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# The United States miller. Nineteenth Year 1894

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1894

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# Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 1. MILWAUKEE, JANUARY, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.


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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.

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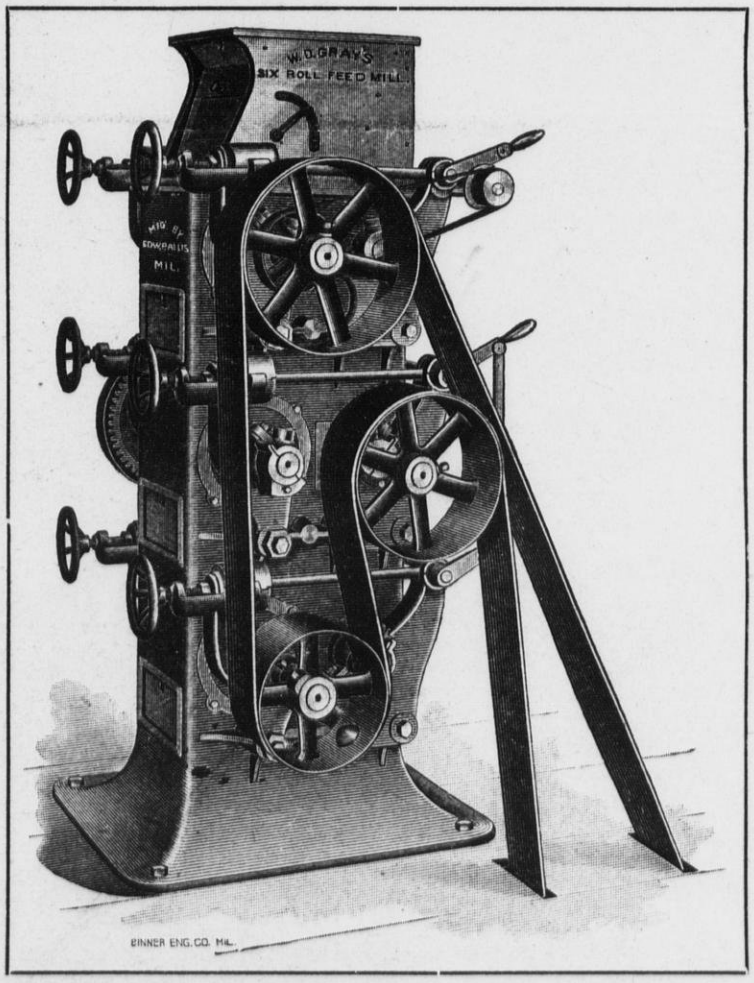


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Dear Sirs: I have the new style N six roller mill at work, and I just want to say that it comes the nearest to a perfect mill for grinding meal and feed of anything I ever saw. The gears are the quietest running of any I ever saw. In fact they do not make any noise at all. I am more than satisfied.

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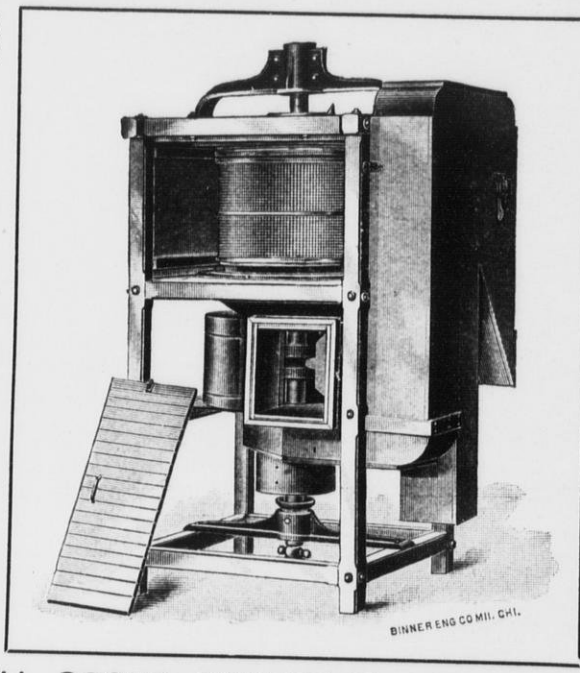


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It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and . . . . .

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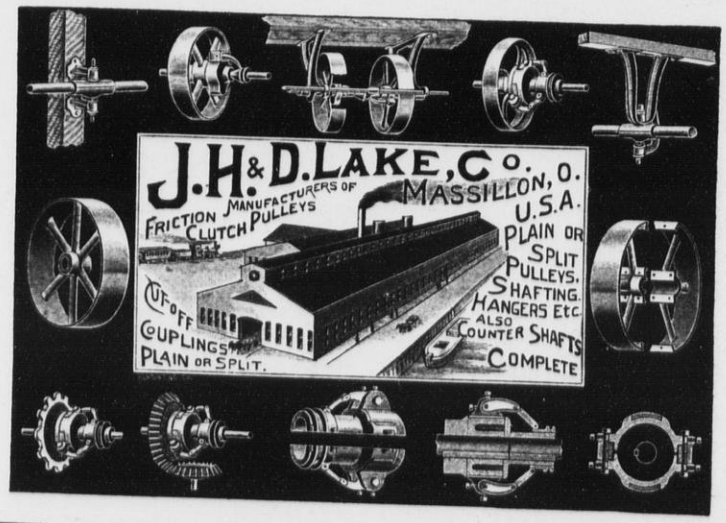


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The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 1. MILWAUKEE, JANUARY, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

IN this country, the rigid system of apprenticeship has largely gone out of use in recent years, and regular indentures and serving of time are not rigorously heeded as formerly. There is very little formality, therefore, in the relation that the apprentice bears toward his master, and vice versa. When a young man has entered the service of a mill-owner as a miller-apprentice, he is supposed to remain an apprentice until he has reached a point where he is sufficiently competent to "take a watch." A writer in one of our mechanical journals argues against what he calls "the grave error" often made by many firms in not keeping their apprentices after they have become journeymen, in preference to hiring new men. In my opinion it is usually a grave error, both on the part of the apprentice and his employer, to suppose that there is any advantage to either in a continuance of their relations after the expiration of the apprenticeship. The spirit which dominates the apprentice is usually entirely different from that which inspires the journeyman—necessarily so, and it is very rare that a young man can, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, remaining in the mill where it has been served, change his habits of dependence upon others for assistance in tight places, his way of doing things more with a view to learning than to the accomplishment of work, and his general feeling that he is a fixture in the mill, and is kept there more by reason of a specified agreement, or some indistinctly defined claim, which he dimly imagines himself to possess, than upon the sole basis of valuable services rendered. It is safe to say that the first year or two after the expiration of his apprenticeship, spent among strangers in other mills, and with a complete change of surroundings from that which he has been accustomed to, are the most valuable years in the experience of a young miller. It is then that he is thrown upon his own resources and compeled to depend upon himself, which is the only way in which he can hope to make a fair comparison between himself and other millers, and acquire a clear idea of his own inherent ability and value. It is during this experience that he ceases to be a boy and becomes a man, realizing that the position he is finally to occupy among other men will depend mainly upon himself, of course, largely upon the opportnnities which may present themselves, but mainly upon how those opportunities are utilized.

It is a practical recognition of the fact that there is something lacking in the training of a young miller, who has merely completed his apprenticeship, which makes it almost impossible for him to secure as good wages by remaining in "the old mill," as he can secure by going out and taking a position elsewhere.

Viewed from the side of the employer or head-miller, the journeyman from another mill, even though he be a young man just out of his apprenticeship, is more valuable, not only because he expects to depend for his success entirely upon his own resources, looking for no favors not received by others, but because he brings new ideas which are likely to be valuable.

I think that the prevalent practice of exchanging young journeymen, which—though mainly without design—has been followed in this country, has been an important factor in the development of millers, and has been beneficial to all concerned. There are cases, of course, where young men have remained as journeymen in the mills where they learned their trades, and have risen in them to the position of head-miller, which they have filled with credit to themselves and to their employers, but such cases are comparatively rare, and it is safe to say that in almost every instance the young man would have been all the better for some out-side experience, no matter how valuable without it.

* * *

It was only a few years ago since there was considerable argument in favor of largely increasing the weight of machines used in flour mills, but little seems to have come of this argument. It is safe to say that nine out of ten machines on the market to-day are lighter in their construction throughout than they should be for the best economy. But builders will go on building light, weak machines, because they will sell. When it comes to putting fifty dollars more stock in a machine, the question of getting paid for the extra stock is, in these times of close competition, a very important one. When purchasers are willing to pay for heavy machines, they will find builders willing to make them. But the demand must precede the supply. When it comes to getting hard work out of a machine ten per cent extra cost does not amount to much, but when it is a question of selling a machine that costs ten per cent more than another, it is up-hill business. The manufacturer of machinery must look at the commercial side of the matter, to the exclusion of other considerations, and the miller will find no trouble in getting what he is willing to pay for.

## AN OBJECT LESSON.

SEVERAL of the milling papers have indulged in expressions of wise opinion regarding the validity of the Brua patents, and made a great outcry because the Millers' National Association and its ally, the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association, "stooped" to recognise these claimants, and effected a settlement with them. It has been asserted that the threats of litigation were merely "a bluff" and not worthy of notice; that it was practically "conniving at fraud" to settle with the Messrs. Keiper Brothers, and obtain from them a license and release under their patent. These two Millers' Organizations, however, apparently knew their business, and proceeded in the matter according to the unmistakable interest of their members, conferring benefits upon those who had been wise enough to be their supporters and members, and leaving the rest of the community to do just what their action, in remaining on the outside, indicated a desire for,—to take care of themselves.

Eastern Millers, who have never believed in organization, who could see no practical benefits to be derived from joining the National Association and who have wagged their heads in commendation, when reading the wise opinions and advice expressed by the journals referred to, are now receiving a practical object lesson which ought to set them to thinking. Numerous suits are being entered in Pennsylvania against alleged infringers of the Brua claims, and the "bluff" does not seem as *bluffy* as it did. Those who thought they were wise in saving the four or five dollars, per annum, that membership in the National Association would have cost, are now going down deep into their pockets for four or five hundred dollars to pay for either their settlement with the Keiper Bros., or retainers to patent attorneys, simply to start their defense; and if the latter, they will make similar excursions many times, before they find themselves where the members of the National and Pennsylvania State Association stand.

A special organization "to fight the Brua Claims" has recently been formed by the unprotected multitude, and they are very much interested in the subject at present, though still firmly convinced of the invalidity of the patent. A circular letter is being sent out by the Attorneys of this organization, to millers throughout the United States, which reads:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 13, 1894.

Dear Sir: On Nov. 12, 1878, a Patent, No. 209,795, was issued to one Sam'l M. Brua, of Harrisburg, Pa., for an alleged "*Improvement in processes of Manufacturing or Milling Flour.*"

The application for this Patent was filed May 25, 1878.

On Sept. 8, 1892, 14 years after the date of the said Patent, it was assigned to Henry B. Keiper, and subsequently an interest to Lanious B. Keiper, both of Lancaster, Pa. Immediately thereafter, representatives were despatched by the Messrs. Keiper to collect from Millers throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, royalties for alleged infringement of the said Patented Process. In order to avoid litigation, necessarily expensive, numerous of the millers have paid the amounts demanded by the Messrs. Keiper.

Many, on the other hand, declined to settle or consider any proposal of compromise, and the result is, that many suits have been brought

in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, against such whom the Messrs. Keiper consider infringers, and who refuse to submissively yield to their demands. Messrs. Z. K. & H. J. Loucks, of York, Pa., are of the number sued.

Since the date of settlement by such millers as referred to, the Messrs. Loucks have through their counsel very carefully investigated the "prior art" and have found what they previously believed to be a fact that Mr. Brua's alleged invention was old and well known long prior to the date of the said patent. The defense, which we have prepared, we believe to be beyond doubt sufficient to prove to the Court the fact that what Mr. Brua claims, *was not* his invention, even if it can be termed by such name, but it is our desire that the fullest possible investigation should be had—that no stone should be left unturned—and that if there is a miller in the country who has knowledge of this process prior to the date of the Brua patent, and who may desire to assist his fellow millers against an unjust claim and the levying of an unwarranted tribute, he shall have an opportunity to assist and to communicate to us whatever knowledge he may have on the subject, which will confer a great favor ou the defendants, the Messrs. Loucks.

A settlement could have been easily secured by the Messrs. Loucks, even after proceedings were brought, but they would not consider favorably any proposition looking to this end. The Brua people then decided to make a test case and thus settle their right to demand royalties from all millers who are using a "continuous bolting process," and selected the above firm with this object in view. It will be almost impossible to over-estimate the far-reaching effect, and importance to the milling profession of the determination of this case.

Mr. Brua, under his Patent, claims as follows: "The Process of producing an Improved grade of flour, consisting essentially, in continuously mingling the corresponding grades of the valuable products of the first and after grindings, respectively, for running off the finished flour uniformly pending the regrinding and the rebolting, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified."

In his specification he states, that under the old system of milling, that is, prior to 1878, the miller to obtain a "uniform grade of flour" was obliged to throw off the "Fine" and "Coarse" Middlings with the "Offal," and to store it up for future *reseparating*, *regrinding* and *rebolting*, the "Direct" or "First" operation for the treatment of the berry being stopped, whilst the second operation was carried on. But from these "Middlings" there will be again a certain percentage of "Middlings," which if disposed of as feed, causes waste, and to better economize, must again be stored up for future treatment in the same manner to extract more thoroughly therefrom at least a part of the flour still in it, while the "Direct" grinding and bolting are recommenced.

He further says: "I therefore construct, arrange and operate the flour bolting, separating and purifying machinery in such manner that when the mill has once been fully engaged the Direct process of grinding and bolting may go on uninterruptedly, and the indirect process of treating the Middlings may also go on uninterruptedly at the same time, thus continuously causing the leavings of the "Direct" process to be *separated, purified, reground and rebolted successively*, and the flour thus obtained is continuously, and therefore *uniformly mingled* with that obtained from the "Direct" process, thus uniting the "Direct" and the "Indirect" processes to constitute my combined finish or thorough process. There is therefore "*No residum except bran by my process, and the flour is a uniform first-class grade.*" The mill floors are constantly cleared of leavings, and the miller's labors are thereby greatly lessened.

"In doing work by my thorough process, I run two series or gangs of bolts, conveyers and separators, and these are preferably unitedly arranged in a double or vertically divided chest, in such manner that the spouts from the same division may be readily united—that is, flour is discharged by the conveyers at one spout, and the middlings are likewise discharged at one spout, suitably arrangend to present them to an elevator, by which they are conveyed to my patent purifier already referred to."

"*We enclose diagram showing plan of what Mr. Brua now claims to be his process*, though somewhat modified from the 'flow' described in his patent."

Referring to said diagram we find a mechanism with the "Direct" and "Indirect" operation. As indicated on "Plan of Flow" A and $A^1$ and $BB^1$ represent the "Direct," and $CC^1$ and $DD^1$ and Z the "Indirect" system of the Brua Specifications and Patent. After the wheat is ground on a Burr to a substance called "Chop," it is elevated to the "Wheat Chop Bolt" designated as "A;" flour is taken out of this Bolt, and passed by conveyer $A^1$ down to a chest for receiving finished flour. The balance of the product from Bolt "A" consisting of "middlings" and "bran," is passed into a "Separating Bolt" designated as "B" on said Diagram. Here the "Middlings" is separated from the "bran," said bran being run into the "offal bin," and two grades of "Middlings" are made, namely—"Fine First Middlings" and "Coarse First Middlings." Said "Fine First Middlings" are sent directly by conveyer designated as "$B^1$" to the regrinder or "middlings burr" in "Second," or "Indirect" system. The "Coarse Middlings" from "First" or "Direct" system are conveyed to purifier in "Second" or "Indirect" system, and after passing through the purifier are *commingled* and *mixed* with the "Fine Middlings" from the "First" or "Direct" system, passing to the Regrinder; thence they pass by an elevator to "Middlings Chop Bolt" designated on the Diagram as "C." Flour again is separated on this bolt from the "Middlings Chop" and passes by conveyer designated as "$C^1$" to the said finished *flour chest* to mingle with the flour from the flour of the "First Bolt." The "Middlings" from the Bolt "C" are passed down to the "Separator to Middlings Chop Bolt" designated as "D," and certain of the "bran" or "offal" which it may still contain is there separated and conducted to "offal bin." "*The fine second Middlings*" from Bolt "D" pass by conveyer designated as "$D^1$," to and mix with the "Fine First Middlings" from the Bolt "B," and pass to the "Middlings Burr" to be re-ground, and thence pass back to bolt "C" as before described. The "Coarse Second Middlings" from the Bolt "D" commingle with the "Coarse First Middlings" from the Bolt "B," and pass to the purifier "Z" and certain "Offal" is carried from the purifier to the "Offal Bin" while the purified material passes to "Middlings Burr" to be re-ground as before described.

Flour so produced Brua claims is a "*uniform first-class grade.*" In achieving this end, however, there is a continuous and automatic "rotary" or "circulatory" *re-grinding, rebolting* and *repurifying*, in the "Second" or "Indirect" system to extract all of the flour remaining. By thus continuously mingling of the corresponding grades of the valuable products of the "First" and "After" grindings Mr. Brua asserts that he produces a "*uniform first-class grade of flour*" as above stated.

As you will perceive from one of the quotations previously made, he says: "There is, therefore, no residum, except bran by my process, and the flour is a *uniform first-class grade*. The diagram indicates the removal of some "offal" at "tail" of separator "D," which is not provided for in the specifications, being one of the modifications heretofore referred to.

Brua claims the "Roller Mills" as now generally constructed infringe his patent. The object in addressing you is to ascertain:—

1. Whether you used or had knowledge of the process above described, as indicated by the enclosed Diagram, and claimed by Brua, prior to 1878, or of any system approaching it or substantialy the same, and if so, *when*, *where*, and for *how long* you operated under it?

2. If so, were the "*Middlings*" re-ground on an "Independent Set of Burrs" and afterwards rebolted in a separate bolt?

3. After re-grinding and re-bolting, was the flour from the "Middlings Chop" mingled with the flour from the "Wheat Chop," making a "*straight*" or "*uniform grade?*"

4. Were any of the "Middlings," after regrinding and rebolting, and the flour taken out of them, returned to the *regrinder* and to the *rebolting apparatus* for further treatment to extract any flour which still remained in them, and the flour so obtained then mingled with the rest?

5. Were the "Middlings," purified, and if so, in what year did you first begin to purify them, or become familiar with such purification practiced by others?

6. If you made *two grades* of "Middlings," did you pass any of the "Finer" of them *direct* to the *re-grinder*, and the "coarser" *first* through the purifier, which afterwards mingled before reaching the *regrinder* with the "Finer" or "Unpurified" Middlings.

As this case is one of National importance, we look to the milling fraternity for its moral support and active co-operation to furnish, as far as possible, the sinews of defense in showing "anticipation" of the use of this alleged process, and thus assist in proving the fact that the process which Mr. Brua claimed to be his invention was old and well-known to, and practiced by, the millers of this country long prior to the date of his alleged invention.

If you are unable to answer the questions, or any of them herein noted, but can give valuable information on the subject, whether covered by such questions or not, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Awating a reply at your earliest convenience, we remain,

Yours very Respectfully,

Z. K. LOUCKS, JR.,
810 Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
HORACE PETTIT,
750 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Solicitors for Defendants.*

While we have but little sympathy for millers who refuse to appreciate the benefit of membership in the National Association,—an organization which has never failed to afford absolute protection from disastrous patent litigation, and has excrased a great restraining influence upon "sharks" who speculate in patent claims, still we publish this earnest appeal for help and advice, hoping that it will receive response from all who may be able to lend assistance.

To millers, generally, we beg to suggest the wisdom of uniting for just such difficulties as this, in one National Organization. If every mill of 100 barrels or more daily capacity in the United States held membership in the National Association the cost would not exceed $1.00 per annum per mill, and a wonderful benefit might be obtained by all. Those who "take their chances" against Patent suits often find that they are called upon to spend more money on one trifling case than membership in the Association would have cost for a hundred years.

There will be a number of these object lessons, to interest the millers of this country within the next year or two, if the signs of the times do not fail.

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR DECEMBER.

The following, from the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of December, 1893, as compared with same month, 1892:

| | 1893. | | 1892. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley. | 327,138 | 145,682 | 152,194 | 67,786 |
| Corn.... | 5,213,695 | 2,508,492 | 3,167,140 | 1,641,560 |
| Oats.... | 58,518 | 21,567 | 41,507 | 18,131 |
| Rye .... | 37 | 22 | 90,731 | 56,143 |
| Wheat. | 5,990,862 | 3,894,337 | 9,774,420 | 7,595,187 |
| Total. | 11,590,250 | 6,570,100 | 13,225,992 | 9,378,807 |

There were also exported during the month of December, 1893: 22,425 bbls. corn meal, valued at $58,225; 561,937 lbs. oat meal, value $16,302 and 1,130,572 barrels wheat flour, value $4,646,053.

For the twelve months ending December, 1893, the exports of breadstuffs as compared with same period in 1892, are as follows:

| | 1893. | | 1892. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley | 5,400,090 | 2,555,410 | 2,150,481 | 1,139,522 |
| Corn.. | 53,825,878 | 26,482,531 | 76,641,725 | 40,975,124 |
| Oats... | 7,052,715 | 2,553,519 | 5,123,710 | 2,005,951 |
| Rye... | 763,756 | 468,761 | 4,888,719 | 4,461,053 |
| Wheat | 108,918,562 | 79,393,172 | 124,889,199 | 111,985,901 |
| Total | 175,961,001 | 111,453,393 | 213,693,834 | 160,567,551 |

Other breadstuffs for the twelve months:

| | 1893 | | 1892 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bbls. | Value | Bbls. | Value |
| Corn Meal | 257,666 | 701,849 | 305,505 | 927,583 |
| Oat Meal | Lbs. 7,826,123 | 212,576 | Lbs. 14,539,201 | 385,104 |
| Wheat Flour | Bbls. 16,150,293 | 70,572,144 | Bbls. 17,194,747 | 81,424,989 |
| Total | | 71,486,569 | | 82,737,676 |

It will be noticed from the above that the exports for 1893 as compared with 1892 decreased $60,365,265.

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.

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*Members of Executive Committee.

## Associations.

AT the annual meeting of the Iowa Millers' Association held at Des Moines on Jan. 17th, a committee was appointed to endeavor to get the legislature to repeal the Fishway law.

THE New York jobbers in flour propose to form an association, the object of which shall be to regulate the matter of extending credits and securing betterment of the trade in general.

A GENERAL meeting of the Millers of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma is called for the 23d inst., at Kansas City, Mo. A large turnout of winter wheat millers from the west of the Mississippi River is expected, and a fruitful meeting is anticipated. The Mexico-American tariff laws will be discussed.

THE Millers' National Association, we understand, has had a prosperous year during '93. It has had something over a dozen patent actions to defend, and has accomplished a great deal of benefit for its membership. There have been several large mills join the organization of late, amrng the number being the big 10,000 barrel per day combination, The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. of New York.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association, held at Lansing January 9th, proved a success, as usual. About thirty-five members of the Association responded to the roll call, and there was also present the customary quota of mill machinery manufacturers and dealers, classed as honorary members.

The secretary's report showed that '93 had been a fairly prosperous year with the organization. The aggregate receipts of the association were reported as $1,608.40, and the disbursements $1,421.49.

The membership was reported as at the same point as the year before, the total number being 92.

The following programme was then followed:

Report of Committee appointed at the June '93 meeting, to confer with the State Board of Agriculture, in regard to improving the quality of Michigan whcat. The report was accepted and the Committee was given further time for action.

The subject "Is it possible and desirable to establish a standard grade of Michigan flour?" was then discussed, the verdict for the negative resulting.

Prof. V. C. Vaughn, of the University of Michigan, read a paper on "Examination of Flour," which was able and interesting. The Secretary of the Association has reserved the publication of the address for a flour paper of which he is the paid correspondent.

The question "shall weekly reports be discontinued" was then taken up and after much discussion was settled by a resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That the weekly reports be continued and sent only to such members as make the reports and that the reports shall be classified as to percentages of patent flour, and sales made for the week reported shall be given without any reference to the time when shipped, and the price the buyers pay shall be the price quoted without reference to how sold, and that sales of less than car lots shall not be reported.

Discussion was then had upon the subject:—"Shall the Association go on record as in favor of a law, compelling the branding of all Michigan flour with a mill brand, which shall contain the name of the state" and it was decided that the Association should so go on record.

"Is a cut rate of freight an advantage to the miller?" was discussed and resulted in the adoption of a resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, By the Michigan State Millers' Association in convention assembled, that the President and Secretary are hereby instructed to prepare a memorial to the Central Traffic Association asking that a rate of 20c per 100 pounds be made on grain and its products between Chicago and New York during the season of lake navigation.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following selection: For President, W. A. Coombs of Coldwater; Vice President, R. T. French of Middleville; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Reynolds, Lansing; and for members of the Executive Committee, Alfred Green of Holly, S. J. Titus of Battle Creek, and Alex. Stock of Hillsdale; Michigan's Representative on the Board of Directors of the Miller's National Association, W. A. Coombs of Coldwater.

A banquet was served in the evening at the hotel Downey, which was enjoyed by all.

AN exchange says: The regular meeting of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association, according to their constitution and by-laws, is the third Thursday in January. We wrote the secretary asking if the association intended to have a meeting and received the reply stating that he did not know whether there was to be one. No doubt the association has quietly passed away. "Let it rest in peace."

If this Millers' Association would only get together and work in harmony, a little persuasion would no doubt bring members into the fold. Mr. W. S. Hurst, one of the oldest millers on the coast, did some good missionary work in going throughout the country obtaining millers to join the association. It would pay the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association to hire him to go out and bring the millers of Oregon and Washington into the association.

### AMERICAN FLOUR.

In reply to the wheat and flour circular of the Department of State, Chas. N. Daly, Consul at Guelph, Ont., reports the people there are ready to buy American flour if it can be sold as cheap and of as good quality as the domestic. Bakers use hard wheat flour of the best quality, and families the best grade of fall wheat flour. No American flour or American wheat was imported in 1891, 1892 and 1893. The obstacle to the use of American flour is the duty of 75 cents per barrel. John S. Derby, United States Consul at St. Johns, N.B., makes a similar report as to the Dominion tariff.

### FLOUR MILLING IN BRAZIL.

The London *Miller* says: "A brighter day seems to have dawned for the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited. The directors' report for the year ending August 31, 1893, shows a net profit of £10,065 2s. 9d., which, it appears, will suffice to pay a dividend of 7s. per share, and leave a balance of £1,315,2s. 9d. to carry forward to the new account. Such a result is the more satisfactory, seeing that the internal condition of Brazil has not been during the past twelve months exactly favorable to the operations of trade. It is not surprising to hear that since the date at which the accounts were made up, that is to say, the close of August last, 'the working of the mill has been greatly interfered with by the disturbed state of Rio de Janeiro,' but it is well to know that the mill and its belongings have hitherto taken no serious harm, and that the staff are reported safe and sound. Even war's alarms cannot extinguish man's craving for food."

THE following from the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* will be of interest:

In answer to the wheat flour circular of the State Department, M. J. Henrick, U. S. Consul at Belleville, Ontario, sends the following:

"Previous to 1886 probably fifty to sixty per cent of the flour used here was of American manufacture, but the abrogation of the reciprocity cut this trade off. The vessels would load with lumber or other Canadian products for Oswego or other American ports and return laden with American flour. Since that time, however they have built larger and better mills with modern machinery, and we could hardly expect under any circumstances to furnish as large a percentage of the flour used as before. One miller, Mr. Clark Smith, of Campbellford, Ontario, has lately purchased two carloads of hard spring wheat in Chicago as an experiment. It cost him, laid down at his mill, about the same as Manitoba wheat (including the duty), but he says the result was unsatisfactory, as the flour was not as good color as that made from Manitoba wheat, nor was it as strong a flour. The freight charges were in favor of the American wheat.

"It is the opinion of a majority of the large dealers that, were the same conditions existing, as previous to 1885, our trade in flour with this district would be to a large extent regained, and in this opinion I concur."

**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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CONTROLLING THE INVENTIONS AND APPARATUS PERTAINING TO

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**B. W. DAWLEY,**
*Department Agent and Supt. Western Department.*
**226 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**


## FIRE PROTECTION.

UNDER the above caption *The Standard* says: After years of persistence and a large expenditure, in the face of many discouraging experiences the time has come when the inestimable value of automatic fire extinguishing apparatus as a means of saving human lives and lessening the enormous fire waste is acknowledged by underwriters and property owners generally throughout the civilized world. A degree of perfection has been attained which renders the operation of the approved types of such apparatus almost human in promtness and efficiency. Last week a representative of *The Standard* had occasion to visit the offices and factory of the General Fire Extinguisher Company at Providence, R. I., and feeling confident that our readers would like to know more about the career of the man who has been most prominent in the development of the art of automatically extinguishing fire, and the growth of the most successful company manufacturing such apparatus, the material for the following was obtained.

Frederick Grinnell, President of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 14, 1836, and his elementary education was obtained at the Friends' Academy in that city. In 1852 he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., and completed his course three years later with high honors. Shortly after graduation he became identified with the Jersey City Locomotive Works, and continued in its service as draughtsman and mechanical engineer until 1860. He left the company in that year to enter the service of the Corliss Steam Engine Company, at Providence, R. I., and his ability was such that he was shortly afterwards made treasurer, with the actual duties of superintendent of the works. Mr. Grinnell resigned the latter position in January, 1865, to become manager of the Jersey City Locomotive Works, then leased by the Atlantic & Great Western railroad corporation.

During that year he went abroad and visited the large mechanical establishments in England and Scotland, and, on his return, was promoted to the responsible position of superintendent of motive power and machinery. He resigned his position with the above company in 1869 and purchased a large interest in the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Company of Providence, R. I., which had been in existence since 1850. In addition to being president of the company, he was its active business manager and mechanical engineer as well, his exceptional ability enabling him to act most successfully in these capacities.

A leading specialty of the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Company was the manufacture and installation of fire extinguishing apparatus, into textile and other manufacturing establishments. In 1874 Henry S. Parmelee, constructed an automatic fire extinguisher, or sprinkler, and made a limited introduction of the same. Serious defects, however, were found in the device, and its further introduction had been practically abandoned, when Mr. Grinnell, appreciating the great advantage of an automatic method of extinguishing fire, so improved the construction of the Parmelee, as to make it a successful apparatus; and in 1878 he commenced in earnest the activeequipment of properties. The introduction of the Parmelee was continued till 1881, at which time Mr. Grinnell made his valuable invention, which enabled him to construct a far mor sensitive and efficient type of automatic sprinkler--which has now become widely and favorably known as the valve or sensitive automatic sprinkler.

It was discovered, however, after several years' experience, that any sprinkler might become unreliable in its action, by reason of corrosion, or by the lodgment of adhesive matter upon the valve, or by the penetration of the valve seat into the face of the valve.

Mr. Grinnell was the first to recognize and overcome these difficulties. He modified the construction of his sprinkler, by using a glass valve, which is obviously non-corrodible and impenetrable. He also changed the flexible diaphragm feature of his sprinkler, so as to cause it to exert a powerful force in driving the valve off its seat.

As a matter of fact these latest modifications of the Grinnell sprinkler are recognized as an efficient means of overcoming all know difficulties in automatic sprinkler construction.

Mr. Grinnell is also the inventor of an apparatus known as the Grinnell dry pipe valve and fire alarm, by means of which it is possible to protect properties which it is not practicable or desirable to heat, and in which water would freeze, if allowed to stand in the pipes and sprinklers. This valve keeps the water back beyond the reach of frost, and the entire sprinkler system is empty until a fire occurs, when the valve opens automatically, water is admitted to the unsealed sprinklers, and an alarm is sounded at the same time.

The Grinnell apparatus is manufactured of selected material, by means of specially constructed machinery, which is operated by skilled workmen, and all apparatus is subjected to a rigid test before being shipped from the factory. Up to Jan. 1, 1893, the Grinnell sprinklers had operated successfully in 1,514 fires, of which 116 were with the dry pipe system. In Great Britain 158 fires, and in Europe and the colonies 57 fires had been extinguished by the Grinnell apparatus. Dowson, Taylor & Co. are the agents for Great Britain, Europe, and the Colonies, with offices at Manchester, London, Glasgow, Leeds, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne and Bombay.

In order to carry on the business more efficiently and with greater economy throughout the country, Mr. Grinnell and several other inventors and controllers of automatic fire extinguishing apparatus decided, after considerable discussion, to combine the several inventions and transact business as a single company. Accordingly, on Jan. 2, 1893, an organization with a large working capital was effected, under the title of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, with executive offices at Providence, R. I., to control the inventions of Frederick Grinnell, William Neracher, John Hill, William Kane, and others.

The General Fire Extinguisher Company has factories at Providence, R. I., Warren, O., and Philadelphia, Pa. The officers of the new organization are Frederick Grinnell, president; O. C. Barber, vice-president; F. H. Maynard, business manager; William Neracher, Western manager; W. S. Hackney, treasurer, and F. W. Hartwell, secretary. Department agents W. T. Montgomery, Boston, Mass. E. O. Richards, New York City; William Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. M. Granger, Buffalo, N. Y. William Neracher, Cleveland, O. E. B. Danson, Cincinnati, O. B. W. Dawley, Chicago, Ill.; John Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; John Hill, Columbus, Ga.

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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.

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

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sprinkler equipments of proved efficiency, is in a position to command the confidence of property owners and underwriters alike.

It is impossible to estimate the enormous fire waste that has already been prevented by automatic sprinklers, to say nothing of the untold millions that will be saved in future years; and in view of the fact that "any act which reduces the fire loss is as high a deed of philanthropy as are the good works which increase health and prolong life," Mr. Grinnell may well congratulate himself upon the accomplishment at his hands of eminent success in perfecting the art of automatically extinguishing fire.

## News.

A SIXTY-BARREL flour mill has recently been built by W. H. Prater at Dalton, Ga.

IT is reported that Geo. M. Mason intends building a steam flour mill at Oakland, Md.

THE Wing Flouring Mills at Charleston, Ill, burned, Loss, $100,000; insurance, $45,000.

THE Eureka, S. D., flouring mill has shut down for the months of January and February.

THE flouring mills of William Jarvis, Salvisa, Ky., burned, loss $17,000. Insurance $5,000.

THE Inter-state Milling Co., of Little Falls, Minn., has commenced shipping flour to Germany.

THE Ackerman Bros.' Mill Co. has started its new mill at Young America, Minn. Capacity, 100 barrels.

JOHN M. GWYN, Chatham Hill, Va., intends to build a roller flouring mill in the spring, of a 30 to 50-bbl. capacity.

SCOTT BROS. & MAGUIRE, at Cedar Bluff, Va., through the burning of their mill recently, suffered a loss of $6,000.

THE O'Neill flouring mill at O'Neill Neb., burned on Jan. 11th. Loss on building and machinery $15,000, and on stock on hand, $3,000; insured for $7,500.

THE flouring mills of Smith & Phillips at Wooster, Ohio, were visited by fire on Jan. 12th. Loss $10,000; insurance $5,000.

AT Elkhorn, Neb., Jan. 12th, the old Roanoke elevator, owned and operated by H. A. Molte, burned. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

ARTICLES of incorporation were filed recently by the C. & H. Grain Company of Glencoe, Minn., with a capital stock of $40,000.

THE citizens of Kasson, Minn., are considering the proposition of a Mr. Sorenson to build a $10,000 mill, receiving a $2,000 bonus.

FIRE at Henderson, Neb., on Jan 10th, damaged the grain elevator of Robert Henderson to the extent of $2,000; insured at $1,200.

ADLARD'S large flouring mill at Unionville, Ohio, burned on the morning of Dec. 25th. Loss $20,000; partially covered by insurance.

EFFORTS are being made to organize a stock company for the purpose of erecting a flour mill in Summerville, Ga. F. L. McGinnis is interested in the project.

FIRE Jan., 14th, destroyed the Clifton Roller Mills at Clifton Texas, owned by W. S. Helm loss on mill $1,000 on Stock $3,000. The insurance expired Jan., 13th.

AT Clinton, Mo., on Jan. 7, the Western Roller Mills belonging to J. H. Kracke & Co., of St. Louis, burned. Loss $35,000, with $15,000 insurance. The mill was full of grain, grits and meal.

THE Fall Creek Milling Co. of Ithaca, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $35,000. Incorporators—Albert M. Hull, Chas. H. Hull and George C. Keeler, all of Ithaca.

BY the explosion of a boiler on January 12th, the Willy Co., Sustained a loss of 5,000 dollars to the power house of their flouring mills at Appleton, Wis. The engineer was instantly killed.

DURING 1893, the fire losses in the United States and Canada footed $156,445,875 against $132,704,700 in 1892. The December loss was $12,105,000 and the milling and allied industries contributed about $300,000 to that sum.

THE Williams Roller Mill Company, of Muscatine, Ia., are running day and night. They have orders booked covering their January and February output.

THE Noel mills at Estell Springs, Tenn., started January 10th with increased capacity. It now makes 3,500 barrels of flour per day and is one of the largest winter wheat flour mills in the world.

IT is reported that by April of 1894 five more flour mills will be built in the State of Oregon; one of them will have a daily capacity of 40 bbls.; two at 75 bbls. each; and the other two 150 bbls. each.

AT Belleville, O., R. A. Boling's Grain Elevator, with 5000 bushels of wheat, some of which was stored for Northwestern Milling Co., was destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of $5,500 on building and contents which about covers the loss.

THE flouring mills of Chas. W. Hudson, at Janesville, Wis., closed down January 17th for good. The mill will be razed and a new one, to be one of the finest in the state, erected. It is expected the new mill will be in running order by the first of May.

THE large elevators and flouring mills of A. W. Doherty & Bro., located at Ladoga, Ind., were totally destroyed by fire Dec. 28. The plant was very valuable and always run full time. It will be rebuilt at once. How the fire originated is not known. Loss fully $50,000.

A PRESS dispatch from West Superior, Wis., dated Jan. 5, says: Five mills, which have been turning out Superior's heavy flour product the past season, have been forced to shut down because of the high all-rail rates to the East, which were inaugurated Jan. 1.

DURING the first week in January all Europe was subjected to a severe "cold spell" even the southermost parts of Europe were treated to a dose of bitter winter, and it is probable that the winter wheat plant was badly damaged in some areas. It is up to date a queer, unusual sort of winter, the world over.

FIRE, early Jan. 17th, wholly destroyed the plant of the American Cereal Company, situated in the milling district of Minneapolis, entailing a loss of $60,000. The building was owned by the Pettijohn Breakfast Food Co., and was insured for $14,000. The loss of the Cereal Co. is total, with an insurance of $17,500 on machinery and stock.

THE people in and about Chandler, S. D., are manifesting much interest in a proposition to erect a flouring mill at that point, to be operated by artesian well power. Petitions are being circulated about here which will be submitted to commissioner of irrigation, asking that an artesian well be located in every township of Charles, Mix County.

A COMMUNICATION from Little Falls, Minn., states that the flouring trade has increased materially with our milling people of late. The Little Elk mill is a couple of weeks behind with their work and the Interstate Milling Company are running their most excellent plant to its fullest capacity. They export nearly their entire output.

AT Livingstone, Mont., arrangements are now being made to organize a stock company to construct and operate a flouring mill in that city. Large quantities of grain, suitable for milling purposes are raised in the Yellowstone and Shield River valleys which is tributary to that city and as Livingstone is supplied with an excellent water power, it is probable that such a venture would be a success.

A REMARKABLE fact in connection with the family of Miller Robt. Meyers, of Glasgow, Ky., is that three of his four sons are millers, and that three of his five daughters married millers. The father and one son operate the "Red Mill" at Glasgow, under the name of Meyers & Son, while two other sons, William and Hise, are in the business at Greensburg, Ky. The Meyers have the reputation of being good business men, honest, industrious and full of energy.

**Asthma Sufferers**

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try Schiffmann's German Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial will prove. Send for a trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

### CARRIER'S LIABILITY.

The Appellate Court of Indiana held, in the recent case of Reid vs. Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, that in the absence of a special contract, a common carrier of goods is liable, as an insurer, for the safe delivery of the goods; that a carrier may, however, restrict its liability by special contract, but cannot thereby exonerate ifself from liability for loss occasioned by its own negligence; that where goods intrusted to a common carrier for transportation have been destroyed by fire while in its possession, the carrier contracting against liability for loss by fire, the burden is upon the owner in an action on the contract, alleging neglience, to establish it as the proximate cause of the loss, and that where the carrier's negligence relied upon in such case is delay in forwarding the car containing the goods, which car was, with the goods, consumed by fire communicated from burning buildings near the carrier's sidetrack, the carrier is not liable, their negligent failure to forward the car being attended with such unnatural and unusual consequences that they could not, by the highest practical care, have foreseen and provided against them, is not the proximate cause of the loss.

### FOR AN ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Judge Windes, on Jan. 3d, sustained the report of Master in Chancery Boyeson and decided in favor of the City of Chicago Grain elevators the suit against the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., and directed a decree, compelling the railroad company to pay the elevator company the value in cash Dec. 30, 1890, of the Fulton elevator and of the ground on which it stands, and of the St. Paul elevator, which stands on ground belonging to the railway company; both elevators being situated on the river, between Fulton and Carroll streets.

The suit grows out of a contract made by the railway company with Jesse Hoyt & Co. in 1880. Hoyt & Co. were the owners of the Fulton elevator and lots, and the railway company leased to Hoyt & Co. some adjoining lots for ten years. Hoyt & Co. agreeing to erect a 700,000 bushel elevator on the leased land, and the railway company agreeing to buy the entire plant at its "cash value" at the expiration of the lease. Hoyt & Co. assigned the lease to Munger, Wheeler & Co., the railway company consenting. Munger, Wheeler & Co. assigned the lease to the elevator company without the railway company's consent. The case was argued before Judge Windes early in December. The defense urged that the lease was a personal contract and could not be assigned; that the contract provided for the appointment of arbitrators to determine the cash value; that none having been appointed, the court could not enforce the contract, and that the remedy was at law and not in equity. The court disposed of all these contentions, and added that aside from the authorities, which were clearly against the railway company, none of its defense was equitable. The contract had been satisfactorily performed by the elevator company, and a court of conscienee would compel a performance by the other party. The court ordered a reference to a master in chancery to fix the cash value of the elevator plant, Dec. 30, 1890, and directed that the railway company pay the amount so ascertained to the elevator company. The value of the elevator plant is said to be about $552,000.—*Pioneer Press.*

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

An overhauling of the patent system is now in progress. According to advices from Washington, Mr. Seymour, the Commissioner of Patents, is making a rigid investigation of the recent issues of the Patent Office. The commissioner believes that there has been a large amount of negligence on the part of the examiners in the granting of patents which actually embraced no new inventions, and that there has been considerable looseness in the methods of some of the examiners in deciding claims. The comparatively large number of recent judical decisions declaring various patents invalid has, it appears, proved a source of considerable annoyance to the commissioner also. —*Bradstreets'.*

### RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of December, 1893, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cts.

No. 510,768, Grain-cleaning machine, S. Bisbee, Madelia, Minn.

No. 510,769, Grain-scourer, E. K. Bodine, Bristoe, Va.

TRADE-MARKS.

No. 23,906, Lyon, Dupny & Co. Boston, Mass. Wheat-flour. The word "Citadelle," used since Dec. 1893.

No. 23,910. E. Ellsworth & Co. New York and Buffalo, N. Y. Flour, Meal etc. The representation of a clover blossom. Used since Nov. 1, 1890.

No. 23,942, Sperry Flour Co. San Francisco, Cal. Rolled Wheat-meal. The word "Germea" used since Jan. 1, 1883.

### FRANCE ASSURED OF PROTECTION.

A special dispatch to the Chicago InterOcean, dated Jan. 19th says: In the chamber of Deputies Thursday the standing customs duties' committee of thirty three members was reelected. All are protectionists, with the exception of five, and several favor an increase of the import duties on grain. It is understood that the committee intends to modify the present system of bonded warehouses and to bring them under state direction, in view of preventing accumulations of produce which, during certain times, are thrown upon the French market, thus reducing the price of National productions.


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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.**
**Mexican War soldiers** and their widows **also entitled,** if sixty-two years of age or disabled or dependent.
Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been granted under later laws or not.
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MILWAUKEE, JANUARY, 1894.

**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 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. through its president Mr. John W. Hecker, in a letter to Mayor Gilroy, of New York city, under date of Dec. 27, 1893, stated that the corporation appreciated the fact that much of its success had come from those who depended on a weekly wage for their maintenance; that it wished to distribute, aided by the intelligent co-operation of the charitable societies of the city, 25,000 bags of flour among the respectable poor of the city, so that it would be regarded as a New Years' gift, instead of a charity.

This is an admirable action and is but an additional mark to the credit of a company well known for its benevolent and charitable work in all cases of deserving need coming to its knowledge.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the mills of this country are more generally idle, than at any time before since milling became one of its great industries, it is remarkable that none of the great concerns have been forced to succumb to the financial depression, that has overtaken the large concerns of nearly every other class of business and we look upon the present inclination to "shut up shop"—rather than continue to run mills and crowd their products upon an already overloaded market—as a most favorable sign of better times to come. Our millers generally, more particularly the larger operators, have always been very loth to stop the wheels and give the markets a chance to get rid of the surplus stock and recover prices. We think it fortunate at this time that the railroad situation is such that no other course is left to the miller, but to shut down and wait. This week finds every mill in Superior and Duluth idle, Minneapolis output very largely reduced, Milwaukee with only two mills running full time, and one half time. Other milling centres are upon a similar basis. Should this state of "innoctious desuitude" continue for thirty or sixty days, it would in the end be a godsend to every miller. Now, while the majority of mills may not have been able to show a good balance, on the right side, January first, the outlook is certainly encouraging for the future, if millers will only allow the present surplus to be drawn down before rushing their supplies forward, thus making the later condition of the market worse than the first.

OUR readers are referred to our condensed table of breadstuffs exported in 1893 as compared with 1892, showing quite a falling off for '93, notwithstanding the fact that the principal markets of Great Britain are, and have been, largely overloaded the entire season. In wheat the decrease is over $1,200,000 in value, and in flour $10,852,845. In rye $3,993,292; corn-meal and oat-meal over $400,000. This would seem to indicate that our exports for '92 were so largely in excess of requirements by importing countries, that low prices for '93 were an inevitable consequence of the policy, which has been a sort of mania, particularly among millers, to rush their mills to their utmost capacity, and force the surplus upon an already overloaded market. The present close-down of mills, if it can be maintained until navigation opens, will be a great boon to the trade.

### LEE vs. PILLSBURY & CO.

THIS suit which was appealed from the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Minnesota, to the Court of Appeals by the Cockle Separator Co., of Milwaukee, on behalf of Pillsbury & Co., has, for some reason best known to the attorney of that company, been dropped—or rather judgment for the plaintiff been entered in default. It seems to have been generally understood that this case was being defended by the Millers' National Association in behalf of Pillsbury & Co., but such is not the fact. The Cockle Separator Co., through their attorney have alone had the matter in charge, and it is on account of their default that the case was dropped, and judgment taken for the plaintiff.

### THE MILLER A FREE TRADER.

WE have found, from conversation with many well informed millers, that they believe their interests, as millers and exporters, lies in the direction of Free Trade. Mr. J. R. Dodge, late statistician of the Department of Agricnlture, in an article published in the *Inter Ocean*, points out that the only way to get a fair market price for wheat and flour, is to have a domestic market sufficient to regulate the domestic price.

The *Inter Ocean*, commenting upon his article says:

"In a somewhat casual way, Mr. Dodge remarked last week that the mere straw of the wheat raised by the English farmer was worth more per acre than the wheat itself on a Dakota farm. The paper of this week is devoted to the future of wheat growing, and is specially deserving of attention, not only by the farmers of the wheat belt, but by every broad-gauge business man of this city, for Chicago may be said to hold the thermometer of the wheat market for the whole round world.

The decline in the value of wheat has done more, perhaps, than any other thing to lessen the profits of prairie husbandry. The present price is far below what would have been regarded a few years ago as possible. But so long as our producers are dependent upon the foreign demand the tendency is sure, on the general average, to be downward. The peasants of Russia and the ryots of India are not our only competitors. The vast plains of the Argentine Republic are admirably adapted to wheat raising. The exports to England from that country have only fairly begun, but already they are enormous. The Columbian Exhibition was a straw showing the current of agriculture in that undeveloped country. The Argentine representatives, showed a special interest in our implements and machines for sowing, harvesting and thrashing wheat.

The truth is that every branch of agriculture in this country is closely allied to all other industries, and the policy necessary to the thrift of one is in the interest of all. There is no greater need today than for the American people to understand and practically apply the broad principle of unity which runs through all branches of labor and production. These hard times, by their very universality, cannot fail to teach this lesson alike to farmers, miners, and manufacturers."

We have yet to hear the first argument that could be accepted as giving sound business logic, why a miller's interest should favor Free Trade.

### AGGRESSIVE AS EVER.

IT will be remembered that the railroads composing the Central and Trunk Line Traffic Associations, about four years ago, sprung upon the shipping public a freight receipt, or Bill of Lading, which was so outrageously unfair and in violation of the provisions of common law applying to common carriers, that a storm of indignation was aroused among shippers throughout the territory "served" by these lines. The document was not even a receipt for the goods to be transported. Its provisions, under which the parties to the contract were to be bound, were voluminous, containing simply nothing for the protection or benefit of the shipper and evading all liability on the part of the carrier, in case of loss or damage. To cap the climax, there was printed in large letters, across the face, the words, "*Not Negotiable*," as if to call the attention of all banks to the absolutely valueless character of the "Bill of Lading." The Chicago Board of Trade issued an invitation to all the leading commercial organizations of the United States to send delegates to a convention, to be held for the purpose of strongly protesting against the proposed injustice, which the railroads wished to perpetrate, and to take such action as might seem best to prevent the general adoption of the document. This convention resulted in the organization of a permanent Association, known as The National Transportation Association, which has frequently been referred to in our colums. The leading commercial organizations of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, New Orleans and a number of National Organizations, such as The Millers' National Association, The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, National Cattle Buyers Association, joined hands in this Association, and so quickly and power-

fully was their influence felt, that the railroads were forced to recede from their position. The proposed "Uniform Bill of Lading" was abandoned for the time and no disposition to put it into general use has been evinced until recently. The splendidly organized and managed Railway Associations of the country were not to be permanently retarded, however, by a little thing like this, and they have been quietly at work ever since, with a view of accomplishing their desires by another route. The "foxy" managers have merely talked of formulating and adopting, "for the general good," a uniform classifacation of freight, which idea met with general approval on the part of the shipping public. On January 1st, 1894, this uniform classification was suddenly promulgated and placed in force on all lines of the Central Traffic Association. The classification is based exclusively upon the use of the old, obnoxious Bill of Lading, containing all the objectionable clauses and the non-negotiable feature. The shipper is required, before the Bill of Lading is given him, to sign a special contract, or general release which reads: "Therefore, in consideration of the premises the said..... (shipper's name) do (does or do) hereby release and discharge, so far as (he or they) lawfully may, the said railroad company and all other railroad or transportation companies, to which the said property may be delivered for transportation to or toward its place of destination, from all claims, demands or liabilities for any loss thereof or damage thereto, *howsoever occurring*, whether by fire or otherwise, *or whether by negligence of the said railroad or transportation companies, or of their or either of their officers, agents or employes, or otherwise*, while the same is in their care, custody or possession." Of course, this is directly contrary to the common law, and if a shipper cares to litigate a claim of $10.00 at an expense of $10,000.00 and wait fifteen or twenty years for the action of a final court, he may recover, provided it be not held that the special contract, which he entered into voluntarily, when he signed the release, does not take from him the rights acquired through the common law. It is not probable however, that there would be much litigation of this character, and through these forms the transportation companies would be able to withhold from rightful claimants, thousands of dollars each year. The classification provides, in black face type, at the head of every page: "Property shipped not subject to uniform Bill of Lading conditions, will be charged one class higher than as herein provided, and cost of Marine Insurance." On the higher classes of freight this doubles the charge, and simply compels the shipper to accept the terms imposed by the carrier.

The railroads must feel pretty sure of their ground, to thus throw down the gauntlet to the National Transportation Association, which is now well organized and in good, active condition. The executive committee of that organization held a special meeting at Chicago on the 19th inst. and steps will at once be taken to secure national legislation, which will at least impress the Railroads of the United States that they are Common Carriers and public servants, not masters. A bill is pending in Congress, known as the Patterson bill, to amend the inter-state commerce act, so as to permit the Railroads to form "pools" and the Transportation Companies are working hard to secure its passage. It is surprising that they should have been so rash as to push their "Uniform Classification" into use, before they had succeeded in accomplishing their desires in the direction of pooling. This bill will doubtless prove a test of their strength, as it will be bitterly opposed.

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AS a result of the refusal of the Grand Trunk Ry., to cooperate with the Kewaunee Line in making cut rates, there is no immediate prospect of disorganization in freight rates to and from Milwaukee. A short time since The Kewaunee Line created a stir in freight circles by announcing a 23 cent rate on flour and grain from Minneapolis to New York. The quoting of this rate was an attempt to renew the fight for a differential. All lines crossing Lake Michigan and breaking bulk, as is done by the Flint & Pere Marquette, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, are allowed a differential, but those taking the cars bodily across, as is done at Mackinac, and by the Kewaunee line, are not. The Kewaunee line made a hard fight for this advantage, but was defeated. The recent cut was an attempt to open up this vexed question again, but it failed. The freight handled by this line passes eastward over the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michiagn, Grand Trunk and Lackawanna roads, and the rate was made by the ferry line alone. As soon as the news reached the Grand Trunk, that road refused to participate. This knockyd out the ferry line and an advance to the established rate was at once ordered. The advance will be made on January 25. This allows time for the ten days' notice of advance made necessary by provisions of the inter-state commerce law.

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S. HOWES, Silver Creek, New York, has just issued a very attractive calendar for 1894, which is up to the Eureka standard. Millers who would like to adorn their office walls with a copy can obtain it, by writing the request for one, which will receive prompt response.

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## WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

[Compiled for Europe by Liverpool Corn Trade News, and for America by the Daily Trade Bulletin, Chicago, and the Market Record, Minneapolis.]

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named:

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | Jan. 2, '94, bushels. | Jan. 2, '93, bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 10 800,000 | 10,500,000 |
| Afloat for Continent | 8,000,000 | 7,600,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 14,200,000 | 12,500,000 |
| Total afloat | 33,000,000 | 30,600,000 |
| In store United Kingdom | 29 000,000 | 28,300,000 |
| In store, France | 12,700,000 | 8,500,000 |
| In store, other countries | 8,000,000 | 6,500,000 |
| In store, Russia | 19,200.000 | 14,000,000 |
| Total supplies | 101,900,000 | 87,900,000 |

APPROIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | Jan. 2, '94, bushels. | Jan. 2, '93, bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada, equal | 594,000 | 649,000 |
| Flour in United States, east | 8,183,700 | 9,343,840 |
| Flour in United States, west | 427,500 | 495,000 |
| Wheat in Canada | 5,559,400 | 6,718,700 |
| Wheat in the United States, east | 104,184,000 | 122,634,000 |
| Wheat in the United States, west | 11,216,600 | 9,688,700 |
| Total | 130,165,200 | 149,520,240 |

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## "CORN TRADE NEWS'" ESTIMATE OF PROSPECTIVE SUPPLIES.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 13, 1893.

It will be interesting to inquire what supplies the importing countries can expect during the current three months, during which time several Russian and Roumania ports will be closed. Reckoning for 13 weeks from the 1st of December, we submit the following probabilities, pointing out that the problem is one of the quantities to be put afloat and not one of the prospective arrivals:—

| | Bush. |
|---|---|
| America and Canada at the rate of *60,000,000 bushels in 7 months. | 25,600,000 |
| Black Sea 3 weeks at 2,400,000 and 10 wks, at 1,600,000 bus. per wk | 23,200,000 |
| India 13 weeks at 480,000 bu. per wk. | 6,300,000 |
| Argentina 13 weeks at 280,000 bus. per week | 3,600,000 |
| Australasia 13 weeks at 280,000 bus. per week | 3,600,000 |
| Austria-Hungary 13 weeks at 160,000 bus. per week | 2,100,000 |
| Sundries 13 weeks at 280,000 bus. per week | 3,600,000 |
| Total prospective supplies 13 wks. | 68,000,000 |
| Total estimated requirements of Europe 13 weeks | 98,000,000 |

The deficiency here shown is somewhat alarming, amounting to 30,000,000 bushels in 13 weeks, which if correct would cause a reduction in the "quantity afloat" and in the ports of Europe of nearly 2,400,000 bus. per week. On the 1st inst. the quantity afloat to Europe amounted to 37,500,000 bus., while the stocks in the ports of the U. K., France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Italy amounted to 48,000,000 bushels, this aggregate of 85,500,000 bus. will thus be reduced to 56,000,000 bus. by the end of February next, and as a consequence the great depression that has now lasted since November, 1891, may rightly be expected in a measure to pass away.

*Exclusive of 15,000,000 bushels allowed for West Indies, China, &c.

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## SEED WHEAT FOR DAKOTA.

The railroad and warehouse commission of North Dakota held a conference Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce with representatives of the elevator companies doing business in that state. In some parts of the state there has been a great deal of trouble with smut and the question of procuring pure seed is one that is perplexing the people.

The conference was held for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the elevator men in an effort to get new seed. The idea of the commissioners was that the elevator men, being interested in the matter should arrange a transfer of pure Minnesota grain for the smutty seed. The gentlemen present readily agreed to this, and promised to co-operate with the commission. Only the preliminaries of the plan were discussed, however, and another meeting will be held in the near future.

Speaking of the meeting, P. B. Smith, of the St. Anthony and Dakota Company, said that the commissioners did not come down on a begging trip and that the elevator men had not been asked to enter into any movement, such as was done several years ago, to furnish seed to destitute farmers.

There were present at the conference Railroad Commissioners Rasmussen and Stevens and Secretary Grant. Among the elevator representatives present were Mr. Robbin, of the Northwestern Company, Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Cargill and Mr. Smith.

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WE desire to call attention to the advertisement of the Rockford Hotel (European) situated at 222 to 226 South Clark st., opposite the post office, Chicago. This house has been recently refurnished, and is the most comfortable and best Hotel for the money in Chicago. Patrons accompanied by their families will be liberally treated, and find the Rockford a homelike place.

# 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 Old Year Ended in Stagnation—The New Year Opened with Higher and More Active Markets—These Markets Have Been Scraping Bottom Until It Has Been Scraped Off—But Europe Does Not Respond to Our Advance—Too Much Stuff in Sight and Too Much Offering From the Southern Hemisphere—Chicago the Bull Center—The Flour Market—What City Mills Are Doing.**

THE winding up of the old year and the unfolding of the new, is never characterized by extraordinary activity or change, either in speculative or legitimate trade. Still less in a panic year, after everybody has been suspended by the eyelids so long that their foresight is lost and only their "level sight" is left. Nobody has pluck enough to anticipate the future any more, and some even doubt if there is any future to their business and act accordingly, while spending their time and thought in bemoaning the past and the "good times that used to be in our trade." The flour market has been particularly afflicted with these "have beens," until such a possibility as a "may be" has been forgotten. Indeed, the course of the flour market for the past year, has been such as to kill out all spirit of enterprise and speculation, which is simply anticipating the future, as a declining market always loses money for everybody engaged in it, unless they speculate backwards, by selling stuff short. It is a fact that this is about the only way a miller or dealer in flour, as well as a speculator in wheat, could have made money during 1893. There have been few times during that period in which a miller could buy wheat, grind it, and ship his product to market and get his money back. Equally difficult has it been for a dealer in flour to buy stock and then turn around and sell it, before he could duplicate his purchases for less money, as his competitor who waited had done, and thus been able to undersell him. To such an extent has this been true, and so generally had the trade became discouraged by such a protracted experience, that when the old year ended, and with it, this state of trade, few had any amount of stock on hand; and, when the new year opened with a better wheat market, although on sentiment only, the flour market followed, in the absence of supplies of any amount, without anybody having enough stock on hand to get any advantage of the advance, except, it may be, the millers who had been compelled to hold the flour, they could not sell or shut down during December.

BOTTOM PRICES HAVE BEEN SEEN.

After such a protracted period of stagnation and depression no one seems able to realize that bottom prices have been passed until too late to get any advantage from the first reaction. So it was this year. But when least expected the markets for both wheat and flour have rallied and the trade has been left. Yet on the advance, the flour trade has come in and the market has gone up on trade brands legitimately, with demand increasing and moderate supplies, until, at this writing, there is a halt in the activity that set in before the old year was quite dead, as prices have now gained 25c from the bottom of December on Spring Patents, which were then the most depressed; and when Sweezey took on from 30,000 to 50,000 bbls. of good flours at $3.75 for running delivery into April at that price. That was rock bottom on this crop, as well as on record, and only for round lots of 5,000 to 10,000 bbls., as most millers would not accept it, while few if any other buyers bought freely at that or even more, until since the new year, they have been forced to enter the market for near wants and pay $3.85 up to $4.00 for standard to fancy brands, barring only one or two. At those prices the bulk of a good trade has been done until this week, when Western millers jumped the price up with wheat, and on light supplies of flour here, to $4.00 for standards to $4.25 for fancy brands, and even $4.50 for Pillsbury's. This has caused a halt, and buyers are now taking breath and waiting to see what the Chicago bulls are going to do with wheat, as the bull storm-center is on the Chicago Board of Trade rather than in cornering markets; for Europe has taken less wheat and flour on new purchases since January 1, than she did during December.

WAITING TO SEE WHAT EUROPE WILL DO.

In fact this is now the pivot of the wheat, if not of the flour market. Europe has large stocks of both wheat and flour, the latter having gone forward freely from here since the close of navigation on through shipments from the West, while India and Russia have been pouring their supplies into Europe steadily for a month past, at lower prices than our wheat could be bought at. Added to this, free offerings of Argentine and New Zealand new crop, for prompt shipment, have further made Europe easy about future supplies, so that when our markets turned up, she sat down and let America bull the stocks already bought, instead of taking more from us. The outlook for exports of wheat, and flour as well, is by no means flattering for the near future, and we are likely now to have to wait until the Southern Hemisphere, including India, shall have marketed her new crops; except as our wheats are wanted for mixtures with those of other countries. Crop scares may and doubtless will come to help the market, as all accidents now must, with prices so low and the statistical position so strong, based upon the government estimate of a 396,000,000 crop, confirmed in the January report, although the amount of wheat in sight is a heavy load for the bulls to shoulder.

WHO IS BULLING WHEAT.

The bull party in Chicago includes some of the largest and most successful operators, and they claim to have gone in for a long pull and a big advance. Yet it is evident that they are by no means as hopeful since the January boom has failed to inspire Europe with the idea that this is the last opportunity to buy cheap wheat. Pardridge seems to be about the only big operator there on the short side still. Yet he does not appear to be worried, as somebody has long wheat to sell all the time, whether prices go up or down. In fact, the leaders themselves have been suspected of working the government crop report for considerable more than it was worth, in order to induce outside buying and enable them to unload. The market has acted that way. The only bullish item in that report was 7 per cent less acreage, sown to winter last fall than harvested last summer. But a report on condition would doubtless show a higher average than a year ago, as there has been scarcely a complaint heard in two months about condition, which has been very favorable. There was a little crop scare in Europe this week on the severe cold weather there. But the ground was unusually well covered with snow and the mild weather since has dissipated all fears that might have been entertained, as most of these reports came via Chicago. It is said the old Big Four Bear Combination of operators in Chicago has been re-formed, with Ream as its head, and not Jones and Jack Cudahy in the background, with doubts as to the fourth party, though Armour is regarded as a bull on the market. Whether this attempt to bull wheat will be carried into a deal, as it was last year and failed, is not yet even talked of, though this new bull combination is; and, we shall see what we shall see.

THE FLOUR MARKET IN DETAIL

can be subdivided as follows, and described: Spring patents have recovered the most, as they broke the want. Winter straights came next and have rallied 10c to $3.00 for soft to $3.10@3.25 for standard to fancies, while winter brands have just begun to move, after long neglect, at the relative large difference under spring, at which they have ruled so long, namely $3.40@3.85. But grades of winter, under $3.00, which forms the second subdivision, have been neglected for want of export demand and very weak, even in face of the strength in higher grades. This takes everything down to $2.00 for superfine in sacks and $2.10 in bbls., $2.25@2.35 for No. 2 in bbls., $2.45@2.60 for No.1 in bbls. But low grade springs have been scarce and almost nominal, under $1.90, as they have been contracted ahead for export for feed stuff, so far as to take them off the market and they are nominal though firm. But above $2.00 and up to $2.40 in sacks and barrels, springs are dull, as exporters have not been taking them to any extent. On the other hand, there have been some pretty large purchases of Baker's extras in barrels by the local trade, part to go on city contracts and part by the maccaroni manufacturers at $2.50@2.65, which has steadied up these flours in barrels and taken down the stock; but they are still easy in sacks. Outside of Baker's extras, in which there has been no advance, and spring patents and winter clears or straights, there has been little activity and no strength. Exporters have a few bids for Baker's and patent springs, but at 1@3 shillings under our market, as a rule, except for special brands. The only exception to export inquiry is for the West Indies.

CITY MILLS MORE ACTIVE.

After a long period of stagnation in the West India trade, there has been quite a revival since the new year, both in Western winter straights and in City Mills clears, of which about 50,000 of the latter have been taken, in lots at $3.55, or 40c over the price paid for good winter clears or straights. But there had been an accumulation of City Mills clears during December, and even of patents, which have not recovered with spring patents, as there were more of the former on the market. But the mill feed bonanza of the city mills holds out and makes a big item in their favor, as they are sold ahead all this month at 82½@85c, and are able to work off any excess over city trade demand to the eastern trade and for export, at full local prices, as there is not enough western coming here to interfere seriously with the city mills monopoly of this market. Yet the general substitution of trolley for horse cars in Brooklyn and of cable for horse cars in New York is reducing the local demand for feed of all kinds, and it is fortunate for all in the feed trade, and millers

especially, that there is an unusual feed shortage in Europe to supply this year. The city mills also got the benefit of the buckwheat flour boom, having bought the bulk of the crop to arrive at $2.25@2.50, while the price ran up to $2.75@3.00, before much of it had moved. But there is a dead calm after the storm and prices are receding again.

Rye flour and corn products have dragged along without activity, change or feature in the former, at $2.65@2.90, while the latter has simply followed corn, and that has declined on heavy arrivals of new crop, stimulated by cut rates of freight, up to the new year, by which a larger portion of the crop than usual has been held around Chicago, while the movement has been unusually heavy and early this year. But the European demand for feed stuffs has steadied up the market and prevented much accumulating and any break of importance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1894.

## BUFFALO.

THE Board of Trade building has been overrun with rats and mice, much to the annoyance of the lady clerks. Actuated by a great love for all womankind, Superintendent Miller started to make war on the rodents. Considerable money was invested in rat exterminators, all of which were flat failures. Miller Dodge advised ferrets and a supply was obtained. These flexible animals are put into holes in the basement and come out on the seventh floor, looking as though they had a parrot and monkey time of it in their travels. So far, the new remedy is a complete success.

There are elevators for sale in Buffalo and plenty of them. If that English syndicate would only come around now and make a bid! And they are building more of them! I think the UNITED STATES MILLER mentioned some three years ago that the thing was being overdone and has never missed an occasion to sound a warning note. But fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Insurance companies are cutting big lumps off their risks, especially on the largest houses, and owners of grain in them are alarmed over the situation. Besides this, there is too much elevator stock for sale to suit our best business men. A block of this class of investment was hawked around the streets a week ago; nobody would look at it; more of the stuff will come out before spring.

It is easier to get grain into a new house than it is to take it out. One big barley shipper was heard to lament this state of affairs. He will know better the next time.

At the annual election of the Merchants' Exchange, the usual "feed" was notably absent. Above all the silly clap-trap, this lunch business is the worst. The idea is that this lunch attracts new members, or keeps the weak ones from dropping out. The poor got the money this year, and I doubt if the Exchange will indulge in any more "feeds," but will donate this amount to a different charitable institution each year. At least, this seems to be the sentiment among the leading men of the Board.

I remember, during the war time, when regiments were raised and money furnished to send them to the front, when a word from that body would make or break any man or measure. Why, it controlled the city government without taking a hand in politics. Such men as the Hon. Wm. F. Sheehan would not have lived politically more than one election. Although not as strong in membership during those days, it was the balance wheel, the power behind the throne. O! for those good old days, when everybody worked for the interest of Buffalo, and not to drag its name before the world as a specimen of how low a republican form of government can possibly sink, with the aid of a few unprincipled citizens.

The amount of Duluth wheat in market at the close of the year, under 72 cents for No. 1 hard, and 71 cents for No. 1 Northern could have been purchased by one country miller without disturbing his credit with the banker. This looks as if we were going to be short of wheat, but there is nothing in it. Quite a large amount of Minneapolis wheat has been worked through and plenty will follow it. Of course this is on the "dead quiet," but rates are so favorable from the Northwest that there is money in it. With all these outside points, or a fair portion supplied from Minneapolis, our wheat will hold out.

The talk of 800,000 bushels shortage here comes from sellers; millers are satisfied with the situation.

As near as can be ascertained there are 350,000 bbls. of flour in store, in warehouses along the river front, a reduction of 150,000 bbls. since the closing of navigation. This is quite a liberal quantity of Northwestern stuff, and considerable more than we had last year. Besides this the mills all have a full supply on hand, and with rallying demand, during December, it looks as though a shut down for a month would be for the interest of the milling trade. As to prices, $4.00 was outside, for the best Patent Springs and sales were made at $3.85 and about $3.25@$3.40 for Winters.

Tha Eastern Elevating Company has fitted up a gorgeous office in the Board of Trade. Nothing like it has ever been seen in this section of the world. It is just too lovely for anything. But all this show may be necessary.

Last reports from the books of Rochester millers, with one exception, shows a dead loss of from 30 to 40 cents per bbl. on all flour sold. This is supposed to have been going on for a long time, as it is generally understood that the Genesee River miller never knows how he stands until he is nearly bankrupt. But he is a most delightful sticker; never lets a customer go even if he has to give away the flour. The one exception is Chase, who has made a barrel of money. He was a bear on that and sold all the flour he could, no matter if he cut the price 10 to 15c. That miller has a long head and it's well-placed on a good big pair of shoulders, too.

Mr. A. R. James was defeated in the election for president of the Merchants Exchange. It was a case of a certainty. It was thought that there was no necessity of working for A. R. James; he was elected before a ballot was cast, and consequently the shrewd politician, R. R. Hefford, who has fought many a battle, took the plum. Had there been a full vote, or about 350 votes, the chances of Mr. James were good for at least 50 majority. Mr. James needs a few lessons in gunning for votes and he could not get a better teacher than R. R. Hefford. Here is the ticket and votes:

President—
Robert R. Hefford—124.
Alonzo R. James—102.
Vice-President—
P. G. Cook, Jr.—132.
J. Adam Lautz—93.
Treasurer—
J. H. Lascelles—136.
Melvin F. Warren—88.
Trustees for three years—
William G. Heathfield—142.
John A. Seymour, Jr.—140.
S. W. Yantis—115.
Henry C. French—119.
James H. Rodebaugh—109.
George E. Laverack—104.
James Ash—91.
E. G. S. Miller—77.
The first four being elected.

With grain rates from 5 to 8c against Buffalo, dealers here are having a serious time of it and a few have stepped out, until the roads come to some understanding. An organization known as the Car Grain Association, has been formed, who's object is to attempt to persuade agents into the belief that they are doing Buffalo a great injustice. Also that they must desist from such vulgar practices or this association will get angry. Among the membership, the few who are enjoying a cut rate are not conspicious.

Reports from N. C. Simons, who went to the Pacific coast some 3 months ago for his health are not encouraging. This was expected. His old friends, when bidding him good-by, knew he would not come back. No change of climate could help him. He was a landmark in the grain trade of Buffalo and like all the old timers worked hard.

"Oh, the poor but honest miller," remarked a broker. "Business is dreadfully dull, but he has not neglected to take in his shorts regularly, all the way down from 70c to 64½c.

The "H. O." oatmeal plant in this city will be enlarged next spring and the whole process, from hulling the oats to shipping in packages will be done under one roof. Since the abandonment of the mill at Craigville, N. Y., hulled oats have been purchased from other mills and manufactured into the now famous "H. O." by a process which makes this food as much superior to the ordinary rolled oatmeal as the latter was to the old fashioned coarse chop oatmeal, when first introduced from Scotland. There are 15 men and 80 girls employed in this mill, and three barrels of paste are used daily in labeling the packages for shipment.

Harperger's mill at Mayville, Chautauqua, damaged by fire a few weeks ago, will be in running shape soon.

The first sale of track receipts of spring wheat was made in this market on the 2d of January. It came from Chicago, but was Minneapolis wheat and of good clean quality. One of our best judges of spring wheat paid 71c for it or ½ above what Duluth of the same grade could be purchased for. Still this did not worry holders, as it is a well-known fact that wheat cannot be shipped down here in quantities sufficient to materially effect the price here. The Duluth wheat in store here will pay a profit sure enough, but will not advance to "corner" prices, as there will be enough to meet all demands.

Captain Henry has been reappointed manager of the Lehigh Line of steamers. This will not please many people, who have been telling some truths about him, when they thought he was out for good.

No. 2 red wheat sold in this market on January 3d at 62½c, the lowest price reached in 15 years. There is surely no money in growing and shipping wheat at these prices.

