast. DRESSER.

LONDON, Nov. 2. 1892.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR OCTOBER.

The following, from the statement of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of October, 1893, as compared with same month, 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	307,617	156,629	49,178	25,240
Corn....	3,735,132	1,776,265	4,574,404	2,573,158
Oats....	673,408	231,979	138,588	51,389
Rye	8,000	4,240	209,165	141,187
Wheat.	6,863,656	4,702,366	12,740,064	10,053,708
Total.	11,587,813	6,871,479	17,711,399	12,844,682

In addition to above, the following were exported during the month of October, 1893: Corn meal, 25,122 bbls., value $65,877; Oat meal, 730,049 lbs., value $21,326; Wheat flour, 1,456,936 bbls., value $6,052,962. For the ten months ending October 31, 1893 and 1892, the total valuation of exported breadstuffs was $160,525,632 and $208,013,589, respectively. A decrease of nearly 23 per cent.

SUGGESTED "SUPREMACY" CROWN FOR CHICAGO.

In its issue for Oct. 30, *The Milling World*, of Buffalo, N. Y., trumpets to the public some strong praise of Chicago as a point suitable for establishing industries on a grand scale. Says our contemporary:

"Suppose Chicago, with her hustle, capital and unsquelchable enterprise, were to take hold of milling, what would be the prospect of Minneapolis for holding the "Supremacy" crown as a milling town? Of course there are some things in favor of Minneapolis that could not be secured for Chicago, but what Chicago lacks in those essentials she would make up in others. What she has done with the meat and lumber interests, she would probably be able to do with milling."

Here is a suggestion entitled to the serious consideration of Chicago capitalists, who are accustomed to handle undertakings of magnitude. If this city possesses overmastering advantages for milling—peculiar superiorities or adaptabilities of location; unique facilities for transportation by either water or rail; an atmosphere charged with ozone, quickening alike to the mental faculties and to the physical powers, whereby the Chicago citizens have become a symbol of sagacity, alertness, energetic action and achievement; resources of money and credit not to be found at any center of population west of New York; many brainy men capable of founding and successfully conducting business which requires the highest executive ability and is distributed through the widest ramifications; a reputation for taking hold of enterprises earnestly with both hands, and for vanquishing stubborn obstacles with still more obstinate efforts, and for being equal to all occasions—if, we say, Chicago possesses these outrivaling advantages, there is no sufficient reason why she should not seize and hold the "supremacy" crown as the world's miller. To add this to her other branches of manufacturing would visibly strengthen her industrial position and brighten the luster of her name among the nations. The more things in which Chicago becomes first, confessedly, the more will she be a magnet to attract to herself population, wealth, intellect, skill and all other means of development. George Washington has remained the central human figure in American history because he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Chicago is a star of the first magnitude in the galaxy of great cities because she, too, is first in a number of shining qualities and achievements which should adorn the highest grade of municipality. Her further progress will largely depend on the extent of the enlargement of her list of "firsts." It would not be wise to give the cold shoulder to "first in milling."—*Industrial World.*

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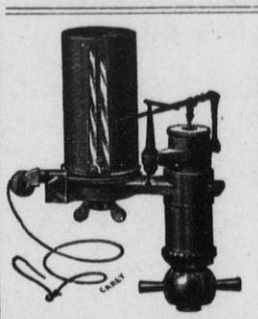

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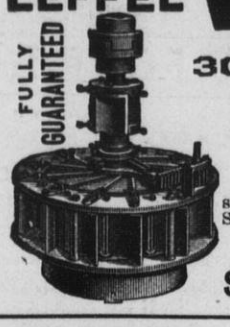

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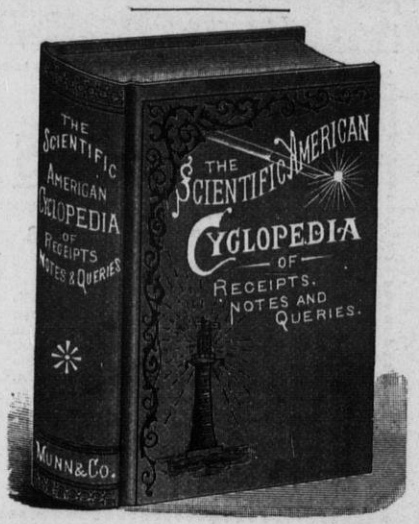

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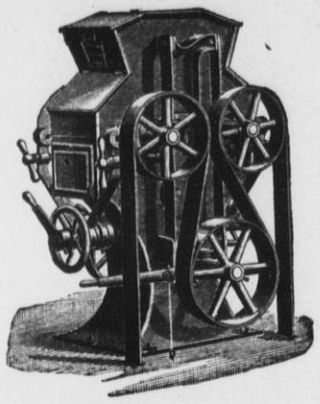

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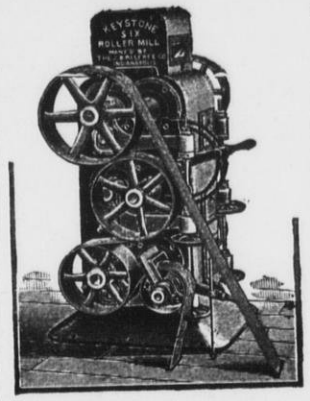

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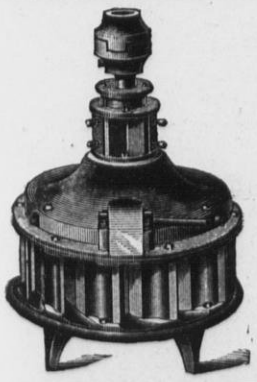

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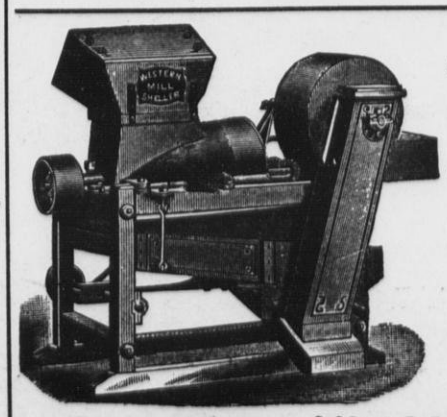

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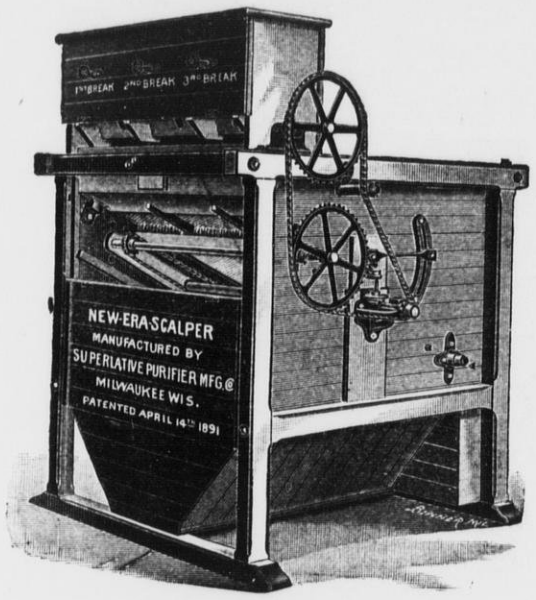

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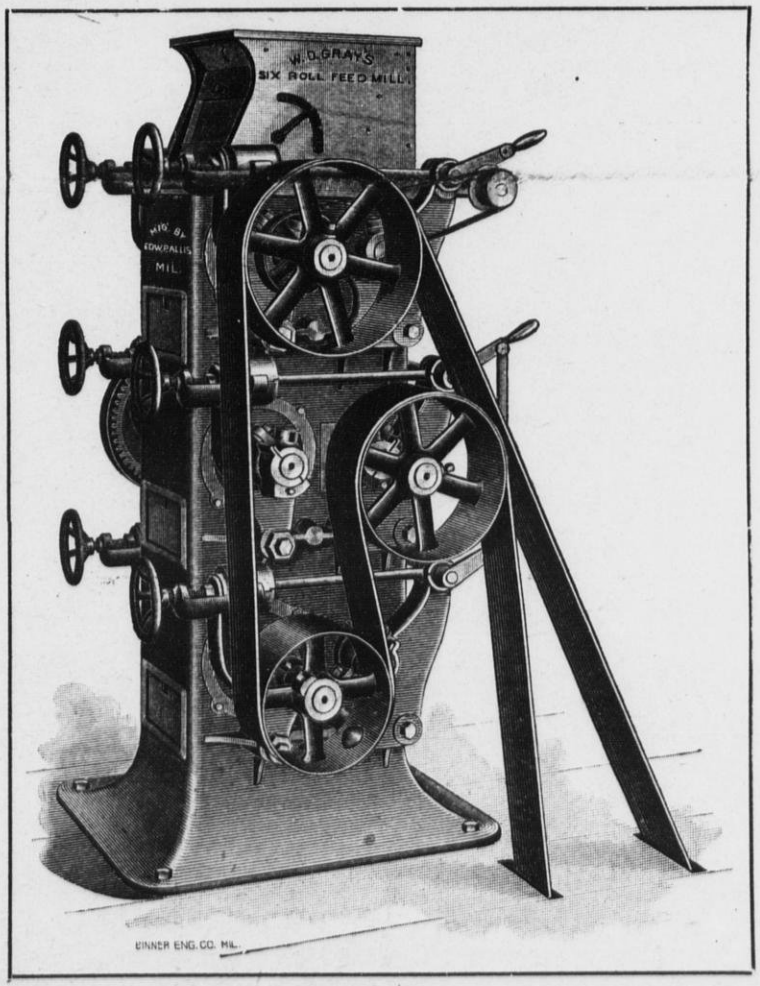

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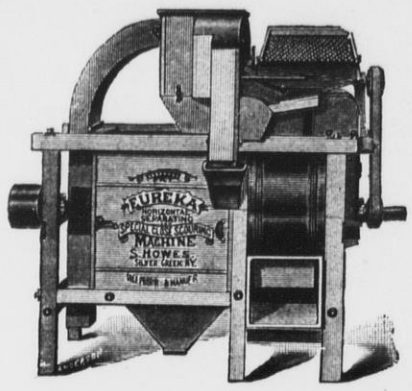

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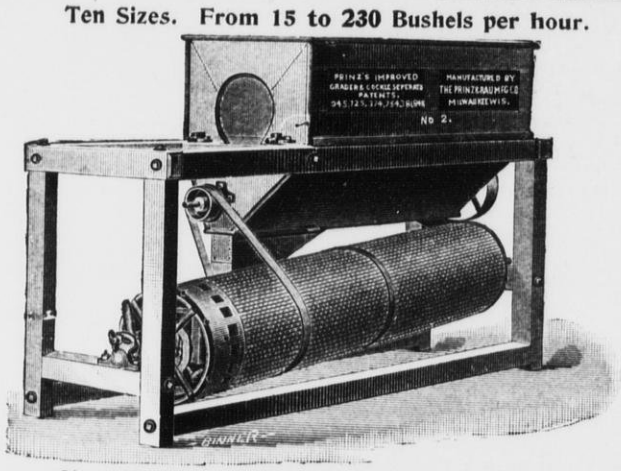

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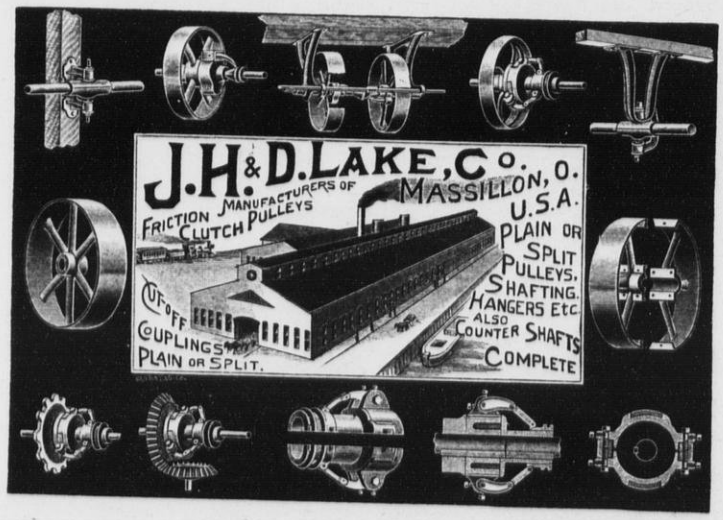

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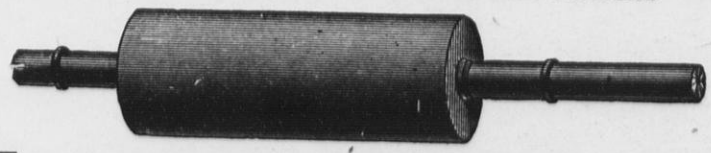

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 12. MILWAUKEE, DECEMBER, 1893. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

THE purchase of a milling machine might well be compared to the purchase of a musical instrument. The instrument may be new and of the most prominent type or it may be old and worn and a fit subject for the repair shop. Put either instrument in the hands of an expert musician, and while he may express great satisfaction regarding the superior qualities of the one and disgusting remarks with reference to the other, the listener may yet be charmed with either. In the hands of an amateur a remarkable difference may be detected in an instant. While it is intended for the expert attendant of a piece of machinery to remove the musical accomplishments contained therein rather than to develope them, he may, nevertheless, be considered equally necessary toward producing the best results whether the machine is new or old, or of modern or ancient type. The expert musician who renders an instrument worth listening to, may be considered a part of the instrument—on which he performs—the machine attendant must in the same sense, be competent to supply anyone or more missing features of a machine in order to bring about the best results. The machinist of the present day seems to be having an easy time observing the movements of his lathe or planer as compared to the old time machinist who was compelled to do the greater part of his work by hand. The time however may be close at hand when the machine tool will become "balky" and perform its work entirely contrary to the expectations of the man in charge. An accidental wrong maneuver on his part may disengage the entire machine and make it a fit subject for extensive repairs. While every machine of a mill is considered automatic and, in a degree, able to take care of itself, it is nevertheless a fact that it is not at all times under the treatment of the attending miller, who has many more machines to look after. It must also be considered that it probably occupies a position between two uncontrolable machines and must make up for what the others are considered a failure. Is not the attending miller to be considered a member of the automatic mill, without whose untiring efforts and skill there would soon be "pie," as the printers call it? There would, at least, be dough in unlimited quantities and a sufficient supply of heat to bake it.