But the time is coming when wheat will bring more money, in spite of the gang at Chicago, who are holding back information, regarding the situation in the northwest. There are traders who are quietly taking care to have a supply on hand for the coming time when the true state of affairs will be

sprung on the unsuspecting lambs. Our reports from most reliable sources are, that there is no wheat to be had in a large number of milling centers, and the differences between receipts and shipments at the principal points would indicate that a very large proportion of it was being held for good reasons. The talk of no cars to ship with is all nonsense in the opinion of those who are on the inside. There is no doubt but farmers have marketed more wheat the past year than ever before and that many will be forced to buy seed.

Mr. George Sandrock, formerly the "People's George" while struggling manfully to "let concealment like a worm in the bud knaw at his damask cheek," sometimes winces like the galled jade, showing that the recent election left some sore spots. Bear up George, play the part of patience on a monument, smiling at grief. Cut loose from "de gang" and you may yet be Mayor of Buffalo, by a much larger majority than that when you were first elected counselman. And that was a bouncer.

The tariff is being cussed and discussed here and the question and probable effect of free trade in flour and wheat is commented upon. Some of our local millers who have only given the matter a superficial view regard the duties on these articles with favor, while others who have gone deeper into the matter think otherwise. Mr. Alexander Mann has sold flour all over this country from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic Ocean to the setting sun. For two or three years prior to the increase of duty on flour by the Canadian government he spent most of his time selling Minnesota flour in Canada, his trade extending from Hamilton, Ontario to Halifax, NovaScotia, and reaching large proportions of the country in Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, also the French Canada, along the St. Lawrence. Mr. Mann, who knows whereof he speaks, says that with free trade in flour, the United States would sell fifty barrels in Canada where Canada would sell one in this country. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. It would help our millers and do no injury to our farmers, as just so long as we have a surplus, just so long will the foreign demand regulate the price.

Buffalo, in common with the rest of the country, is feeling the effects of the depression in business and the charitably inclined are busy providing for the poor and finding work for the unemployed. Many of our millers and grain dealers have responded and the great bakers Messrs Smith, Collins & Co. (the Company being Harvey, of Harvey & Henry), came down most handsomely with 2,000 loaves of bread weekly until April 15th. That is charity.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16, 1894.

## DULUTH.

THE past month has been one of inactivity waiting, and suspense. Not only have the mills to confront the general business depression, in common with all other concerns, but they find themselves handicapped by prohibitive freight rates. Still, if there was any demand for mill products, satisfactory rates could probably be arranged, but there is absolutely no business. This, of course, the mills had anticipated in part, by reason of the over-stocking on the part of middle-men during the closing days of cheap water-rates, so far as the water territory is concerned. But the South and South-western trade is unusually dull, and the mills have been doing but little.

The "round-up," by Secretary Welles, of the Board of Trade, shows the business of December succinctly as follows:

Statement showing the production of flour at Duluth and Superior, and the receipts of flour and grain for December 1893, as compared with the same items for December 1892.

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour produced Dul. bbls.. | 64,868 | 71,094 |
| " " Sup. " .. | 177,478 | |
| " received, bbls..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wheat, bus..... | 2,194,229 | 6,912,707 |
| Oats, " ..... | 12,566 | ..... |
| Rye, " ..... | 6,869 | 6,140 |
| Barley, " ..... | 98,191 | 424 |
| Flax, " ..... | 11,784 | 41,110 |

Shipments of flour and grain during December this year, as compared with last December, are as follows:

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 446,698 | 39,482 |
| Wheat, bus..... | 432,397 | 84,745 |
| Oats, " ..... | 4,901 | ..... |
| Rye, " ..... | ..... | 26,789 |
| Barley, " ..... | 274,804 | 822 |

During the first week of this month there were 37,111 bbls. of flour made at the head of the the lakes—the Lake Superior and Imperial mills alone running. These mills also ran a few days last week, but on Thursday, 11th, shut down, and since then not a wheel has been turning. The main reason for the run since the era of low rates, was to stock up the warehouses, and that has now been practically accomplished, and just when grinding will be resumed is problematical, but it will probably not be until a hungry demand comes up for flour. While freight rates are maintained at the regular schedule, and millers sometimes refer to them as prohibitive, still the mill-men, who are eminently practicable, when they consider the number of railroads going into bankruptcy, are not disposed to find much fault with the card. When the body politic is sick it wants flour no worse than it does steel or lumber, and when there is a general revival of business the mills will probably be among the first industries to respond.

The calendar year, however, notwithstanding the great panic, was not wholly a failure in the flouring and wheat business. The figures for the year in comparison with the figures for the previous year are of interest. The table below gives the production of flour at Duluth and Superior, and the receipts of grain for the year 1893 as compared with the same items for 1892:

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. produced Dul. | 875,749 | 1,094,493 |
| " " " Sup. | 1,212,044 | |
| " "received (at head of the lakes ..... | 4,890,961 | 4,095,047 |
| Wheat, bus. received..... | 32,910,398 | 46,660,572 |
| Corn, " " ..... | 327,937 | 106,679 |
| Oats, " " ..... | 23,893 | 37,641 |
| Rye, " " ..... | 38,985 | 69,659 |
| Barley " " ..... | 613,777 | 105,943 |
| Flax, " " ..... | 275,052 | 713,735 |

The shipments of flour and grain for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, as compared with shipments for the year 1892, are as follows:

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 6,724,973 | 4,763,481 |
| Wheat, bus..... | 34,000,851 | 32,958,494 |
| Corn, " ..... | 272,841 | 106,714 |
| Oats, " ..... | 4,901 | 29,953 |
| Rye " ..... | 28,954 | 70,709 |
| Barley, " ..... | 686,093 | 108,486 |
| Flax, " ..... | 420,908 | 508,196 |

This shows a decrease of 13,750,174 bushels from the receipts of 1892, when the largest crop on record was raised and marketed, and 7,500,000 bushels less than 1891. Except for the years noted, last year's receipts were the heaviest ever known here. The receipts and shipments for the past seven years are shown in the following:

| Year. | Receipts. bus. | Shipped. bus. |
|---|---|---|
| 1887..... | 17,136,275 | 19,761,586 |
| 1888..... | 7,993,388 | 13,482,829 |
| 1889..... | 17,313,081 | 13,326,648 |
| 1890..... | 15,341,462 | 14,090,826 |
| 1891..... | 40,391,974 | 34,658,234 |
| 1892..... | 46,660.572 | 34,488,255 |
| 1893..... | 32,910,398 | 33,700,847 |

The amount of grain in store on Monday, Jan. 8, is given by the Secretary of the Board of Trade as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard wheat..... | 4,577,620 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat..... | 4,434,462 |
| No. 2 " ..... | 295,790 |
| No 3 Spring " ..... | 19,537 |
| No Grade Spring " ..... | 2,393 |
| Rejected and condemned wheat.... | 9,786 |
| Special bin wheat..... | 29.907 |
| Total wheat in store..... | 9,369,495 |
| Wheat afloat in the harbor..... | 208,907 |
| Aggregate..... | 9,578,402 |
| Increase during the week..... | 192,134 |
| In store and afloat last year..... | 15,626,795 |
| Increase for the week last year... | 620,013 |
| Stock of oats now in store..... | 8,914 |
| Stock of rye now in store..... | 28,199 |
| Increase of rye during the week.. | 2,862 |
| Stock of barley now in store..... | 30,872 |
| Decrease of barley during the week | 2,315 |
| Stock of flaxseed now in store..... | 51,210 |
| Increase of flaxseed during week.. | 658 |
| Wheat in store at Minneapolis .... | 12,440,549 |
| Increase wheat at Minneapolis.... | 186,201 |
| Corn in store at Minneapolis.... | 203,572 |
| Oats in store at Minneapolis. ..... | 26,540 |
| Rye in store at Minneapolis..... | 20,424 |
| Barley in store at Minneapolis.... | 190,733 |
| Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis.. | 57,541 |

The annual election of Trade will be held January 16, and the following ticket has been placed in the field, as the result of a caucus of the members. It will go through without opposition: President, George Spencer; V. President, B.C. Church; Directors, G. G. Barnum, L. R. Hurd, A. B. Wolvin; Standing Committees—Arbitration: Charles Canning, H. H. Kenkel, E. A. Forsyth; Appeals: Watson S. Moore, Thomas Gibson, Walter Van Brunt; Inspection: Geo. Rupley, G. G. Barnun, Ward Ames; B.C. Church, A.W. Frick. Otto Hartman retires as President, and George Rupley as Vice President.

The year which has just passed into history will be a memoable one for Duluth. It has been crowded with features both disastrous and profitable. The best crop ever brought to these elevators is commanding the smallest price at which wheat was ever known to sell. The May deal at Chicago, which collapsing, knocked its own projectors out, affected a number of elevators here, and swept away a few fortunes; but it left a valuable lesson in their place, which is being turned to profit. The bulk of business transacted has been exceeded but once—in the preceding year. Rates during the active shipping season were the lowest ever known, declining at one time to 1¼ cents per bushel, Duluth to Buffalo. The maximum rate was 3, and the average rate 2 cents a bus. The prices were unprecedentedly low. The finest spring wheat ever raised is being marketed to-day 20 per cent cheaper than the low prices which prevailed last fall. Many theories are advanced to account for this. The lack of foreign demand is a prime factor, although the small demand now made will pretty well exhaust the supply before the next crop. The chief cause of the stagnant market and low price can probably be found in the general paralysis of commerce and business.

Of the crop of '93, North and South Dakota are credited with 30,000,000 bushels and Minnesota with 40,000,000—about 25 per cent of the crop of the entire country—but something like 30,000,000 bushels less than these three States produced in 1892. It is thought that of the current crop there is yet to come not to exceed 10,000,000 bushels. There has already been marketed here some 25,000,000 bushels, as compared with 28,000,000 bus. at the same time last year. Requirements of the country mills are about 15,000,000 bus., and 17,000,000 will be needed for seed and bread.

Panic phenomena seem to be about as little understood in these days as natural phenomena were in the days of primitive civilization, and now, as then, entirely erroneous causes may be assigned. It seems the fashion now, especially in those "raw material" communities, for the medicine-men to come out of the inactive jungles of their business offices and solemnly declare that the prolonged depression is the result of the threatened removal of the tariff taxes, and so they are rolling up their tom-tom petitions to Congress, praying that no liberties be taken with the tariff god. Almost every able bodied

man in the north-west iron district has sent in his protest against the proposed removal of the tariff on iron ore, and he is as earnest and devout in the exercise of this right of petition as the silver men of Colorado were a few months ago, when they saw demoralization and collapse in any tampering with the Sherman law. Grain men have protested against free barley; iron men against free ore; and lumber men—some of them—against free lumber.

The question of a State Elevator at Duluth, to be built at public expense, and run in the interests of the grangers, has been finally settled. The Court, in deciding the matter, states that the legislative act providing for the building is not an exercise of the police powers of the State, given by statute to regulate the business of receiving, weighing and inspecting grain in elevators; it has no relation to the regulation of that business, but provides for the State engaging in and carrying it on. The police powers of the State to regulate a business is to be exercised by the adoption of rules and regulations as to the manner in which it shall be conducted by others, and not by engaging in it itself. The act is held to be unconstitutional—the State might as well engage in the brewing business as in the grain business. The projectors of the enterprise are handled without apologies, and the question is finally and definitely settled, until, at least, Mr. Ig. Donnelly and his co-populists get hold of the legislative strings again. The State, in the mean time, owns a $11,000 elevator site at Duluth, which perhaps may be negotiated for by addressing the author of the great Cryptogram.

The immense output and shipment of flour from this port during the year just closed will be exceeded during the present year and will have a decided effect on lake navigation. During the past year nearly 7,000,000 barrels of flour were sent out, and for the present year it is estimated that from 10 to 12 millions barrels will be the output—if not more. This is a large item in lake commerce and will keep a large line of boats such as the Centurion, Gratwick, Selwyn Eddy, Gilbert etc. in exclusive service. Rates are expected to rule low and shipments in all commodities will be active.

The rather "pesky" year of '93 was given a riotous send-off by the Duluth Board of Trade members on the last day of the month. Wheat, flour, snowballs, water, bulls and bears were mixed in a conglomerate paste; it was a wind-fall for the tailors.

Annual meetings of almost all the mills will be held this month; so far as reported there will be no radical changes in officers or directorates, or policies. And, notwithstanding the prevailing dullness, a busy and prosperous year is confidently expected.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, has fixed the annnal dues at $30 for each membership for the ensuing year, with a rebate of $10 if paid before the annual election. After Feb. 16, the full assessment of $35, will be due, if the rebate is not taken advantage of.

Receipts of wheat at Fort William for the week ending Dec. 30, were 101,640 bus. and shipments 4,076 bus. Total stocks were 1,539,107, being an increase of 97,504 bus. for the week. A year ago stocks were 2,175,419, being an increase of 73,132 for that week. Stocks in Manitoba elevators, including Winnipeg, are placed at nearly 2,500,000 bus. There are no shipments east of lake storage points to speak of, and marketings are all going into store, except what is being converted into flour. Manitoba wheats are firmer in eastern Canada markets, wheat sales are being made from stocks in store shipped east before the close of navigation.

The receipts at Duluth continue to be fair, considering the depressing prices.

And still another elevator is to go up here. L. T. Sowle & Son, of Minneapolis have completed arrangements to build an elevator on Rice's Point in this city, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. The work which will be done this winter will be on an annex, with a capacity of 300,000 bus.; and the remainder of the structure will go up in a short time. Sowle & Son have been represented in Duluth for some time and now will be more than ever identified with the wheat interests in this city. The building of this new elevator just at this time is of more than ordinary significance—it is substantial testimony to the effect that capital, even in these distressed times, can make no mistake in branching out in business in this city.

DULUTH, Jan. 15. H. F. J.

## SUPERIOR.

FOR the first time in several years all the mills in Superior are idle. Not a barrel of flour was made in this city during the latter part of last week, and no one pretends to say when work will be resumed. It is simply a breathing spell, however, and millers are not exhibiting much concern over the situation. The great spurt made just before the close of navigation—the piling up of stocks in every consuming lake port, and supplying all warehouses while freights were at a minimum point, was prophetic of the present condition.

Sheds and warehouses here are comfortably filled, and until some of the surplus stocks about the country are reduced there will be no object in piling up more flour. All signs, portents and commercial agencies point to a return of general activity in the near future, when mills in all directions, especially the flouring mills, will resume. In the mean time preparations are going forward for increased capacities, both as to wheat and flour storage. A contract has just been let by the Freeman Milling Co. for a flour shed, to be located east of the mill, and to accommodate 40,000 bbls. of flour. Work is now in progress on the structure. The plans for the new elevator have been received by the same Company, but work on the building will be deferred until spring. Other mills are likewise figuring on betterments of a permanent nature, and all are getting ready for a busy year. The lack of orders is looked upon as incidental and in nowise foreshadowing a dull year. Freight rates have been held firm since the first of the year, and there is not much probability that a change will be made soon. Millers desire to see the rates maintained steadily, and not raised and lowered every two or three months. At present the schedule promulgated by the railroads is as follows on a basis of 37½ cents to New York.

Superior to:

| | All rail. | Across lake. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 37½ | 35½ |
| Montreal | 37½ | 35½ |
| Boston | 39½ | 37½ |
| Philadelphia | 35½ | 33½ |
| Binghamton, Scranton | 35½ | 33½ |
| Baltimore | 34½ | 32½ |
| Cortland | 34½ | 32½ |
| Reading or Harrisburg | 34½ | 32½ |
| Albany, Troy, Schenectady | 36½ | 34½ |
| Utica | 35 | 33 |
| Syracuse | 32½ | 30½ |
| Rochester, Mount Morris | 31 | 29 |
| Corning | 33 | 31 |
| Buffalo, Erie | 27½ | 25½ |
| Hornellsville | 33½ | 31½ |
| Kingston | 36½ | 34½ |
| Chicago | 12½ | .... |
| Peoria | 12½ | .... |
| Detroit | 21½ | .... |
| Toledo | 21½ | .... |
| Indianapolis | 20½ | .... |
| Cincinnati | 22½ | .... |
| Cleveland | 22½ | .... |
| Des Moines | 22½ | .... |
| Omaha | 33 | .... |
| New Orleans | 37½ | .... |

While it is already decided to make an increase in the milling capacity of this City during the present year, there is a combined capacity of 19,400 bbls., a day at the head of the lakes, which is second to Minneapolis only. To be exact, Duluth has a capacity of 7,000 bbls., Superior 7,000 bbls., and West Superior 5,400 bbls., daily. The year past was characterized by construction and development; one year ago there was a capacity of but 9,000 bbls., where now there is a 19,400 capacity. Of this 115 per cent increase, Superior has made 77, and West Superior 36.

All the new mills are the product of the best skill and material. Several of them did not begin to grind until about the commencement of the present crop year. The mills that were in operation during the calendar year were successful, despite the general apathy in business. The extremely low range of prices for mill products has given the flour market greater breadth than it ever had before, and brought fancy patent flour in demand in places which heretofore were consumers of the lower grades. The failure of one small mill was the only incident during the year to mar the even tenor of prosperity. The product was 2,040,000 bbls. of flour, against 1,054,000 bbls. the year before, and of this about 28 per cent. was shipped for export. The receipts of flour from interior points for trans shipment amounted to 4,868,000 bbls.. against 4,751,000 bbls. in 1892. The increase indicates very strongly the development and growth of the flour business, and the disposition to send to market the manufactured article rather than grain. Why shouldn't the major portion of the bread-stuffs exported be first run through a mill in this country?

The season just closed shows a remarkable growth in the commerce from the head of the lakes. While the grain and flour shipments are leading items, there is an immense amount of ore, lumber and other "raw material" going down the lakes. And the traffic is just beginning. In a short time—within the next decade—the two cities of Superior and Duluth will do a greater shipping business than Chicago, which is third or fourth in the great ports of the world. These two towns are yet far behind Chicago, in the number of arrivals and clearances, but the tonnage, on the average, is much larger to each vessel here.

For the last year the average tonnage of the vessels arriving and clearing here was 1,244, while the average tonnage at Chicago was only 533, or less than half the average here; but the total tonnage at the head of the lakes is fast gaining on the big Lake Michigan town. In 1891 the total tonnage at the head of Lake Superior was 5,332,494, and that of Chicago was 10,150,052, giving these two ports, with a population of 80,000 (in 1891) over 50 per cent as large a lake traffic as Chicago with her 1,200,000 population. The figures of 1893 show a great change in the relative tonnage. For that year the total tonnage at the head of the lake was 6,325,855, and the total at Chicago was 9,770,457 tons. There was a gain in the tonnage here, in the two years, of about one million tons, while Chicago lost 420,000 tons, and the total here is now 67 per cent. of Chicago's. There are 100,000 people in Duluth and Superior, and 1,500,000 in

Chicago. The general stagnation in commerce kept the tonnage down in both ports, still, there isn't very much question but that the star of the North is the in ascendancy, and that is why millers and elevator men are crowding to this point.

A few figures of the year's business at the "Soo" will be of interest.

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels | 12,008 | 12,580 |
| Tonnage | 10,796,572 | 11,214,333 |
| Passengers | 18,000 | 25,000 |
| Coal up | 3,008,120 | 2,904,266 |
| Flour | 7,420,674 | 5,418,135 |
| Wheat | 43,481,625 | 40,994,780 |
| Lumber | 588,545,000 ft. | 512,844,000 ft. |

The total valuation of the products which went through the canal during the year is $145,436,956.94.

The staff of the Anchor Mill is now as follows: Head miller, W. J. Robb; second miller, W. D. Anderson, formerly with the E. P. Allis Co.; others are J. D. McDougall, of Rochester, N. Y., and S. B. Bowers of Winona, bolters, and W. N. Jackson, formerly connected with the Page Mill at Fergus Falls, and G. C. Kratochwill, formerly of Dayton, as grinders.

George Tileston, of St. Cloud, accompanied by his head miller F. J. Stephens, has been looking over the mills here. In regard to the site of the old Page mill at Fergus Falls.

Mr. Tileston says that he has made a proposition to rent any good mill the owners of the site may build, but that he does not intend to build there himself.

The east end milling interests have finally secured the City Council to order a fine engine and station for that district. The engine selected will cost $4,500 and the annual expense of maintaining it will be some $4,000. This was secured on account of the recent fire in the Listman Mill.

Another railroad line has been constructed, in immediate prospect, from this city to the wheat fields of N. D. R. S. Munger of Duluth is behind the undertaking; as planned the road is to run from the head of the lakes in a slightly north-westerly course to the Red River Valley, north of Fargo, and south of Caledonia, thence to Carrington. This would tap a fertile wheat belt and give a direct route to the elevators of this city. It is proposed to build the road during the present year.

Those interested in the proposed Bayfield, Harbor & Great Western railroad assert that work will begin on the line in earnest next Summer. The road proposed will run from Carlton or Boylston on the Northern Pacific road direct to Bayfield, and a branch line will be extended to St. Paul, from Iron River or Brule. W. F. Dalrymple, of Bayfield, is the man at the helm, and it is the avowed purpose to divert a large proportion of the grain and flour shipments from the West, past Superior to Bayfield. He claims a grade of 35 feet to the mile, as against a grade of 50 feet to the mile by other roads.

The Freeman Milling Co. has been making a change in the name of its brands. The word "Minnesota" is dropped. The brand. "A. A. Freeman's Superlative, Minnesota," is now the "Freeman Milling Co.'s, Superlative, West Superior U. S. A."

The Doud barrel factory at South Superior is turning out from 500 to 600 barrels a day. The temporary shutting down of the mills may retard operations for a short time, but the business has an assured permanency. Last year B. F. Goodell organized a Bag and Printing Co. for the purpose of manufacturing and stamping jute bags for flour exports. The building which at that time was promised was not erected and no further steps were taken. Recently S. A. Bemis, of St. Louis came to the city and succeeded in continuing the old project, but by an entirely new organization. It is understood that the company will acquire a large building on the Hughitt slip. The Bemis Bro, Bag Co. has bag factories at Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, New Orleans and carries on a large business, producing 100,000 bags a day at the Minneapolis plant, alone. The mills at Minneapolis used 1,000,000 bags in six months. The cotton is woven in the east and the jute comes from Dundee, Calcutta and elsewhere. The mills at the head of the lakes would take in the neighborhood of 3,500,000 sacks a year; and the company here expects to do a flourishing business from the beginning.

An enormous warehouse is projected for the east end, according to plans perfected by Barnett & Record, a steel structure 1,000 feet in length and as wide as the dock will permit is to be built, with railway tracks and wharfage on each side. The estimated cost of the superstructure is $210 000. It is to have capacity for 30 vessel loads of flour.

Capt McDougall, of whaleback fame has gone east to raise money with which to set his shipyards in operation. This immense plant, together with the steel plant are expected to resume operations in a few weeks. The outlook for general business is brighter than it was a month ago and a better feeling prevails all along the line, despite the fact that some factory wheels here are not turning just at present.

SUPERIOR, Jan. 16.

## LONDON.

YESTERDAY, the first of the New Year, as regards business, did not open very satisfactorily, for at Mark Lane there was chronicled the lowest price on record for American flour, American wheat, Argentine and Russian wheats and business was most disappointing. The estimate made by the Board of Agriculture as to the 1893 wheat crop, which was published some ten days ago, was not able to lift up the market, and last week saw the average price of British grown wheat 3d per quarter below the price that ruled on the 1st of January, 1893, when it was considered that values had touched bottom. The following is a comparison of the English crop of wheat, acreage, yield per acre and the average price on the 16th of December or about that date of each year since 1884.

| | Total crop. | Acres under Cultivation. | Yield per acre. | Gazette average price per quarter. Dec. 16. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | | Bushels. | s | d. |
| 1884 | 80,215,877 | 2,677,038 | 29.96 | 31 | 5 |
| 1885 | 77,587,666 | 2,478,318 | 31.31 | 30 | 5 |
| 1886 | 61,467,898 | 2,285,905 | 26.89 | 33 | 4 |
| 1887 | 74,322,747 | 2,317,324 | 32.07. | 31 | 2 |
| 1888 | 71,939,647 | 2,564,237 | 28.05 | 30 | 10 |
| 1889 | 73,202,773 | 2,449,354 | 29.89 | 30 | 1 |
| 1890 | 73,354,484 | 2,386,336 | 30.74 | 32 | 4 |
| 1891 | 72,127,263 | 2,307,277 | 31.26 | 36 | 10 |
| 1892 | 58,560,932 | 2,219,838 | 26.38 | 26 | 4 |
| 1893 | 49,247,297 | 1,897,524 | 25.95 | 26 | 9 |

It will thus be seen that English farmers, in consequence of the low prices prevailing, the excessive supplies, and the prospect of the continuance of adverse market conditions for wheat, reduced the wheat acreage under cultivation in 1893 by no less than 14½ per cent, compared with the previous year — 1,898,000 acres against 2,220,000 acres. And with this small acreage the crop has been worse than last year, and the prices realized have been still lower, than in the corresponding period of 1892. The yield per acre in 1893 is estimated by the Agricultural Department at only 25.95 bushels, against 26.38 bushels in 1892, and 30.02 bushels the average of the previous eight years. Since my last letter the weather in the U. K. has been gusty and unsettled, but, on the whole wonderfully genial in temperature. If anything, the autumn sown wheat is rather too forward, but supplies of 1893 wheat from farmers have been moderate and stocks have, therefore, been somewhat diminished. Of foreign wheat and flour accumulations remain serious. *The Miller* in its issue of Monday, last (yesterday January 1) gives the estimated requirements to harvest as 18,000,000 qrs., and estimated supplies to harvest as 12,586,566 qrs. Of this latter, the total quantity of wheat in granary is still heavy, and as compared with a year ago shows over 400,000 qrs. increase, so that 1893 has over-purchased of the foreigner. The wheat in farmers' hands is now 4,901,566 qrs. against 5,537,065 qrs. a year ago. This more than balances the extra supply from abroad, but the accumulations were laid in before buyers knew how short this year's home harvest was. The flour stocks in granary are 100,687 sacks less than at this time last year, and flour in mills, bakeries, etc., is also about 100,000 sacks less. Total holdings are a nett 363,000 qrs. of breadstuffs, less than they were on January 2, 1893. Though this is a "small mercy," the market will, none the less, be helped by it. Had the home crop of 1893 been equal to that of 1892, a market panic would by now have been upon us; as it is, traders should make a determined effort to get accounts level by the time that another harvest comes around. Our comparison, says *The Miller*, of requirements and supplies shows that it is not too late for prudence to accomplish the task.

As mentioned above yesterday, January 1, saw the value of American flour touch the lowest point on record, but factors did their best to prevent prices going to the lowest extent and they, therefore, quoted the following prices for well known brands of American flour *ex store:*

MINNESOTA FLOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richland | 23s |
| Nabob Patent | 22s 6d |
| Manhattan straights | 18s 6d |
| Grants Gold | 22s |
| Cass | 18s 6d |
| Corunna | 18s |
| New Ulm | 17s |
| Otsego | 17s |
| Stefanotis bakers | 16s 6d |
| Hubbard's Otsego | 17s 9d |
| Edward | 22s |
| Pinney's best | 22s |
| Melville straight | 19s |
| Kenilworth | 22s |
| Imp. choice bakers | 16s 9d |
| Sunshin patent | 22s |
| Extra | 18s |
| Champion | 18s 6d |
| Monarch | 18s 6d |

MILWAUKEE FLOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indiana Patent | 22s |
| Manigold patent | 22s |
| do bakers | 16s 6d |
| Daisy Mills Tip Top | 22s |
| Sanderson's best | 22s |
| do Arcade | 16s |
| Lily of Killarney | 21s 6d |

CHICAGO FLOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brigg's Patent | 22s 6d |
| Star and Crescent | 17s |
| Chesapeake | 22s |
| Severn Mills | 17s |
| Ridge Mills | 14s |

Of the Minneapolis flours, Pillsbury best is quoted at 24s, Morrison's super, 22s, 6d to 23s, Washburn's Gold Medal, 24s 3d, Christian's super, 22s 6d, and Consolidated Ceresota 24s 6d.

On the afternoon of December the 14th last, the very interesting ceremony of presenting the prizes to the successful competitors at the recent International Bakers' and Confectioner's Exhibition took place at the Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane, Great Tower Street, London E. C. The presentation was made by the Master of the Worshipful Company of Bakers, a City Guild that has a history of at least 500 years, who was supported by his Wardens and a goodly muster of the members of the Bakers' Company. The Master before presenting the prizes welcomed the visitors,

amongst whom he was so pleased to see such an influential gathering of the baking trade and the competitors at the recent Exhibition in their ancient Hall.

Mr. H. C. Kurtz (Seven Sisters road, London, N.), was first presented with the silver medal of the Exhibition, and the gold medal of the Bakers' Company for the best London bread, amid warm congratulations; and then Mrs. F. Marks (Upper Norwood, London, S. E.) received from the Worshipful Master, amid loud applause, the silver medal of the Bakers' Company and two Exhibition bronze medals for her exhibit in Classes I. and II., which in both cases took second place. Mr. Measures, who won the silver medal in Class II., was also loudly applauded, and Mr. A. L. Johnson, of Wimbledon, who took 3rd prize in Class I., and Mr. C. A. Llewellyn, who took the 3rd prize in Class II., were also warmly received. Then followed the other successful competitors in due order, until it came to the representatives of the provinces, when Mr. Taylor relieved Mr. Prain. Mr. Cook, of Ipswich, who took two first prizes for provincial bread in Class IV. and V., was received with much applause.

The second place in Class III. was taken by Mr. William Arundel, of Birmingham, and the second place in Class IV. was taken by Mr. Daniel Gilbert, of Eastbourne, who both received the second prizes for their respective exhibits.

In Class V., Vienna bread, the first prize fell to Mr. D. E. Grimmond, of 159 Oxford street, W., and the second prize to Messrs. Brett & Benny, of 54 High street, Whitechapel, London, E.

In Class IX., Maltine bread, the first prize fell to Mr. A. G. Wylie, of 480 Caledonian road, London, N., and the second prize fell to Mr. W. C. Rees, of 263 New North road, Islington, London, N.

The successful competitors in the confectionery classes were next presented with their prizes, after which Mr. Pringle said the representatives of the trade and the Exhibition wished to thank the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Company for the use of the hall and their attendance that day, and especially for the confidence reposed by them in the committee.

The vote of thanks to the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Worshipful Company of Bakers was seconded by Mr. Alfred Taylor, the President of the National Association of Master Bakers, and carried unanimously. The vote was acknowledged by the Master, who said he hoped that the Company would long continue to identify itself with the baking trade, and the Exhibition in September, 1894, he was sure would be even a greater success than the one they had just held. The proceedings then terminated.

On the Wednesday before Christmas day the young bloods on the Bristol Market Exchange decided to have a festive game of football on the Exchange floor, as on account of its near approach to the holidays, nothing in the way of business would be doing, but when the day arrived signs were not wanting that a determined effort would be made by the authorities to check, what they considered rioting. Notices of warning against disorder were, therefore, posted in the Exchange, and some fifty of the flower of the local constabulary under two inspectors, were in ambush biding their time. The Bristol Exchange is a public one, with a right-of-way through it, and therefore quite accessible to any rowdy outsider who may be spoiling for a fight, so the right of the police to interfere in case of riot is obvious. About half-past three a feeling that something was going to happen seemed to spread through the building, and many of the more timid among the standholders rapidly stowed away their samples. Presently a brand new association ball shot out and afforded a few minutes sport, very soon, however, falling a victim to a stab from the penknife of a burly corn merchant. A lull ensued, when to the surprise of all in marched a body of 20 or 30 constables under Inspector Cann, the military precision of the parade calling up vivid recollections of a scene in the "Pirates of Penzance." They soon cleared the building by persuasion, as was explained in the police court, and almost the only standholder who had the courage to stick to his post was Mr. Holman, of Blood, Holman & Co. Victims had now to be secured, and great stalwart policemen might be seen running in a few overgrown striplings and delicate looking men. The only unfortunates connected with the corn trade were Mr. Whittington, corn factor, and two juniors named Small and Lacey, in the offices of Spillers and Bakers, and Budgett, James and Branth. The magistrates were in a placable mood, and 5s and costs, or bound over to keep the peace for six months, satisfied offended justice.

In conclusion, I would draw attention to the use that windmills are going to be put to in the Netherlands, where the Netherland Society for the Promotion of Industry offers its prize for 1894 for papers containing an indication of the means of obtaining energy through windmills, to accumulate this energy electrically, to transmit it, or to make it portable, and desires more particularly an answer to the following questions:—(1) What is the average energy a common windmill is able to produce, per day of twenty-four hours, in combination with an electric accumulator; what would be the installation most suitable to this effect, and what would be the cost of one horse-power hour? (2) Is it possible, from an economical point of view, to apply the new aerial motors on an extensive scale for the accumulation and the utilization of this energy? If so, what mechanical appliances would be required for this purpose? The project of a supposed application of the system, by which a factory is provided with light and power, is wanted as an illustration. The drawings belonging to the answers must be made on white paper—no blue prints—on a scale of ¼. [Presumably ¼ in. to the foot.] The prize offered is the gold medal of the society and a reward of £30. Answers must be sent before July 1st, 1894, with the author's name in a closed envelope, to the general secretary of the society, F. W. van Eeden, at Haarlem, Holland.

DRESSER.

P. S.—I should have mentioned in the above that the amount of flour manufactured in the U. K. in 1893 was 29,798,000 of flour of 280 lbs. each. There are now 795 roller mills in the country.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1894.

## LITERARY NOTES.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., New York, have just issued "Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar for 1894," containing humorous extracts from Mark Twain's latest story, "Pudd'nhead Wilson, now appearing in *The Century*. They offer to send a copy of the calendar free to any one who will inclose them a stamp to pay postage.

HARPER'S BAZAR, published January 20, will contain "In the Diplomatic Set," a clever story of society in Washington, by Miss Mary McCulloch.

IN the February *Harper's*, Miss Jean Forsyth will give an account of her experience as a pupil under a celebrated London teacher of vocal music. The title of her article is "A Singing-Student in London," and although her story reads like fiction it is understood to be literally true.

THE advertising poster is fast becoming a work of art. In Paris, the colored cartoons of M. Jules Cheret, proclaiming the virtues of hair restoratives and the graces of concert-hall singers, are eagerly sought by collectors, rare sorts bringing prices varying from twenty-five to one hundred francs. The mania for collecting show-bills has reached this country, and Harper & Brothers are said to have received so many requests for the series of monthly colored posters of *Harper's Magazine*, that no more sets are obtainable.

THE *Review of Reviews* for January is particularly strong in its editorial *résumé*, of the closing events of the stirring and turbulent year 1893. Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor, discusses tariff revision, the relief of the unemployed, recent strikes and labor questions, the Hawaiian question and the Administration's policy with regard to that subject; civil service reform as applied to our diplomatic and consular, as well as other branches of the public service, and a great variety of other topics of the day. Foreign affairs are briefly but clearly presented, and this department, entitled "The Progress of the World," presents, in some twenty pages, a broad and frank treatment of affairs political and social from Canada to Capetown. Among the portraits interspersed are those of Hon. W. L. Wilson, who gives his name to the new tariff bill; Miss Clara Barton, the American head of the Red Cross Society; Hon. J. P. McDonald, chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Arbitration; Hon. G. Robertson, Jr., chairman of the New York State Board of Arbitration; Mr. Arthur Marshall Chambers, chairman of the English Coal Owners' Federation; Mr. J. R. Sovereign new Master Workman of the Knights of Labor; Mr. T. V. Powderly, formerly Master Workman; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mr. Henry White, lately of the American Legation in London; Mr. John R. Proctor, of Connecticut, the new chairman of the Civil Service Commission; Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mr. Daniel S. Remsen, secretary of the New York Kindergarten Association; Mr. Marshall Field, of Chicago; the late Sir Robert Morier, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg; the late Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria; Major Goold-Adams, Dr. Jameson and Col. Carrington, leaders in the campaign against Lobengula; Prince Windischgratz, the new Austrian Prime Minister; Casimir-Perier, the new Prime Minister of France; Signor Crispi, Prime Minister of Italy; Mr. Emil Frey, the new President of Switzerland; Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Canadian Minister of Commerce; Hon. H. M. Nelson, new Premier of Queensland, and the late John Tyndall, the eminent scientist. This list is sufficiently illustrative of the enterprise of the *Review of Reviews* in securing and presenting each month the portraits of the men whose faces the reader of the world's news would most naturally prefer to see.

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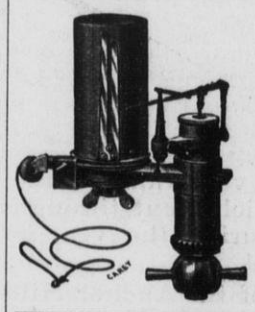

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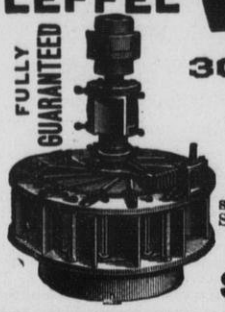


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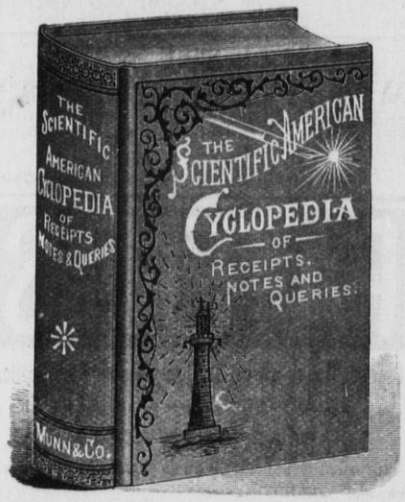


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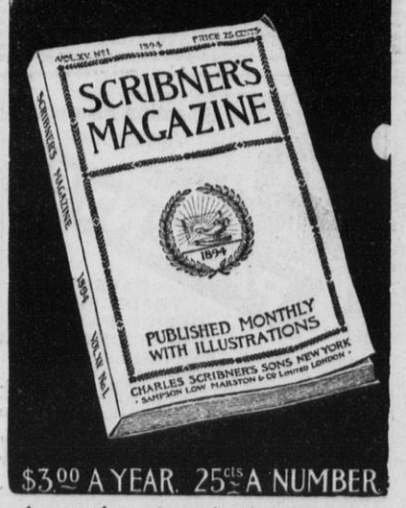


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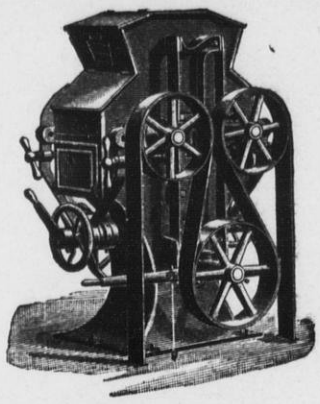

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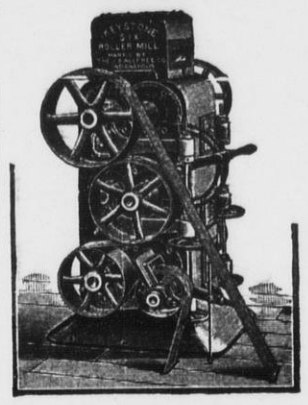

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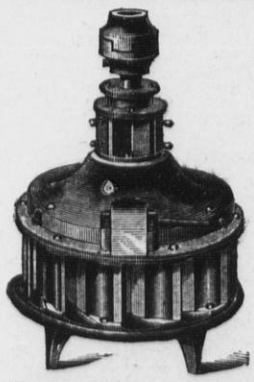

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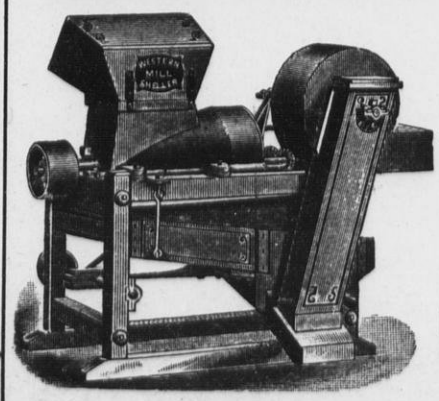

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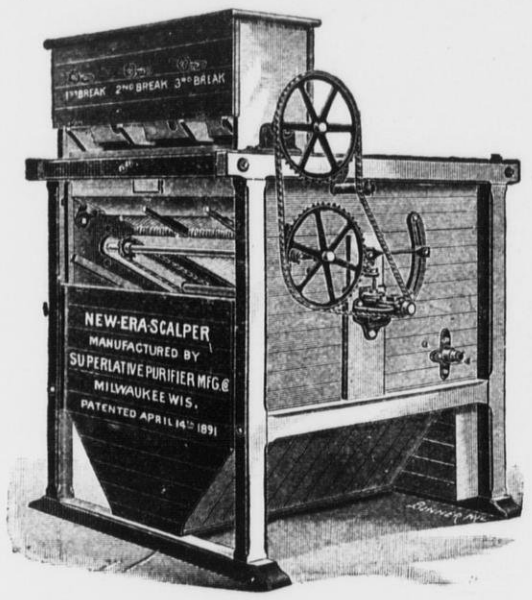


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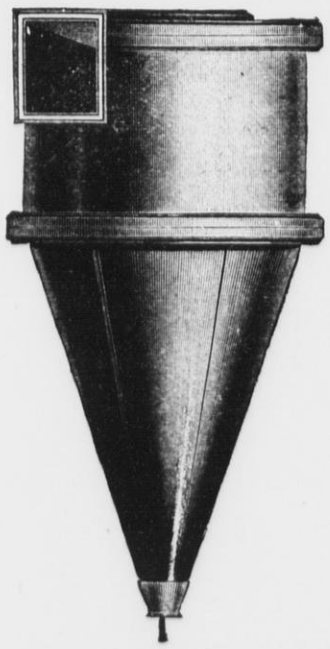

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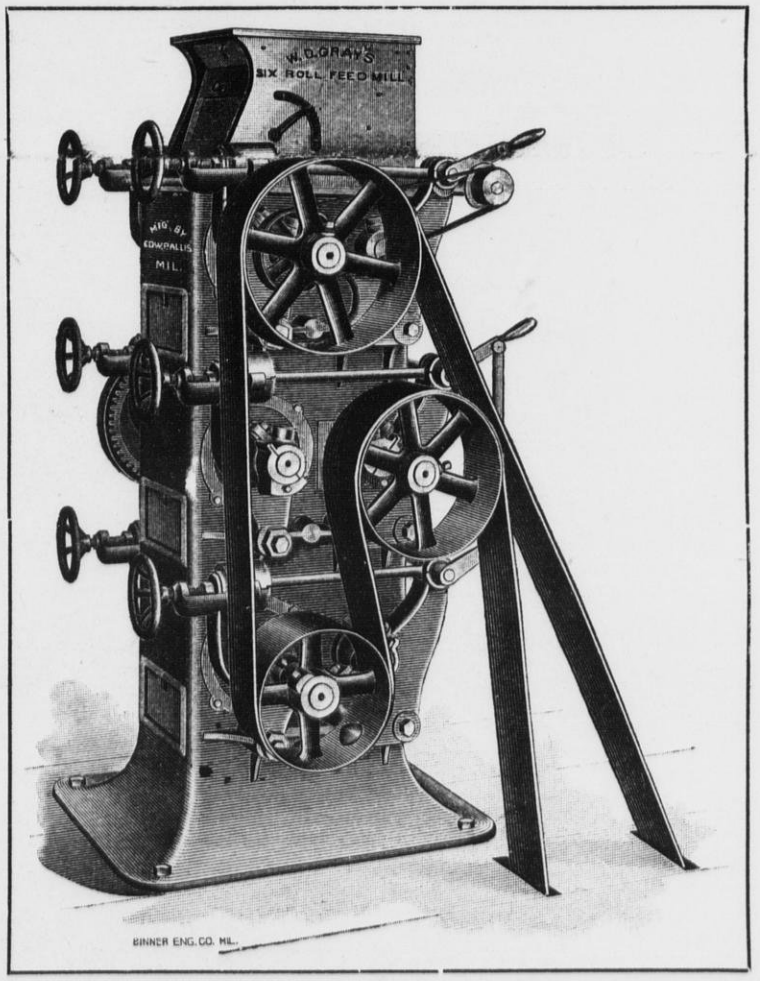


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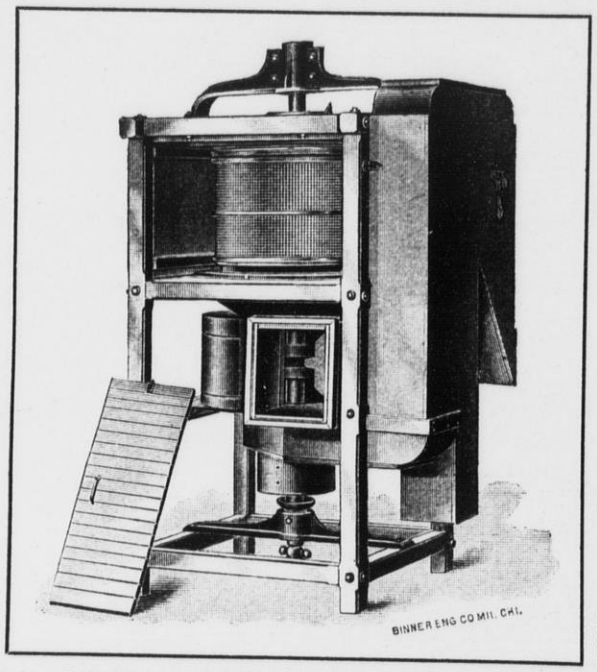


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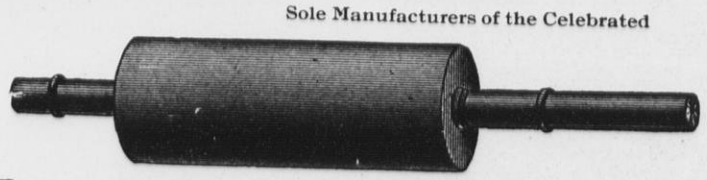

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 2. MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## "OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION No. 12."

### Its Timely Demise.

IN our last issue, we called attention to the action of the transportation companies, composing the Central Traffic Association, in attempting to spring upon the public a new, uniform freight classification, coupled to the obnoxious form of bill of lading, which they tried to put in use four years ago. This matter has aroused a great deal of indignation among shippers all over the United States, and several of the prominent Boards of Trade took prompt and decisive action, to prevent the attempted imposition. At the instigation of the Chicago Freight Bureau, the Chicago Board of Trade, the latter part of January, formally refused to accept and use this new classification. The Freight Bureau was instructed to at once take the matter in hand, and prepare and present to the Interstate Commerce Commission, a strong complaint, asking for a ruling, which should compel the Railroads to desist from their purpose, and to tender to shippers a legal receipt for their goods. The result of this protest by the Chicago Board of Trade, proved very satisfactory to the members, for the reason that some of the Lines, with head-quarters in Chicago, announced that they should not comply with the instructions of the Association, in regard to the adoption of the uniform bill of lading. The Grand Trunk Railway, through Traffic Manager Reeve, came out boldly, and asserted that they did not believe the Railroads had any right to impose the conditions stated in the bill, and that their Line would not ask its patrons to accept any such terms of contract. This break in the ranks of the Railroads effectively stopped further proceedings, and it was subsequently announced by the chairman of the Traffic Association, that Lines which did not desire to adopt the proposed form, would be "excused." The Chicago Freight Bureau, regardless of the action of the Railroads in receding from their position, will submit the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and an effort will be made to secure legislation, which shall effectively put a stop to future attempts on the part of Railroads to thus infringe upon the rights of shippers, and evade their duty as common carriers. The Chamber of Commerce, of Cincinnati, on Feb. 1st, held a meeting for the purpose of taking action upon this same subject, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Public attention is invited by carriers to certain rules and conditions promulgated in a document know as "Official Classification No. 12," which purports to fix restrictions under which transportation service will be rendered throughout that territory, embraced within a line drawn from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, north to the Canadian line, thence west along the Canadian frontier, and the south shore of the Great Lakes to Chicago, thence due south to the mouth of the Ohio, thence due east to point of departure.

WHEREAS, The schedule of rates referred to in Classification No. 12, is the regular standard tariff which applied to shipments made prior to Jan. 1st, 1894, and the alleged reduction is only a pretense.

*Resolved*, That the Merchants and Shippers of Cincinnati, as represented by the Cincinnati Freight Bureau, hereby protest against, and disclaim any consent to, or acquiescence in the alleged mutual agreement set forth in said publication as a part of the so-called uniform bill of lading, and annual releases, and assert that special contracts, to be biuding upon shippers, must have the free and specific approval of the individual parties thereto, and that any effort, by publication of onerous exactions to enforce or imply such consent, is in the nature of duress and invalidates said conditions.

*Resolved*, That in the publication of Official Classification No. 12, there is manifested, by organized carriers, a deplorable indifference to the rights of shippers, and a determination to restrict those rights by indirect methods which are characterized by a lack of candor and palpable hostility to public welfare.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee and Officers of the Cincinnati Freight Bureau are urged and instructed to adopt all fair and lawful methods to prevent encroachment upon the generally recognized and lawfully established right of every shipper to command diligent service, and full responsibility for safe delivery of all property entrusted to carriers for transportation.

*Resolved*, That in carrying out this instruction, the Committee and Officers aforesaid are authorized to act singly, or in concert with other commercial bodies, in appealing to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to courts, or to Congress.

*Resolved*, That this effort, by organized carriers, to diminish the value of their services to the public without equivalent or valuable consideration, is indicative of an unjust spirit of encroachment upon private rights which gravely menaces public service, and raises serious doubts as to the propriety of any concessions by Congress which may have the effect of directly or indirectly increasing the scope and power of Associated carriers, and we therefore protest against repeal of any restrictive provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this action be certified to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, in both the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the President of each Railway terminating in Cincinnati, whose lines lie within the territory above described, and also to corresponding organizations in principal cities."

The Cincinnati Freight Bureau took prompt action, under these instructions, and have filed a bill of complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is so explicit and complete in its statement of the case, that we print the same herewith:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION: The Cincinnati Freight Bureau of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, against the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, Company the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company.

The petition of the above named complainant respectfully shows:

I. That the complainant is a mercantile society, established and maintained in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, by the merchants and manufacturers, and by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce (which is a corporation under the laws of Ohio), for the purpose of giving "railroads and transportation companies such information regarding the various lines of goods it represents, as shall insure their proper classification; to secure freight rates that shall not discriminate against Cincinnati, and for other and kindred purposes.

II. That the defendants above named are common carriers and under a common control, management or arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment, are engaged in the transportation of passengers and property, in some cases wholly by railroads and in other cases partly by railroad and partly by water, in the territory east of the Mississippi River, north of the Ohio River, extending to the Atlantic seaboard, and as such common carriers are subject to the act of regular commerce between the states.

III. That the constituent members of the complainant association are merchants and manufacturers engaged in the production, purchase, sale, shipping and receiving the commodities in great variety, which are generally enumerated in connection with freight tariff of the defendants in a classification known as "official classification No. 12."

#### Restrictions Unreasonable and Unjust.

IV. Complainants aver that said classification No. 12, is printed, posted and filed with the interstate commerce commission, by each of the defendants above named, as constituting the classification rules, restrictions and conditions which, in connection with certain published schedules of rates, constitute the tariffs of rates which govern the service of said defendants to the public, and which are by section 6 of the act to regulate commerce (as amended March 2, 1889), required to be printed and posted and filed with the interstate commerce commission; that by reason of said printing, posting and filing of said tariffs and classification it is sought to impose upon the merchants and manufacturers, who constitute the complainant society rules, restrictions and charges for transportation of property, which are in themselves unjust and unreasonable, and in violation of section 1 of the act to regulate commerce, which commands that "all charges for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, for the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared unlawful."

V. In support of the charges in this complaint, the complainant submits and makes part of this complaint a printed copy of official classification No. 12, adopted by the joint committee to take effect Jan. 1, 1894, superseding classification No. 11, issued by the authority of the joint committee, signed George R. Blanchard, vice chairman; J. F. Goddard, chairman. Herewith, exhibit A. which is the classification referred to in section 4 of this complaint.

#### Act to Regulate Commerce Violated.

Complainants allege that the expressions, notices, rules, conditions, releases and form of the bill of lading constitute a violation of the act to regulate commerce, in that it is undertaken by their publication, printing, posting and filing, as aforesaid, to commit owners of property to an implied consent and acquiescence to charges, rules, restrictions, condition and penal-

ties which are unreasonable, unjust and oppressive, and without sanction of any established public custom or rule of common law, to-wit:

1. In declaring that "property not shipped subject to uniform bill of lading conditions will be charged one class higher than as herein provided and cost of marine insurance. [See rule 1.]"

2. In declaring in rule 1, that "unless otherwise provided, * * * property will be carried at the reduced rates specified herein, subject to the conditions of the uniform bill of lading. If shipper elects not to accept said reduced class and rates and conditions, he should so notify the agent of the receiving carrier at the time property is offered for shipment."

3. In declaring that "in case of such notice and nonacceptance of conditions, property will be taken at carrier's liability," and that "property thus carried will be charged one class higher and the cost of marine insurance will be added over any portion of the route that may be by water."

4. The forms of release, which, under this publication shippers are required to sign, embody restrictions of so drastic a nature as to involve surrender of common law rights, and the penalties denounced against the shipper who fails, or refuses to sign, such releases are irregular, excessive and ruinous.

5. The conditions and rules of the bill of lading as prescribed, if literally interpreted, divest the carrier of all responsibility for the loss or damage, from various specified causes, including negligence and "fire from any cause or whatsoever occurring."

6. The class rates quoted in classification No. 12 are not "reduced rates" as the language used in rule 1 would imply, but are, with a few unimportant exceptions, the same class rates which were published and in effect prior to Jan. 1, 1894, at which date the new rules and conditions set forth in exhibit B are declared to have become effective.

**An Objectionable Feature Removed.**

VI. Complainants submit and make part of this complaint (exhibit C) "classification No. 12, supplement No. 2, to take effect Feb. 1, 1894," which is a republication of the bill of lading with the proviso (in note 1) that the words "not negotiable" may be omitted by any carrier that may so elect.

Complainants aver that this supplement to classification No. 12 has the effect of relieving the original publication of a seriously objectionable feature, but that all the other anjust and unreasonable features herein complained of remain unchanged and are by complainants averred to be unlawful.

1. Because in said instruments are embodied upon the part of the defendant carriers' declarations of of exemption, which are without support in common or statutory law, or by any consent, except under duress, of shippers.

2. Because said defendant carriers have by their publication of a so-called uniform bill of lading, in connection with their official classification No. 12, undertaken to compel shippers to surrender their rights at common law or to submit to arbitrary, excessive and irregular additions to the ordinary rates of freight, which additional freight rates, are, as complainant believes and so charges, unjust and unreasonable.

3. Because the stipulations in said uniform bill of lading and official classification No. 12, which required the surrender of legal rights as a condition precedent to the enjoyment of the ordinary published rates of freight, are unjust and unreasonable stipulations and the imposition of an additional, irregular and excessive tax as a penalty for refusal to surrender lawful rights is an unjust and unreasonable imposition.

VII. Complainants believe, and so aver, that under the law every person is entitled to the service of every common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce, under responsibilities and restrictions, limited only as provided by common law, and by the law of the United States and of the several states, and subject to charges just and reasonable in themselves.

**Commissioners Have Power in the Premises.**

VIII. The complainants aver that the act to regulate commerce confers upon the commission the right to prescribe the form in which tariff and classifications shall be printed and posted.

Complainants aver that the right to prescribe the form embraces the right to exclude from said publications all declarations, rules, conditions or threats of penalty which undertake to contravene, supersede or modify the laws which govern the relations of carriers to the public.

Wherefore, petitioner prays that defendant carriers may be required to answer the charges herein and after due hearing and investigation an order be made commanding the defendants, and each of them, to desist from such violations of the act of regular commerce and that defendants be required to furnish all shippers a uniform bill of lading in which the common law liability only of such carriers shall be expressed, subject to charges that must be just and reasonable in themselves and for such other and further order as the commission may deem necessary in the premises.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Feb. 3d, for the purpose of taking action in regard to this matter. and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The railroads and transportation companies doing the carrying traffic between the East and West, through J. F. Goddard, chairman, and G. R. Blanchard, vice-chairman, published and promulgated on January 1st, 1894, Official Classification No. 12; and

WHEREAS, The said Official Classification No. 12 contains rules, special instructions and conditions which if carried out will be seriously detrimental to the rights of shippers in that it requires shippers to sign away their common law rights or suffer the penalty of paying a much higher rate of freight for the transportaton of their goods; be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce to take immediate action on this menace to commercial interests, and to employ counsel if deemed necessary, to resist, with all forces at its command, any attempt on the part of the carriers to put in force Official Classification No. 12 and the so-called uniform bill of lading and release of common law liability in connection therewith.

*Resolved*, That the whole proceedings of the carriers in publishing and promulgating this classification, bill of lading and release from common law liability, is unwarranted and dishonorable.

*Resolved*, That this Chamber of Commerce co-operate with other commercial bodies in their efforts to defeat the carriers in putting into effect these insidious measures.

*Resolved*, That the legislature of this state should enact a law similar to that of the state of Illinois' prohibiting any or all carriers from obviating or seeking to obviate their common law liabilities as such common carriers by special contract release or otherwise.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors transmit copies of these resolutions to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce and the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington, with the urgent request to speedily secure an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act which shall make it unlawful for any carriers to put in operation any form of contract seeking to limit or evade their common law liability.

Other commercial organizations will, undoubtedly, follow in the same path, and if the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not pretty thoroughly convinced that the Railroads forming this Traffic Association, are over-stepping their rights, and attempting to evade and violate the laws of the country, applying to common carriers, we shall be very much surprised. The proposed uniform classification and bill of lading, is the result of the aggressive and masterful character of two or three men, who have been employed to manage this Railway organization; these men have always been deaf to the appeals of shippers, and have seemed to feel that their mission was to impose every possible hardship upon shippers, for the profit of the carrier. There will be a lesson taught them before they get through with this last proceeding.

Shippers should all unite in refusing to accept this illegal receipt for their goods, and should *demand* a simple form of shipping receipt, which shall not contain any release of obligation on the part of the carrier to perform its duty, as laid down by the common law, and the statutes of the several states. This bill should have its neck thoroughly wrung.

## A MINNEAPOLIS MILL FAILURE.

The Northern Mill Co., of Minneapolis, connected with The Gull River Lumber Co., made an assignment on Feb. 14th to The Northern Trust Co.

The failure is said to have been the result of a complication of matters in reference to certain large contracts the assigned company had with the Gull River Company, and extensive operations in the northern part of the State, which had not yet been brought to a fortunate conclusion when the hard times of last summer came.

The aggregate of liabilities are several hundred thousand dollars, and the assets are believed to be about equal to the liabilities, but detailed schedules are not yet made up.

The Northern Mill Company built a line of railroad known as the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota, of which R. W. Jones, Secretary of the Company, was general manager, which runs from Brainerd, North, to Leech Lake, and also had just completed an extensive manufacturing plant at Brainerd. Stagnation in business and the maturing of large sums of indebtedness, made it hard sledding during all the latter part of the season, and their pay rolls both at Brainerd and Minneapolis, were paid in time paper which has since matured in large amounts. This will also be paid without loss, and it is said for Mr. Jones that his personal assets will pay dollar for dollar.

The Gull River company have assumed business at Brainerd and the contracts which the Northern Mill Company had with them, so that there will not be any cessation in business, either there or at Minneapolis, as the assigned company was operating both their mills on the Gull River contracts.

## WHAT WHEAT CONTENDS WITH.

The commercial column of the New York Evening Post, makes the following comment about wheat: It would seem that present low prices of wheat are the results largely, if not mainly, of a wrong basis of calculation of the world's crop production and requirements. The United States crops have been greatly underestimated (some authorities say 200,000,000 bushels within the past three years). Other countries have produced larger crops than figured. Argentina, notably, has developed surprising resources. On the Russian ukase, England and the continent vied with each other in their mad rush to gather supplies and bought freely at extreme prices, and, as proved later, overloaded themselves. It is acknowledged by the best English authorities (Beerbohm and Dornbusch and others) that it was the shipments from Argentina of an additional 30,000,000 bushels, wholly unexpected, and for which they were totally unprepared, that undermined values and, later, caused such disastrous losses, as evidenced by the suspensions and failures in the grain trade in Europe during the two subsequent years. It is the culmination of such fundamental errors as these, more probably, that has brought the price of wheat 10 per cent below the value it otherwise might have obtained. That this culmination has been reached, is the more reason for stability and a gradual recuperation in business and in values. But with enormous available supplies at home and abroad, and the invisible reserves (in farmers' hands) an unknown quantity, values yet have much to contend with.

## 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.
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*Members of Executive Committee.

# Associations.

THE Keystone Millers' Association will hold its regular meeting on March 3d, at Williamsport, Pa.

THE Nebraska State Miller's Association concluded a two day's Annual Session at Lincoln, January 18th, with a fair attendance. Most of the business transacted was of a purely local character. For social features the meeting was a memorable one. When the Kansas City Millers' Convention was brought to the attention of the Convention, every member present expressed himself in favor of the movement and all declared their intention of attending.

All the officers of the Association were re-elected.

The official staff is as follows: E. S. Johnson, Milford, President; D. H. Harris, Bennet, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee: O. A. Cooper, Humboldt; A. Jarggie, Columbus; C. C. White, Crete. National Representative, C. C. White, Crete.

### SOUTHWESTERN MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Kansas City meeting on January 23d, of Millers from Kansas, Missouri, Texas and the southwest, proved an interesting and quite successful one. There were about one-hundred present, and a good, strong organization was formed, to be known as "The Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association." The club rooms of the Kansas City Commercial Club were occupied for the convention, and the local business men gave the visitors a warm welcome. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., when President James of the Commercial Club gave an address of welcome. He was followed by President E. H. Allen of the Commercial Exchange. President E. A. Colburn of the Kansas State Millers' Association, who acted as chairman, responded to these addresses and he was followed by President Wm. Pollock of the North Missouri Millers' Association, and Mr. C. A. Young, of the Zenith Milling Co., of Kansas City. The first order of business was a paper by Mr. R. M. Davis, of St. Joseph, Mo., on the subject of "Organization" which created considerable favorable comment and the ideas expressed met with general approval.

Working committees on "Permanent Organization," "Trade Relations" and "Resolutions" were then appointed, after which recess was taken until 1.30 P. M.

Immediately upon the opening of the afternoon session the committee on Trade Relations presented a report, as follows:

*Whereas*, Certain burdensome restrictions are now imposed on the products of this country by our sister republic of Mexico; this committee recommend that a memorial be prepared and submitted to Congress, setting forth the facts as related to the milling industries and praying for such a reciprocal arrangement as shall obviate the existing onerous conditions and promote a larger market for the agricultural and milling products of this country; also that in the revision and rearrangement of the tariff laws generally, due regard be had for the milling interest of this country as against foreign competition. Your committee also recommend legislation regarding continuous bills of lading to foreign countries, by which the initial carrier may be held responsible to the shipper or the final carrier to the receiver. Your committee also recommends some action looking toward a remedy of the existing discrimination in rates between wheat and wheat products, and further, that the same privileges of stop-over and milling in transit may be granted the millers as the elevators and grain men now enjoy.

which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then presented a report, embracing the scheme for a permanent association, recommending that the following officers be elected:

President, C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; vice-presidents, William Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; E. A. Colburn, McPherson, Kan.; F. S. Johnson, Milford, Neb.; C. G. Jones, Oklahoma City, O. T.; E. A. Consigny, Avoca, Ia.; secretary, Augustine Gallagher, Kansas City, Mo.; executive committee, Alex. H. Smith, St. Louis; B. Warkentine, Newton, Kan.; Thomas Page, Topeka, Kan.; R. M. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. A. Young, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. White, Crete, Neb.; D. Guthrie, Superior, Neb.; J. H. Wayland, Salisbury, Mo.; E. E. Dawson, Great Bend, Kan.; W. C. Sprague, Leavenworth, Kan.; W. H. Waggoner, Independence, Mo., and E. A. Colburn, McPherson, Kan. The report was adopted as received.

These officers were declared installed without form.

A. J. Vanlandingham, of the Kansas City Transportation Bureau, read a paper on "The Relation of Transportation Lines to the Milling Industry," which had some very good points. Fred M. Webber, of Lee's Summit, Mo., read a paper on "Insurance," and D. B. Kirk, of Kansas City, presented an address on "Uniform Grades of Flour."

Wednesday morning the Convention was called to order for the second day's session. General business was in order and numerous resolutions were introduced and acted upon. The subject of the proposed income tax was taken up and resulted in the adoption of a resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That this association is opposed to any congressional action discriminating between individuals and corporations as in the proposed income tax bill, as many corporations are made up of individuals of small means and, therefore, all should be taxed on a common basis.

The Convention then adjourned and a meeting of the Executive Committee was immediately held. In order to expedite the transaction of business the Executive Committee was subdivided into the following working committees:

Membership—Thomas Page, Topeka, Kan.; C. C. White, Crete, Neb.; J. H. Wayland, Salisbury, Mo.; E. A. Colburn, McPherson, Kan.; Alex. H. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

Constitution and By-Laws—C. A. Young, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo., and Augustine Gallagher, Kansas City, Mo.

Transportation—B. Warkentine, Newton, Kan.; R. M. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo., and C. A. Young, Kansas City, Mo.

Memorializing Congress and the President—C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; R. M. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo., and Augustine Gallagher, Kansas City, Mo.

SEND for a copy of The American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

### MODESTY.

(AN EDITOR'S LAY.)

One deeply solemn thought
Haunts me by night and day,
Changing all joy to naught,
Driving all bliss away;
It is the thought of death
That thus I ponder on;
'Tis pity for the poor, poor world
When I am dead and gone.

For I some time must go
And leave the world forlorn—
Since I must bring such woe,
Why was I ever born?
Dear human race, my grief
Is not for me, but you;
When I am dead and laid to rest,
What will the poor world do?

Will this dark planet still,
As now, go whizzing round
Its path of good and ill
When I am in the ground?
And will the glorious sun
Continue to appear,
And will the stars come out each night.
When I'm no longer here?

Then ask me not to smile!
What comfort can I find.
Tormented all the while
By grief for all mankind?
Oh, millions now unborn,
My absence ye must rue,
Without one spark of comfort, save
To know I grieved for you.

(Adapted) —W. C. E.

### ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR FLOUR MILLS

One of the latest changes that has occurred in flour mills is the method of lighting them. Many mills of 75 to 100 barrels daily capacity have put in a plant for lighting by electricity and no large mill erected nowadays is erected without being equipped with an electric light plant. Two causes have led to this change, the great danger of dust explosions in flour mills where exposed lights are used and the demand for electric lights in all towns. The use of electric light reduces the fire risk, and in some cases the cost of insurance. In many places the miller can reduce his cost by supplying his neighbors with electric light.

### WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of breadstuffs, in second hands, in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named:

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | Feb. 1, 1894, bushels. | Feb. 1, 1893, bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 8,900,000 | 9,100,000 |
| Afloat for Continent | 7,900,000 | 4,800,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 14,300,000 | 14,300,000 |
| Total afloat | 31,100,000 | 28,200,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 25,600,000 | 26,800,000 |
| In store, France | 19,500,000 | 7,200,000 |
| In store, other countries | 7,000,000 | 6,800,000 |
| In store, Russia | 21,500,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Total European supplies | 104,700,000 | 85,000,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | Feb. 1, 1894, bushels. | Feb. 1, 1893, bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal | 776,700 | 650,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—east | 8,500,000 | 8,698,800 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 405,000 | 463,000 |
| Wheat in Canada | 6,380,500 | 7,069,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 101,498,000 | 122,785,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 10,718,000 | 9,557,500 |
| Total | 128,278,200 | 149,223,300 |

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CONTROLLING THE INVENTIONS AND APPARATUS PERTAINING TO

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CINCINNATI, Neave Building.
BOSTON, 173 Devonshire Street.
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European Plan. 75c. and upward.
Neat, Clean and Homelike.


## News Notes.

THE Pioneer mills at Abilene, Tex., will be rebuilt.

THE flouring mill at Faith, Minn., is being rebuilt.

D. BOAZ, of Fort Worth, will build a flouring mill at Beaumont, Tex.

A NEW grain elevator is to be built at Corsicana, Tex., by Capt. James Garity.

A 50-BARREL flour mill is in process of construction at Hickory Grove, S. C.

JACOB STEINMUELLER has placed an electric light plant in his mill at Walkerton, Ont.

MCLEOD BROS., of Marietta, Kans., are just completing a 50,000-bushel elevator at that place.

WM. BOONE, of Seattle, Wash., has purchased the Henderson flouring mill at Le Sueur, Minn.

S. L. WALKER has purchased and will take possession of the flour mill at Polk, Pa., on April 1st.

ABOUT $1,500 worth of new machinery is being put into the flouring mill at Welcome, Minn.

THE farmers' warehouse at Mabel, Minn., has been sold to Messrs. Johnson, Olson & Erickson.

THE elevator of the Corsicana (Texas), Roller Mill Co., which was recently burned, will be rebuilt.

THE mill formerly owned by H. Huchendorf, at Pine Mills, Iowa, will hereafter be operated by Mirrel & Bros.

AT Jefferson, Wis., the Jefferson Mill Co. has leased ground and will erect a warehouse in which to store feed, etc.

THE Delhi, Minn., roller mills have been leased to G. C. & Otto Becker, the new firm taking possession February 1st.

THE flouring mill at Minton, N.D. is again running and will do so pretty continuously now. So says Manager Montgomery.

THE farmers near Rushford, Minn., have perfected an organization at that point for the purpose of building an elevator and handling grain.

THE O'Neil Milling Co. has announced its intention of building a new mill on the site of the one destroyed by fire at O'Neill, Neb., Jan. 11.

THE North Dakota Milling Association, at Grand Forks, is filling large orders for flour to Fort Assiniboine, Fort Buford and Fort Pembina.

D. M. STEEN, at Bois City, Idaho, will put in a new flour mill at an estimated cost of $15,000. The mill is expected to be in operation in 60 days.

EDRIS & SON, millers of Eugene, Oreg., have met with another loss. Through the heavy January rains a large part of their dam was washed away.

THE mill owned by the estate of the late Chas. Quigley, at Richmond, O., has been purchased by W. C. Quigley of that place. Consideration $5,000.

THE machinery has arrived and will be placed in position at once for a flouring mill at Tule Lake, Ore., that place having subscribed a bonus of $4,000.

THE Close Bros. elevator at Bigelow, Minn., has been bought by H. V Miller, of Hull, Iowa, and will be entirely refitted, ready for this year's business.

B. F. CROFT has just completed an elevator at Albion, Ind., to supply his mill with grain. Other improvements are also contemplated in connection with the mill.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending at Morristown, Minn., whereby the mill at that place will pass into the hands of a syndicate, when it will be enlarged into a 400-bbl. mill.

THE Attica flour mill at Attica, N. Y., has been purchased by J. L. Kesselberg, of New York City, for $60,000. The mill is finely equipped and of about 500 barrels capacity.

THE farmers of Highland Prairie, Minn., are contemplating the establishment of an elevator, either at Rushford or Peterson, and to that end have held several meetings.

SHOULD the efforts of the parties interested be successful in raising a bonus of $2.000. Mr. Felt, of Iowa, will erect a 50 to 75-bbl. flouring mill at Wheatland, N. D., to cost $8,000.

MR. C. R. MADISON, at Chatfield, Minn. is now prepared to manufacture patent, and the best grade of straight flour, having entirely remodeled and repaired the North Branch Roller Mills at that place.

THE flow from a new artesian well, at Northville, Minn., is claimed to be 1,906 gallons per minute. The water will be utilized for running a flouring mill, which is about completed.

ARTHUR, Ont., is in need of a flour mill. A custom mill of about 50 to 100 barrels' capacity would be highly appreciated by the residents of Arthur and the surrounding country.

H. C. SPENGLER will put an electric-light plant in his grist and saw mill at Chatham, N. Y. The plant will be sufficiently large to also furnish the town of Chatham with light.

AARON ROSE, the senior partner of the New Era Roller Mills, of Roseburg, Ore., has assumed the interest of J. C. Flook of that flourishing institution who retires from the milling business.

A MEETING of the farmers tributary to the town of Fountain, Minn., grain market is called for Saturday, Feb. 17, for the purpose of considering plans necessary to the building of a Farmers' Elevator at the same place.

A NEW 200-bbl. flour mill, to be designed according to the latest ideas in flour mill building, and, it is said, to surpass anything yet undertaken for the manufacture of flour, is to be built at Chaska, Minn., this spring.

THE Marinette, Mich., Flour Mill Co., has adopted a new brand for their best flour. It is "Wiskota," a combination of the names of Wisconsin, Dakota and Minnesota. It takes the place of their former "Crown" brand.

THE contract was awarded for erecting at once a flour shed for the Minkota Milling Company at Superior, which will have a capacity of holding two or three months output of that mill. The mill's capacity is 500 barrels daily.

THE proprietor of the Clinton, (Mo.) Roller Mill, J. C. Middelcoff, will build a 600-bbl. mill in that city. The new mill will occupy a new site, and will be as fine as the mill builders can make it. It is expected to be in readiness for the new crop.

COLD weather, the latter part of January, caused a few days suspension in the work on the new boiler house of Willy & Co., at Appleton, Wis. A new boiler house, engine and boiler will take the place of those recently wrecked by the explosion of their boiler.

THE farmers in the vicinity of Alden, Minn., have called a meeting to consider the question of building a co-operative flouring mill at Alden village. There is said to be considerable enthusiasm on the subject by the promoters of the movement.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, at Qu'Appelle, Man., proprietors of the Valley Flour Mills at that place, have increased the capacity of their mills to 120 barrels by putting in a new steam plant at a cost of $6,000. They also contemplate building an elevator.

THE flour and feed mill which is being built at Gladstone, Mich., will be completed in February. The company will do a general jobbing business in flour and feed and millstuffs throughout Northern Michigan. W. A. Narracong is to be the manager.

THE LaClede Roller Mill Co., is the name of the new company that has replaced, on a larger capacity, the mill that was burned at Lebanon, Mo., early last year. They claim to have one of the most complete equipped and best arranged 100-bbl. mills in Missouri.

ATTEMPTS to destroy the mill of John Blackburn, at Peru, Ind., were recently made by unknown parties, by endeavoring to place two pounds of dynamite in the flues of the meter. The watchmen discovered the parties and severely shot two of them, but all escaped.

IN some parts of the country a mill is appreciated as a business-making factor. The Paynesville Mill Co., at Paynesville, Minn., has been offered $1,500 by the Great Northern Railroad to move their mill to Northtown on that line. The Soo road also offered to accommodate them with a side-track from their line.

THE McMillen Mill & Power Co. was incorporated Dec. 27, with a capital stock of $100,000. The business of the company is to engage in the manufacture of flour and other products that can be manufactured from farm products, to deal in wheat and other grain, and to erect and maintain an electric light system and plant at Neoshonoc, Wis.

THE King Milling Company, of Emerson, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000. This

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.
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Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

company has bought the Emerson roller mills, of the Emerson Mill and Improvement Company, which has been in operation since August 1, 1893. Its capacity is 150 bbls. of flour, and two cars of feed per day, and has been running nearly to its full capacity.

DURING the last year the output of the North Dakota Milling Association was 450,000 barrels and the capacity of the mills was 750,000 brls. During that time all the mills have undergone repairs and additions to machinery until now the capacity of the mills operated by the Association is 1,000,000 barrels per year, and they expect the output to reach the limit this year.—*Market Record.*

E.T. BUTLER, an experienced flouring mill man of Philadelphia, after looking over the general situation at Eugene, Ore., for several weeks, has decided to build a large steam roller mill at that place, with the most modern facilities, and a capacity of 75 or 100 barrels per day. The plant will cost about $25,000, will be located near the business portion of Eugene, and expected to be in operation within the next four months.

AT Red Lake Falls, Minn., Feb. 7, the Northern Minnesota Roller Mills were disposed of at sheriff's sale to Charles B. Haseltine & Co., known as the Interstate Milling Co. The milling outfit, which is complete in every way, having been used but very little, went under the hammer for $30,000 dollars. The new owners will commence to operate the plant immediately. The capacity is 400 barrels per day.

A COMPANY has been organized at Albany, N. Y., with capital stock of $3,000,000, for the purpose of operating grain elevators and store houses at Chicago. It will be known as The Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company, and an agency is to be maintained in London for the distribution of interests and dividends and for giving information to English shareholders. This is in reality simply a reorganization of "The English Syndicate."

CONSUL Parker, at Birmingham, England, sends a report to the State Department on the American wheat and flour trade in the English midlands. He estimates the increase in the amount of flour reeeived from the United States at 79 per cent in four years. He declares that the dependence of Great Britain on the United States for a considerable portion of breadstuffs is completely established, and far more likely to increase than to decrease.—*Market Record.*

JUDGE MARSHALL, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Jan. 27th, granted an injunction in the case of the Listman Milling Company of La Crosse against the William Listman Milling Company of Superior, restraining the latter from using the trade-mark "Marvel" as a brand of flour. The injunction will not take place for ten days, to give the defendants an opportunity to show cause for dissolving the injunction. The plaintiffs are represented by Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottom and Vilas, of Milwaukee.

## Mill Fires.

THE Bond elevator at Ft. Dodge, Ia., burned on Feb. 10th. Loss $2,000; insurance $1,400.

THE flouring mill owned by John Bickheart, at Howell, Mich., burned Feb. 9th. Loss $15,000; insurance $5,000.

FIRE on the morning of Jan 17th destroyed the Great Western Roller Mills at Wray, Colo. Loss $12,000; insurance $8,000.

THE grain warehouse of Herstard, Warren & Co., at Oakdale, Wash., was totally destroyed by fire Jan. 29. Insurance $7,500.

FIRE, Jan. 18, destroyed the warehouse and elevator of J. H. Dunathan, at Spencerville, Ohio. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

THE saw and flour mills of Moore & Vanderson, at Lion's Head, Ont., were burned on Jan. 29th. Loss fully covered by insurance.

THE mill furnishing establishment of B. F. Gump, at Chicago, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000. Covered by insurance.

THE Brookings roller mill at Brookings, S. D., L. J. Beynon, proprietor, burned on Feb. 15th. Loss $40,000; insurance on plant and stock $24,000.

THROUGH a defective chimney the steam flour mill, grain elevator and storehouse of W. B. Cross & Co., at Fultonville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Feb. 5th.

THE grain elevator and storage house of Joseph Roelke, Harmony Grove, Md., was destroyed by fire Feb. 7th, together with nearly 700 bushels of wheat. Loss $3,000; insurance $2,000.

AT Jamestown, O., Feb. 10th, the grain elevator owned by Paul Billings & Co., and conducted by Dr. J. J. Snider, was considerably damaged by fire.

AT Algona, Ia., Jan. 24, J. J. Wilson's steam grist-mill was burned. The mill is a total loss, with what wheat was stored in it. Loss about $10,000; fully insured.

FIRE on Jan. 27th, destroyed the flouring mill of Geo. W. Mettler & Son, at Flat Rock, Mich., together with a quantity of wheat and flour. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

BY the explosion of the tank of a gasoline engine, the feed mill of Newton & Co., at Wayne, Neb., was partially consumed by fire. Loss $2,000; partially covered by insurance.

ON Feb. 13th, the grain elevator, in the rear of the large linseed oil plant of T. J. Preston, on Passaic River front, at Newark, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.

ON Feb. 11th the Duluth Board of Trade Building was totally destroyed by fire. The particulars are given by our Duluth correspondent in his communication appearing in another column.

THE flouring mills at Wilmington, Del., familiarly known as the Brandywine Mills, owned by Wm. Lea & Sons, were totally destroyed by fire Feb. 3d. The loss $150,000 to $175,000. Insurance about three-fourths. This mill was one of the best in the East.

MUSTARD'S roller flour mills, at Wyoming, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Feb. 1. Loss $12,000; insured for $3,000. The fire communicated to the grain warehouse of W. B. Collins & Co., situated across the railway tracks from the mills, which was also destroyed, together with its contents.

THE Hower & Co. plant of the American Cereal Co., at Akron, O., was destroyed by fire Jan. 28. For three years the mill had been used as a box factory, while all the valuable machinery was retained in good condition to be used in case of emergency. Twenty carloads of buckwheat were destroyed, worth $15,000. This is a large share of the visible supply of buckwheat in the country, the American company having recently effected a corner on that cereal. The entire loss is about $150,000; insurance about half. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

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## Milwaukee Notes

THE Daisy reports a good demand for all their grades, sufficient to absorb all their output, though the prices are a very close fit.

So far as we can learn none of the Milwaukee mills have had any trouble with their flours, made from the '93 crop, in this or the Eastern markets.

THE demand for bran is very brisk and prices very firm at $14.00 per ton sacked; flour middlings, $14.25; standard or common middlings are slow sale at $13.25, sacked.

NEARLY all the large holders of cash wheat seem to have gotten very tired carrying their heavy load down hill, and finally dumped it in disgust, pocketed the loss and no doubt resolved never to go long on reports of "short crop."

SOME of the city mills have been taking quite large lines of hard No. 2 wheat, crop of 1892, which has been held in special bins by speculative buyers. This wheat being hard and dry will be used to mix with the crop of 1893.

THE Milwaukee mills have not made a very good showing this week. The only mills operating full time are the Daisy and Jupiter, the former turning out about 1600 bbls. per day, the latter 900. The Eagle (J. B. A. Kern & Sons) and the Reliance (Manegold) are on half time, the Eagle turning out 800 bbls. and the Reliance 400 per day, the Phoenix (Sanderson), Duluth (Faist, Kraus & Co.), Gem Milling Co., are all idle.

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.

## RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

THE selection of the requisite machinery to fit into a certain "gap," as it were, is a matter of the highest importance, and unless judiciously undertaken, the investor may find himself saddled with a number of costly and elaborate machines ill adapted to his wants. This is true so far as the proper treatment of stock is concerned, as well as securing a proper location for the machine relative to the general surroundings.

Every miller being in possession of a system quite different, (in many cases radically different) from any other, it may be a difficult matter for him to find a machine among the standard makes, which will perform the work to his entire satisfaction. Machinery builders do not produce machines now days to special order, they build several sizes of the same make and give each a number and then expect the miller to accommodate himself to them as nearly as possible, the same as he would to a ready made coat. After the machine is set up in its allotted place and the necessary alterations and modifications have been made, the chances are that the miller is largely disappointed in having over-estimated the capabilities of the machine. For instance, in the case of a purifier, it may not be capable of fully controlling the air to suit a certain peculiar kind of midddlings which he expected the machine to take care of. Or that the machine is lacking the necessary adjustments to fully control the actual capacity of the sieve. It is therefore quite natural to suppose, that in a case of that kind, the miller has met with a degree of disappointment and is likely to wish his old machine back again.

In placing an order for a certain class of machinery it is important to be as explicit as possible. (1.) State the exact range of work you wish to perform and the amount of it. (2.) If you know the type and size of the machine that will suit your requirements, state them. (3.) If there is anything special in the nature of the material to be worked, state it, or send a sample. (4.) State how the machine is to be driven, whether from above or from below, also give speed of shafting from which you propose to drive. (5.) If there is any doubt whether the height of story or floor space will admit of the machine being suitably placed, it is best to send the manufacturers a sketch of the surroundings, or, at least, give full particulars of same. Nearly all manufacturers will gladly send an outline drawing of a machine to a prospective customer, with dimensions complete, showing all projections thereon. It is also a fact, that in these days of close competition and in their extreme anxiety to make a sale, the manufacturers will sometimes make alterations, to condense certain parts, whereby the machine will in no wise be depreciated.

That first-class finish on exposed work, beauty of paint, or perhaps, the graceful shape of the machine will influence many, is quite true. It is apt to draw the eye from an examination of the working parts. A thorough examination will be apt to bring to light the actual merits of the machine. Uncover the boxes and see whether the finish of shafts, in their bearings of journals, is as smooth and true as the work of the more exposed pieces. Look after oil holes and provisions for oiling. Pay attention to the noise made by the machine when in motion. If the journals are fairly fitted, the noise will be uniform, if badly fitted, it will be variable and grating.

The success of a machine, of course, even though it has all adjustments and requirements of a good machine, depends largely on the operator. A miller may be competent and his abilities unquestionable, however, his experience with a certain manufacturer does not indicate that he can take hold of a new machine and make it work satisfactorily in the start; the chances are that he will have to undergo experiments, more or less.

As a rule the writer's advice as to buying second-hand machinery is—don't. But if you will do so, go to the expense of having the machines carefully examined "by one who knows" before the purchase is concluded, or you may have to pay nearly as much, to have it overhauled and put into proper working order, as the difference in cost between second-hand and new. This precaution is particularly necessary with complex machines. Do not purchase old, out-of-date machines, because they can be had cheap, as it never pays; the quantity and quality of the output being less and the machine, as a rule, constantly needing repairs. Always remember that every second-hand machine has a history peculiar to itself and, if able to talk, would expose some woeful yarns.

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JUDGE—I shall sentence you to 25 years for wrecking that train.

PRISONER—I presume, judge, if I had wrecked the whole road you would have been glad to have dined with me at my palatial residence.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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EXPORTING millers should write to the Riverside Printing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., for the best Flour Cable Code ever published. There are more copies of this Code in use than of ALL other flour codes published. It is simple and accurate. It is called "The Riverside Flour Cable Code."

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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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Holland, Mich. FRANC M. HARVEY.

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MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1894.

**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 in receipt of a neat wall calendar from the well known firm of Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., manufacturers of flour mill machinery.

OUR esteemed cotemporary, *The Roller Mill*, starts the new year with a brand new suit of clothes, which for finish and beauty is up to the *Roller Mill* standard.

ONE of the prettiest calendars of the season was received from the milling firm of Urban & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It is the shape of a hanger, and is an ornament to any wall.

WE are informed by a Cincinnati correspondent that Judge Sage, before whom the suit of the Jonathan Mills Mfg. Co. vs. Whitehurst, based upon alleged infringement of Flour Dressers manufactured by The Bradford Mill Co., was tried, granted a rehearing on Feb. 8th. This opens up this patent litigation again and puts it in such shape that a more complete defense can be made. We look upon this as one of the most important patent cases that has threatened millers for years.

IN another column we print an article on "Electric Light for Flour Mills." Millers are beginning to realize, that, in addition to having their mills safely lighted, thereby reducing, in many instances, the cost of their insurance premiums, they can, where the situation is favorable, by having the plant of large enough capacity, make a good thing on the side, by furnishing light to neighboring customers, or even to village or town. A side income of this kind, with the profits on flour so uncertain, is not to be sneezed at.

IT is singular how each year the "Editor" of our Northwestern contemporary receives so many letters from members of the Millers' National Association, asking his advice as to the conduct of their business, and whether they shall remain in the National organization or not. It gives him such excellent opportunities to air his asinine views of the association, and to strongly urge everyone to drop out. But the strangest part of all is, that none of his imaginary dependents and blind followers ever do drop their membership—millers are queer people anyway.

### NEW UNIFORM BILL OF LADING.

ELSEWHERE will be found a report of the action taken by the Milwaukee Chicago and Cincinnati Chambers of Commerce in regard to this bill. As a result of the action taken by these organizations, line agents are instructed to waive the obnoxious conditions *"when so requested by the shipper"* This wont do gentlemen. These Bills of Lading should be destroyed, wiped out, burned up, not permitted to be used, even if a "waiver" is allowed. The fact that Bills of Lading containing these clauses may come into general use will be a tacit acknowledgment that the conditions are lawful, and the waiver is an accommodation, upon the part of the freight lines, and to be enforced at some future time. The only way to get entirely rid of this cormorant is to CREMATE IT, body, soul and breeches"—— let this be done.

### THE HATCH BILL.

THE new Hatch Bill is again before the public. Changed and modified somewhat, but none the less impractical and non-American. The commodities that are singled out as speculative and dangerous, are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hops, pork, lard and bacon. Why other products of the hog are not included, such as ribs, hams, shoulders, etc., is but a pointer to many other defects in the Bill. Articles speculated in upon Boards of Trade, such as mill stuffs, flax, grass seeds, tallows, oil and oil meal are entirely omitted, yet cut just as much of a figure in the speculative field, as the articles covered by this bill.

"Options" are defined to cover Put and Call trading. Mr. Hatch probably was not aware of the fact that no organized Boards of Trade sanction this class of trading, nor can any deal of the kind mentioned be enforced before any Board of Trade, within our knowledge. In fact, the laws of Illinois and Wisconsin, and we presume other states, prohibit this class of dealing. Yet Mr. Hatch, in his bill, proposes to legalize it in licensing the broker by making him pay a special tax of $24.00. On payment of this tax the broker may indulge in a system of gambling not only prohibited by state laws, but also by the nefarious (?) Boards of Trade throughout the country. In all cases the courts require that the plaintiff shall come before "your honor" with clean hands before they will grant the relief prayed for, of the defendant. Likewise Mr. Hatch should purge his bill of its illegal features before he asks Congress to pass upon it in its present shape. The "put and call," or option feature, should have no place in it, much less undertake to legalize the worst of gambling, in the products named, for the sake of the revenue to be derived from it.

DEALING IN FUTURES

are no doubt, in the majority of cases, speculative, pure and simple. Yet we fail to see how it can be prevented by the Hatch or any other bill, without, in a great measure, doing severe damage to many valuable and legitimate industries. We can readily see that at times, under this bill, when the wheat crop is to be moved, the miller will get his wheat at his own price, by reason of the fact that speculation, in a great measure, has been removed, and the market will be borne down by the weight of wheat being pressed upon it certain seasons, particularly just after harvest, when the miller has little or no use for it, on account of its condition. If this bill is intended to help the farmer get better prices we predict for it an ignominous failure. On the other hand the miller that would run his mill economically, must run it *full time* to get on with the least expense, and no miller can run full time unless he can sell for forward delivery, in which case he is subject to the un-American and costly restrictions of this bill, which are not required of his competitor, the foreign miller. While we have always looked upon these efforts of special legislation unfavorably, we are not so sure that the best way to cure the evil is to pass and enforce them to satisfy the clamoring for something in this direction, that will not be satisfied until the measure is tried.

### EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR JANUARY.

The following, from the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of January 1894, as compared with same month, 1893:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley. | 121,960 | $ 47,691 | 95,768 | $ 42,476 |
| Corn.... | 8,580,850 | 3,806,153 | 3,107.617 | 1,676.634 |
| Oats.... | 90,105 | 31,510 | 34,576 | 15,213 |
| Rye.... | | | 61,332 | 38,607 |
| Wheat. | 5,940,136 | 3,840,547 | 8,762,438 | 6,88 ,601 |
| Total. | 14,733,051 | $7,725,901 | 12,061,731 | $8,655,531 |

There were also exported during the month of January, 1894: 18,528 bbls. corn meal, valued at $46,090; 988,410 lbs. oat meal, valued at $25,611; and 1,341,972 barrels wheat flour, valued at $5,537,106. Total decrease in Breadstuffs under January 1893: $590,453.

### ANNUAL IMPORTS.

The *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool and London, on Jan. 26, prints the following: Trade of the chief grain receiving ports of Europe, showing the aggregate importation of Wheat, Flour, Maize, Barley and Oats (in tons of 2,240 lbs.) for two years:

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool* | 1,751,000 | 1,846,000 |
| London | 1,731,000 | 1,571.000 |
| Antwerp | 1,480,000 | 1,432,000 |
| Rotterdam | 1,193,000 | 870,000 |
| Hull | 753,000 | 733,000 |
| Bristol | 649,000 | 561,000 |
| Glasgow | 501,000 | 532,000 |
| Leith | 314,000 | 325,000 |
| Dublin | 181,000 | 233,000 |

*Including Liverpool owned cargoes via Fleetwood.

# 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.

**Still Greater Stagnation and Deeper Depression Than Ever, With Another Lowest Record on Wheat.—An Investor's Panic in this Market.—Is the Bottom Reached at Last, or is there no Future for Wheat?—Mills Compelled to Stop or Pile Up Stocks.—Export Demand for Wheat Renewed, but not for Flour.—Mill Feed the Only Mill Product Wanted.—Another Outbreak of the Minneapolis and Duluth Mill War.**

AT the date of last letter, it was hoped that we had passed the worst of the long period of stagnation in the wheat and flour markets, that followed the panic; and that the depth of the depression had already been reached that succeeded the heavy export purchases of wheat on the panic that attended the collapse of the Cudahy combination, ending in the almost complete cessation of new export business during the last two months of the old year. But the events of the first two months of the new year, have long since destroyed that new year's hope, and the end is a worse collapse in the wheat and flour trade than that of 1893, as the combined result of the financial panic and the failure of the 1893 combination to bull the price of wheat. Yet this has neither resulted from panic, nor failure of a clique; but from natural causes, whose operations the strongest and largest aggregation of experience and capital, ever engaged in the support of the price of wheat, has proven utterly unable to resist. It was not manipulation, but constant and heavy buying of wheat by capitalists, East and West, for the last three months, on every decline, until a 15c per bushel loss at last stared them in the face and broke both their hearts and bank accounts, compelling them, one after another, as their margins were exhausted, to liquidate the money lost in bulling wheat last year by the manipulative speculators, led by Cudahy; which losses were a bagatelle, to those recently sustained by the big men of the Chicago Board of Trade. The New York Produce Exchange and Wall Street, to say nothing of the big exporting houses, have been long, on the other side, because wheat was "so cheap it can not go lower; and is bound to go up." Yet these wise and strong men of these great centers of trade and capital have all "gone to grass" under the irresistable operations of deeper and more general laws of trade which they failed to comprehend. They utterly neglected to recognize the results of

THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

that has been going on since early in the Eighties, and has carried prices of all farm products, to lower levels than ever known or expected, with the exception of live stock and a few of the minor crops. The cost of production, the world over, has been permanently reduced under the careless inroads of labor-saving machinery, improved, extended and cheapened transportation, both by land and water; quickened by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the enormous and rapid development, by these agencies, of a new agricultural world, in the southern hemisphere, by which we raise two crops a year instead of one, to under-compete, in the markets of the old agricultural world, with their own products, until prices have fallen below the cost of production in the latter. This revolution first effected the wheat producing countries of Western Europe and threatened to drive their farmers out of the unequal competition, and caused the resort to high protective tariffs in all but Great Britain, in order to save the farmer from bankruptcy. England only refused this clamor of her agricultural classes, because industrial interests outweigh her agricultural; and, because her farmers are tenants and not owners of the soil they cultivate. But even with all her advantages of cheap cost of living, and hence cheaper production than her continental sisters, by reason of free trade, she has steadily reduced her wheat production under the pressure of this unequal competition. While England was the last of the importing wheat countries to feel the pressure of this reduced cost of production, and the United States the first to reap the benefit of it, we have also been the first wheat exporting country to feel the result of this development of the new agricultural world, in the southern hemisphere, not only, but in Russia, which has rapidly increased her production until she has become our chief competitor in the markets of Western Europe, of which we were mistress before 1881–82, when the agricultural revolution, that is now culminating, first began to be seriously felt in this country.

Indeed, the American investor, as well as the farmer, has began to doubt if there is any bottom to the wheat market, after this year's experiences, and both are now tumbling over each other to sell out at 15c a bushel less than the world thought it safe to buy, for investment, three months ago. In fact wheat at 75c in Chicago for May and 80c here was thought to be the surest place for both principal and interest after the panic, because of a short crop both here and in Western Europe; before the world's markets were swamped under enormous offerings of Russian, Indian and Argentine wheats at 5@6c under the price of American in the English markets.

The effect of these conditions has been scarcely less disastrous to the American millers, when export trade has been almost ruined since the new year, instead of improved, and a larger proportion than for years, have been compelled to stop, while those who have kept running, have only done so to pile up flour, on a declining market; for, even with this unprecedented price for wheat, flour is still cheaper, owing to the capacity of American mills to produce much more than our home markets can take.

Even the last break in wheat has failed to increase the export demand for flour in the least; and, nothing but consignments and rates on old contracts are going to Europe. Even our city mills which have a partial monopoly of the West India trade are unable to do anything on this demoralized wheat market, although before it broke they had worked off about 40,000 bbls. for February shipment; but this is only four days production at their full capacity, and they are only working off about 2,500 bbls. of their patents daily to the city trade. Even spring patents are not averaging over 5,000 bbls. per day, and less than that of winter patents and straights. In fact the daily sales for the past month have not averaged 10,000 bbls. all kinds. Yet prices have not gone down with wheat, because they had done so before wheat broke and mills refuse to ship at concessions from spot prices at which they are not able to get rid of what is here yet, enough has gone into jobbers hands on old contracts, at higher prices to leave only moderate stocks here as receipts have been light since close of navigation. Low grades of winters however have suffered most in absence of export demand and they are falling gradually to a feed basis with low springs at under $2.00 in sacks at which there is a home outlet and some for export as the city mills are unable to supply either the local, eastern or export demand for mill feed, even at 90c in bulk at the mills. In this they have still a bonanza, as but little Western finds its way here since so many mills are idle. This is the only product of the flour mills of this country that now finds a ready and ample market at remunerative prices, Even our city mills are said to be piling up their flour.

ONE MILLION WHEAT FOR EXPORT IN ONE DAY

was taken here and at the outposts on the break of about 3c in spot wheat, of which the bulk was No. 2 red, half a million of which was taken for Spanish markets; and the bulk of the other half was No. 1 Hard, Manitoba, for English markets, the latter going at 3½ @ 4c over the price of May, delivered, and the farmer at 1¾@ 2c under May f. o. b. from store. In addition several round lots have been taken at lake ports to be shipped on opening of navigation which will swell the total sales made on the investor's panic, for export, to fully two millions of bushels from Atlantic ports.

There has been another outbreak of the late war between the Minneapolis and Duluth Millers, over the complaints of soft flours, made from the late harvested and "uncured" Hard Spring wheats, which did not go through the sweat before the cold weather set in. Hence the flours made from them are now going through the sweat here and making much trouble in the trade. Bakers Extras are the worst; but even Patents are making "lots of trouble" for the millers, who did not take the precaution to get wheats from sections which ripened early enough to go through the sweat, or old wheats to mix with these "uncured," but otherwise fine Hard Wheats. The battle has centered between the Minneapolis millers and those of Duluth; the former claiming that their supplies of wheat being drawn from sections further north, went through the sweat last fall, and that the wheat from the sections tributary to Duluth did not; and that, hence, the latter have been buying wheat in Minneapolis to mix with their own wheats. On the other hand, the Duluthians and Superiorers deny these allegations, threaten to thrash the allegators, as soon as the opening of navigation gives them the inside track on transportation again, instead of the disadvantage, compared with Minneapolis, under which they labor during the winter. One or two of the older and leading Duluth and Superior mills deny also that they have had any complaint from their flours; and inquiry among the leading jobbers seems to confirm their statement. But others admit the complaints, in spite of their holding their flours back in Buffalo or at the mills, until three months old, in order to let them go through the sweat, which they claim will occur in that time; after which, they will be as good as if the sweat had occurred in the grain instead of the flour. Others say it never will sweat out in the flour, but will remain soft and sticky; only to grow sour when warm weather comes. The Minneapolis mills appear to have more generally escaped these

complaints, though some of the Superior millers charge that they are more or less gummed in all spring wheat flours on this crop. The net result is, however, that Minneapolis has made a counter on Duluth for the inroads the latter made on their trade last fall, when they (Duluth) were running on the fine old Hard Wheats of the previous crop and cheaper lake freights. Honors therefore are easy. But the jealousy between the old Queen of the Flour Trade, Minneapolis, and her young but enterprising competitor for both the name and the game, continues; and the Minneapoleans and Duluthians may be seen grouped together on the floor of the Produce Exchange, these dull times, discussing the past, present and future, or rejoicing over their victories.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1894.

## BUFFALO.

AS far as trade goes in wheat we have been doing our share, and all talk of dull times here comes from croakers who would discourage a dog gnawing a bone. Some men are never contented. If business is good and they are accumulating wealth year after year, a sharp turn in the regular order of affairs seems to knock all common sense out of their heads. Confidence in themselves and everybody else is lost and instead of helping to tide over the depression they just settle down to grunt, until other people set the ball a rolling again. But such "business men" soon find their level.

Now I haven't heard a single wail from a miller in the last two months, although we have a few of the most morose specimens of the grinding fraternity, when business is a little dull, to be found in this great and prosperous land. So it must be concluded that the miller is satisfied to be alive, as the general impression is, he is doing nothing. Mills shut down, stagnation everywhere, is the way grain men write letters to their shippers. Yet why is it thusly?

Syracuse Amos says business is dull; but what o' that? Did anybody ever hear him say that he was not on the road to the poor house?

And there is ——, well, names are of no consequence in this argument; we all know them here and size them up according to a standard of estimated weights, known to all grain men, the accuracy of which is beyond question.

And these are the owners of the Duluth wheat in store here. Surely they are satisfied with their profits on holdings. No grumbling comes from them, and millers who were lucky enough to have more wheat than they need are not saying a word, except to give their brokers an order to sell a few thousand at present prices.

Coming down to facts, and in conclusion, the question is, what in all creation is this infernal, tiresome, fault-finding about? Go to.

H. H. Eldred's Attica mill, in Wyoming Co., 32 miles from Buffalo, was purchased a few days ago by Joseph Kesselberg, of New York. The mill is first-class as far as machinery goes. It is said the present owner paid $60,000 for the mill. Situated as this mill is, and the "looser" it has been since Mr. Bain was head miller there, some 10 years ago, the figures are a little out of proportion to actual value of the plant, in the estimation of those who have some knowledge of the mill and its possibilities of earning a fair rate of interest, on that amount of money.

Horace H. Eldred, who ran this mill for all it was worth, is not in the show acting business now, except to appear against an individual who skipped with certain proceeds of a house in which he had an interest. Mr. Eldred was as much a miller as he was a theatre manager; just as big a success in every respect.

Secretary Thurston's report of the flour production of Buffalo shows a decrease for the past year of about 44,000 barrels, as compared with 1892. It also shows some radical changes in the output of certain mills, which are worthy of note, inasmuch as there are indications of a victory for merit over prejudice, which has so long kept this market practically in the hands of one firm.

Thornton & Chester have for 25 years held this market and regulated prices to suit themselves. This is indisputable. The report of the secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, however, shows a change in the sentiment of public opinion.

Take the two mills and note the great difference in outputs:

| | 1892. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Thornton & Chester.. | 194,000 | 180,000 |
| Urban ..... | 184,000 | 196,000 |

This makes the Urban mill the largest by 16,000 barrels. The next largest record is the Banner, two mills, with 133,483 barrels, followed by Harvey & Henery with 117,000 barrels from the Buffalo City Mills, and 31,000 from the "Queen City," the latter rye flour.

Mr. James H. Rodebaugh, of Heinold & Rodebaugh, grain and feed dealers, was selected as chairman of the new Grain and Flour Inspection Committee. A more conscientious, honest, business man could not have been picked from the membership roll of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange.

Mr. Charles P. Flatley, the popular agent of the Duluth Imperial Mills, who was married in this city last month, returned last week and is working harder than ever to push the product of his mill.

Steve Sherman is out of jail. Now that may sound a little harsh to some people, but when it is coupled with the fact that only three men out of 500 who suffered by his peculiar and careless methods of doing business, are glad of it, the sting is taken out of the ignomy.

The Republicans of Erie County know a wise and unselfish leader when they find him. Therefore Mr. George Urban was selected chairman, and he will again lead the party to success

The big Winona miller, L. C. Porter, was in Buffalo some days ago and the rumor gained ground that he was looking for a local agent. I missed the gentleman, but there is not the least foundation for such a report. He knew where to find an agent without making a frizzle about it, if he was inclined to make it an object.

Like the great Blaine, of Maine, A. R. James had a Burchard. Instead of the three R's, it was, "the grain men must take a back seat." Not that Mr. James said this any more than Blaine did, but it defeated him just the same. The exact standing of the Board of Trustees was not understood by James, and a remark made within hearing of one who was "agin" him, settled his fate. But James will get there; he is not one of the backward kind. A message of condolence, from his old traveling companion Farnum, of Chicago, shows the character and feeling of the two men:

DEAR LON:

Try, try again,
Yours, AL.

Another dispatch:

Do not be discouraged, for persistence is success. CUD.

The latest attempt to establish an agency here, from Milwaukee, is the Northwestern Feed Company, with Mr. Vincent Tuttle as agent. Chapin & Co. and the Sanderson Milling Company, are already represented. Let them come.

The "Consolidated" is using 3,000 bbls. per month, in repacking flour brought here in sacks.

Our grain men want a more systematic method of weighing grain out of elevators, in order to stop the kicking indulged in by purchasers. A committee has therefore been appointed to look into the subject and report. As it is now, the railroads do that part of the work, except in a few cases where private men are hired. It is thought that the chief weighmaster, of the Merchants' Exchange, could attend to it much more satisfactorily.

"It's a great comfort to an old business man like myself," said one of our most prominent and respected grain dealers on Change, "to see a young man starting out in life as though he had some get-up-and-get gumption in him. I saw one this morning streaking it for the station to catch a train twenty minutes before he knew it would start. He was going to be there on time; no chances with him, and that's the kind of a chap I want in my business." Further inquiry brought out the name of A. T. Safford, Pillsbury's Buffalo manager. Now there is no man in Buffalo, who understands better than "Art" Safford that it is not good form or the sign of a gentleman to hurry, especially when weighted down with baggage, but when he gets a dispatch to leave for Boston, he isn't Mr. Safford—it's Pillsbury's agent. His picture, taken while on a jump by one of those devilish "Kodacks," looks like the Rube seen hanging to the tail end of a train he has missed. The only difference is, Safford never gets left.

In the annual report of the Eastern Elevator Company, the assets are placed at $1,000,000 and the liabilities at $250,000. Capital stock $1,000,000, all subscribed for.

Everybody in Buffalo is in favor of the Wilson bill as far as reducing the tariff on Canadian barley goes. Maltsters and brewers are willing to pay 10c. per bushel more for the Canadian product, than for that grown on American soil. The McKinley bill has not benefitted this country one particle in that respect, but it has injured the malting interests in this state to the extent of millions.

The price of bread has been reduced 1c. per loaf in this city. Bakers have not been getting rich during these poor times, in the face of cheap flour, and the object, unless it be a charitable one, is not clear to those who know the inside of this business.

Buffalo is fully a year away from the power to be supplied by the Niagara Falls Power Company. We were to have a taste of it this month, but there is nothing in sight, in fact the wheel pits have not yet received an ounce of the great machinery to be placed there, and every mechanic knows how long it takes to do that kind of work. And then it is claimed, Buffalo will not get much benefit after all. The owners of real estate at the Falls, who are also interested in the power company, must get a crack out of boom at that point first. It is, therefore, given out that the Buffalo power will come from the Canadian side, and the ground has not yet been broken there

at this date. Buffalo hasn't a dollar in that company; it was not a safe investment, in the opinion of capitalists here, and why should she receive the first benefits? The date when Buffalo will come in for a share of this cheap power had better be postponed until 1897, or thereabouts.

Mr. J. T. Kenney, who represents the Sanderson Milling Co., of Milwaukee, at Buffalo, has had a thorough business education in the Pillsbury agency at this point, and as he is the sort of a young man who makes friends easily, there is no doubt of his success.

Mr. Urban sticks to old wheat and keeps it on hand. To this his success in heading the list of flour producers in Buffalo is attributed by the few who thoroughly understand milling. The Urban Mill, according to elevator men, has enough of the crop of 1892 on hand, to keep its quality of spring wheat flour up to grade, until the present crop becomes seasoned.

Mr. Alexander Mann has been making several of those flying eastern trips to Boston and New York during the past two weeks. His sudden disappearance and equally sudden dropping in upon old friends, gives them a creeping sensation down the spinal column. It is fair play.

Mr. Riley Pratt, has found a help-mate in M. Purcell, lately with Hanna & Co., of Chicago. That's a pair hard to beat, for business ability and clear grit. Mr. Pratt found his business had outgrown the humble proportions first expected and the home office rightly concluded he had too much on hand for one man. Mr. Purcell, as head of the office force, will prevent things from getting out of "whack."

The grain association has succeeded in getting a stop-over privilege from the railroads, and everything is going on swimmingly. Good for the association. Railroad corporations are not soulless after all.

No. 1 hard had been selling at 2 cents over New York May for a few days and millers took it. Later 3 cents over that option was asked, and millers found no fault. Still later, 4 cents over, was the figure, and millers again reconciled themselves to the price. But when New York dropped to 65½ and sellers were asking 71 cents, it was a little too much for human endurance and there was a howl, such as has not been heard here in many a year. The fact that Manitoba wheat sold in New York at 71 cents delivered, and No. 1 Northern was selling in that market at 2 cents under prices asked here, also helped to aggravate the insult. Manitoba wheat, it must be understood, is worth 2 cents more than No. 1 Hard Duluth. Oh, what a pinch! Oh, what a picnic for Buffalo wheat owners. Still the millers must submit and, there is no doubt, will quietly pay the prices asked, until Duluth owners are ready to let go of their holdings here. As it is, they are having such a soft snap on the short side, that that event will be postponed until we have a boom—which the Lord knows, seems almost impossible at this writing.

## DULUTH.

THE Duluth mills have been idle during the past month, and just when they will resume operations is not definitely known. There may be a small output, to fill straggling orders, within the next 30 days, but grinding at full head is not confidently looked forward to until work is commenced on the stock for lake shipment at the opening of navigation. The situation in this respect is but little changed since my last letter, with the exception that we are thirty days nearer the opening of navigation, when there will inevitably be a resumption of activity. Not only here are the mills silent, but a large number of small country mills, which usually manage to keep running, are shut down also. This state of things, while it has not affected the price of flour, owing to the very large accumulation, has caused a scarcity in feed and quotations on that commodity have sharply advanced. The country has been drawing on the mills here for feed until orders can no longer be filled, and prices are no longer quoted. These small interior mills not only complain that no orders are coming in for flour, but that they cannot realize on outstanding accounts. While the bank vaults are stuffed with currency, jobbers and consumers in the Northwest are especially hardup. Farmers are discouraged on account of the continued apathy and decline in the wheat market, and are forwarding only such quantities of wheat as are drawn from them by their necessities, and as this is their principal cash getting product, in fact, almost their exclusive marketing commodity, there is but little cash circulating among the Northwestern wheat growers. Consequently the prospects for the numerous country mills seem no brighter than they do for the great concerns at the head of the lakes.

The matter of railway freights on flour is unchanged and is not likely to be altered until navigation forces a readjustment of the schedules. Under the rates maintained, flour could be shipped to New York only at a considerable loss to the manufacturer. An occasional rumor is started that the railroads will make a radical reduction on Eastern shipments, and that the mills will immediately resume work, but those in authority are not aware of any such intention.

Nearly all the mills are in the market for wheat and are accumulating large stocks which would indicate that they are not very distrustful of the future. During the past week one firm picked up, it is reported on 'Change, 100,000 bus. No. 1 Northern, of the 1892 crop, in Duluth, and 300,000 bushels of the same, in Minneapolis. The millers seem to be proceeding on the theory that wheat has reached the lowest possible point of its decline and are milling to fill their elevators at present prices. During January the wheat received at the head of the lakes amounted to 1,322,520 bushels, as compared with 1,788,857 bushels in January, 1893. The production, receipts and shipments of flour, and receipts and shipments of grain, during January, as compared with the same month in 1893, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour produced Sup. bbls.. | 43,838 | 10,326 |
| " " Dul. " .. | 29,261 | 52,155 |
| Wheat, bus. | 1,322,520 | 1,788,857 |
| Corn, " | 91,911 | 297,459 |
| Oats, " | 23,251 | 10,074 |
| Rye, " | 6,523 | 5,144 |
| Barley, " | 10,162 | |
| Flaxseed," | 3,321 | 10,888 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 57,247 | 46,381 |
| Wheat, bus. | 19,079 | 19,405 |
| Corn, " | 18,683 | |
| Oats, " | 3,602 | |
| Rye, " | | 675 |
| Barley, " | 19,590 | 822 |

The railroads, anticipating an early opening of navigation, have begun to receive flour from interior points, for shipment to Eastern points in the Spring. Up to the 13th inst. the St. Paul has received 10,700 bbls. and the Great Northern 3,200 bbls. The Northern Pacific has received but little as yet, but has considerable on the way. These receipts are largely of low grades, and the major portion of them are from Minneapolis; they are earlier than usual and indicate a distressed state of affairs in the country, so far as sales and local demand are concerned.

The principal event in grain circles, during the past month, has been the burning and total destruction of the Board of Trade building, which occurred on Sunday the 11th inst. Fire broke out in the southeast corner of the block, about noon, and spread so rapidly that within an hour the building, a four-story brick and stone, was in ruins. All the grain, flour and commission dealers had offices in the block, and without exception they lost the entire contents of their offices. Among the well-known concerns on 'Change which were burned out were: Lake Superior Elevator Co.; Walter Van Brunt; C. H. Graves & Co.; Western Union Tel. Co.; Union Improvement and Elevator Co.; Cutler & Gilbert; North American Tel. Co.; Vanduzen-Harrington Co.; American Steel Barge Co.; Rose & Lazier; C. A. & E. D. Field; H. B. Earhart & Co.; Thos. Gibson; La Salle & Wolvin; Western Transit Co.; J. N. Mc Kindley & Co.; L. T. Sowle & Co.; Imperial Mill Co.; Ames-Brooks Co.; Hartman & Co.; A. D. Thomson & Co.; Duluth Elevator Co.; Chas. Canning; McCarthy Bros.; S. S. Linton & Co.; J. H. Cook; Turle & Co.; Franklin Paine & Co.; Owen Fargusson; Crescent Trans. Co.; Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Trans. Co.; J. F. McLaren, agent Blue Line.

The loss on the building was $70,000 and was fully insured. The tenants named lost $25,000 with but light insurance. The telegraph companies were fully insured; A. D. Thomson had $2,500; Van Duzen-Harrington Co., $2,600; Duluth Imperial Mill Co., $1,500 and a few others carried small amounts. The Board secured temporary quarters in the Torrey Block and opened Monday morning as usual.

The Board of Trade building was erected in 1885, at a cost of $80,000, and was dedicated with much pomp and ceremony, at which J. J. Hill, the railway potentate, outlined his beneficent policy toward Duluth; several governors and lesser lights were present and a vinous symposium wound up the festivities. Elaborate and commodious as the building was at the time, within eight years the Board outgrew its quarters and bought a site for a new and larger building. Plans have been adopted for the new building, which is to go up during the present year, although the fire may make some change in the plans of the organization. The building which was destroyed was located in a central part of the city on the principal thoroughfare, while the site of the proposed building is in a more remote location, and it appears now that the new block may go up on the old site and the lot adjoining. The Board carried an insurance of $70,000 on building, rentals and fixtures; it also carried a $40,000 mortgage, which being paid there will be $30,000 left. The lot is worth $70,000, which will give the Board $100,000 toward its new edifice. As the members are especially wide-awake and progressive, it can be safely set down that Duluth will, in a very short time, have one of the finest board of trade buildings in the Northwest.

Permanent quarters have been provided for the Board in the Chamber of Commerce,

and here the Board will be located until it moves into its new building, which will probably be in about eighteen months. Valuable documents, contracts, papers, etc., were lost by the grain, flour and vessel men in their offices, while all the data and statistical matter of the Board of Trade was destroyed. M. B. Church, manager of the Imperial Mill, with three or four clerks, was at work in his office and so urgent was the necessity for a hasty retreat that not a book was rescued which was outside of the vaults; about a carload of new advertising matter was also destroyed. All the occupants of the old building have secured new quarters, many of them in the Chamber of Commerce, and are now busily engaged in straightening out matters which were more or less mixed up by the loss of records.

During January the Lake Superior Car Service Association handled 13,794 cars of commodities at the head of the lakes, against 18,649 cars in December and 18,567 in January last year, 16,942 in January, 1892, and 6,926 cars in January, 1891. The falling off during January last from the record of January, 1893, is due to the general decline in business, and from the further fact that during the same time last year there was unusual activity in the matter of building, especially of new mills and elevators. Of the items handled there were 475 cars of flour and feed, 272 cars of corn and oats, 2,687 cars of other grain. But little lumber or general building material was handled.

A statement just issued by the St. Paul & Duluth railroad shows that that line handled in 1893, in Duluth, 313,507 tons of freight, of which 4,937 tons were grain, 4,574 tons feed, and 2,264 tons flour. The road handled 206,555 tons of coal, which was its principal commodity.

Prices on flour quoted to retailers and grocers in the city are, per 196 lb. sacks: $3.50 @3.75 for patents, and $3.25@ 3.45 for straights.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade, George E. Welles was re-elected Secretary by a unanimous vote, and F. W. Paine was re-elected Treasurer. Two memberships were declared forfeited for nonpayment of dues, which leaves the membership now at 187,

Captain McDougall, the inventor, builder and owner of the famous whaleback vessels which are at present controling freights and prices on the lakes, has just been before the Rivers and Harbors Committee relative to improvements here, where he made a most interesting exposition of marine matters. In 1882 he saw 10,000 tons of furs and pelts piled up here for transportation, now, in place of these, are the great quantities of wheat and flour and other commodities of civilization—centering here 1,000,000 tons, representing $75,000,000. There are thirty whaleback vessels which carry 2,400 tons each, and with the deepening of the canal at the Sault these boats can carry 3,000 tons. Speaking of the cost of lake transportation, particularly in his whalebacks, he said he could carry a ton of freight a thousand miles for less than a quarter of the cost of rail transportation. Owing to Capt. McDougall's efforts and those of Congressmen Haugen and Baldwin, marine interests expect a generous assistance from Congress in the way of an appropriation for further betterments. Within the next decade the shipping from the head of the lakes—Duluth and Superior—will be greater than from Chicago, as may be easily demonstrated.

An interesting statement has recently been printed in the annual report of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., presented to that corporation at London. The showing is unfavorable to the company so far as profits and dividends are concerned, owing, mainly, to the fall in the price of wheat and flour, the decline being about 40 per cent. The following exhibit shows the consumption and production for the past three years:

| | Flour produced. | Wheat gr'und bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| "A" Mill | 1,482,000 | 6,443,000 |
| "B" Mill | 855,300 | 3,692,006 |
| Anchor Mill | 445,200 | 1,926,000 |
| Palisade Mill | 577,400 | 2,506,720 |
| Lincoln Mill | 237,500 | 1,024,000 |
| Total, 1893 | 3,597,400 | 15,591,720 |
| " 1892 | 3,776,500 | 16,234,848 |
| " 1891 | 2,827,800 | 12,456,000 |

The yields for the different years, commencing with 1891, have been 4.22, 4.18 and 4.10 respectively, and the best yield for 1893 was accomplished in the smallest mill, while the "A" mill figures out the largest amount of wheat used for a barrel of flour. The profits net something under 4½ cents per barrel, but if wheat has touched bottom, it was declared that the company was in the very best position to make money in the future, and this would unquestionably be the case if the mills were located here. The Minneapolis mills are handicapped to the extent of about 10 per cent., as compared with the mills at the head of the lakes, and if they make money in the future it will be only when every condition is exceptionally favorable.

Recurring to the Board of Trade Fire—one of the oldest and best known grain dealers, viewing the ruins and being in a reflective mood, remarked: "Less than a decade has passed since Duluth built that structure and we began to make ourselves felt in the world of commerce as a primary market for grain. Today Duluth is known throughout the world as one of the greatest wheat markets on the globe, and when the British miller wants the best Spring wheat he can obtain, he sends here for it. Duluth wheat is synonymous for the best. During the last crop year about 40,000,000 bus. of wheat were marketed in Duluth, enough to make a solid train load over 350 miles long. In the preceding crop year, when the Northwest produced its greatest crop, over 51,000,000 bushels were poured into our elevators. The record stands unequaled in the world of commerce. No grain market of like age ever transacted such a volume of business.

Yet the grain trade of Duluth is just in its infancy, and in the new building, which we will erect to take the place of this one in ruins, our record will be a continuous commercial triumph. Such incidents as this are but inspirations and stepping stones to greater success.

In this spirit the work of preparing new and permanent quarters will be undertaken and the work will undoubtedly soon be accomplished.

No session of the Board was held Monday the 12th, owing to the Lincoln birthday anniversary, and the fire. Today, however, the Board is settled in its new temporary quarters and doing business as well as circumstances will admit of. The fire has already passed into history, and in the future lies the business of expanding the grain and flour trade at the head of the lakes. H. F. J.

DULUTH, Feb. 13.

## SUPERIOR.

DURING the last week in January the mills here were silent; the first week in February 6,500 bbls were turned out and last week the same amount, the Daisy alone running. As to the future there are no promises for immediate operation, although the millers are by no means despondent. There is yet no demand for flour either from abroad or at home and until the great surplus that was turned out last fall is reduced considerably more than it is now, there will be but little flour produced at this point. And this probably means that the mills here will not resume until they begin to work on their spring stocks for early water transportation. No money is in sight under the present heavy tariffs by rail and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the railroads to make any reductions this winter. The mills are contenting themselves with waiting—and preparing to resume. All the mills are laying by full stocks of wheat and from all the indications there will undoubtedly be a heavy out-put in the early spring or just as soon as business warrants a continuance of mill operations. But at present the prospect is anything but encouraging and it is generally believed that the output will be exceptionally light until the general business of the country receives an awakening. Indeed, the condition of wheat and flour business at the head of the lakes is at this time peculiar. While up to the close of navigation all the mills were running full head and making money none of them can run now for any length of time and make both ends meet. It is contended that wheat is higher here, transportation taken into account, than at any other point in the world. Wheat as shown by the *Leader* can not be shipped from here to Liverpool at the present rates except at a loss of 7 cents a bushel. There is here, as it is admitted, the best wheat in the world, but the inferior wheat of the Platte River Valley, Argentine Republic, is sold in Liverpool at a lower price and finds favor there simply and only because it is cheap. The Liverpool miller takes the stuff, grinds it, as it will sustain life, and the people demand it there, because times, as with us, are hard and the flour is sold at a low price. In an interview Mr. R. M. Todd, one of the best known millers in the city, said: We have had cable offers from Glasgow, which were very high, the highest they could offer in fact, but we could not accept them without sustaining a loss of 45 cents a barrel. It costs me about $100 a day to shut down my mill, but I could not run at present prices except at a loss of all the way from $250 to $600 a day. Consequently so long as we cannot ship our flour and have inadequate storage facilities we must remain idle.

Notwithstanding the extreme low price of wheat there are indications that there will be a scarcity before the next crop is harvested and available. There are about 13,000,000 bushels in store in Minneapolis, 7,500,000 in Superior and 3,000,000 in Duluth, 10,000,000 in country elevators; and perhaps 8,000,000 in the hands of farmers not required for seed. These make a total of 41,500,000 bushels to be used for grinding and export between the present and October 1 when the new crop will be ready for use. But with the mills running at anything like their capacity they will consume between now and the first of October amounts as follows: Minneapolis 20,000,000 bushels, Duluth and Superior 10,000,000 bushels and the various country mills scattered about the Northwest, about 10,000,000 or practically all the

available wheat in sight. In May last year Superior and Duluth shipped 10,000,000 bushels of wheat by lake eastward, and the probability is that the movement next May will be equally large as a great deal of the wheat held here is sold for spring delivery. If, therefore, the mills run through at their usual clip and the May shipment is up to the average it would seem that a shortage for milling purposes would be inevitable. It is believed by some of the grain dealers that before navigation opens wheat will be shipped out of here to Buffalo by rail to supply the winter deficit there; thus, if these calculations be approximately correct a good sized squeeze of the Northwestern mills is not among the improbabilities between now and the time when the new crop is fit for grinding. However, slowly prices may recover, it is the general belief among Northwestern grain dealers that wheat has found its lowest point and that it will not be so depressed again in a number of years—at least a decade.

The grain receipts for Superior during January were as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard wheat | 746,882.00 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat | 319,033.30 |
| No. 2 " " | 14,862.10 |
| No 3 " " | 5,990.00 |
| Rejected | 2,437.50 |
| Total | 1,089,205.30 |
| Corn | 105,676.44 |
| Rye | 2,463.32 |
| Barley | 11,130.00 |
| Flax | 3,054.24 |
| Total | 122,325.00 |

These totals were disposed of as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Wheat stored in elevators | 741,168.00 |
| Wheat weighed in to mills | 348,037.30 |
| Total | 1,089,205.30 |

Shipments were: Wheat, 1,-209.50, barley 17,074 bushels. Car receipts were: Northern Pacific, 625 cars; Eastern Minnesota, 1,340; Omaha, 1; St. Paul & Duluth, 30; total, 1,996.

The machinery for the bag factory, to be operated in this city, is arriving and it is announced that the institution will be in operation by the first of April. George C. Watson, of Minneapolis, has been made general manager of the branch factory here and he will move with his family to this city. Whether the factory will be run by steam or electricity has not been decided yet. The best grade of bags for the export and domestic flour trade will be made.

All efforts to unite the two Chambers of Commence here have been without success, much to the regret of millers and grain dealers generally. Sectional partisanship seems to be the stumbling block and while the Superiors are thus divided, a foreign board comes in and regulates and controls our grain business. Minnesota rules of inspection, govern and we pay tribute and enforced allegiance to the Duluth board. The great bulk of the wheat is received here, bought and sold while here, shipped from here or ground at the Superior mills, yet for various reasons our Chamber in the past has been but little more than a name and even what strength is shown, on the side of the bay, is divided. The East end Chamber has been asked to become incorporated into the West Superior Chamber, but the gentlemen of the Orient prefer to maintain their separate organization.

While the big mills are now at the mercy of general trade conditions they are never the less money makers when they are in operation. As an instance of how they make money it is stated of the Lake Superior Mills of the Daisy Milling Company, that the company from July 1st to December 1st cleared a net profit of $60,000 or $10,000 a month. If this can be done at a time when business throughout the county is at the lowest point touched for the past quarter of a century, it is reasonable enough to agree that profits will be healthful when the tide turns for the better, at least that is the opinion held by everyone interested in the business in Superior.

The Anchor Milling Company is making some material additions to its facilities. Among the improvements are new boilers which, it is stated, will cost $6,000 when in position.

R. Ruyter, manager of the Freeman Milling Company, has been elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade.

The Lake St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company has been organized under the laws of Wisconsin. The purpose of the company is to build a canal from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie; the capitalization is given at $250,000.

The annual meeting of the Superior Board of Trade will take place Thursday, February 22. A president and vice presidents will be elected to succeed R. M. Todd, A. A. Cross and C. J. McCullom. Four directors will be elected to succeed L. H. Paige, E. E. Barton, Alexander McEachern and L. F. Gerrish. By united and earnest effort the board can be so reorganized and rejuvenated that the coming year may be filled with good work by it, a consummation that all who are interested in Superior devoutly wish for. There should be a lively sample market on this side of the bay.

The grain stored in Superior and Duluth is shown by the following:

| | Feb. 12, Bu. | Feb. 4, '39, Bu. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Hard | 5,020,473 | 942,379 |
| No. 1 Northern | 4,677,988 | 12,361,913 |
| No. 2 " | 328,732 | 1,819,042 |
| No. 3 Spring | 21,496 | 172,946 |
| No Grade | 2,214 | 67,011 |
| Rejected and condemned | 12,403 | 61,321 |
| Special Bin | 33,774 | 107,650 |
| Total in Store | 10,097,080 | 15,802,365 |
| Wheat afloat in Harbor | 208,907 | 571,100 |
| Aggregate | 10,305,987 | 16,373,465 |

The wheat here is held by the several elevator systems as shown below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Belt Line Elevator Co | 2,049,872 |
| Duluth Elevator Co | 2,674,485 |
| Great Northern Elevator Co | 913,018 |
| Lake Superior Elevator Co | 877,417 |
| Superior Terminal Elevator Co | 1,829,106 |
| Union Improvement and Elevator Co | 1,753,182 |
| Total | 10,097,080 |

During the first half of this month there have been but 15,000 barrels of flour turned out in this city and that amount may not be materially increased during the second half. The Freeman Company started up its mill Monday, but it may not run any great length of time. It is yet undecided when the Archor, Listman, Russell and Minkota will resume. The Duluth mills, I understand, are also idle.

There is every indication of an early opening of navigation. The winter has been mild in comparison with last winter, besides, after ice was formed at the head of the lake to a depth of nearly three feet, a stretch of warm weather loosened it up and a strong west wind drove the entire field out into the middle of the lake where it was broken up. Ice is not forming as thickly since then and as a consequence it will be broken up and will go out earlier than usual.

The Lake Superior Grain Co., which has been doing an exclusive grain business since last September, has purchased the commission business of Smith & Flint. The grain company is composed of J. S. Hadley, R. Smith and T. G. Alvord. Mr. Smith will be manager of the new business and Mr. Hadley will be an active member. The capital of the firm and facilities for doing business will be increased.

A gentleman of this city, who has recently visited Montreal, states that while he was there the board of trade held its annual meeting and that the matter of free canal tolls was the principal topic. Previous to 1890 the duty in Canada on United States wheat products was 15 cents per bushel on wheat and 50 cents per barrel on flour. After that the duty was raised on flour to 75 cents, This increase cut the imports of flour from the states, for consumption in Canada, from over 80,000 barrels to less than 9,000 barrels per year. Previous to that the trade was growing, Ogilvie, who is the greatest miller in the dominion, grinds a vast quantity of flour and it is fed to the Canadians almost exclusive of other flour. The following shows the wheat handled at Montreal and where grown, the '93 figurers are for but 6 months:

| | From Canada. | From U. S. |
|---|---|---|
| 1888 | 5,046,809 | 1,247,223 |
| 1889 | 3,836,166 | 2,059,853 |
| 1890 | 4,155,970 | 2,145,626 |
| 1891 | 8,389,687 | 4,274,784 |
| 1892 | 11,174,939 | 4,456,294 |
| 1893 | 8,257,094 | 934,106 |

The wheat from this country is handled for export and passes through Canada in bond. Canada is not only increasing her own production of wheat, but is enlarging her trade with this country. When the Canadian Soo Canal is completed, the tolls removed, and with the great assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that country will still furthur cut into the wheat business of the Northwest. There seems but one thing that will eventually check-mate these insiduous inroads by the persistent Canucks and that is a deep water way through territory of the United States to the sea. With such a route from the head of the lakes to open water, an empire would be established here and the Dakota wheat growers would be in position to compete with any section in the world, in any market in the world.

Freight rates from Superior to the various points throughout the country remain firm at the following quotations on a basis of 37½ cents to New York:

From Superior to:

| | All rail. | Across lake. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 37½ | 35½ |
| Montreal | 37½ | 35½ |
| Boston | 39½ | 37½ |
| Philadelphia | 35½ | 33½ |
| Binghamton, Scranton | 35½ | 33½ |
| Baltimore | 34½ | 32½ |
| Cortland | 34½ | 32½ |
| Reading or Harrisburg | 34½ | 32½ |
| Albany, Troy, Schenectady | 36½ | 34½ |
| Utica | 35 | 33 |
| Syracuse | 32½ | 30½ |
| Rochester, Mount Morris | 31 | 29 |
| Corning | 33 | 31 |
| Buffalo, Erie | 27½ | 25½ |
| Hornellsville | 33½ | 31½ |
| Kingston | 36½ | 34½ |
| Chicago | 12½ | .... |
| Peoria | 12½ | .... |
| Detroit | 21½ | .... |
| Toledo | 21½ | .... |
| Indian polis | 20½ | .... |
| Cincinnati | 22½ | .... |
| Cleveland | 22½ | .... |
| Des Moines | 22½ | .... |
| Omaha | 23 | .... |
| New Orleans | 37½ | .... |

At these rates but little shipping is done, and none that is not absolutely necessary. All hope for a revival of business and a lowering of rates seems now to hinge upon congressional action and the opening of navigation. The sooner "action" is had in both cases the better it will be for the country at large. E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, Feb. 13.

## LONDON.

THE first month of the New Year has not brought any very important changes in the value of wheat or flour in the markets of the United Kingdom, and not very much has happened to make any difference in the flour milling trade, although at the last Council Meeting of the National Association, which was held on the 24th of January last, some very important questions were under discussion. Most of the time was occupied in considering the question of the present Contract Form of the London Corn Trade Association, and a resolution was moved that the London Corn Trade Association be requested

to make the following changes in the terms of the contracts for the shipments of grain: (1) To omit the words referring to the samples sold on "due allowance being made for smallness of same;" and (2) in the clause defining the quantity sold, after the words "5 per cent, more or less" to add the following: "any such excess or deficiency of delivery to be settled for at the value of the wheat on its arrival." Further, that three members of the Millers Association be represented on the Corn Trade Association. A committee, however, was eventually appointed to deal with the matter and report to the Council within four weeks. The Fertilizers and Food Stuffs Act, 1893, was then considered, at the meeting of the Council, and the result was that, as it affected a number of millers in the manner they sold their products to the farmers, it was eventually decided that, as the act came into force on the 1st of January last, a copy of the act should be at once sent to every member of the National Association of British and Irish Millers. The Council soon afterwards adjourned until next month.

Last month the National Association of British and Irish Millers had a great loss in the death of Mr. Joseph Westley, J.P., C. C., who was the President of the Association two years ago, and was one of those who founded the Association some 14 years ago. Mr. Joseph Westley was the senior member of the firm of Messrs. J. Westley & Sons, and a large farmer in Northamptonshire. The two roller mills worked by the firm are situated at Blisworth and Northampton. The late Mr. Joseph Westley attended all the Millers' Conventions and when President of the Association, the Convention was held at Northampton and proved one of the most successful meetings the British Millers ever had.

At the opening of the month of January we had one of the most severe weeks of frosts known, but since then the weather has been very mild, exactly what the sheep farmers required, with the short stock of fodder, but anything but what was wanted by frequenters of our Corn Exchanges, for the consumption is now very low and prices have been drooping all through the month of January, and now accounts are coming in, from almost every wheat-growing country, to the effect that the aspect of the wheat crops are considered satisfactory. English wheat and foreign wheat, with the exception of the very finest parcels, must be quoted 6d. to 1s. cheaper on the week. Even the duty of 12s. 3d. per 480 lbs. put on imported wheat by the French Government, has had no effect on our markets. With parcels of Australian wheat to London at 26s. 6d., and cargoes of La Plata at 23s. per 480 lbs., and the opinion common that 27s. per 480 lbs. would buy, for shipment large cargoes, of Californian, it is not surprising to hear complaints of no profits at all to be found in English farming. The average price of English wheat last week was 26s. 1d. per quarter, or a decline of 2d. on the previous weeks, and for barley it was 29s. 1d., while for oats it was returned at 18s. per quarter. At the Spalding Corn Market fine quality English wheat sold at 25s. per quarter, and medium at 24s., which low prices, the farmers, millers and merchants said, had never been known at that market in the present century. The effect of the continual fall in the value of breadstuffs in the farming, milling and baking industries, during the past two years, is apparent, when the number of receiving orders gazetted during the year 1893, in those trades, are examined and compared with the figures in 1892. The decline in values, in agricultural produce, necessarily makes the profits smaller in other trades closely allied to it, and where there is a lack of business in any one branch, it stands to reason that those who are unable to take advantage of every improvement in the way of knowledge and machinery must fail in their undertakings. The total number of farmers, against whom receiving orders were gazetted in England and Wales last year, was 283, as compared with 234 in 1892. In the milling industry 19 failed in 1893, against 27 in 1892, and the number of receiving orders gazetted against bakers was 123 in the year 1893 as compared with 119 in 1892. Of the three industries, farming, milling and baking, the manufacture of flour seems to have been, in 1893, the most profitable, and this, no doubt, is due to the fact that the large stocks of foreign flour, held in this country, and the amount of foreign wheat sent from all parts of the world, kept prices so low that American millers did not feel inclined to forward quite so much flour as they did in 1892. It must always be remembered that in this country a large stock of foreign flour depresses all the wheat sold in the United Kingdom below its real market equivalent in value, so that the millers in this country always can see a margin between the raw material and the manufactured flour. In 1893 there was a good supply on the markets of the United Kingdom of foreign wheat rich in "strong" gluten, so that the British millers were able to get a small profit, and still increase the amount of flour manufactured in British mills during the year. In fact in 1893 the British millers manufactured 1,179,140 sacks of flour more than they did in the year 1892.

The amount of flour imported into the United Kingdom in the twelve months ending with the 31st of December last, with the quantity imported in the preceding year for comparison, according to official figures just issued from the different countries, is as follows:

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Germany.. ..... .. .... | 46,465... | 65,334 |
| France..... ..... | 20,942... | 15,984 |
| Austrian Territories. ..... | 439,845... | 390,908 |
| United States... .....7,198,240... | | 7,786,956 |
| British North America..... | 432,394... | 543,943 |
| Other Countries..... | 25,379... | 39,278 |
| Total.... ..... ....8,163,265 | | 8,842,403 |

It should be remembered that the population of Great Britain and Ireland now is 38,500,000 and that the amount of flour required to feed this number of people is in this country about 35,500,000 sacks of flour. In the above table there is a considerable falling off in the amount of flour imported last year as compared with the previous year, still the quantity received is a great advance on the part of foreign countries, if compared with the amount sent in the year 1891. DRESSER.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1894.

## THE UNIFORM BILL OF LADING CONDEMNED.

A PROMINENT ex-railroad manager, in commenting upon the proposed uniform freight classification and Bill of Lading, writes us as follows:

"We have noted a gradual growth of humane sentiment in favor of giving railway managements a chance to live. Our personal instincts lie in that direction.

But, Official Classification No. 12, arises like a lion in the path, and seems to offer an insurmountable obstacle to further progress in the direction of conceding increased power to railway associations, and we think you will agree with us that congress will hardly feel justified in making such concessions, unless fully supported by such public sentiment as finds expression in the voice of the great commercial organizations of this country.

The contest between those organizations and certain officials of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations, which grew out of their futile effort to introduce a uniform bill of lading, in 1890, is too fresh in the minds of all commercial leaders to permit Official Classification No. 12, to pass unchallenged or unmarked by the demonstration of commerical public indignation.

Please refer to this Classification, and note the changes and points wherein it differs from Classification No. 11, and its predecessors.

See at the head of 160 pages in bold type, the declaration that "Property shipped not subject to Uniform Bill of Lading Conditions, will be charged one class higher than as herein provided and cost of Marine Insurance. (See Rule No. 1.)"

See at the head of each column in 160 pages the information that the rates below are "subject to rules of Uniform Bill of Lading."

See Rule No. 1, in which the impression is artfully set forth that the rates in Classification No. 12, are "reduced rates" and in order to avail of the so-called reductions (?) it is necessary for shippers to abandon all their rights.

Then look through the pages for "daggers," which denote changes, and observe that the majority of changes are increases, not reductions in rates.

Then refer to page 10 (or 7 in the larger editions) where the text of the Uniform Bill of Lading appears in extenso and analyze the drastic terms in which it seeks to take from every shipper all the rights which he may possess in any property entrusted to railways for transportation.

This publication signalizes an effort by emphatic and conspicuous declaration in connection with the only printed rates offered the public, which practically places all shippers in position of consenting to restrictions of their rights, which, if literally construed, strip the carrier of his responsibility, leaving it to his option to transport and deliver the property to destination, or not, as caprice may dictate.

It is not at all probable that any court will support these extraordinary conditions in case of negligence; hence it is not quite clear what the official committee expects to make by its motion.

Nevertheless, so elaborate an effort to re-instate conditions which were rejected by all commercial organizations throughout the country, when first suggested, must have been inspired by some definite expectation.

It is not to be supposed that this radical change in the method of publishing rates was accidental or whimsical.

Is it not certain that the publication of these new conditions, in connection with the Classification, will be construed by the commercial organizations of the country as affording cogent reasons why public support shall be withheld from that portion of the Patterson Bill, now before Congress, which applies to the legalization of pooling?

If associations now organized are strong enough to ignore the rights and wishes of the public, and to enforce exemption from the responsibility of carriers, is it not an inopportune time to augment their strength by permitting them to divide their earnings, thereby obliterating competition?

Will not the interests of the public be better served, should congress strengthen the officers of the law in enforcing its existing principles, rather than by repeal ,to deprive it of the only feature to which carriers at present yield unhesitating obedience?

Does not this last demonstration of the Official Classification Committee directly challenge commercial organizations, without whose support they can scarcely expect to secure favorable consideration of their application for relief from the alleged stringencies of the Interstate Law?

## WHEAT CROP REPORT.

**Condition and Outlook on February 1 from Full Special Returns.**

The *Price Current* submits the following detailed statement of the wheat crop situation on February 1, covering most of the area of winter grain east of the Rocky Mountains.

Up to the closing days of January, the weather conditions in the principal wheat growing districts were peculiar. There had been but little snow and practically no trying temperatures. The fields were bare, giving unusual opportunity for correct judgment of the condition of the plant. Taking advantage of this unusual condition a thorough investigation has been made, covering almost every county in the winter wheat States, and the result is a midwinter report upon the condition of growing crop.

Fall seeding was prosecuted under fairly favorable conditions, though delayed, and germination hindered in local districts by drought. The least complaint comes from the Ohio valley, where generally good growth was made during the fall, and where December and January were favorable to continued development. West of the Missouri river, the conditions surrounding seeding were not so favorable, the long drought of the summer of 1893 having made plowing difficult, and left the seed bed rough and cloddy. The same unfavorable seed time, from similar causes, was noted in portions of Missouri, and to a less extent in Illinois. In all districts, however, the proposed area was sown, though late, and moisture enough was present to secure germination and some growth.

The winter, so far as regards temperature, till the closing days of January was remarkably favorable in almost every district. The only cold weather was early in December and was accompanied by timely snow fall, that gave sufficient protection. The growth of the plant was not checked, and, except in limited districts where there was continued lack of moisture, the plant continued green and thriving. It is the almost universal testimony of local reporters, that the plant has made remarkable progress, and, except where too dry, has largely recovered from the effect of the comparatively late start.

Tennessee.—The returns from all parts of the State indicate a prospect decidedly above the average at this date No protection has been needed, the plant has made steady growth, is well rooted, and capable of standing an unusual amount of bad weather in the later season.

Kentucky—The plant started late, but growth has not been checked, and is now green and rank. No protection has been required, and the present vigorous condition will enable the crop to withstand more than ordinary vicissitudes of the season.

Ohio.—The fields in this State were protected by snow in December when needed, and are now generally well covered. A few counties note an exception to this rule, but they are scattered, and the damage that has occurred is the result of local conditions. The plant is small but of good color, and growth still continues.

Indiana—Local returns from this State indicate a prospect decidedly better than usual. "Never better" is a frequent comment. No damage from either lack of moisture or freezing weather is apparent, and with a continuation of the favorable season the yield should be little short of the full capacity of the soil. Snow preceded the recent cold weather, giving ample protection during the trying season.

Illinois.—In some counties drought interfered with the preparation of the seed bed, and in still more it checked fall growth. The plant is small but growing and of good color, though there is some apprehension of damage, at the present time, because of insufficient covering. As the plant is well rooted and vigorous, there is little danger of serious damage from any condition yet encountered.

Missouri.—The general condition of the crop in this State, while decidedly better than last year, is somewhat impaired by the effect of fall drought, which continued up to a recent date. The plant is small, but the mild winter has prevented any permanent injury, and in most sections of the State there is sufficient moisture at present. The snow fall has not been heavy, and drifted badly, affording little protection from freezing weather, but the soil was dry, and this condition has saved the plant from serious or permanent damage. On the whole the prospect is better than usual, but the plant is now in a critical stage of growth, and the weather conditions of the present month will largely determine the final result.

Kansas.—Conditions in this State are very similar to those of Missouri. There has been practically no damage from freezing, although there has been but little snow protection. Complaints of small growth and some damage, the result of drought, are rather frequent, but are mainly from the central and western portions of the State, where such conditions are usual, and where but a comparatively small portion of the crop is raised. Indications point to a much larger acreage in the state than is generally estimated.

In Michigan, southern Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska the plant has been generally well protected through all trying weather, and it is the general testimony of correspondents, that it entered winter quarters in better condition than usual.

It is difficult, at this season of the year, to reduce condition to figures, there being no general basis of past returns to use in comparison Correspondents however have frequently expressed their opinion in figures on the basis of 100 for perfection, and a tabulation of these voluntary estimates shows a higher average condition than the Government reported in December. The figures by States, in those districts where absence of snow gave opportunities for reliable judgment, are as follows:

| | Present condition. | Gov't Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| Tennessee | 97 | 95 |
| Kentucky | 97 | 97 |
| Ohio | 95 | 92 |
| Indiana | 94 | 90 |
| Illinois | 90 | 88 |
| Missouri | 85 | 82 |
| Kansas | 84 | 89 |

## A TEST CASE.

**The Side Track Law of 1893 Is Placed Upon Its Trial.**

The owners of a mill and elevator at Gibbon, Minn., have petitioned the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission to compel the St. Louis Road to place sidetracks there. It is the first application made under the law passed by the last legislature, compelling railroad companies to put in side tracks to elevators and mills at points along their right of way. The Commission says the petition will be granted if the matter of compensation, not clearly defined by the law, is settled satisfactorily. The outcome of this test case will be watched with interest by railroads and elevator men.—*Pioneer Press.*

## RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during January, '94, 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. 512,247—Dust Collector, J. J. Gerard, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 511,815—Flour Bolt, J. R. Staudt, Indianapolis, Ind.
No. 512,095—Middlings Purifier, D. E. Burner, Columbus, O.
No. 511,847—Sieve Scalper, G. L. Jarret, Des Moines, Ia.
No. 512,354—Apparatus for mixing flour of different grades, J. D. Bangert, Baltimore, Md.
No. 512,394—Grain Spout Swivel Support, D. A. Robinson, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 513,434—Dust Collector, J. K. Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 513,434—Dust Collector, H. L. Day, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 513,205—Grain Dump, J. S. Seeley and C. R. De La Matyr, Freemont, Neb.
No. 513,280—Hopper for Flour Separators, J. M. Rishworth and S. Ingham and J. Vickers, Leeds, England.
No. 513,700—Grain Bagger, G. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 513,699—Grain Binder, G. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 513,697—Automatic Grain Meter, G. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 513,788—Purifier and Dust Collector, N. W. Holt, Manchester, Mich.
No. 513,659—Grain Weigher, H. A. Stock, Millersburg, Pa.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 23,975—Minneapolis Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Wheat flour. The words "Cap Stone" used since April 28, 1875.
No. 24,000—J. C. Daniels & Co., Middletown, Ind. Wheat flour. The word "Goodhue" used since Sept. 1, 1879.
No. 24 001—The La Grange Mills, Red Wing, Minn. Wheat flour. The words "Star" and "The La Grange Mills" used since January, 1878.
No. 24,003—The La Grange Mills, Red Wing, Minn. Wheat flour. The words "Corner Stone" used since July, 1874.
No. 24,004—The La Grange Mills, Red Wing, Minn. Wheat flour. The words "Old Glory" used since July, 1874.
No. 24,061—E. Elsworth & Co., New York, and Buffalo, N. Y. Flour, meal and crushed cereals. The word "Clover" used since Nov. 1, 1890.
No. 24,062—E. Elsworth & Co., New York, and Buffalo, N. Y. Flour, meal and crushed cereals. The words "Sweet Clover."
No. 24,063—J. M. Maus, Mausdale, Pa., Wheat-Flour. The word "Eclipse" used since Oct. 14, 1893.
No. 24,064—N. W. Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Wheat-Flour. The words "Gold-Medal" and "Galaxy Mills" used since Jan. 1, 1874.
No. 24,065—N. W. Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Wheat-flour. The word "Galaxy" used since Jan. 1, 1874.
No. 24,081—S. R. Pettijohn, Minneapolis, Minn. Rolled wheat. The representation of a flying angel carrying a box and the words "Pettijohn's Breakfast Flakes" used since May 19, 1892.
No. 24,082—Duryea Watts & Co., L'd. New York. Wheat flour. A monogram of the letters D, M, C and o, used since April 15, 1893.
No. 24,086—G. C. Mason & Co., Paterson, N. J. Flour and other ground cereals. The words "Silk City" used since Sept. 1, 1893.
No. 24,129—The Empire Mill Co., St. Louis, Mo. Wheat flour. The words "Flour De L'Ouest" used since 1872.
No. 24,130—Buffalo Milling Co., limited, Lewisburg, Pa. Wheat flour. The word "Dagmar" used since July, 1893.