"How much work will that machine turn out in a given time, or how much work will it do?" is generally the first question of the man who is buying. The miller who is expected to be the attendant will perhaps quietly consider whether the machine will be likely to take care of itself from the time he will render it a visit until he will again have an opportunity, in his next round. Some mill-owners will buy anything in the shape of machinery if somebody will only "guarantee" it do twenty-five per cent more than any other machine of its kind. Business judgment, experience, even common sense seem to be lacking in their make up. Some estabments are full of clap-traps that were bought because they were "guaranteed" to be the best thing on the market. Other people buy machines because they think they are getting bargains. That they have no special use for them, cuts no figure. This buying machines because they are supposed to be cheap has swamped a great many mills at the starting point. It is often left for the millers to "doctor" it up and it is many times under those conditions or owing to his unlimited patience that the "guaranteed" machine is made to stick.

* * *

A complaint is offered by a mill owner through the column of "queries" of a certain milling journal that he requires five bushels and ten pounds of wheat for every barrel of flour and is in search of someone who may offer a relief. In reply to his inquiry how to make more flour and good flour out of less wheat, I would advise him to engage the services of a good practical miller, for a time at least. That he may find some relief by the purchase of one or more "guaranteed" machines may be true, but even though he should find a remedy he might consider applicable to his case, the result may be such as is usually obtained by persons attempting to improve their condition with the use of patent medicines. While there may be a cure in some instances, in others it may make matters worse. By engaging a milling expert the chances are, also, that he is apt to prove similar to physicians who make calomel or some other drug a favorite remedy for every disease, with only an occasional deviation. If a system of milling could be devised like that of medical men who have a specific for every ill, and who treat a dozen patients afflicted with one kind of disease in precisely the same way, then would it be but a pleasant pastime to sit down and prescribe remedies for millers at large through the milling papers, or to have all necessary rules and directions published in book form and then take chances on the cure. I do not wish to be too severe with "expert millers," however and will say that while there are some who will not stop short of anything in order to introduce their one and only cure, there are others more capable of adapting themselves to the situation, and, with perhaps a few minor changes, bring about results equally as good. Such men, however, were as a rule educated up to their business in a flouring mill and not while in the employment of the mill-builder.

LIABILITY OF CARRIERS FOR LOSS OF PROPERTY.

A COMMON carrier is responsible for the safety of goods intrusted to him, and bound for their delivery in as good condition as he received them, at the place to which he undertook to carry them, against all hazards, excepting losses caused by the act of God, or the public enemy. There are other exceptions also well settled; he is not liable for losses or injury from any inherant defect of quality of the thing carried: nor for those caused by the seizure of the goods in his hands by legal process; nor for those caused by some act or omission of the owner of the goods. His liability is not affected by the kind of motive power he employs. That liability does not depend upon contract but is imposed by law. He is bound to carry for all persons who apply, and to carry on the common law liability; though he may contract with the shipper to abate in some degree its rigor. When goods are delivered to a common carrier to be transported, a promise to pay freight will be implied, and it is not necessary to prove payment or tender of the charges in order to hold him liable. And in case of loss of the property or injury to it, the burden is on the carrier to exonerate himself by proof that it happened by one of the causes for which he was not responsible. Proof of the delivery of goods, and their loss or injury while in carrier's hands, makes out a *prima facie* case against him. But when it appears, in a suit against the carrier, that the loss or injury proceeded from one of the excepted causes, then the burden is on the shipper to show that the injury or loss resulted from the negligence or fault of the carrier. It has been held that the burden is on the carrier, not only to show that the loss happened by one of the excepted causes, but also that it proceeded from that cause without negligence on his part. In case of injury to the property, or loss of it, by the fault of the carrier, he is required to make compensation on the basis of its value at the place of destination. In the former case the measure of damages is the difference between the value of the goods in the condition when delivered, and what their value would have been had they not been damaged in the course of transportation; and for goods lost, their value at the place of destination. The owner is entitled to have the equivalent of the goods at place of destination, in the condition in which the carrier undertook to deliver them, less the charges for transportation and delivery. Where goods are lost by the negligence of the carrier, in the last part of the route, the owner is allowed to recover the

value at the place of destination, less the freight. He cannot recover, in addition, the freight paid to another carrier, who carried the goods over the first part of the route. Where the carrier delivers the goods contrary to the instructions of the consignee as to place, at the destination, such carrier is liable, for the value, if the consignee does not obtain the goods; but the amount of freight for transportation from the place of shipment should be deducted from the value though not earned. Interest is generally added, to the amount allowed as damages, and on the generally accepted principles which govern the allowance of interest, it should be added as a necessary part of the idemnity the shipper is entitled to for the loss or injury to his goods. The carrier is liable for the goods which he delivers by mistake to the wrong person. Where a carrier accepts goods to be carried, with a direction on the part of the owner to carry them in a particular way, or by a particular route, he is bound to obey such directions; and if he attempts to perform his contract in a manner different from his undertaking he becomes an insurer, and cannot avail himself of any exceptions in the contract. But if it should be shown in such a case that the loss must certainly have occured from the same causes, if there had been no default or deviation, the carrier should be excused. The burden of proof of this fact is on the carrier. Where a carrier conveys the property only for a part of the way, and is instructed how to forward it from the end of his route, he acts as the agent of the shipper in forwarding it. If, without any exigency arising making it necessary for him to deviate from his instructions, he does so, he becomes an insurer; if a loss happens, he must make it good. If goods are marked and known to a carrier to be destined to a point beyond the terminu of his route, and he becomes liable for a loss of then, or for damages for a negligent delay, there is some diversity of authority as to whether the damages should be estimated from the market value at the end of his route, or at the ultimate destination. On principal, the value at the latter place should be the criterion. The value in one case and the depreciation in the other, according to the market at the destination less the freight, is the actual loss to the owner; and it is as direct and proximate when there are several carriers as where the whole transportation is let to one person. The intermediate carrier, who is liable, has undertaken the carriage of the goods with a knowledge of their intended destination; therefore, the benefit to the shipper of their delivery at that place, and the disadvantage to him of a failure to deliver them, are within the contemplation of both parties. The damages recoverable from such a carrier should be estimated on the basis of the net value at the place where he knows the owner of the goods intends them to go, for the same reason that in other cases damages are recoverable with reference to the value for any special use which was known to both parties at the time of making the contract. In this view, it is immaterial whether the through transportation is undertaken by one carrier or by several in a connected line or by several not connected.

If by the acts of the carrier the shipper is prevented from showing the value of the goods lost or destroyed, the jury may allow the value of the best quality of such goods. If there is no market for the goods in question at the place of delivery, the jury must ascertain their value by taking the price at the place of shipment, adding the cost of carriage, and allowing a reasonable sum for the profit. In cases where the market value of the goods is the test of damages, the law contemplates a range of the entire market, and the average prices as thus found running through a reasonable period; not any sudden or transient inflation or depression of prices, resulting from causes independent of the operations of lawful commerce.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.

"BY their fruits shall ye know them." At Superior, Wis., on the morning of Nov. 30, at the fine new elevator of the Listman Mill Co was demonstrated the effective working and value of a system of automatic sprinklers with which the structure was provided. Through some cause, an explosion took place in the dust bin and, in a short time the top floor was in flames, which, considering its inflamable nature, would have, under other circumstances, resulted in the total destruction, not only of the Listman property, but, probably, that of two other mills and two or three fine elevators. The provision of the Grinnell system of automatic sprinklers, which showed its proficiency by prompt action, confined the damage and loss to a comparatively, very small amount. At the time of the occurence the thermometer registered from 8 to 10 degrees below zero, which fact would add to ordinary difficulties in the way of preparations by the fire department, but the operation of the eight or ten sprinkler heads held the fire in check until the fireman were ready to fight it and the result was a small loss, considerable of which was caused by water from the hose being thrown into the wheat bins. With this demonstration of its utilization the General Fire Extinguisher Co. should need no additional "argument" for the introduction of the Grinnell system of Automatic Sprinklers.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR NOVEMBER.

The following, from the statement of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of November, 1893, as compared with same month, 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	352,419	164,962	194,823	103,331
Corn....	3,501,682	1,668,412	4,404,447	2,463,909
Oats....	193,753	70,402	58,611	23,656
Rye	4,000	2,120	161,494	103,741
Wheat.	7,065,912	4,045,249	11,536,901	9,205,527
Total.	11,117,766	5,951,145	16,356,276	11,900,164

In addition to above, the following were exported during the month of November, 1893: Corn meal, 27,634 bbls., value $71,897; Oat meal, 423,256 lbs., value $10,628; Wheat flour, 1,224,671 bbls., value $5,096,522. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1893 and 1892, the total valuation of exported breadstuffs was $171,655,202 and $226,268,619, respectively. A decrease of over 24 per cent.

FLOUR TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

The flour trade of the United States during November was fairly active, but generally unsatisfactory to manufacturers. Millers, as a rule, have had considerable confidence in the future of the market—have been buying wheat rather freely in anticipation of better prices. The steady increase in the official visible supply of wheat—which appears to be the governing factor of the market—tended to a lower range of prices, and flour followed in sympathy. In New England the trade was dull, and chiefly on local account. In New York trade was fair, with stocks materially increased. Reports from Pennsylvania indicated only a moderate trade, and mainly on local account. In Maryland trade was fairly good, while in Virginia and West Virginia, millers reported trade very quiet. In Kentucky the demand was light, and in Tennessee only a fair trade was reported. Millers in Ohio reported a fair to good trade, chiefly on local account, and to provide for small orders. In Michigan, rather a light trade was reported. In Indiana a moderate trade was reported—a little trade with the South. Reports from Illinois indicated a fair local and rather light export trade. In Missouri and Kansas, millers reported a fair trade in the way of filling small orders, though prices were not very satisfactory. In Iowa and Nebraska, trade was rather slow, and chiefly to meet domestic wants. Texas millers reported quite an active business, but on small margins. Wisconsin millers reported a fair local but comparatively light export trade. In the Northwest, quite a good trade was reported, as millers were hurrying their supplies forward before the close of lake navigation. In Colorado and Utah, business was fair, with some orders from the South. Reports from California indicated only a moderate trade especially for export. Canadian millers reported only a fair trade, and chiefly small quantities to meet local wants.—*Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

MILWAUKEE.

Flour is dull and drooping, the supply being in excess of the demand. In consequence of this state of affairs our mills are producing an amount equal to about half their capacity, the average daily production for past three weeks being 5,358 barrels. Millstuffs are also dull, as to sales, at $13.00 for sacked bran and $13.50 for middlings.

The stock of wheat here is reported at about 800,000 bushels or, to be more accurate, on the 18th inst., the amount was 848,710 bushels, against 2,205,478 bushels for corresponding day last year, and 467,897 bushels in 1891.

BUFFALO claims to be the largest flour depot in the world from the fact that during the season just closed 10,000,000 barrels of flour were received at that port. The value of the product, in round numbers, is between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. The average number of barrels per day was 40,000, though frequently as high as 150,000 barrels were handled.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH THIS WINTER?

If so, make your arrangements to go via the BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Whether in pursuit of health or pleasure, no portion of the country offers so many and varied attractions at this season as the Sunny South. The Orange Groves of Florida, redolent with the perfume of sweet blossoms, wave their branches in hearty welcome to the tourist from the Snow-clad Northland and the mellow breezes of the Southern Sea woo the invalid from the Blizzards of the Frozen North. There is one line to Florida, "The Big Four Route," which, on account of its excellent train service, perfect connections in Union Depots and absence of transfers, forms the "Tourists' Ideal Line to Florida." From all points north of the Ohio River, the Big Four Route, in connection with the Through Car Lines from Cincinnati, will be found to offer the Best Time, Best Service and Best Equipment to all Southern Points, and if you desire to travel with comfort and ease, be sure your ticket reads via the Big Four Route.

E. O. MCCORMICK, Pass'r Traffic Mgr. D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. CINCINNATI, O.

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A GENERAL meeting of the millers of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, will be held at Kansas City, Mo., on January 23, 1894. The winter wheat milling industry, west of the Mississippi river, it is expected, will be well represented. The committee in charge have made ample arrangements and a well attended and fruitful meeting is anticipated.

THE North Missouri Millers' Association held its annual session at Moberly, Dec. 12. Under the head of "new business," the main subject considered was the existing tariff laws between the United States and Mexico, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that duties on American breadstuffs going into Mexico should be reduced. The officers of the Association were all reelected. The Association is in a prosperous condition.

STANDARDS FOR FLOUR BUYING.

PERHAPS at no other period in the existence of a trade journal connected with the baking trade of this country has it been of such vital importance to bring to the notice of members of the trade such an important matter as the one we purpose dealing with here. That question is the regulation of the baker's raw material as regards its quality and character, or what it is represented by the seller to be. The reason for bringing this question to the notice of the trade now, is, because at no time in the history of the baking trade has there been such a complex situation in the flour market. There are two countries that influence, almost to the extent of controlling, our flour market by reason of their sending a large quantity of flour to the United Kingdom, and they are America and Austro-Hungary. The latter country has enticed the British millers to make a quality of flour of so high a standard that it competes in some measure with their own production, which is one of the highest level of quality. The United States, on the other hand, sends flour to the United Kingdom to compete with that manufactured in the English mills, but only in price. For some two or three years the quality of flour manufactured in Great Britain has been gradually improving, and this result has not wholly been brought about by reason of the prices obtained for the flour sent from Buda-Pesth mills being the highest in the market, but is partly due the increasing quantity of inferior foreign flour on offer "at any price" on our markets.