## FLOUR IN SIAM.

A Press dispatch dated at Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, says: Consul Robert M. Boyd, of Bankok, in a recent report on American-Siamese trade, speaks as follows about flour: The customs return for 1892 shows that 36,514 bags of flour, valued at $36,782.20, were imported from Hong Kong, which practically means United States, for all flour coming from Hong Kong is American. Of Australian and Indian flour 6,544 bags, valued at $6,852.95, came via Singapore. It will thus be seen that our flour takes the lead.

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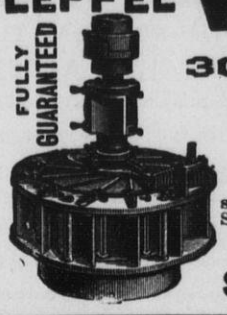


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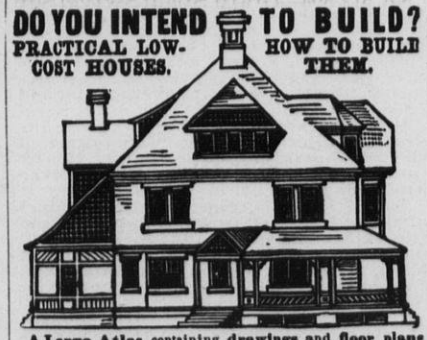

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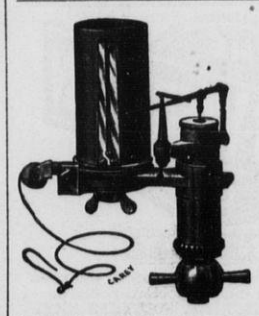

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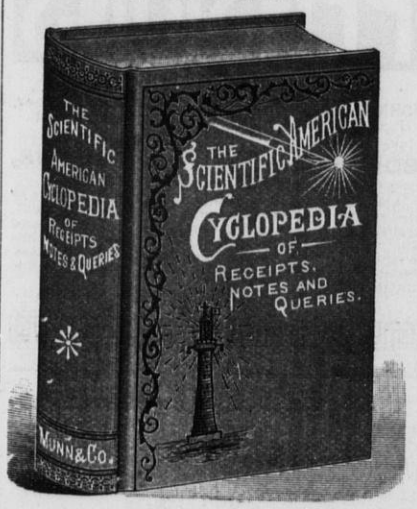


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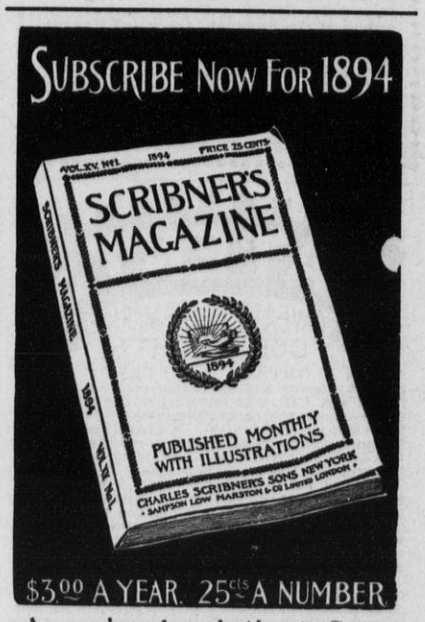


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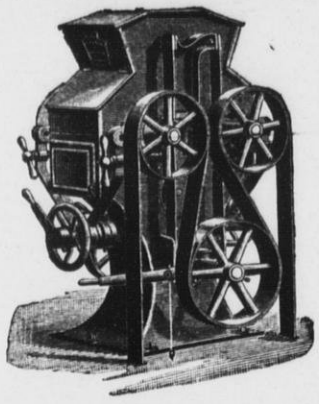

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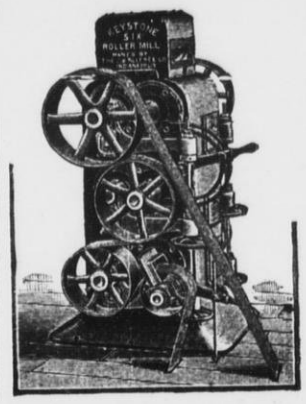

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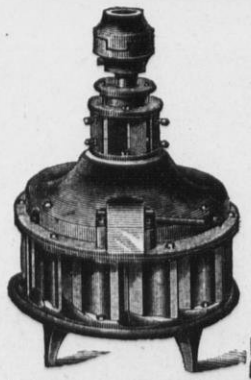

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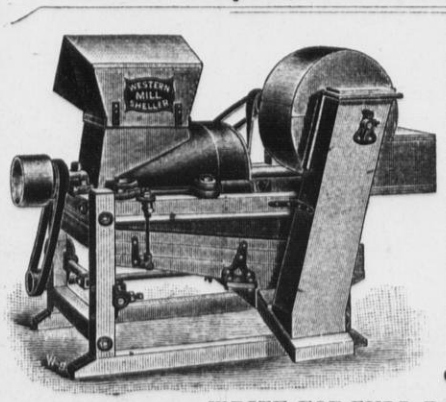


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NOTE.—Will send this Sheller to any responsible party, giving time to test thoroughly, and if not as represented in every respect, will pay freight both ways and all expense of setting.

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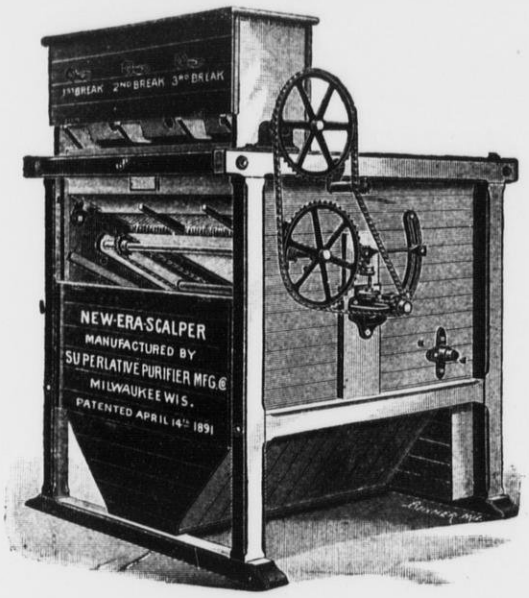


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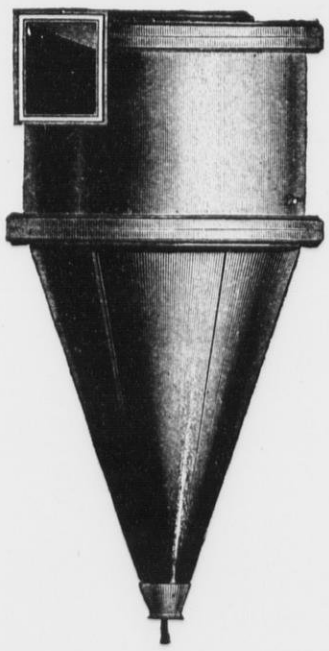

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THE UNITED STATES

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NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 3. MILWAUKEE, MARCH, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.


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**Solid Iron Frame.**
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*MADE IN THREE SIZES:*

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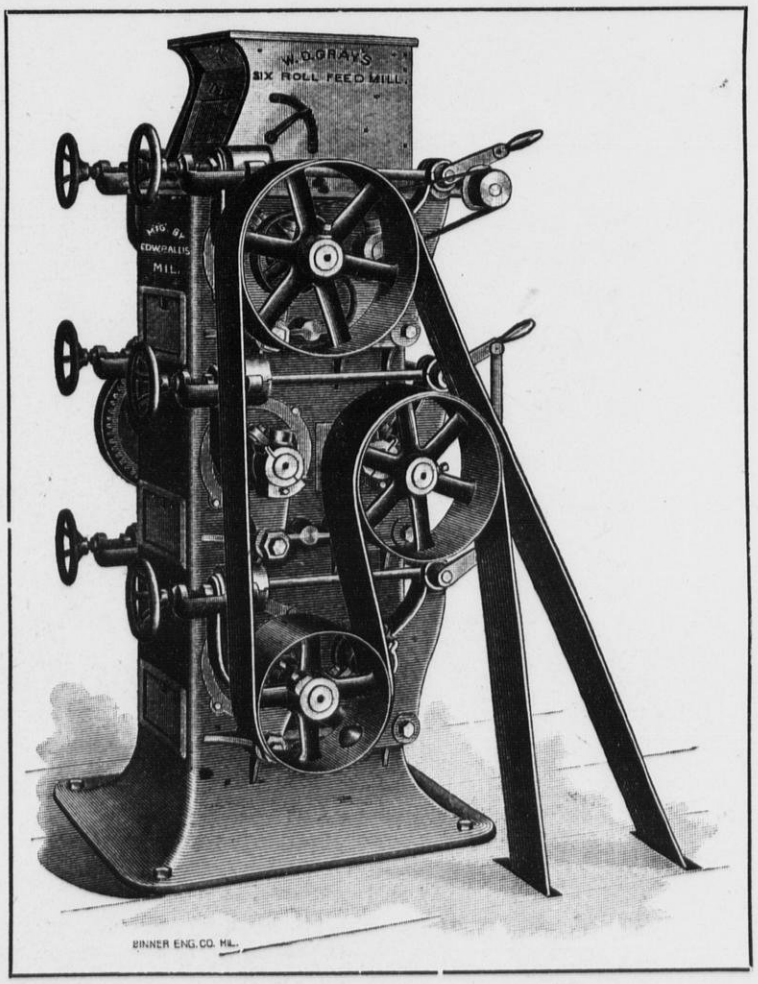


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IT IS WORTHY YOUR CONSIDERATION IF YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE AND WILL HAVE

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**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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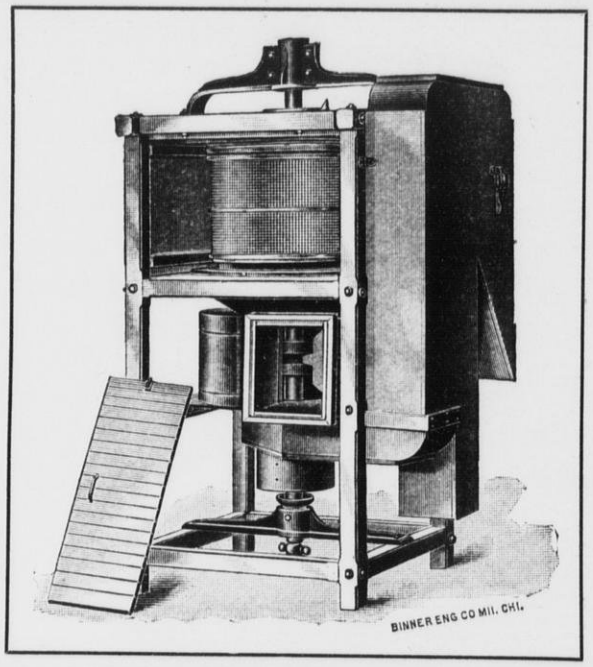


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It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and . . . . .

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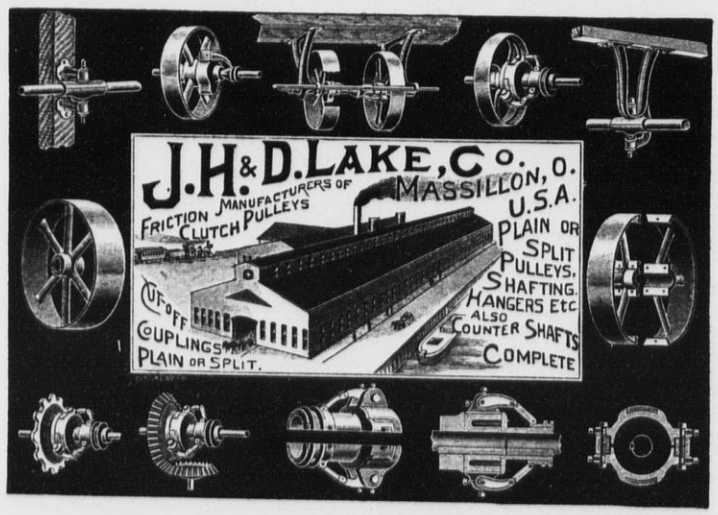


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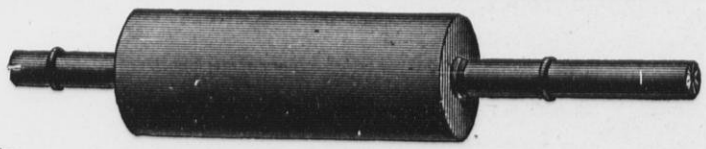

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 3. MILWAUKEE, MARCH, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

IT is impossible for a bearing to run cool until the high places are reduced so that there will be a uniform film of unguent between the two surfaces. It is a custom for millers, when ordering oil, to mention simply "lubricating oil," without specifying the kind of bearings for which it is to be used. The latter is a very essential point. Frequently when the oil is received it is found to give very poor satisfaction, and some of the bearings are found to run hot. Under these circumstances, the oil is generally charged with the fault, when, in reality, the fault has been in giving the order. A good lubricant for close-fitting, fast-running bearings must be of a very fine quality, and have a light body in order to distribute itself between the close-fitting surfaces. Such a lubricant is entirely unfit for large bearings, where body is required to carry the heavy weight which is placed upon them. It is the practice in a great many mills to use the same kind of lubricating oil for all the machinery, which, when properly considered, is both unreasonable and extravagant, for the reason that a bearing when improperly lubricated is worn away much faster than it would otherwise be, and on many of the special machines the lost motion in the bearings require frequent attention.

* * *

The amount of lubricating oil which is wasted in mills is enormous, and this is caused more by lack of knowledge on the part of employees generally than through any wanton desire to waste it. It would not be extravagant to assert that the amount of oil wasted in mills is nearly half of that ostensibly used. In lubricating shafting a great deal of oil is wasted, where shafting is suspended in ordinary boxes most of the oil leaves the journal almost as soon as poured into the box, and finds its way, dirty and fouled, into the dripper, and once there it becomes mixed up with flour and dust and becomes almost worthless for further use. Journal boxes made to retain the oil are much more economical than the ordinary style.

About the first remedy that a great many millers have to apply for the purpose of cooling down a hot bearing is to pour on more oil. This is certainly very wasteful. Water acts much better in all cases. Indeed water is an excellent lubricant so long as it remains in place between the journal and the box, and would be far better than oil if it could be kept there. Oil after passing between a heated journal and box is comparatively worthless for lubricating purposes.

* * *

There is another consideration and that is waste of power. How common it is on going into a mill to hear the belt screeching on the pulleys. If a belt is allowed to rub on a tight pully, or any other fixed object, it is at once heated and stretched. If on the edges of tight pulleys, which is quite common, its driving power is impaired. A screeching belt should be hunted up at once, and corrected just the same as a heated journal. A belt always runs to the nearest end of the shaft, which is the opposite way from that which is generally supposed. The old theory that a belt always runs to the highest part may be true, and is undoubtedly true with reference to the convexity of the face of pulleys, but does not apply to pulleys that are set diagonally to the line of the belt. These considerations may serve to direct millers' attention to these subjects. It is important that all journals should be properly cared for, and too much attention cannot be paid to the belting.

* * *

To gear a mill wholly by belts and to do it judiciously and to the best advantage requires nice calculation, careful judgement and considerable practical experience. Many mills have been so belted as to cause a large amount of friction. In laying out the power transmission machinery it is worth much time and pains to arrange the pulleys and belts in such a manner that, so far as may be practical, the stress of one belt upon the journals may be counteracted by that of another belt in an opposite direction. This refers to the stress upon the main drives, the counter drives being of minor consequence, but where the main power is to be exerted to throw the stress upon one belt into that of another there is economy in the wear of the entire mill gear as well as in power, both of which are points of great importance. This has not always been observed, for it is sometimes more convenient in arranging the gear and machinery of a mill to place the main belts upon one side of the mill instead of the center. The effect of this arrangement is to throw the entire stress of the belts upon one side of the journals of the main shaft. This should be avoided. It is of importance that each belt should be of such a length that it will adhere to the pulley in such a way that there shall be no slipping and without having to pull on the belt so tight that it will cramp the drums and wear the bearings. Every belt to run easy and well should be so slack when running that the slack side should run with a weaving, undulating motion, without any tension except on the leading side, and when belts will run so without slipping on pulleys they will wear for a great length of time. Although a belt may be heavily loaded, yet, if at every revolution it can have an opportunity for relief from its tention so as to contract to its natural state, it will be prevented from breaking with the stress upon it. But if it be kept drawn so tensely as to be constantly strained to its greatest extent on both sides, it will wear only for a short time before cracking the edges and will soon be destroyed.

## PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT IN WASHINGTON.

Joseph Merchant, of Wallula Wash., reports that farmers in his section are busy in their fields sowing wheat, and that the ground is in better condition than it has ever been known before, being wet down several feet. This is regarded as almost assurance of good wheat crop the coming season. Should a dry season ensue the moisture now stored in the ground would be sufficient for the needs of the growing grain with but little additional rainfall. Unless injured by hot winds a big wheat yield is anticipated this year. Mr. Merchant reports that there are over 100,000 bu. of unthreshed grain in the stack on the hills at Wallula.

## NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN FLOUR.

The actual receipts of wheat from the Agentine Republic for the half year amounted to 6,048,700 bushels, or just about 20 per cent of the total imports from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, as compared with less than 8 per cent during the first half of 1892, which shows a considerable growth on the part of our Southern neighbor. At the same time, we learn through the bureau of the American Republics that for this year the area planted in the Argentine Republic was 14,900,000 acres of wheat and 5,875,000 acres of corn. While referring to this expansion of the South American cereal exports to Great Britain at the expense of those from North America, it is desirable to note that the Britishers believe there has been a depreciation in the quality of American flour imported into their country within the past few years, and a steady improvement in the British flour. "Bakers, wide experienced, expressed themselves to this effect," and the depreciations is regarded as being "in the nature of things," because of the retrocession of the hard wheat belt, and that the flours first shipped to secure for America her position in the British market were best grades that had been carefully selected for their quality, it not being expected that the bulk of the shipments from here could maintain that high standard throughout.

While refering to the above as a warning to American millers, it is but fair to note that our exports of American flour during the recent cereal year have been simply enormous and unprecedented in the history of our trade.—*American Economist.*

## INFLUENCES GOVERNING WHEAT PRICES.

In an editorial comment on wheat questions the *London Daily Financial Times* says: Of all the factors to which we have referred as instrumental in causing the momentous fall in the quotation of American wheat, one of the most important is the decline in the demand from abroad. The United Kingdom is by far the largest market for American breadstuffs, and if we analyze our Board of Trade returns for last month we get a good clue to the situation. From the subjoined table the course of our wheat imports last month, as compared with January, 1893, will be realized at a glance, It should be added that previous months' returns show a turn of affairs not very dissimilar. United Kingdom wheat imports.

| | Jan. 1893. cwt. | Jan. 1894 cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Russia | 687,972 | 1,147,520 |
| Chili | 63,520 | 170,637 |
| Argentina | 77,927 | 115,490 |
| British India | 184,127 | 690,823 |
| Australasia | 20,422 | 52,418 |
| British North America | 8,862 | 47,595 |
| Other countries, except U. S. A. | 94,945 | 55,444 |
| Total, cwts. | 1,137,775 | 2,279,927 |
| U. S. A., Atlantic | 2,281,251 | 1,222,933 |
| U. S. A., Pacific | 787,762 | 549,400 |
| Total, cwts. | 3,069,013 | 1,772,333 |
| Aggregate, cwts. | 4,206,788 | 4,052,260 |

It will be seen that, whereas our wheat imports from the United States during January, 1893, exceeded by nearly two million cwts. those we obtained from the rest of the world, last January the positions were reversed, and we obtained from other sources of supply a half million cwts. more than the total imported from the States. The positive falling off in the shipments from the United States amounts to 1,296,680 cwts; relatively it is much greater. To a large extent the causes producing this result are accidental—that is to say, in most instances they are due to better harvests in several countries, notably in Russia and British India, and not to any permanent expansion in the extraneous sources of supply. For example, in January, 1892, we imported over twice as much wheat from British India, and also more from Chili and Australasia. It is long, however, since we obtained as large a quantity from Russia in the first month of the year, and in Argentina the United States have to face a competitor who is yearly becoming more formidable. Despite the fact then, of a partial failure of the harvest in several European countries, it is evidently the extent of the foreign available supply which is largely responsible for driving down the price of American wheat. Nor is their much indication at present of values improving. The visible supply of wheat in the United States, that is to say, the stocks in granary at the chief points of accumulation and in transits is still very large, while the invisible supplies or the stocks in farmers' hands are believed to be considerable, though it is very difficult to estimate these with approach to accuracy. Much will depend upon the condition of the growing crop, which, though it has been singularly favored so far, has still a trying meteorological period to get through. — *Cincinnati Price Current.*

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CROP.

### The Wheat Harvest.

It is no longer necessary to refer to the prospects of the harvest. Although an estimate has not yet been made of the out-turn, the detailed returns coming to hand from the country show that the yield is not likely to be less than 8 bushels to the acre. Even as much as 9 bushels is spoken of. In any case South Australia will have a large surplus to export, probably 300,000 tons. The weather has been exceptionally favorable all through, enabling the farmers to gather in the Wheat in good condition. The quality of the new crop is good and at the usual meeting of the Corn Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce the standard weight for the season was fixed at 63 lbs. per bushel against 62 lbs. last year and 64 lbs. two years ago. Sealed packages of this average sample of the colony, weighing 63 lbs., are being sent to London and Liverpool to act as a basis in the selling of cargoes.—"*Corn Trade News, Liverpool.*

## THE FRENCH WHEAT DUTY.

The French Chamber of Deputies have agreed, by the overwhelming majority of 200 votes, to the wheat duty being raised from 8s. 9d. to 12s. 9d. per qr., the sum which it was understood the Government and the Senate approved. As the Chamber's own Committee had previously reported in favor of a 14s. duty, the vote embodied a certain compromise. The Protectionist irreconcilables refused to coalesce with the Government, and insisted on taking a division, but they only mustered ninety votes in favor of an 18s. duty. The sliding scale was rejected by a somewhat smaller majority than that which voted against extreme protection, while the out-and-out Freetraders were worsted even more decisively than the extreme Protectionists. The feature of the long debate, which lasted six days, was the strong case made out by the Parliamentary Socialists, who favored a fixed price for bread and a Government purchase from the Farmers of the home crop. I wish our own Socialists were even thus far on the road to sanity, but the English doctrinaire, who has a "living wage" for every mechanic and a "minimum" for every dock loafer, has neither for the farmer.—*Mark Lane Express.*

## AMERICAN FLOUR ABROAD.

### High Grades Can Be Sold, but Poor Flour is not Wanted.

A press dispatch from Washington says:

J. M. Crawford, United States Consul at St. Petersburg, in reply to the wheat and flour department of the State department says: "There is no doubt that the Russian people as a whole are ready to eat American flour, providing that it costs them no more than the corresponding grades of that manufactured at home." He concludes that owing to the surplus of wheat produced by Russia, that the chance of extending American trade in wheat and flour is small.

James H. Smith, commercial agent at Mayence, says the Germans preferred rye bread to wheat bread. Immense quantities of American wheat are ground up into flour in Germany. The German milling is considered better than that in the United States. He says: If the American flouring mills will compete in Germany with as good a product as the German mills turn out, they can find a market.

Charles L. Whiley, consul at St. Stinenne. France, thinks the main obstacles to an extension of trade in American flour are the customs duties and cost of transportation. They prefer to import Russian wheat and grind it.

Byron G. Daniels, consul at Hull, says: "The American flour retains supremacy in the official returns, and everything points to still further development of trade, especially when the area of wheat cultivation in the United Kingdom is being constantly restricted."

Wilbur B. Hale, consul at Nice, says: American flour is said to have been brought there in small quantities and to have been sold at better terms than other kinds, even against the disadvantages of freights, etc. American high grades of flour at equal prices with those of other countries should meet with ready acceptance, but I should recommend samples to be put in the hands of brokers before making large consignments."

W. E. Mantius, commercial agent at Turin, Italy, says: "The tax on imported food is the chief obstacle to the trade. He says: "An enterprising business house in Turin undertook to introduce American flour. Samples sent from the United States proved to be satisfactory, and the firm figured out that by close calculation and shrewd management, American flour could be sold profitably."

## THE EFFICACY OF SPRINKLERS IN FIRE PROTECTION.

From the East comes a story of work by automatic sprinklers, which argues well for those devices. The illustration occurred in the storehouse of the Piedmont mills, in North Carolina, and shows the value of sprinklers in saving property, contiguous to a fire, by holding the same where it originated, though it cannot extinguish it.

The upper floor of the storehouse, where the fire originated, contained 829 bales packed in solid mass, without passages, as closely as possible and to a height of from ten to twelve feet, and to within about two feet of the sprinkler pipes. There were also 131 bales packed in the same fashion on the lower floor. After some 500 bales had been removed, it was discovered that thirty-six bales of cotton were on fire internally, the sprinklers drenching with water the outside, preventing the fire from reaching the exterior of the bales.

The bales on fire were lying on a bottom tier of bales free from fire, and there were other bales piled together on top of them, none of which were on fire; so that it was confined in the middle of the height and width of the compact mass of uncompressed cotton bales. The burning bales had not disintegrated, and each was carried out separately and all cotton removed.

Seven sprinklers operated and must have opened ten or twelve hours before the fact was discovered, (on Sunday morning) by the water running out of the door of the warehouse. The building was not scorched and gave no evidence of a fire having occurred. On the thirty-six bales which were on fire the loss was adjusted at 66⅔ per cent. On 724 bales of water-soaked cotton $3.28 each was paid.

This is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of sprinkler protection that has occurred. —*Inter Ocean.*

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR FEBRUARY.

The following, from the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of February 1894, as compared with same month, 1893:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley. | 288,081 | $ 124,590 | 209,055 | $ 105,282 |
| Corn.... | 5,705,070 | 2,567,947 | 3,312,502 | 1,750,643 |
| Oats.... | 37,493 | 13,651 | 26,257 | 12,357 |
| Rye.... | | | 101,030 | 63,810 |
| Wheat. | 4,000,969 | 2,517,165 | 8,475,422 | 6,650,525 |
| Total. | 10,031,613 | $5,223,353 | 12,154,236 | $8,582,617 |

There were also exported during the month of February, 1894: 17,795 bbls. corn meal, valued at $45,999; 839,547 lbs. oat meal, valued at $21,329; and 1,133,632 barrels wheat flour, valued at $4,581,269. Total decrease in Breadstuffs under February 1893: $3,389,700.

THE D. H. Ranck Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., publishers of *Milling*, have removed from No. 358 Dearborn st. to No. 34 S. Clark st.

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| *Chas. J. Martin, Minneapolis | MINNESOTA | President, F. L. Greenleaf, Minneapolis Secretary, |
| C. C. White, Crete | NEBRASKA | President, O. A. Cooper, Humboldt. Secretary, D. H. Harris, Bennett. |
| *Geo. Urban, Jr., Buffalo | NEW YORK | President, A. R. James, Buffalo. Secretary, H. F. Shuttleworth, Buffalo. |
| Homer Baldwin, Youngstown | OHIO | President, M. H. Davis, Shelby. Secretary, L. C. Miles, Akron. |
| W. Latimer Small, York, | PENN'A | President, Cyrus Hoffa, Lewisburgh. Secretary, L. Levan, Lancaster. |
| *S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee | WISCONSIN | President, E. J. Lachman, Neenah. Secretary, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee. |

*Members of Executive Committee.

## Associations.

THE Kentucky Millers' Association will hold a meeting March 21st.

THE Executive Committee of The Millers' National Association, held its quarterly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Thursday, March 15th, at which time it was decided to hold the next Millers' National Convention at Chicago, June 13th.

A LEADING milling journal of Europe, published at Liverpool, Eng., *Milling*, commenting on the lack of energy of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association in not keeping together, says: "It is a pity that millers do not consult their own interests better and combine more readily and effectually."

THERE is some report that there will be an effort made to revive the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association this spring. If so, Mr. J. D. Hurst, of Aurora, is the only man who can bring millers, not in the Association at the present time, in the fold. He is an old-time miller and knows every one in the State, and has the ability to handle the Association and make it a success.—*Commercial Review.*

THE Cumberland Valley Millers' Association held its annual meeting at Carlisle, February 22d. The officers for the past year made their reports, and officers for the ensuing year were elected. This Association has been a source of great profit to its members, in that it has stopped, to a great extent, the expensive and foolish practice—price-cutting. The Association merits and should have the support of every miller in in the Cumberland Valley.

THE Iowa Millers' Association has a committee of six at work with the General Assembly, attempting to secure the repeal of the unjust and obnoxious fishway law, which provides that all water-power owners shall weaken their dams and reduce their power, in order to facilitate sociability among the finny tribes. The Association should receive unsolicited the personal and financial support of every water-power owner in the State to protect the manufacturing industries.

THE New S. W. Winter Wheat Millers' Association has joined with other local organizations in an appeal to Congress, by a communication reading as follows:

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 1, 1894.

*To United States Senators Vest, Cockrell, Manderson, Allen, Martin, Peffer, Wilson and Allison, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association, representing the flour milling industry in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma, joins with the Winter Wheat Millers' League and the Millers' of the Northwest in petitioning your honorable body to so amend the proposed tariff law, known as the Wilson bill, as to permit the Government to protect this great industry from discriminating and prohibitory legislation by breadstuff importing countries.

As has been ably represented to your honorable body, the millers of America do not ask any special legislation. They are able and anxious to meet any fair competition, in any country, but they seek relief from discriminating legislation of countries looking to the United States for commercial extension on the most favorable terms.

They believe the method suggested by the "Harter amendment" is a wise one and earnestly request you to give the matter your support.

Respectfully,

AUGUSTINE GALLAGHER, Sec'y.

### IS IT A VICTORY?

CLEVELAND O., March 5, '94.

*Editor U. S. Miller:*

I notice in the February 23d issue of your Minneapolis contemporary, an article with unusually heavy "scare" headlines setting forth the wonderful "victory" achieved by its correspondent, Mr. E. E. Perry, for the Winter Wheat Millers' League, in the direction of patent litigation. The editor evidently is impressed with the idea that this League is a great institution, doing efficient work quietly, and accomplishing splendid results, without "blowing its horn." I am not inclined to favor the idea of local or sectional Associations attempting to meddle with matters engaging the attention and interest of the whole milling public. I do not think that patent troubles can be successfully dealt with by a half a dozen organizations, all pulling in different directions; and I am of the opinion that this "Victory" of the League is a "blind lead." I have no wish to belittle any good work that may be done for Millers, nor is it necessary that good work shall be done by any particular organization to merit approbation, but it would seem that the defense against invalid patent claims, in which all millers are interested, could be handled to the best advantage and at the least expense by the National Millers' Organization.

The article referred to clearly intends to convey the impression that the decision of Judge Sage, in opening the case of The Jonathan Mills Co. vs. Whitehurst for rehearing, practically decides the suit against the Mills Co. Those who have had experience in this sort of business know, that no law suit is decided until it is tried. While those who interested themselves have made a discovery as to the Mills title (which others have known all the time), I cannot see wherein the question of the validity of the title claimed by the Mills Co. is going to affect the sweeping decision of Judge Sage sustaining this patent on the broadest grounds.

If the Miller's League feels that it has jumped into the ring and drew first blood,—very well, give that organization credit for what it has done, but don't forget the circumstances a little later. Will anyone be better off, (excepting Whitehurst, for the time being) from a possible decision upon the rehearing, that the Mills title is weak? If that title is not good, someone must have a better one, and Judge Sage's decision on the merits of the patent makes it just as dangerous to Millers in general, no matter who owns it. Now let some other local or sectional association take a whirl at this gladiator, and perhaps draw another spot of claret. Experiences of this kind will in time, perhaps, convince Millers that the lesson taught years ago in the Cochrane, Dench field and Smith suits (when nearly every state association engaged in a fight for members, and after squandering a world of money with no results, finally united in a National Association), might have been remembered with profit.

B. M.

### ENJOINED THE ST. LOUIS.

**Must Not Interfere With the Building of a Certain Line.**

Receiver Truesdale, of the Minneapolis and St Louis railway, was this morning directed not to interfere with the Minneapolis Western railway in laying a track to the mills of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mill, though the tracks cross those of his road.

The Western railway desired to reach the property of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mills Company, but could not do so without crossing the tracks of the St. Louis road. The latter railway resisted any attempt to cross its tracks, and the mill company accordingly enjoined the Western railway in a petition for an order directing Mr. Truesdale to keep his hands off, and the petition has been granted.

Judge Smith, in his memorandum, holds that the crossing of the railway tracks in the way intended would not be a detriment to the interests of either road, and would, moreover, be a great public benefit. —*Minneapolis Tribune.*

### A QUESTIONABLE PROCEEDING.

The State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Ohio has been made the defendant in a damage suit for $50,000, which has been entered by a large firm of millers in Cohoes, N. Y. It is asserted that he caused to be published in a Cincinnati paper an alleged chemical analysis of a sample of their flour, in which it was stated that it contained 20 per cent of corn meal. The millers sell their product in Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, and declare that the publication seriously damaged their business.

If the commissioner exceeded his authority in this respect, the decision of the court ought to be a lesson to dairy commissioners in other States who make free use of firm names and trade-marks.

We should think that the proper course for these officials to pursue would be to prosecute manufacturers of or dealers in food which fail to meet the requirements of the law, instead of publishing to the world in advance the private and probably biased opinion of one individual who has been clothed with authority to inspect food products. A serious mistake may not only be made, but the snap judgment is unfair to the manufacturer or dealer, who should be heard before the one-sided cases are given to the public. The dairy and food commissioners do well enough when kept within bounds; they should be made to understand, however, that the appointment did not carry with it the power of judge and jury. *Shipping and Commercial List.*

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## News Notes.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., wants a flouring mill.

WESLEY, Iowa, is soon to have a new flouring mill.

MINERVA, O., subscribed $8,000 for a new flouring mill.

A MILL will be built at Dickson, Tenn., by McDaniel Bros.

B. B. CORNER is building a mill, 100x100 feet in size at Birmingham, Ala.

TWO new flouring mills are to be built at McPherson, Kansas, this spring.

J. P. QUIST has sold his interest in the mill at Winthrop, Minn., to C. J. Larson.

JOHN ESTENSON is going to build a flour mill at Cyrus, Minn., next summer.

THE project to build a farmers' mill at Brownsdale, Minn., is under consideration.

THERE is a possibility of Henderson, Minn., having another flour mill in the near future.

FROM La Centre, Wash., comes the report that citizens there are trying to put in a flour mill.

THE flouring mill of L. H. Bonnell at Barnesville, O., reported as damaged by fire, will be refitted.

TWO new flour mills are talked of in western Washington, one at Pullman and the other at Dayton.

THE loss on the National Milling Company's plant at Toledo, sprinkled, has been adjusted at $3,600.

THE flouring mill of Geo. W. Metler & Son, at Flat Rock, Mich., recently burned, will be rebuilt at once.

CHRISTMAN BROS. will build a new five story, brick, flouring mill at Bryan, O., as soon as spring opens.

THE flouring mill at Pepin, Wis., has been leased by N. B. Sedgwick and W. H. Sims for a term of 5 years.

HARRY HUMPHREYS and Marion Coiner have leased and will operate the Waynesboro mill at Basic City, Va.

PARTIES at Columbia, S. D., are thinking of purchasing and renovating the flour mill at that point with the intention of putting it in operation.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the farmers in the vicinity of New Windsor, Ill., to build an elevator at that place.

THE farmers of Emmons, Minn., are interesting themselves in a project to build a flour mill at that place.

PARTIES at Athens, Mich., are raising a bonus of $750 to start a flouring mill that has lain idle for a score of years.

THE Kalispell, Mont., flour mill contemplates the erection of an elevator as well as increased capacity of the mill.

A GENTLEMAN from Indiana, by the name of C. W. Hall, thinks of establishing a first-class flouring mill at Lima, O.

M. E. LAGREE has nearly completed arrangements to build a flour mill at Hurley, S. D., of 35 barrels capacity.

EMIL UTZ has sold his milling plant, the Farmers' Exchange Mills at Topeka, Kas., and is now in the market for a mill.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., is to have a new roller mill, the Victor Milling Co., capital $30,000, being chartered to build the same.

JAMES H. MAJOR, of Sarnia, Ont., and D. W. Watson of Red Wing, Minn., have bought the John Hack mill at Red Wing.

THE Norfolk, Va., Milling Co., will increase its plant and enlarge its storage capacity to meet the growing demands of the trade.

H. C. HAYMAN & SON have erected and fitted up a roller mill at Van Buren, Ark. Mr. Link has also established a grist-mill there.

T. E. MILLER and others of Steamboat Springs, Colo., have incorporated the Steamboat Milling Co., to operate a mill in Routt Co., Colo.

THE St. Louis millers last year, produced 1,669,048 barrels of flour. St. Louis is the foremost flour-producing city in the winter-wheat belt.

IF the citizens at Bozeman, Mont., put up a bonus of $25,000, the Des Moines (Ia.,) Mfg. Co., offers to build a $50,000 oat-meal mill at that place.

J. QUIRK & CO., millers at Montgomery, Minn., have made arrangements with the City Council to furnish the city with electric lights for five years.

THE partnership existing between John H. Ebeling and H. A. Straubel, at Green Bay, Wis., has been dissolved. Mr. Ebeling succeeding to the business.

THE Fisher Mill and Elevator Co., of Grand Forks, N. D., is to be incorporated as the Farmers' Milling Co. and the elevator business is to be discontinued.

THE Red Crown roller mills of Albany, Or., were incorporated on Feb. 26th with a capital stock of $50,000 by John Isam, John R. Stockman and Chas. Pfeiffer.

THE stock for the organization of the mill company at Madison, Minn. has all been sold, articles of incorporation drawn up, and the company organized.

SHIPMAN, Ill., is to have a new flouring mill for which $3,500 has already been subscribed. J. B. Blivens and Jas. Herndon of Whitehall, will build the mill.

THE Phœnix Grain Co., has recently been started at Union City, Tenn. The capital stock is $25,000, and the plant turns out about three carloads of feed daily.

AN effort is being made at West Salem, Wis., to organize a stock company to rebuild and operate the Neshonoc Mill. The capital stock is proposed to be $100,000.

A COMBINATION custom flour mill with a 200-bbl. capacity, and a steam saw mill with a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day is to be erected at Shieldsville, Minn.

THE Sehrt & Patterson Milling Co. of Coffeeville, Kans., started their new mill, Monday, Feb. 26. The new plant has a daily capacity of 800 bls. and is one of the finest in the West.

MR. HAUCHENDORF of Pine Mills, Ia., is to receive a bonus from the citizens of Durant, Ia., for locating a mill there. The mill will be built soon, and is to be of 75-bbl. capacity.

THE engine in the grist-mill of of Joseph McCarty at Bloomfield, Ia., on Feb. 28, broke the governor, running away and tearing itself and the mill to pieces, fatally injuring Mr. McCarty.

WASHBURNE & SON of Springfield, Ore., are making extensive improvements in their flouring mill, putting in latest improved machinery, etc. They are also putting in a 30-light dymamo to supply their mill with light.

IT is reported that Kehler Bros. will erect a large grain elevator at Litchfield, Ill., soon. It is believed this will be the foundation or starting of a new mill talked of being erected there.

CITIZENS at Bowdle, S. D., are considering a proposition of W. McGlenn and J. H. McKoane, relative to building a flour mill at Bowdle. Subscriptions are being solicited to aid the project.

A COMPANY has been organized to put in a water-power flouring mill on Moses Creek, near Waterville, Wash., with a daily capacity of 40 barrels. J. E. Hoppe is at the head of the company.

MEWING & BOHLANDER, whose mill burned Feb. 18th, will rebuild at once. They place their loss at $12,000 with no insurance. Defective mason work in the boiler room was the cause of the fire.

F. E. CAWLEY and C. E. Hyde, owning mills at Little Falls, Red Lake Falls and Ellendale, Minn., were in Brainerd, Minn. recently, endeavoring to make arrangements with a view to putting up a mill there.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Eagle Milling Co., at Dubuque, Ia., have been filed with the county recorder. The new company will buy and sell grain, and manufacture and sell flour and feed at the Eagle mill.

THE farmers of Mt. Vernon, Minn., are going to erect a farmers' elevator at Minneiska, which will cost about $3,000. Meetings were held at that place, and a committee of three was appointed to look over elevators in neighboring towns.

IT is reported that Baker City, Or., will have a flour mill soon. It is the only city in the State that has 5,000 inhabitants that is without a mill. There was a good mill at that place three years ago, but it was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt.

PARKERS PRAIRIE, Minn., is to have a flour mill. John Post has bought the large barn of John Murray and will remodel it for a flour mill. He has purchased the machinery for it and sent 20 teams after it so as to get it here while the sleighing is good.

THE progenators of the new mill to be erected at Tule Lake, Ore., are T. Martin and Frank Braden formerly millers at Ashland, Ore. The mill is to have a capacity of fifty barrels

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

Western Department

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, $1,511,192.21.
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NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $861,376.55.

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daily, and to be completed by Sept. 1st. It will be known as the Klamath Falls Mill Co.

THE Wentworth Roller Mill and Creamery Co. was organized last week, at Wentworth, S. D., with a capital stock of $10,000. The company have secured the old mill building, and they will build an addition to it for a creamery, so that the one power will run both.

THE flour mill committee at Tecumseh, Okla., has succeeded in raising the money asked for by the projectors of a flour mill at that place, and a committee has been appointed to close the contract, and as soon as that is done, the contract for the foundation will be let.

THE flouring mills at Avondale, Pa., have just ground an order for the Baltimore Hebrews. Before any wheat was put into the rollers the mill was thoroughly inspected by two rabbis, and a guard was left at the mill until the order was completed. The flour is to be used at the Passover.—*Milling.*

THE flour shed at Superior, Wis., will be an immense affair, a steel structure 1,000 feet in length and as wide as the dock will permit and have tracks and wharfage on both sides. The estimated cost of the superstructure is $210,000. Such a warehouse equipped with the proper hoists and trimming apparatus, has storage room for 30 vessels.—*Milling.*

C. H. MEWING reports his flour mill at Mound City, S. D., in running order. On Monday the machinery was put in motion and flour sacked. The company starts business with an equipment capable of turning out 100 brls. per day. Four men will be employed and they expect to run to their full capacity, turning out three grades of flour, besides shorts, bran, feed, cornmeal, buckwheat etc.

ABOUT one year ago, the Oakes, N. D., flouring mill, with a daily capacity of 200 barrels, was entirely destroyed by fire. Since that time several parties have canvassed the field to some extent, but owing to the extreme lightness of the money market nothing definite has been done. At present, however, there are several persons looking over the field with a view of building a first-class mill.

ANOTHER person, John R. Rapp, one of the successful bonanza farmers of Sargent County, is contemplating the erection of a mill at Oakes, S. D. He is at present negotiating for a site on the C. & N. W. Ry., and if it is secured he will begin the erection of a mill, which will have a capacity of 75 to 100 barrels. The latest and most improved machinery will be put in, as well as steam heat and electric light.

THE plans of a Mr. Butler to establish a flouring mill at Eugene, Ore., have been abandoned, through the inability of arriving at satisfactory agreements with the owners of the water-power at that place. This is to be regretted, as Eugene needs a mill, and this was an excellent opportunity to get a good one. It is reported there are two other parties contemplating going there to erect a mill, one from South Dakota and the other from Michigan.

THE first mill-stone that ever ground flour out of wheat in the State of Washington will be an interesting exhibit at the Mid-winter Fair. It was originally used by the Revs. Whitman and Spaulding, the pioneer missionaries, at the old Whitman Mission, above Wallula, on the Columbia river. Rev. Mr. Whitman was massacred near Walla Walla in the early history of the territory. The stone was made out of common rock and was used many years.

MORITZ THOMPSON announces the intention of his company to build another mill in Spokane, Wash. Work will begin on the building as soon as the weather will permit. It will be brick, 40x100, and four stories high. They are now enlarging their present mill and it will continue with a double capacity. Part of this building will be used as an elevator and the rest will be used for the manufacture of all kinds of cereals—oat meal, pearl barley, hominy, buckwheat flour, corn meal, and all sorts of breakfast foods.

WARNING TO AMERICAN MILLERS.—A special telegram to the *Chicago Weekly Journal* dated at Washington, Feb. 28, says: the United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, reporting upon the American flour trade with that section, points to a serious danger arising from a conviction that the American standards are depreciating. He cites complaints that the American millers are sacrificing quality for quantity in their new patents. Indian wheat promises to make a formidable opponent to the American staple and it behooves American millers to keep up their standards to the highest point. There is also complaint that the flour is not properly sacked and is thus damaged. The Consul at Liverpool makes a similar complaint.

THE crop of Washington would have been an immense one this year if it could have been safely harvested. Washington farmers, however, do not know how to deal with rain at harvest time, and for that reason lost a large part of their crop. Much of it, in fact nearly all of it, was more or less damaged by rain. Some of it was completely spoiled and nearly 20,000 acres were never harvested at all. Had the farmers known how to save their crop in spite of the rain, shipments this year would, perhaps, have doubled those of any previous year. While the experience has been a costly one to the farmers, it has taught them, partially at least how to manage better, and if we ever have another rainy harvest, which we may have, perhaps they will know better how to take care of their crop. Their loss by the rain this year is estimated as at least $1,500,000, notwithstanding the fact that wheat is lower now than ever before within the memory of any one now living.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

A NEW 1,000-BARREL MILL.—The Indian Rice Mfg. Co., of Hamburg, Ia., has closed negotiations with the Commercial Club and the M. K. & T. Trust Co., of Kansas City, which provides for the removal of the Manufacturing Co. from Hamburg to Kansas City. No machinery will be moved, but a new 1,000-bbl. mill will be built here at once. The contract for the building has been let and work will be commenced upon it at once. The change from Hamburg to Kansas City was caused by the demand for better shipping facilities. At Hamburg the company grinds about 600 barrels of white corn daily, but could not profitably increase the capacity there on account of the restricted facilities for reaching the markets in general. Several cities wanted the plant, and offered big inducements, but Kansas City won easily. The contract for the machinery has not yet been closed, but several estimates have been furnished the company by manufacturers of mill machinery. Vice-President Watkins, who is a milling engineer, will make the flow sheets for the new mill, and superintend the construction. This company will manufacture white-corn goods exclusively. Its officers are: H. A. Judd, president; J. B. Watkins, vice-president; George M. Berkley, secretary.—*Modern Miller.*

## Mill Fires.

HENRY STOVER'S grist-mill at Carnersville, Pa., burned Feb. 16. Loss about $6,000.

THE flour mill of John Heath at Wardsville, Ont., was destroyed Feb. 14th. Loss $4,000; no insurance.

THE grain elevator owned by John W. Stauffner, at Laura, O., burned Feb. 25; 1,000 bushels of grain were consumed.

AT Masonville, N. J., March 3d, Wm. Garrigue's steam flour and feed mill burned. Loss $10,000; insurance $3,000.

FIRE on Feb. 22, damaged the machinery and building of the National Milling Co. at Toledo, Ohio, to the extent of $7,000.

THE Farmers' Elevator at Elbow Lake, Minn., burned March 6. Loss $3,200; insurance $2,200. 2,500 bushels of wheat were burned. The fire was of incendiary origin.

THE mill at Aberdeen, S. D., narrowly missed destruction by fire, Feb. 20th. Fire was discovered on the fourth floor, but was extinguished before much damage resulted.

THE George Tileston Mill Company's flouring mill, at Osakis, Minn., burned March 15th. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $17,000, placed mostly in the Millers' Mutual companies.

THE brick flouring mill of W. H. Turner, at Ijamsville, Md., burned Feb. 22, together with 4,000 bushels of wheat, and a large quantity of corn and flour. Loss $15,000; insurance $9,000.

THE Crown Elevator at Brown's Valley, Minn., owned by P. W. Dezoll, was completely destroyed by fire March 2d, together with its contents. Loss $3,500; insurance $1,500. There were about 1,000 bushels of wheat in the building at the time.

KLEUCK BROS'. flour mill, elevator, warehouses and cooperage burned Feb. 27, at Oakland, Ind. Loss $60,000; partially insured. Five residences were also destroyed before the fire was put under control, swelling the loss to $75,000. 10,000 barrels of flour and 25,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed.

THE roller mill of Whitmore Bros. at Montevideo, Minn., was discovered to be on fire on the evening of March 8th. It was saved with great difficulty, but not before damage to the amount of $3,000 was incurred. The fire originated among machinery in the basement. Loss fully covered by insurance.

THE new roller mills at Mound City, S. D., the property of Mewing & Bohlander of Eureka, were burned to the ground on Feb. 20. The total loss, including about 4,000 bushels of wheat destroyed, will be about $14,000. No insurance. The mill had been running just one week. The cause of the fire is unknown.

### THE BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS EXHIBITION.

The Bakers and Confectioners International Exhibition and Market which was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London last November, was from an Exhibitors point of view a great success. The attendance of buyers was phenomenal and business resulted to such an extent that all last years Exhibitors have decided to secure space at the Exhibition to be held this year from Sept. 22nd to 29th.

All the trade Associations will hold meetings during this Exhibition and the English Railway Cos. will afford special facilities to visitors desirous of going to London.

It is to be hoped that the American Confectioners will make a Show worthy of the excellent produce they turn out, the demand for which is on the increase in the United Kingdom.

### SOUTHERN FLOUR MILL BUILDING.

The Chattanooga *Tradesman* notes considerable activity in the building of southern flour mills and says: "Though last year was one of extreme dullness in general trade, the number of new mills erected in the south makes a long list, and there are a great number of mills projected that will be built this year. If, now, the farmers of the south would raise the grain, or even the greater part of it, for these mills to consume, it would be a 'bigger thing' than the mills themselves. There are plenty of good wheat lands in the central southern states, not one acre in ten of which has ever been intelligently utilized for that crop."

THE telegraph on March 6 was responsible for the following from Washington: "Chairman Hatch stated that he considered legitimate speculation the life-blood of trade, but thought the system of 'puts and calls' or 'options' a poison and detrimental to business interests." If it is only bucket-shops and 'put and call' contracts Congressman Hatch et. al. are after, they have not gone to work the right way. The police law, or an adequate one where none such exists, will take care of the bucket-shops—if the police can be made to enforce it. Personal or private 'put and call' contracts are about as amenable to law as private betting. Can that be stopped? None of the regular commercial exchanges recognizes put and call contracts. Evidently all that worries such as Congressman Hatch is their inability to understand how a transaction can be legitimate, or otherwise than a gambling transaction, unless the seller carries what he sells to the buyer in every instance and the latter takes it and pays for it. The legitimacy of purchases for investment, the economic function of the same and kindred topics, are subjects on which Congressman Hatch and others are, unfortunately for us all, insisting that they be educated at the expense of the time, patience and treasury of the public.

OTTO H. BOYESEN, of North Dakota, the U. S. consul at Gothenburg, Sweden, contributes an interesting communication to the state department upon the subject of the extension of the American flour and wheat trade.

He says the people of Sweden prefer rye bread to wheat and until the famine in Russia, very little wheat bread was eaten except by the wealthy classes.

After showing what limited trade there is between the U. S. and Sweden, he speaks as follows on the obstacles to trade—

"The absence of direct and regular steamship communication between the United States and this port has, in my opinion, been one obstacle in the way of the extension of the trade in American wheat and flour into Sweden, as the transshipment agent's charges, etc., have a tendency to increase the price of products. Another impediment is, the American exporters have no representatives here. The success of all efforts to increase this trade with Sweden will nevertheless depend on the rye crops in Russia and the prices there."

Almost the same kind of a story is written by G. Gade, U. S. consul at Christiania, Norway. He speaks of the obstacles in the way of extending the American flour trade abroad as follows—

"One of the principal disadvantages under which the American flour trade suffers is the long irregular transport from the mills to the port of shipment in the United States. The flour shipped to this country from and inland town in the United States is always forwarded on a 'through bill of lading,' acceptors of which are obliged to take all risks. The railway companies are not bound by the bill of lading to send the flour by any particular train or vessel, and from two to three months often elapse before the Norwegian importers receive the flour, though their orders are always transmitted by cable to the mills.

SEND for a copy of The American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.


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Holland, Mich. FRANC M. HARVEY.

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MILWAUKEE, MARCH, 1894.

**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 in receipt of an advance copy of the Prospectus and Form of Application for space of the Confectioners', Bakers', Grocers' and Allied Trades Exhibition, to be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, September 22nd to 29th, giving general Rules, Regulations and Conditions, also showing diagram of floor space available. Millers desiring to exhibit their goods should procure a copy which can be had by addressing The Managing Director, Confectioners' Exhibition, offices 27 Leadenhall Street, Rooms 57 and 58, London, E. C.

IN another column we print a communication from a miller of Cleveland, Ohio, which brings up a point in regard to the rehearing in the suit of the Jonathan Mills Mf'g Co. vs. M. C. Whitehurst & Sons, (reported in our last issue), worthy of consideration. The trial of this suit, as every one knows, was conducted in a very slip-shod manner, so far as the defense was concerned, and the judgment found for the plaintiff was practically the same as if it had been by default. When the Indiana and Ohio millers, outside of the National Association, came to a realization that they were confronted by a rather serious patent case, and commenced to look into the subject a little more closely, the fault in the Mills Co. title, of course, was soon discovered, and it was made the basis of a motion for rehearing, which Judge Sage readily granted. Now the party holding the valid title to this patent is pretty sure to be dug up, and he is very liable to desist from his attitude of smiling repose, while the other fellow establishes his rights, and get to work in earnest. Judge Sage has given his opinion as to the merits of the patent and Mr. Quiet-man may have a "snap." When this litigation was first talked of, The Millers' National Association at once interested itself in the matter, employed one of the foremost patent attorneys of the United States to carefully investigate it, and took steps, which, we understand, will afford the same protection for its members in this case that it always has provided in the past.

### THE MILLER OF 1893.

THE miller doing business the past year, has been, and continues to be, between the "Devil and the deep blue sea," and apparently the future holds out no promise of any change for the better,—If he had the "pluck," or, perhaps, the sagacity (?) to meet all offers the buyer saw fit to make, he was indeed fortunate, although it may have seemed like challenging the Fates, to persistently meet the continued decline in prices even after "low water mark" had been passed, but the buyer, continued to find millers ready sellers and if the buyer even, entertained any bullish ideas of prices he very soon found out his mistake, until now the buyer is as immovable as a sphinx buying only as his trade demands. Now the result of this long continued dullness must eventually show a very depleted amount of stock in the hands of dealers throughout the country, that will have to be, and will be augmented just as soon as confidence is restored to that extent, that the buyer feels assured that prices have seen the lowest point. In view of the records of other years, that time may not be far distant. A wonderful March, or three quarters of it like June, has led, nearly every one in the trade to look for an early opening of spring, which would indicate early sowing of wheat, and consequently a very favorable outlook for a large crop in 1894, and as a result continued depression in prices, and a dullness in trade, that makes the miller heart sick, and his bank account desperately thin. It has always been said, "there is no money for any one in low prices," consequently a brisk trade at higher or "cost of production" price is to be desired, how or when this desideratum is to be reached no one has as yet been able to foretell. It is however, very evident with the usual crop scares, such as "freezing out," "chinchbug," "drought," or "too much wet," we are liable to get something that may give prices a sharp turn upward when least expected. Much has been said about feeding wheat to hogs during the prevailing low prices, and we are well satisfied from all we can learn, that this has been going on to a much larger extent than the most sanguine realize, and will cut quite a figure in the invisible supply, wheat being in its entirety nearly a perfect food for man and beast, the results from feeding it to stock has proven a surprise to most feeders, who have tried it and consequently the forehanded farmer who is not obliged to sell his wheat to get money for pressing needs, will put his wheat into pork rather than take the low prices now ruling. Taking all these effects into consideration, we believe, that the near future has better demand and better prices. And the miller that carries the load from this on, will get his reward.

### STILL THEY COME.

And now it is the irrepressible Detwiler that comes to the front with his claims on a flour bolting process. Within the past ten days or two weeks millers in Illinois and Minnesota have been favored by the Attorney of Detwiler to "walk up to the Captains office and settle," claiming a royalty for past and future use of $75.00 per mill. He makes a *flat* rate for great and small mills. Mr. Detwiler's invitation reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is called to the annexed copy of the John S. Detwiler United States Letters Patent No. 193,933, for Improvements in Apparatus for Bolting and Rebolting Flour. I am informed you are employing apparatus in your mill in infringement of the claims of the said patent, and therefore, you are hereby notified to forthwith desist from such infringement, and to pay the damages which my client has sustained through your unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of the said patented invention without obtaining a license right so to do from the owner of the said patent. Unless a license is had, at a cost to you of seventy-five dollars, within thirty days from the date hereof, suit will be instituted to enforce respect of my client's rights under the said patent.

The above sum paid for a license will cover past infringement and royalties due, and entitle you to a shop-right to use the invention during the remainder of the term of the said patent.

Hoping to hear from you in regard to this matter without the necessity of a suit to enforce respect of my client's rights in and under his said patent. I am,

Yours truly,

J. WALTER DOUGLASS,
*Attorney for John S. Detwiler.*

This claim reads:

1. A series of bolting-reels and screw conveyers, combined with a system of inclined bottoms or chutes, provided with valves and spouts, whereby the middlings or offal from each reel may be carried from the machine separately, or may be spouted off collectively from all the reels at the end of the machine, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

2. In a bolting-machine, the partition c, perforated for the ends of the reels, combined with inclined bottoms or chutes D, provided with spouts E and valves e, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I hereto subscribe my name this 21st day of March, A. D. 1877.

JOHN S. DETWILER.

Now any old miller will recognize at once the reel of ancient days and in use before Detwiler was born, — and which has not been used for many years back, — in fact it is on a par with his gradual reduction system which was "knocked out" by the court within a year, — and this last move of Mr. Detwiler will share the same fate when it comes to a contest.

THE officially estimated wheat yield in Great Britain last year was 25.95 bushels to the acre, against 26.38 bushels in 1892. This shows a decline of about 4 bushels per acre, or 13.3 per cent, as compared with the average yield previous to to the great agricultural depression.

# 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.

**Improvement in the Breadstuff's Situation.—The Worst of the Depression Apparently Ended, yet no Prospect of any Boom.—Too Much Wheat and Flour Still.—The Condition of Contract Wheat. The City Mills Cannot Use it. They are Buying in the Interior.—Trouble for our Wheat Mixers.—The Flour Market News.**

THE past month has shown a slow, but for the most part, steady improvement in the situation of the breadstuffs markets of this country and Europe. The burden of supplies that has pressed continuously upon the importing countries of the world for months, has at last begun to let up, and stocks on the other side, as well as here, have begun to show a considerable and steady decrease. The decrease in Liverpool on the 1st of the month, both in wheat and flour, was marked, compared alike with last month and last year. It was a surprise to the trade here and there, which had seen the mountain of supplies piling up until they had apparently forgotten that it ever had been reduced in former years. This fact was sufficient to awaken the trade to the possibility that all this over-supply might be actually needed before another harvest and, naturally, demand has been gradually widening of late, both for wheat and flour, though it has not yet become active, or general, or continuous.

ARGENTINE, INDIA AND RUSSIA,

however, are still lying across the path of the bulls, who have been looking long and waiting peacefully for the short crop boom, in which some still believe, before another crop is available here. The crop of the farmer is still weighing on the markets of Europe, while the new crop of India will become available in May and June, which is only three months away. Meantime, Russia will come in with a big balance of her old crop to market. If we had the markets of Europe to ourselves, as once, we could order a boom in wheat right away. But the United States is a secondary factor in the European supply, as compared with other exporting countries combined; and, since this has been so, we simply supply the shortage of Europe —*after*—all these competing countries have sold their surplus. For, no matter what the price here, they will all undersell us as long as they have any to sell; and equally Europe will buy elsewhere, as long as she can. Where she can buy with the cheap silver we supply them or pay for their wheat in goods that are not excluded by a high tariff, as they are from this country. These two causes are responsible for keeping this country in the secondary position in the wheat trade of Europe, as "corners" in our markets were the original cause of driving her trade away and compelling her to develop her colonies by establishing steamship lines between them and their mother countries, and by building railroads to their great interior wheat areas, that had hitherto been unavailable.

REDUCED PRODUCTION.

Hence, while the signs are many, that we have passed the worst of the depression on this crop, not only, but for the near future, there are no possibilities in sight of anything to cause a boom in prices for this great world's food staple. We may have crop damage here or abroad yet, though the season is too far advanced, and wheat has wintered too well on both sides of the Atlantic, to leave much prospect of damage to the winter crops of the Northern hemisphere. Spring wheat may, however, give the bulls a show. But the area is likely to be less of the latter, as it is of the former, for the coming crop; and the era of over-production is undoubtedly past for the next few years, or until present conditions are changed. For American farmers certainly cannot continue to compete with other nations of the world in its markets at the present basis of values. Besides, the stocks are still too large, notwithstanding they have begun to decrease, to look for any scarcity on this crop year, for there is still too much wheat and flour in sight for any radical advance in the next few months, barring, of course, crop damage, yet possible. Hence, while our farmers and millers may be slowly emerging from the woods at last, they are not going to get out into the sunshine of prosperous times, such as they saw before this world-wide depression in the breadstuffs trade set in, some five years ago, during the balance of this crop year, unless we see a crop shortage somewhere. But their outlook for the coming crop is more hopeful, in that it will not be so unprofitable as the past year has been.

But there is now another big bear over the market, in the condition of much of the wheat that has been held here in store the past year, as the result of the attempt to corner May in Chicago last year. There is a large percentage of the No. 2 wheat in New York that has been held over from the crop of 1892, that, to the least is in doubtful condition from weevil, which the winter has been too mild to kill. The stores were full of weevil, generally, last summer and fall, and they are there yet, or, rotten in the wheat in them. Warehousemen here have been compelled to "screen and blow" a good deal of their stock all winter; and, occassionally, to ship out some, to keep it from going out of condition, until the past month we have had an after-panic in our wheat market, on the contrary over the actual condition of the bulk of the contract grade, since the big liquidation of the capitalists and investors of New York and Chicago in both markets, occuring in January and February. This after-panic was started by the rejection of No. 2 Red wheat by one city mill, on the ground that wheat they had been compelled to take on contract, made "unsound flour with a smell" that had caused them much trouble, not only with their city trade in Patents, but more with their West India trade where the flour went actually unsound under the effects of warm climates. Indeed, it is reported in the trade, that it was from the latter source that the city mills first found out that the wheat they were using was not good; and are said to have sold out a lot of this flour before they found it out, and are having no end of trouble from it. Yet the grain committee decided that the wheat they complained of was up to standard and obliged them to take it, as the "Carriers" and "Mixers" of wheat were interested on the other side of the question and control the grain committee, which is charged with forming the mixers who adulterate the good wheat that comes here with the poor and get the standard of contract fixed so low as to enable them to make a profit from mixing as well as by carrying the wheat. Hence the latter became very much exercised over the reports of bad condition of our wheat and certified in the name of the grain committee that it was all right and as good as usual, while threatening to discipline members who circulated reports to the contrary, but the result has been a partial boycott on No. 2 Red and New York, as our city mills have since sent their agents into the winter wheat states to buy up unmixed wheat, while they are reported to have bought 1,000,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Hard Spring in the Northwest early in the month to come forward on the opening of navigation. These reports have already had their effect abroad and many cable orders now come to New York exporters for "No. 2 Red Ex-New York" or for "I. P. Wheat," which means identity preserved. While there has been no complaint yet of the Chicago grade for the simple reason it is not coming here.

THE CHANGES IN FLOUR

have not been radical nor the trade generally active, yet there has been an improvement in the month of 10@15c on Spring Patents and Bakers' Extras over the previous bottom prices, and in some cases 25c advance has been asked, but not paid, and is not now insisted upon, as the trade bought quite freely of both these grades on the spot and to arrive soon at $3.65 up to $3.90 chiefly and $2.50@2.60 for strong clears, which have been taken by our city mills to mix with the flour made out of the No. 2 Red wheat referred to above. There were some fair-sized sales of Patents early in the month at $3.50, to arrive on opening of navigation by lake and rail; but for a few days only, since when that has been bid and $3.75 asked for Standard Minneapolis, Superior and Duluth brands. This is based upon expected lower freights which makes that price the same as spot.

Winter flours have shared in the improved demand, but not in prices, as they have been more steady at old prices to 10c better, though the latter has been lost at the close, on Straights at $3.00 generally and $3.25@3.50 for Patents, but Winters under $2.50 have been firmer and scarce of late, since mills have been running them into feed which paid better at $1.00 per 100 lbs. for all kinds at which our city mills have kept sold ahead all the month, but their flours have dragged, both for home and export grades. Low grade Springs have not come here.

Exporters have done little in anything, though at the close they are taking more Winter Straights for the continent and Bakers' Extras for England, together with low feeding grades of Springs, direct through from the mills, while Rye flour has moved more freely, but at easier prices, $2.75@2.90 being the price for standard to fancy brands, and $2.60 for ordinary. The Buckwheat flour trade is over and not much left, which is held at $2.25 for pure.

NEW YORK, March 6th.

## BUFFALO.

THE stock of flour in warehouses here, brought down by lake, foots up to 225,000 bbls. to date. This is a fair reduction from nearly half a million barrels at the close of navigation last year, still it seems to stick at that figure a little more tenaciously than local agents wish.

While certain Buffalo millers, who coddle to the Boston trade, talk decidedly bullish on wheat and maintain that the stock of Duluth wheat here is

not half sufficent to meet the wants of the trade in this section, they are quietly unloading some of their holdings through commission men in this market. It looks queer again when it is known that other Buffalo millers are the buyers of this same wheat. A clear case of coppering. Buffalo millers move in mysterious ways their wonders to perform. But this wheat is cheap enough at 70 cents, no matter whether New York may be selling the same grade at 2 or 3 cents less. It paid some years ago to re-ship wheat from New York to Buffalo by canal, and there is no man on earth to-day able to foretell what the present unnatural conditions of the market may bring forth, No. 1 hard to-day is just 10 cents higher than last year and flour $1.00 per barrel cheaper. There is something wrong, and as this has been going on for a good long time, the hour of settlement must be near at hand. Urban's mill is running again on full time, which means always 24 hours per day when stocks are low.

There are several new Richmonds in the field, in the persons of representatives of western millers, seeking to introduce their brands to our local trade, and judging from advertisements for agents and engineers through other channels for same, a number of western millers must think this a field ripe for the fool sickle. Come along gentlemen; the more the merrier. But if there is any harder territory for the average western miller than Buffalo and vicinity to work, the writer does not know of it.

A New York City commission house having the agency of a Lake Superior mill for New York State, put an agent here for several days, who expatiated upon the merits of their wonderful brand, and the demerits of all others as compared with his world-renowned forty-loaves-to-the-barrel-more-than-any-other-flour. It was a maximum of effort and met with a minimum of success, as he did not succeed in selling as much flour as he consumed during his stay with us. Yet we learn his New York principals are making their competitors green with envy over their tales of thousands of barrels placed in the trade at Buffalo, thus inciting others to take a crack at the most bedridden market in New York State. Better stick to the truth Mister Isaacs.

Feed is helping out some just now. The demand for February has been decidely active and prices have advanced $1.25 per ton on bran, and about 75c on middlings. Coarse winter bran sold rapidly at $17.75 sacked and spring at $17.25@17.50; while fine white middlings brought only the same figures. The stuff is scarce and inquiries becoming more urgent every day which goes to show that there are no stocks on hand.

The recent reduction of one cent per loaf in the price of bread is causing no end of trouble. There was no money in the business as at present conducted in this city before the decline and now that trade has fallen off nearly 50 per cent, instead of increasing. As was expected, those who favored the drop are catching hellick. It is the bakers supplying the poorer sections of the city who are complaining the loudest.

The Roberts mill at Warsaw, with a capacity of 150 bbls. will be ready to work March 1st.

The annual meeting of the Oakfield Fertilizer Co., was held on the 22nd ult. Mr. F. J. Henry, who has been president of the company since its organization, having determined to give more attention to his milling business and his duties as chaplain of the Cereal Brain Food Fishing Club, resigned the presidency of the Fertilizer Co. in favor of Mr. Jacob Davis. Mr. H. J. Harvey, also declined re-election as secretary, Mr. Andrew Kraus being chosen to that office. Mr. George Sandrock was again made treasurer and Mr. Phillip Houck, the vestor of the flour trade, a trustee.

Mr. Henry retires with flying colors, the company being on a paying basis and the stock commanding a handsome premium as the result of his able management. There is some quiet talk of his being presented with a service of plate as a recognition of appreciation by the stock holders.

The Rochester wheat rate from Buffalo, which was advanced from 3 to 4 cents per 100 lbs. was dropped again at the close of February. It is said that the advance was never paid by Rochester millers.

Major John G. Heinold, who has hitherto been a strong protectionist, has lately gotten new light on the subject and now says the McKinley tariff went to extremes. The Wilson bill suits him much better. Now for instance the Major would like to see champagne, swiss cheese and Holland herring put on the free list.

The *New York Times* prints an article against the Buffalo elevator transfer system, overcharges, etc. This was inspired by our old and highly respected Capt. De Puy, the greatest living representative of the genus canaler, or perhaps that fat-witted brewer's horse, his lieutenant While there is no sense in denying that elevators have paid fairly well the past two years, there is the uncertain side of this question to be considered. There are elevators for sale here at very low prices and the idea of the state going into the grain handling business is simply the gabble of a few canal cranks.

It may be possible that the roads which carried flour by lake have allowed owners to store in ware-houses here free of charge, but not at all probable. At all events it is costing the millers something, as there is an earnest desire on their part to get rid of some of it. Price seems to be no object to them, for a choice lot of patents was offered in this market at a figure 40 cents under regular quotations. It was too cheap, and at last accounts was still going a-begging. This looks tough on the miller.

But this brings us back to the great flour store-house project or combination-elevator and flour house, announced with such a flourish of wind instruments through a local paper in which one of the prime movers has a "say." In the light of past experiences does it look as if Buffalo needed a "gigantic" store-house for flour? Perhaps it does in the opinion of those who would like to build one, but the roads contracting this flour for eastern shipment will make such an enterprise decidedly expensive in the end.

Canal freights for the opening have declined from 5 cents on wheat bid for boat, to 4½ cents and no takers. This sudden downfall was caused by a break in rail rates, the strong combination between the trunk lines from Buffalo and Erie going to pieces last week. Still some of our best informed shippers maintain there is no war on, and that the roads have only taken a slice to keep them busy in the spring at this end. The pool is as solid as ever, and the canal will get a fair rate next season.

Secretary Cook of the elevating association has returned from Bermuda. From his appearance it is evident that the trip did not agree with him to any appreciable extent. And to hear him talk of the delights and pleasures of that voyage! why any Bermuda passenger agent would give him a dozen dead-head tickets to keep his mouth shut.

Cornmeal Murphy has at last been recalled and admits that his "philanthropic" efforts to force the German people to eat cattle food is a flat failure. Famine might aid the doughty colonel, if there was nothing else to eat, but corn-meal would be the last course in a German bill of fare. It is also stated that the wealthy classes demand the choicest of wheat flour when they want any, but a little of that goes a long way when rye bread is good.

This report will interest many millers immensely, and particularly Mr. George Urban, Jr., who said five years ago that it was damfoolish to try to change a German's palate. You might do it in an individual, but the masses will stick to something solid, which lays in their stomachs for more than an hour or two. Hurrah for rye bread, sourkrout and the best beverage made for man—lager beer.

Lieutenant Rodebaugh is convalescent after his defeat at the Merchants' Exchange election.

An attempt was made by the Trustees of the Exchange to get some of the influential members on the Transportation Committee, but, without success. While not wishing to reflect on those in whose hands the matter of freight discrimination is placed, it looks as if there was something wrong when these gentlemen refuse to serve and leave the matter to those who can hardly be expected to accomplish much with the powers that be. Evidently some people know how to get what they want, while others have yet to learn the ropes and are not apt pupils.

Mr. George Sandrock has dropped politics for the present and is running his bank, like old Dorsheimer kept hotel.

Genial Joe Henry and his bosom friend, Alex Mann, have recently developed a great interest in that portion of the country lying along the Whites Corners road, and in the vicinity of West Seneca. What the attraction is, is a mystery to their friends. They have put Ed. Baugasser on their trail and a thorough investigation is assured. Further particulars in our next.

The Hon. Bertrand Chaffee, of Springfield, this county, having amassed a competency in the milling business, signifies his intention of retiring and make room for some one else to act as philanthropist-general to the dairy farmers of the town of Concord.

Mr. Horace J. Harvey, in addition to his many other business interests, is now acting as agent for the sale and leasing of country mill property. Anything in this line placed in Mr. Harvey's hands will have prompt and reliable attention.

## DULUTH.

WITH the advance in the price of wheat on the first of the month, flour and mill stuffs, generally, looked up a point or two, and millers set their ears forward for further bull news, but it did not come to any permanent or great extent at least, and after the little flurry of orders consequent on the wheat market, trade eased off to former apathetic condi-

tions. But few contracts were closed, as buyers seemed to be suspicious of the good faith of the rising market, and subsequent conditions showed their guess was about right—the advance was a mere puff in the dead calm that has settled our trade in all departments and in all places. And this state of affairs is still prevailing notwithstanding the reduction, in freight rates to the sea board as announced by the railroads, on flour. This reduction amounts to 10 cents a barrel, and as pronounced as it is, it has lead to no activity in shipments. This is accounted for, however, as it is currently reported, by the fact that throughout the winter millers have been given the present rate, on the quiet, in order to induce them to do anything at all. Since the reduction has been announced no mills have resumed, and there will probably be no extra grinding on that account unless rates are driven down still considerably lower, and that at present does not seem probable until the rail transportation lines are forced to make further concessions by water competition. What little flour trade there has been during the past few weeks has come in a lifeless sort of way which is more dispiriting than an indication of better times. But little demand has been shown from any source—from the corner grocery shop here in Duluth, to the great supply centres of the world. Orders have been small, where made at all and come as matters of necessity when the bottom of the home or storage flour barrel begins to show itself. Former car-load customers have been sending in orders for a few barrels to the jobbers, and the home consumption as supplied by the general retailer has been greatly curtailed. Less patent flour is finding its way to the bake ovens and more of other flours and the poorer qualities of wheat flour—and that is all a safe and sure token of universally hard times.

The jump in wheat looked much like the genuine, bull turn of affairs but so far the bears are doing business as cheerfully as usual. The feature of the rise was the strength of the Duluth market in comparison with other markets of the world. Duluth May wheat commanded a premium of from ½c to ¾c over Chicago May and for the first time in nearly two years Chicago wheat sold at a discount from grain in this market. But little cash wheat is being offered, although the mills are able to pick up all they require. Most of the wheat bought for milling purposes is purchased "to arrive" and at ¼ to ¾c under May price. Receipts continue to be large and are considerably in excess of the receipts a year ago at this time. At the close of business on the Board Saturday there was no change in the price of cash wheat from the opening, but the figure displayed on the bulletins was so low that it looked almost vulgar to the bulls, being nearly at the old low water mark. On Monday of this week local stocks showed an increase of about 225,000 bushels for the week. The receipts were 330,000 bushels, shipments 20,000 and the mills took 85,000 bushels. The showing in detail was as follows:

| | Bushels |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Hard wheat | 5,356,147 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat | 4,763,659 |
| No. 2 Northern wheat | 339,509 |
| No. 3 spring wheat | 23,384 |
| No grade spring wheat | 3,331 |
| Rejected and Condemned wheat | 12,440 |
| Special bin wheat | 251,762 |
| Total wheat in store | 10,750,232 |
| Wheat afloat in harbor | 208,907 |
| Aggregate | 10,959,139 |
| Increase for the week | 221,520 |
| Amount of wheat in store and afloat corresponding date last year | 16,500,834 |
| Increase for the week last year | 14,159 |
| Corn in store | 175,885 |
| Oats in store | 17,186 |
| Decrease of oats | 2,000 |
| Rye in store | 31,535 |
| Barley in store | 20,560 |
| Decrease of barley | 1 576 |
| Flax seed in store | 54,975 |

The outlook for lake business aside from the flour and grain trade is not very encouraging to vessel owners. It is generally understood that all the Mesaba iron ore mines are under the control of John D. Rockefeller, but just what Mr. Rockefeller's plan of operations is, has not been announced, and whether there will be much ore carrying or very little is the perplexing question. The probability is that he will be guided by the consumption and demand as other people are. If the mills throughout the country start up and business generally revives the lake fleet will be busy—otherwise it will not. From here a number of charters have been made for wheat cargoes, on the opening, to Buffalo, at 2½ cents a bushel. Contracts have been made for from a million and a half to two million bushels of wheat on the opening of navigation. Considerable of this wheat is taken by the whalebacks. The flour and grain trade, as well as the general package trade between Duluth and Buffalo is expected to be as strong as usual this spring, indeed throughout the season, if not better than last year. The Emily P. Weed, W. H. Gratwick No. 2; W. H. Gilbert and Livingstone have been chartered by the Western Transit Co. for the season to carry flour and freight. The mammoth steamer, Centurion, has been chartered for the season by the Anchor line to run in the flour and general trade. The outlook, so far, appears to be better from the head of the lakes than from Lake Michigan points, with the iron ore business still an uncertain quantity. Captain McDougall, however, is not very enthusiastic over the prospects for the year. Returning from the east a few days ago, he said: "I found a continued cry of hard times, but still money can be had where the security is gilt-edged. It is a kind of waiting game now—the country is waiting the action of congress as to the tariff. When that question is definitely settled there will be a resumption of trade. Our shipyard will do some work, but not much this season. It's going to be pretty squally on the lakes this year and construction will go slow until the financial clouds roll by. As an indication of the times it is but necessary to look at the number of traveling men, or drummers abroad. I am informed that there are 260,000 of them in the country and that less than 25 per cent of them are now out, and that many of these are 'chasing lame ducks'. These are the chaps that furnish the best trade pulse in this country.

A few days after the Board of Trade building was destroyed by fire, in which all the documents, contracts, figures and files pertaining to the Board were burned, the directors held a meeting and accepted the resignation of Col. George E. Welles, the long time secretary and elected Frank E. Wyman to the responsible position. No announcement was made of the retirement of Col. Welles further than that it was on account of his failing health, but it is admitted by all that it was a grievous oversight to allow valuable papers to be carelessly strewn about an office when they ought to have been locked up in a vault provided for that purpose. However that may be the choice of a successor was an excellent one. Mr. Wyman is a young man and a trained newspaper worker, especially conversant with grain and flour matters at the head of the lakes. He had also attended to the duties of the secretary in the absence of Col. Welles and is thoroughly qualified for the position. But few Boards in the country are of more importance in grain handling than the Duluth Board, and as a consequence a great deal of work and responsibility devolve upon the secretary.

The ruins of the old Board of Trade building have been cleared away and the property put in shape for another structure, but as yet the Board has not determined whether it will re-build on the old site or on its First street property. If it abandons the new site some fine and tempting bonuses by surrounding property owners will have to be given up. All records of previous action by the board relative to building having been destroyed, the board is holding meetings occasionally to go over the work again. The question of building will soon be determined as to the site and the block will go up this year. Insurance on the old building is being adjusted.

J. D. Boyd, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., but for some time past a resident of this city and an old member of the Board of Trade, died recently at his home here. He had been active in commercial and business circles.

Projected railroad branches and lines are still being mooted and it is not at all improbable that several new lines will be in course of construction by early Spring. The Fosston line, it is said with considerable confidence, will be built this coming summer, and this will open up a new wheat country or rather bring a vast wheat valley much nearer the city. All these things help and it is gratifying to note that all roads from the wheat fields point toward Duluth. While the storing capacity at the head of the lake is considerably increased over that of last year, the capacity will be still further increased during the coming year, if present plans hold, all tending to cheapen and facilitate the handling of wheat.

The building of this Crookston-Fosston line to Duluth will make an important addition to the Northwest railway system. It will provide almost an air line between the city and the Red River Valley country, and the advantage to the milling industry at the head of the lakes will be very large. The Great Northern railway will be able to dictate wheat rates to Duluth and Superior, giving the millers here a decided lead over those in Minneapolis. With the completion of this line in the Great Northern system, Duluth will be the central point of another great trans-continental route. Passengers will be brought from the Pacific coast and intermediate points and here transferred to the palatial new steamers which have just been turned out for President Hill, and sent at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour down the lakes to Buffalo. W. P. Clough, Vice-President of the road, states that work on the construction of the new line will be begun early this spring. These gigantic enterprises, all converging at Duluth, are the alphabet in which will be written the history of a wonderful city in years to come.

Hugh McLennan, proprietor of the Montreal Transportation Co., has been in the city this week visiting A. D. Thompson, the big grain dealer. While here, Mr. McLennan was shown through the Imperial Mill—an institution much larger and

better equipped than is generally supposed. It has a capacity of 6,500 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The mill has facilities for storing 100,000 barrels of flour; at the docks three vessels may be loaded at the same time. The equipment of the Imperial is complete. There are 146 double sets of 9x24 and 9x30 inch rolls, 188 pound reel bolting machines, 57 centrifugal reels or bolter, 113 purifiers, 44 wheat heaters, 41 scalping machines, 32 wheat cleaners and 122 dust catchers. For lighting the mill there are 800 sixteen candle power incandescent electric lamps, furnished with a current generated in the power house. The motive power of the plant consists of two marine engines of 700 and 1000 horse power. The mill has turned out in one month a larger amount of flour than any other mill, in a similar time, in the world.

President George Spencer, of the Board of Trade, has taken his family South for the remainder of the winter. Mr. Spencer will return in about ten days.

Ex-Secretary Welles, of the Board of Trade, has moved to Toledo, his former home, where he will permanently reside.

The Spring inventory of the coal companies at the head of the lakes will show a half million tons of coal on dock at the opening of navigation. This is an unusual record. The mills have run light and have not consumed the amount of fuel that has been figured on, besides, the consumption of wood by families has been greater than usual, because it has been cheaper than coal.

The Imperial started up on Monday of this week and it is probable that the big mill will run steadily for the remainder of the close season.

The Duluth Roller Mill has run irregularly on local orders for the past few weeks.

Duluth May wheat sold at 1¼ cent premium over Chicago today, and some of the enthusiasts of the trade state an opinion that the premium will go to 2 cents. The Duluth market is the strongest in the country. H. F. J.

DULUTH, March 6.

## SUPERIOR.

BUT little flour has been made in Superior during the past few weeks, but the outlook is improving every day. During the first week in March the mills have turned out 23,500 bbls. of flour, while for February the production of flour at the head of the lakes, the receipts of flour and grain, as compared with February, 1893, was as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour produced, Sup. bbls.. | 60,792 | 16,751 |
| " " Dul. " .. | 14,111 | 48,193 |
| Flour, bbls. received..... | 24,050 | 11,460 |
| Wheat, bus. ..... | 1,023,749 | 236,496 |
| Corn, " ..... | 69,478 | 30,478 |
| Oats, " ..... | 6,267 | |
| Rye, " ..... | 1,132 | |
| Barley, " ..... | 833 | |
| Flax, " ..... | 1,133 | 374 |

The shipments of flour and grain during February this year, as compared with last February are as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour from Dul. bbls..... | 12,540 | 52,054 |
| " " Sup. " ..... | 70,301 | 16,751 |
| Wheat, bus. ..... | 75,207 | 15,877 |
| Corn, " ..... | | |
| Oats, " ..... | 11,945 | |
| Rye, " ..... | | |
| Barley, " ..... | 2,210 | |
| Flax, " ..... | | 374 |

The mills in operation this week are the Anchor, Freeman, Grand Republic and Lake Superior and Imperial, consequently the output will be larger than for any previous week for the month past. Since the last report from here the railroads have seen fit to concede to the constant demand for lower freight rates to the sea board, and in the last week in February made a reduction of 5 cents per 100 lbs. to New York. The schedule readjusted stands as follows:

From Superior to:

| | All rail. | Across lake. |
|---|---|---|
| New York..... | 32½ | 30½ |
| Montreal.. ..... | 32½ | 30½ |
| Boston.. ..... | 34½ | 32½ |
| Philadelphia ..... | 30½ | 28½ |
| Scranton..... | 30½ | 28½ |
| Baltimore..... | 29½ | 27½ |
| Cortland.. ..... | 31½ | 29½ |
| Reading or Harrisburg,..... | 30½ | 28½ |
| Albany, Troy, Schenectady.. | 31½ | 29½ |
| Utica..... | 30½ | 28½ |
| Syracuse ..... | 28½ | 26½ |
| Rochester, Mount Morris..... | 29½ | 27½ |
| Corning..... | 29½ | 27½ |
| Buffalo, Erie ..... | 25 | 23 |
| Hornellsville..... | 29 | 27 |
| Kingston ..... | 31½ | 29½ |
| Binghamton.. ..... | 31 | 29 |
| Chicago ..... | 12½ | .... |
| Peoria..... | 12½ | .... |
| Detroit .... ..... | 21½ | .... |
| Toledo. ..... | 21½ | .... |
| Indianapolis.... ..... | 20½ | .... |
| Cincinnati... ..... | 22½ | .... |
| Cleveland ..... | 22½ | .... |
| Des Moines..... | 22½ | .... |
| Omaha..... | 23 | .... |
| New Orleans.. ..... | 37½ | .... |

The rates above apply for inland transportation to seaboard points on shipments intended for export, except that consignments for export, via Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., take the New York rate, and export business via Montreal takes the Philadelphia rate.

The reduction, which amounts to 10 cents a barrel, while considerable has not induced to very heavy shipments nor orders, yet the tendency is toward an increase of the output. In addition to the published reduction it is thought the railroads may make even better rates, either privately or generally before the opening of navigation. During the bull movement in wheat, prices were a little advanced but they have generally settled back to the old points.

Everything indicates an early opening of navigation and consequently the mills will soon begin on the regular spring run of accumulating stock for the first shipments. Besides, unless all signs fail, there will be a fair general demand this spring for both the export and domestic trade. At any rate, there is a confident feeling prevailing among the millers who are buying freely, and in every necessary way preparing for a big output in the early spring and summer.

On Monday of this week the report from the elevators showed 11,000,000 bushels of wheat in store as against 16,000,000 bushels at the corresponding date last year. This is a considerable decrease, yet the receipts are strong, and notwithstanding the exceptionally low price, it is thought that the amount on hand on the opening of navigation will not be very much below the amount on the opening last year.

It has been finally decided that Superior shall have a Board of Trade and a strong one, too. A few evenings since, about 30 of the substantial business men of the city, including millers, grain men and bankers, met at the Euclid and decided that a board should be organized and maintained. R. M. Todd, the well known miller, was elected chairman of the meeting, and W. H. Slack secretary. In his opening remarks, Mr. Todd said that he thought it useless for them to further think that Duluth will do anything tending toward co-operation with Superior in building up a board of trade. "We have" said Mr. Todd "five times the milling, and two times the storage capacity of Duluth, while 95 per cent of the wheat that comes to the head of the lake passes through Superior. Now what we need is the storage tracks and 24 hours inspection." He counseled harmony of all the sections of the city, and was confident a strong and useful board could be estab lished and maintained.

J. J. Atkinson said Duluth's Board of Trade made that city practically what it is; it took to that town the railroad and steamship offices, and made it the financial centre of the head of the lakes. The expenditure of $4,000 a year would give Superior such an organization. Should the board want to build, a site would undoubtedly be donated on Tower Ave. L. R. Hurd said that with good facilities—a first-class board, grain men could be induced to locate in the city. The board needed storage tracks, 24 hours inspection, and complete market reports. C. F. Listman, and Messrs. Bardon, Knowles, Tennis, McCullom, Sunderland, Banks, Brooks, Scott. Kennedy, Clarke, Agen, Culver, Catlin, Dietzen, Page, Butler, Fowler, Wilson, Ostrander, Deyo, Mills, Le Clair, all favored immediate action and the organization of a board that would be a factor in commercial affairs and a credit to the city. Committees were appointed, financial aid pledged, and the board will soon be one of the strong institutions at the head of the lakes.

At a subsequent meeting permanent officers were elected as follows: R. M. Todd, president; A. A. Cross, first vice-president; C. J. McCollom, second vice-president; J. J. Atkinson, secretary; Peter Deyo, treasurer; directors for three years, L. N. Paige, C. C. Tennis and James Bardon; director for one year, W. H. Crumpton; board of arbitration, C. J. McCollom, W. M. Tait, G. F. Wilson, W. H. Crumpton, L. N. Paige; board of appeals, E. C. Kennedy, L. R. Hurd, James Bardon, A. Ruyter, T. G. Alvord.

### FREE GRAIN.

At one of the first meetings of the new board of trade, the following resolution was introduced by James Bardon and discussed at length by the board. Pending its adoption it was laid over to a subsequent meeting for futher consideration, although it was the unanimous opinion that free wheat would be a bonanza for Superior:

*Whereas*, the position of Superior and Duluth, convenient to the great wheat fields of the North American continent, and at the westerly limit of inland lake navigation, has led to the recent erection here of the largest and best equipped flouring mills in the world, built for a daily capacity of 26,000 barrels, and actually turning out at this season not less than one half that amount; together with several systems of elevators of a total capacity of 30,000,000 bushels thus placing these two cities at once in the front rank as flour and wheat centers; and

*Whereas*, it is the opinion of the board of trade of the city of Superior that in addition to the wheat now received here from the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota, it is for the special interest and advantage of all the mills and elevators here and of the transportation lines and for the general interest of all the people of the country that the very superior quality of wheat raised in the Canadian Northwest, with which territory Superior and Duluth will soon be directly connected by the Canadian Pacific (over the Duluth & Winnipeg Railway line, to be finished this year) be encouraged, by repeal of the present tariff duties, to seek a market at Superior and Duluth; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, by the Board of Trade of the City of Superior, that Congress be respectfully requested to remove the tariff from wheat, at least from that produced in the Canadian Northwest, and our senators and members are respectfully urged to immediately use their best efforts towards bringing about that result through the tariff bill now pending, for the price of wheat being fixed by the crop of the world, we are finally convinced that free wheat will work injury to no interest, not even that of the farmer, but on the other hand will greatly benefit all the people of these United States.

A resolution was passed by the board fixing the membership fee at $100 if paid within 90 days and $200 after that time, and the dues at $35 a year. A subscription was taken and $1,000 donated for immediate

current expenses. The Board has some of the strongest and most active men in the city on its roll of membership, and it starts out with every assurance of success.

THE OUTLOOK.

Recently letters have been received by business men here from their correspondents in the East, asking these questions: What effect will the extreme low price of wheat have on business in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas—what are the prospects for advancement in general business at the head of the lakes? Both questions are very pertinent at this time and are undoubtedly being asked by many. That the extreme low prices of wheat have had a depressing effect upon trade throughout the Northwest, there can be no doubt. The effect is being felt by the smaller purchases on the part of farmers and others, and lower prices of merchandise, lands and all kinds of property. The farmer, up to date, has not had as great losses as the merchants and manufacturers, because the wheat crop last year was good and the bulk of it was sold at prices better than those which prevail now. Northwestern farmers, while making a good living, are not becoming wealthy, and the coming year will be an especially hard one for them. One of the effects of the very low price of wheat this year will be to curtail the acreage somewhat, but that will be to the advantage of the farmer, for he will use his land to better advantage. In Southern Minnesota where diversified farming prevails, the granger is in for better shape than those who know only how to sow and reap wheat at from 35 to 50 cents per bushel in the wheat valleys. In Northern Minnesota, and the Dakotas, more attention will be given to barley and flax, which yield well, and to stock. In some portions of North Dakota the farmers are raising hogs and using high grade wheat to fatten them, and in one case where there are from one to two thousand porkers on the farm, the experiment has proved a success—or rather it was better than selling the wheat. In a general way it can be said that while the Northwest will suffer from the present low prices of wheat, the section will still maintain a fair measure of prosperity.

The other question is easier answered—matters at the head of the lake are at bed rock. The outlook for business is not what it was a few years ago, but it is fair—perhaps better than at any other point in the country. The manufacturing plants will do a fair business, always leaning toward safety in conservatism. The flour output will exceed that of last year, while the ore shipments promise at least to equal those of '93. There will be considerable lake traffic, but freights will be low. The price of labor will be lower than was ever known before in this part of the country, but many of the men now idle will be given work. Money is easy, but first-class security is demanded. There will be some new railroad developments—building, railroad construction, etc., and so far as the future can be determined by data at hand, it can be predicted with a reasonable degree of safety, that business in every department of industry will grow better slowly, but continually as the year advances, and that by the close, matters will be swinging along at a pretty satisfactory pace.

A few days ago a strike was inaugurated at the Daisy Mill, by 30 flour and feed packers and barrel nailers. The men had been receiving $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 a day, and were cut from 12½c to 25c each. The mill was not stopped on account of the strike, and after a day or two for reflection most of the men were back in their places. The mill has been run about as much in the interest of the employes, of late, as in that of the management, and the strike was in poor taste.

Col. H. H. Heath, a mill owner of Mauston, Wis., has been looking over the city and flouring plants during the past week. He was, like every one else, enthusiastic over the future prospects of the city.

Capt. McDougall of the American Steel Barge Co., is again in the East in the interests of his ship building affairs. There will be more or less work in the whaleback yards this season.

George C. Watson, manager of the newly organized bag factory, is moving his family here from Minneapolis. The factory, one of the largest in the Northwest, will soon be in operation.

The West Superior Elevator & Storage Co., has filed articles of incorporation. Those interested are J. S. Hillyer, Arthur Miller, Louis Honitch, L. H. Paige, and O. H. Whittaker. The company will do a general elevator and grain business. It has leased the elevator at the Grand Republic Mill.

The Listman Milling Co. of La Crosse, and the William Listman Co. of Superior are in contention over the brand trade mark "Marvel," and the attorneys and courts are helping them to settle the matter. Arguments were made in the circuit court at Superior, recently on the motion made to set aside the temporary injunction granted the La Crosse Company restraining the Superior Co. from using the trade mark. Judge Marshall denied the motion, but modified the injunction so that it would not operate against any flour that had been shipped, that is now in transit, or any stock bearing the brand. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

Flour to retailers here in the city, in 196 pound sacks, sells for $3.40 to $3.60 for patents, and $3.20 to $3.25 for straights.

It is estimated that about 1,800,000 bushels of wheat have been contracted to go forward on the opening of navigation, the rate being 2½ cents a bushel to Buffalo. All tonnage which wintered in the city has been placed at 3 cents.

SUPERIOR, March 7. E. T. D.

## LONDON.

THE month of February has been remarkable for many things connected with the milling and kindred trades. As regards the weather which has not in the least manner helped the wheat or flour trades, on the whole having been too mild and wet, although for a short period, slight frosts were experienced. The mildness of the weather lowered the consumption of bread during February to a very low ebb and at the same time advancing vegetation rather too far. In fact, fruit trees are so forward that in some cases the buds are all but ready to burst, which is unfortunate for the fruitgrowers, as such forwardness is dangerous and gives rise to fears of short fruit crops. As regards the autumn sown cereals they are looking very well and the season so far has been most favorable. During the past two weeks a good breadth of peas and beans have been sown, and barley and oats have been drilled to some extent although it is somewhat early for barley. If the weather remains as favorable during the present month as the past there is good prospects with an average spring of another early harvest. But the weather, though favorable for farm work militates against the prosperity of the wheat trade and so February, with the good accounts coming from all European countries of the prospects of the coming harvest, has seen throughout, dull, d r a g g i n g markets all over the United Kingdom. Week after week we have seen prices gradually falling and the prices in the wheat and flour trade have only been prevented from falling lower from the fact that ten days ago the bank of England put down the Bank Rate to 2 per cent, which stimulated speculation not only in the wheat markets, but in other industrial centres. It is also a fact that the wholesale shutting-down of the flour mills in the Northwest greatly stimulated the market here by giving hope to those merchants who had lost heart and considered the "Corn Trade" a wretched business. By the shutting down of the majority of the mills in the Northwest it is hoped that the enormous stocks of flour held here will be lessened and that the policy of consigning will be given up. There is however no gaining, saying the fact that within a very short time the wheat market will be on a firmer basis. As regards the flour trade the markets all over the U. K. remain in a very quiet and dull state, the consumption inquiry being very disappointing. The factors in Mark Lane have become so accustomed to a sluggish condition that they do not look forward with any degree of hope.

During this week the French senate voted by 189 to 32, the import duty of 7 francs per quintal on wheat. With the promulgation of the bill in the official journal it becomes law.

NEW DUTIES.

| Wheat. | Per quintal, 7 francs. | Per qr., 480 lbs. 12s2d Per sack, 280 lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour yield 70% and above | 11 francs | 11s2d |
| " " 70 to 60%..... | 13.50 " | 13s8d |
| " " 60% and below | 16 " | 16s3d |

Before this change the duties in force were as follows:

| Wheat. | Per quintal, 5 francs. | Per qr., 480 lbs. 8s9d Per sack, 280 lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour yield 70% and above | 8 francs | 8s1d |
| " " 70 to 60%..... | 10 " | 10s1d |
| " " 60% and below | 12 " | 12s2d |

A council meeting of the National Association of British and Irish Millers was held on Wednesday last. When the resolutions arrived at by the Committee, which had been formed to deal with the question of the London Form of Wheat Contracts were considered, and with the exception of a few minor alterations adopted by the Council, who will now approach the London Corn Trade Association in order to get the desired reforms carried out. What decision is come to shall be communicated to the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER when settled. The next question the meeting discussed, was the place to hold a general meeting next month, for the purpose of electing a president for the year 1894-95, that is from the time of the next convention, when the next president takes office.

The one event of the month of February that has exercised the attention of the English Milling Engineers, the majority of whom were to be seen in Court each day has been the trial before Mr. Justice Kennedy in the High Court of Justice; Queen's Bench-Division of Parkinson *versus* Simon. The case is a very interesting one and involves the question of an alleged infringement of the "Kohinor" Middlings Sieve Purifier which was patented in the year 1890 by Messrs. T. & G. Parkinson,

the millers of Doncaster who granted the sole right of manufacture to Messrs. Thomas Robinson & Son, limited, of Rochdale. In the Kohinor Purifier there is a tapering sieve over which is a deflector which makes the air current as it passes through the sieve and the material travelling on it, spread with the light particles in a lateral direction before going to the fan in the chamber above, so that the heaviest of the particles fall on to wide deposit platforms each side of the tapering sieve. Mr. Henry Simon, who is the defendant in the action, is the well known engineer and is alleged to have adopted one or more of the features of Messrs. Parkinson's patent in his "New Reform" purifier. The trial opened on Tuesday, the 21st of February, and after the best part of eight days hearing the judge reserved his judgement until next week. Mr. Bonsfield, Q. C., M. P. with whom was Mr. Lewis Edmunds and Mr. Neill, opened the case for the plaintiff and the first three days were occupied examining expert witnesses, millers and others on behalf of the plaintiff's case. The opening of the defendant's case by Sir Richard Webster Q. C., M. P. with whom was Mr. Moulton Q. C. and Mr. Carpmael, examining of witnesses for the defense and the summing up by Mr. Moulton Q. C. for the defendant, occupied the best part of four days, while the eighth day of the hearing of the case was taken up with the reply on behalf of the plaintiff.

The witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff were: Dr. Hopkinson, a well known scientific expert, who testified that the defendant's purifier was in his opinion an infringement of the plaintiff's patent; Mr. Boult, the patent agent, who upheld the plaintiff's patent; Mr. Heywood, a baker of Manchester, Mr. Moody, a flour factor of Manchester and Mr. G. Howard, a baker of Redford, spoke of the superior quality of flour produced by Messrs. Parkinson, when the Kohinor system of purification was introduced; Mr. P. Murphy, the manager of Messrs. S. Kidd & Co's. mill at Isleworth, who spoke of the superiority of the Kohinor purifier over the purifier Mr. Simon manufactured prior to the machine with alleged infringement; Mr. A. W. Rowe, mill manager at Messrs. Brown & Co's. mill in London, and Mr. Sumner, a miller at Chorley, Lancashire, spoke in their evidence of the manner the Kohinor purifier worked; Mr. Hugh J. Sanderson, milling engineer and Mr. L. Rolfe, (one of Messrs. Thomas Robinson & Sons' milling experts) testified to the working of the plaintiff's and defendant's machines; Mr. Arthur Robinson of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Robinson & Son, Limited, gave evidence as to why and how their firm took up the sole license; and Mr. G. M. Parkinson, one of the patentees, explained the history of the invention.

The witnesses called on behalf of Mr. Henry Simon, the defendant, were: Sir Frederick Bramwell, the distinguished scientific expert, who thought there was no substantial difference between old and new sieve purifiers and that the features in the plaintiff's patent were not new; Mr. H. B. Moss, a miller of Selford, who spoke of fixing boards on the side of a Carter sieve purifier in 1888; Mr. Joseph Shackleton, miller of Leeds, who gave evidence of having had in 1887 a sieve planked up with boards; Mr. Geo. Packer, an operative miller, who spoke of canvas being pasted on the sides of cover in a sieve purifier prior to the plaintiff's patent; Mr. Joseph Vickers, millwright for Messrs. Rushworth Brothers at Leeds, and Mr. Ingham, mill manager at the same place, gave evidence of having had a purifier with boards fixed in it to lessen the silk surface; Mr. Arthur McDougall of the City Mills, Manchester, spoke as to the quality of the flour produced being due largely to the quality of the wheat; Mr. Sydney Leetham, a miller of York, explained the working of the defendant's machines; M. Swinburne, an engineer, and Mr. A. Humphries, a mill manager, followed with their description of the defendant's purifiers; Mr. Joseph Ingleby, one of Mr. Simon's managers, and Mr. Henry Simon, the defendant, also gave evidence.—The milling world here are now awaiting the decision of the judge which I will communicate in my next letter. DRESSER.

LONDON, March 2, 1894.

## LITERARY NOTES.

HARPER'S for April will anticipate the next naval battle by describing a supposed duel at sea between two armored cruisers of the first class. The article is written by Lieutenant S. A. Staunton, of the United States Navy, and amply illustrated by Mr. R. F. Zogbaum.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April will contain a story by Richard Harding Davis called "The Writing on the Wall." It deals with the cosmopolitan population of Cairo, and the scene is laid at a dinner given by an Egyptian official to diplomatists and tourists, the interest centering in a member of the Russian legation and a fair American.

HARPER & BROTHERS will publish early in March "*The Jewish Question,*" by the author of "The Mission of the Jews" in the January *Harper's Magazine:* "Our English Cousins," by Richard Harding Davis; "For Honor and Life," by William Westall, and "Life's Little Ironies," by Thomas Hardy.

HARPER'S BAZAR for this week announces a thrilling story by Walter Besant, called "In Three Weeks," and an article by Mrs. Candace Wheeler entitled "Color in House Interiors," treating of walls and ceilings.

HOME AND COUNTRY for March is well illustrated and interesting in variety of contents. They comprise "The Banshee." A Story of the Irish Ghost. By Violet Etynge Mitchell; "Hymns in War Times." Their Influence on the Soldier. By Rev. James H. Ross; "Orchards of Pine." The Resin Forests of North Carolina. By Frank Donaldson; "A Golden Penny." An Alchemic Mystery. By Harrison D. Mason; "The Artist as an Advertising Agent." By Lumas Sorag; "Billy Mudd's Boot." A Frontiersman's Story. By Samuel A. Risley; "Read Your Bible." A Love-Story. By Sophia A. Kane: "A Danger Signal, Stop." By William C. Crane; "A Night's Experience at Sandy Hook Lighthouse." By Marie De La Nois: "Serpent Worship and Its Mysteries." By Samuel Jaros; "Heroes of the Green Turf." Life and Duties of Jockeys. By Thomas Pease; "The Great Metropolitan Journals, and the Men Who Make Them." By Samuel Jaros; "Educational Value of Toys." By Lawrence Bowen, and "Something About Figures;" By Sidney Miller Rowles.

"A Whistling Little Man," by Egbert L. Bangs, and "Baby Fingers," by John Fowler, as also other things in poetic vein, complete a very attractive number of this popular Magazine.

THE March number of *The Century* contains a great variety of points. The opening article is a sketch of the Tuileries under Napoleon III, written by a lady who was a governess in one of the court families. The accompanying portraits are especially interesting. The announcement of the book on Lourdes by Zola gives timeliness to "A Pilgrimage to Lourdes" by Stephen Bonsal—a graphic record of individual experience at this famous shrine. Mrs. Van Rensselaer describes one of New York's most beautiful buildings, the Madison Square Garden; Josiah Flynt" writes of "The City Tramp, and incidentally shows the crying need of organized charity; Prof. Edward S. Holden tells a good deal that is new about earthquakes, and how to measure them; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden writes of "The Anti-Catholic League" in a way that will attract wide attention; William Mason, the well-known musician, discusses the work of the Norwegian composer, Edward Grieg. Major Andre also is a "contributor" to this number; his account of the "Mischianza," the famous festival given in honor of Sir William Howe in 1778, is printed from Major Andre's manuscript, heretofore unpublished.

Not more than half of the contents of this rich number are here enumerated. Published by The Century Co., New York.

THE "Progress of the World" of the *Review of Reviews* is not confined merely to a review and discussion of current political, financial, economic and sociological events. In this department of the March number, for instance, appears a report upon the geographical and scientific explorations that have recently been completed, or are now being carried on, accompanied by maps and portraits of the explorers.

THE March number of the *Review of Reviews* contains an article by the editor, Dr. Albert Shaw, on the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet at Albany, N. Y., in May of this year. After explaining the constitutional provision that an opportunity for amendments be given every twenty years, Dr. Shaw gives details of the forthcoming meeting of the delegates who were elected in response to the vote of 1886 for a convention, and then reports an important interview which he himself has had with a delegate to this convention, who is in an especial position to forecast its action. This delegate outlines, in answer to Dr. Shaw's queries, the general scope of the convention's work and its probable action on certain specific questions of the highest importance, such as the provision for a Greater New York, a reform of the State Judiciary system, the introduction of proportional representation, educational reforms, certain changes in city governments, uniform charters, city home rule and various other city reforms.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for March opens with the second article by Joel Chandler Harris on "The Sea Island Hurricanes"—this one dealing especially with the great relief work which is being conducted by Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society. The distress in these islands is likely to increase until the first crop shall be gathered in the late Spring, so that the necessity is apt to be direst at a time when the public has, for the most part, lost interest in the catastrophe. Mr. Harris, in his tour for *Scribner's Magazine* through all these islands, has presented not only the distressing part of the catastrophe but the humorous side of it which the sea-island negro so plentifully furnishes. He has used the finest literary skill in depicting these strange islands and their picturesque inhabitants, so that after reading the article one feels that he has actually lived in new and curious surroundings. The striking illustrations by Daniel Smith, made from sketches on the spot, add to this impression of reality.

Two articles of very practical interest to dwellers in American cities are entitled "The High Building and its Art," by Barr Ferree (one of the editors of the *Engineering Magazine*), who speaks with the authority of a skilled architect, and "The Cable Street-Railway," by Phillip G. Hubert, Jr., author of "Inventors"). The High Building article shows how this entirely new form of architecture has grown up from economic necessities, and discusses the devices by which these huge structures can be made ornaments to a city rather than blots upon its appearance. The illustrations are selected from notable high buildings in the great cities of this country. Among them are the Masonic Temple in Chicago, the Ames Building in Boston, the building of the Equitable Life in Denver, the Union Trust Building in St. Louis, and the great buildings around Printing House Square in New York. In the Cable Railway article Mr. Hubert gives a perfectly clear description, in un-technical language, of the mechanical achievements which have resulted in the cable car. The illustrations show some of the huge machinery in the power-house; also the mechanism in the trench below the street.

A travel article of particular interest at this season is a description of "Subtropical Florida" by Charles Richards Dodge (of the Agricultural Department), who has made a number of interesting tours in the Southern part of the peninsula of Florida, where few travelers go. The illustrations by Chapman. from a fine collection of photographs, are unusually attractive.

THE March issue of *St. Nicholas* is like a modern army—not a few paladins and an accompanying rabble, but a congregation of effective units, with an officer where needed. Every article can look the juvenile or adult world square in

the face and give a reason for its being. A running comment upon the contents will, perhaps, best acquaint the public with the grounds for this opinion.

"Mothering Sunday" claims the frontispiece and the first article, and is a short statement designed to explain a name that has outlived its origin; an American finds Thanksgiving Day a satisfactory substitute. "Owney, of the Mail-Bags" describes a little cur who has sworn allegiance to the "U. S. M.," and travels from "Dan to Beersheba" without ceasing. "The Lilac" is a poem by Miss Wilkins. "Joseph Boruwlaski," as we learn from Mary Shears Roberts, was that rarest of wonders, a dwarf worthy of admiration—a thorough little gentleman. Harriet Monroe, in "Broken Friendship," tells a little fable (with illustrations by F. S. Church) pointing out that Aspiration and Grubbing are an ill-assorted couple—or, if that isn't what she means, how do you interpret her little story?

"The Lament of the Outgrown Doll," "Kept after School," "Spring Cleaning," "The Disappointed Sailor," "An Imaginary Case," "The Only Son of a Hatter," "An Accommodating Lion," "Guesses," "Taking Dolly's Photograph," "How the Little Kite Learned to Fly," are some of the short, bright, taking little pictures, verses, and "contraptions" of which *St. Nicholas* alone seems to possess the right secret.

Length and dignity, or some compensating quality, must be sought in Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," Mr. Hornaday's "The Cat Family in Our Country," "Toinette's Philip," Mrs. Jamison's serial, and "Young George," an English historical story by Richard Marsh, an English contributor.

In "A Man-o'-War's Menagerie," Don C. Seitz gives us a view of the sailors' pets aboard the U. S. S. *San Francisco*; Dr. Eastman continues his fascinating revelations of Indian boy life; Gustav Kobbe tells in his usual bright, accurate way the experiences of "A Boy Whaler"; there is a remarkable "realistic" article on "A Kansas Cyclone"; a contribution recording "The History of a Dagger," by Lida M. Tulloch; a most painstaking and instructive "Lesson in Electricity" by Philip Atkinson; a notion by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and an amusing fairy story signed "Lee Carter."

Children who love the Brownies (and it looks as if they would hold the majority of votes soon) will be delighted to learn that the little fellows are to be seen in a play, a portion of which is printed in this number of the magazine. The play reads as if it would act well, but there is no doubt it does, for the play has proved a success.

## TO LIMIT THE WHEAT BONDING PRIVILEGE IN FRANCE.

A press dispatch dated Paris, Feb. 8, to the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, says: At a Cabinet Council held at the Palace of the Elysee to-day, it was decided that the Government should introduce into the Chamber of Deputies a bill limiting to one year the period for which wheat may be bonded. It was also decided, pending the enforcement of the new duties on wheat, to impose a sur-taxe d'entrepot on wheat from other countries than those of Europe. Imported flour may be bonded, and when it is taken out of bond it will have to pay, in addition to the wheat duty, interest thereon from the date on which it was imported.

## A GRAND PRODUCTION.

There are dictionaries, and dictionaries galore now days. One can hardly pick up a periodical of any kind without finding displayed one or more advertisements of encyclopædia or dictionaries. In spite of this plithora of word-information, however, one seldom sees a dictionary which is just what it should be. There are too many cheap editions on the market, which are being worked off as premiums for subscribers, prizes for good guessers, and like advertising fakes. Many of the old "standard" publications, which are merely revisions upon revisions of the dictionary of 100 years ago, preserve the taint of obsolete forms, which detracts from their value to the student of today. When one desires a dictionary for ornament, it makes but little difference what is contained between the covers, so they be heavy and impressive looking, but to the man who wants a book for service, the choice of a publication of this nature is an important matter.

The recently issued first volume of Funk & Wagnalls Company's Standard Dictionary of the English Language is certainly the most complete and satisfactory work of the kind that we have ever seen, and we are glad to add our unqualified approval of this new and valuable adjunct to the study, to that of the press generally. This is not a revision of an old edition, but is a *new* dictionary, so complete in every detail that it must become really standard. This work was commenced nearly four years ago and there have been engaged in its production two hundred and forty seven editors and specialists, besides over five hundred readers for quotations and a corps of several hundred men and women enjoyed in the defining of words or classes of words. The magnitude of this undertaking may be conceived when it is said that, thus far, the cost of compilation has reached a half million of dollars, and it is estimated that over a million dollars will be expended before a single complete copy is ready for the market. The vocabulary to be embraced will be extraordinarily complete. As an example of its fullness we will cite the fact, that in the Webster (International) Dictionary the total terms in A number 8,358. In Worcester 6,983, while in this publication they aggregate 19,736. The full number of words and terms for the entire alphabet in Webster are 125,000; in Worcester 105,000 and in the Standard, they will number nearly 300,000.

Among the points, making the work specially valuable are the following:—If a word has two or more meanings, the most common meaning is given first; preference being given to the "Order of Usage" over historcal order,—obsolete meanings and the Etymology are given last.

The Scientific Alphabet, prepared and promulgated by the American Philological Association and adopted by the American Spelling Reform Association is used in giving pronunciations. Disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred, under the direction of Professor March to an advisory committee of fifty philologists in in the world's leading Universities.

In the spelling of names in geography, the decisions of the U. S. Board on Geographic names has been followed. The drift toward simpler forms of spelling has been recognized throughout the work.

In the definitions, special pains has been taken to make the work as thorough as possible and each set of words has been defined or passed upon by representatives of the science or art, or of the handicraft, party or class, or religious denominations, to which the terms belong.

The illustrations are of a strikingly original and valuable character. There are numerous colored plates throughout the work which are masterpieces of the lithographers art.

This dictionary was awarded a diploma and medal at the World's Fair, upon the proof sheets and prospectus presented.

Dr. Sayce of Oxford College, Prof. Goodell of Yale, Prof. Skeat of Cambridge, England, the eminent Etymologist, Dr. Murray of Oxford, Dr. Peabody of Harvard, and scores of other representatives of nearly all the great English-speaking universities have given their strong approval of the work. The publication will be made in two volumes, each volume furnished in single or double volume edition. The single volume edition in Half Russia is furnished at $12.00; in Full Russia, $14.00 and Full Morocco, $18.00. The two-volume edition in Half Russia, $15.00; Full Russia, $17.00 and Full Morocco, $22.00. It is sold only on subscription by the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 18-20 Astor Place, New York City.

## RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during Febuary, '94, 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. 514,317—Flour Bolt, W. D. Gray, Milwaukee, Wis.

No. 514,016—Separating Machine, O. M. Morse, Jackson, Mich.

No. 514,498—Grain Cleaner, J. C. Ross, Jr., Joliet, Ill.

No. 515,259—Dust Collector, G. J. B. Skinner, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 515,112—Grain Shovel, J. Cliff, Scriba, N. Y.

No. 515,181—Grinding-mill, J. W. Vaughan, Taylorsville, Ind.

No. 515,177—Grain measuring, registering and sacking machine, J. U. Teetor, Hagerstown, Ind.

No. 515,509—Bolting reel cloth-fastening device, J. Warrington. Indianapolis, Ind.

No. 515,513—Drying and cooling apparatus for grain, G. W. Bisbee, Chicago, Ill.

No. 515,542—Grain-separator machine, W. H. Webb, Longmont, Colorado.

No. 515,618—Barley or other Grain Washer, J. A. Sadin, Nancy, France.

### TRADE MARKS.

No. 24,180—Everett, Aughinbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn. Wheat-flour. The registrant's monogram, "E. A. & Co.", on a sheaf of grain. Used since Sept. 1, 1888.

No. 24,252—Pindal Bros. & Co., Hannibal, Mo. Wheat flour. The word "Magnolia." Used since 1866.

No. 24,268—Mauston Milling Co. Mauston, Wis. Milled Grain Products. A star with the monogram "M. M. Co." in the center. Used since Nov. 1, 1893.

IT seems likely that the new Russo-German commercial treaty will be finally ratified before long, the committee of the Reichstag having adopted it as a whole by a vote of 16 to 12. In view of this some information bearing upon the probable effect of the treaty on exports of American breadstuffs which has just been received by the State Department from Consul Mason of Frankfort will be found of interest. It appears that before 1892 American and Russian wheat paid the same import duty in Germany, about $12 per ton, and flour from either country paid $25 per ton. In February of that year, however, Germany placed the United States in the class of the most favored nations and the duty on our wheat was reduced to $8.33 per ton and on our flour to about $17 per ton. Meanwhile imports from Russia continued to pay the general rates until August last year, when, in consequence of disagreements between the two governments, Germany summarily raised the rates 50 per cent, making that on wheat nearly $18 and on flour $37.50 per ton. The new commercial treaty, it appears, sweeps away all these discriminations and puts Russia among the favored nations with the United States.

STATISTICS show, according to Consul Mason, that even in the years of most abundant harvest Germany has to import breadstuffs largely; that the deficiency is increasing annually in close proportion to the growth of population, and that the highest market values of wheat in Berlin were in 1873, when all grain was free of duty, and the lowest values were reached last year, when the duties were highest. Last year, with Russia crippled by the tariff, the United States furnished Germany with 314,928 tons of wheat, or nearly one-half of all that was imported, and at the same time supplied one-sixth of the flour and one-twelfth of the rye. Under the new treaty, however, if it is ratified in time, Russia will at once resume her old position as the source of nine-tenths of the rye supply, which will go to feed the peasants. With regard to wheat, Consul Mason says the question is complicated by the appearance of India, Australia, Argentina and Uruguay as competitors. It only costs 35c to raise a bushel of wheat in India, against 50c in the United States. In 1891, when the two countries were on equal terms, Russia, it appears, supplied 515,587 tons and the United States 144,678 tons of wheat to Germany, while the following year the figures were, United States 630,218 tons and Russia 257,991 tons. Last year Russia furnished but 21,636 tons.

## NEEDS BREAD.

Some newspaper men started the report that a Brookfield, N. J., girl kneads bread with her gloves on. An exchange answers: "We also need bread with our shoes on, with our pants on, and with our clothes on. We need it badly, too, and if our delinquents do not pay up, we will need it without any pants on at all."—*Printers' Ink.*

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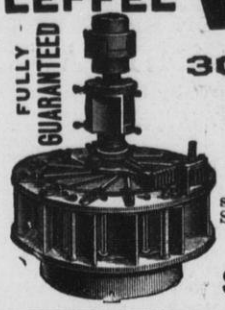


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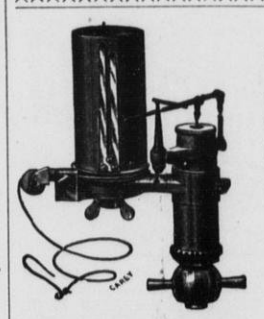

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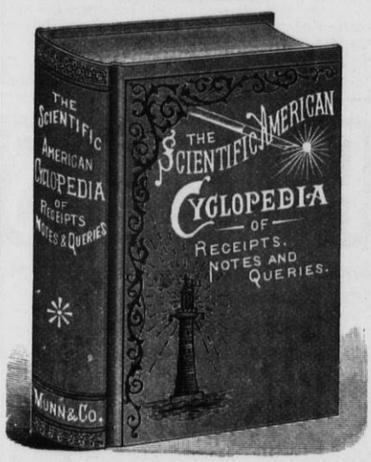


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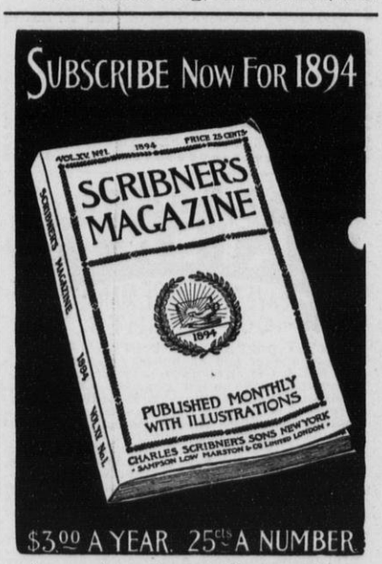


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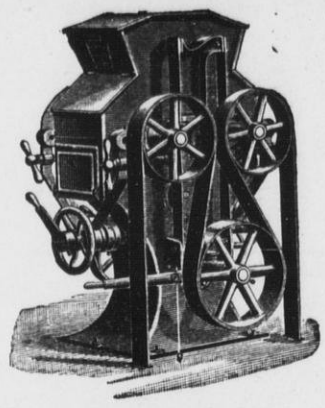

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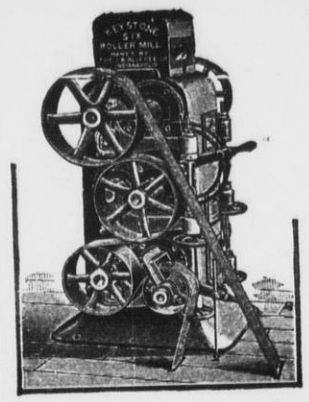

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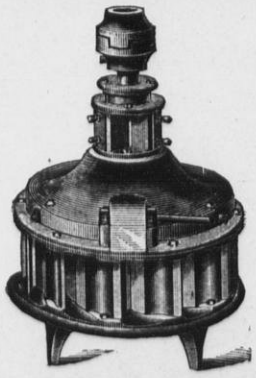

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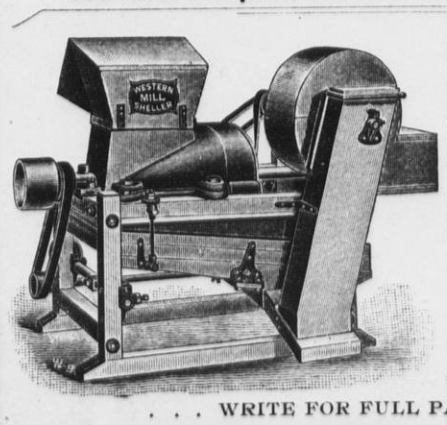


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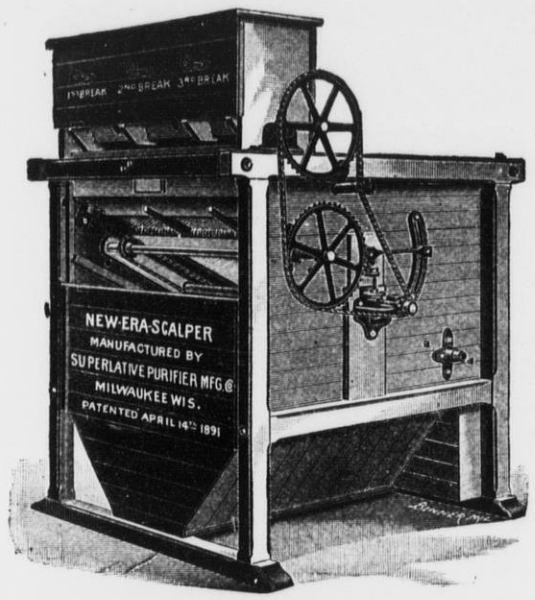


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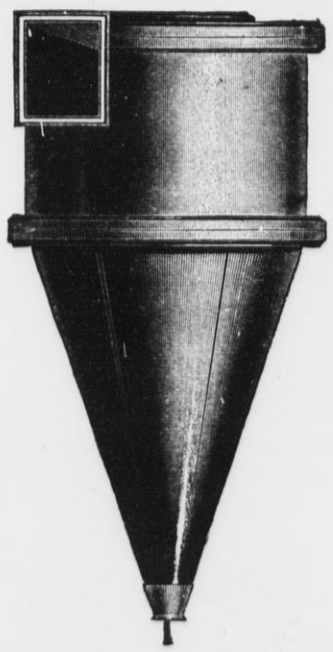

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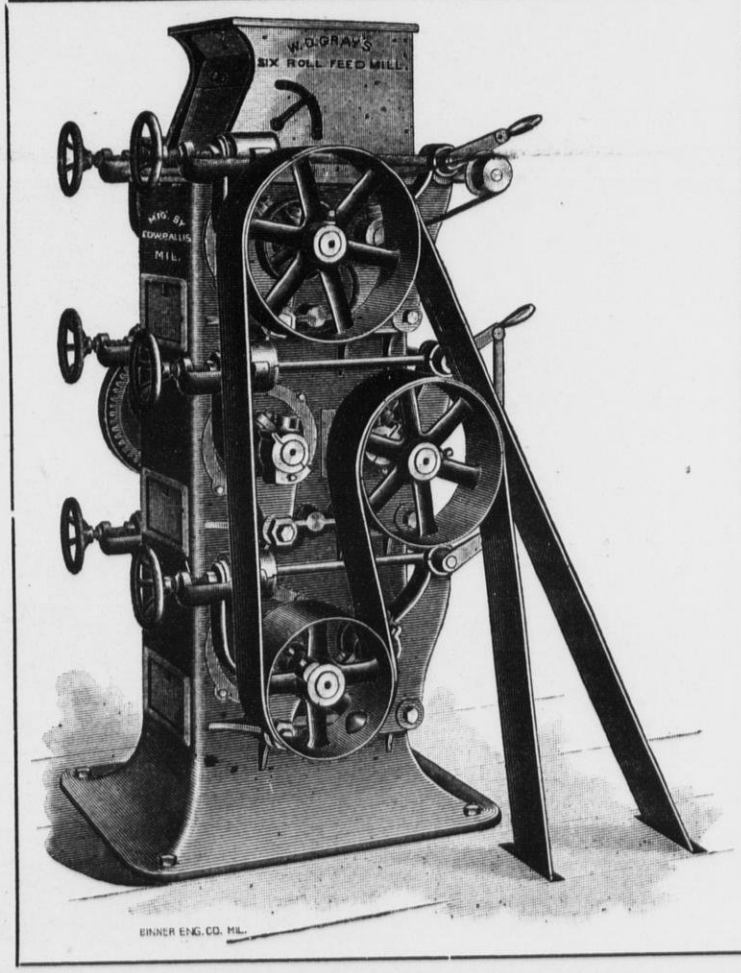


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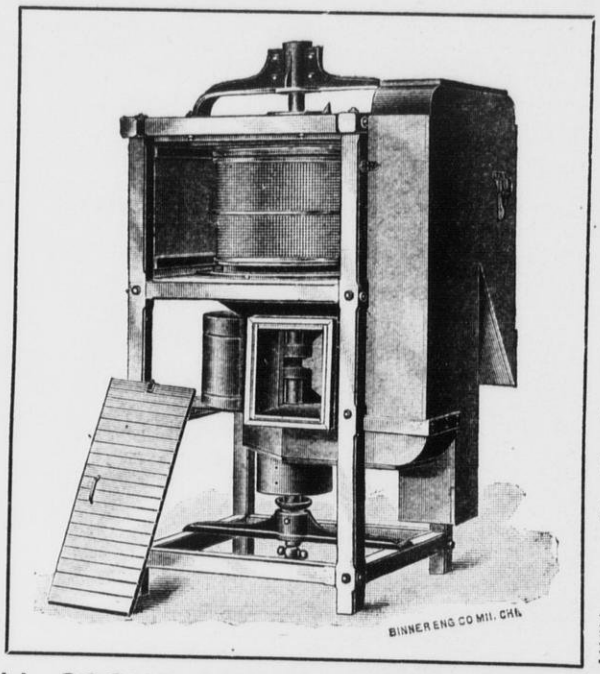


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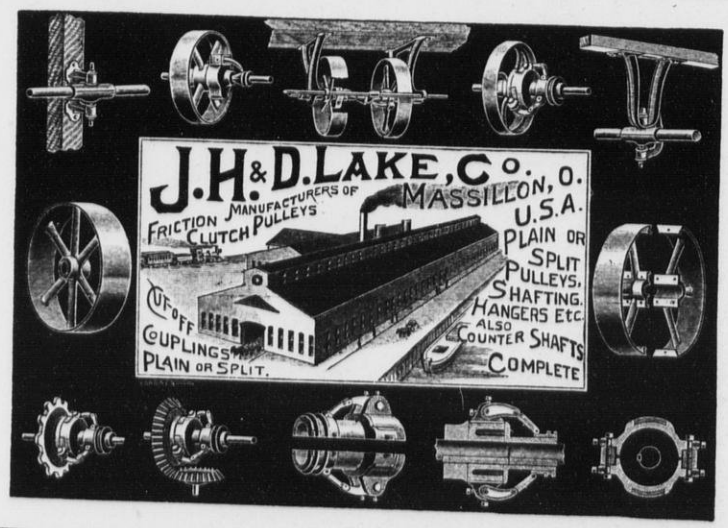


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## EXTENSION OF MARKETS FOR OUR FLOUR ABROAD.

### OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.

IN France flour is delivered to bakers only in large sacks, barreled flour being sold almost exclusively for use on board ships and for export purposes. The foreign flour barrel is smaller and more substantial than that used in the United States. There seems to be a very general belief here that flour packed in bags is better in quality and keeps better than barreled flour. Whether this opinion is correct or not, the French people are firmly convinced that such is the fact, and it is quite useless to attempt to urge them out of the belief or to prepare flour for shipment to this market except in conformity with the usage of the country and wishes of the consumers. It follows, therefore, that flour intended for export to France should be contained in bags, and so packed as to exclude rust and moisture.

The quality of the flour intended for sale in France is of the first importance, since indifferent flour finds no favor with the bakers, who, after all, are the arbiters of the flour market, home made being practically unknown in France. The smallest village or settlement has a baker, who supplies not only the immediate inhabitants, but all families in the neighborhood with bread, which must be of a standard quality, and this can only be attained or made from flour that compares favorably with the "douze marques" or standards by which flour is bought and sold in France. The bakers at Havre are quite suspicious of American flour, for the reason that several lots of indifferent flour imported from the United States have been put upon this market to the detriment of their trade. Flour, however, ground at Paris from American wheat, and equal in quality to one of the "12 marks," is used to a considerable extent to mix with the French flour.

The gluten or fibrin, which contributes so largely to the nutritive quality of French and Hungarian flours, is said to be often deficient in American flour. In the manufacture of the former the gluten is carefully preserved for the benefit of the bread-consumer, whereas it is stated that this nutritious element is extracted by the American millers, in order to impart a whiter appearance to the bread, but at the expense of both its strength and flavor.

The grayish or brown tinge and superior flavor of the Italian macaroni and Italian bread, as compared with similar products made from American, or even French flour, is said to be largely due to the excess of gluten contained in the Italian flour, the Italian wheat surpassing all other in the quantity of gluten it contains.

It must not be taken for granted that the new customs barricade against the introduction of foreign wheat into France will necessarily augment the price of either wheat or flour. Indeed, the experience of the past would seem to controvert such a theory. It has been clearly shown by statistics that the market price of wheat in France has steadily declined instead of increased, since the duty on cereals was first imposed, and at this time wheat is actually 3 francs (60 cents) less per 100 kilograms (221 pounds) than it was in 1884, before the duty was established.

If such a thing were possible, a firmly established commercial treaty between the United States and France, involving solid and durable advantages to each of the contracting parties, would go far toward breaking down the fiscal barriers which hamper the commercial intercourse between these two great countries, and would at once open an extensive and liberal market for most of the food products of the United States.

## ENGLISH STOCKS.

"By the end of April the English Wheat crop will be practically exhausted." So writes a responsible and influential miller in the west of England, using a phrase that should become historical, if the situation is half as bad as the cloud of witnesses, whose evidence follows hereafter, certainly testifies. With but two exceptions, viz., in Devonshire and in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where our correspondents estimate supplies are relatively large, their appears to be no district in England but where reserves are almost perilously small. Taking an average of the reports, it is fair to assume that the deficiency in farmers' hands, as compared with the corresponding date last year, exceeds 30 per cent, and that the percentage of the whole crop used for cattle food amounts to 20 per cent, in comparison with about 10 per cent, as is usually the case.

On account of the high price of straw, it is asserted in more than one district that a larger proportion of the crop has been already delivered than would have otherwise been the case.

To ascertain approximately the actual quantity of English Wheat that may be depended upon between now and the end of the cereal year during 19 weeks, we will inquire what was delivered last season during that period and deduct the percentage of 30 as aforesaid. Last season the quantity delivered between the 18th of March and 29th of July was 2,000,000 qrs., so that not more than 1,400,000 qrs. are likely to be delivered, at an average rate of 73,000 qrs. per week during the remainder of this season. As it is apparent that millers' invisible stocks have been drawn upon considerably during the last few months, there is every likelyhood that for the remainder of this season there will be experienced a large and constant demand for imported grain. Taking the requirements in the aggregate they amount to 10,000,000 qrs. for the ensuing 19 weeks, towards which British farmers may be expected to contribute, 1,400,000 qrs.; leaving the net demand for foreign at 9,200,000 qrs. or 484,000 per week. To help in meeting this demand there are merchants' stocks at the ports amounting to 2,146,000 qrs., which probably, however, cannot be drawn upon to any great extent without affecting prices unduly. Of the quantity on passage, large as it is in the aggregate, only 1,345,000 qrs. of it is on the way *direct* to the U. K., so that at present there is no plethora of breadstuffs in sight for this country. —*Corn Trade News.*

## GOVERNMENT REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE CROP.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer Press* dated Washington, April 10, says the condition of winter wheat on the first day of April, as reported by the statistician of the department of agriculture, averaged 86.7 per cent for the entire country; last year the average was 77.4. In 1892 it was 81.2 and 96.9 for the year 1891. The corresponding average for rye is 94.4 per cent. The average of wheat for the principal states is as follows: Kentucky, 83; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 88; Kansas, 72; Nebraska, 85; Iowa, 87.

The average date of seeding in Ohio and Mississippi valley was late, owing to the dry weather. In general, however, the conditions of soil were not unfavorable to planting and germination. Very little damage reported from the Hessian fly and that only in sections of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The weather from seeding time until the recent cold wave swept over the country, except in some cases, has been very favorable to the growth of the plant, In Eastern, Northern and Northwestern states, snow covering has afforded protection in addition to that of a mild temperature.

The returns in regard to the effect upon wheat resulting from the recent cold snap are not so satisfactory nor so conclusive as is desirable. The injury to the crop is undoubtedly considerable, if not great, but the comments of correspond ents accompanying the reports would seem to indicate that the full extent of damage was not generally determinable at the date of transmission. In the Eastern and Northern states the damage was comparatively slight. In the South Atlantic and Southern states the injury is marked and decided, with perhaps the exception of Texas, while in Ohio,

Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky the injury from frosting is considerable, and the extent of same is contingent upon future meteorological conditions. The returns indicate that freezing to the ground was quite prevalent, especially in low, rich, moist lands, but with roots left untouched or at least alive, with good prospects of recuperation on the recurrence of favorable weather. In Kansas, Nebraska and California the impaired condition of the crop has not resulted so much from the frost as from cold, dry weather. High winds are also noted by our Kansas correspondents as one of the causes of unfavorable conditions. Rain is much needed in these as well as other important wheat producing States.

### A NEW LAW REGARDING PATENTS.

A special telegram to the Minneapolis *Tribune*, from Washington, D. C., April 16, says :

The bill amending the patent laws in various particulars recently agreed on by a subcommittee of the house committee on patents has been printed. The expectation now is that it will be laid before the whole committee at its next meeting and speedy action is hoped for by the friends of the bill. The measure contains provisions for the protection of innocent purchasers of patents and limits to one year the time within which applications for patents on articles already patented abroad must be made in this country. The section for the protection of innocent purchasers of patents provides that whenever a patent is alleged to be infringed the patentee shall seek his remedy by bringing suit in the first instance, against the manufacturer or vendor of the article alleged to infringe said patent.

It is provided that in no case shall an action be maintained against any individual who shall have purchased in good faith a patented article of a regular dealer in the open market for his own use, or who shall innocently use the same for agricultural or domestic purposes, until after such patent has been sustained by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, nor unless such innocent purchaser shall fail or refuse to give to the patentee or his representative, at this request, the name and residence, if known to such purchaser, of the party from whom he purchased such patented article. When any suit is maintained against such innocent purchaser or user of such patented article, the plaintiff's remedy shall be limited to an injunction, and the plaintiff shall pay all costs.

This exemption from liability of an innocent purchaser or user of a patented article shall not apply to any corporation, firm or company, or to any person, as to any patented machine or process made or used by them for the manufacture of an article or product for sale.

An important amendment carried by the bill reduces from two years to six months the time in which all applications for patents filed shall be completed and prepared for examination; or upon the failure of the applicant to prosecute the same within six months after any action thereon, of which notice shall have been given to the applicant, they shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto, unless the delay was unavoidable. The bill provides that damages for infringement, and in addition thereto, the total profit of the defendant derived from the unlawful use of the patented invention. In such case, when the verdict is for the plaintiff, the court may order judgment to be entered for any sum not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, or for any sum not exceeding $250, without regard to the amount of the verdict. The plaintiff shall also be entitled to recover costs. This provision shall not apply to any action brought against the innocent purchaser of a patented article.

### THE RUSSIAN WHEAT SITUATION.

A letter dated Odessa, March 13, from C. E. Steward, British Consul General at that city, has the following interesting information about the Russian wheat situation: "There is certainly over-production of wheat in Russia, and at present prices not only wheat, but barley and probably oats also, are being sold at a loss to the producer. * * * My vice council at Kieff, who is a practical man of business, has calculated that in his district at present prices the growers have lost on the last crop at the rate of 15s 8¼d on every acre of wheat. * * * Last year's crop was the largest produced in Russia for many years, and the granaries and railway stations are full up with produce, of which only a very small quantity comparatively is being exported, and that chiefly grinding barley. On the other hand the people are so disgusted with the prices obtained for last autumn's crop, that the area of land sown this winter and spring has been much reduced. It is too early in the year yet to form a good judgment on the coming crop, but the promise is not very good. There has been too little snow, and this added to the comparatively small breadth of land sown, must cause a more or less short crop in the autumn of 1894. But the stocks in hand are so large and the amount of money so great I doubt any great advance of prices in Russia, unless it is caused by the failure of crops elsewhere."—*Market Record.*

### WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL.

**An Actual Sale Compared with the Market Price at Duluth.**

The following statement, showing the market value of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth April 2d, 1894, as compared with actual sale of 4,000 bushels of Duluth No. 1 hard at Liverpool for London delivery on the same day, has been furnished by the railroad and warehouse commission:

| | |
|---|---|
| April 2d—Price per bushel of No. 1 hard at Duluth | $0 6200 |
| Duluth elevator charges weighing and inspection | 0130 |
| Freight to New York, all rail, 25 cents per 100 | 1500 |
| New York elevator charges, viz: weighing, commission, transfer to ocean steamer and trimming | 0130 |
| Ocean freight New York to London | 0400 |
| Insurance, New York to London | .0025 |
| Shrinkage in weight Duluth to London | 0050 |
| Net cost in London, c. i. f. | $0 8435 |
| April 2d - 500 quarters (4,000 bushels) —1 hard Manitoba, sold in Liverpool for London at 25s. 6d. per quarter (73½ cents per bushel). C. I. F.. | .7350 |
| Loss in transaction | $0.1085 |

Assuming the wheat was transported to New York via lake and canal, instead of all rail, the result would have been a loss of five and six-tenths cents per bushel on the transaction.

C. i. f. means cost, insurance and freight, or "delivered at the dock," purchaser paying all subsequent charges.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for two weeks ending April 13: Receipts, 424,724 bushels; shipments, 1,257,071 bushels. Previous two weeks: Receipts, 221,856 bushels; shipments, 1,836,820 bushels.—*Market Record.*

### WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | April 2, 1894. Bushels. | April 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 10,900,000 | 9,200,000 |
| Afloat for continent | 8,300,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 20,300,000 | 22,700,000 |
| Total afloat | 39,700,000 | 39,400,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 18,700,000 | 20,500,000 |
| In store, France | 17,200,000 | 7,400,000 |
| In store, other countries | 4,800,000 | 5,000,000 |
| In store, Russia | 19,700,000 | 13,500,000 |
| Total European supplies | 99,900,000 | 85,800,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | April 2, 1894. Bushels. | April 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal. | 780,000 | 673,400 |
| Flour in U. S.—east | 7,932,000 | 9,181,300 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 360,000 | 463,500 |
| Wheat in Canada | 6,659,000 | 7,270,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 91,446,000 | 112,373,300 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 9,468,000 | 5,934,600 |
| Total | 116,645,000 | 135,896,100 |

### EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR MARCH.

The following from the Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of March 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley. | 341,544 | $ 141,914 | 588,753 | $ 275,648 |
| Corn. | 6,580,373 | 2,955,868 | 3,614,819 | 1,842,351 |
| Oats. | 33,272 | 12,523 | 66,464 | 27,976 |
| Rye | 30 | 21 | 17,944 | 13,579 |
| Wheat. | 6,413,931 | 3,987,571 | 7,150,489 | 5,531,694 |
| Total. | 13,369,150 | $7,097,897 | 11,438,469 | $7,691,248 |

There were also exported during the month of March 1894:

24,193 bbls. Corn Meal valued at $ 65,047
651,764 lbs. Oat Meal " " 13,464
1,302,913 bbls. Wheat Flour, " " 5,326,568

Total decrease in Breadstuffs under March 1893, $1,670,477.

### WAR ON WHEAT THIEVES.

The grain men of the city went after the scalps of wheat thieves recently at a joint meeting of the state railroad and warehouse commission, elevator and mill men, and a committee from the chamber of commerce. Mayor Eustis and Superintendent of Police Smith were present at the conference.

Chief grain inspector Clausen addressed the meeting, stating that the scaling system, which has been put in practice recently, had reduced the stealing materially, but that considerable was yet going on. Mr. Clausen reported that grain samplers were now instructed to re-seal cars after sampling, and that the cars were broken into by thieves. He thought that the courts and police departments were too lenient in dealing with wheat thieves.

A number of reports were read from inspectors and sealers showing that many instances have lately occurred.

The police department was mildly scored for inaction in the matter of a crusade against the wheat thieves. Wheat stealing is occurring every hour, and the few offenders who are caught are generally let off with a reprimand.

It was suggested that mill men were lax in reclosing car doors after they had finished inspection, and that these open doors invited wheat thieves.

The meeting discussed various ways of stopping the pilfering, and a concerted move in that direction will follow. Mayor Eustis and Supt. Smith will aid in it.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

### RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during March, 1894, 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. 515,767—Dust Collector, M. Harmon, Jackson. Mich.

No. 516, 171, Dust Collector, G. S. Wilson, Tecumseh, Mich.

No. 515,812—Flour Bolt, S. D. Barr, Minerva, Ohio.

No. 516,143—Oscillating Grain meter, D. Wild, Washington, Ia.

No. 516,479—Rice Decorticator, F. Dresser, Chester, England.

No. 516,371—Dust collector and separator, M.F. Gale, Brooklyn, N.Y.

No. 516,704—Grain-Drier, J. Gregory, Marion, Ohio.

No. 516,721—Grain-shoveling machine, J. H. Heatherington, Shelton Neb.

No. 516,673—Sieve, J. N. Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 517,104—Mill, R. Harris, Port Huron, Mich.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 24.306—F. S. Johnson, & Co., Milford and Lincoln, Neb., Wheatflour. The word "Shogo" Used since July, 1880.

No. 24,389—Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Wheat flour. The word "Cerena." Used since January 1, 1894.

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1st Vice-President—A. C. LORING, - - - - Minneapolis, Minn.
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*Members of Executive Committee.

## Associations.

THE executive committee of the Winter Wheat Millers' League has decided to hold the next annual meeting on May 16th at Cincinnati.

THE Cumberland Valley Millers' Association has been working very quietly but effectually in the interests of a new mutual fire insurance company. Nearly $50,000 has already been subscribed and the success of the organization is assured.

THE millers and flour and feed dealers of Lucas Co., Ohio, have organized an association to be known as the Toledo Miller's and Feed Dealer's Protective Association. Meetings will be held each month, and an effort will be made to protect members from dead beats who trade from place to place.

### SEEKING AN OUTLET FOR WESTERN GRAIN.

A convention of commercial interest has been called to meet at Wichita, Kan., on April 17, to which representatives from the various Southern and Western trade centers have been invited. The official call for the congress explained the various objects which it was summoned to consider. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Wichita Board of Trade, and the main object sought is to elicit information which would lead to the discovery of the best outlet to tide water on the Gulf of Mexico for the great grain crops of Kansas and the neighboring Western States.

The state of Kansas alone produces as much as 75,000,000 bushels of wheat and fully 275,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this vast amount of grain, a fair proportion is available for export; but at the present time hardly more than 5 per cent of this exportable surplus finds an outlet to the southward, the great bulk being hauled thousands of miles across the country to the Eastern seaboard, although the Gulf ports, and particularly New Orleans, are very much nearer.

It is evident that the hauling of Western grain across the country to the Atlantic ports is not the natural and legitimate course the produce ought to take, but the efforts of the East and West railroad systems to secure freights have, for the present at least, diverted the traffic from its natural channels. How to correct this unnatural tendency of the trade and divert it southward is the object of the Wichita congress.

New Orleans, being the most powerful competitor of the Eastern ports in the grain-exporting trade; should naturally take a deep interest in the work of this Kansas congress. When the Western grain interests are fully convinced that we have here all the shipping facilities needed, and that all that is wanted is a proper adjustment of south-bound freights, they will probably bend all their energies to secure rates by rail that will enable the Southern ports, and particularly this city, to compete with the Atlantic ports on an equitable basis.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The congress assembled at Wichita, Kansas, April 17th, grain men from Southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisana, Texas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Iowa and Minnesota being present. Many valuable papers were read outlining the direction for the commercial alliance between the West and South. A permanent organization was effected with Ex-Mayor G. W. Clement, of Wichita, as President.

### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of The Millers' National Association has just issued an important circular to members, which we print in full; it reads as follows:

MILWAUKEE, April 15th, 1894.

*To the Members of The Millers' National Association:*

A quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of The Millers' National Association was held at Chicago, Ill., Thursday, March 15th, 1894, the following members being present: President C. B. Cole, Chairman C. J. Martin and Messrs. S. H. Seamans, Geo., Urban, Jr., and W. A. Coombs.

The applications for membership of The Hecker-Jones-Jewel Milling Co., of New York; Necedah Flour Mill Co., of Necedah, Wis., and Silas Barkley, of Hulmeville, Pa., were approved and certificates ordered issued.

The Secretary's report showed that the drafts for annual dues, made according to requirements of the constitution, on Jan. 15th, 1894, had been generally promptly honored, and that the condition of the Association was highly satisfactory.

In regard to patent litigation, it was reported that:

The Cockle Separator Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, had instructed its attorneys in charge of the appeal of the suit of Wm. E. Lee, of Minnesota, vs. C. A. Pillsbury & Co. (which case they have been defending), to drop the same, and had paid the judgment awarded the plaintiff by the court. The defense of this suit was very weak and incomplete, and a thorough reconstruction has developed the strongest evidence, warranting confidence in the final defeat of Mr. Lee's claims. The twelve suits entered by Lee against Minneapolis millers will probably come to trial about July 1st, 1894, and will be in no way prejudiced by the default in appeal of the Pillsbury suit.