In the United Kingdom we have 890 roller mills scattered over the country, mostly at points which are of great advantage in the matter of reducing expenses in distribution; and these mills when working even under their capacity can produce at lease 30 million sacks of flour per annum, but on acount of the dearth of cheap Russian wheat the roller mills in this country during last year were able to manufacture only some 27 millions. The United States millers having an ample supply of raw material—the wheat harvest being the largest on record—made up the deficiency of flour, and the building of large mills in the United States went on apace, with the result that at this moment the output of the United States mills is too great for the home and export requirements. Competition between the mills in the great milling centres in the United States has now become so great that the profit is reduced to the lowest points. In order to compete with each other, the the American millers have been gradually increasing the percentage of their "Patent" flour, and instead of 60 per cent of the flour obtained from a given quantity of wheat being "Patents," most of the mills are taking 80 to 85 per cent of the flour sacked off, and labeling that amount "Patents." In several cases a brand of flour has made its mark in this country by reason of it being 45 per cent of the best of the flour produced, and when the bakers have become used to it, and expect it will continue of uniform quality as it had previously done, these American mills, in order to make a profit, increase the amount of "Patents" by taking 75 to 85 per cent of the flour produced from their raw material instead of 45 per cent, and brand it with the well-known "fancy name" so appreciated by the bakers in this country.

These tricks in the American flour trade have become so common that it has been suggested American flour should be "compulsorily graded" before it is sold in this country. The bakers might take this question in hand with every chance of success. The National Association, in conjunction with the Scottish Association and the London Master Bakers' Society, might bring their influence to bear so as to have all flour sold for bread purposes labelled in such a way that some idea of its quality and character would be guaranteed. Each sack could be sold on the marks on the label, and if there were any disagreement between buyer and seller the matter would be easy of adjustment, as the label would have printed on it the percentage of gluten and the color of the flour. The percentage of gluten would be a slight index as to the "pile" of the loaf, and the color would give some idea as to the strength of the flour. American millers could easily comply with the demands of the British baker by using one class of wheat and always keeping the percentages the same in their mills: the products would not vary to any great extent, and the affixing of the labels would be very little trouble. English millers, in order to know what they are doing, have to make certain tests—or should do so—each time that a fresh mixture of wheat is fed on the rolls. It would not be much trouble to have labels so printed that the buyer could at a glance see what class of flour he had to deal with. This important question should come under consideration at the earliest possible date, and as the bakers are buyers and not sellers, in this case they can insist upon the millers and flour factors so labelling their sacks. "Town Whites" and "Town Households" are brands of flour sold on Mark Lane at a range for each brand of at least 5s. per sack, and this flour is supposed to be all manufactured in London, or, rather, it was so originally, but now we have "Town Households" sold in London manufactured in Northumberland, Lancashire, and Wales. The result is that the quality and price vary as great as the number of mills selling this class of flour. By having compulsory labelling of sacks, stating the amount of gluten and the color of the flour, there would be uniformity for comparison, and the price of each grade of flour on offer could be easily engaged. At the present time any mistakes made by the flour factors here in buying flour from the American exporters, or any bad judgment of samples, do not fall on the shoulders of those who made the errors, but are passed on to the bakers of this country, who are made to suffer for the faults of others. This is easily accomplished by the multiplication of brands, grades, and the raising and sudden lowering of quality of flour sold under the same name. In a future issue we hope to deal with the method of labelling the sacks, and will give some particulars of the "color standard," which must be constant, and register the same under varying condition.

Another very important point could be settled when these regulations are formulated, and that is the fixing of a line between what is flour and what is offal. At the present time we are importing a large quantity of American flour, and the figures, as returned by the Board of Trade, include low grade flour and "Red Dog," which cannot be made into bread, and is only fit for stock-feeding. This class of flour comes into London in large quantities, and, as it is reckoned by the merchants in the United Kingdom as flour for bread purposes, it depresses the markets to a greater extent than it would do if the returns showed exactly what it really was. Prices of different flours are affected by the figures, or rather the amount of flour said to be in hand or afloat, when in reality much of it cannot properly be designated as flour, in the sense of a bread making article.—*British and Foreign Confectioner.*

ALL persons desiring to reach the entire flour and grain trade, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy of "Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93." Address THE UNITED STATES MILLER, publisher, 68-C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

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News.

J. B. COLE will erect a roller process flouring mill at Candler, N. C.

BENNETT & HALLERS will build a roller flouring mill at Nestorville, Va.

A ROLLER process flouring mill will be built at Newton, Va., by Ogden & Switzer.

A CORN and flour mill will be built at Raleigh, N. C., by the Bennett Mill Company.

E. W. ING & CO, will rebuild their flouring mill at Humboldt, Tenn., which was recently burned.

MCCUBBINS & HARRISON, millers of Bridge, N. C., have been suceeded in business by Harrison & Page.

AT the four points of Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis and New York there are 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

THE Eureka Milling Company of Brockwayville, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000.

AT Corsicana, Tex., Dec. 3, the grain elevator, containing 25,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire.

THE stock of wheat at San Francisco, on December 1st, is reported as 8,493,000 bushels, against 6,168,000 bushels a year ago.

THE flour mill and two residences belonging to Aug H. Boelter, at Stillwell, Ind., were burned Dec. 13. Loss $10,000; insurance $2,500.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the erection of a new flour mill in Hillsboro, N. D. M. H. Murphy is at the head of the undertaking.

BILLARD'S flouring mill in North Topeka was partially destroyed by fire Nov. 27. The loss is about $3,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by sparks from the flue.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to secure the location of a big flouring mill at Argentine, Kans. It is said that land has been purchased for a site near the Santa Fe elevator.

COMSTOCK & HAGER have purchased the interest in the custom mill at Mazeppa, Minn., owned by Turner Preble, and will begin repairing both mill and dam at once.

AT Sheldon, Ill., Dec. 10, the large elevator belonging to the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Association took fire from some unkown cause and was consumed together with several thousand bushels of oats and corn. Loss between $8,000 and $10,000; insurance $5,000.

CHICAGO is reported to have 19,367,000 bushels of wheat in store, against 10,357,000 bushels a year ago. The stocks represent 12,341,000 bushels of spring, 5,295,000 of No. 2 red, and 1,731,000 of all other designations. Stock of wheat in private elevators at Chicago 2,376,000 bushels.

THE supreme court has decided that the word Columbia as used as a brand for flour by the Columbia Mill Company of Minneapolis, cannot be held under the trade-mark law. The case was begun in the circuit court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to restrain W. W. Alcorn & Co. from using the Columbia brand. The point of the decision is that trade-marks cannot consist of words in common use.

THE Cumberland mills, recently organized a company at Nashville, Tenn., with a large amount of Eastern capital. This company has acquired the three great flouring mills formerly owned by the Union mills known as the "Lancer," "Nashville" and "American." E. P. Bronson of St. Louis has been elected as general manager. The new company has already started one of the mills and expect to have all in operation in a few days.

A NOVEL scheme has been hit upon for virtually prolonging the lake shipping season for the flour mills at Superior and Duluth by several months. A whaleback is being tied up beside each mill at the head of the lakes, and the additional storage capacity thus secured, amounting in all to about 300,000 barrels, will be utilized in February and March to hold the product of the mills and avoid paying rail freight, saving some 20 cents on every barrel. It is expected that if the experiment is successful vessels may be used every year to thus store the flour. The expense of such storage is nominal.

A MOVEMENT is now under way at Superior, Wis., to furnish a big storage warehouse for the accommodation of the flour mills for general storage purposes. It is to build a substantial three-story building on Hughitt slip, with a capacity for 500,000 barrels of flour, to be operated on the principle of an elevator or ordinary storage warehouse. The millers are in favor of the scheme, as it would effect great saving to them. Capt. C. M. Harris, the expert flour mill engineer, is engaged on the plans for the enterprise, which, when completed, will be submitted to those interested in the scheme. The difference between the lake and rail rate is 40 cents a barrel, which amount on 500,000 barrels would be saved to the millers, if the warehouse is built. The millers have given their endorsement to the scheme, and private individuals have also agreed to subscribe to it. If assistance is given by the land company work will probably begin on the warehouse soon after the holidays.

THE Minneapolis *Journal* says: While there has been complaint that business was dull in almost all lines of trade and but little money has been invested in new business, one branch of trade in this city has continued to increase, despite the tightness of the money market and the financial crisis of the past year. This is the grain storage business, and during the past year the increase in the storing capacity of Minneapolis elevators has been nearly 3,000,000 bushels. Over a third of a million dollars have been expended in this direction, and the storage capacity, which in the beginning of the year was slightly over 18,000,000 bushels, is now 21,000,000 bushels.

THE Superior millers have got up a petition signed by all the companies and sent over to the Duluth Board of Trade requesting at the same time that body to act in conjunction with Superior and Minneapolis by appointing a committee to meet with similar ones from the two cities mentioned, in demanding from the various railroad companies concessions in the all-rail rate on flour to the Atlantic seaboard. The petition will probably be speedily acted upon by the Duluth board, and during next week it is expected that the millers of the different cities will meet the representatives of the railroads and talk over the matter. The roads will no doubt fight hard against demands, but the millers are prepared to press persistently for the lower rate. The railroads declare that the millers have not used them well in the past, because mills have been crowded to their full capacity during the season of navigation, and the flour stored in eastern warehouses, thus getting the advantage of the water route rates. The lake-and-rail rate is 17½ cents per 100, or 35 cents per barrel, while the all-rail rate is 37½ cents a 100, or 75 cents per barrel. This difference of 40 cents a barrel is where the shoe pinches the millers.

THE Elkton flouring mill and saw mill at Elkton, Or., are no longer in existence. The continued rain has transformed Elk Creek into a swollen river so as to become a raging torrent. The rush of the water was so intense that it had undermined the foundation of the mill and carried both the flour and saw mills of the company away bodily. Willing hands went to work and the greater part of the machinery was saved, but that on the upper floor of the flour mill and other heavy portions of machinery which it was dangerous to attempt to move on account of the strained condition of the buildings were carried away or sunk to the bottom. There were something over a hundred bushels of grain in the flour mill at the time but that too went. The building of these mills commenced in 1878 and they were in running order by Christmas, 1879. It was at that time a joint stock company, but Mr. Beckley, having bought out the partners became sole proprietor. The original cost of the mills was over $16,000, and altogether the cost has been over $20,000. Mr. Beckley spent over $3,000 on improvements last year. The value of the mills at the time of their destruction was close to $15,000.—*Commercial Review.*

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances granted during November '93, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 508,070, Grain-elevator, D. Wilde, Washington, Iowa.

No. 508,611, Dust-separating machine, W. W. Green, Chicago, Ill.

No. 508,788, Grain-conveyor, J. Vogt, Winestrong, Ohio.

No. 508,979, Middlings-purifier, H. H. Ring, Landsville, Pa.

No. 508,294, Millstone-dress J. H. Brown, Madison, Ga.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling stock two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly $45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exhibition."

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AMERICAN FLOUR IN GERMANY.

THE revision of the impost of duties of Germany by the agrarian party resulted in the duty on wheat flour being put at $2.50 per 220 pounds as contrasted with $1.19 per 220 pounds for wheat—out of all proportion—on purpose to favor the German mills and kee pthe grinding of even imported cereals at home.

In a letter to the State Department at Washington dated Frankfort, October 27, 1893, Consul-General Mason writes that even in the Reichstag about to assemble there did not seem to be a probability of a reduction of these or other duties on bread-stuffs.

No fault, he explains, is found with the quality of American wheat and flour, except, perhaps, "that they are too good and costly for the general trade of the country, where very little white bread of fine quality is eaten except by a limited class of foreigners and wealthy people who live mainly in cities." The great bulk of the bread consumed by the German peasantry and industrial classes, as well as in the army, is made of of rye, or of rye mixed with a low grade of wheat. The cereal principally imported therefore, is not wheat, but rye, and "this has been hitherto brought mainly from Russia." When in 1891 the harvests failed and Russia prohibited the export of rye, German importers turned to the United States, the only country which then had any considerable surplus; and not finding in our country sufficient rye to meet their demands, "they imported wheat in enormous quantities; and the use of wheat bread, which was then cheaper than rye bread, became more general than it had ever been before."

The normal harvest of 1892 restored measurably the equilibrium of supply and demand, the large importation of Russian rye was resumed, and the people returned generally to the use of rye bread. The present situation differs materially from that of 1891. The rye and wheat crops of Germany this year were shortened by the long and severe drougth, but the quality of both grains was good and the quantity greater than seemed possible when the harvest began. There is, however, a large deficit to be filled by importation, and this would have been drawn, as usual, mainly from Russia but for the disagreement about the treaty of commerce between that country and Germany, which resulted in the imposition by both countries of a retaliatory increase of 50 per cent in the existing tariff schedules on all goods exchanged between the two nations. This has the effect of increasing the duty on Russian wheat and rye imported into Germany from 32c. to 48c. per bushel, giving to imports of those grains from America and other exporting countries an advantage of 16 cents per bushel over similar imports from Russia. Russian flour of rye or wheat now pays as duty $3.75 per 220 pounds, while flour from the United States would pay but $2.50 for the same quantity—an advantage of 25c. per 100 kilograms, or something more than $1 per barrel over the Russian exporters.

"In any case," says Consul General Mason, "the Germans will first consume the home-grown supply of cereals, so that the heaviest importations will be made during the latter part of winter and early spring, and will be governed, as usual, by the two controlling facts already cited, viz., that the general preference of the people is for rye instead of for wheat bread, and that their tariff favors the importation of unmilled grains rather than flour."

The opinion is offered that the lower and cheaper grades of American flour might prove more salable in Germany than the higher qualities.

"It would apparently be worth while that the millers' associations of the United States should be represented in the chambers of commerce at Bremen and Hamburg by capable agents provided with samples of their several products, and authorized to make sales subject to the usual commercial conditions which prevail there."

This last is a more important point than most American exporters are apt to realize.—*Bradstreet's.*

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

WATER EASEMENTS IN DEED FOR MILL PROPERTY.—Deeds of mill property recited that their grantees and their assigns should be supplied with water for milling purposes, from a certain mill race owned by the grantors, and empowered such grantees to maintain its banks in good repair, and clear its channels from impediments, and to draw off water when necessary, for deepening or improving it. The expenses were to be paid in ratio to the quantity of water which the parties by virtue of their respective titles, had the right to use. The deed gave the grantees a perpetual easement in the mill race, and the right to have the water course kept open.—McMillan v. Lauer, Supreme Court of N. Y. 34 N. Y. Supp. 951.

INJUNCTION FOR INFRINGEMENT A TRADE-MARK.—One who puts into the hands of retail dealers, an article made by him, and so dressed as to enable such dealers to deceive the ultimate purchaser iuto the belief that he is purchasing the goods of a third person, may be enjoined by the latter. There are cases where the rights to use a name to designate a product are so qualifiedly exclusive that the right to protection of its use against its infringement by others rests upon the ground that such use by them is an untrue or deceptive representation. The application is not necessarily dependent upon a proprietary right in a name, or the exclusive right to its use. But when another resorts to the use of it fraudulently as an article or contrivance to represent his goods or his business as that of the person so previously using it, and to induce the public to so believe, the court may, as against him, afford relief to the party injured. No man has a right to adopt and use so much of his rival's trade mark as will enable any dishonest trader, into whose hands his own goods may come, to sell them as the goods of his rival. No man is permitted to use any mark, stars, or any other means whereby, without making a direct false representation himself to a person who purchases from him, he enables such purchaser to tell a lie, or make a false representation to some one else, who is the ultimate customer. It has been said that a manufacturer ought not to be held liable for the fraud of the seller; that is, the shopkeeper, or the shopkeeper's assistant. But that is not the true view of the case. The question is whether the parties have or have not knowingly put into the hands of the retail dealers the means of deceiving the ultimate purchasers. Irrespective of the technical question of trade-mark, the parties have no right to dress their goods so as to deceive an intending purchaser, and induce him to believe he is buying goods manufactured by their rival.—Von Mumm, v. Frash, Circuit Court, E. D. N. Y. 57 Fed. Rep. 830.

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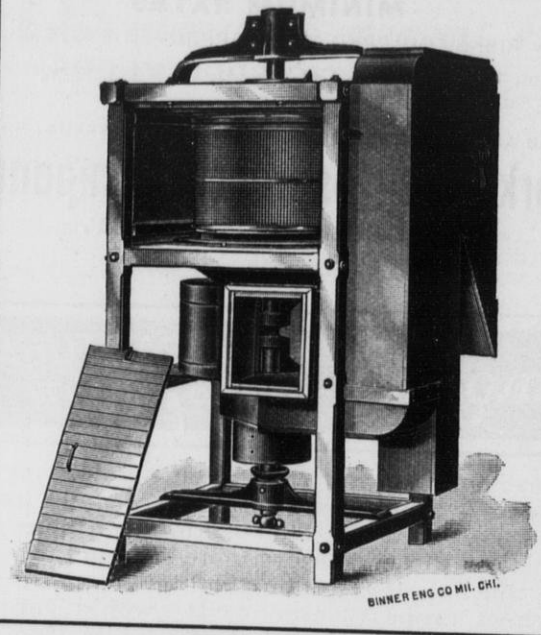

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MILWAUKEE, DECEMBER, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

FOR many years we have enjoyed the friendship and companionship of E. Harrison Cawker whose life was finished at 6 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 20. His death was wholly unexpected and the information was, to us, a painful shock. We knew he had been ill for some weeks, but the latest report from his office would lead us to anticipate no immediate serious results. We knew the man and we mourn his loss, beyond our power to express. We had opportunity to become acquainted with his inner nature, his soul as it were, and can vouch for the inscription on the book of life, in connection with his name, to be "One who loved his fellow men." His actions and mode of life throughout our knowledge of him was certainly founded on the highest principle of christianity—the golden rule. His family have our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

FROM a despatch published by the daily press we learn of a clever confidence game worked by one W. F. Gibson on Martin Martens, owner of a large flouring mill at Black River Falls, Wis. In this man Gibson we recognize the party referred to by the *Northwestern Miller* in its issue of Nov. 3, as follows: "W. T. Gibson, a flour merchant of Cork, Ireland, has come to the Northwest to locate permanently, and is at present making Minneapolis his headquarters. He would like to identify himself with some good milling firm."

When we read this item we were informed of the somewhat doubtful character of the party referred to, but as the transaction wherein the crookedness occurred was not given us for publication, and as it was the only one which came to our knowledge, in which this man showed his true colors, we did not feel warranted in publishing the facts as they were related to us, though the source was undoubtable, because the man was never prosecuted for the act, inasmuch as the wronged party did not see fit to bring action against the offender.

Following is an account of the present affair as related by the daily press:

"What is believed to be one of the most extensive confidence games ever played in this part of the state has been in progress here during the past few days. For boldness and shrewdness it is exceptionally interesting, and the transactions of the parties are so close to legality that it will take a vast amount of work and will probably be months before Martin Martens, the victim, will wholly recover his property. Preliminary steps were taken this evening when Robert E. Bader, of St. Paul, was arrested on a warrant, sworn out by the district attorney, for participating in, aiding and abetting the securing of the milling property of Martin Martens, of Black River Falls, through fraud and misrepresentation.

Several weeks ago, one W. Francis Gibson, of Cork, Ireland, representing himself to be the foreign agent of large flouring concerns of this country, opened negotiations with Mr. Martens for the purchase of his property. The sale of the property was made, the consideration being $21,000, Martens accepting stock in the St. Paul Land Company to the amount of $6,000 and notes for the balance, $15,000, secured by mortgage on the property.

Grain and flour to the value of $3,000, in the mill at the time, was at once disposed of by Gibson, and a few days afterwards the property was sold to St. Paul and Minneapolis parties for a consideration of $1,500, subject to the mortgage. After the sale of this property by Gibson, which was very quickly accomplished, the man from Cork disappeared and, after his disappearance, two men appeared to take charge of the property, as the alleged agents of the last purchasers. It now transpires that there are several interested in this game and that the two men are among those interested. One, Robert Bader, is the man arrested. The intent appears to have been to legally steal the mill, the stock transferred to Martens as part payment being nearly worthless. Gibson, the original purchaser, has the $3,000 he received from the sale of grain and flour and the $1,500 from the sale of the mill."

The strange part of this transaction is the acceptance, by Mr. Martens, of $6,000 worth of stock which proves to be "nearly worthless," and here, we presume, is where the misrepresentation and fraud takes connection with the matter.

DEAD.

COL. E. HARRISON CAWKER.

Sudden death of the well-known Editor, Publisher, Capitalist.

COL. E. HARRISON CAWKER, one of Milwaukee's wealthy and well-known citizen died suddenly, at 6 o'clock on the morning of December 20, at his residence on Grand Avenue.

Col. Cawker was born Aug. 6, 1848 in Fulton, Rock County, Wis. In 1851 he came to Milwaukee, with his parents, and, with the exception of about four years spent in Kansas, he has resided here since. He went to Kansas in 1870 and, in partnership with his father, founded Cawker City, in Jackson county in that state. His military title was acquired by appointment of the governor of Kansas. He was for a time engaged in the milling business, both saw and flouring. He was, from infancy, afflicted with a drawback to active employment, in the crippled condition of one of his legs, necessitating the use of a crutch, until of late years when he managed quite well with two canes. His education in the University of Indiana fitted him for the vocation selected, and he studied law in the office of one of Milwaukee's well-known lawyers, now, long since, joined to the majority, was admitted to the bar, but, outside of what was necessary in his own real estate business, never practiced his calling. He was connected with journalism for many years, beginning this career as city editor of the Milwaukee News. He was the founder and, for sixteen years, the editor and proprietor of the UNITED STATES MILLER. His practical knowledge of milling as it then existed enabled him to write intelligently on the subject as also to advocate a superior system to that then in use, which was generally the buhr stone system. His mind in this as in all matters wherein he took an interest was progressive and his writings and teachings, to a great extent, assisted in bringing forth many of the improvements that are in general use in flouring mills at the present time.

About three years ago Col. Cawkers' mother died, leaving the main portion of her estate to him and this was of such extent and nature as would require his whole attention to its management. Disposing of his publishing business, he immediately began the systematic method of improvement which culminated in surprisingly satisfactory results and in the few years that he has had control he has made wonderful changes and added considerably to the value of his inheritage. A moderate estimate of the value of his estate at the present time would be $750,000.

Col. Cawker's surviving family consists of his wife and two daughters. The two daughters are attending school in the East preparatory to entering Wellesley College. They have been notified of their loss.

The funeral preparations are not completed at this writing. It will probably take place Dec. 23, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, Col. Cawker having been a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 28, and of the Uniformed Rank.

Twenty-five years ago, dating from the day arranged for the burial, E. Harrison Cawker and Miss Sarah Lincoln were united in marriage. What would have been a joyous and happy anniversary is, by the relentless hand of the grim destroyer, made a day of mourning for those sorrowing relatives who will see the remains of their loved one consigned to its last resting place in the family plat at Forest Home cemetery.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Stagnation Continues, But Depression Has Disappeared. — Healthy Condition of Flour Trade.—Gradual Hardening of Prices.—The Mill Feed Bonanza. — The Break Wheat Flour Boom.—The Flour Trade vs. The Central Railroad.—The December Wheat Boom Postponed.

ANOTHER month of stagnation has been added to the long list of the past year; and still another, at least, is in prospect before there is much hope of a revival in the wheat and flour trades. Depression, however, has disappeared for the greater part of the month just ended. The Northwestern mills in general, and those of Superior and Duluth in particular, had been such free sellers of their product, during the mid-autumn, for shipment before the close of navigation and the advance in rail freight, that they have been sold up to or ahead of their deliveries right along; and, some of them will not catch up before the end of the year. This has taken so many of the spring wheat mills out of the market that offerings have been comparatively light, and, notwithstanding demand has been equally small, there has been little pressure to sell any grades of spring flours. At the same time the advance in wheat and smaller receipts of both spring and winter, since the middle of the month, has made millers firmer in their views; and, taken in connection with the advance in freights to the seaboard, caused them to refuse fairly liberal bids at old prices for both springs and winters for forward delivery, running into the new year. The most that could be done was to buy stock already here at old prices to 10 and 15c. higher as the month advanced, and the wheat market hardened here and in the interior, and compelled millers to pay higher prices, and, in some winter sections, to shut down, because of their inability to buy wheat at prices that would return them any profit, on the ruling prices of flour; for, buyers would not come up in their bids more than 10@15c. from the bottom prices of the last depression, which did not affect the enhanced cost of wheat.

WHY TRADE HAS BEEN DULL.

These are the principal reasons for the prevailing stagnation, as well as for the disappearance of the depression of the month before, and why they have parted company at last, for the first time, in this most unsatisfactory milling year. This much, therefore, has been a distinct gain in the situation, and shows the market comparatively bare of stocks unsold in first hands, while those in second hands are not much larger, as dealers have generally confined their purchases to immediate wants, when made on the spot, and simply to meet the future demands of their regular trade, when made to arrive. Thus we will go into another month with moderate supplies all around, notwithstanding the heavy output and shipments of the Northwestern mills for a month and a half past. The same seems to be the case generally in our domestic markets, where better prices are generally claimed by millers than here and a better demand. But the foreign markets do not show so favorably on stocks, which still remain so ample, if not excessive, as to preclude any demand worth mentioning, from the seaboard at least. Although pretty free through shipments are still going forward, as they have been ever since the panic, presumably in fact, of consigned flour. This has reduced the export demand here to the lowest point in many years during the entire autumn,-except for low grade springs, for feeding stock, which have been taken so freely for export the past four months that there have practically been none on the market the past month, having been sold so far ahead, as is still the case. It follows, therefore, that the bulk of the stock on the other side consists of medium or high grades, which, in fact, accounts for the moderate supplies here; for trade has not only not been better than usual here, but worse, since the panic of last summer has reduced the consumption as well as the demand, no matter if flour has been the cheapest article of food in the market. For consumption of everything is reduced in hard times, when many people are unemployed and hence unable to buy the usual amount of food at any price, unless it be refuse and unmarketable goods. Unless Western millers have large stocks stored at their mills, or at interior points, therefore, the domestic flour markets are in an unusually healthy condition, and ought to do better after the new year, especially if general trade and industry revive after that date, of which there are already encouraging signs,both here and at manufacturing centers. Quotations below will show the slight changes in prices as compared with a month ago, which are generally 10c. higher, and, in cases of patent springs, 10@15c., or $3.90 @4.15 for good to choice brands —excluding two—against $3.75 @4.00 a month ago. Bakers' springs have been steady and quiet at $2.10 to $2.75 in sacks or bbls. Winter patents have moved but slowly at old prices, $3.40@3.65, barring one or two brands. Winter straights have been the most active, in proportion to their usual volume of the trade, of anything, and yet have advanced less than spring patents, because they did not go off with them in October and early November. These have ranged at $3.10@ 3.35, but chiefly at $3.15@3.25 for standard to fancy. The demand has been both for the West Indies and South America, and the home trade and stocks are smaller in proportion than of other trade brands. The lower grades of winter have been about steady until No. 2 in sacks are reached, and these have broken to $2.10@ 2.15, in absence of export demand for Europe, while in barrels they have held up better at $2.35@2.45. Superfine winters have also been easier for the same reason.

WHAT THE CITY MILLS ARE DOING.

All low springs, under $2.00, as well as winters, have been cleaned up for feed, both by local and export trade, as the supply of mill feed, both city and Western, has been unequal to the demand, at advancing prices, until at the close 80@ 82½c. is obtained for either, and the city mills are sold ahead for the balance of this month and are compelled to refuse export orders almost daily for 200 to 1,000 tons at their price for prompt shipment. This feed business is a regular bonanza for the city mills which they cannot deliver to the local trade as fast as wanted. On the other hand, they have suffered with all other mills in the stagnation, although they have not changed prices during the month. West India shippers have been generally supplied by old purchases and only placing small orders weekly at $3.60@3.65, while their export trade in patents has been of the smallest volume in over two years, which is due to the lack of European markets for high grades of all kinds and induces the belief here that the bulk of spring patents, exported this autumn, have been consigned. Home demand for city patents, however, has improved of late and the city trade has been good, though in the early part of the month it was as dull as everything else. The city mills have also struck a bonanza in the buckwheat flour market this fall, as the crop of buckwheat was short, and they bought everything offered on the spot and to arrive early in the season, and loaded up at $2.00@2.25, since when it has advanced to $3.00 on absolute scarcity and good demand until the state mills are compelled to buy Canada grain and pay duty on it, in order to get sufficient to run their mills. Rye flour, on the other hand, has been dragging, as there is no demand for rye this year except for milling, and the supply of flour is kept in excess of demand at $2.75@2.90 at the close.