In the suits of J. H. Russell against Kendall & Co., of Hartford, Wis., and J. B. A. Kern & Co., of Milwaukee, arising from the use of Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifiers, the former has not been called up for trial. A second amended bill of complaint has been filed by Russel's attorneys in the Kern suit, to which leave to demur has been granted by the court. The defense of this suit is so strong that the Executive Committee feels confident of Russels ultimate defeat. New suits have been entered by this claimant against The E. Sanderson Milling Co., Faist, Kraus & Co., The Daisy Roller Mill Co., C. Manegold & Son., B. Stern & Son and The Gem Milling Co., all of Milwaukee and members of this Association. Some twenty-five new suits have also been entered by him against non-members throughout the State of Wisconsin.

Since the last meeting of the committee, threats of litigation have arisen from John S. Detwiler, of Pennsylvania, under his claims upon flour bolts. Many members of this Association have recently received communications from one J. Walter Douglas, an attorney of Philadelphia, citing the claims of his client, Mr. Detwiler, and calling upon them to settle with him for alleged infringement of his rights, at a cost of $75.00 per caput. The Executive Committee, after careful examination of these claims, reached the conclusion that action was not necessary at this time, as none of our members have been sued. In the event of suit being entered against you, prompt advice should be given the Secretary of this Association, and no fears need be entertained of the result of such litigation.

In view of the fact that an opinion has been rendered in the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, sustaining a patent granted Jonathan Mills, Nov. 7, 1882, Number 267098, and that the complainants in that case claim that a large proportion of the round reels used by millers, infringe their rights, the Executive Committee deemed it advisable to consult the eminent patent lawyer, Mr. Geo. Harding, of Philadelphia, and employed him to examine this patent and the title thereto, with a view to protecting the interest of members of this Association.

Among other things, Mr. Harding advised that the Jonathan Mills Company do not have such title to that patent, as will authorize them to maintain their claims for infringement. He also advises that, in his opinion, the release of the Wisconsin Patent Milling Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from liability to them under this patent, will protect our members from any claim for infringement.

Agreements have been secured, releasing any or all of our members, *who report name and member of each of this class of reels in use by them, within sixty days from April 20, 1894.*

The Executive Committee also found that litigation was likely to arise, to protect the rights of The Edw. P. Allis Company, in their patents No. 332,250, No. 393,825 and No. 393,826, issued to W. D. Gray, and No. 492,270, No. 492,347, No. 492,795 and No. 492,914, issued to M. W. Clark, all of which are owned by the Edw. P. Allis Company.

These patents had been issued after six years of litigation, conducted by the George T. Smith Company, first, afterwards by the receivers, regardless of expense, in an endeavor to defeat their issue, but without success.

As these patents cover this type of machine, and fearing trouble from this quarter, the Executive Committee negotiated for and has secured an aggreement from the Edw. P. Allis Company, to grant licenses to all members applying for same and *giving name and number of machines, within sixty days after April 20, 1894.* This, it is believed, will enable members of The Miller's National Association, to rest secure from this source of annoyance.

The Executive Committee advises you to avail yourself of this protection within the limited time. In order to obtain these releases and licenses, it will be necessary for you to fill out the blank form, which is enclosed herewith (or to make one similar to it), and return the same to the Secretary of the Association, *On or before June 20, 1894.* Members who fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, will not be covered by the agreements reported above, and should not look to this Association for protection, in case of litigation arising from such action on their part.

Regarding the complaint of The L. C. Porter Milling Company, of Winona, Minn., against Eph. Hewitt, of Chicago, arising from cancellation of an order, report was made that suit had been entered against Hewitt and depositions would at once be taken, so that the case may come to trial as early as possible.

In the complaint of The L. C. Porter Milling Company vs. T. G. Mathews, of New York, proposition having been submitted by Mr. Mathews for arbitration, it was hoped that a satisfactory settlement of the claim would result.

In the complaint of The L. C. Porter Milling Company vs. L. A. Conwell & Co., of Philadelphia, arising from refusal to fulfil a contract, the Secretary was instructed to prosecute the claim in the courts.

No further claims have been filed with the Association since the last Committee meeting.

It was reported that the Railroad Lines had, through their traffic organizations, on January 1, 1894, made another attempt to place in force a uniform bill of Lading, which, besides being "non-negotiable," contained all of the obnoxious, unfair and unlawful restrictions that were

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embraced in the form which they tried to put in use in 1890. The National Transportation Association, of which organization The Millers' National Association is a member and ally, by its prompt action, defeated this attempt and the proposed Bill of Lading has been withdrawn. The National Transportation Association will proceed to secure much needed amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Act, and legislation regarding demurrage charges, etc., which will result in great benefit for the shipping public.

The Executive Committee, by unanimous vote, decided that the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association shall be held at Chicago, Ill., commencing on Wednesday morning, June 13th, 1894. A special circular in relation to the Convention will be issued later, and it is hoped that all members of the Association will endeavor to attend the meeting which will be an interesting and important one.

The report of the Secretary regarding The Millers' Tracing Bureau showed that suborganization to be in good condition and that it continued to give satisfactory results to its patrons.

The publication of this circular has been delayed, awaiting the consummation of the agreements reported in regard to the Mills patent.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY, *Secretary.*

### AN ARGENTINE WHEAT KING.

The "wheat king" of the world belongs to Argentina. He is an Italian immigrant named Guazone, and his broad acres are situated in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His crop of this season, which he has just finished harvesting, occupied an area of 66,720 acres, which is a trifle in excess of 100 square miles, and does not fall far short of the area of the Welch county of Flint, or of the Scottish county of Linlithgow. He numbers his workmen by the thousand, and he loads 3,500 railway trucks with wheat grain, all of which he grows on the share principle with his men.—*Millers' Gazette.*

## News Notes.

THE Soo elevator at Norway, N.D., will probably be rebuilt.

A ONE-HUNDRED BARREL mill at Le Roy, Minn., is being talked of.

THE Jewett Milling Co., of Eudora, Kans., has let its contract for a 75-barrel mill.

MAKOFFIE & CO. of Ingals, Mo., will rebuild their mill recently destroyed by fire.

J. W. LANKFORD will erect a flour mill at Chilhowie, Va., with a capacity of 75 barrels daily.

G. W. METLER & SON of Flat Rock, Mich, will rebuild their mill which was burned in January.

IT is reported that the contract for a 150-barrel mill to be built at Washington, Ind., has been let.

A BILL has been introduced in the Swedish Parliament to double the import duty on breadstuffs.

THE mill at Hanover, Kans., owned by Edward Miller, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., is to have a new 1,500-bbl. flour mill. W. H. Barclay intends to build the same.

THE flour mill at Garfield, Wash., formerly owned by Potter & McKay is now owned by McKay & Myers.

FAIRHAVEN, Wash., is advertising the natural advantages and shipping facilities of their city for a flour mill.

MESSRS. ODELL & WEBSTER of Odon, Ind., have purchased the plant of the Odon Milling Co. at that place.

A ROLLER grist mill is to be erected at Ruther Glen, N. B., by a company, with J. J. Collins of Ottawa, as its president.

F. PAUSTIAN of Mayville, Wis., is putting in an electric light plant and will furnish that city and his mill with light.

WORK on the new flouring mill at Oakes, N. D., was begun March 19th with four teams hauling stone for the foundation.

LEROY, Minn., may possibly soon secure a ten to twelve-thousand-dollar steam flour mill, of about 100-barrel capacity.

THE completion of the new flour mill at Glenboro, Man., was celebrated by a banquet attended by ladies and gentlemen.

A NEW mill will be built at Hillman, Mich. The mill will have a capacity of 50 barrels daily, and will be run by water power.

THE Mohlenbrock Milling Co. of Campbell Hill, Ill., will soon begin the erection of a 60,000-bus. elevator in connection with its mill.

THE two grain dryers of Davenport, Wash., are running day and night and are saving a good deal of wet wheat that would otherwise spoil.

THE site of the King Elevator at Toledo, Ohio, recently burned, was sold recently for $25,000. The purchasers will erect a marine warehouse thereon.

JERRY THOMPSON, head miller, was pressed by a shaft against the engine in the Plymouth roller mills at Le Mars, Ia., March 27, and badly hurt internally.

THE mill property of the late Wm. Bierbauer at Mankato, Minn., was sold April 6, to Messrs. James Bennett and James Hertzog, of Winnebago City, for $10,000 cash.

THE new mill at Willis, Mich., is rapidly approaching completion. The mill will have a capacity of 60 barrels daily, with a feed mill of 50 bushels capacity per hour.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Co., of Keewatin, Ont., will have a store and barrel factory in full running order next summer. About a dozen men will be employed.

ZUMBROTA, Minn., is to have a Farmers' Elevator Company, one having recently been organized there with a capital stock of $10,000, divided into shares of $10 each.

JAMES LARSON, for the past eight years a miller at Starbuck, Minn., has purchased the water power mill at Whitehall, Wis., and will remodel it and increase the capacity to 75 barrels.

MR. PORTER of the Prairie City Mills, will build a roller process flouring mill at Drewsey, Ore., of 50 barrels capacity. A bonus of $3,000 will be given by the people to aid the project.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Co. will increase the capacity of their mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., to 800 barrels a day, which will be two-thirds of the capacity of their mill at Keewatin.

FURLON & SANDERS will close their elevator at Luverne, Minn., about April 15th, until harvest time. They are going to work their own farms this year and will put in over 300 acres of wheat alone.

THE Standard Oat Meal Co., of Mason City, Ia., will, within a reasonable time, be manufacturing their product at Missoula, Mont., negotiations to that effect having successfully been accomplished.

FOUR THOUSAND of the eight thousand dollars required by the farmers' milling association for a mill at Emmons, Minn., has been raised. Building will not be commenced until the entire amount is raised.

ADOLPH HENRICH, has purchased the Henderson flouring mills at Le Sueur, Minn., and E. L. Welch & Co., who have been operating the same the past seven years, have retired from the milling business entirely.

A FIRM of St. Clair, Mich., has agreed to put in a 100-barrel roller mill at Richmond if the citizens of the place will furnish a site and erect a building, or if they will give a bonus sufficient to secure a site and building.

J. M. H. WALTERS of Pottstown, Pa., is erecting a new mill at New Hanover, to take the place of the mill burned last December. It will be four stories high, 36x44 feet and cost about $6,000. A feed house will also be erected in connection with the mill.

MORITZ THOMPSON, of Spokane, Wash. intends erecting a mill 40x100, four-story brick building, for the manufacture of cereals, oat-meal, hominy and other breakfast foods. Mr. Thompson is president of the Centennial Flour Mills Co. at that place.

THE Frederick, S. D., *Free Press* says: J. B. Ward, the assignee of the Frederick Mill Co., is circulating a petition to creditors to be permitted to re-open and operate the mill and has a fair prospect of succeeding. He has the assurance of the requisite capital.

THE Interstate Milling Company at Red Lake Falls, Minn., has 50 men at work fortifying the dam and improving the mill property. The mill has been idle for five years, and will start in a few weeks. The Interstate Company own the mills at Little Falls, Minn., and Ellendale, N. D.

A FUND is being raised among the farmers in the vicinity of Lake City, Minn., for the purchase of an elevator at that point in which they can store their grain and ship at their convenience, each party interested

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, $861,376.55.

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

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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.

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Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

to have a bin for his own use. Subscriptions for the purpose to the amount of $900 have already been made. The number of subscribers will be limited to about twenty.

THE Holly Mill Co. has been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn., with a capital of $150,000, and a limited liability of $1,000,000. The corporation will conduct a general flour mill business, with all the plant necessary to the enterprise. The incorporators are C. McReeve, J. W. Lawrence and R. H. Smith, who are respectively president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

WITH a commission of 2½ per cent per barrel, the flour trade is now averaging less than 7½c. per barrel for selling flour, making advances and guaranteeing collections, as the average price is under $3.00. This is considered by the commission men as a pretty hard fate, considering the amount of "blessings" they are compelled to receive at both ends of the route.--*Commercial Bulletin.*

THERE are eighty-seven flour mills in the district of Castellamonare di Stabia, Italy, and 213 paste manufactories at Gragnano and Torre Annunziata, which turn out on an average 65,726,760 pounds per year, worth $2,308,716, of which nearly 20 per cent is exported to the United States. Italian exporters of macaroni receive a drawback on that made from foreign grain by presenting their statements at the custom houses.--*The Millers' Review.*

GERMANY imported from September 1 to Jan. 31, 9,632,000 bush. wheat, against 8,200,000 bush. same time last season. During the same period the net imports in Belgium were 10,240,000 bush., against 11,160,000 bush. the previous year, while 5,080,000 bush. were imported into Holland, against 7,040,000 bus. the corresponding time the previous season. The total imports of the three countries during the five months are thus 24,952,000 bush., against 26,400,000 bush. the same time last season.

AMERICAN millers who export to China, and other countries of the far East, are beginning to feel the competition of the large modern roller mills which British enterprise has built at Bombay and Calcutta, in India. That country has an exportable wheat surplus of many millions of bushels annually, and finds, as we in America have found, that it is more profitable to export wheat in the concentrated form of flour than in the grain. We do not believe this competition will seriously affect us in the near future; but it is there, and is growing, and must be reckoned with.

## Mill Fires.

THE elevator at Burgoon, O., was totally destroyed by fire, March 28. Loss $5,000.

C. LAMB & SON'S mill at Clinton, Ia., burned April 1st. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

PEAVEY'S elevator at Slayton, Minn., burned March 21st. Loss about $10,000.

THE big roller mills located near St. Ansgar, Minn., were totally destoyed by fire. Loss $5,000.

THE grain elevator at Belwood, Ont., burned April 10th, together with 2,000 bushels of grain.

THE mill at Weir City, Kan., owned by Dr. Styker and David Crowe, burned March 12. Loss $4,000.

AN elevator at Burbank, S.D, leased and used by McCaull, Webster & Co., of Aberdeen, burned recently.

THE stone flour mill of Joseph Wenger, near Red Run, Pa., burned March 16th. Loss $10,000; insurance $2,000.

THE grist mill of Thos. Smith in Eighth District near Jackson, Tenn., burned March 31. Loss $4,000; small insurance.

BUTLER & BURTESON'S elevator at Clarinda, Ia., was destroyed by fire. It cost $10,000 and had a capacity of 50 cars daily.

THE grist mill and farm dwelling of Samuel H. Hoffacker at Alesia, Va., burned March 25th. Loss $5,000; insurance $2,800.

ON March 27th the elevator of Mr. Simison at Corwin, Ind., burned with 2,500 bushels of wheat. Loss $12,000; insurance $7,500.

THE Valley Flour and Feed mill, owned by Kuntz, and Wagner at Titusville, burned March 13th. Loss $14,000; insurance $6,500.

THE grist mill at Sundridge, Ont., owned by Mr. J. K. Bain of Sterling Falls, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000; partly insured.

BARRET'S flour mill and contents at Port Hope, Ont., were completely destroyed by fire on March 20th. Loss $18,000; insurance $7,000.

THE grist mill one mile west of Williamsburg, Va., the property of Mr. D. S. Jones, of Newport News, burned March 14th. Loss $2,500.

THE elevator belonging to the Brooks Elevator Co., at Ojata, N. D., burned March 23, containing 17,000 bushels of wheat; fully insured.

A. B. TAYLOR & CO.'S elevator at Norwood, Minn., with 6,000 bushels of wheat and several small buildings, burned March 18. Loss $25,000.

GEO. ELPHICK'S roller flour mill at Pinkerton, Ont., burned March 12th, with all its contents. Loss $18,000. Lightning is the supposed cause.

THE Western Elevator at Rosedale Kan., owned by Hayward & Co., was burned April 11th, together with 20,000 bushels of wheat. Loss $40,000; insurance $15,000.

FIRE on March 30, destroyed the grain elevator of Sterling & Co., at West Unity, Ohio, together with 50,000 bushels of wheat. Loss $47,000; partially insured.

THE grist mill of Graves Bros., at Northampton, Mass., together with other property burned. Loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

THE Monarch elevator, at Graceville, Minn., burned March 27. It contained about 10,000 bushels of wheat partly insured. The fire originated from the chimney.

THE grist mill of Geo. Bull at St. Albert, New Edmonton, Man., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000; no insurance. Five thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed.

SIX thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed with Anderson's warehouse in the conflagration at Port Rowan, Ont., March 21st. Anderson's loss $2,000; insurance $1,000.

THE Dawson flour mills at Dawson, Neb., have been destroyed by fire. Only a small amount of insurance was carried. The mills were built within a year at a cost of $15,000.

FIRE started in the second story of the Hughes flouring mill at Lynchburg, Va., March 14th, and completely destroyed the building, machinery and stocks, valued at $37,500.

THE flour mill at Enfield, Ill., owned by Harry Wood, was destroyed by fire. Loss $5,000; no insurance. A large amount of wheat stored in the mill, owned by farmers, was destroyed.

A. W. MARTIN'S flour mill near Goodville, Pa., together with a quantity of wheat and corn, burned April 3d. Loss $10,000; insurance small. Origin, spontaneous combustion.

THE steam feed mill at Eau Claire, Wis., owned by Geo. Weizenegger, was burned March 19th, destroying the entire building, together with about 300 bushels of grain and feed. The fire originated in the engine room.

ON April 3d, the mill at Coffeeville, Kans., owned by Ferguson & Arter, was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The plant, which was valued at $20,000, was entirely destroyed. It was insured for $7,000.

THE old mill owned by W.P. Davidson at Canon Falls, Minn., was burned April 8th. Of late it has been used by F. R. Anderson for a custom mill and elevator. Loss on mill, $8,000; no insurance; on grain, $2,500 with $2,000 insurance.

TAYLOR & SIMPSON'S elevator at Romney, Ind., burned March 27th. Four thousand bushels of corn and six thousand bushels of wheat, together with adjoining buildings, were lost. Loss on elevator and contents $15,000; insured for half.

The Jackson County Milling Co.'s flour mill and elevator at Murphysboro, Ill., was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin March, 16th. The total loss will amount to $50,000; partly covered by insurance. The mill had a capacity of 300 barrels per day.

FIRE on April 9th destroyed J. Lee Koiner's roller mill at Crimera, on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, twelve miles north of Basic City, Va. Six thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed and one hundred and fifty barrels of flour. Loss $17,000; insurance $4,000.

FIRE was discovered on the second floor of the plant of the Portland Milling Co., at Portland, Ind., March 28th. The mill was owned by R. Kirschbaum of Indianapolis. The loss is estimated at $25,000; insurance $8,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE flour mill at Seven Mile, Ohio, owned by Moses & Keitley, was destroyed by fire March 16. About $3,000 worth of stock was on hand, very little of which was saved. The loss is estimated at about $15,000, with $3,000 insurance. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.

C. W. MATTERSON'S flour mill at Greeley, Col., was burned recently. The mill had not been operated for several years, but contained besides the machinery about 4,000 bushels of wheat. The fire was thought to have been of incendiary origin as no fire had been employed about the building for a long time. Loss $4,500.

OSBURN & MCMILLAN'S elevator at Norway Siding, two miles west of Oakes, N.D., burned at 3 p.m., March 24. The gasoline engine exploded and blew the roof off of the house 40 feet in the air. Six thousand bushels of wheat were burned, and one car containing 600 bushels of wheat also burned. Nobody was killed.

## LITERARY NOTES.

THE April *Century* makes a new departure in printing a story told wholly in pictures. The artist is Andre Castaigne, whose World's Fair pictures and other drawings for *The Century* are well known. The subject is the course of the emigrant "From the Old World to the New," and the scenes represented are typical experiences, "In the Fields of Old Europe, "Hard Times," "On the Deep," "The Land of Promise," etc.

AMONG the editorial articles in the April *Century* are an annoucement of the "Life of Napoleon," which is soon to begin in that magazine, and articles on "The Look from Above Downward" and "Voting by Machine," the last being a description of a recent invention designed to circumvent cheating at elections. Among the "Open Letters" in the same magazine, is a timely resume of the "Forestry Legislation in Europe," by Dr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the forestry division of the Agricultural Department. Prof. Munroe Smith, of Columbia College, contributes an account of Goethe's reference to paper money in the second part of "Faust," an incident which seems to have been overlooked in recent financial discussion. The Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger writes interestingly of the "Head of Sir Walter Scott," and President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College discusses "The Unity of the Sects" in a somewhat different vein from the current tendency, upholding the special value of the leading Protestant denominations. The editor puts on record the statement of an officer who heard General Lee give to General Jackson the famous sobriquet of "Stonewall."

THE April number of *St. Nicholas* rings down the curtain upon "Tom Sawyer," by Mark Twain, and "Toinette's Phillip," by Mrs. Jamison. This would be sorrowful intelligence to the magazine's young admirers, were it not the rule for them to say, like the courtiers of old, "The old Serial is finished. Long live the new Serial."

"The True History of the Flood" is a delicious bit of satire at the expense ot a certain "Jacky" who forgot to turn off the water, and thus caused the bath-tub to over flow during the prolonged absence of his family from the city. It will repay reading by all who are severe upon boys for such faults.

The April number is an excellent one, and goes to find its usual welcome in thousands of homes, and to return in good conferred the kindly greetings that hail its appearance.

THE complete novel in the April number of *Lippincott's* is "The Flying Halcyon," by Col. Richard Henry Savage, author of "My Official Wife." It deals with treasure Hunting and the rescue of a political prisoner in Sonora, and has three dashing naval heroes, with heroines to match. Chief-Justice Abraham Fornander tells about "Hawaiian Traditions." H. C. Walsh explains an interesting experiment in "Co-operative House-keeping," now being made at Brookline, Mass., and George J. Varney writes learnedly of "Storage Battery Cars." In "Heroines of the Human Comedy," Junius Henri Browne contributes a study of Balzac and his feminine characters.

*Home and Country* for April (Easter number) contains: A Lesson in Art: an Eastern Comedy, by Horace Penfield; The Man with a Gold-Mine, by S. Jesse Block; The Last Piece of Bread, by Josiah Burnett; Santa Virgine Assunta: an Easter Story of Palermo, by A. Mapleston Barnes; Railroad Depredations, by Edwin F. Droop: Exterminating the Buffalo, by Nathaniel Estes; Benny the Clown: a Sketch of Circus Life, by Benj. Leatherwood; The Kisses He Had Lost, by J. L. Wallace; The Sheik's Daughter: an Adventure in an Algerian Tiger Hunt, by Gen Vladimir Alexandrovitsch Butulin; Belgium's Cat Artist, Mrs. Henriette Ronner, by B. F. Brittain; "In the Soup:" We've All been There, by William Delany: The Development of Pottery, by Albert Winstead; An Encounter with Scottish Smugglers: an Adventure in the Life of Robert Burns; and The Good Mother: a Fairy Tale, by Lina Swonger, comprise the articles in educational and lighter vein prose, many of them being excellently illustrated.

WHETHER the House of Lords shall be abolished or continued as an elected upper chamber of Parliament is openly discussed in England. Mr. George W. Smalley, the New York *Tribune's* London correspondent, will contribute to the April *Harper's* his impressions of the Lords as a working legislative body representing public opinion in Great Britain.

THE title of Richard Harding Davis' forth-coming story in the April *Harper's* is "The Writing on the Wall." The scene is a dinner given by an Egyptian official in Cairo, and the principal actors are an American young woman and a Russian diplomat.

MR. GEORGE DU MAURIER'S *Trilby*, now running in *Harper's Magazine*, is being called by the critics the strongest novel of the old-fashioned sort that has been printed for many years. To admirers of Thackeray it recalls the manner of that great novelist; and its illustrations, drawn by the writer, are in delightful harmony with the text.

THE Easter Number of *Harper's Bazar*, published March 17th, will contain three complete short stories "A Distinction and a Difference," by Marion Harland, illustrated by L. W. Hitchcock; "Easter Hats," by Kate Upson Clark, illustrated by W. H. Hyde; and "A Disdainful Youth," by Eva Wilder McGlasson. Among the sketches and essays will be "Comradeship in Marriage," by Junius Henri Browne, and "The Care of the Aged," by Helen Everston Smith. The suggestions for Easter, furnished by various popular writers, will be unusually attractive.

"THE Progress of the World" of the April *Review of Reviews* contains a timely discussion of the question why the English game of politics is more exciting than the American game. This question is suggested anew by the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and the intense interest aroused by that episode among Americans, to the partial neglect of Washington politics. Other topics covered in "Progress of the World" are, the Seigniorage bill, filibustering in Congress, the outlook for bimetallism, the Wilson bill in the Senate, Louisiana and free sugar, the Senate report on Hawaii, the triumph of the Brazilian republic, the Bluefields incident, the prosecution of election crimes, the present position of the Democratic and Republican parties, the fight against the House of Lords, the Russo-German commercial treaty, the services of the late Dr. Poole of Chicago, the death of Louis Kossuth, and many matters of international interest.


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**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 readers will notice in our London letter the change of firm publishing the *Miller*, London.

WE notice from the last issue of the *Canadian Miller* that the same has changed hands and wish the new firm continued success and prosperity. *The Canadian Miller* is a publication that millers of the Province can well be proud of. The new firm assures its readers that they will do all they can to improve this already bright and useful journal and should have the patronage of every miller in the Province.

THE largest cash wheat deal ever made in the Northwest, and probably in this country, was March 22, consummated by the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, of Minneapolis. It comprised all of the wheat in store in the elevator system of Peavey & Co., known as the P. V. system. The aggregate of the purchase is 3,250,000 bushels and is to be delivered within the next four months. The grain was bought to be milled at Minneapolis by the five mills of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

MR. D. H. RANCK, for many years identified with the publication of *The Millstone*, later *Milling*, has relinquished his interest in that paper and will hereafter direct his energies to *Stone*, a journal of the same high class as *Milling*, but devoted, as its name indicates, to an entirely different industry. Mr. Ranck has made and maintained a record that many would do well to emulate. We wish for him the success that is due him and sincerely hope that *Stone* will be found to contain, for him, a goodly proportion of gold.

THE Pabst Brg. Co., of Milwaukee, has issued a very handsome souvenir commemorating the 50th year's existence of the famous brewery. The souvenir portrays consecutively the interesting features of the plant, beginning with the early history and illustrating in succession and in their proper order, the various processes in the manufacture of beer. The process of brewing has been made interesting to the general public by weaving romance and poetic fancy into a subject rather prosaic, and the "Story that the Malt Told" will probably bring a little touch of sentiment to the mind.

### AN ORACLE (?)

WE notice Mr. E. E. Perry, Secretary of the "League" and valued correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, took occasion to rush into print and like the "vain and gaudy peacock" parade himself before the gaze of an admiring public. Our correspondent was evidently well posted, as his statements are corroborated by the best legal talent known to the fraternity—and we can but agree with him, that the League may succeed in getting out from under the clutches of the Jonathan Mills Co., but in case they do that, we shall expect them to be inquiring, "where are we at." We appreciate the enthusiasm of our young friend, but believe a little more experience in patent matters necessary before he can perch as an oracle on this branch of worldly affairs.

### THE DAISY ROLLER MILL CO.

IS a Wisconsin corporation owning and operating one of the best and most extensive milling plants in this country. Their new mill at Superior, Wisconsin, is without doubt one of the most perfect mills ever built in this or any other country. Nothing that could add to its value as an economical producer of flour of the highest quality was left out of its construction. When completed, this new mill will turn out over 6000 barrels in 24 hours, their Milwaukee mill has turned out over 1800 barrels of flour in 24 hours, and has a reputation for quality second to none. The trade this mill enjoyed for many years has been such that it is never obliged to shut down for want of orders; a condition that few mills have arrived at.

Knowing what we do of these two model plants, we can assure buyers that for uniform production of best quality of goods, and prompt, straightforward dealing they stand in the front rank.

### SERVED HIM RIGHT.

WE have no sympathy with the smart, young miller who came to town the other day, and planked down $100.00 of the "coin of the realm," to settle the demand of J. H. Russell. Having been a member of the Millers' National Association, he let his membership lapse, and when his brother millers outside of the Association wanted to combine and fight this claim, attended their meeting, but because he had not been served with the papers in a suit, concluded he would be able to "slip through" without contributing anything for their defense. It serves him right. "Selfishness," which was evidently the ruling passion with this party, ought to find no place among the fraternity of millers in any measure for the general good. We avoid giving names as it would unduly advertise the party, and make him a mark for the fiends that are on the lookout for just such victims.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE PATENT LAWS.

WE publish in another column a synopsis of amendments now before the House Committee on Patents. The innocent purchaser is to be protected. We would humbly suggest an amendment something like this, "that all patented devices that are not manufactured and put upon the markets for sale within three years from date of patent and kept in use, shall be declared abandoned, or in lieu thereof a tax shall be levied upon all patents for a nominal sum annually, and a failure to pay such annual tax would work an abandonment of the patent." This latter provision would wipe out hundreds of thousands of worthless patents now standing, that can or may be made use of, not by the inventor, but by some "Shark," to bulldoze the public, while a useful patented device of commercial value could well afford to pay the tax and keep alive.

### ROUND REELS OR FLOUR DRESSERS.

WE call the attention of our readers to the circular of the Millers National Association, printed in another column, covering the business done by the executive committee at the last meeting. For several months the committee has been employing the best legal talent the country afforded in the investigation of patents on round reels similar to the one patented by Jonathan Mills, known as No. 267,098. That investigation has shown that the title to this patent in the Jonathan Mills company was an adverse one, and could not possibly be maintained in that company, hence, the Association was not particularly interested in the suit of that company versus Whitehurst on the reels manufactured by the Bradford Mill Co., but it was found that the title which would unquestionably control the patent was vested in a corporation of patent attorneys, known as the "Wisconsin Patent Milling Co." It was also learned, further, that there was likely to be trouble for millers using round reels that infringe the patents of W. D. Gray and M. W. Clark, all upon the reels for dressing flour. These reels being truly an American invention, and so far as could be learned never made or used in Europe. The matter began to take on a very serious aspect, and the committee did not hesitate to get at a settlement protecting members of the Association against these claims, at the earliest possible moment. And the members of the Association using this class of reels are to be congratulated that they are now relieved of any trouble, annoyance or expense, in regard to these devices. We understand the Edward P. Allis Co. have taken out a license to manufacture this reel from the Wisconsin Patent Milling Co. and are authorized to issue a license with each machine they turn out. As round reels are being very generally used and the patents covering them are few, or in few hands, they are considered by their owners to be very valuable, and we look upon the settlement with the E. P. Allis Co. a most fortunate one, for members of the Association.

### AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact, that insurance companies, and more particularly those making special hazards a leading feature of their business, are continually "showing up" the desirability of automatic sprinkler equipments. A very small proportion of the mills and factories are as yet fitted up with these devices, and in view of the fact that the system is one that pays a large margin of profit to the user, we are surprised that manufacturers, particularly, are not tumbling over each other to take in this profit, at a time when the saving of insurance may, in many cases, turn a loss in business to the profit side of the ledger. Take the city of Milwaukee for instance, we understand from one of the officers of the board, that stock companies now doing business there, have awakened to a

sense of duty and are ready to write sprinkler risks, whose equipment meets the approval of the board, at a 25 per cent. rebate on the old rate, in vogue prior to September, 1893, and where the rate has been advanced 20 per cent. they will also rebate the advance, making a total reduction of 37½ per cent. from the advanced rate. Where can the manufacturer make a saving in any part of his business that will pay better than this, and while this is great, the saving in loss of business in case of fire, if it cannot be prevented, is still greater. We believe a better understanding of the operation of sprinkler equipments will be appreciated by those not heretofore posted in regard to them.

Automatic sprinklers, defined automatic fire extinguishers, are adapted to put out fires in their incipiency by the prompt application of the fire extinguishing medium, whenever a predetermined degree of temperature is reached in an apartment equipped with the proper devices.

An equipment comprises adequate pipes throughout the building protected. A series of automatic sprinkler heads attached to the pipes, and automatic valves interposed between the system of piping and the sources supplying the fire extinguishing medium, and the necessary intermediate valves and connections.

For illustration, suppose the medium for putting out fire is water from the city main. Suitable connection is made between the water main and the system of piping in the protected building, but the water normally prevented from entering the building (where freezing might occur and destroy the efficiency of the system) by means of an automatic valve interposed between the water main and the building supply pipe.

This automatic valve is controlled in its operation by means of a fluid under pressure, filling the pipes throughout the building. Supposing the fluids employed to be compressed air, the pipes in the building are placed near the ceiling, and are provided at regular intervals with openings for the discharge of water. To these openings sprinkler heads are fitted, which normally closes them by means of a cap placed over the openings and forcibly held in position by levers adapted to be released at a predetermined degree of temperature, thus allowing the fluid under pressure in the pipes to escape and relieve the pressure on the automatic valve, whereby water is admitted to the system and is allowed pre-exit to the deflector of the sprinkler head, which has opened under the influence of heat, and is thereby spread in a heavy spray over the fire which has caused the abnormal heat.

Heat from a fire rises vertically, so that the head nearest the origin of the fire will open and distribute water first, the other heads remaining closed and holding back the water in the pipes, unless they are also opened by the effect of heat, thereby confining the flow of water to the immediate vicinity of the fire and preventing unnecessary water damage in the apartment where the fire originates, or in adjacent apartments. After the fire new heads replace those which have opened. The automatic valve has been closed. The system is drained of water and pumped to the required air pressure, when it is again ready for operation.

There are also other considerations to be looked after, besides the theory to receive the full benefit of a sprinkler outfit. It will not do to take up with every device that is presented. There are sprinklers and sprinklers, but only a very few of the many offered will meet all the requirements necessary to receive the full measure of benefit to be derived from the outlay. The system must be properly arranged, two sources of water supply, plenty of heads of the right kind. The dry pipe valve and pump should be infallible, in short there must be a generous outlay to get a full and complete equipment. A "cheap John" job will prove a delusion and a snare.

The development of the sprinkler has been slow, but the inventive genius of the country is at work perfecting and improving present devices as well as presenting new ones, and the equipments of to-day are far in advance of those inaugerated ten years ago. Where the insured have a property they want saved from destruction by fire, we say "put in sprinklers," and when you get them in, don't leave them to take care of themselves, but see that a proper person has them in charge to look after and test them daily.

### ANANIAS OUTDONE.

The champion liar has been located at last. He resides at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and is connected with the editorial staff of the *Journal* at that place. A recent issue of that paper says that a farmer of that place raised 1,000 bushels of popcorn this year and stored it in a barn. The barn caught fire, the corn began to pop and filled a 10-acre field. An old mare in a neighboring pasture had defective eyesight saw the corn, thought it was snow, and laid down and froze to death.

## 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 Depths of Depression Past, But No Recuperative Power in the Markets.—Buyers Have Lost Faith and Heart and Money, Until They Will Not Anticipate Their Needs.—Supplies Still in Excess of Demand.—The Crop Scare Only Temporary.—Smaller Stock of Wheat in Europe, But Heavy Stocks of Flour.—What the Big Minneapolis Millers Say.—The City Mills' New Fall System.—Raising the Commission on Flour.**

WE have had another month of dull, dragging, heavy markets for wheat and flour, with few and temporary exceptions. The depths of this crop depression has proved to be past, as predicted in last months' letter. Yet there has been no recuperative power in the markets for either staple On the almost, uninterruptedly declining markets of the past year, or year and a half, buyers of both wheat and flour have lost so much money, that they have at last lost heart, and faith too, in any permanent improvement in the prices of either. They confine their purchases therefore to immediate wants, as a rule, so far as the home trade in flour is concerned, while the stocks of flour in the foreign markets, both native and American, are still too heavy to admit of any further imports, except of special brands for special trade, and low grades for feeding purposes. Liverpool was the only market that showed a decrease in these heavy stocks during the month of March, while London and the Irish and Scotch markets are still chuck-a-block, with both home-made and American flour, Yet the reported stocks, only give imported flours, or American, as a rule, for the reason that most of the English mills have their private warehouses which are not included in the stock takings and are said to contain an unusual amount this year because of their ability to buy Argentine and other wheats so much cheaper than ours, that millers there have increased their output, or consumption has fallen off, or both, until there is a glut of home-made as well as of American flours, except of feeding grades.

#### CAUSE OF STAGNATION IN EXPORT FLOUR TRADE.

Hence the light inquiry for high grade Americans, which are at such disparity with our market as to make their export impossible, except on occasional orders for special brands, on which certain trade will run no matter what the price, as is the case here. Our city mills have done comparatively no trade in their Patents, with Europe on this crop, and but few brands of Spring Patents have been taken. There has been a little more inquiry for Spring Bakers this month, for English markets as well as by our city mills for mixing with our No. 2 Red winter wheat, to give it strength. But only the few strong clears have been in good demand. Low grade Springs have been so far sold ahead for export, or so much used at interior milling points for feed, that there has been practically none of them on the market. While the largest exporter here of these grades to the U. K. has been sold ahead, and short all winter, and has filled his contract, in the absence of a supply of Western, either Winter or Spring, with city mills product, for which there has been no other market, and on which this exporter has been able practically to make his own price. This week has witnessed one of the largest sales of these low city flours to this shipper on the crop; but such secrecy has been maintained, at the instance of the new sales managers of the city mills, that the particulars have not been made public. But it is known that the price No. 1 at 5@10 cents decline on late prices, notwithstanding other flours were firm or higher on the cold weather crop scare. This is but one of the many instances of the success with which this city mill ostrich has hidden its head, utterly oblivious of the fact that its more vulnerable end was plainly exposed to public view.

#### THE INROADS OF KANSAS FLOURS.

Outside these sales of about 25,000 sacks, city mills, (with as much more in treaty still) there were some 20,000 sacks Bakers Extra taken this week for the U. K., mostly by the same source, also—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—the only exporters to Europe who have been doing much in anything.

There has, however, been a good and growing demand for Kansas flours, chiefly straights, which have been taken so freely right along, all this crop year, as to keep the market bare and the millers sold ahead. Hence, with talk of damage to the growing wheat crop of that state by the late cold, freezing weather, and since then by dry weather and high winds, millers have been able to advance their prices from $2.85@3.00 to $2.95@3.10 on these straights, in sacks, with the former prices freely bid and refused at the close. Not only are these (and Winter Straights, in their absence) taken for the European markets, but both are being steadily, and as rapidly as obtainable, substituted for our city mills flours, which have monopolized the West India and South American markets, until their owners thought they owned that trade, and put the

screws on their price, too hard for human endurance. The result has been this substitution of Kansas Straights at $2.85@3.00 in sacks, for the city mill's Blended Clears, at $3.45@3.55 in bbls., and also of Winter Straights in bbls., at the price of the Kansas in sacks, for city mills, in markets which prefer the Winter and the Blended flours, at the 50 to 60 cts. difference in price in favor of Western Straights as compared with City Clears. In order to stop these inroads, upon their West India and South American preserves, the city mills new managers have hit upon the brilliant idea of adopting the toll system, upon all flours, others than theirs, shipped to these markets. In other words, they lately notified West India and South American shippers, that thereafter any one shipping *only City mills flours* to their customers in these markets, would be allowed 10 cents per bbl. rebate from the regular price. This puts a toll of 10 cents per bbl. on every bbl. of city mills bought by shippers, who also buy other flours, or compels them not to buy the latter, under penalty of 10 cents per bbl., on all of the former they are compelled to buy on special orders for city brands. This has raised

A STORM OF INDIGNATION

among shippers thus taxed or punished, for exercising their rights as American citizens, as well as among receivers of western flour, sold to them, which are thus discriminated against 10c per bbl. while they are already 50 to 60c per bbl. cheaper and of equal or better quality than the city clears, composed of N. Y. No. 2 red wheat, which is inferior to the average milling wheat of interior points; and of No. 1 Northern spring, at about 3½c more; or, (as is charged by our receivers who sell them) of Baker's spring wheat. Clear flours costing on this market $2.50 to $2.90 per bbl., making a cheaper flour than Winter or Kansas Straights. Indeed, it has been suggested by the trade that conspiracy proceedings might be brought. under the law making a boycot illegal, as this is clearly an attempt to compel a boycot of native flours by West India shippers. Not only this, but the city mills keep a man, it is said, to hunt out the brand of every bbl. of flour shipped from this port to the West Indies or South America, the names of the parties shipping it and to whom it is consigned, thus keeping an espionage over all the shippers, to see that they buy of no one else. Whether any steps will be taken by the flour trade to rid itself of this tyranny of the city mills trust is to be seen; probably not. But such antagonism, as this unwarranted interference in their customers business and in the competition of western flour, can only result in loss of trade to the city mills in the end; and it will be permanent when it comes, although the current in favor of Kansas and Winter flours may temporarily be dammed up by the "Combine." But it will eventually be more dammed than its interested victims. It is another case of the ostrich hiding his bill and leaving his intellectual deportment exposed to public contempt. Coercion don't go in this country, in trade or politics, and the party attempting it, as well as individuals, is only inviting their own ruin, sooner or later.

RAISING COMMISSIONS ON FLOUR.

Another matter agitating the flour trade more than the business they have been doing this month, is the raising of the rate of commissions for handling flour. Since the great depression in flour has carried the prices below any previous record, the old 2½ per cent commission for making advances, repair, storing, selling and guaranteeing collections for flour shippers here by Western millers, has reduced the compensation to such a low point that the bulk of the business is done for 7½c per bbl. or less, which hardly pays for the expense of doing the business, to say nothing of the wear and tear and the "kicking" at both ends of the route, the receiver of flour is obliged to take with no chance to "kick back," without losing a mill or a customer. At $4.00 per bbl. 2½ per cent pays 10c per bbl. under the present commission, which is regarded as low as the business can be done, while the average of flour sold here on this crop has been under $3.00, leaving less than 7½c per bbl. commission. Hence the trade quite generally notified their customers on or before April 1st that after that date they would handle no flour less than 10c per bbl., some accounts were lost in consequence; but they will go rather than hold them without profit in them; and, it is likely the move may become quite general, except among the larger mills west, which have an especial arrangement, or a regular agent here.

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury was here this week and told your correspondent that the talk about soft flour being due to spring wheat not going through the sweat last fall was all nonsense; that the last crop had all gone through the sweat by Nov. 1st, and that so much soft flour complained of this year was simply due to poor milling or to lowering the standard, by making too big a percentage of patents.

Mr. E. Zeidler, the managing director of the Consolidated Northwestern Milling Co., said practically the same thing and that the competition which had caused the low and unprofitable price to millers this year could only be cured by a reduced production.

To-day the wheat market was excited, active and 1½ and 1¾c higher on renewed reports of damage by dry weather in Kansas and freezing of wheat in joint by late cold snap. This caused a rush of the shorts to cover and brought in some outside buying for the Bull account, closing the market up strong with a decidedly more confident feeling in the future of market. Yet the reports appear exaggerated and may prove gotten up to help the Chicago Bulls to unload; and by them. Europe is 2 and 3c out of line on spot wheat at the advance. Flour primed up 5 to 10c with a better home demand on spot and to arrive at opening of navigation at $3.85 for fancy Duluth patents. No. 1 and No. 2 and superfine winters in sacks are also wanted for export and scarce. City mills broke price of all mill feed to 80c to-day, from 90c of late and $1.00 a month ago, as the arrivals of Western are increasing and this break is to wheel them off again; over 110,000 bags were sold to-day for all this month's delivery. The range of prices on most grades of flour is about the same as last month, $3.75 and $3.90. In good country and choice Minneapolis and Duluth patents; fancy do. held at $4.00 and $3.90 tied with only Pillsbury's above $4.00 and held at $4.40; Bakers extras $2.50 and $2.65 in bbls., $2.10 and $2.40 in sacks, $2.85 and $3.00 Winter straights in bbls., $3.25 and $3.40; for Winter do. in bbls., $2.40 and $2.60; No. 1 Winter in bbls., $2.25 and $2.35, in sacks, $2.10 and $2.15; in sacks No. 2 Winters, $2.30 and $2.35; in bbls., $1.95 and $2.00; in sacks, $2.00 and $2.10; in bbls. for Winter Supers, $2.60 and $2.90 for Rye do.

To-day, has broken the record of export business in flour on this crop. This awakening of a long dead branch of the trade, was as sudden as unexpected; and, the trade could scarcely believe it, so secretly have the exporters been at work for several days past, to pick up their old lines of communication with sellers, and get them and the buyers together. It transpired to-day that fully 95.000 sacks of all spring bakers extras have been taken at $2.10 and $2.15 for 35,000 low No, 1; $2.25 and $2.45 for 34,000 good to choice extras and clears and 25,000 No. 1 and extras in bulk, (buyer finding bags) on pt. This is an addition to about 25,000 sacks low grade city bought early in the week and noted above, all for the English markets. One exporter took 40,000 sacks of these extra springs, namely Hadley & Twomey; Bundly took 25,000, Grinnell & Minturn the bulk of the balance. This has been the most neglected trade on the crop, both for home and export. But now it is the most active though at within 10c of the lowest crop prices. High grades are not yet moving into export. The renewed boom in wheat today resulted in carrying flour as well as wheat higher on the trade brands, which checked business. But the feeling is more brilliant then for months and outside buying of wheat is increasing and the market widening. Two more cargoes of Argentine wheat, making the third, were sold here to-day by Fowler Brothers, to Europe in June and July shipments.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1894.

## BUFFALO.

SPEAKING in a general way the flour trade has been, as it always is, on a declining market, very unsatisfactory, and yet there are mills right here in Buffalo that are running steadily, marketing their output and making money.

Notwithstanding the low price of breadstuffs and the prevailing trade depression, the consumption of flour goes bravely on. The mill-owner, who is a manufacturer and not a speculator, makes reliable, uniform goods, seeks a market for them in the right direction and manner, and having made a customer, treats him so as to keep him, is usually kept sufficiently busy as not to find much time to spend bewailing bad markets, freight discriminations, besides all the other ills that the grumbling and less self-reliant brother is heir to.

The miller really has little to complain of. It takes less money to do the same volume of business as when wheat is higher, and if he manages right his profit per barrel is as great.

The man who deserves sympathy is the farmer, the wheat raiser, who must compete with the world at large and whom a tariff is utterly powerless to protect, notwithstanding the sophistries of politicians to the contrary. The low price of wheat and consequent curtailed purchasing power of the farmer has a hundred fold more to do with the existing condition of trade affairs than McKinley or Wilson Bills, or all the brood of peanut politicians and their multiplicity of causes therefore. And this condition is largely of our own bringing about; what would be thought of an individual meeting his customers at the store door with the greeting: "Well you wouldn't buy anything in my shop if you did'nt have to; I know you. You would'nt buy my goods if you could help it; darn ye. I've got you where you can't help

yourself, etc." How long would it be before that man's customers would be looking about for other people in that line to buy of and inducing and encouraging competition if it did not exist.

While the American people, as individuals, are hustlers for business, as a nation we have been pursuing precisely the policy indicated above, with the result that the farmer is suffering directly and all others through him indirectly. What the final outcome of the matter will be and the solution of the problem, who can tell? We may profit by experience and extricate ourselves from the quagmire ere it is too late, or lead by blind leaders plunge deeper and hopelessly on. Which shall it be? Millers who are growling over the present condition of the flour trade should bear in mind that after all they are the last to feel the depression. While manufacturers were complaining bitterly, and with reason, millers were enjoying a good trade at fairly remunerative prices. Why should the mill escape the effects of the chilly blasts of commercial depression any more than other classes of business men.

Take the milling business in comparison with any other manufacturing investment for a period of five years, which is the true test of any business, and it will average up with the best—and yet millers are not happy.

We see that the Minnesota millers have had John Lind, of New Ulm, in Washington, endeavoring to pass a law giving the President power to impose retaliatory duties on the products of all countries which impose a duty on American flour, and that upon his return he was given a great "blow out," in a banquet at the Minneapolis Club. If the millers of the Northwest wish to accomplish anything in the direction of an extension of their foreign trade, why not commence a campaign of education looking towards a practical observance of the Golden Rule and the removal of trade restrictions allowing people to buy and sell in the most advantageous markets. "A consummation devoutly to be wished."

If this state of affairs could be brought about, we have no doubt as to the ability of this Yankee nation to, not only hold its own with the rest of the world, but to get the long end of the stick in the hold aforesaid. Retaliatory is an ugly term to use towards people we are anxious to make customers of, and is hardly calculated to be productive of good feeling.

In this connection we are reminded of the fact that the country about the south bend of the Minnesota river has for years been a hot bed of politics, and we are not a little suspicious that this whole movement has been engineered by certain parties in that locality as a preliminary to booming Lind as a candidate for governor to succeed Knute Nelson. This is not the first time that the millers' organizations of Minnesota have been made use of by designing politicians. Another thing about this affair is that so many of the millers of the Northwest should have been able to pay railroad fares, hotel bills and put up for a swell banquet at the Minneapolis Club, while loudly protesting to their Eastern customers that the condition of the milling business for a long time past has been such that they are unable to buy shoes for their children. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Little Willie Edgar was, of course, present at the banquet, as was also Bill Nye. It is said by those who were there, to have been a question which of these worthies gave the millers the greater number of valuable pointers concerning the management of their business.

There is likely to be a warm time in this harbor over the grain shoveling question. Certain damfool vessel owners are anxious to cut off their own noses to spite other people. The elevating association is solid against them. The said vessel owners do not know what they are fighting about.

Freight Agent Pollock, of the New York Central Railroad, has gone into the grain business. His office will be with S. W. Yante's until he has learned the ropes.

The Niagara Branch of the United States Baking Company, will take possession of their new building on Michigan Street, Myrtle Ave. and Butler Place, in a few days. This is one of the most complete and best arranged bakeries in the United States. An entire new outfit of machinery has been put in, nothing being taken from the old bakery. The erection of the building, fitting and furnishing of the same, has been done under the personal direction of manager Dake, who justly feels proud of his new quarters.

With the exception of an occasional shut down, the mills have all been running steadily in the face of a dull trade and no money in the business.

Francis & Eddy, Chaffee, N.Y., have purchased the grist mill of David Butler in that village and are putting in new machinery.

Anent the different milling concerns in Buffalo, the UNITED STATES MILLER has left out any material mention of the Banner Milling Co. Of course, Mr. F. Shuttleworth knows that it was not done intentionally; it was simply one of those cases where one's friends are thought of last.

The Banner Milling Co., like many large industries, had a small beginning. If memory serves me, it was fifteen years ago when the old North Buffalo mill was occupied by this firm. The old mill was destroyed by fire, but before that, the present plant on the Ohio Basin was started, and the now imposing structure is the result. There is nothing lacking in this mill, it is perfect in every respect and has the best receiving and shipping facilities obtainable in this favorable milling center. But in addition to this they also operate the Marine Mill, at Black Rock, having a capacity of 200 barrels and running by water power.

The active members of the company are Mr. Henry F. Shuttleworth, who has charge of the office and financial affairs. A modest, unassuming, but withal level-headed young business man, who enjoys a marked degree of popularity among his associates on 'change and the trade generally. This is evidenced by the number of years he has been elected at the head of the poll, as trustee of the Merchants' Exchange, and Secretary of the New York State Millers' Association. Mr Frederick Ogden, an old time practical miller, who, however, has kept abreast of the times, personally superintends the company's mills. Mr. John Esser, acts as general adviser, and assumes the care of outside matters.

The leading brands of the Banner Milling Company are: "B. M. C. Best" and "Banner Mills," and they command a large trade, not only in Buffalo and immediate vicinity, but throughout New York State and New England. Yes, I have found their attractive labels bearing the imprint of James D. Warren's Sons, Buffalo, New York, away down in the land of Dixey.

Mr. H. G. Shuttleworth, their New England agent, with headquarters at Boston, has through good judgment and persistent well-directed efforts, built up a large and paying trade in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. New York State is carefully looked after by Mr. James C. Saisbury, a graduate of the company's office.

Altogether the Banner Milling Co. may be described in a word as a live, solid concern, doing a successful business and making no fuss about it.

The Erie Canal will not open until May. In the meantime the railroads will enjoy a harvest, while the poor canaler finds a little consolation in cursing the political ring which keeps him poor and the railroads rich.

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, have bought the patents of the G. T. Smith middlings purifier, and the Smith Centrifugal reel.

These machines have an enviable reputation, and in the hands of the Noye Company, will be pushed before the milling public in a deserving manner.

Another steal! and there is politics in it, of course. The right to string wires along the canal banks has been granted to the Niagara Tunnel Co., and great is the lamentation. But if the boatmen want electrical power, they will wait a long time before some other company will ask for the privilege of furnishing it. The tunnel company has the power and the wealth to construct a trolley system along the line of the canal.

It does not take much to stir up an old moss-back, particularly if he was once a mule driver on the canal, and the sooner the company is allowed to go on with its work, the better it will be for boat owners.

Uncle William Thurstone, the veteran Secretary of the Merchants's Exchange, after 30 years, of service, and 70 years of life's weary pilgrimages, is the youngest man in the building.

Mr. F. J. Henry, of Harvey & Henry, personally conducts correspondence with the firm's customers in the English, French, Spanish, Italian and Polish languages, and is entitled to be known as the polyglot miller.

Instead of a spring wheat famine we are confronted with a glut and an anxious lot of sellers. The general cry was the millers would be short of Duluth wheat, but they have been selling what they bought last year, having "hedged" in Chicago at 70-73 cents. Nothing unprofitable in that, considering that the "shorts" were taken in all the way down to 57½.

Duluth and New York owners of hard and northern wheat, thought last week it was time to sell, and although asking about 71c. they were willing to take 69½ for No. 1 hard and 67½ for No. 1 northern. For two weeks past, the market has been of the most unsettled character and will continue so until the first arrivals from Duluth, which are expected here long before May 1st, and until that time our millers have 500,000 bushel to work upon.

Spring wheat patents sold down to $3.80-3.90, and trade very dull at those figures, winter wheat, $3.40-3.50.

Farmers throughout this state, who have been holding on to their wheat with the expectation of getting high prices, were discouraged, and were offering white, and red winter at 57@58c., delivered at the

mills. Country millers say they have never had such heavy offerings, and grist mills are grinding it to feed cattle.

Still the acreage planted is fully up to last years, and the outlook is decidedly unfavorable for farmers, unless crop scares pan out unusually well.

The Sanderson Milling Co., of Milwaukee have dropped their Buffalo agency, or at least Mr. Jas. T. Kenny, who is now in Minneapolis. Well, this was to be expected; this city has more local agents than it can conveniently care for.

The supply of flour here, left over from last year's lake business is nearly 100,000 bbls. This must be disposed of and there has been a grand dance among the north-western agencies of late to find another resting place for it before the first cargo arrives from Duluth.

We are all passing away—us old people—alive in our day as the present generation of grain, flour and elevator men.

The last deaths are Jonathan Sheder Buell, 75 years of active life, and well known in the forwarding and commission business in 1848.

Then comes Nathan C. Simons, also 75 years of age, probably the oldest practical miller in this country, who came to Buffalo in 1864, from Union Springs, on Cayuga Lake, where the best brands of flour at that time were manufactured. During the last 28 years he has done good service in giving the millers the best wheat obtainable this market for their mills, and not a word can be said againts his character as a business man. The UNITED STATES MILLER has many time spoken of Mr. Simons during the past five years, and it is with sincere regret at the loss of such an old and true friend that I pen these few lines to his memory.

The last to be recorded in this letter is John Wilkeson, 87 years of age. A man of wonderful memory, and one, who before he undertook business pursuits, had traveled much. At an early age he was manager of the largest iron furnace in this country, and later on settled in Buffalo. He was identified with the elevating interests at this port for many years, and was owner of the Wilkeson Elevator at the time of his death.

## DULUTH.

THERE is but little change in the long vigil and persistent hope for better things at the head of the lakes. Realizing that an optimistic view is usually the most pleasing and popular, still a duty to facts will require that the present situation shall be recorded as extremely dull and the outlook uncertain and discouraging. The demand for flour, for both the domestic and foreign trade, is abnormally quiet, and is unaffected for the better by the near approach of the navigable season. What little trade there has been for the past few weeks is mostly at local points and even orders from these sources have been small and altogether unsatisfactory to the manufacturers. A feature of the situation is that while there is an unprecedented apathy in the flour market, millers are obliged to pay a premium for cash wheat which they need daily to supply what orders may come in. During the past month the mills on both sides of the bay have been run irregularly, and the output has not been as large as had been expected. The following table gives the production, receipts and shipments of flour, and receipts and shipments of grain at the head of the lakes for March, compared with March, 1893:

| RECEIPTS. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour produced, Superior, bbls | 116,050 | 50,013 |
| Flour produced, Duluth, bbls | 37,000 | 83,171 |
| Flour received, bbls | 43,418 | 41,998 |
| Wheat, bus | 1,147,585 | 1,142,463 |
| Corn, " | 84,882 | |
| Oats, " | 5,335 | |
| Rye, " | 429 | |
| Barley, " | 438 | |
| Flaxseed," | 1,249 | 967 |
| **SHIPMENTS.** | | |
| Flour from Superior, bbls | 98 150 | 50.027 |
| Flour from Duluth, bbls | 23,807 | 63,692 |
| Wheat, bus | 65,766 | 19,662 |
| Oats, " | 12,849 | |
| Barley, " | 20,398 | |

The output for April will be less than for the month preceding unless a strong spurt occurs in the last two weeks of the month. For the first week in April the combined output of the mills was 40,754, while this week the big Imperial is idle and the Duluth Roller Mill in Duluth, and the Listman and Freeman in Superior are the only mills running. Others will probably be in operation next week, and possibly by the latter part of the month most of the mills may be grinding, especially if the demand should revive.

The receipts of wheat during the past month, while not especially heavy, were nevertheless larger than for the same month last year. The following shows the grain in store at Duluth:

| Grades. | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard | 5,773,894 |
| No. 1 northern | 4,930,195 |
| No. 2 northern | 367,294 |
| No. 3 spring | 25,688 |
| No grade | 11,027 |
| Rejected and condemned | 13,044 |
| Special bin | 332,789 |
| Total wheat in store | 11,413,931 |
| Wheat afloat in harbor | 208,907 |
| Aggregate | 11,622,838 |
| Increase during the week | 116,371 |
| In store and afloat corresponding date last year | 17,367,110 |
| Increase for the week last year | 173,560 |
| Stock of corn in store | 260,767 |
| Stock of oats in store | 11,669 |
| Decrease of oats | 1,678 |
| Stock of rye in store | 31,964 |
| Stock of flaxseed in store | 56,257 |
| Wheat in store at Minneapolis | 11,890,507 |
| Decrease wheat at Minneapolis | 100,468 |
| Corn in store at Minneapolis | 554,853 |
| Oats in store at Minneapolis | 15,998 |
| Rye in store at Minneapolis | 16,086 |
| Barley in store at Minneapolis | 22,267 |
| Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis | 40,889 |

There are no indications of a rush of wheat to the sea-board on the opening of navigation. There have not been to exceed 1,500,000 bushels of wheat chartered to go forward, and nothing is doing by way of charters at present. The contracts made on a basis of 2½c a bushel to Buffalo, which the vessel men say is too low, but shippers are offering only 2¼c, with rates dragging at these figures vessel men can see no profits in the season just opening. Attempts have been made to bring about some concerted action on the part of the boat men to either tie up or to refuse to handle freight at a figure that would not show a profit, but nothing has been accomplished. Undoubtedly every vessel will move just as soon as the ice is out of the upper lakes, and the captains will chaff and fret, beat down the seamens' wages and in this way worry through the season as best they can. It will be well along toward the latter part of the month, or the first of May, as it now looks, before the ice will move out from these shores. As far as the eye can reach, at this writing, Lake Superior is frozen over, the ice being firm and about two feet thick. Patches about the bay are open, and tugs are shifting boats about the mills to take on cargoes in order to be in readiness at the first opening to get out.

What adds to the distress of the local situation, from the vessel owners' standpoint, is the lack of west-bound freight from Buffalo. At this time last year the coal sheds here were practically empty—now there are 600,000 tons of soft coal on hand. That fills a good many returning grain vessels and makes the round trip nearly profitable. Last season the receipts of coal amounted to 2,000,000 tons—this year the outside figure will probably be 1,500,000 tons. Aside from the eleven odd million bushels of wheat to go forward, together with a similar amount in Minneapolis, the mills and railroads now have about 230,000 barrels of flour awaiting transportation, to say nothing of the stocks to be accumulated in the meantime. When to this enormous amount of tonage is added the output of the most productive iron mines in the world and several hundred million feet of lumber, as staple items of freight, it would seem that the vessels would fare reasonably well. But it is a big fleet that trades at this port and many of the individual boats are mammoth carriers. The "pigs," or whalebacks, alone could handle this freight; they are great reducers of warehouses and stock piles as they string up and down the lakes, almost a continuous tube of commerce from Duluth to Buffalo.

The outlook being anything but alluring for grain dealers, flour makers and transportation lines, it is especially unpromising for the fellow who stands back of them all and produces the wheat. Up to the present time the winter and spring conditions for the coming crop have been favorable, but there is no assurance from any source that the farmer will receive even a fair price for his wheat. Indeed, the chances are decidedly against him. Writing from one of the largest of the South Dakota towns to a business acquaintance in this city concerning the negotiable value of some stock in his bank, the president of the bank said: "It is impossible to sell anything here at this time. Of course, everything in this part of the state is based on the value of lands in raising wheat and other grains. For three years we have had a very poor crop; in fact, we may say, four years, three of the crops being almost failures, and the price of the crop each year being equal, if not less than the cost of raising, and if this year we should have another failure, values of everything based on the country will be less than now. We are carrying merchants and farmers, and while our securities, which were very good when taken, have lessened in value a good deal. If we have a good crop this year, and a fair price, we ought to pay fair dividends." But unless his best customers, the farmers, get a little more for their wheat than they got for the last crop the dividends will probably be declared off. There is nothing to indicate that the '94 crop will be higher in price to the farmer than the last crop, and this is a question which seriously affects the whole Northwest to which the wheat belt is tributary. The Russo-German treaty will enable Germany to get along without much dependence, for grain, on this country, while England—the only country that has habitually bought more of us than she has sold to us—is being obliged, in self protection, to establish wheat raising areas in India and South America where her exchange commodities are not discriminated against. With the export trade crippled and the local market glutted it is not difficult to foresee the quotations for next fall. Nor is there in the future much relief promised in diversified farming, for the same reasons which have sent our foreign customers to other fields for wheat will force them to withdraw as general buyers.

M. J. Forbes, receiver for the North Pacific Elevator Co., has asked the courts for permission to distribute among the stockholders, warehouse certificates amounting to $325,000, which has been realized from the sale

of wheat since the receiver was appointed. There are several classes of certificates outstanding, some calling simply for wheat in store, some for wheat in terminal elevators, and some for wheat in elevators in Dakota. As a matter of fact it was found when the receiver was appointed there was no wheat any place for these certificates, it having been shipped out, although covered by them, and sold. The receiver petitions the court to determine which class of certificates shall be paid, and in what proportion. The amount now in his hands is sufficient to pay about 33 per cent of all the indebtedness secured by these certificates, or about 17 cents a bushel. By July 4 it is expected that 50 per cent of the indebtedness will be paid. He has already divided among similar creditors of the Red River Valley Co., of which he is also receiver, $175,000. It is now believed that the numerous creditors of that great warehouse system will, in time, be paid dollar for dollar. Progress is being made in adjusting all matters between the related companies and the eastern creditors. It was originally intended to reorganize and consolidate the Lake Superior, Union Improvement, Red River Valley and Northern Pacific Elevator companies under one management, but with the excellent showing that has been made under the management of Mr. Forbes and Mr. Spencer it is not likely that a reorganization will be necessary. It is probable there will be an extension of time in which to allow the receiver to settle matters and to cancel the indebtedness, which may be done without impairing the stock interests of the smaller holders.

Everything bearing on the subject and prospect of a deep-water way to the sea is eagerly seized upon by grain, flour and vessel men of Duluth. Capt. McDougall, of the whalebacks, has always contended that the most feasible route is through Canadian waters; he has had but little faith in the project of a canal through New York on account of the magnitude of the undertaking. The captain's idea, it appears, has taken root in congress, but the friends of the measure could wish that it might have some other champion in the House. Representative Simpson, of Kansas, whose qualifications as leader of marine legislation may lie in the fact that he hails from a cold water state, is preparing a joint resolution proposing an international commission between the United States and Canada, with a view to co-operation in a system of canal and water ways connecting the great lakes and the ocean. No sooner, however, is this plan proposed than comes a Bull-Canadian objection. The Toronto *News*, a conservative organ speaking of the matter, says: "Our people cannot allow another nation a joint control over a water way wholly within the dominion." Unless means are soon invented for transportation other than by car or vessel, the water way by some route is only a question of time.

A deal has just been completed whereby the A. W. Falgatter Co., transfers its system of thirteen elevators on the Chicago & Northwestern line, to the Marfield Elevator Co., of Winona, Minn., already operating thirty elevators on the same line. The new company took possession of the elevators April 10. Falgatter & Co. will maintain their system of elevators on the Omaha road, and continue to make Minneapolis headquarters.

The Duluth Board of Trade has begun the erection of its new block, and work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The block will cost about $300,000 and, of course, will be a handsome and modern structure. The present quarters of the board are very inconvenient, and this fact will tend to hasten the completion of the new building. Owing to the total destruction of the records of the board the secretary will issue no annual report this season.

The partnership which has existed between Capt. A. B. Wolvin and Capt. F. N. La Salle in the Marine insurance business has been dissolved. The business of the Western Transit company, with which Capt. Wolvin has been connected for the past two years has expanded to such an extent that it will require his entire attention. Capt. La Salle will continue to conduct the vessel business of the old firm and Capt. Wolvin will attend to the line business.

While the harbor is yet ice-locked and thick, blue ice stretching down the lake beyond the line of vision, some of the vessel men are becoming anxious to get away and an attempt will be made by the Mahoning, of the Erie and Western Transit line to get out Monday, 16th. The boat is now loading with flour and Capt. Inman, of the tug line, says his ice-breaker, the Record, can open a space to clear water whenever the freight is ready to go.

George G. Hadley, the Toledo vessel man, has been here on a business mission and closed contracts for the season for the Hadley, Panther and Massasoit. The boats will take down 50,000 tons of ore from Marquette and Duluth and return each trip coal laden.

Fire recently destroyed the elevator at Norwood, Minn., together with 8,000 bushels of wheat. Other property was destroyed, the loss being about $20,000.

Z. P. Hunt, of Mankato, who was a World's Fair commissioner, has been looking about the mills here and over the business prospects of Duluth generally. He reports that very little wheat has been put in around Mankato, or, in fact, anywhere in the southern part of the state. The heavy crops this year will be barley and potatoes, both of which will ordinarily pay far better than wheat at 60 or 70 cents a bushel.

Reliable special reports, which have been received here from a large number of points along the wheat belt of the Northwest, are all to the effect that the winter wheat conditions are most favorable and that the outlook is excellent for the coming crop. H. F. J.

DULUTH, April 11.

## SUPERIOR.

THE past month has been a very quiet one so far as the manufacturing of flour is concerned by the Superior mills. The output for March was about 150,000 barrels and the first two weeks of April show about the same activity. Last week the mills turned out 40,754 barrels of flour against 47,760 barrels in the week preceding. This week there are only two mills in operation, the Listman and Freeman. The market remains dull and unsatisfactory. Prices have advanced 10@15c per bbl. in sympathy with the rise in wheat, though buyers are not disposed to pay proportionately higher prices for flour. The millers have been compelled during the past week to compete against a discrimination of 5c per bbl. in favor of Minneapolis in rates to the seaboard, but as sales recently made are for lake shipment the discrimination did not materially affect them. Flour is being loaded on boats this week, the steamer Nicol loading at the Imperial mill and several vessels are loading at the mills in Superior. Lake and rail rates will be 17½c per 100 lbs. to New York. Receipts of flour last week were 37,367 bbls. and shipments 19,741 bbls., of which 7,306 bbls. were exported. Stocks now aggregate 224,803 bbls., an increase of 58,330 bbls. for the week, against stocks of 116,953 bbls. a year ago and 201,194 bbls. at this time in 1892.

Managers of the idle mills are uncertain as to when they will begin work, running at the full capacity of the mills and the prospects are not particularly bright. It had been expected that all the mills at the head of the lakes would be running full blast through April, but instead, here within a week or two of the opening of navigation, but two are in operation. This condition of affairs, it is believed, can not last long, and it is the general impression that by the latter part of the month the mills generally will be in operation. Aside from a dull market freight rates have been almost prohibitive of shipping during the past winter.

All the boats in the harbor have been chartered for their initial trips, and the fleet will endeavor to force its way out through the ice next week. While the elevators and warehouses are generally filled, more wheat could have been received and more flour piled up if the market had warranted the accumulation. Vessel brokers are doing scarcely anything in the way of booking charters for wheat. The asking rate to Buffalo is 2½c, while shippers will offer 2¼ cents. Lumber rates to Buffalo have opened at $1.75 per 1000 feet, and will probably drop to $1.50 within a few weeks. The opening rate on this commodity has usually been $2.50 a thousand to Buffalo and Tonawanda. Of the large amount of wheat in store and to arrive for shipment but about 1,000,000 bushels have been chartered. Business has been so dull in this line that vessel men have found time to go over the schedule of wages paid and hammer it out pretty thin. The announced list is as follows, which will be of interest for purpose of comparison. On steamers, first class boats, chief engineer, $100 per month; second engineer, $70; second class boats, chief engineer, $75 to $90; second engineer, $60; third class boats, chief engineer, $60 to $75; second engineer, $50; first mates, $50 to $70; second mates, $35 to $50; cooks, $35 to $50; helpers, $10 to $15; firemen, $25 to $30; wheelsmen, $25 to $30; lookouts, $20 to $30; deck hands, $12 to $15; oilers, $25 to $30. On consorts and sail, first mate, $30 to $45; second mates, $25 to $35; cooks, $25 to $30; seamen, $25 to $30; boys, $12 to $15. Firemen fitting out will be paid $1 a day. The reduction averages 20 per cent lower than last season. Even at this scale the docks are lined with idle men willing and anxious to ship.

Notwithstanding the rather unfavorable outlook, W. H. Barclay has begun the erection of his 1,500-barrel flour mill. The foundation is completed, and a contract let for the lumber of the super-structure which requires 200,000 feet. The lumber is now arriving and the mill will be completed in 4 months. The machinery has been purchased in Michigan and includes a 600-horse power engine. Mr. Barclay will move his family from Fergus Falls to this city.

# LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

**LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,**
*SUPERIOR, WIS.*
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

**Daisy Roller Mill Co.,**
Proprietors.

**DAISY ROLLER MILLS,**
*MILWAUKEE, WIS.*
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.


The Superior board of trade is fast getting into working order and bids fair to become one of the strongest commercial bodies at the head of the lakes. A delegation from the board was recently sent to Minneapolis to interview the grain men there and to secure their co-operation. The delegation was cordially received and the grain men of that city assured the committee that they would affiliate in every way possible and establish offices in this city as soon as the board is in good working order. The big elevators of Minneapolis were visited, and on all sides the visitors were assured of co-operative support. The injustice, and to put it mildly, the "gall" of Duluth in collating all the statistics at the head of the lakes and publishing them as of exclusive Duluth affairs was especially commented on, and denounced. The *Journal* in speaking of the visit said:

"They are opposed to the business of their city being credited longer to Duluth, and they propose to divide the statistics of the two cities into their proper relation, which will make a very poor showing for the Minnesota city, and which will serve as an expose of the latter's campaign methods of claiming the business of both cities as her own. To illustrate, the actual milling capacity of Superior is 12,000 barrels daily, and of Duluth 4,000 barrels; that is, these figures represent about the daily output as it is used, just as 35,000 barrels represent Minneapolis. The total capacity of the two cities is about 20,000 barrels, counting what could possibly be done. Duluth claims alone a milling capacity of 25,000 barrels. The elevator capacity of Superior is 14,000,000 bushels and of Duluth 11,000,000 bushels. The latter city claims the total of both cities."

What the board intends to bring about is not an opposition to the Duluth board, but the purchasing of all grain used in Superior at Superior, and if that is done, we will have, as mayor Kennedy says, three-fourths of the business at the head of the lakes.

Doud & Sons' barrel factory on Hughitt Slip, which supplies barrels for the Freeman Milling Co., burned to the ground a few days ago. Some 30 odd employees, working on the second floor were caught in the building and were obliged to jump from the windows; nearly a dozen of them sustained broken limbs. The loss to the factory is about $25,000; it will be rebuilt at once. The mills here require a large number of barrels and the industry is rapidly growing.

The Bemis bag factory will be in readiness to begin work by May 1. The millwright work is finished, three printing presses are in position and the engine and machinery are being put in readiness. The factory will start up with about fifty hands. This, too, is an important industry in connection with the flour business and is expected to rapidly increase its output.

While people are in the habit of saying matters are quiet at Superior, there is enough in progress here to make some towns rather lively. To show what kind of a place the greatest mills and elevators are situated in, the following works, planned and under way are noted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Normal School | $ 85,000 |
| Anchor Mill Elevator | 30,000 |
| Listman Mill Warehouse | 22,000 |
| Omaha Tracks and Roundhouse | 75,000 |
| Nemadji River Bridge | 25,000 |
| Col. Cockey's Lime Kilns | 6,500 |
| South Shore Depot, etc | 75,000 |
| Lehigh Valley Dock | 225,000 |
| Lehigh Coal & Iron Co., Dock | 30,000 |
| Connor's Point Bridge | 400,000 |
| N. W. Coal Railway, Dock, etc | 500,000 |
| Government Dredging | 30,000 |
| Howard's Pocket Dredging | 20,000 |
| Duluth & Winnipeg | 25,000 |
| Grassy Point Bridge, etc | 600,000 |
| Total | $2,148,500 |

There are many improvements both public and private not mentioned in the above list, which will occupy the attention of the builders and contractors this season.