INDIGNATION OF TRADE AT THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

In this connection, it is of interest that the usual indignation meeting of the flour trade has been held, the past week, against the action of the New York Central Railroad in requiring all flour, with "free lighterage" delivery, to be moved from its docks within 10 days after its arrival, instead of unlimited "free storage," as this and all other roads give the trade during the summer and autumn, when their docks are not crowded with freight of other kinds. But after the canal and lakes close, the Central road does this every winter, in order, it is claimed by the trade, to force it to store its flour in the Central road's stores, and make business for the latter, as the flour looses its "free lighterage" if taken to other stores. Other railroads have taken no such action, and the trade claims that the Central's excuse for its notice, namely, that its docks are so crowded with freight as to compel it, is not true; and the cutting of eastbound freight rates from Chicago by the Trunk lines, in order to get business, is cited as conclusive proof, as well as the generally light traffic of all railroads, on account of the stagnation in business. Yet the road has refused to rescind its notice, and considerable flour, unsold, has gone to store at 10c. expense to the owner, or been sold at 10c. concessions to save its storage, since this notice went into effect last Thursday. The protest of the trade was unheeded, as usual, as a large number of mills are compelled to ship over its line or its allies and feeders.

The export trade in wheat continues as unsatisfactory as that in flour, and for the same reason—glutted markets abroad. To which has been added, this month, free offerings of new crop wheat from the River Plata, in addition to continued heavy shipments from Russia, as noted a month ago. These have prevented European markets following ours, and ours from following Chicago, where some big operators took on several large lines of wheat, in anticipation of the usual after close of navigation boom. But they have become discouraged at the action, or rather inaction, of foreign markets, and their refusal to follow American markets, and have been unloading the past week, and this has taken the chief support from under the bull movement based

upon low prices. The favorable outlook for winter wheat, the continued increase of wheat in sight, and lack of export demand has left nothing to help the low priced bulls, as there is no outside buying and but little short interest to scare or squeeze out. It looks, therefore, as if the December boom will have to be postponed until January, and the January to February, as has often been seen in previous short crop years, and, by that time, the new Indian crop will begin to be offered, and Russian, also, for the opening of navigation next spring. Verily, the way of the bull is hard to travel, especially in a panic year,

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1893.

BUFFALO.

THE death of Solomon Sturgis Guthrie removes another of the old members of the Merchants' Exchange, and with him goes much that his associates respected in the life of a business man. His character was only understood by his closest friends and, as much has been left unsaid by the daily press, I would like to add one line which in the opinion of those who knew him best was the brightest star among his many good qualities. His life was one of simplicity and love for his fellow man. He never had an enemy; never thought he did. *No one ever heard him speak ill of his neighbor.*

His will shows the character of the man and is well worth publication in the UNITED STATES MILLER as it is regarded as a model document of its kind.

I, SOLOMON STURGIS GUTHRIE, of the City of Buffalo, County of Erie, and State of New York, being of sound mind do hereby make this my last will and testament.

I hereby appoint and make as my executors and administrators of my entire estate and property of every kind and nature personal or real, my dear sons, Edward Buckingham and Henry Sturgis Guthrie, without bail or bondsmen and will it all to them and to be by them inventoried and shared alike between themselves as they may mutually agree, irrespective of any other person or persons. My sincere love for them and implicit faith and confidence in them and their love and respect for me and for each other with a desire to do what is just and right always, convinces me that they will, satisfactorily to each, divide my small estate between themselves and thus save any legal expense or difference. With this abiding faith in them and the sincere prayer that our kind and Heavenly Father, who has spared us so long together in peace and comfort through the merits of his beloved Son, will bring us one united family all together in that Heavenly Home.

I execute this my last will, this 8th day of August, 1892.

SOLOMON STURGIS GUTHRIE.

Witness:
Samuel E. Provost,
Stoner W. Yantis.

My desire is, if my two sons consistently can, to give the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home three or five hundred dollars out of my estate.

S. S. GUTHRIE

This death calls me back to the old times, and how few of the men of 25 and 35 years ago are left. In those good old days the leading men in the grain trade were James D. Sawyer, P. S. Marsh, S. S. Guthrie, Jason Parker, J. M. Richmond & Co., D. S. Bennett, Barclay, Bruce & Co., O. L. Nims, Simons & Crissey, Wm. B. Mann & Co., Fish & Brown, Preston & Wright, Geo. S. Hazard, Cyrus Clarke, A.T. Blackmar, John H. Vought, M. L. Crittenden, and James R. Bentley.

In the milling business were J. B. Griffin & Co., Lawens Enos & Co., Thornton & Chester, and S. W. Howell. Buffalo, in those days, was a large market for western flour and the leading spirits in the flour trade were P. J. Heimlick, Silas Parsons, Geo. Richardson, Robert Boyd, Cobb & Co., and Rainey & Wheeler.

The barley trade was principally in the hands of T. M. Ottley.

The provision business was handled by Miles Jones' Sons, Henry Roop, and Sears & Dow.

Meech & Co. were the great feed dealers.

How few of these names are known in business to-day. Verily what shadows we are and shadows we pursue.

In closing these old recollections it will not do to leave out the market reporters, who like the present generation of that ilk, were ever watchful of the interest of trade and the business advancement of the city. They are of more value to the trade than the present generation of grain men give them credit for. At least we thought them so, and I believe the Merchants' Exchange of to-day would be dead, as far as the grain business is concerned, if there was not a "regulator" of prices between buyer and seller; we had them then and appreciated their work. They are as good if not better now, but they have a different class of men to deal with.

Elmore H. Walker, William Thurstone and George Martin were the shining lights as newspaper men on the floor then and Bob Newell was the "lightning slinger" in the W. U. dock office. E. H. Walker was on the *Commercial*, and that paper was then, as it is now, the authority on market quotations.

Among the canal forwarders of that day were A. W. Horton, John Bissell, (father of the present PostmasterGeneral,) Joseph Carley, James Van Buren, Robert Noble, Asa Covell, and John Munderback, all of whom have joined the majority. How short a time it takes to change the roster of active business men.

Two or three of the above are still actively engaged in business, a few are spending the afternoon of their days in retirement and ease, but by far the greater number have crossed the great stream, leaving behind them a reputation for integrity, honesty of purpose and business honor, which it was the pride of the old-time Buffalo merchant to create and maintain, a shining example to those of the present day to emulate.

That was a field of action and in it comes before me most vividly that genial, erratic gentleman, George Hunter, a man whose natural gifts should have earned him a better fate than was his. George prided himself on never, under any circumstances, forgetting that he was a gentleman. One amusing illustration of this trait occurred on an occasion when engaged in an altercation with one whom he knew had taken a mean and undue advantage of him. After listening to the man for some minutes he drew himself up with all that old-style dignity, which he possessed to a degree, and addressed his opponent in these words: "Sir, you are a scoundrel; allow me to curse you. G–d d—n you."

Thanksgiving foot ball was indulged in on 'Change Nov. 29 and a great afternoon it was. The boys collected enough from the old heads to buy half a dozen balls, but the O. H's were told it was for charitable purposes. As soon as the "stuff" was secured the room was cleared of the floor committee and the contributors likely to interfere with a royal good time. The game lasted two hours. No intermission. At the end of which time the young bloods were ready for other devilment. Damages to fixtures were assessed at $15.00 but there was easily $5,000 worth of fun.

Mr. "Clint" Newman, the great Akron miller is a character in his way and one of the many things in this world he objects to is the publication of his doings and sayings. He enjoys a joke on his fellow members of the Buffalo club and there is no possible reason why he should object to the telling of one on himself, especially when he lets the cat out of the bag. Now, "Clint" has a daughter who has been away from home for several months and was expected back on a Monday. As Thanksgiving fell on Thursday, as usual, Mr. Newman like a kind and doting father went to meet his daughter on the 5:30 train from Chicago on Friday, thinking, of course, it was Monday. He tramped the depot for two hours and went home to find fault with the family for sending him on a fool's errand. "Well, Pa Newman," said his kind wife, "no one sent you, besides this is Friday and she was not expected here until Monday you know." Every day off is'nt Sunday to people who work for a living and such a day as Thanksgiving is usually remembered by them much to their sorrow.

The new firm of Warfield & Swanz was announced on 'Change, Dec. 1. The new firm succeeds to the business of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., of Chicago, who, for the past ten years, have, through the energetic management of Mr. Warfield, made such an enviable reputation as business men in Buffalo. Mr. William E. Swanz has been connected with Mr. Warfield from boyhood and is well versed in every detail of the work. As a cool-headed, safe clerk, he rose in the estimation of his employer and is now a partner in the business. It's a good firm and will undoubtedly go on as it has for years past, making money by faithful attention to the interests of shippers of grain to this market.

W. P. Andrews, agent for the Akron, Erie County, mills, is out on the road again, and it is remarkable what a change there is in the business of that firm when he is sent out on one of his still hunts. The proprietors of that excellent mill seem to get new life and the rollers are kept humming hot when Billy is on the road.

Mr. Hoss Seymour, of the firm of Waters & Seymour, the largest corn and oat commission house in the Merchants' Exchange, has been appointed a member of the meteorological committee in place of Mr. S. A. Simons, gone to California. The new member of this important committee will take it on himself to fix the weather, and it is expected that people interested will govern themselves accordingly or go and see the boss. All complaints should be sent to Mr. Seymour, and no one doubts he will make it hot or cold for the bureau if better service is not maintained in that department.

Banker Sandrock is working away like a nailer again. He acts as though much time has been fooled away in politics—and so there was. "Our George" has about as much business in that game of chance as any other man of brains. To be keel-hauled in the Hamburg canal and then dried off with the scum of that filthy channel, is more than an honored citizen can stand, especially if he be as sensitive to public opinion as the "People's George" is.

Mr. Riley Pratt went home to see how things were going on at the ranch. It is said he cannot stay away only so long from that attractive spot. He will combine pleasure with business on this trip, and the rooms at his hotel here are now vacant and will remain so. No chips—beg pardon, no cards, was meant—wrong again; it will be both cards and chips as of yore. R. E. Pratt is an active

worker in this market, and when he fails to make a trade, there is something radically wrong with his people at the other end.

Mr. W. C. Edgar, of the Northwestern Teapot, is again pouring forth the vials of his wrath on all who have the temerity to disagree with him. He thinks it brilliant to make a play on people's initials. How would he like a little of that sort of thing himself? W. C.? W. C.? Seems to me I have heard those letters applied to another institution of the same general character of Mister W. Closet Edgar.

Navigation is closed, and the canal forwarder is taking his regular winter sleep, still keeping an eye on the outlook for the opening next May. As a rule the fraternity has come out with a fair bank account, and is ready to do a little business on the strength of it. Therefore as a feeler he offers to take a cargo or two of wheat at 4⅞c. shipment at the opening. This is a "liner," but it is my humble opinion the taker will dispose of that stuff at 5c., and that 5½c. will be more like an opening rate than 5c.

Millers would not look at 66-cent Northern wheat; Oh, no. They preferred to pay 70c. and took about 300,000 bushels at the latter price. Besides, they were glad to get it, and then the market went down a cent. It was ever thus with the Rochester and some of our Buffalo millers.

But business is dull in the flour line; indeed, there was nothing doing between the first of the month and up to the 20th. Trade was never so flat. Patents sold at $4.00@4.10, and winters at $3.25@3.50. Millers kept on grinding just the same, and hoping at the same time something might turn up. The Lord is good to those who like to work.

Our genial and much respected friend, Mr. Poo Bah Henry, the wheel horse of the firm of Harvey & Henry, president of the Oakfield fertilizer Co., chaplain of the Cereal Brain Food Fishing club, and steerer of the damaged flour and grain gang, has recently had an experience which made a wonderful impression on him. Coming in from an official visit to the works at Oakfield, a portion of the train left the track, the coach in which Mr. Henry was, being thrown against a freight train and a portion of its side torn out. Excitement for a moment reigned supreme, and the chaplain's beautiful whiskers were rendered permanently three shades lighter. He swears he will not again ride on the rail, except under great provocation, dire necessity, or a free pass. His many friends rejoice that it was no worse.

The Buffalo option brokers are having a serious time of it. Not one firm, even the great Robert Newell, has paid expenses for a month past, and for the new firms, of which there are three, including McIntyre & Wardwell, the losses must be heavy. It's a question now of who will hold out. The business is overdone here. Three bucket shops and three straight broker concerns, and none making a fair days' earnings.

Speculators got cleaned out completely on the decline in wheat, and even the few who made money in pork last summer got seriously twisted. But there will be more money after January. Never venture never win, and the boys have beeu saving to make another venture.

The manner in which Duluth wheat sellers shut down on low prices astonished the millers in this section. They waited too long in the hope of getting the lowest priced wheat on record. To-day you cannot buy 10,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern at 6c. over what it would cost before navigation closed; and it will go higher in proportion.

Messrs. Heinold & Rodebaugh are deep in the Duluth wheat trade and have made considerable money, which, by the way, will let them out on some of their feed business last summer. They are square traders, and everybody wishes them success.

The Coatsworth is to be rebuilt at a cost of $300,000. Now, there are a few people in Buffalo who would like to put up that elevator at, well, say $50,000 less. It's a stock company, you know, like the Eastern elevator and the Central Elevator Co., down on Wall street.

Mr. James A. Roberts, the newly elected state comptroller, is in Colorado, looking after the interests of the Colorado Land and Water Company, in which he and Mr. George Urban are large stockholders. Irrigation for 55,000 acres of land has been provided for.

I see that the Northwestern W. C. is now agitated over the word "patent." Keep low; it's a long sought for relief, and indicates that his overworked brain is gradually going away under the effects of a "paytent" medicine, prescribed for a swelled head. Several years ago, this green monkey on a yellow stick was in the habit of inviting millers into his office, actually begging them to come there and use his paper and ink. "Make this your headquarters while in town; put your feet on the table and spit on the floor," was about the way he put it. Last week my card was asked for at the door, and I was politely, but rather firmly, informed by a "servant" that the W. C. was too much occupied. I have been on earth some time and seen many changes, but hope to live long enough to see how this man will stand grief. It will come, sure.

With the present discrimination against Buffalo by railroads, this market is ruined for grain business. At the rates through stuff is going, nothing can be done, as the stop-over privileges, enjoyed by other grain markets, are not allowed here.

The Niagara Tunnel Company have announced that power for Buffalo will be ready for distribution by February. This has caused great rejoicing among the real estate agents who have seen hard lines since last spring.

The Lehigh Valley railroad strike has caused an enormous accumulation of flour at this point, estimated at 500,000 bbls. A new flour storehouse is to be built here, but it is hoped it will not be on the flimsy stock plan.

The trolly system for prepelling canal boats is a success and when a republican Governor is elected, it will be put into operation on the line from Buffalo to Troy and not until then.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15, 1893.

DULUTH.

THE unusual and unprecedented activity which characterized November has entirely disappeared. Since my last letter, business in making flour, handling and shipping it, and of receiving, storing or shipping grain, was run up to the highest pressure ever recorded at the head of the lakes, but with the close of navigation, there was a reaction, and at present but little is doing. During November the output by the mills in Duluth and Superior was 330,306 bbls., as against 280,512 in October, and 132,613 in November last year. Since the first of the month the mills have been running irregularly, and some of them have been idle. The November spurt was for the purpose of rushing all the flonr forward that was possible before the close of navigation, when shippers would be at the mercy of the railway lines. The shipments by the local mills—not including the flour received by rail from Minneapolis and other interior towns for water transportation—amounted to nearly a half million barrels. The total shipments were 956,158 bbls. The last cargo went out on Dec. 1, which left the warehouses comparatively empty. Since contracts were closed with the last lake consignments but few sales have been made. Persistent sparring has been going forward for better freight rates, and so far but 10c. per bbl. has been secured as a cut from Duluth to the seaboard. This will be some aid to manufacturers in quoting prices, but the Eastern trade was pretty thoroughly supplied by boat, and there is a decided lull in orders.

The Indiana, Illinois and Southwestern trade is now being looked after, which, when supplied, will satisfy the present demand, unless there is further freight reduction to Eastern markets. There is no further export demand from the Northwest, and the domestic trade is confined mainly to the territory above indicated. The shipments for the foreign trade during November were 53,951 bbls., against 52,974 for October. On the first of the month there were 18,433 bbls. of flour in store, against 227,092 the week previous, 12,127 bbls. a year ago, and 16,072 bbls. at the same time in 1891.

The production, receipts and shipments of flour, and receipts and shipments of grain at the head of the lakes for November, as shown by the report of Secretary Welles of the board of trade, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1893.	1892.
Flour produced Dul. bbls.	135,968	132,613
" " Sup. "	194,338	.....
" received, bbls.	596,296	411,691
Wheat, bus.	6,483,960	7,252,005
Rye, bus.	17,577	10,221
Barley, bus.	287,820	23,184
Flaxseed, bus.	74,362	141,191
SHIPMENTS.		
Flour, bbls.	956,158	699,803
Wheat, bus.	2,587,955	3,339,659
Rye, bus.	254,386	41,237
Barley, bus.	10,292	35,081
Flaxseed, bus.	111,476	49,273

The output of flour of Duluth and Suporior during the season of navigation, compared with the output during the navigable season last year, was as follows, as shown by records in the office of the Duluth Board of Trade:

	Duluth, bbls.	Superior, bbls.	Duluth & Superior, 1892, bbls.
May	75,618	74,800	76,143
June	56,463	94,901	87,256
July	39,049	99,161	87,955
August	66,897	128,090	94,855
September	98,112	109,314	115,456
October	103,752	176,760	203,015
November	135,968	194,338	151,153
Dec. 1st w'k of	34,487	39,554	35,133
Total	610,346	917,018	850,966

The receipts from interior towns of flour during the season of navigation from May to December, compared, are shown by Board of Trade statistics, as follows:

	1893. Rec'pts, bbls.	1893. Ship'ts, bbls.	1892. Rec'pts. bbls.	1892. Ship'ts, bbls.
May	397,831	358,346	356,045	416,138
June	722,885	879,047	590,321	657,936
July	548,798	776,997	560,128	649,687
August	734,816	964,521	628,836	675,720
Sept.	803,322	848,445	499,556	551,310
October	863,263	1,053,089	702.340	825,558
Novem'r.	596,296	956,158	411,691	699,803
Dec. first week of.	9,906	292,706	.....	28,932
Totals.	4,677,117	6,129,309	3.748,917	4,475,084

The amount of grain in store at Duluth on Monday, Dec. 11, by grades, was as follows:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat	4,060,334
No. 1 Northern wheat	4,030,096
No. 2 Northern wheat	260,071
No. 3 spring wheat	17,313
No grade spring wheat	2,777
Rejected and Condemned wheat	10,052
Special bin wheat	31,977
Total wheat in store	8,412,620
Wheat afloat in harbor	208,907
Aggregate	8,621,527
Increase for the week	505,080

	Bushels
Amount of wheat in store corresponding date last year	11,108,583
Increase last year	1,956,947
Rye in store	15,007
Decrease of rye during the week	2,821
Barley in store	86,739
Increase of barley for the week	31,750
Flax seed in store	44,496
Increase of flax seed for the week	3,661

Wheat receipts have fallen off materially since lake shipments stopped. Receipts for the first week of the present month were 910,000 bushels, of which the mills took 200,000 bushels. During the last week of navigation a rush of orders came in and the rate advanced from 2¾c to 3½c per bushel to Buffalo. A comparatively small quantity of wheat will be stored in vessels during the winter. Elevator capacity has been increased over that of last year and the receipts will be smaller. The boats which have taken on cargoes for the winter will receive 4½c per bushel, delivered in Buffalo next spring.

There has been such rush and activity incident to the closing of navigation that but little time has as yet been given to the winter schedules and winter conditions. The first thing, of course, that will be looked after will be that of rates, and as yet but little has been accomplished in that direction, although a number of conferences between mill men and railway men have been held. Prices are weaker than they were several weeks ago, although there is no disposition to force anything upon the market. The fact that the flour mills at the head of the lakes control the price of flour in the Eastern markets is conceded by the *New Journal of Commerce*, a recognized authority on grain matters in New York City. That paper admits the superior advantages of the Duluth and Superior mills for putting flour upon the markets at lower prices than the mills at Minneapolis; that the mills here are in position to take the trade away from the old mills in the interior. One of the great advantages of the mills here, outside of that of location, is the fact that they are new mills, the latest and best existing in the country. But that advantage does not compare with that of location. This is the natural meeting place for lake and rail transportation, and headquarters for the wheat raised in the hard wheat belt. Here the flouring industry has been firmly established, in the face of the fact that the Minneapolis mills were previously known all over the world as the manufacturers of the best brands of flour produced. And here will be the milling business of the future. The capacity of the Duluth and Superior mills is now a little more than one-third that of all the mills at Minneapolis; this capacity will be increased as rapidly as the demands will warrant. No other large mills will be built in the Northwest except at the head of the lakes.

The record made by the Pillsbury-Washburn mills at Minneapolis for the past two years is not a very good one. Not since they were sold to the English syndicate for $6,000,000 have they made any money. The matter of their location is the principal drawback. The later and better mills here are commanding the markets of the world. The great Duluth Imperial Mill has a capacity of 6,000 bbls. of flour per day—about one-half of that of the mills in the Pillsbury-Washburn plant with a capitalization of $6,000,000—and with better facilities and equipments for handling flour. The entire plant of the Pillsbury-Washburn Co., with its immense capital outlay, could probably be duplicated here for a little over $1,000,000. With its modern and successful competitors here it is not to be wondered at, all the conditions being considered, that the great milling company at Minneapolis has paid no dividends to its English owners, while the mills here pay good-sized dividends regularly. It may be no fault of the managers of the big concern either. Conditions have changed and the mills here control the situation.

Secretary Thompson of the Chamber of Commerce has been finally forced from his position, and the Chamber is now a subject for history only, although some of the members are in favor of blowing some life into the organization. Mr. Thompson made enemies especially of the two leading daily papers and they went gunning for him and finally bagged him. During his several years in office—salary $5,000 a year, paid by the city—he did much toward crystallizing sentiment throughout the country in favor of the ship canal across New York to the sea, giving the shippers on the great lakes access to the ports of the world. A man can have no greater mission, in the commercial field, at present than that. If Duluth, Milwaukee and Chicago could ship to the ports of all nations direct, the central west, and north would ask no further favors. Mr. Thompson has the detailed figures showing how this may be brought about and what it will cost. The cities named ought to establish a commission having for its purpose only, the securing of a ship outlet to the sea. Mr. Thompson is now an associate editor on a little daily here which is steadily commanding respect.

The Duluth Board of Trade has decided to let agents of railroad companies in on the ground floor, and transact business in their line on 'Change. A ticket is issued to them at $25 a year, each.

General manager W. H. Fisher, of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad has disposed of his interest in that line. President Fitch becomes general manager, and that road and the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic have been merged. The completion of the line from Duluth to Winnipeg will be made next year and the great grain out-put heretofore sent to Port Arthur and Port Williams will be sent east by way of Duluth. This gives the Canadian Pacific a line on each side of Lake Superior.

Dr. Hermann Schumacher, of Berlin, employed by the German government to study the grain, elevator and produce exchange business of this country, has been making an investigation in his line at Duluth. He is now in St. Louis, or Kansas City.

During the season of navigation just closed, Inman's navigation record shows 2,073 arrivals, which is a marked increase over last year. On May 7, the first boats were sighted; May 9, they began to enter the harbor when 19 vessels came in. By the evening of May 10, 40 vessels had entered. The season has lasted 207 days, being officially closed December 1. In that time the mills here made 610,346 bbls. of flour, while those across the bay turned out 917,018 bbls., a total of 1,527,364 bbls. On the year previous, during navigation, they made 850,966 bbls. There were received from out-lying towns, including Minneapolis, during that period 4,677,177 bbls., and for the previous year 3,748,917. The amount of flour manufactured here and received during the navigable season was 6,304,481 bbls., of which 6,129,309 were shipped. The year previous the shipments were 4,475,084 bbls. for the navigation period.

Ex-Governor Burke, of South Dakota, who is engaged in the grain business here, is also president of a new street car company, which proposes to establish lines about the city in competition with the present company, now operating lines.

While navigation was closed Dec. 2d, several Inman tugs were in commission about the harbor, placing boats for their storage cargoes, etc., until the 13th of this month.

Millers confidently expect to be able to secure satisfactory winter freight rates and to keep the mills running the major portion of the time during the winter months. At present none of the Duluth mills are in commission, and may not start up until after January 1. H. F. J.

DULUTH, Dec. 14.

SUPERIOR.

THE mills here are at present disposed to rest upon the record of their good work for the navigable season and to take a breathing spell before pulling out into the winter season. The new mills which have just been started up made a satisfactory showing for November and aided materially in rolling up the big out-put for that busy month. At this writing, Dec. 13, but three mills are running at the head of the lakes—the Grand Republic, Lake Superior and Freeman—all in Superior. It is a custom the mills have fallen into, to sell the flour and then make it. At present they have made all they can sell. Eastern warehouses are congested with flour barrels. Lake freight rates were unprecedentedly low and every ton of flour possible was rushed forward. Commission men and wholesalers generally are loaded up. In the face of that state of affairs it is not at all likely that buyers will, for some little time, renew orders and pay nearly double freight rates to the seaboard. During the navigable season, the transportation companies took a barrel of flour from Superior and laid it down in New York for 35 cents. Now, 65 cents is the minimum rate, and that is 10 cent reduction from the winter rate of last year. At that time the rate was paid with but little grumbling, but the abnormally low rate of the water season has suggested a lower tariff for the winter; it is very doubtful if further concessions will be made by railway lines—at least at present, and millers are in no hurry to pile up stocks before they see the outcome, and before there is a further demand for the staple.

For the past two weeks but three mills have been in operation and there will probably be no others resume until after the Christmas holidays or some time in January. The second week's run of the present month showed a production of but 44,758 bbls. Of this amount 21,622 bbls. were shipped, and on Monday of this week there were 41,569 bbls. in store by the mills. This is a very small stock, in fact no stock at all, as all the mills adhere strictly to the policy of shipments as soon as the flour is manufactured. There is absolutely no market except for the local trade. Millstuffs are dull at a decline of $1.00 per ton as compared with prices for the former week.

The stock of wheat is reduced in comparison with the amount in the elevators at this time last year and there is still a heavy decline in receipts. The receipts of wheat for the season of navigation this year have been 26,703,000 bushels and the shipments have been 33,167,000

bushels. Last year for the same time the receipts were 28,989,000 bushels, and the shipments 32,000,000 bushels. The amount of wheat shipped in excess of the amount in 1892 was a little over a million and a half bushels, although the price paid for carrying it was less than was paid last year. The season, too, was two weeks shorter than last year.