For some time past there has been pending before the interstate commerce commission a question of rates in which the wheat and flour interests of the North-west were deeply interested. After a great deal of talk and a vast deal of figuring and trading and compromising a schedule was agreed to and signed. The title of the case was the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce against the railroads of the North-west. The compromise proposition is signed by Chas. A. Pillsbury for the Chamber of Commerce; M. D. Grover, for the Great Northern; A. C. Bird for the Milwaukee road; Lloyd W. Bowers for the North-western; and Thomas Wilson for the Omaha. The following rates were made:

Three cents per 100 less to Minneapolis than to Duluth from the following points: Aberdeen, Amherst, Andover, Arlington, Ashton, Athol, Appleton, Bancroft, Bath, Bradley, Bristol, Bryant, Burch, Butler, Claremont, Clark, Columbia, Conde, De Smet, Deland, Britton, Duxbury, Elrod, Erwin, Ferney, Frankfort, Frederick, Grover, Hazel, Hecla, Hetland, Henry, Houghton, Huffton.

A rate of 2 cents less to Minneapolis than to Duluth, is made from Belle Plain, Brampton, Brookland, Cayuga, Cresent Hill, Devillo, Hankinson, Havanna, Ledgerwood, Ludden, PortEmma, Geneseo, Riverdale, Rutland, Senora, Sprague Lake, Stiles and Stambville.

A rate of 2½ cents less to Minneapolis than Duluth, is made from Ellendale, Guelph, Kidder, Newark, Silver Leaf, Winship; 3½ cents less from Crandon; and 4 cents differential from Broadland, Cavour, Hitchcock, Huron, Sheffield and Vale.

The question of the reasonableness of existing rates to Minneapolis and Duluth was not

passed upon. The new rates will go into effect April 20.

Recently there was closed a a deal between the Peavy Grain & Elevator Co. and Pillsbury-Washburn Co. that stands as the banner transaction in wheat in the North-west. The deal is for all of the wheat now in store in the elevator system of Peavey & Co., known as the P. V. system. It comprises the Interior elevator and Central and Monarch elevators at or near Minneapolis, and also the elevators embraced in the different country systems belonging to the main system. The aggregate of the whole purchase is 3,250,000 bushels, and it is to be delivered within the next three months. The price is not stated but it is cash on delivery and the aggregate makes it the largest cash deal ever made in this section of the country. The grain was bought to be milled at Minneapolis, and will supply the five mills of the Pillsbury-Washburn Co. about three months. The flour will be handled through this city for the eastern trade.

It is now reported positively that the Great Northern Railway Co. will build its air line from near Fosston, Minn., to a point on the Eastern Minnesota railroad, a few miles south of Superior. In that event the Canadian Pacific will back the Duluth & Winnipeg in its extension to Emerson on the Canadian boundary so as to give through connections to Winnipeg, and also probably begin an extension westward through the North Dakota wheat fields to Carrington, opening up a large tributary wheat belt to Superior.

The Board of Trade of Superior has established its new quarters in the Minnesota block under a most liberal proposition made by the Land & River Co. The Company's offer is the use of the ample rooms free for five years, the company to put in an elevator and supply heat. For three years one-half of the gross receipts for rents of the building, not including the ground floor, will go to the Board, providing such rents do not exceed $5,000. For the first year the Board will get the first $5,000 received from rentals. The building is a handsome four-story structure, and will make an excellent board of trade room. A committee, consisting of L.R. Hurd, J. J. Atkinson and A. A. Cross, was appointed by the Board to send out the announcement to the effect that the Superior Board of Trade is now established. Prominent milling and elevator firms are moving into the block.

Geo. Diehl, head millwright at the Imperial mill, and a miller well known in this city, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared he has been drowned in the bay. No cause can be assigned for his absence other than the theory of accidental drowning.

A fatal accident occurred at at the Grand Republic mill a few days ago. Wm. Hyland, employed as an oiler was caught by the foot by a spiral wheat conveyor and in an instant was drawn into the machine and killed.

After an exciting election Frank A. Woodward, a successful clothing merchant was elected mayor of Superior. He is a progressive citizen, and will do his share toward pushing the great industrial institutions of this city to greater usefulness and perfection.

L. R. Hurd has returned from a recent visit to Milwaukee.

The Minkota expected to start up by the latter part of this week.

An effort is being made to convert the little lumber town of Washburn into a grain shipping port. It is reported that the steamers Caledonia and Italia are under charter for the season to carry grain from Washburn to Buffalo, each to receive, net, $9,000.

As the busy season approaches a better feeling seems to pervade all business circles and a return to normal conditions of bustle and prosperity is confidently looked for by every one and the flouring mills are leading the procession. E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, April 12.

## LONDON.

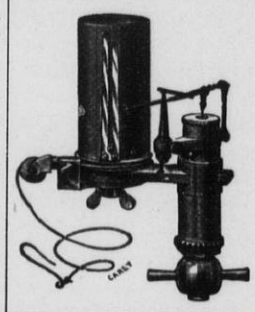
THE month of March has been rather an eventful one in the English milling trade, for we have to report quite a number of incidents that have occurred. In the first part of the month the English millers were startled by a new phase in the selling of American flour, which was anything but gratifying to them, for they had been making a fair profit during the last few months, and the output from the British mills had been gradually increasing, when certain flour factors selling well-known brands of American flour started the novel method of advertising their particular brand by forwarding to the principal bakers in London and a district for 50 miles round, a 140 lb. bag of flour, free of any charge, for trial. This method of advertising a brand of flour had never been tried by the flour factors since American brands of flour had got a footing on the English market, and naturally did not do the English miller any good.

On the 19th of March, Mr. Justice Kennedy gave judgment in the action of Parkinson vs. Simon, which was mentioned in my last month's letter. The action was brought, as the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER will remember, by Messrs. Tom and George Marsden Parkinson, the well-known millers of Doncaster, against Mr. Henry Simon of Mount Street, Manchester, the well-known milling engineer, for infringement of the plaintiff's patent relating to sieves applicable for purifying middlings, and an injunction was asked for. The patent machine in question has been largely advertised as the "Koh-i-nor" purifier, and the machine which the plaintiff's allege is an infringement is known as the "New Reform Purifier." Mr. Justice Kennedy, in the course of an exhaustive judgment, held that the claim of the plaintiff's specification was a good invention, but that the claims, 1, 2 and 3, simple and separate claims for that which was not good subject matter of a patent. For these reasons he held that the plaintiff's patent was not good; the plaintiffs having not merely claimed the combination, but the parts. His lordship then held that the defendant had not infringed, being of an opinion that what the defendant had done, amounted to nothing more than a fair improvement of his own machine. He accordingly held that the plaintiffs' case failed and must be dismissed with costs. At the conclusion of the judgment the plaintiff's counsel applied for a stay of execution pending an appeal, which was granted, fourteen days being allowed for the plaintiff's to lodge an appeal.

Another piece of news that will astonish somewhat, some of the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER is the changing of proprietorship in the *Miller*, which has been so ably conducted for the past 19 years by Mr. William Dunham, who has sold it to the proprietors of the *British Trade Journal*. The change was made on Tuesday last, and the whole staff remain with the new management, with the exception of Mr. Robert W. Dunham, who has occupied the post on the *Miller*, of technical editor for some years.

Mr. R. W. Dunham, who has contributed some very scientific articles on the milling and baking trades and the agricultural industry, will, it is reported, start another paper on his own account, and there is no doubt that with the technical knowledge he has at his command and the wide circle of acquaintances he has in the milling trade, the paper should be able to take the foremost rank as soon as it is established. A few words might here be of interest to the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER as to the life of the founder and late proprietor of the *Miller*, which was established on the 1st of March, 1875. Mr. William Dunham, the youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Symonds Dunham was born at Great Morden, Cambridgeshire, on the 20th of January, 1829. At the age of 17 he was engaged with his uncle's firm, Messrs. Kitching & Abud, of London, England, at that time jewelers to the Queen, and remained with them until he was 21 years of age, when, on account of bad health, he was ordered abroad and Mr. Dunham then went to South Africa and joined the party of Mr. James Chapman, a well-known African trader and hunter. On leaving Mr. Chapman, the founder of the *Miller* resided for some time in the Island of Mauritius, but on the gold fever breaking out, Mr. Dunham proceeded to Australia, and from Melbourne went to the gold fields. After a residence in Australia for about seven years, Mr. Dunham returned to England and purchased an interest in a patent for balancing mill stones, and in 1860 commenced manufacturing same with his partner Mr. Henry Clarke under the style of Clarke & Dunham, at 48 Mark Lane, London, E. C. Mr. Clarke retired from business in 1867, but Mr. Dunham continued the business under the same style, and in 1868 his connection amongst the flour milling trade had so largely increased that at that time he was the largest importer of flour milling machinery in England. Contemplating retirement from the mill furnishing business, Mr. Dunham in March, 1875 founded the *Miller*, a journal that he resolved

American Steam Gauge Co.
. . Sole Manufacturers . .
BOURDON
STEAM GAUGES.
WITH LANE'S IMPROVEMENT.



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should be for the benefit of the millers of Great Britain. This venture proved a decided success, notwithstanding that the paper was started more as a hobby than with the expectation of profit, and has ever been a source of pleasure and profit to its readers.

There is no doubt that the success of the paper was in a great measure due to the wide personal acquaintance Mr. Dunham had with the trade. Mr. William Dunham who until last Tuesday was the sole proprietor and exercised supervision over the literary contents of the paper, has been most ably assisted by his second son, Mr. Robert W. Dunham, for over nine years and was until the transfer the technical editor when he, Mr. Robert W. Dunham F. R. M. S. severed his connection with the journal.

In conclusion it might be as well to take a brief survey of the market situation which has been impassive during the whole of the past month, a slight improvement one day being followed the next by a fall to the previous level. Even the latest scare from the United States as to the present condition of the crop which is the only seasonable bit of news worth reporting, does not affect the prices and the low level of the end of last month is maintained except in a few cases where flour can be obtained at even a less figure. The flour trade on this side is absolutely lifeless and the holidays have been taken as an excuse for buyers delaying purchasing they consider that there is a likelyhood of prices declining still further. The following prices are those ruling for well known American brands of flour at Mark Lane yesterday:

MILWAUKEE FLOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indiana patent | 21s 6d |
| Manigold patent | 21s 6d |
| do bakers' | 16s |
| Daisy Mills Tip Top | 21s |
| Sanderson's best | 21s 6d |
| do Arcade | 15s |
| Lily of Killarney | 21s 6d |
| Cromwell | 16s 3d |

CHICAGO FLOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brigg's Patent | 22s |
| Star & Crescent | 17s 6d |
| Chesapeake | 21s 6d |
| Severn Mills | 16s 6d |
| Ridge Mills | 13s |
| Camden | 14s 6d |

MINNESOTA FLOURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pillsbury best | 24s |
| Washburns Gold Medal | 24s |
| Consolidated Ceresota | 23s 9d |
| Manhattan straights | 18s |
| Grants Gold | 21s |
| Cloth of Gold | 21s 9d |
| Iron Dukes | 15s 6d |
| Gem | 16s |
| Corrunna | 17s 3d |
| Monarch | 18s |
| Morrison's supers | 23s |
| Christians supers | 22s 3d |
| Columbia super | 22s |
| Snowball | 16s |
| Imp. choice bakers | 16s 3d |

LONDON, March 31, 1894.

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46 Chamber of Commerce,
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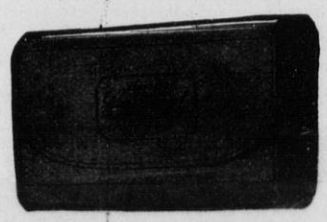

This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, postpaid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account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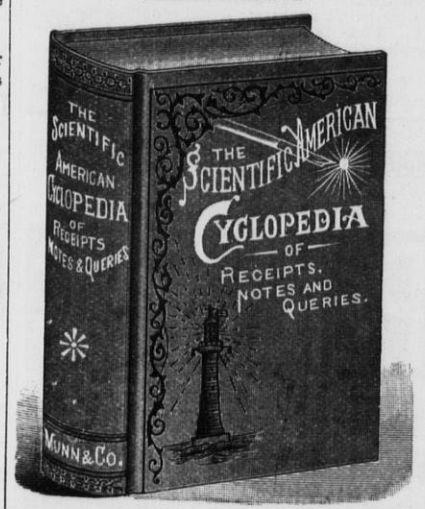


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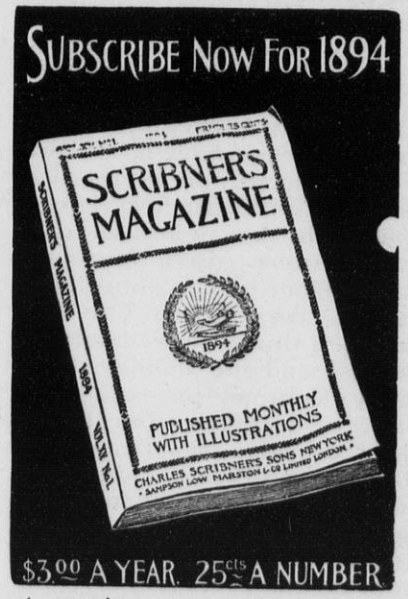


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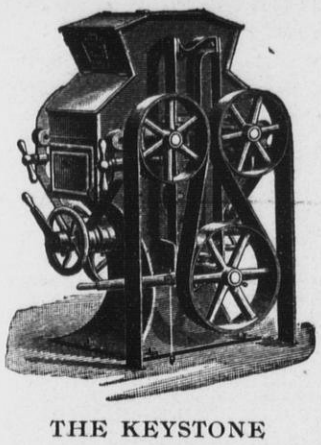

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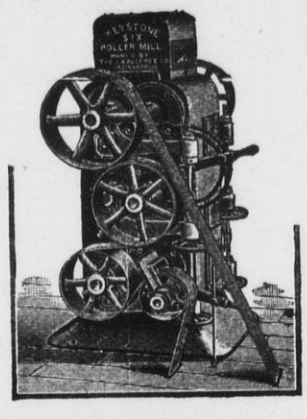

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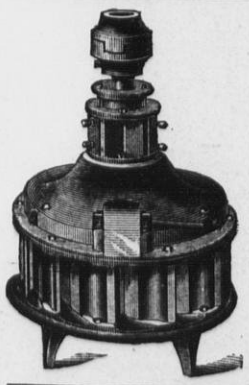

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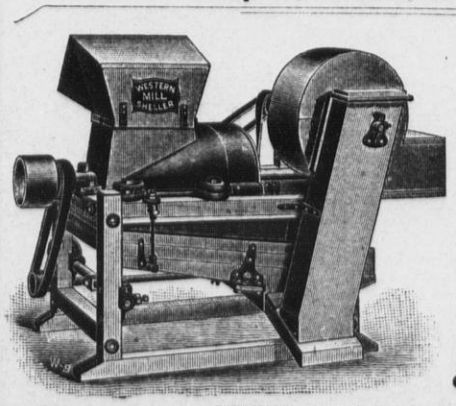


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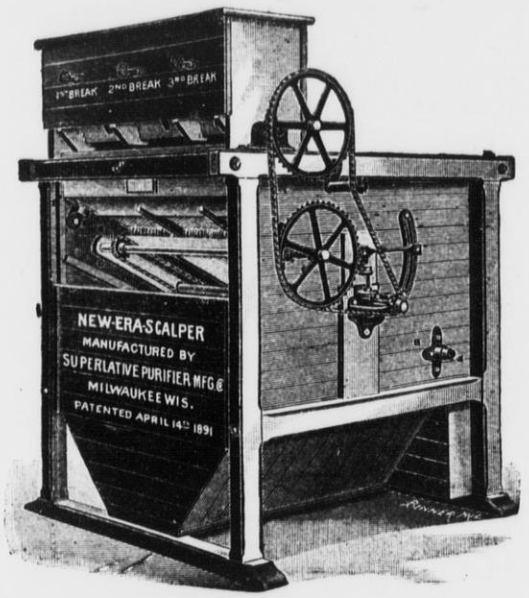


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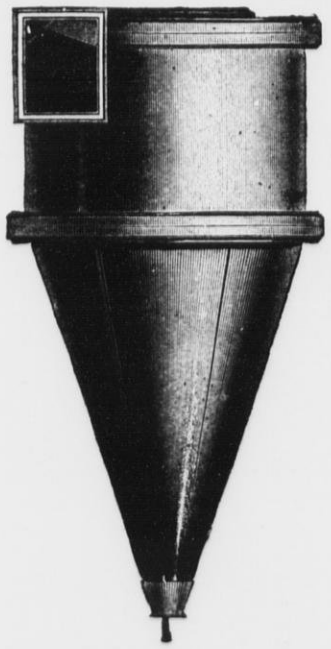

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REMEMBER, we make the best Collector on the market; sell them at reasonable prices; guarantee satisfaction and allow trial.

This collector is used and recommended by nearly every mill furnisher in the country. Over three thousand in use and giving satisfaction.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE UNITED STATES

# Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 5. MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.


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**Solid Iron Frame.**
**Standard Rolls.**
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**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.

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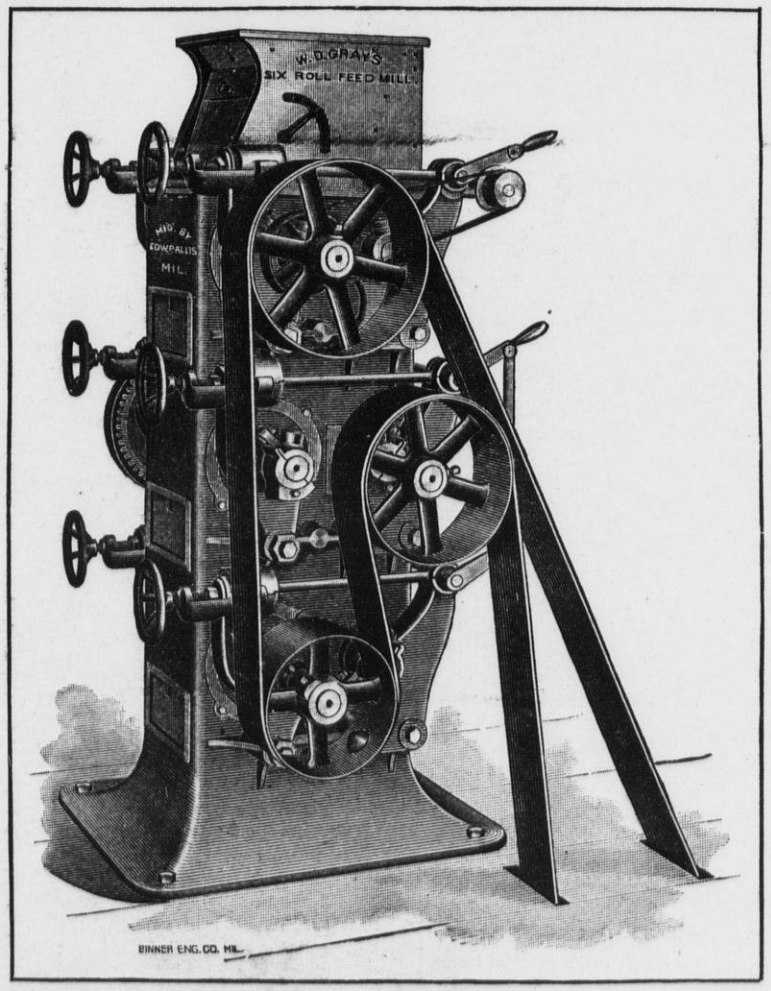


**IT FILLS THE BILL.**

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,
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ALSO TWO BREAK FEED MILLS AND A FULL LINE OF GENERAL FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

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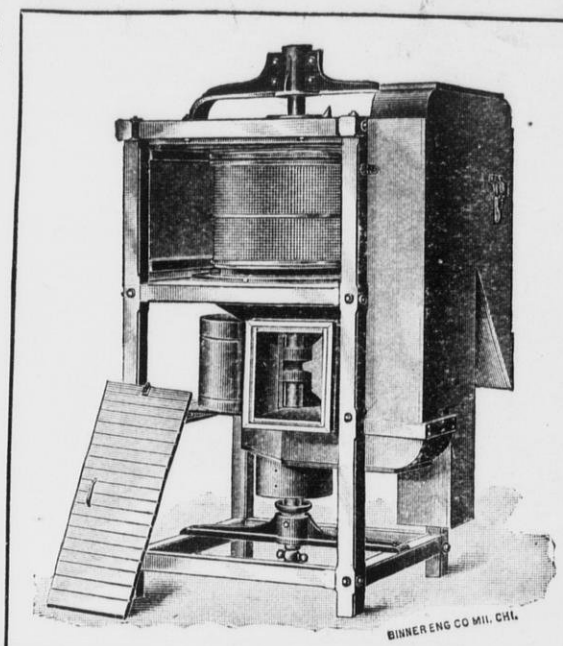


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It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and . . . . .

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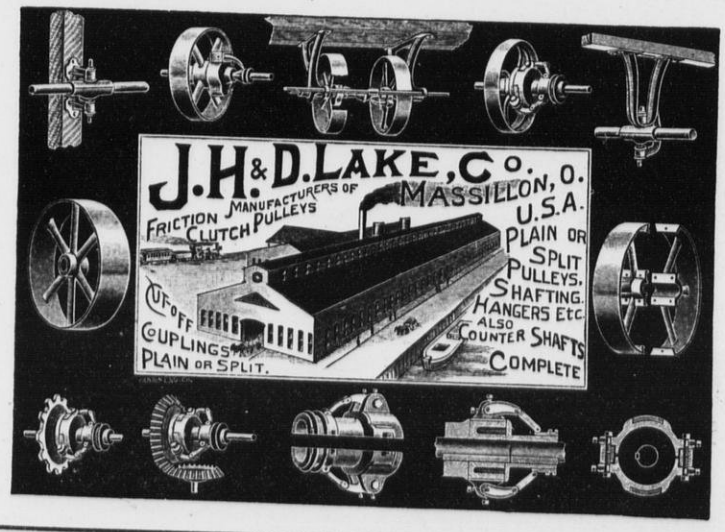


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## ANSONIA * ROLLS

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The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

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

THE UNITED STATES
# Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 5. MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## HAS OUR FLOUR DETERIORATED.

THE following interesting article, appropos the much talked of subject, American Flour, appears in the *British and Foreign Confectioner and Baker*, of May 12th:

*Milling*, for May, continues to supply its readers with plenty and varied matter, *re* the degradation of American flour. "Macduff's" propositions on this subject, according to this journal, "will not bear looking into," and "he makes out anything but a good case for the American flour sellers, in opposition to British millers." Now, I am not in the slightest degree concerned to make out a case for the American flour seller, or for the American miller, my only concern hitherto and now is to prevent a miscarriage of justice, and to protect some innocent-minded bakers from the insidious counsels of those who, wittingly or unwittingly, are leading them astray. There are hundreds of bakers thoroughly efficient judges of the flour they are buying, and who need advice from neither one nor another, but then again there are other hundreds easily advised and easily led astray—men who, while master bakers, have no practical knowledge of flour, and who buy their flour on the strength of its seeming popularity, never dreaming that this popularity may be pumped up and artificial.

I have opposed this cry of deterioration, because "deterioration" is an entirely misleading word to use in connection with the change—the beneficial change—which has occurred in American mill products within the last eight years. If the British baker wants a flour less tough and more mobile than the experimental milling of eight or ten years ago produced he must have it, and the American miller shows proper business sense by making it for him according to instructions. Those British millers who can compete with the Americans now do so not by making flour of the over-refined or over-strong quality some of them made ten years ago; their flour to-day competes only with the American flour of today.

It is a matter of perfect indifference to us whether we get from the Americans the very best flour they can or do make, if all the time we get just the quality of flour we as bakers require, and at the price that suits us.

If "American journalists affirm that the commonest grades are sent over here," these journalists are right so far as their statement goes, and the simple reason is because many British bakers and British millers want the commonest grades; but the journalists might have affirmed further, and with equal truth, that great shipments of the finest grades also come over here, and for exactly the same reason—because we want it. American flour now, and as it always has been, may be bought, as the Cockney butchers say of their meat, "Any price you like," and I never heard that any baker who knew his business had any difficulty in securing American flour to suit his requirements. *Milling* wants to know if it suits the British public? The answer, Scotch fashion, is: Ask all, or nearly all, the big bakers in London, Liverpool. Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c., &c. If I thought the editor of *Milling* would appreciate a fine loaf of bread, I could send him one of almost perfect color and bloom, sweet, and well-flavored, and made wholly from American flour. One, moreover, that has been a phenomenal success with the public, and that will bear favorable comparison with anything of similar price in any locality.

The array of authority which the editor of *Milling* invokes to confound my testimony is not in the least appalling. Mr. C. A. Pillsbury states, it seems, that some millers who could not not get cost for a good flour, had lowered their standard. But what of it? The fact that millers cannot get the price for one standard of flour is *prima facie* evidence that their customers want the lower standard, and of course at a lower price, but this denotes the perfectly natural working or economic causes, and has nothing whatever to do either with "deterioration" or fraud. But, apart altogether from this, I am in the habit of estimating the value of flour, not by the utterances of Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, or of American journalists, or of the precious "experts" who pose on this side, but by actual contact with facts. It has been part of my duty for years to examine flour in a specific and scientific manner, and I have altogether exceptional opportunities of doing so, both experimentally and in practical operations. Within the last few years I have treated hundreds of samples of all grades, both British and American milled. My opinion, therefore, is based, not on hearsay, or on vague impressions, but on precise and reliable data, as varied and as precise as any *Milling* is likely to get; so that before "Macduff" is likely to be converted, that journal will need to produce some stronger evidence than it has done heretofore.

To my charge of dishonest practices against some millers, there is given the inept *tu quoque* that bakers are no better. Thus, "what about those bakers who buy American (why American?) low grades, an admixture of flour, offal, and dirt, for a song, and whiten the bread they manufacture from it with alum and chemicals?" Well, in the first place there is this about them, they cannot make a decent loaf with low grade that is an admixture of flour, offal and dirt; in the second place there is no alum or chemical that will whiten American or other low grade flour as long as it is sound; in the third place, the *baker* who uses alum for such a purpose, exists only in the imagination of the editor of *Milling*, and if the amateur baker exists who really does so, he is a fool for his pains.

A correspondent, writing to *Milling* on this our question, gives the opinion that the American flour trade will be killed by the British miller, just as he has previously destroyed the imported flour trades of France, Belgium and Germany. Now I venture to think that the importation of French, Belgian and German flour into this country was stopped, less because of our superior than because of their inferior quality. French flour lost caste in our markets after the increase of the import protective duty which the French government imposed on foreign flour, for the advantage of their millers. The millers took full advantage of all the protection the measure afforded, and put themselves out of competition in our market by seriously reducing the quality of their flour. The German and Belgian flour, which for a little time was imported here in large quantities, never had a real hold on our markets. The mere fact that it was German commended it to many for trial; but, as I remember it well, it was poor stuff, soft, sodden and soulless, good enough for soda scones, but of little use for our kind of bread-making.

The American flour trade is altogether on a different footing. America produces cheaply an abundant crop of magnificent wheat, and American (often English-American) millers and machinists have both the skill and the enterprise to make the best of their opportunities. They *ought* to make the finest of flour, and they do.

In spite of this, the British miller at home has no need to despair, but his salvation is only to be found in an honest effort to make better flour, not to create a fictitious opinion in favor of his flour by vilifying American. Trade gained in this way will not last, unless the average baker is as great a fool as some millers and others ostensibly think he is. I certainly think American flour will always be with us, although I should be pleased to see the quantity reduced, and the home millers secure a much bigger share of our trade.

## EXTENSION OF OUR FLOUR TRADE ABROAD.

### AT DUBLIN, IRELAND.

Extracts From U. S. Consular Reports.

THE obstacles in the way of the increase of the American flour trade in this district are slight. The chief obstacle seems to be the uncertainty of arrival of shipments, as there are no fixed sailings to this port. There is also some complaint of damage, chiefly weather damage, to flour while in transit on American railways.

This damage is computed to reach about one fourth of one per cent. In other respects the out look is good. The American millers, as a class, enjoy a high reputation for honest dealing, and for keeping their leading brands up to a high standard of excellence. Sales are now made chiefly upon the reputation of the brand, and in every case where the quality of an established brand has been lowered the result has been a loss of trade. Hence the American millers' supremacy depends upon his maintaining his present high reputation. I may mention here, that in the wheat trade Russia enjoys an advantage over the United States, in that sales from that country are made by sample and if a cargo is not up to sample the loss falls upon the consignor, while from the United States sales are made by grade, and the certificate is final; in case of inferior grades, which are not rare, the loss falls upon the consignee.

As to the prospects for a more extensive business in American flour in this district, little or no prejudice exists against American flour, freights are low, exchange and shipping facilities are good, the reputation of American millers high, and the Irish millers have no marginal profit except as to the offal, and thus their competition reaches no further than the demand for their by-products permit. American flour is practically without rivalry from other countries; and hence the problem of extension depends upon the American farmer and the American weather. The extension of the American flour trade in this district brings almost entirely upon the quantity and quality of the wheat output in the United States in any given year and the consequent comparative price at which prime flour can be sold. There has been for the past three years in this district a rapid increase each year, but this increase will in all probability be slightly checked this year by the lesser quantity and lower quality of the American wheat crop of 1893.

But, right here, it may be questioned if our American millers have not forced their foreign markets to their own loss, and to the loss of the American farmers who grow wheat the average price of American wheat in the United Kingdom in 1893 was about $1.60 per cwt. and for American flour about $2.31 per cwt., or a difference of only about 71 cents between the price of 112 pounds of wheat and the same amount of flour; the above prices in each case being the average for all grades. Commenting on this feature of the markets the Corn Trade Year Book says:

It is extremely doubtful if more than a small percentage of the American flour is even shipped on a legitimate basis, leaving a direct profit to the miller in the United States. Much of the stuff is consigned to this side in face of the certainty of its being sold under its bare cost and freight; of this there is indubitable proof.

This close competition is forced upon the American millers in part by the high price the millers of the United Kingdom can obtain for the by-product, but a portion of the low prices realized by them is undoubtedly due to an over zeal in forcing their markets, I revert to the matter because of the direct bearing this question has upon the profits of the American wheat grower. There are some grounds, however, for hope that the wheat and flour markets may gradually improve, as the supply from the crop of 1893 seems to be short of the probable demand prior to the availability of the crop of 1894.

* * *

### ONLY FINEST QUALITY AMERICAN FLOUR WANTED, IN GERMANY.

(Extract from a letter from W. H. Edwards, Consul General at Berlin.)

As it may puzzle our exporters to understand how the Germans can import only the finest quality of flour with profit, the following facts should be borne in mind:

The class whose financial circumstances permit them to make a choice of bread eaten with their morning coffee, tea or chocolate, certain forms of wheat bread, known as "Hornschen," "Knuppel," and "Milchbrodchen." All first-class hotels, restaurants, eating houses and homes are supplied by the bakers with these particular forms of wheaten bread. It is claimed on all sides that the best "Hornschen," "Knuppel," and "Milchbrodchen" can only be made from "auszugmehl" or the extra quality of the imported flour. It is claimed that the finest quality of flour made by German millers is not fine enough to produce the best quality of these particular forms of bread.

Those who eat the above kinds of bread, made from the finest imported flour, are, of course, called upon to pay a heavier price therefor; hence the flour that produces such bread, can be introduced with profit. As these forms of bread do not concern the masses, the importation of foreign flour is therefor greatly restricted, depending solely upon the fancy of the comparatively few who can eat what they like.

The bulk of the people of Germany eat rye bread only. For them wheat bread has no attraction, and they have no appreciation of corn bread. Hot bread of any kind is unknown in Germany; therefore, corn bread can never find a place among the German people. Even if they took a fancy to corn bread, it would be useless to appeal to them to adopt it, as they are with-out the means to supply milk, eggs, etc., the vital ingredients of all good corn bread.

### EUROPE'S WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE.

AMONG the items in a collection of consular reports on the possibility of enlarging our flour trade, just issued by the Department of State, is a table of the per capita consumption of wheat in various countries compiled by the Swiss Society of Commerce and Industry. If these figures be trustworthy they show some astonishing variations in the amount of wheat eaten by different nations. The consumption in the United States is set down as 357 pounds, which is considerably more than the usual estimates in this country, whether by the Agricultural Department or by unofficial experts. From this figure for the United States the consumption runs down to 66 pounds in Norway and Sweden, and runs up to the enormous amount of 705 pounds in France, Switzerland coming in a bad second with 418 pounds. The very low consumption in Germany, 143 pounds, is easily explained by the large amount of rye consumed there, and this also accounts for so small a consumption as 99 pounds in Russia. The very large consumption in France is explained in part by the fact that the people who eat little meat, also eat little of any other grain than wheat. But giving full weight to these considerations, it does not seem to be fully accounted for. The French consumption is nearly double the consumption in Belgium, Hungary and the United States, and more than double that of England and Italy.

Neighboring countries show marked variations in the amount of wheat consumed: in Belgium it is 378 pounds; in Holland, 283; and in Denmark only 165. In Spain it is said to be 413 pounds, and in Portugal it is 176 pounds. In Hungary it is 361, and in Austria only 187 pounds.

The consumption in England, according to this table, 352 pounds, approximates the amount said by the Consul at Liverpool to be the English average, 5¾ bushels. Italy appears in this table as using 310 pounds per capita, while the report of our Consul in one of the Italian ports gives the consumption in Italy in the last three years as 4.2, 4.7 and 4.3 bushels.

Large as is the consumption of wheat in France, she is not a good customer of wheat exporting countries. She is one of the largest producers, and the schedule that went into effect in February advances duties on all sorts of breadstuffs. Italy imported a good deal of wheat in 1892-3, but this was an abnormal year, and Italy will get the bulk of her imported wheat from the countries to the East. In 1892 an overwhelming majority of the wheat came from Russia, and the next largest quantities came from Turkey and Roumania. A comparatively small amount of flour is imported and nearly all that comes from Austria-Hungary.

Of the flour imported at Antwerp more than half comes from the United States. The amount of wheat imported into Antwerp from the United States was in 1891 nearly equal to, and in 1892 in excess of, the amount imported from the Danube region. The importation from India in 1892 was only about half what it was in 1891, and the importation from Argentina, about half of that from this country, was much smaller in 1892 than in 1891, though still in excess of 1890. The importation from the United States was three times as large in 1892 as in 1890, though the total importation increased very slightly.

The Belgian importation of wheat from this country increased steadily and very greatly from 1888 to 1892; from Roumania it was constant from 1888 to 1891, and the next year showed a large decrease; the importation from India increased rapidly from 1888 to 1891, and in the next year fell one-half.

One odd bit of information is furnished by our Consul at Ghent. Most of the baking there is done in three great co-operative bakeries. If you are a Socialist you get your bread at one, if an Anti-socialist at another, and if neutral at a third. Both the Socialist and Anti-Socialist bakeries expressed to our Consul a willingness to buy American flour if they could get what they wanted and at a satisfactory price. The Consul seems to think it would pay to ship wheat or flour direct to Ghent; it would be quite an item to save the freight charges from Antwerp, and he says there would always be return cargoes.—*Journal of Commerce, May 5th.*

### MYTHICAL.

THE services of twelve goddesses were necessary to grow a grain of wheat in Italy 2000 years ago.

No less than seventeen deities presided over the transformation of Roman wheat into flour, and the help of ten more was necessary before it became bread.

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# Associations.

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The secretary of the Millers' National Association has issued a circular which reads as follows:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 13, 1894.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Millers' National Association will be held at Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, June 13th, 1894.

Arrangements have been made to hold the convention at the Grand Pacific Hotel; members wishing to have rooms reserved for their use may engage them by writing the secretary of the Association beforehand, and stating the accommodations desired.

The Railroad Lines of the Western Passenger Association have granted for this occasion a special rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, from points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota to Chicago, upon the certificate plan. In purchasing tickets to Chicago, it will be necessary to pay full first class fare and to obtain from the agent of whom the ticket is bought a blank certificate. If there are one hundred or more of these certificates presented to the joint agent of the Railroads at Chicago, he will sign orders upon which return tickets may be obtained, by the same route over which the holder came, at one third the regular first-class rate. The rate will be good, going to Chicago from June 11th to 13th, and returning from June 14th to 16th.

The past year has been an active one with the Association and there will be much of interest to report to members and to be acted upon at this meeting. The first session will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., and after hearing the reports of officers, the general business of the convention will proceed. No special addresses or features of entertainment have been arranged for, as it was deemed best and most satisfactory to make the meeting a strictly business one. It is hoped that all members of the Association who can, will be present.

MILLERS of Sibley county, Minnesota, are reported to be working to organize a local association.

THE Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association will hold a meeting at Kansas City, Tuesday, June 12th.

THE executive committee of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers Association at a meeting held at Kansas City, May 8th, indorsed the movement to organize a national congress of flour millers. The proposed organization is intended to look after the foreign interests of American millers.

THE Millers at West Superior have formed an association for mutual benefit and have appointed a man to buy all the wheat for the mills. Formerly each mill had a man on 'change, but this new move is made in the interest of economy.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the Kansas Millers' Association will be held at Topeka, Kans., June 4th and 5th.

This will be a joint meeting of the Association and the Millers interested in the movement of placing Kansas hard wheat flour in the New England markets. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured on all railroads for this meeting.

WHAT has become of the Arkansas State Millers' Association which held several meetings three years ago? The Southern millers also had a well attended meeting at Nashville the year before and organized an association. It can not be that the millers of the Southern states are opposed to trade organizations or they would not have formed an association. Like the millers of other districts they need leaders who will push the association, and a paid official that will give his entire time and attention to the work of the association.—*American Miller.*

THE second annual meeting of the Winter Wheat Millers' League was held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, May 16, President M. H. Davis, of Shelby, O., calling the meeting to order. Secretary Perry reported a membership of 143, 12 new members being added to the list during the year. Several interesting reports were read and resolutions introduced and referred to the respective committees. The following officers were elected for the following year: President, M. H. Davis, Shelby, O.; first vice president, Robert Ruston, Evansville, Ind.; second vice president, C. L. Cutter, Toledo; secretary, E. E. Perry, Indianapolis; treasurer, L. C. Miles, Akron, O.

THE Oregon and Washington Millers' Association which a year ago bid fair to become a great success, floundered on a flour mixing depot and every effort to revive it has failed. The association has $86.50 in the treasury, and there are about 300 mills in the district covered by it so that its reorganization would seem a comparatively easy matter. What the millers of that district need is a few active progressive millers that will push the organization energetically and persistently. Every mill, large or small, should be pressed to join, and a competent secretary should be paid a good salary to look after the affairs of the association.—*American Miller.*

### NO AMERICAN GRAIN VESSELS

**Not a Bushel Exported in them Last Year.**

Mr. William E. Ferguson, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, furnished on April 14th for publication his yearly compilation, showing the amount of grain carried by vessels of the various nations. Mr. Ferguson falls into the error of classing the Chester, of the American Line, as an American vessel. The Chester still flies the British flag, and with this in view it will be seen by the figures that follow that not a bushel of the something over fifty-five million that were exported last year were carried by American vessels, either steam or sail. Mr. Ferguson's statement is appended:

"The amount of grain exported from the port of New York during the year 1893 was 55,768,726 bushels. Of this 23,400,046 bushels were wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley, the balance being buckwheat, flax seed and peas. This quantity was less than that of the preceding year by 18,061,780 bushels.

Of this grain three cargoes were sent out in sailing vessels, 171,427 bushels—one (British) carried 107,765 bushels and two (German) carried 63,662 bushels; not one American. By steamers there were sent off 55,597,299 bushels, in 1,022 cargoes, in 324 vessels. Of these there was one American, the Chester, which took 16,357 bushels of wheat to Southampton. But there were 217 British vessels employed, which carried 604 cargoes, amounting to 34,259,656 bushels, a great deal more than half the export. Next came the Germans with 40 vessels, which carried 4,292,737 bushels in 128 cargoes. The Dutch had 11 vessels and took 92 cargoes, amounting to 4,651,111 bushels. The Belgians had 12 vessels and took 76 cargoes, or 5,240,242 bushels. The French had 15 vessels employed, which took 2,400,269 bushels in 43 cargoes. The Portuguese had 6 vessels and took 29 cargoes, in all 2,213,108 bushels. Four Norwegian vessels took 124,502 bushels, 7 Spanish took 597,149 bushels and 6 Italian 813,516 bushels.

These vessels did not always take their cargoes to their native country; they were simply carriers and after business. Yet most of them belonged to regular steamship lines.

The following table gives the grain exports in bushels for the last thirteen years:

| Year. | Steam. | Sail. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881..... .... | 53,255,728 | 19,020,583 | 72,276,312 |
| 1882..... | 39,878,449 | 6,284,289 | 46,162,739 |
| 1883..... | 44,205,009 | 4,252,936 | 48,457,945 |
| 1884... .. | 42,951,799 | 2,431,988 | 45,393,787 |
| 1885..... | 44,221,791 | 2,881,473 | 42,103,264 |
| 1886 ... .... | 40,741,575 | 2,761,798 | 52,503,373 |
| 1887..... | 50,761,570 | 1,992,921 | 52,254,487 |
| 1888..... | 24,737,305 | 442,559 | 25,159,064 |
| 1889 ..... .. | 37,140,599 | 765,670 | 37,906,269 |
| 1890... ..... | 44,098,536 | 494,023 | 44,592,559 |
| 1891 ..... | 67,883,201 | 600,704 | 68,483,905 |
| 1892..... | 73,607,144 | 213,362 | 73,820,506 |
| 1893. ..... | 55,597,299 | 171,427 | 55,768,726 |

Commenting on the figures, Mr. Ferguson said: "But what is surprising is the revelation it makes about the carrying trade. New York is, without doubt, the great grain exporting port of this country, notwithstanding the advances in that direction made by the lake ports in late years. Here we are—a nation of vast forests, abounding in excellent ship timber, with as good ship builders as any country in the world and with as brave sailors, yet where are we in this business?

The best genius of a country is called upon to construct her ships and to manage her commerce," said Mr. Ferguson, when asked to account for the small amount of grain carried in American ships. "We have the factory, but not the shipyard. Give us free coal and iron and we can construct as good ships in New England as they can anywhere. Our ships cost too much, and we do not encourage the kind of emigration that is the best socially and morally. That is the reason we are not doing the carrying trade in grain.—*Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

### TWISTED THINGS.

It has been a queer year in some respects. Oats have sold for as much as wheat, pound for pound, and apples for more than oranges, peck for peck. All winter hogs have been worth more alive than dead, although there is no interest to compete with pork packers. Middlings and feed have sold for more than wheat and a dozen other trade anomalies have been witnessed. There seems to be a twist in things generally.—*American Miller.*

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## News Notes.

W. J. FOLL is building a 50-bbl. roller mill at Faulkland, Del.

NEW machinery will be placed in the Pierson Milling Co.'s mill at Lawrence, Kan.

THE chances are that Carrington, N. D., is to have a 50-bbl. flouring mill this spring.

A BONUS of $2,000 has been raised by Colville, Wash., for a 50-bbl. flour mill at that place.

C. E. DUNCAN has purchased a half interest in the Neosho roller mill, at Neosho, Wis.

THE Iglehart Bros., at Evansville, Ind., will enlarge the capacity of their mill to 500 barrels.

FOR a bonus of $3,000 the Osakis Milling Co. will build a 300 or 400-bbl. mill at Osakis, Minn.

STEPHEN, Argyle and Warren, Minn., are each to have a 20,000-bushel Farmers' Alliance elevator.

CHAS. MEYERS has bought the Dallas City (Ill.) Milling Co.'s mill for $1,720, and will refit the same.

THE citizens of Johnson, Wash., have raised a bonus and guaranteed a site for a flour mill at that place.

A NEW 75-bbl. mill is to be erected at Wauneta, Neb. A 150-bbl. mill at Braunfels, Tex., and one at Washington, Ind.

THE Ætna Milling Co., of Wellington, Kan., will remodel and increase their mill to a 400-barrel capacity this summer.

THE Northern Minnesota roller mills at Red Lake Falls, Minn., started up April 27th, after a suspension of four years.

THE Krueger & Lachmann Milling Co., of Neenah, Wis., has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is $80,000.

THE Farmers' Co-operative Milling Co., of Freeborn county, have purchased the Alden roller mills at Alden, Minn., of Johnson & Stevenson; consideration $7,500.

OF the two elevators burned at Belview, Minn., recently, one, the Mulford elevator, will be rebuilt for the fall trade.

HEATH & SONS, at Fort Dodge, Ia., will nearly double the capacity of their oat-meal mill, ground for the addition of the plant having been broke.

BROOKER BROS., of Lancaster, Wis., have ordered the machinery for a complete two-break mill at that place. Their mill was recently destoyed by fire.

THE advisability of building a farmers' mill at Nelson, Minn., is being discussed with considerable interest. Another meeting will be held June 1st.

IT is reported that the Faulkton (S. D.) Development Association has located parties who are willing to erect a flouring mill there, provided a sufficient bonus can be raised.

SYER & MAYHEW of Thamesville, Ont., are using oil for fuel in their flouring mill at that place. A strong flow was secured at a depth of 150 feet, with a pressure of 30 pounds.

WORK on the McCaull Webster & Co.'s new elevator at Vermillion, S. D., was commenced Monday, May 14. The material is all on the ground, and the work of completion will be pushed.

THE citizens of Baker City, Ore., have raised a bonus for Mr. J. M. Littleton, and that place will at last have a flour mill. The mill must be ready by the 31st of August, and is to be of 50-bbl. capacity.

MR. J. A. COLE will make several improvements in his mill at Rochester, Minn., this summer, by the building of a 25,000-bushel elevator, and the putting in of a roller-process rye and buckwheat flour mill.

THE Appleton (Minn.) Mill Co., on April 30, sold the Banner Mill of that village, together with all its personal property. It is expected that the capacity of the mill will be increased to 200 barrels per day next August.

THE Standard Elevator Co. will erect a 500,000-bushel elevator at Minneapolis, to be completed by Aug. 1st. It will be fitted up with a full line of cleaning machinery, and be adapted to both storage and mixing purposes.

FAIST, KRAUS & CO., of the Duluth Roller Mills, Milwaukee, have purchased the 800-horse-power engine, built by the E. P. Allis Co. of Milwaukee, and used to furnish power for the intramural railway at the World's Fair.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Co. will erect a grain elevator at Winnipeg, Man., to enable them to buy wheat from the farmers at that market. A storage warehouse for flour will also be erected in connection with the elevator.

THE old mill at Cannon Falls, Minn., lately burned, is being rebuilt by W. B. Davidson, the owner of the property, and F. R. Anderson, who let the contract to a Minneapolis party of building a 16,000-bushel capacity elevator; work to commence at once.

THE formal opening of the new flour mills of the Sperry Flour Co., at Fresno, Cal., took place April 13. An excellent program was rendered followed by a banquet. The mill is of brick, five stories in height, and the machinery is of the latest improved pattern.

AT a meeting of the St. Cloud Minn., Council and General Committee, April 21, the Osakis Milling Co., whose mill at that place was destroyed by fire recently, made a proposition to erect a 300 bbl. flouring mill in this city, for a bonus of $5,000. The plan meets with approval and will probably be granted.—*Daily Market Record.*

## Fires.

ISAAC GRANT'S flour mill at Reed City, Mich., burned April 26th. Loss $4,000; no insurance.

UPTON & CRAIG'S grain elevator at Charlotte, N. Y., burned April 29. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

M. ERWIN'S flour mill and elevator at Bourbon, Ind., burned April 28. Loss $15,000; insurance $5,000.

FIRE destroyed the grain-house of Archer & Howe at Henry, S. D., May 22. Loss $4,000; partially insured.

R. D. MARTIN & CO.'s elevator at Pierson, Man., containing 12,000 bushels of grain, burned May 9th.

THE Wilson flouring and saw mills at Black Creek, Wis., together with 75 barrels of flour, recently burned.

THE elevator at the S. Y. Hyde Elevator Co., at Thompson, S.D., burned May 16th. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,500.

THE flouring mill of Mr. Henry Jennings, at Middleway, W. Va., burned May 9. Loss $3,000; insurance $1,000.

THE Northwestern elevator at Rothsay, Minn., together with 3,000 bushels of wheat, burned May 9th. Loss $4,000.

LAPELLE & CO.'S grain elevator at Swanton, Vt., together with contents, was destroyed by fire April 29th. Loss $30,000; insured.

THE flouring mill at Danville, Ill., owned by Henry Brind, was totally destroyed by fire May 4th. Loss $35,000; insurance $11,000.

THE flour mill and elevator at Embarrass, Wis., owned by J. N. Palmer & Son, burned April 19th. Loss $2,500; partially insured.

N. C. HOYT'S steam saw and grist mill at Westfield, Vt., burned April 23. Loss on mill and machinery, $10,000; partially insured.

THE flouring mill and saw mill owned and operated by J. H. House at Taylorstown, Va., burned May 3d. Loss $7,000; insurance $4,000.

BY the burning of the engine room, F. T. Benjamin's grist-mill and stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000; insurance $1,000.

ROBT. GEBS' flouring mills and elevator, at Greensburg, Ind., burned May 18, together with 8,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is about $25,000; insurance $17,800.

THE Albany Crown Roller Mills, owned by Fred P. Hecklin, at Albany, Minn., capacity 100 barrels, valued at $15,000, burned to the ground May 7th. Insurance $8,000.

FIRE totally destroyed the Sprague flouring mill at Rushford, Minn., May 21st. Loss 25,000; no insurance. A spark from the engine is supposed to have been the cause.

THE flouring mill and elevator of C. W. McDaniell, at Franklin, Ind., together with a large quantity of flour and grain, burned April 25th. Loss estimated at $25,000; partially insured.

THE fire losses reported in the United States and Canada, for the month of April, were $11,540,000, of which the milling and allied trades furnished losses amounting approximately to $500,000.

FIRED BY LIGHTNING.—Lightning struck Bender Bros. elevator at Alexandria, S. D., May 8, setting fire to the elevator, wood and coal house. The Hunting Elevator Company's warehouses also burned. Loss on buildings and grain, $5,000.

FIRE, May 2nd, destroyed the wheat house owned by Cargill Bros., the coal sheds and two freight cars belonging to the Milwaukee Railway Co., at Artesian. The family of J. A. Bailey was living in the second story of the warehouse and their furniture was entirely destroyed. Mrs. Bailey and her six-years-old daughter escaped in their night clothes. The loss will reach up into the thousands.

## RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during April, 1894, 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. 517,720—Preparing cereals, W. Onderdonk, New York, N. Y.
No. 517,608—Rotating Grain-meter, J. M. Finch, Maryville, Cal.
No. 517,650—Rotating Grain-meter, E. K. Hayes, Galva, Ill.
No. 518,088—Machine for mixing, weighing and packing flour, S. T. Ayres, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 518,084—Grain-elevator, V. Weber, Princeville, Ill., and J. R. Harrison, Peoria, Ill.
No. 518,083—Register for grain-weighing and measuring machines, V. Weber, Princeville, Ill.
No. 518,287—Rotating grain weigher, J. Sudbrock, Belleville, Ill.
No. 518,669—Automatic shut-off for grain-elevator, G. W. Nye, Chicago, Ill.
No. 518,915—Sampler for grain, etc., T. Clarkson, Sutton, Eng.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 24,456—John B. A. Kern & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis. Flour, oatmeal, parched wheat and other cereal foods. "A golden circle with a central transverse bar of red color across the same." Used since Dec. 15, 1893.
No. 24,551—E. Elsworth & Co., New York, and Buffalo, N. Y. Flour, oatmeal and cereals. "A seal-shaped disk bearing a clover blossom." Used since July 1, 1893.
No. 24,552—S. Green, New York: Wheat-flour. The word "Cearense." Used since April 15, 1893.
No. 24,553—Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The word "Unequalled" in peculiarly-formed letters. Used since Jan. 2, 1891.
No. 24,581—H. W. Bond, Fort Wayne, Ind. Wheat-flour. The words "Gluten-Gem" in peculiarly-formed letters. Used since Jan. 1, 1894.
No. 24,582—Minkota Milling Co., Duluth, Minn. Wheat-flour. The word "Almakota". Used since March 10, 1894.
No. 24,583—A. F. Roberts & Co., New York. Wheat-flour. The words "Seaside Mills La Panadera." Used since Dec., 1893.

## THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool, has the following interesting statistics to offer regarding the world's wheat supplies:

A good deal of correspondence is being contributed to the American trade press as to the actual quantity of wheat raised in the world during recent years, comparisons being drawn with former years to show how vast has been the increase of late. Many of the accounts are impaired by palpable errors, but all agree in showing a large aggregate increase in production during the past three years, as compared with the previous triennial period. The season has so far advanced that any errors that occurred in the earlier official and commercial estimates of the crops of 1893 can now be readily corrected with a fair assurance of arriving approximately near the truth. In the following tabular statement an attempt to show the true state of the case is made, the crop of each quarter of the globe for six years being shown in qrs. of eight bushels:

| | 1893 Qrs. | 1892 Qrs. | 1891 Qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 177,000,000 | 171,000,000 | 153,000,000 |
| America | 78,000,000 | 86,000,000 | 98,000,000 |
| Asia | 40,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Africa | 4,500,000 | 4,800,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Australasia | 5,000,000 | 4,600,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Total, qrs | 304,500,000 | 301,400,000 | 306,000,000 |
| | 1890 Qrs. | 1889 Qrs. | 1888 Qrs. |
| Europe | 170,000,000 | 152,000,000 | 173,000,000 |
| America | 65,000,000 | 71,000,000 | 63,000,000 |
| Asia | 38,000,000 | 39,000,000 | 42,000,000 |
| Africa | 6,200,000 | 4,600,000 | 5,100,000 |
| Australasia | 5,000,000 | 3,200,000 | 5,800,000 |
| Total, qrs | 284,200,000 | 269,800,000 | 288,900,000 |
| Average crop of 1891 93 | | | 304,000,000 |
| " " 1888 90 | | | 281,000,000 |
| Excess annually of recent over previous crops | | | 23,000,000 |

In the tabular statement there are comprised the results of the most recent inquiries as to various crops. For the U. S. A. we have reckoned the outturn of the crops as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| 1893 | 460,000,000 |
| 1892 | 55[illegible],000,000 |
| 1891 | 660,000,000 |
| 1890 | 410,000,000 |
| 1889 | 491,000,000 |
| 1888 | 416,000,000 |

The Argentine crop harvested last December we have placed at 90,000,000 bushels. Russia we have credited with a yield of 49,000,000 qrs., including Poland and Caucasia--a very liberal estimate comparing with 41,000,000 qrs. in the previous season, or 3,000,000 qrs. superior to the great crop of 1888, when 15,000,000 qrs. were exported. The Austrian, Canadian, and Chilian crops of this season are now reckoned at slightly smaller figures than was the case earlier in the season, but Hungarian and German estimates are raised.

It will be seen that the production of wheat in the aggregate has increased 8 per cent. comparing the first three years with the previous triennial period, and as it is unlikely that the increase of population amounts to 1 per cent per annum, taking an average of all the Wheat-eating races, a possible explanation of the present unexampled state of depression may here be found. In our next review we will give the complete details of the foregoing tabular statement.

## WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | May 1, 1894. Bushels. | May 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 11,700,000 | 11,100,000 |
| Afloat for continent | 10,900,000 | 10,600,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 23,000,000 | 22,600,000 |
| Total afloat | 45,600,000 | 44,300,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 17,800,000 | 21,100,000 |
| In store, France | 15,700,000 | 7,500,000 |
| In store, other countries | 4,900,000 | 4,200,000 |
| In store, Russia | 15,500,000 | 12,800,000 |
| Total European supplies | 99,500,000 | 89,900,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | May 1, 1894. Bushels. | May 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal | 591,300 | 755,500 |
| Flour in U. S.—east | 8,402,000 | 10,310,100 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 373,500 | 454,500 |
| Wheat in Canada | 6,292,800 | 7,749,800 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 82,251,200 | 101,928,700 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 9,503,000 | 4,461,800 |
| Total | 107,413,800 | 125,660,400 |

## EXPORT VALUE OF WHEAT.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission furnishes a statement showing the market value of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth, May 1, 1894, as compared with actual sale of 8,000 bushels Duluth No. 1 hard at Liverpool for London delivery on the same day:

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1— | |
| Price per bushel 1 hard at Duluth | .6175 |
| Duluth elevator charges; weighing and inspection | .0130 |
| Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo | .0230 |
| Buffalo elevator charges, commission, etc. | .0125 |
| Canal freight and insurance, Buffalo to New York | .0450 |
| New York elevator charges viz: weighing, transfering, trimming, demurrage, commission, towing etc | .0150 |
| Ocean Freight, New York to London | .0300 |
| Marine insurance New York to " | .0025 |
| Loss in weight Duluth to " | .0050 |
| Net cost in London c i f | .7635 |
| May 1— | |
| 1,000 qrs. (8,000 bushels) sold in Liverpool for London at 25s 7½d per qr or (76¼ per bushel) | .7625 |
| Loss upon transaction 1 mill ₱ bush | .0010 |

C.I.F. means "cost, insurance and freight," or delivered at the dock, aboard vessel in London; purchaser paying all subsequent charges.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for two weeks ending May 11, 1894.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | 1,413,662 bushels. |
| Shipments | 2,075,774 " |
| Previous two weeks— | |
| Receipts | 1,438,721 bushels. |
| Shipments | 1,905,062 " |

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR APRIL.

The following from the Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of April 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

| | 1894. Bush. | 1894. Value. | 1893. Bush. | 1893. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barley | 320,097 | $ 140,659 | 255,193 | $ 121,728 |
| Corn | 7,049,253 | 3,163,120 | 4,095,937 | 2,099,975 |
| Oats | 31,861 | 12,282 | 88,245 | 35,497 |
| Rye | | | 47,109 | 32,091 |
| Wheat | 5,078,290 | 3,137,645 | 6,564,026 | 5,112,606 |
| Total | 12,479,481 | $6,453,706 | 11,050,510 | $7,401,897 |

There were also exported during the month of April 1894:

| | |
|---|---|
| 22,807 bbls. Corn Meal valued at | $ 59,317 |
| 428,627 lbs. Oat Meal " " | 11,236 |
| 1,365,400 bbls. Wheat Flour, " " | 5,449,316 |

Total decrease in Breadstuffs under April 1893, $1,052,692.

## HOW FAR NORTH WILL WHEAT GROW?

It would be interesting to definitely ascertain how far North wheat will grow. In Canada, at present, the zone within which wheat is normally cultivated does not extend further north than the North Saskatchewan River, that is to say, about the 54th parallel of latitude. At the same time it is on record that wheat has been raised 300 miles north of the point indicated, or 600 miles north of the wheat belt of Southern Manitoba. A Canadian journal reports that a flour mill is to be erected at the mission station of Vermillion. Now that spot is about 550 miles north of Winnipeg, being near the 59th parallel of latitude, or nearly on the same latitude as Churchill, in Hudson Bay. The plant in question is being conveyed in wagons from Edmonton to the Athabaska River, to be floated down on the re-opening of navigation to Fort Vermillion. When erected, this will, it is said, be the most northerly mill in Canada. —*The Miller, London.*

## WHEAT GOING SLOWLY.

Unless wheat prices fall in Minneapolis several cents below where they are now, compared with prices in the other principal markets, the supply of wheat at the beginning of the next crop year promises to be nearly as large as it was last year in the Northwest. The visible supply at Minneapolis, Duluth and in the interior is several million bushels less than it was then, but the wheat is going out of sight much more slowly. The wheat shipments from Minneapolis and Duluth so far this month are only 3,550,277 bush., against 6,709,230 bush. during the same time last year. A large part of the wheat in country elevators is owned by millers, and most of it in terminal elevators is tied up in one way or another by either being sold against for

future delivery or owned by millers. Still the fact that prices here are as high as they are in the East is mainly responsible for the smaller shipments. Unless the receipts increase to a point above the milling demand, or rates go up, or the cost of flour production be increased, it does not seem improbable that the present premium in the Northwest will continue for some time at least. Just now there is a large demand here for wheat to grind, as the elevator wheat is held too high to take it out, and the mills are running full on low freights to the East. Flour, however, is not selling satisfactorily, a part that is going East being stored. Conditions are favorable in the Northwest for the growing crop, which is some two weeks earlier than it was last year.—*Market Record.*

## DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES GAMBLING CONTRACT.—The ratification of an act of an agent cannot be divided, and supplied to one part of the act and excluded from the other. It is entire or nothing. An agreement, signed by an ostensible purchaser of flour, couched in the following language: "Bought of E. O. Standard Milling Co., 3,000 barrels of Eagle steam flour at $3.85, f. o. b. St. Louis, for shipment, at option, during month of March, 1893. It is further understood and agreed that if I do want to receive the flour in March, settlement may be made as follows, viz.: E. O. Standard Milling Co., paying me any difference that may be an advance in value, or my paying E. O. Standard Milling Company the difference between the purchase price and the market price at the time of settlement, provided the value then is less than the purchase price. Settling prices to be based on St. Louis Merchants' Exchange quotations on extra fancy flour at date of settlement," it was held to be void, as coming within the provisions of article 2983 of the revised Civil Code relating to gambling.—E. O. Standard Milling Co. vs. Flower. Supreme Court of Louisiana. 15 So. Rep. 16.

CONSTRUCTION OF DEED AS TO WATER RIGHTS.—The original owner of land on both sides of a river operated a gristmill on the west side at a point where the river bed was divided by a bed of rock into two channels. The water in the west channel was sufficient for the mill, except when the river was very low, at which times, the owner, by a temporary obstruction, turned the entire stream through the west channel. Afterwards he conveyed the land on the east side by a deed, the description in which contained the following: "Also room in river below the falls for the convenience of building for any kind of machinery except a gristmill; also to put a dam across the river * * * not to damage the grist mill, and to use the surplus of water on his side of the river not to the injury of the said gristmill." The grantee was entitled only to the surplus of water in the east channel over the amount necessary to run the grantor's mill.—Eastman v. Parker. Supreme Court of Vermont. 27 At. Rep. 611.

WHEN BROKER EXCEEDS HIS AUTHORITY.—When a contract for the sale of flour has been made through a broker, and consigned by the seller to the purchaser, and the bill of lading sent directly to the latter, the broker, under his general power as such, has no authority to rescind the contract of sale, receive from the purchaser the bill of lading endorsed by him, and thus obtain possession of the goods from the carrier, or cause their delivery to a stranger, to whom he transfers the bill of lading. The purchaser in an action by the seller against him for the price, cannot avoid payment by reason of these facts, and no local custom or usage recognizing and upholding such dealings between purchaser and broker will affect the seller, unless the custom or usage be at least known to him, so that his assent thereto could reasonably be inferred. Kelly v. Kaufman Milling Co. Supreme Court of Georgia. 18 S. E. Rep. 363.

VALIDITY OF PURCHASE OF WHEAT ON MARGIN.—Where parties bought through reputable members of the Chicago Board of Trade a certain quantity of wheat which was delivered to them in the shape of warehouse receipts, and actual delivery was intended by all parties, as they could have received the wheat on demand. But after carrying it awhile on margin with said dealers, the wheat depreciated and was closed out at a loss, which was all paid by one of the parties, the other giving his note for his share of the loss. A finding that the note was not founded on a gambling contract will not be reversed. Fisher v. Fisher. Appellate Court of Indiana. 36 N. E. Rep. 296.

RIGHT TO WITHDRAW SUBSCRIPTION.—A person who subscribes money to assist a proposed corporation to erect a roller mill, may, before the whole amount necessary is subscribed or any liabilities or expenses have been incurred, or any organization has been perfected, withdraw his subscription by notifying the person having charge of such matter. Lewis v. Hillsboro Roller Mill Co Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 23 S. W. Rep. 338.


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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.**
**Mexican War soldiers** and their widows **also entitled,** if sixty-two years of age or disabled or dependent.
Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been granted under later laws or not.
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Holland, Mich. FRANC M. HARVEY.

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MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1894.

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# Editorial.

## ORGANIZATION AMONG MILLERS.

SOME of our cotemporaries are now, and have been, for years, agitating the subject of a new National Association or Congress of Millers. A few—very few—millers have been made to believe that a National Association should take cognizance of all matters that are inimical to the interests of the local miller, and cite as examples the national associations of England, France and Germany. Now, a moment's serious thought given to this subject will satisfy any miller that the circumstances surrounding the milling industry of foreign countries are entirely different from those in the United States. You might as well expect England, France and Germany to combine in one association, and as such an individual combination, satisfy the members of each country, by trying to regulate all, under one general rule, as to expect the same of an association covering the territory of the United States. The local affairs of the Northwest should be looked after by the millers of that section, the local affairs of the Southwest by those of that section, etc. The interests of the different sections are not identical, nor can they be made so. Each section having like interests should be under one organization, the object of which should be to look after the general welfare of millers in that section, regardless of any other. There are but few matters covering the entire field, which are of equal and general interest to all sections, such as encouraging the export of flour, in place of wheat; domestic and foreign through bills of lading; tracing shipments to expedite their delivery; patent matters and their defense, or compromise; and as other matters present themselves, of *general* interest, they should be taken in hand by the National organization. Local organizations can regulate freight rates, prices for flour, insurance, introduction of choice selections of seed wheat, local litigation, and matters of purely local or sectional interest; not forgetting that in a social way, the coming together two or more times annually to compare notes, and get acquainted with their fellow millers, is of much greater importance than is generally supposed, for there is no class of business men who can come together occasionally, throwing off the cares of business, and have a better time for two or three days and get more restful enjoyment out of it than the millers at an outing of this kind.

The national organization must naturally be in a measure a "close corporation." It will not do to "proclaim from the housetop" its plans and intentions, but, having its work to do, do it quietly, earnestly and effectively. We have yet to hear of the first complaint of neglect or delinquency on the part of the Millers' National Association of the U. S. or its executive committee from any member of the Association. Every complaint yet heard against it has been from those who were not of it—or those who had an ax to grind, and the committee refused to "turn the stone."

Not one single matter or question for the general good that has come before the millers but that the Association has taken it up—and its committee devoted its time to working out the relief or reform desired, and in most cases, with wonderful success. In encouraging the export of flour, this Association, through its committees, had several conferences with Secretaries Blaine and Rusk, which aided very materially in arranging the reciprocal relations between our country and South America and Europe that were formulated by our government. In rebate duties on jute bags exported, alone, the saving to millers, members and non-members alike, *was more than the entire cost of membership in the Association since its organization;* this too, after brokers, congressmen and senators had failed to secure relief. The uniform export bill of lading and the new domestic bill of lading, shorn of their most objectionable features, have been brought about as much by the persistent work of this association as by any and all other interests combined. The tracing bureau was a child of the National Association, and while not generally employed by the members, is a success, both financially and in its work. And the experience thus far gained has shown that such an undertaking can be made a very satisfactory and economical method of furnishing the shipper with information concerning the whereabouts of his property after it leaves the mill. Now a few words about

### PATENTS AND PATENT CLAIMS.

The National Association since its organization has stood as a bulwark and defense between its members and the patent sharks that have infested the country, and has never failed to give the fullest protection. It has always been its policy to contest or compromise every claim made upon its members. Whenever any claim is presented, a full and complete investigation is made. If it has merit and can be compromised for less money than a contest would cost, that method is generally adopted. If it is shown to be a fraud, it is usually contested, and so far *every litigation* entered into by the Association has proven successful in the courts, and there has been no time during the last seventeen years that there has not been more or less litigation on hand—the present is no exception. The defense of the Russell suits alone will entail an expense of nearly or quite $5,000, and the Lee suits possibly as much more. The impression seemed to have gone out that the National Association was associated with the Cockle Separator Co. in the defense of the Lee suits; such was not the fact. Nor is the Cockle Separator Co. interested in the defense of the present suits brought by Lee against members. All who were members at the time that the settlement was made with the Knickerbocker Co. for use of the Cyclone Dust Collector received a license for all their machines then in use, and members were notified that in buying similar machines of other makes, they must look to the seller for protection. Consequently members have nothing to fear from that source, unless they have failed to heed the warning given them. We believe in organized effort for protection, and we further believe that there has never been organized an association where its members have reaped greater benefits than have those of the Millers' National Association. "Long may it wave."

## WILLIE WOULD A-WOOING GO.

IN the *Northwestern Miller* of the 18th, Willie very patronizingly informs the "defunct Millers' National Association" how, by the grace of his "Royal Highness," it may live and prosper. Willie has been sailing before the wind with a free sheet imagining all the while from the fuss made in the water that he was skimming lightly over the dark blue sea expecting from day to day to reach "Port destruction." Where he set sail for on his return from Europe—and where he expected to find the barque "Millers' National Association" and blow her skyhigh, and make good the threat "that for five years the other milling papers had in vain tried to break up the Association, but he would, unaided and alone, accomplish with his Northwestern gun, what they had tried to do and failed." However, he has just discovered, that all this time his little boat was tied to the dock, and the Association kept on growing stronger and stronger in spite of his bombastic paper-wad proclamations. He now proposes to cut loose from the dock, and sail on another tack.

He has discovered his mistake. After pecking at the National Association for two or three years, preaching its funeral sermon, burying an imaginary corpse, acting the part of prophet, priest, executioner, and grave digger, the object of his solicitude continues to flourish. The members in the meantime attending to their business, entirely unconscious of Willie's frantic efforts in their behalf. But he has made another discovery—has found "a vacuum," and something must be done at once. He would take that "dead" "decaying carcass" to his bosom. Nourish it, manage and protect it, furnish the brains to run it, *fill the vacuum*, even willing to make it the *tail* to his Northwestern kite, to enable him to fly it higher. He would change Association and make it a "League"—but it must do his bidding, he must have the privilege of pounding it over the head once a month (oftener if necessary), declare it "dead" that he might as often resuscitate and make it feel, that it is only by the grace of his astute highness that it *can* or has a *right* to exist. Willie has mistaken the temper of the millers of the country. His malignant assaults have won no friends; the millers owe him nothing, except pay for advertising, perhaps. Your patronizing offer to put the *Northwestern Miller* in as a 5,000 barrel mill savors too much of "bribery" to be entertained, even if the constitution did not expressly prohibit it. Willie, the millers have no use for a "Poobah." You can't run a mill, and you can't run an association. So like the shoemaker, you better "stick to your last." Your caustic pen has been no respector of persons in its libelous attacks upon good and true men. You should have the motto, "*Rule or Ruin*," emblazoned on your banner. The executive committee long ago decided they had no use for you or your methods. And inasmuch as you could not control them, you have *continually maligned* them—but they still live and have the respect of their fellow citizens. Now, Willie, Au-revoir. Dip your pen in the blood of a black cat killed at midnight and scratch away, but don't come back at us with seventeen pages of closely written fools cap—"a brief"—as we have no time to devote to such.

### AN UNJUST DECISION.

WE publish elsewhere in this issue the late decision of the U. S. Supreme court in what is known as the Brass elevator case that has been watched with considerable interest by persons interested in the grain trade of the Northwest. We look upon this decision as a flagrant violation of individual rights in property. Carried to its ultimate results, this decision makes it possible for every undertaking to be declared a "public enterprise" by any legislature, and the business of private individuals monopolized by any and every person making demands upon it. The blacksmith at the cross-roads may have his shop declared a public shop, where horses will be shod and insured at any fee the state may fix upon. Every mill may be declared a "public mill," where the proprietor may not be allowed to run it except as the public may choose to dictate. If he wants to run it as a merchant mill and a farmer comes along with a bag of wheat and demands to have it ground on a toll basis, it must be done, regardless of the interest or convenience of the miller. We are not surprised at the vigorous protest by Justices Brewer, Field, White and Jackson in the dissenting opinion. This decision may be in accordance with the laws governing such cases, but it is not justice.

WE have received a copy of the West Superior *Evening Telegram* Board of Trade edition, a large 20-page paper, devoted to the industry at the head of the lakes, particularly the milling and grain trades, which it treats very fully. Those who have not already received a copy would do well to send for one. The *Evening Telegram* is one of the progressive papers of the Superior district.

WE regret that delay in receiving our regular Buffalo letter compels us to go to press without this usually interesting correspondence this month.

### RUSSIA TO ENCOURAGE THE CLEANING OF HER EXPORT GRAIN.

SEEING how greatly the Russian grain trade has suffered of late years by reason of the dirty and adulterated condition of the exported grain, it is to be hoped that a better state of things will be inaugurated by the exhibition of grain-cleaning machinery, which, at the instance of the Russian Minister of the Interior, is now being held at the St. Petersburg Museum, Solianio Gorodok. The English firms represented at this exhibition are Messrs. John Baker of Cambridge; Messrs. Boby, of Bury St. Edmunds; Messrs. Penney & Co., and Messrs Rainworth & Sons, of Lincoln; and the last-named house has been awarded a large silver medal by the Minister of the Imperial Domains. America, of course, is also well represented, Messrs. Richmond & Co. displaying a large assortment of grain cleaning machines used in American elevators. Cheaper and inferior machines and implements of German make are also shown, and there is every likelihood, now that happy commercial relations are once more established between Russia and Germany, that a considerable trade will be done in this class of goods. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the exhibition is the Novorossisk section. This new Black Sea port, although opened only three or four years ago, is fast becoming the principal grain port of Russia. This is due partly to the fact that, unlike the other grain ports, it is not ice-bound in winter, and partly to its being managed to some extent on the American system. It is commonly spoken of as the "Chicago of Russia," and contains three immense elevators, with a capacity for 3,000,000, 4,760,000, and 3,200,000 pouds of grain respectively. (one poud equal to about 36 lbs av.) Photographs of these buildings and of the harbor piers are shown at the Exhibition. But much of the success of the port is due to the energetic management of the Novorossisk and Vladikavkaz Railway line, which brings the port into communcation with the rich grain-producing districts of the Caucasus and connects with lines from other grain-producing districts of Russia. It is anticipated that before long a large amount of grain from South-western Sibe ria and from Central Asia will reach European markets by means of this railway. The line at present carries annually some 60,000,000 pouds, and at stations on it eight elevators have been erected for storage and cleaning purposes, each with a capacity of from one to two millions pouds of grain. All things considered, the growth of Novorossiski, which five years ago was but a sleepy little fishing village, and now is second only in importance as a grain port to Odessa, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of European commerce.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### LATEST ADVICES FROM RUSSIA.