At present, outside of winding up details of the big business during the open season, and making some preliminary arrangements for the winter, millers and business men generally are devoting their time to an effort to bring the requirements of the harbor to the attention of Congress. If there is not a generous appropriation for government work at this important harbor it will not be because a generous appropriation is not asked for. Capt. McDougal, of whaleback fame, together with others, has figured it out that $2,500,000 are necessary. This he would have expended in extending the entrance piers to 30 feet of water, or a distance of some 500 feet; dredging between the piers; on Allouez bay and Nemadji river; main channel between Superior and Duluth, and on St. Louis bay and river. As a strong argument why the big appropriation should be made, is brought up what has been done for Galveston, in comparison. There, the engineers prepared the plan in 1874; it was modified in 1880 and 1886. On the last report $6,000,000 was sent in relief. Thus the Galveston plan has been constantly enlarged and changed without any particular increase in tonnage to warrant such enlargement, while the plan at Superior has undergone no modification, although the maritime business has doubled and trebled. As this harbor is of importance to wheat dealers, millers and shippers throughout the country, generally, the following figures will prove of interest. In comparing the figures it should be borne in mind that at Galveston the harbor is open 12 months each year, while here the open period is limited to seven months:

Galveston population	30,000
Superior and Duluth population	85,000
Excess for head of lake	55,000
Galveston total appropriations	$8,600,890
Superior and Duluth total appropriations	1,424,449
Excess for Galveston	$7,176,441
Galveston harbor money expended	$4,328,000
Superior and Duluth harbor money expended	$1,190,896
Excess for Galveston	$3,137,104
Galveston arrivals and clearances, 1892	886
Superior and Duluth arrivals and clearances, 1892	5,422
Excess against Galveston	4,536
Galveston tonnage	1,134,326
Superior and Duluth tonnage	6,307,159
Excess against Galveston	5,172,833

A further comparison may be of interest: The Suez canal has cost $100,000,000; through it passed in 1892, 3,559 ships, tonnage 7,712,028. From Superior and Duluth the tonnage in the same time was 6,307,159. A great nation was thrown into bankruptcy in building the canal, besides the share-holders have advanced $30,000,000, yet the business of that great waterway of the world is hardly equal to the business here for 7 months. If Superior and Duluth were given appropriations on the Suez Canal basis they would receive $125,000,000; or on the Galveston basis $50,000,000. The improvements needed and contemplated here, would, if made, greatly facilitate business and lessen the cost of handling flour and wheat, and everything else that passes out over this great waterway. Engineers will be brought here and urged to make supplemental report and committees will be sent to Washington to lobby it through.

Affairs begin to look a little better for this city in a general business way. It is stated on what is deemed good authority that the Rockefellers have absorbed controlling interests in iron mines, steel works, barge works, etc., and will make this a great iron producing centre. Should this syndicate become interested here their presence would insure increased attention to harbor necessities and directly benefit the flour business.

It is given out that contracts have been let for the immediate construction of the Foston-Superior, Duluth line of tne Great Northern, by Mr. Hill. The line is designed primarily as a shorter line to the wheat fields of the Red River Valley, especially the northern part of North Dakota. It is about 100 miles shorter than the route by which the Great Northern now reaches the head of the lakes, and will, when completed, reduce the excessive tariff on wheat shipments from the north-west.

Should the trunk lines hold to their present position on rates, during the winter, on flour, the staff of life will be a luxury in many homes, as the cost, in the long run, will have to be borne by the consumer. Five years more and there will be but little excuse for eastern dealers to delay stocking up with a full supply for winter during the navigable season. By that time the new lock will be completed and the required depth of water in St. Mary's river, twenty feet, will be secured. That will mean wheat cargoes of 150,000 bushels, ore cargoes of 5,000 tons and flour cargoes of 50,000 barrels. Under these conditions an immense amount of freight can be handled in six months, and eastern railway lines will be obliged to make concessions or do no business in winter freights.

Among the recent donations to charity were 50 bbls. of flour, made by Manager L. R. Hurd, of the Daisy Roller Mill. Such substantial gifts are worth many resolutions of condolence or prayers in public places.

A few days ago fire broke out in the Listman mill, probably from an overheated journal, and before it could be extinguished damage to the amount of $6,500 had been done. Repairs are now in progress and the mill will soon be ready to resume business.

The annual report of the Sault Ste. Marie canal for 1893 shows a small decrease in the total tonnage as compared with the tonnage of 1892. This was due to a falling off of iron ore shipments. Coal, flour, wheat, etc., show an increase.

The Daisy mill recently shipped 8 carloads of flour to Milwaukee on a rush order. This is "carrying coals to Newcastle" or—flour to Milwaukee.

R. M. Todd, a well known flouring mill man, says the mills here are not afraid of free flour or free wheat. In fact, he says free wheat would be a benefit, and if flour were free on both sides of the line, we could go into Canada and knock out all the bills over there.

The shipments of coal to the head of the lakes this past season was large. The Ohio Coal Co. has 143,000 tons; Lehigh, 200,000 tons; Youghiougheny, 150,000 tons; St. Paul & Western, 225,000 tons. Most of this was brought up at from 30 to 35 cents per ton by returning wheat and flour vessels.

L. J. Moss has resigned the secretaryship of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Doud & Sons barrel factory will soon be in full operation here. Among the mills which have already placed orders are the Grand Republic, Minkota and Freeman.

Capt. McDougal has placed a whaleback at each of the mills to take on a cargo of flour during the winter. This will not only relieve the warehouses, but at the first opening of navigation the boats will be ready to pull out for Buffalo.

An effort has been made for some time past to effect a settlement with the railroad companies with reference to having cars stand on the tracks to enable commission men to sell and mill men to buy by sample. In speaking of this matter, R. M. Todd, the miller, said: "What we want and ask is only what the business now doing fairly entitles us to. We want the facilities that other cities have that do not do half the business we do here. When wheat is sent to this market, were it held for 24 hours, we would have an opportunity to bid on lower grades of wheat. In the present situation its price is arbitrary, and not knowing for what reason it is graded 2 or 3, we cannot bid on or buy any of it, practically shutting it out from the market, when often it is worth for milling purposes as much as that which has been graded No. 1 Northern, in fact would command within a couple of cents as good a price. But we have got to see a sample before buying it—have got to know that it is not so graded on account of must, which would render it of no value to us. The wheat producers would also profit by the improved facilities, getting a better figure for their average product."

The mills will pound away at the matter until they get the accommodations they ask for and are entitled to.

It is now thought that by the 15th of January the question of railway freights and other winter conditions will be so adjusted as to warrant the mills in resuming operations at something like their old gait, and that for the remainder of the winter there will be a fairly steady business. E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, Dec. 13.

LONDON.

IN the United Kingdom the weather during the past month was exceedingly changeable; at one time the temperature was as low as 29 degrees Fahr., which greatly stimulated the consumption of bread, while at another period the heat was as great as 60 degrees Fahr., which is the mean summer temperature. However, the violent equinoctial agitation has subsided, after strewing the shores of the United Kingdom with wreckage and exacting a heavy toll on human life, and the English people are enjoying rather warm weather and bright sunshine, very different from the atmospherical stagnation and fog of a typical November. The agricultural outlook, as regards farm work, is very satisfactory, and by the end of the week farmers will have everything snug, the roots carefully stored, and their other work so forward that come rain come snow the only anxiety that will be felt then will be the securing of auxiliary foods for winter stock. If a glance is taken over the face of the country at the present time, it will be found that there is a look of prosperity in spite of the prevailing agricultural depression. The wheat crop appearing above ground has a most healthy look, the plant being thick; and this good start is no doubt due to the genial warmth of the seed beds this season. The marketing of potatoes, which, as a rule, has, at this season of the year, "bear" influence on the flour market, is proceeding slowly, farmers being disinclined to push forward

their supplies just now, as they are inclined to think that better prices for this crop may be obtained when the winter is farther advanced. On all the corn exchanges, trade is very dull and the demand is very sluggish. Prices are now so low as to make it hardly possible for any further declension of a character. On Mark Lane this week, English wheat can be bought at from 26s. to 30s., according to quality. The demand for foreign wheat remains very quiet, and 29s. per 496 lbs. was paid on Monday last for fine Australian wheat, ex store. South Russian wheats range from 23s. to 26s., and No. 1 Northern Spring American, ex quay, made 27s. 6d. Hard Kansas was sold at 27s., and hard Manitoba, as well as Duluth, at 28s. per 496 lbs. The flour market is in a worse condition than that of wheat, as the English millers have for some few months past been making a fair profit and are now in a better position to take lower prices for their flour. Consequently, and in spite of the firmer advices from your side, the few cables to hand quoting an advance this week of 3d. per sack, whilst good offers sent out have been quite unexpectedly refused, the spot market here remains non-responsive, although not without steadiness. American bakers' grades are very dull, because the English bakers can afford to take straights and patents, the former at 19s. finding some demand, and the latter, now at 21s to 22s., also sharing the preference. Red Dog is the best marketable article just now, as there is a fair demand for mixing with barley meal for pig food. Some Minneapolis brands are quoted at 12s. 6d., and others would go for 11s. 6d., ex store. Owing to these high rates, as compared with the other classes of flour, German low grade unbranded flour is now being substituted on Mark Lane, and some very cheap lines are reported done at 10s. 6d. c. i. f. Hungarian flour is advised as rather firmer at the mills, but the amount of visible stock retards the development of a firmer market here, and as long as choice American patents—for example, Pillsbury's Best—are forced on bakers' attention at 24s., the intrinsic value of Hungarian may be safely estimated as hardly reaching to 30s., whereas 31s. and 32s. would not buy some of the well-known brands. The following prices were asked on Mark Lane to-day for well-known brands of Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis flours:

MILWAUKEE FLOUR—	
Indiana patent	22s.
Manigold patent	22s.
" bakers'	16s. 6d.
Daisy Mills	22s. 3d.
Sanderson's best	22s.
" Arcade	16s.
Lily of Killarney	22s.
CHICAGO FLOUR—	
Brigg's patent	22s. 6d.
Star & Crescent	.....
Chesapeake	22s.
Severn Mills	17s.
Ridge Mills	14s.
ST. LOUIS FLOUR—	
St. Louis Anita	23s.
Buck's best	22s. 6d.
Purity	20s.
Pavillion	20s. 6d.
White Silk	21s.
Beaver Dam	22s.
Ardmore	22s.

Talking of the markets reminds me of an attack on the October review of the World's Wheat Crop of *The Miller*, made in a letter written from London to the *Northwestern Miller*, which appeared in that journal on the 10th ult. One of the few readers of the *Northwestern Miller* showed me the attack with great glee, as the correspondent's name at the foot of the letter was the same as the editor of Beerbohm's Corn Trade List, who in his own paper, a few days before the *Northwestern Miller* reached London, instead of saying the export surplus from Russia, as given in THE MILLER (18,000,000 quarters), was preposterous and less than 15,000,000 would be exported, increased that amount to 20,000,000 quarters. The joke of the matter is that the estimate made by THE MILLER was published in a Minneapolis daily paper on the 10th of October, and the attack which appeared in the *Northwestern Miller* on the 10th of November is signed "J. W. Rush," dated "London, Oct. 28," and the *Northwestern Miller* of the 10th of November arrived in London four days after the circulation of *Beerbohm's Weekly Review*, giving the probable Russian export surplus at 20,000,000 quarters.

The event of the month has been the Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition, which was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall from the 4th to the 11th of November. During the seven days the exhibition was open, 125,408 people visited the show, which was a success in every way.

The bread competitions excited much interest, and when the lengthy labors of the jurors were completed, it became known that Mr. Henry C. Kurtz, of Stamfordhill, the president of the London Protection Society, was champion, taking the silver medal of the first class and and the gold medal of the Worshipful Company of Bakers for the best bread exhibited. A considerable amount of interest was excited in the second-prize winner, Mrs. Marks, of 130 Gipsy-hill, Upper Norwood, who was equally successful in both classes. She (in her late husband's name) takes the bronze medal in the first and second classes, as well as the silver medal of the Bakers' Company for the second best bread in the show. The first prize bread was made with brewer's yeast, ferment and sponge, from a mixture of Dives' whites (London mill), Moore's country supers (Kentish mill), and American patents, with a dash of Hungarian flours. It was baked in a coal-fire oven. The second prize was also made from brewers' yeast. The flour used was chiefly Peter Mumford's whites (London mill), with the addition of nearly equal quantities of Foster's supers (Cambridge mill), American superlatives and Duluth flours. This was baked in a coal-fired oven. The provincial competition, the results of which were not made known until Saturday, found a worthy competitor in Mr. Cook, of Ipswich, who was fortunate to carry off both first prizes. The bread was made entirely from Cranfield's patent flour, ferment and sponge, and with distillers' yeast. This also was baked in a coal-fired oven. Mr. Cranfield has a roller mill at Ipswich, and previous to erecting and taking this mill, Mr. Cranfield was an operative miller in one of the larger mills in Minneapolis. The special breads competition was an easy victory, and a popular one, for Mr. A. G. Wylie, of North London, who competed with Montgomerie's patent malt bread. Mr. Reis, also of North London, was second with wholemeal bread, made entirely from Wright's Imperial wholemeal (a London mill), and Messrs. Hoskins & Son, of Exeter, third with germ patent bread.

Another point of great interest during the seven days the exhibition was opened, was the various technical lectures delivered each evening by different authorities on matters of interest to the baking trade. One of these was a record in the form of a paper that Mr. W. Jago read, giving particulars of his recent visit to America and the results of his analysis and tests of certain flours collected by him. These samples were taken and collected in order to fix standards for the grading of American flour. Mr. Jago, not content with giving the name of the brand of flour tested and the results of his analysis, gave the name of the mill and the merchant or agent in this country from whence the flour could be obtained. The result of taking the few flours he named and those not from the largest or best mills and laying them before the meeting, was, that a very lively discussion followed when Mr. Jago heard more than he expected his hearers to know. The following account of the discussion appeared in the *Bakers' Record:*

At the conclusion of Mr. Jago's paper Mr. R. W. Dunham rose to ask Mr. Jago a few questions as to his method of procedure in dealing with certain brands of American flours which had been named by Mr. Jago, and taken as typical samples or standards of that country's flour. Were the samples on the table this season's or last season's wheat flour? It must be patent to everyone that as the American millers only had in the spring or winter wheat districts one class of wheat to grind, that they could not, on account of the change in the different seasons and the difference in the quality of the same flour, produce all the year round a uniform grade of flour, whereas in England, the millers, by having wheats from different parts of the world, were able to so blend them so that when milled it was quite possible to keep the flour manufactured in an English mill uniform. British millers were able by conditioning and blending the different wheats they had at their command on the English markets, and by taking from 25 to 45 per cent. of patents out of the flour made from their mixture, to make flour superior to that sent from America. Mr. Jago had mentioned the fact that he himself took the samples from the different mills or, at least, in some cases, and in one instance he himself took the flour as it was falling down a certain spout. Now, gentlemen, I should like to know how Mr. Jago took these samples; if he gave the miller due notice of his intending visit; and in the case of the instance when he took the flour as a sample from the spout, what centrifugal or reel that spout was connected with? If he will tell me that point I shall, and many of you will, be able to judge as to the *quality* of that sample, as flours coming from different machines vary in strength and color. Mr. Jago says he took the samples in order to guarantee what flour the mill could turn out. But, gentlemen, that is beside the question, as it is most easy for a miller to produce a good patent flour by lowering his percentages. Mr. Jago must know what some American millers have been up to during the past few years—namely, making a brand well known on account of its sterling merits, and then increasing the percentage of that brand gradually, until at last as much as 70 to even 85 per cent of flour obtained from a given quantity of wheat would be called "Patents." British millers are able, with the wheats they have from all parts of the world, and the machinery that has recently been placed in their mills, and that second to none in the world, to produce a flour, if required, equal to that turned out in Hungary itself, and certainly better than any flour produced in America. Would Mr. Jago kindly state how he tested high and low ground flours by the tintometer for registering the color? Why, in his standard of excellency for American brands of flour, he had not taken into account the flours produced in England and Hungary, which would have enabled those present to obtain an idea of the standard of quality he had made for the American flours?

Mr. A. Taylor (President of the National Association), said it was unfair of his friend Mr. Dunham to find fault with Mr. Jago for not making a comparison with the flour produced in England and Hungary with those collected by Mr. Jago on behalf of the Association. He perfectly agreed with Mr. Dunham that British millers could produce as good a flour as the American millers, and he personally was so contented with the English flours that he had not used, and did not use, any American flour at all. He would move that the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Jago for the valuable paper they had listened to, and it should be remembered that Mr. Jago, who was being assisted by Mr. Briant, was now busy testing American flour, with a view of bringing about some method to put in practise the question raised by Mr. Kurtz in his

paper on the grading of American flour, read before the Association last June.

Mr. Percy Young (London), said that before the vote of thanks was moved he would like to ask Mr. Jago if the samples he had collected were on behalf of the Association or himself.

Mr. Jago, in reply, was understood to say that he was carrying the work out on behalf of the Association, with the help of Mr. Briant.

Mr. Percy Young asked Mr. Jago if he, (Mr. Young) as a flour factor, would be able to purchase flour on the standard obtained from the samples Mr. Jago had named in his paper, and had before him on the table?

Mr. Jago not giving a satisfactory reply,

Mr. Taylor (President) interposed, and asked Mr. Jago if flour could be purchased on the standard named?

Mr. Jago, in reply, said Yes."

Mr. Young then said that for Mr. Jago's information he would state that he had been trying one of the flours upon the table in Mr. Jago's list and sold by a merchant he had named. A few weeks ago he received delivery of about 600 bags on a contract, and he had delivered some of that shipment to bakers who had complained that the flour was much below the standard of previous deliveries, and that the merchant, rather than go to arbitration, took back the remainder of the parcel, proving that the name of the brand or manufacturer did not guarantee the quality of the flour.

Mr. Jago briefly replied to the remarks made by Mr. Dunham and Mr. Young, and justified himself on relying on the brands, because if they varied from his analysis the reputation of the miller sending the flour was at stake.

Mr. R. W. Dunham, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that although he could not agree with Mr. Jago at all, he was sure that Mr. Jago was doing what he considered his duty, and he had, as a result, given them a very interesting afternoon, but if Mr. Jago would make a standard of flour without naming brands and registered trade marks —and he could do it, as he (Mr. Jago) knew the value of color in flour, denoting, as it did, strength with the quantity of gluten—he, Mr. Dunham, would be delighted to advance the project.

A vote of thanks was then passed and the meeting terminated.

In the next letter I shall have some interesting news to tell as to the sack of flour being 140 lbs. instead of as at present 280 lbs. The smaller weight is what the Bakers' Association have demanded shall be the standard weight after the 1st of January next. "CERES."

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1893.

LOOK OUT FOR THESE FIRMS.

Recently American manufacturers of saw-mill, flour-mill and other machinery have been surprised to receive orders for their machines from various houses in Amsterdam, Holland. The orders generally requested the machines to be forwarded at once to given addresses, and payment was promised on receipt of the machines. Some orders of this kind were filled by makers, and no money was ever received for the goods sent. Now, inquiries have brought out the fact the firms in question are swindling concerns, and the United States Consul in Amsterdam has sent to this country an official list of the swindling firms in that city. This list, published by the police authorities, should be given to the public here by every publication at all connected with machinery interests. It is as follows:

CHIEF BUREAU OF POLICE.
(Detective Service.)

LIST OF DOUBTFUL MERCHANTS AND SWINDLERS AT AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

C. G. Demkes & J. van den Bergh, Van den Bergh & Zwartjes, E. J. d'Hont, A. Oosterwerf, J. F. L. Muller & Co., J. van der Markt & Co., H. F. Jansen, Douwe van der Kamp, Den Bruggen & Co., Issers de Vries & Co., L. Beijersbergen & Co., Wesselink & Co., W. J. E. Hevermans & Co., L. Casteleijn & Co., Van Dormolen & Co., Cornelis van der Bergh, Hofstra & Co., Hœn & Co., Van der Bergh & Co., A. Cordes & Co., Holle & Co., M. van den Molen & Co., E. Verkerk, of Verkerk & Co., Van Sluisdam & Co., Du Chatinier & Co., Ten Have & Co., Kemper van Drielen & Co., Cornelis van Os, Teesink & Co., Latrine Stevens & Co., Mouthaan & Co., C. F. Dejong & Co., J. De Vries, of J. Westerhœk; M. M. R. Greveling & Son, C. M. Hanenwinckel, Charles Manie & Co., Dominique Marchalle, J. M. & T. M. S. Arntz, A. Kappee & Co., Rembrand & Co., Milbergh & Co., J. J. van Aggelen, E. Nieuwenhuis & Co., Frits Winter, Machiel van Berkel, G. Rigberts, Govers & Co., Joseph Hekker, F. Fisher & Co., H. Schneiders & Co., Kaspers & Co. —*Lumber World.*

A MILL SHUTS DOWN.

The following appears in a recent issue of the Minneapolis *Tribune*: The Fisher flour mill, a member of the North Dakota Miller's Association, shut down yesterday, and will remain in that condition indefinitely. During the last two months a Grand Forks party has been in Fisher, purchasing wheat on track, and buying 3 cents in advance of the market price. The elevator men have labored hard to down him, but the farmers stood by the Grand Forks man and sold him their wheat. The result was the elevators have received but little during the operation of the "on track" buyer, and the mill, which grinds 200 barrels of flour each day, finding it impossible to secure sufficient wheat to keep its machinery in motion, a shut down was ordered by the millers' association. The mill, prior to entering the millers' association, was operated by Thompson & Johnson, and who experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the wheat they wish, but when a change in the affairs of the mill was made the farmers conceived the idea that they would not receive fair treatment when the season for moving wheat arrived, turned their attention to crippling the mill and, if that really was their intention, they have succeeded. In the meantime the Grand Forks buyer is unable to obtain cars fast enough to ship his purchases.

American Steam Gauge Co.

. . Sole Manufacturers . .

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STEAM GAUGES.

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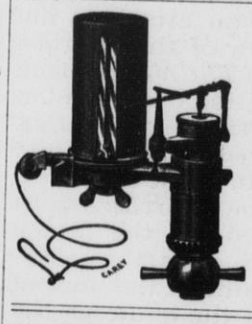

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The following letter was received by the publishers from a well-known gentleman, prominently identified with the late World's Fair at Chicago:

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Gentlemen: "I am pleased to inform you that the Standard Dictionary has been granted an award (diploma and medal) in group No. 150. The exact wording of all the awards will not be announced for three or four weeks."

The Dictionary exhibit consisted of a number of proof sheets, as the work was only partly in type—this fact makes the award more significant. The award of diploma and medal is the only class of awards granted. A gentleman who was present during the examination informs the publishers that the judges devoted nearly three hours to a critical inspection of the sheets (it was a very unusual thing to devote so much time to the examination of any one exhibit), comparing the definitions with those of other dictionaries, and that they frequently expressed themselves as highly pleased and in favor of the features of the STANDARD. At the close of the examination, one of the judges remarked: "I have the best of other dictionaries, but this work has desirable features that others have not. I must possess a copy when it is published."

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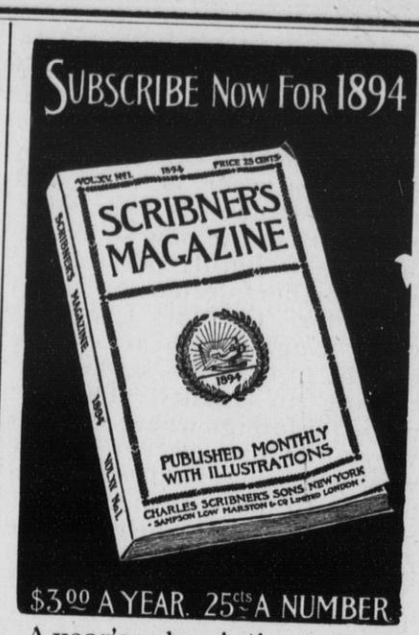
STORMONTH Dictionary, total terms in A	4,692
WORCESTER Dictionary, total terms in A	6,983
WEBSTER (International) Dictionary, total terms in A	8,358
CENTURY Dictionary, total terms in A	15,621
THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, TOTAL TERMS IN A	19,736

The full number of words and terms in these Dictionaries for the entire alphabet is as follows: *Stormonth*, 50,000; *Worcester*, 105,000; *Webster* (International) 125,000; *Century*, (six volumes, complete), 225,000; *Standard*, 300,000.



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The magazine is published monthly by Jos. W. Kay, at No. 53 East 10th St., New York.

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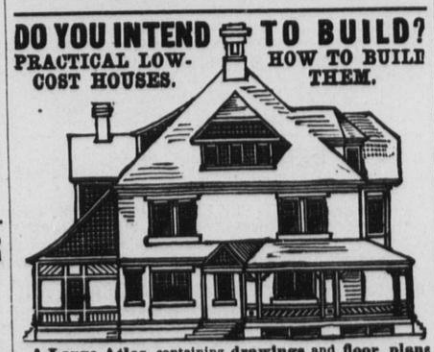

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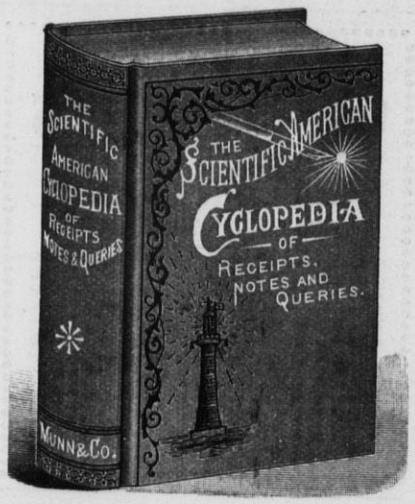

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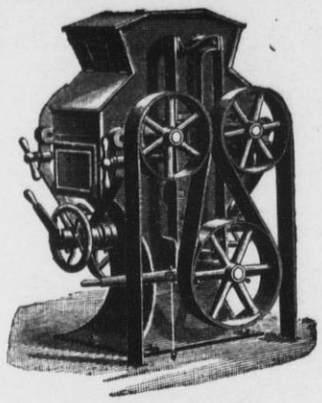

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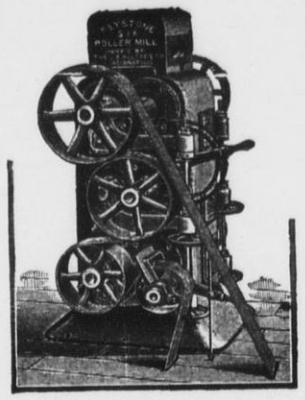

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FOR 1892-1893

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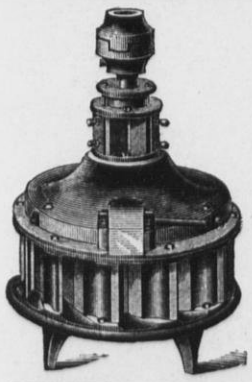

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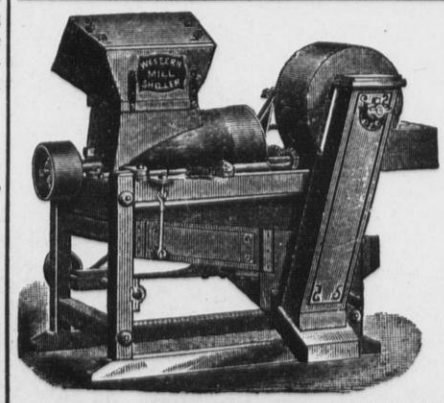

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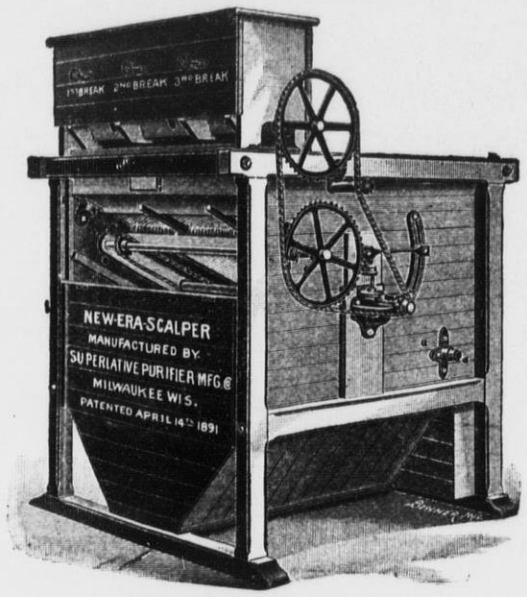

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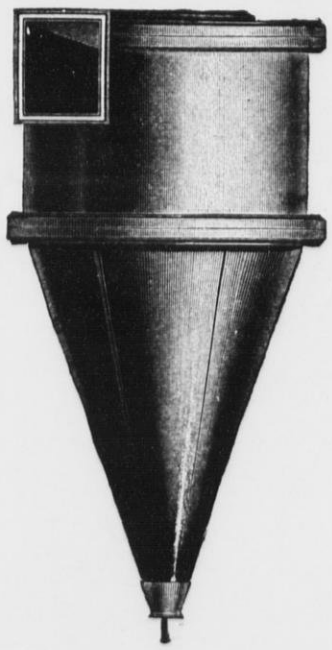

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