Advices from South Russia, dated Odessa, 11th May, read as follows: "Abundant rains have fallen over all the south of Russia during the past week, and reports from all quarters give the prospects of the coming harvest as excellent. The outlook, however, is anything but encouraging to the proprietors, who see in an abundant harvest only another factor towards still lower prices for their produce. A great deal of last year's grain is unsold, and at the prices now paying the return is not sufficient to pay the expense of sowing and harvesting. Proprietors would have preferred a moderate yield this year, as then they might have hoped to realize better prices for the grain which they have on hand. Labor has again been very dear during the seed time, and is likely to be so during harvest, and the prospect is that producers will have to face very heavy losses this autumn. There is a steady influx of grain by barge from the river stations, and holders have to accept whatever price they can get to avoid the expense of warehousing. Should prices abroad not improve it seems to be inevitable that there must be a further fall here. With the magnificent outlook for the harvest we may expect to see a very heavy export right through this year, as the grain cannot remain in the country, but will have to be shipped."—*Corn Trade News.*

### ARGENTINA WHEAT.

The fact that there is no premium on Argentina wheat for future delivery is one of the serious obstacles that American shippers have to face. European buyers can buy that wheat for future months delivery at about the same price that spot wheat brings. This fact, were the shipments from that country small, would have no serious effect, but when they are sending out nearly as much wheat weekly as America it is a great drawback to trade, besides holding prices down. American wheat for future months is sold on the basis of spot prices, with the carrying charges added. Ocean rates are very low from the Atlantic seaboard to London and Liverpool, but they are not low enough so that European buyers can see any inducement to buy American wheat in preference to buying Argentina wheat for delivery several months ahead, where no carrying charges have to be paid.

# 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 Renewed—New Low Records on Wheat and Flour—The Dullest Month on the Crop in Flour—Buyers Disheartened, Prices no Object—The Market Dead Beyond Resurrection—The Opening of Navigation Stimulates Exports of Wheat But Little—Europe more Independent of America Than at the Other End of the Crop—Trouble in The City Mill Trust—Enforcing a Boycott on Western Flour.**

INSTEAD of improvement in the markets in wheat and flour, the past month has witnessed all that was gained this previous month, more than last, while the resumption of stagnation and depression has been more complete and accentuated than during this crop year. There has been a temporary exception, in the case of wheat, early this month, stimulated by the first lake and rail shipment to the seaboard from the spring wheat lake ports, but there has been nothing like the usual activity in these wheats for export upon the opening of lake navigation. This has been a great disappointment to the short crop bulls who have been holding on and looking for the last half of the crop year to show the shortage and make it feel at home and abroad. But like all their hopes of the crop year now almost past, they have proved a delusion and a snare in which millions of the money of the largest operators and investors in these markets have been absorbed as by a sponge It is true, our visible supply has been decreasing, but later and less rapidly than usual even, instead of becoming practically exhausted, as was confidently expected before a new crop. Yet we are within 60 days of another, and, probably better crop than the last, with wheat enough in sight to carry us through on this side of the Atlantic and give Europe the usual supplies on a light crop. But, to our chagrin, she is less, instead of more dependent upon us than usual, and receiving weekly imports, right along, in excess of consumption in Great Britain, if not on the Continent, with no end of offerings of Argentine and Russian wheats at continually declining prices for prompt and forward shipment into the next crop.

TOO MUCH WHEAT EVERYWHERE

is the trouble, even here at home, while Europe is deluged by every exporting country on the face of the globe. The believers in "The Statistical Position of the Market," are all dead, and the "Short Crop" prophets, who have deceived them, would be dead also, if kicking by their hosts of victims, would kill them. "Statistics be damned" is the received imprecation of the Bulls in wheat and the short crop prophets with them, including the official head of these baboons at the head of the Agricultural Crop Bureau at Washington. Surely, there never was so much money staked and lost on figures that have lied, as on those of the last wheat crop. Indeed it may nearly be laid down as an axiom in the trade, hereafter, that there can no longer be such a thing as a short crop of wheat, the world over, with the vast new areas under cultivation, in all the varied soils and climates of the habitable globe, which insure a good average crop of the supplies of food for mankind and feed for beasts, which, with cable and steam communication, the world over, can be made promptly available everywhere. Should any one of the great wheat exporting countries actually have a practically complete crop failure, such as Russia experienced two years ago, there will be no famine nor famine prices in other countries, as there were none then. Even should this country have such a calamity, which is scarcely among the possibilities, with its extended areas and varying soils and climates and seasons, the wheats of Argentine and Australia and Chile could all be directed from Europe to our shores without extra cost of transportation or extended delay, while Europe would have the comparatively new fields of India and Russia to draw upon, to make up her normal deficit, without advancing prices to anything like a famine basis. In fact, it would require the failure of the crops in two of the great grain producing countries of the world to make a famine; and, this is about as probable as the millennium or the end of the earth, which are hardly contingencies worth commercial consideration.

HENCE SHORT CROP PROPHETS WILL BE WITHOUT HONOR

in their own or any other land after this year's experience in following them; and, there will be no commercial use for, or value in, them hereafter, nor for crop statistics, until they have proved that they can sometimes be right by chance, which neither have done in the past four or five years. Like Talleyrand's use of language, to conceal rather than express thought, so have crop reports and statistics come to be regarded by the trade as gotten up to conceal rotten than reveal the truth regarding crop supplies. To speak the plain truth, this is about all that private crop experts and their reports as well as those of the states are gotten up for; the former to sell to speculators who are "monkeying" with the markets, for these crops, and the latter in the supposed interest of the farmers who pay for them, on the idea that the smaller their crops are estimated the more they will get for them. Even the National Crop Bureau is infected with this desire to help the former, while its correspondents, upon whom it must rely, are necessarily with one of them and bound to make the best show for him possible. But like the boy that cried Wolf too often, they would no longer be believed, should the famine Wolf ever be at our door. Everybody is now skeptical about crop shortage or even damage, since the freezing and drought of March has proven of so little and limited injury to the growing crop. It has been this utter disbelief of all crop news that has caused such disgust among the Bulls and the consequent deeper depression since this March boom than before. While the Bears have grown correspondingly bold, and may overdo their advantage and the situation, yet, so long as supplies are so in excess of spot demand as now, it will take something like a miracle to raise wheat and flour from the slough of Despond into which these False Crop Prophets have plunged them.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF IMPROVEMENT.

Hence there appears little prospect of improvement between now and the new crop, unless manipulation of the overgrowing short interest is attempted, of which there is much apparently idle gossip in Chicago, or damage shall yet occur to the growing crop which would, of course, help the Bulls, if only temporarily. But with ordinary conditions, from now on the Bull side of the market promises to be a hard road to travel in the balance of this crop. Not only have the lowest prices on the crop and on record, been made the past month, in both wheat and flour (under 60c, or less than 1c per lb. here in New York, for No. 2 red wheat, and $1.55 to $1.75 for the lowest and highest grades of flour), but the market for the latter has been the dullest, without temporary strength or activity even, when the wheat market has rallied. So completely discouraged have flour dealers become that price is no longer any object, unless on stuff wanted for immediate sonsumption; and, in such few buyers there have been too many anxious and waiting sellers to get any advantage in the latter. Never, in an experience of over twenty years, in reporting these markets has there been such a dull month throughout in this state as the past. It is doubtful if a 10c advance in wheat would resurrect the flour market into life. For, the late advance of 8c failed to do so while the subsequent 10c decline has equally failed to stimulate buying even for "investment," as this has played itself out in flour as well as wheat. The flour trade is composed of doubting Thomases and it would be hard to find a man in it, buyer or seller, who expects flour even to do better again. Exporters are equally out of the market except for an occasional lot of spring fines at $1.55 for feeding purposes, and for a few favorite brands of Baker's extras and patents. But even these orders are falling off as European markets are glutted with flour as well as wheat, both native and foreign, as European millers are underselling us on flour made of cheaper Argentine and Russian wheats by 5c@6c per bushel, with which they are taking a little of our hard wheats, both Kansas and Duluth to mix. This is about all that has been done in wheat for export to the English markets while the Continent has taken chiefly of No. 2 red mostly for the Spanish markets. One of our export houses with English connections, has engaged in the sale here, and on the other side, of Argentine wheat for forward shipment, so dull is trade in our own wheats; and, some dozen or fifteen cargoes of the former have been sold to importers on the other side through their agents here.

Winter flours have dropped under $3.00 for all but good patents and they are unsalable at over $3.25, while the low grades drag below $2.00 in bbls. Spring Baker's were sold ahead to blenders here and exporters, a month or more ago and these alone of the whole list, Spring or Winter are steady at $2.50 in bbls. down. Choice brands of Spring Patents are only bid $3.75 in lines and peddling at $3.50 for country brands to $3.85 for Minneapolis and Duluth, barring only Pillsbury's.

There has been frequent reference, of late in the flour trade, to the predictions of the Past-Prophet of the Produce Exchange, whose "South American Spider and City Mill Flies" was published in the *United States Miller* nearly two years ago, when the city mills went into the flour trust and turned the contract of their business over to a former rival in the South American and West India trade. That prophecy has already been fulfilled in part, with the balance of it nearly ripe for fulfillment and facts coming out true. Already the old owners are getting out disgusted with the new regime. One of the Jewell's whose father founded and left the Jewell Milling Co. to his sons has left and gone into the West India trade for himself. The Jones' whose father equally founded and left them their

mill, are said to be trying to get out, but can't sell their stock without sacrifice, while Hecker is kept as the nominal head of the Trust, to hold the Catholic retail trade of this city which was secured and held against all comers, by his uncle who founded the mill and was a devout Catholic. But the real head of the trust is the "South American Spider" which has got the City Mill Flies where he wanted them; and, when their buzzing and kicking does not disturb the "Spider" whose web is closed closely about them. Now this "Spider's" attention is being devoted to attempting to boycott all Western flours in the West India and South American markets, by compelling all shippers from here who dare buy any but City Mill flours for those markets, to pay 10c per bbl. more for what they are obliged to have of the latter, than is charged to the "good" shippers, who use none but city mills. The indignation of receivers of Western flours as well as of the West India shippers know no bounds, when notice of this intention of the New City Mill Trust managers was served on them. But they found they could kick and pay 10c per bbl. for the luxury or be "good" and make 10c per bbl. more on their purchases of city than "naughty" shippers. Beside, the "Spider" had woven his web about the custom house or steamship lines or both, so that he was put in possession weekly, of a complete list of every bbl. of flour shipped hence to the West Indies and South America, the brand, the shipper and the consignee. By this system of espionage every West India shippers business is reported to the "Spider" who proceeds to pounce upon any shipper who does ship western flour and boycott him, because he will not boycott every other flour in the market.

NEW YORK, May 15.

## DULUTH.

THE past month has brought but little in the way of business or encouragement to the millers at the head of the lakes. The revival which was confidently expected with the opening of navigation, did not come, and the month has been generally disappointing. The mills have been running very irregularly, and the output has been light. For April the production was 32,384 bbls. of flour for Duluth, and 115,985 for Superior, a total of 148,369 bbls., against 51,503 bbls. and 90,438 bbls. respectively, or 141,941 for April 1893. For the first half of May the output will reach 80,000 bbls., and the indications are that considerable more than that will be turned out during the rest of the month. The tendency is toward a better condition; freights are low and transportation lines are offering everything in their power to induce shipping. A slightly stronger inquiry is reported for both the domestic and foreign trade, although the general tone of both markets is weak. Heretofore, in addition to the stagnant markets, millers have been fighting high rates and high prices for cash wheat.

The production of flour at these points, and the receipts of flour and grain for April, as compared with April, 1893, were as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour bbls. produced, Dul. | 32,384 | 51,503 |
| " " " Sup. | 115,985 | 90,438 |
| " " received | 250,957 | 137,859 |
| Wheat, bus. | 1,061,714 | 623,410 |
| Oats, " | 2,134 | |
| Rye, " | | 675 |

The shipments of flour and grain during April this year, as compared with April last, are as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour from Dul. bbls. | 41,983 | 54,463 |
| " " Sup. " | 100,460 | 90,282 |
| Wheat, bus. | 942,965 | 36,364 |
| Oats, " | 4,741 | |

On account of the general strike on the Great Northern railroad, wheat receipts were very light for the past few weeks, but they have been quite heavy for the past few days. The stocks, by grades, now at the head of the lakes, are shown by the following:

| Grades. | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard | 4,518,053 |
| No. 1 northern | 4,862,493 |
| No. 2 northern | 188,792 |
| No. 3 spring | 25,688 |
| No grade | 9,948 |
| Rejected and condemned | 13,045 |
| Special bin | 288,453 |
| Total wheat in store | 9,906,47? |
| Decrease during the week | 1,008,696 |
| In store and afloat corresponding date last year | 17,510,547 |
| Increase for the week last year | 41 317 |
| Stock of corn in store | 281,995 |
| Increase of corn during the week | 21,228 |
| Stock of rye in store | 21,964 |
| Decrease of rye during the week | 10,000 |
| Stock of flaxseed in store | 56,257 |
| Wheat in store at Minneapolis | 10,587,097 |
| Decrease wheat at Minneapolis | 191,305 |
| Corn in store at Minneapolis | 135,976 |
| Oats in store at Minneapolis | 9,445 |
| Rye in store at Minneapolis | 1,234 |
| Barley in store at Minneapolis | 2,772 |
| Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis | 10,539 |

Of the receipts of Wheat during May, the local mills have not taken to exceed 50,000 bushels up to the present time, and of the nine odd million bushels of wheat in store, but little of it is available for milling. Estimates of the wheat to arrive from country elevators and bins, previous to the new crop, place it at about 2,500,000 bushels. The wheat now carried here waiting shipment, is held in the several elevator systems as follows:

| Name of Company. | Bus. |
|---|---|
| Belt Line Elevator Co | 1,940,927 |
| Duluth Elevator Co | 2,900,591 |
| Great Northern Elevator Co | 706,318 |
| Lake Superior Elevator Co | 819,086 |
| Union Improvement and Elevator Co | 1,885,159 |
| Superior Terminal Elevator Co | 1,654,391 |
| Total | 9,906,472 |

Wheat charters are being made at from 2c to 2¼c from the head of the lakes to Buffalo, and all the business is being handled by the liners. Independent vessels are doing nothing, and many of them have gone to other ports or else are tied up.

General freighting is dull and is, as a rule, controlled by season contracts. Some ore is going down the lakes, but the movement is weak, while up to date not to exceed 15,000,000 feet of lumber have been sent out by water. Lake rates generally are lower than on the 1st of May. They are still scheduled on a basis of 17½c per hundred pounds on flour to New York, by the linemen. Although it is generally understood that rates on a basis of 15c per hundred are granted to domestic points, and it is thought by the end of the month this will be the published rate. The fleet plying at this port opened the season charging nominally 17½c to New York, but the different lines began a quiet slashing war at once, and it is reported that cargoes were taken to New York for export on a basis of 12½c per hundred pounds. But little flour is sent to Montreal for export, but considerable wheat is forwarded by that route on a rate of 13c. Ocean rates are generally lower, with a downward tendency. The following rates are furnished by two leading lines, from the head of the lakes to the points named, in cents per hundred pounds.

| | Lake, rail and ocean. | All rail and ocean. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 25.00 | 42.50 |
| Aberdeen | 31.28 | 48.78 |
| Bristol | 25.71 | 43.21 |
| Bremen | 28.00 | 45.50 |
| Dundee | 29.73 | 47.23 |
| Glasgow | 14.84 | 32.34 |
| Hamburg | 31.00 | 48.50 |
| Havre | 32.50 | 50.00 |
| Liverpool | 22.88 | 40.38 |
| London | 24.00 | 41 50 |
| Rotterdam | 25.00 | 37.50 |
| St. Johns, N. F. | 28.00 | 45.50 |
| Leith | 26 81 | 44.31 |
| Halifax | 26.00 | 43.50 |

Despite the rather favorable conditions, however, under which shipments may be made, the foreign demand is exceedingly dull.

The celebrated case of David B. Lyman vs. The Northern Pacific Elevator Co., which has been pending for some months, has been argued before Judge Sanborn, of the U. S. Court. The result was that the receiver, M. J. Forbes, of this city, was directed to distribute $324,465, in his hands, as follows:

The attachments of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Toronto, Alfred McArdle, J. F. McPherson, attaching creditors, are by the consent of said parties released and discharged, both as concerns the wheat and all the proceeds. The Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Toronto are allowed to participate in all the wheat or proceeds, now or after coming to the receiver on the basis of their warehouse receipts, or on the basis of 430,000 bushels of wheat called for by said receipts and they are to share pro rata in all the wheat with other holders of the elevator companies receipts shown in other schedules. The attaching creditors will receive on this basis about one fiftieth of the money to be divided.

The $324,465 is distributed among the holders of all the warehouse receipts to share and share alike, and the receiver is ordered to distribute the monies accordingly. The order further protects the receiver from liability for acts done in accordance with it, and it is still further ordered by consent that the accounts of the various creditors in their attaching actions in North Dakota and Washington, amounting to $4,000, are adjudged a claim against the elevator company and constituted a full claim to tax costs, while the attachments are to stand under orders or stipulations previously made, as against all the attached property, except the wheat and proceeds thereof, provided the order and degree shall in no way affect or determine any question as to the regularity or validity of such attachment proceedings.

It is finally ordered by consent that the receiver pays the attorneys of the attaching creditors the further sum of $5,000, which is borne by all the warehouse receipt holders pro rata.

Reports which have been received here from the Minnesota and Dakota wheat fields up to May 10, while varying, show a condition of the spring crop below the average. Cold, late rains have been the chief draw back, while from several points in Minnesota, winter wheat is reported winter killed. A few localities report that the very early sown wheat and oats are coming thin, and in some instances the ground has been reseeded. The past week has been the most favorable for the growing crop of any previous time this season.

A scheme is being informally discussed by millers and others interested in the local wheat market, to plant a number of small elevators throughout the Northwestern wheat belt, purchase their own wheat and draw on it as production requires. This system would obviate the paying of a premium for milling wheat, and give the manufacturers of flour the profits which now go to the middle men. Last fall the Russell & Miller Co. started in to carry out this idea, and went so far as to select ten sites in as many towns in the Northwestern territory, but on account of the panic gave up the project, at least temporarily. The plan may be taken up and investigated by the Millers' Association at the head of the lakes. This association, at a recent meeting, selected Thomas Gibson to do all the buying on the Duluth board of Trade, for all the members of the association. The several mills have withdrawn their individual representatives on the board,

and Mr. Gibson will act for all. This step was taken in the direction of economy and to prevent any apparent or actual competition on the part of the different mill firms among themselves. The cost of manufacturing flour in these times is so near the price paid by wholesalers that every expense possible must be eliminated, in order to show even a small profit.

Word is received here that the great steamer which has been built for J. J. Hill, for the passenger trade between Buffalo and Duluth, can not get through the Soo Canal, that the boat, light, draws 14 feet and 9 inches, several inches more than there is water in the canal. The boat, it is understood, will be put on between Buffalo and Chicago, until the completion, in July or August, of the Canadian Canal. This change, if it must be made, is not only a serious affair for the Great Northern railway system, but will have a decided influence on marine matters generally on Lake Superior. Officials of the Great Northern, stationed here, are yet denying the rumor, and say that it is absurd, that the boat draws but 13 feet, 10 inches aft, and that she will be here the first week in June.

Work is progressing rapidly on the splendid new board of trade building in Duluth. The present quarters of the board are so inconvenient that the building committee will allow no time to be wasted in the erection of the new block. It will be a large structure and will have ample room, not only for all purposes of the board, but for offices for all grain firms, vessel agents and kindred interests.

Representatives of every mill at the head of the lakes met in the office of B. C. Church, in this city, on Friday of this week to protest against the discrimination in flour rates by all the railroads, as against Duluth and in favor of Minneapolis. A protest was formulated, signed by the various milling concerns, and sent to the railroads. The ordinary differential between Duluth and Minneapolis, in favor of Duluth, has been 7½ cents per hundred pounds, but it is down to 2½ cents. This, the millers say, is not a just and equitable rate, and their protest demands an equalization.

The official figures just issued, showing the receipts and shipments of wheat at the great markets of the United States, gives Duluth the first place for shipments during 1893 among the primary markets, including Duluth, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis. The figures of shipments for last year were as follows: Duluth, 33,700,847 bushels; Chicago, 24,715,738; Minneapolis, 14,947,900; St. Louis, 7,836,684. The shipments from New York, which is not a primary market, but a distributing center in a large measure, were only 38,000,000, or a trifle more than 4,000,000 bushels in excess of the shipments from Duluth. In receipts among the primary markets, Minneapolis stands first, the great amount of wheat consumed by the mills there accounting for its drop to third place as a shipping point.

The big Imperial is running on both sides this week, and hope is entertained that business will warrant the continuance of the lively gait. When the output of this mill, 6,000 barrels a day, is withdrawn, there is an appreciable shrinkage in totals from the mills at the head of the lakes.

With the settlement of the strike on the great Northern, and a consequent improvement of business conditions, a much better feeling prevails among mill men and grain dealers generally; the outlook is decidedly better than it was a week or two ago. H. F. J.

DULUTH, May 12th.

## SUPERIOR.

THE mills at Superior have been running quite irregularly for the month last past, the weak demand for flour, and the high premium demanded for milling wheat being the chief causes. During last week the mills were in operation about one-fourth their capacity and turned out 35,921 bbls. of flour as against 25,696 bbls. the week before, and 34,358 for the corresponding week last year. Low freight rates on export business are helping the millers out, and this week there is being an increased output. Export business already shows the stimulating effect of low freight tariffs, and last week the export shipments aggregated 20,605 bbls against 6,857 bbls. the week before, and 6,573 bbls. for the corresponding week a year ago. Millers are in better spirits than they have been for some time. They still are obliged to pay relatively high prices for wheat, but not quite as much so as was the rule a week and two weeks ago. About the only draw back now being experienced is the absence of fresh receipts from the country, and considerable wheat has been taken out of store during the first part of this month to supply the needs. Receipts, however, are beginning to pick up as the normal condition of things has been restored on the Great Northern, and this draw back is being fast overcome. For the last few days the receipts have averaged about 100 cars of wheat a day.

Vessel owners are also feeling a trifle better. Wheat rates to Buffalo have been scandalously low, and with no coal for returning cargoes, business was being done at a loss. Rates have advanced recently and are firm now at 2 cents; and 80 cents is paid for ore, and lumber has advanced to $1.75. The ore traffic from the head of the lakes is especially lively. Rates on flour now quoted by the several transportation lines are shown by the following table, in cents, per 100 lbs.:

| From Superior to: | Lake and rail. | All rail. | Across lake. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 15 | 32½ | 30½ |
| Montreal | 18 | 32½ | 30½ |
| Boston | 17½ | 34½ | 32½ |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 30½ | 28½ |
| Baltimore | 12 | 29½ | 27½ |
| Albany, Troy, Schenectady | 14 | 31½ | 29½ |
| Utica | 13½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Syracuse | 12 | 28½ | 26½ |
| Buffalo, Erie | 10 | 25 | 23 |
| Chicago | 10 | 12½ | .... |
| Toledo | .. | 21½ | .... |

Shipments in any direction have not been steady, and it is beginning to be a matter for wonder on the part of the millers as to what the people are living on. According to all calculations the warehouses throughout the country are about depleted and wholesalers have exhausted their stocks, yet the orders from all these sources are meagre. Owing to the cost of manufacture—premiums paid for wheat, quotations on flour show but a little shading. At the beginning of the present week the following quotations were given for car lots, per bbl. of 196 lbs.:

| | |
|---|---|
| First patents, in wood | $3.45@3 55 |
| Second patents, in wood | 3.30@3.40 |
| Fancy bakers', in wood | 2.30@2 40 |
| Export bakers', in wood | 2.05@2.15 |
| Low grades, in bags | 1.30@1.50 |

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 280 and 140-lb. jute bags and 98-lb. cotton sacks, 20c.; 49-lb. cotton sacks, 10c.; paper sacks, 20c. In 24½-lb. cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half barrels, 30c. extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer, 30c. is deducted from the price in wood.

While at this writing a little activity is shown and a better feeling in consequence obtains all along the line, yet it is exceedingly difficult to predict condition for the immediate future. The coal strike is already affecting shipping, and, of course, manufacture depends almost entirely on this branch of the business. Unless business is soon resumed at the mines, shipping will be seriously disturbed, if not generally discontinued. Not only is there a fuel famine in prospect, but the absence of returning cargoes is a serious draw back, and will cause many of the vessels to tie up. Just what effect this will have on the output and prices, cannot be satisfactorily determined at present.

The mills at the head of the lakes have a notion that a little competition in the cooperage line would be a good thing, consequently the Minneapolis Cooperage Co., by P. W. Herzog of Chicago, has been looking over the field in this line. Among the mills which might favorably consider such competitive enterprise are the Listman, Anchor and Lake Superior mills. Heretofore the Hardwood Mfg. Co. Cooper shops have supplied these mills, but it is believed that another factory would be desirable and the Minneapolis concern is meeting with encouragement. It intends to begin work as soon as possible, and will manufacture a superior barrel, comprising a flat hoop, with a copper wire strand about it. The shop will have capacity for about 75 men.

The Bemis bag factory has begun the manufacture of bags, and will for the present be content in supplying the Superior and Duluth mills. This factory will be of benefit and convenience to the local millers, as they were formerly obliged to send to Minneapolis, and from four to five days were often required to fill an order. The employes are mostly girls, some seventy-five being engaged in the work. It is the intention of the management to ultimately supply the trade of the northwest.

The Superior Board of Trade is finally and firmly established and is already doing excellent work. The Board of Trade building is being put in fine condition for the uses of the board, and offices for millers and grain men generally. Among the members to whom certificates have been issued are the following: L. F. Johnston, C. H. Sunderland, E. E. Barton, Alex. McEachern, A. W. Stow, W. J. Whipple, A. A. Cross, George L. Brooks, Theodore B. Smith, H. E. Ticknor, John A. Bardon, W. M. Tate, S. E. Middleton, H. M. Nichols, J. T. Shuweiler, S. T. Norvell, F. H. Decker, E. P. Conklin, I. L. Lamm, J. T. Culver, C. J. McCollom, W. H. Crumpton, C. H. Schnyzk, James S. Ritchie, Joseph Baribeau, R. Rochester, J. H. McBride, Lewis Larson, C. W. Aust, C. A. Holwick, James Ferguson, Dr. H. J. Connor, R. J. Wemyss, W. H. Slack, W. B. Banks, James Bardon, R. M. Todd, L. R. Hurd, Freeman Milling Company, American Steel Barge Works, James H. Agen, S. A. Clark, B. S. Loney, Keystone National Bank, Peter Deyo, Sylvester Strong, Henry Miller, F. E. Hanson, C. A. Schultz, Melville C. Smith, Quintin Johnson, E. C. Kennedy, William Thompson, G. G. Barnum, C. C. Tennis, L. H. Page, Anchor Milling Company, W. B. Palmer of Kirkbride, Palmer & Co., Minneapolis, P. M. Chandler of Linton & Chandler, B. F. Hutchins and F. J. Matchette.

The Duluth Board of Trade requires all elevator companies

whose receipts are regular on the Board to maintain offices in Duluth. The new Superior Board announces that the same elevators regular on the Duluth Board will be regular on the Superior Board. The question is now raised, whether or not the Superior Board will require the elevater companies to maintain offices in Superior. It seems to be the opinion of many board of trade men that all such elevators should have offices in this city.

L. R. Hurd, A. A. Cross and J. J. Atkinson, the committee appointed by the board of trade to get up a circular letter on the organization of the board, have completed their work in a very satisfactory manner. The circular contains a cut of the board of trade block, and a diagram of the three floors to be occupied by the board. It also contains information of the elevators, mills and banks of the city. The letter states:

"It is important to know that the board will adopt the Minnesota state inspection for grain, accepting the inspection and weighing of this department, thus preventing any confusion or conflict of grades at the head of the lake. The same elevators will be made regular on the Superior board when they comply with the rules as are now regular on the Duluth board, and the contract grade will be the same as on the Duluth board, namely, No. 1 northern."

There are at present at the head of the lakes about 700,000 tons of coal, and if the strike continues much longer it will be necessary to send some of this reserve to Chicago by rail. One company, it is announced has closed a contract to send 300 cars to Chicago when called for. The shipping of coal from here would be very expensive business, and such contingency will be the last resort.

Arthur Miller of the Russell & Miller Milling Co. has recently made a tour of the wheat territory of the West. He reports conditions favorable for the new crop.

H. L. Case superintendent of the Grand Republic Mill elevator, has recently returned from a trip to Detroit, Port Huron and other eastern points.

Construction on the new Barclay flouring mill has been resumed and is now progressing rapidly. The frame superstructure is about completed. The mill will soon be finished and will be modern and first class.

Breadstuffs are strong and active. The New England market is taking considerable stuff from the local mills, and throughout the dull times this commodity has sold at fair prices. Bran or shorts in bulk, f. o. b. are quoted at $11.50 to $12.

The car service report for the past month shows a very light business. The total number of cars handled was 8,537 of which Superior handled 4,293 and Duluth 4,244. The principal items of the traffic are as follows:

Hay and straw, 214; flour, feed and bran, 610; corn and oats, 108; general groceries and merchandise, 55; sugar, syrup and salt, 86; fruit and vegetables, 101; meat and live stock, 143; miscellaneous, 19; beer, 80; oil, 32; furniture, 51; lumber and forest products, 936; wood, 26; brick, tile and sewer pipe, 63; stone and sand, 37; cement, lime and clay, 75; wagons and wagon stuffs, 14; iron, iron pipe and machinery, 125; empty barrels and barrel stock, 176; wheat, flax, rye and barley, 2,050; coal and coke, 3,486.

Word comes from Kansas City to the effect that a general strike is being planned to take place in all flouring mills throughout the country under the auspices of the Flour Mill Employees Union, which union now being perfected throughout the country is affiliated with the Knights of Labor. It is stated that organizers are at work in Superior and Duluth, as well as Minneapolis and throughout the milling districts, and that as soon as the organization is strong enough, formal demands will be made on milling companies, which, if not met will precipitate a strike. These demands, it is understood, are for shorter days and an increase of wages.

The first month's business through the "Soo" was light, but a fraction of the month being represented. Among the items east bound were: Copper, 650 tons; corn, 163,300 bus.; flour, 309,480 bbls.; iron ore, 56,501 tons; lumber, 1,159,000 feet; wheat, 921,466 bus. The freight up, all told, amounted to 67,349 net tons. The canal opened on the 17th of April, and last year on May 1st.

The barge works of this city are employing one hundred men, doing repair work mostly. There is but one unfinished whaleback on the stocks, barge No. 135, which will be finished some time during the present season. The outlook is not such as to inspire new prospects in ship building.

It begins to look to the deep-water-way-to-the-sea advocates here that Superior and Duluth must look with favor for a channel through Canada by Montreal, as it is thought the New York Railway and elevator barons will never permit the Erie Canal to be deepened and widened. If the prospect for a canal across New York were feasible, the work might furnish a solution of the problem of the unemployed and of the Coxey armies.

E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, May 12.

## LONDON.

DURING the past month not much has occured in the milling world that has left its mark on the history of the flour milling industry. It is true that on the case of Parkinson and another, versus Simon, being given in favor of Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester, the well known milling engineer, by the Judge on account of the claims in Parkinson's patent specification, with the exception of one claim, being in his opinion old, the plaintiffs applied and were granted a fortnight to appeal against that dicision, and since my last letter to the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER, that appeal has been lodged. It is stated that the trial of this action has so far cost between £5000 and £7000, and it is a question whether the case won't go up to the highest court of all—the House of Lords. In the meantime both Messrs Robinson, who make the Kohinoor Purifier under the patent, and Mr. Simon are advertising in the trade press the effect of the action on their respective machines, and it is very amusing to read one advertisment against the other, as they are both drawn up in order to contradict what is said by the other party in the counter-advertisement.

Another bit of milling news, which fact, however, did not bring forth much as regards increased membership, is the meeting of the National Association of British and Irish Millers at Birmingham under the presidency of Mr Edgar Appleby, whose portrait has already appeared in the UNITED STATES MILLER some eight months since. At this meeting the election of the president for the ensuing year took place, and the voting went in favor of Mr. John Mooney of Dublin, who has, ever since the Association was founded, taken a keen interest in its welfare. Mr. John Mooney is a well known miller of Dublin, and managing director of the large bakery business carried on by Messrs. Johnson, Mooney and O'Brien, in the capital of the Emerald Isle. The question of where the next convention shall be held is left in the hands of the president-elect, who takes office on that occasion for the first time, but, there seems no doubt but that the convention this year will be held in Ireland, about the end of June. After having disposed of this important subject on the agenda, the meeting at Birmingham then discussed the best means of bringing their grievance as to the railway charges and rates before the President of the Board of Trade in order to strengthen his case, when the bill dealing with railway rates is brought forward for the second reading. The next subject that occupied the attention of the meeting, was the taking of samples from the bags of wheat as they lay, stacked in bulk, on the quay or in the ware-houses. Now the samples are taken by the merchants, in an unfair manner, as when the wheat is sold on the sample it is generally found that the bulk does not come out according to the sample on which the wheat is bought, but the custom of the trade is such that if a miller or buyer breaks the stack, and then finds out that the inner lot of the bags is not up to the merchant's sample, he cannot refuse to take it, as bought on sample, as the deal has been done, according to the customs of the trade. After some considerable discussion the following resolution was passed:—That we petition the Corn Trade Associations of Bristol, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool and London, and all other ports in the kingdom, including those of Ireland, to carry out this resolution, as a petition from this Association.

"That in cases where wheat is tendered in silos, or bags against spot or future contracts, samples shall be drawn as the deliveries proceed, and if the average samples drawn be not equal to the sales sample, the buyer shall have the right to claim arbitration, even after he has broken bulk."

Soon after this the meeting terminated and the members of the Association dined together.

By the way, the Directors of the International Confectioners and Bakers' Exhibition report that the space already alloted for the second annual Exhibition is much greater than that occupied at the last Exhibition, and that there will be a good display of flour by some of the largest millers in this country. The exhibition is to be held from the 22nd to the 29th of September next, and all exhibits are to be in the building and arranged on their respective stands by 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 22nd of September.

Amongst the new machinery that has recently been put in this market is a complete set of grain cleaning machines, by Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester, which he has named the "Reform" Dustless Wheat Cleaners. They consist of Warehouse Separator, Milling Separator, Wheat Scourer and Wheat Brush.

During the month of April the market has made two movements, the one which continued until the 14th of the month was upwards, due to the continuation of the drought in this country and the Continent, while the other—the downward movement—was not only due to weakness of the

# LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

**LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,**
*SUPERIOR, WIS.*
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

**Daisy Roller Mill Co.,**
Proprietors.

**DAISY ROLLER MILLS,**
*MILWAUKEE, WIS.*
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.


American markets, but to the wonderful transformation that the showers of rain effected on the growing crops during the last half of the month. As the agricultural situation improved during the last two weeks, the values of hay, feeding stuffs, grain and flour, day by day gradually declined until to-day flour can be obtained at a price lower than has ever before been known. It must not be supposed, however, that the regretable depression which surrounds the corn market means a great reduction in the movement of breadstuffs, for none the less, the inhabitants of the United Kingdom must be fed, and every week for this purpose the equivalent of 575,000 quarters of wheat must be distributed through trade channels to meet the consumptive demand. It has been rather unfortunate for those who have been doing the distributing of the food for the people, especially when their hopes had been raised by the steadily advancing markets during the first half of the month of April, for after the commencement of the April showers, they saw, as there came a plentiful supply of rain with bright sunshine at intervals, the value of the breadstuffs they held in hand gradually decline; and although now the prices have got to the lowest point ever known for flour and wheat, and it seems impossible for values to decline further, they have now no heart left to speculate. *Dornbusch* in its last weekly review of the grain trade gave the following interesting table, which will give the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER some idea of the present position of the stocks in this country and a comparison with the three previous years.

| | At present. | Last week. | Last year. | Two years ago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | qrs. | qrs. | qrs. | qrs. |
| Stocks of foreign wheat and flour in the U. K. ports and mill granaries | 1,935,000 | 1,950,000 | 2,520,000 | 2,460,000 |
| Wheat and flour afloat for U. K. | 3,644,000 | 3,569,000 | 3,543,000 | 3,012,500 |
| Total foreign | 5,579,000 | 5,519,000 | 6,063,000 | 5,472,000 |
| British wheat undelivered | 1,795,000 | 1,891,000 | 2,634,000 | 3,050,000 |
| Total British and foreign | 7,374,000 | 7,410,000 | 8,697,000 | 8,522,000 |
| Visible Supply in America | 8,553,000 | 8,652,000 | 9,513,000 | 5,258,000 |
| Total | 15,927,000 | 16,062,000 | 18,210,000 | 13,780,000 |

At Mark Lane market yesterday the following prices ruled for flour and even at these extremely low prices business was very dull and restricted.

For English made flours:—Town households, 19*s*; No. 2 Households, 17*s* 6*d*; Town Whites, 23*s* 3*d* and country flours from 17*s* to 21*s*. For American well known brands:—Pillsbury Best, 24*s*; Morrison's Supers, 23*s*; Washburn Gold Medal, 23*s* 6*d*; Iron Dukes, 16*s* 3*d*; Nabob Patent 22*s*; Otsego, 16*s* 6*d*. CERES.

LONDON, May 1, 1894.

## THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE ADOPTS NEW ELEVATOR REGULATIONS.

The Board of Trade Directors after three long meetings decided yesterday to adopt sections four and six of the majority report of the special elevator investigating committee. The committee labored six weeks, and at the end the majority, consisting of W. H. Beebe, James S. Templeton, H. C. Coon add H. F. Dousman, presented their report in nine sections. The committee investigated the elevator business thoroughly and reviewed its history at length. Only the salient points were adopted by the directors. Section 2 is the most important and takes the question of declaring elevators regular that have private clearing houses connected with them. This, it is claimed, is not conductive to maintaining the integrity of our standard grades of grain. At the same time they hardly think it proper that the support of the general market should be given to an individual whose paramount interest is opposed to the good of the market.

It is recommended in section 3 that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners endeavor to stop the practice of taking grain into an elevator at a certain grade when it is being loaded oat of an elevator and objected to by the shipper and the latter is sustained by the supervising inspector. Section 4 is very similar to section 3 and refers to shippers being compelled to accept grain that is up to grade, and that the elevators should make proper distribution of it if it is not.

In section 6 the committee say that elevator proprietors have not been careful to make the receipts "special" where the grain is put into such bins as required by law. This they say should be attended to by the registrar.

D. E. Richardson presented a minority report in which he took entirely different views. His report was ordered placed on file.

President Raymond was instructed to confer with the elevator men regarding the proposed changes and report to the directors on Tuesday next.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, May 11.*

## N. D. ELEVATORS.

**Decision by the United States Supreme Court.**

A special telegram dated Washington, May 14th, to the *Pioneer Press*, says: The decision of the United States Supreme court was rendered in what is known as the Brass case. It will go a long way toward settling the vexed question of the state supervision of the elevator and grain business. It is, however, unfortunate that the court was not more nearly a unit in reaching its findings. The case was decided in favor of the State of North Dakota by a bare majority, the chief justice and four associate justices joining in a dissenting opinion. There have in years past been two declarations of the court on the question of the state control of elevators, the Munn case arising from Chicago and the Budd case in Buffalo, but the conditions were there entirely different from those surrounding the Brass case. In the former the elevators were terminal elevators, and the very nature of the case created a practical monopoly of the business, and on this ground largely the decision in the Munn and Budd cases was in favor of state control. The elevators which have been making a test case of the Brass case have waited eagerly for today's decision to see whether the monopoly would be held to exist in a sidetrack station on the prairies of North Dakota.

Brass was the proprietor of a flat house on the line of the Northern Pacific in North Dakota. The law of that state made it a public elevator and compelled him to receive grain offered for storage and store and insure it. Louis W. Stoeser offered him 4,000 bushels of wheat. He declined to receive it. Stoeser secured a mandamus and the case has come up on Brass' appeal. Justice Shiras, who rendered the decision for Stoeser and the state, said for the majority of the court that they had followed the precedent established by themselves in the two other cases to which reference had been made.

Justice Brewer, who read the dissenting opinion, sustained all the contentions of Brass. He held that the warehouse was not a public elevator, as the business of storing grain was only incidental to his business of buying and selling grain, and that to force him to receive and store any quantity of grain was simply to deprive him of the use of his own property in carrying on his business. He holds further that the state had no right to compel Brass to insure the grain, a matter of business entirely foreign to that in which he was engaged, especially when the state fixed a maximum charge which might not cover the actual cost of insurance. He also controverts the monopoly theory of the majority of the court. There are six hundred or more elevators and warehouses in North Dakota, and in the village in which this case arose there were several others. A warehouse large enough for the crop of any farm could be built at a trifling expense and no monopoly could arise as at a terminal point. Justices White, Jackson and Field coincided with Justice Brewer's views.

## MONKEYING WITH BRANDS.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday asking an injunction against Ephraim Hewitt, a flour dealer at No. 255 Lake street, and L. F. Pillsbury, of Lagrange, to restrain them from selling flour under the name of one of Pillsbury's brands.

The complainants state that a year ago L. F. Pillsbury had made a counterfeit of one of their brands. The bill alleges that an arrangement was entered into with Ephraim Hewitt, the Chicago flour dealer, by which an inferior grade of flour is purchased, put into sacks and barrels on which is the "counterfeit" brand and then sold with "a design to defraud and misrepresent by passing it as the brand in question. Complaint alleges that L. F. Pillsbury is not and never has been engaged in the manufacture of flour nor has he any capital invested in the business. He has an arrangement with Hewitt by which he receives a royalty on all flour sold. The bill further sets forth that enormous profits are made as the brand finds a ready sale and the damage already inflicted on the Pillsbury-Washburn Company by selling of an inferior article is placed at $500,000. An accounting is demanded, and subpœnas have been served on Mr. Hewitt and L. F. Pillsbury, requiring them to appear and show why the injunction should not be granted.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, May 11th.*

## CROP CONDITIONS.

The following special telegram to the *Minneapolis Tribune* dated Washington, D. C., May 22, says: The weather bureau, in its report of weather crop conditions for the week ended May 21, says:

On the middle Atlantic coast, from the Carolinas to New Jersey, over the states of the eastern Rocky mountain slope, and in the northern portions of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys the weather has been slightly warmer than usual; elsewhere the weather has been decidedly cool, the temperature averaging from three to seven degrees per day below the normal in portions of New England, and over the entire region from the great lakes to the gulf, while the deficiency in temperature was equally as marked on the Pacific coast.

The week has been one of unusual temperature extremes, the difference between the highest and lowest temperature amounting to as much as 60 degrees in the Upper Missouri valley, and ranging from 40 to 60 degrees over the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky mountains. Ice formed in Wisconsin and snow fell in Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky, being unusually heavy in the eastern and central portions of the last named state, which was covered with from two to eight inches on the 20th. In Kentucky and northern Florida the temperature reached the lowest point that has been reported in May since the establishment of the weather bureau. Frost, more or less damaging, occurred in New England, the Lake region, generally throughout the states of the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys, and as far as south as northern Mississippi.

The rainfall was very heavy in the lake region, the Ohio valley and the middle Atlantic states. Over a large part of the region named from two to three inches more than the usual amount of rain fell, and in portions of Pennsylvania, western New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, the actual rainfall amounted to from three to five inches, causing destructive freshets. The rainfall was also very heavy in eastern Montana, and was generally above the average over Idaho, eastern Oregon, and Washington and Central California.

In the Southern states, except over a few limited areas, and from Iowa and South Dakota, southward to Texas, the rainfall was below the average. There was a total absence of rain in Kansas, southwestern Missouri, Oklahoma, western Texas, and over the greater part of Arkansas. Drought prevails in eastern South Dakota, Nebraska, Arkansas, southwestern Texas and New Mexico.

A PROSPECTUS, setting forth the object of the National School of Electricity, at Chicago, just organized, has been issued, a copy of which we have received. This school has been brought into existence through the great demand by the masses for practical education in the subject of electricity. The faculty is made up of the most eminent practical and professional men in the electrical field and it is the purpose to inaugurate classes in every city and town where the population is large enough to warrant it. The nominal tuition fee and the character of the faculty are the guarantee of its success.

THE crop outlook in France is excellent and with stocks of wheat about double what they were a year ago, the millers in that country are buying very cautiously, giving a weak tone to French markets.


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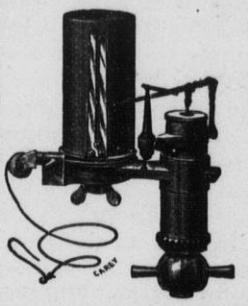

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## LITERARY NOTES.

"EIGHTY years young," said Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes when asked his age on a now famous birthday. For forty-four years *Harper's new Monthly Magazine* has kept abreast of the best art and the latest knowledge. It is new every month. Besides its articles on general topics, the May number contains six complete short stories, a generous installment of Mr. Du Maurier's novel, "Trilby," half a long story by James Lane Allen, and more pictures than the average illustrated book.

WHEN you wish to know in a general way what happened, you read the morning (or evening) newspaper. When you want to know how it looked you buy *Harper's Weekly*.

THE initial letter of an interesting series, to be sent weekly from Paris by Miss Catherine de Forest, the regular correspondent of *Harper's Bazaar*, will appear in that paper in its issue of May 5. Miss de Forest will give the very latest news from Paris about the fashions, and will also write of current happenings in that brilliant capital, give bits of society gossip, and notes from studios and the salons. Her bright womanly letters will be a strong feature of the *Bazaar* during the summer and autumn.

AMONG the articles on public questions in *The Century* for May are discussions in the editorial department of "What is Political Economy?" "The Foreign Element in Trade-Unions," and "Popular Education in Citizenship." Theodore Roosevelt contributes an "Open Letter" on "The Common Sense of Civil Service Reform," and attention is again called to "The Depletion of American Forests."

THE proposed income tax is discussed in its various bearings by the editor of the *Review of Reviews* in "Progress of the World" for May. Objections to the measure are vigorously stated. Its exemption line is declared to be un-American.

THE May *St. Nicholas* comes with a blooming frontispiece to remind its readers of the present, and then plunges them into the past by beginning with Molly Elliot Seawell's patriotic serial, "Decatur and Somers." Here is an ideal way to absorb history! Excellently told is the story of the boyish commanders who set so high a standard for the American tar. The whole story is salt of the sea, and the fluttering of "Old Glory" can be heard in the fresh, breezy style. Miss Seawell's many admirers have read no better story than is here promised them. Indeed, if compulsion were necessary, they should be made to read this story as a bit of American history; it will be enough, we are sure, to see that they start it,—the rest goes without pushing.

THE complete novel in the May number of *Lippincott's* is "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty," by Elizabeth Phipps Train, whose hand is light but firm and sure. This work of a little-known writer is remarkable for the freshness and brightness of its style; the heroine is conducted through manifold social and moral dangers to a safe haven.

---

THE amount of Argentina wheat afloat for Europe at present is about 16,000,000 bushels. This is a larger amount than is on the way from any other country.

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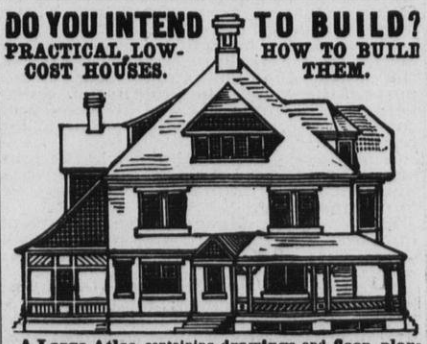

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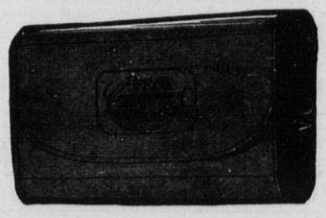

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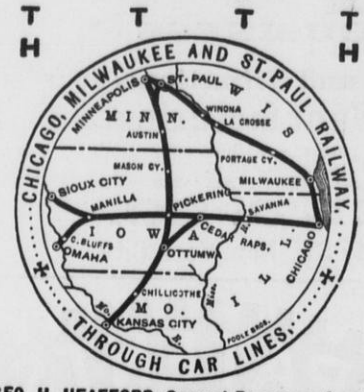


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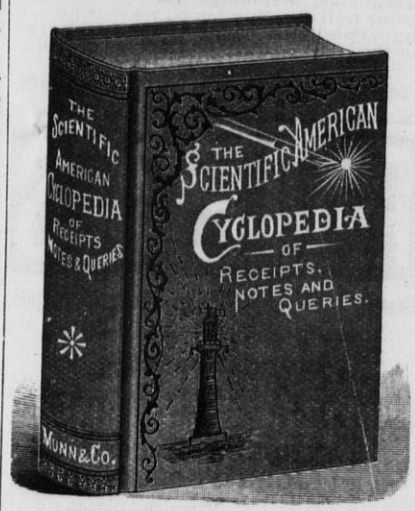


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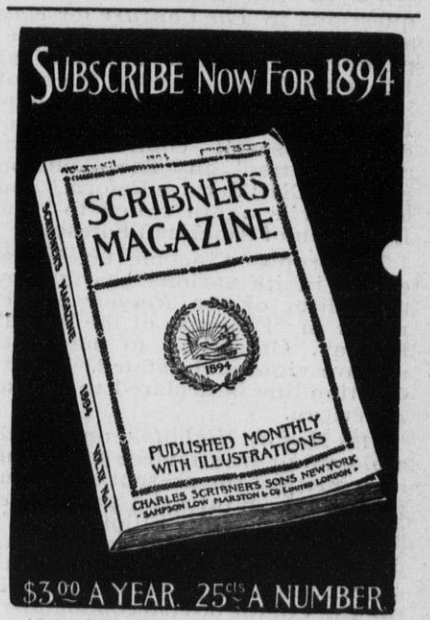


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# Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills.

**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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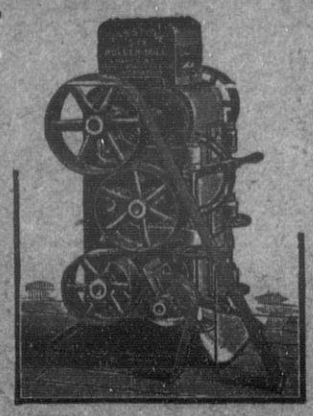

THE KEYSTONE
6 ROLLER CORN MILL.

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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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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Percentage:
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NEW IMPROVED
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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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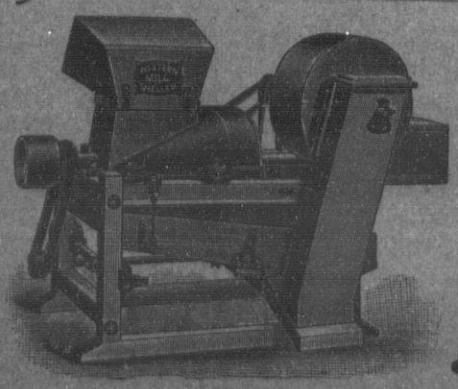
**The Most Compact, Durable, Best Sheller and Best Cleaner.**



**Takes up but little room.**
**Runs at low rate of speed.**
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*It is in every respect the*

BEST SHELLER EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

NOTE.—Will send this Sheller to any responsible party, giving time to test thoroughly, and if not as represented in every respect, will pay freight both ways and all expense of setting.

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. . . WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO . . .

# UNION IRON WORKS,

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Manufacturers of "Western" Shellers, Cleaners, Separators and all kinds of Elevator Machinery

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

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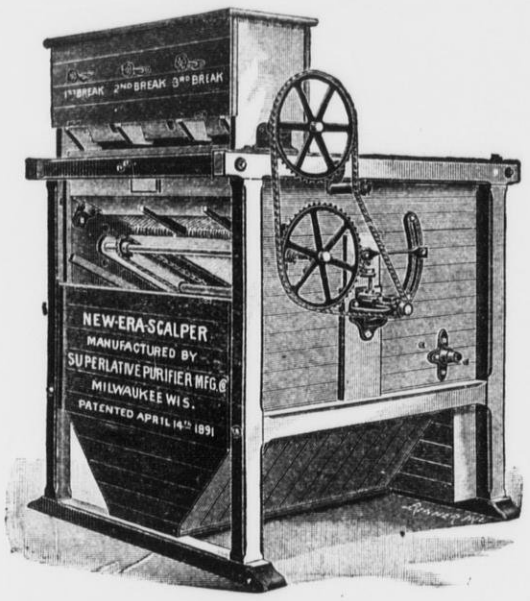


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**Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co.,**

*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.

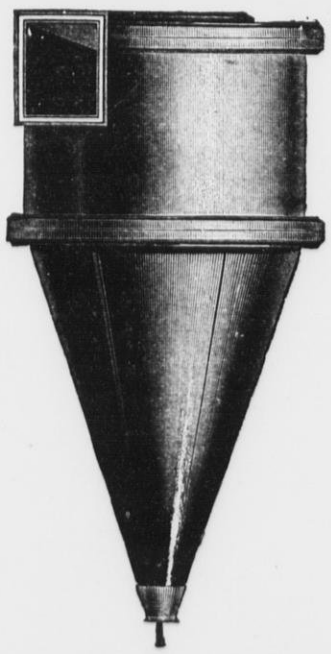
**Prices are low, terms favorable, and guarantee strong.**

WRITE US.

## SUPERLATIVE PURIFIER MFG. CO.

*MILWAUKEE, WIS.*

# VORTEX



## DUST COLLECTOR

## 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

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 6. MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1894. $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.

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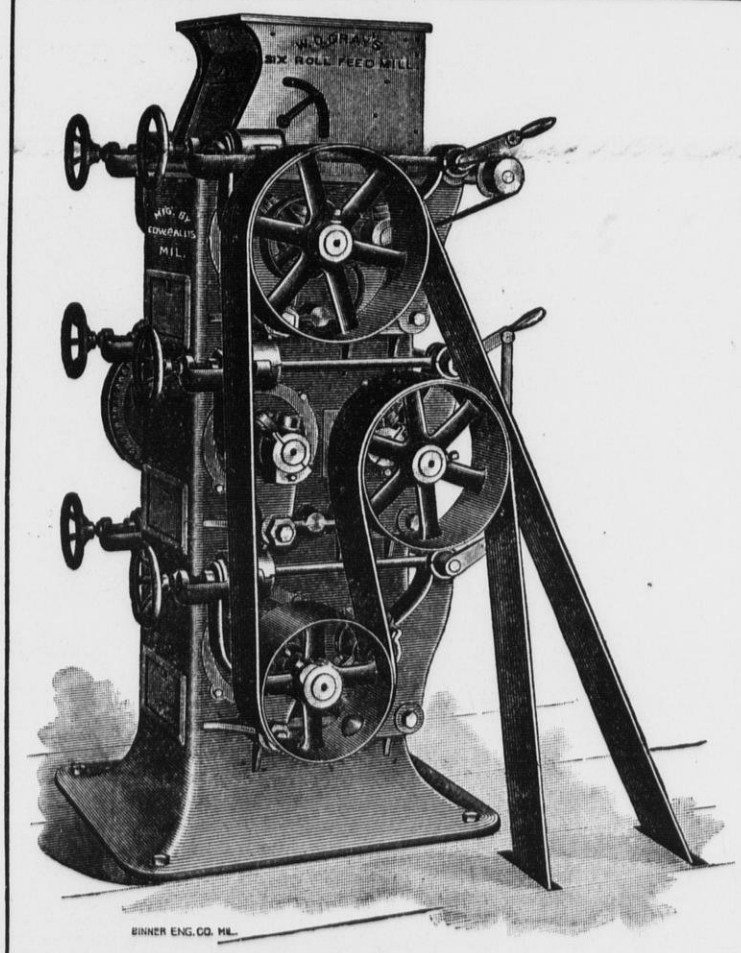
*MADE IN THREE SIZES:*

**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,

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ALSO TWO BREAK FEED MILLS AND A FULL LINE OF GENERAL FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

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# WHY? BECAUSE

IT IS WORTHY YOUR CONSIDERATION IF YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE AND WILL HAVE

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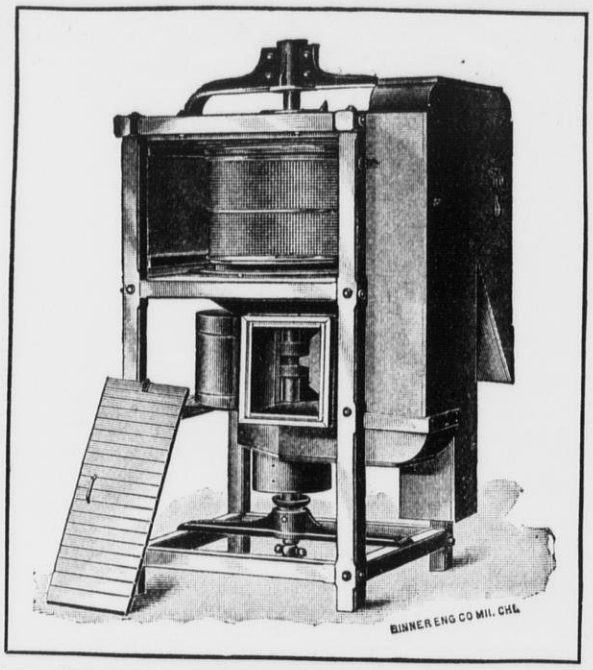
IT IS THE MOST

**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 . . . . . .

**DUST AND DIRT.**




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.**

# PROVOST MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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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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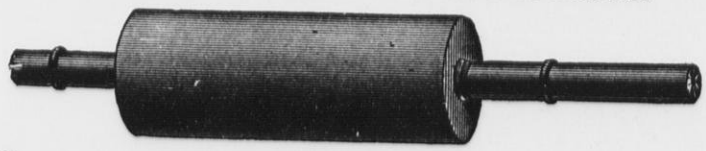
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



## 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

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 6. MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## VALIDITY OF WAREHOUSE LAWS.

IN the thirteenth article of the constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted in 1870, all elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property be kept separate or not, were declared to be public warehouses, and it was made the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to give full effect to that article of the constitution. By an act approved April 25, 1871, and entitled "An act to regnlate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to article 13 of the constitution of the state," the legislature of Illinois provided that those who conducted such public warehouses located in cities containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants, should procure licenses and should give bond conditioned for compliance with the law, prescribed maximum rates for storing and handling grain, and declared certain penalties for the failure to procure licenses. The validity of this law was upheld by the Supreme Court of Illinois. And that judgment was affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In June, 1888, the legislature of the State of New York passed an act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and charges for elevating, trimming, receiving, weighing, and discharging grain by means of floating and stationary elevators and warehouses in this State," whereby maximum charges were fixed for elevating, receiving, weighing and discharging grain, when the business was carried on in a city containing 130,000 inhabitants or upwards, and penalties imposed for disregard of the provisions of the statute. The owner of an elevator in the city of Buffalo was indicted, found guilty and sentenced in the Superior Court of Buffalo, for exacting charges for elevating grain in excess of the statutory rates. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, which affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of Buffalo.

The legislature of the State of North Dakota, by an act approved March 7, 1891, and entitled "An act to regulate grain warehouses and the weighing and handling of grain, and defining the duties of the railroad commissioners in relation thereto" enacted, in the fourth section thereof, that "all buildings, elevators or warehouses in this state, erected and operated, or which may hereafter be erected and operated by any person or persons, association, co-partnership, corporation or trust, for the purpose of buying, selling, storing, shipping, or handling grain for profit, are hereby declared public warehouses, and the person or persons, association, co-partnership, or trust, owning or operating said building or buildings, elevator or elevators, warehouse or warehouses, which are now or may hereafter be located or doing business within this state, as above described, whether said owners or operators reside within this state or not, are public warehouse-men within the meaning of this act, and none of the provisions of this act shall be construed so as to permit discrimination with reference to the buying, receiving and handling of grain of standard grades, or in regard to parties offering such grain for sale, storage, or handling at such public warehouses, while the same are in operation." And in the fifth section: "That the proprietor, lessee, or manager of any public warehouse or elevator in this state shall file with the railroad commissioners of the state a bond to the state of North Dakota, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said commissioners of railroads, in the penal sum of not less than $5,000 nor more than $75,000, in the discretion of said commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of duty as public warehouse men, and a compliance with all the laws of the state in relation thereto." The charges for storing and handling of grain shall not be greater than the following schedule: For receiving, elevating, insuring, delivering, and twenty days' storage, two cents per bushel. Storage rates after the first twenty days, one-half cent for each fifteen days or fraction thereof, and shall not exceed five cents for six months. The grain shall be kept insured at the expense of the warehouse-men for the benefit of the owner." And by the twelfth section it is provided that: "Any person, firm or association, or any representative thereof, who shall fail to do and keep the requirements as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be liable in addition thereto to imprisonment for not more than one year in the state penitentiary, at the discretion of the court. "In October, 1891, in the district court of the second judicial district of the state of North Dakota, the validity of this statute was sustained; and the judgment of that court was, on error, duly affirmed by the supreme court of the state.—14 U. S. Supreme Court, Rep. 860.

## REVIEW OF TRADE.

The following special telegram to the Chicago Inter Ocean, dated New York, June 15. *R. G. Dunn & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade* says: "The strike of bituminous coal miners will end Monday wherever the authority and advice of the general organization can end it, and there is little room to doubt that the coal famine will then begin to abate. Some time must elapse, however, before supplies of fuel will enable all works to resume that have no other reason for suspending production. The actual output of pig iron for the week ending June 1, was only 62,517 tons, against 126,792 for that ending April 1, and 174,029 a year ago, but the reduction of 248,552 tons in unsold stocks indicates that a quantity nearly double the output has been taken for consumption.

"Wheat is only a fraction higher, the exports and ordinary consumption for the year having already exceeded the government estimate of last year's crop by 124,000,000 bushels. Western receipts for the week have been 1,474,404 bushels, against 2,101,974 last year, and Atlantic exports were only 908,996 bushels, against 2,223,087 last year. Cotton has yielded a fraction, and the report of acreage by the *Financial Chronicle* indicates an increase of 2.06 per cent with prospects decidedly more favorable than a year ago.

"While business is narrow, it is comparatively free from losses by failure, for the liabilities reported in failures for the first week of June were only $2,507,228, of which $476,118 was of manufacturing and $1,872,261 of trading concerns. The aggregate liabilities thus far reported in failurres in May were only $13,514,760, of which $5,146,025 was of manufacturing and $6,912,302 of trading concerns. The number of failures this week has been 232 in the United States against 313 last year and forty in Canada against thirty-four last year.

*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: "An examination of recent statistics regarding available supplies of wheat in the United States in this and preceding years points to the probability of the United States having at least 140,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export for the year ending July 1, 1895 compared with about 168,000,000 bushels exported in the preceding twelve months, 186,000,000 in 1892-93, and 225,000,000 in 1891-92. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat), both coasts, United States and Canada, amount to 2,254,000 bushels this week, against 2,742,000 last week, 3,834,000 in the second week of June last year, 3,336,000 bushels in 1892, and 2,398,000 in 1891."

## GRAIN EXPORT DULL.

**No Charters for San Francisco Ships to Europe.**

Reports from ship owners and brokers to San Francisco state that there never was a time when there was less demand for grain tonnage than there is at the present moment. The last ship for spot loading, 1893 crop, sailed on May 23, and since that time there have been no charters issued for immediate loading, though there is some demand for tonnage for the coming crop.

The grain carrying trade

from San Francisco around Cape Horn to European ports is usually very large. The crop grown in California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho is shipped in this way, while grain grown farther east is sent to Chicago and thence to New York and to Europe by steamers. From no port in the United States is there a larger carrying trade when sailing vessels are employed than San Francisco, and the fact that no charters have been issued this month for grain is very unusual.

This state of affairs is attributed to the lack of European demand, the nearness of the new crop and the fact that Argentine is unquestionably cutting deeply into American grain export business. The present prices are said to be above the export limit, although there is a large wheat surplus, and no offers for round lots for export can be obtained at 87½ cents. The crop is early in California and will begin to move about the middle of July, and this movement usually lasts until September.

The stock of breadstuffs remaining in California on June 1, 1894, was: Wheat, 1,032,398 ctls., and flour, 708,047 quarter sacks. Reducing the flour to wheat and all to tons we find the stock of wheat remaining in California, June 1, to be 78,171 tons. In dull years like the present it is usual to have a much larger invisible supply than in years when the price brings out the holdings. And on this theory the invisible supply on the Pacific coast is doubtless sufficient to bring the crop of 1893 up to the full average. The entire California crop for 1893 is estimated at 975,792 tons; for 1892 it was 1,007,876 tons. and for 1891, 1,008,480 tons. There are cargoes for a large fleet of vessels, but trade is at a standstill.—*Commercial Bulletin*, June 19th.

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR MAY.

The following from the Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of May, 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley. | 26,708 | $ 15,190 | 169,067 | $ 75,856 |
| Corn.... | 3,690,755 | 1,669,231 | 5,411,331 | 2,751,587 |
| Oats.... | 47,419 | 18,610 | 726,738 | 290,917 |
| Rye .... | | | 196,627 | 72,968 |
| Wheat. | 5,891,707 | 3,672,551 | 9,343,318 | 7,309,823 |
| Total. | 9,656,689 | $5,375,522 | 15,738,081 | $ 10,501,151 |

There were also exported during the month of May, 1894:

30,786 bbls. Corn Meal valued at $ 80,590
1,067,411 lbs. Oat Meal " " 30,548
1,396,358 bbls. Wheat Flour, " " 5,374,872

Total decrease in Breadstuffs under May, 1893, $5,482,109.

## WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | June 1, 1894. Bushels. | June 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 12,700,000 | 12,800,000 |
| Afloat for Continent | 11,900,000 | 12,700,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 23,400,000 | 22,500,000 |
| Total afloat | 48,000,000 | 48,000,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 19,160,000 | 20,600,000 |
| In store, France | 14,600,000 | 7,800,000 |
| In store, other countries | 5,600,000 | 4,800,000 |
| In store, Russia | 11,200,000 | 11,400,000 |
| Total European supplies | 98,500,000 | 92,600,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | June 1, 1894. Bushels. | June 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal | 497,000 | 648,000 |
| Flour in U. S —east | 7,620,000 | 10,012,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 392,000 | 400,500 |
| Wheat in Canada | 6,498,000 | 6,960,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 73,242,000 | 90,955,800 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 8,954,000 | 3,062,000 |
| Total | 37,203,000 | 112,4 9,000 |

## WINTER WHEAT YIELD.

The *Modern Miller* gives the prospective yield of winter wheat by States, compared with the harvest of 1893, as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 36,500,000 | 38,917,000 |
| Michigan | 17,250,000 | 19,921,000 |
| Indiana | 30,000,000 | 35,579,000 |
| Illinois | 14,400,000 | 15,507,00 |
| Missouri | 12,500,000 | 15,288,00 |
| *Kansas | 25,000,000 | 29,464,000 |
| Kentucky | 8,000,000 | 10,584,000 |
| Tennessee | 6,500,000 | 7,443,000 |
| New York | 6,000,000 | 6,846,000 |
| New Jersey | 1,500,000 | 1,794,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 17,500,000 | 18,351,000 |
| Delaware | 1,500,000 | 1,462,000 |
| Maryland | 7,000,000 | 6,722,000 |
| Virginia | 6,700,000 | 8,681,000 |
| West Virginia | 4 300,000 | 4,578,000 |
| North Carolina | 5,000,000 | 5,938,000 |
| South Carolina | 500,000 | 927,000 |
| Georgia | 1,500,000 | 1,733,000 |
| Alabama | 600,000 | 393,000 |
| Mississippi | 50,000 | 27,000 |
| Texas | 5,000,000 | 4,533,000 |
| Arkansas | 1,500,000 | 1,570,000 |
| California | 16,000,000 | 34,852,000 |
| Oregon | 12,000,000 | 10,791,000 |
| *Oklahoma & Ind. Ter. | 12,500,000 | 8,300,000 |
| †Nebraska and Iowa | 4.200,000 | 6,000,000 |
| | 253,500,000 | 296,001,000 |

*Modern Miller compilation. Other state yields are given as reported by the statistican of the Department of Agriculture.

†That portion of Nebraska and Iowa producing winter wheat.

We therefor suggest that millers and grain merchants may reasonably expect to have the following stated amount of wheat with which to engage their attention for the twelve months following July 1:

| | |
|---|---|
| Winter wheat, 1894 yield | 253,500,000 |
| Spring wheat, 1894 yield | 110,000,000 |
| Visible and Invisible supply | 105,000, 00 |
| Total | 468,500,000 |
| Home requirements | 350,000,000 |
| Estimated exportable surplus | 118,500,000 |

## FLOUR AND WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The following from the statement issued by the San Francisco Produce Exchange shows the amount of flour and wheat remaining in the state of California on June 1st 1894.

| | Flour Bbls. | Wheat Ctls. |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco and Oakland Wharf, including grain and flour afloat in harbor and in transit | 18,810 | 380,540 |
| Sonoma, Humboldt, Napa, Solano, Yolo, Colusa and Glenn Counti s | 5,420 | 781,785 |
| Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Placer and Tehama Counties | 17,255 | 360,555 |
| Contra Costa and Alameda Counties | 1,000 | 3,855,065 |
| San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Madera, Tulare, Kings and Kern Counties | 19,010 | 1,347,890 |
| San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Louis Obispo Counties | 14,320 | 859,305 |
| Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties | 4,495 | 60,950 |
| Totals | 80,310 | 7,646,090 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| | Flour Bbls. | Wheat Ctls. |
|---|---|---|
| December 1st, 1893 | 99,031 | 14,234,419 |
| June 1st, 1893 | 83,327 | 4,485,923 |
| December 1st, 1892 | 92,024 | 12,153,772 |
| June 1, 1892 | 120,517 | 2,100,149 |

## THE VIENNA WHEAT ESTIMATES.

The Chamber of the Vienna Corn Exchange has resolved that the International Corn Market, which has been held in Vienna for twenty-one consecutive years, shall cease to exist from the year 1894. The reasons given for this important resolution are that the visitors to the International Corn Market were made the butt of insults and scorn by the anti-Semitic party in Vienna, which went so far on January 30th last as to call upon the population to rob the visitors to the International Corn Market of the ill-gotten money with which they stuffed their pocket-books. The Chamber of the Corn Exchange is unable to prevent the repetition of such scandalous proceedings while the visitors to the Corn Market would be in Vienna, and does not see how they could be protected from insults. The Government has expressed its sincerest regret that an institution from which Austria, and Vienna especially, has always derived the greatest advantages, should thus disappear. But neither the Government nor the Mayor and Town Council, nor the President of the Diet, have undertaken anything to stop the violent doings of the anti-Semitic party. The International Corn Market attracted to Vienna from five to six thousand people, generally wealthy merchants, who, while they were doing business, gave extensive orders for all kinds of goods before they returned home. Their not coming will be a very sensible loss to the Vienna trade. The real importance of the International Corn Market of Vienna consisted in the reports on the harvests which it received from all parts of the globe, and which being conscientious and exact, were a most useful contribution to the world's statistics of harvests. The resolution to give up the International Corn Market was voted for by all but two members of the Chamber of the Corn Exchange.—*Vienna correspondence London Economist.*

## WILL BOYCOTT THEIR FLOUR.

**The Washburn-Crosby Co. Under the Ban.**

A special telegram to the *Pioneer Press*, dated Chicago, June 15, says: Sensation followed sensation in the fourth day's session of the general convention of the American Railway union to-day, the principal feature being the sanction given by the unanimous vote of the convention to boycott the product of the Washburn-Crosby Co. in Minneapolis.

Early in the afternoon session there came up in the report of the committee on resolutions the official response of the convention to the long letter addressed to it by the local assembly of the Knights of Labor in Minneapolis, which has the matter of boycotting the Washburn-Crosby product more particularly in hand. The resolution reads in part as follows:

*Resolved*, That we endorse said boycott and recommend that all trade unions be informed of this action and boycott and urge that everything possible be done to make the boycott effective.

The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote, and one delegate arose to ask for information. "Mr. President," he inquired, "are we as railroad men to refuse to handle the product of this mill?"

"That is a question for your local union to decide," Mr. Debs answered, "You are to do everything in your power to decrease the sale of these goods."

Last autumn the Washburn-Crosby Company set a number of men, who had recently been organized by the Knights of Labor, to work putting flour in sacks for transportation at a much lower figure than was given the barrelers of the product, alleging the small amount of skill required for getting flour into bags and tying them up in comparison with heading up a barrel. The men struck and their places were filled immediately with non-union men, who are still at work. This determination to boycott the thousands of barrels that are made daily by the Washburn-Crosby Company means the side tracking of cars all over the country wherever a local union sees fit to uncouple trains and forbodes a general disturbance of a serious nature.

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

## 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.
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*Members of Executive Committee.

# Associations.

## THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the "Millers' National Association" was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on June 13th, with a fair attendance. President C. B. Cole of Chester, Ill., presiding. Mr. Cole in his address said:

*Gentlemen of the Convention:*

The past year has been one that will be noted in history as presenting the culminating effects of bad legislation. All kinds of business has been at a standstill, or run on the most meagre productions and conservative basis. Our business has not escaped the general depression, but has had to contend with the situation at home and compete with the world on the lowest scale of prices on record. With low wheat and a fair field, we should be able to put wheat bread into the mouths of millions who rarely, if ever, eat such food.

The fair field, by reason of high protective tariffs imposed by certain European countries, is wanting, and if this discrimination could be removed, it should open markets that would take a very large proportion of our surplus, and it is extremely unfortunate that we cannot start such a trade on the present low prices.

He who demands equity, must do equity; this we have failed to do, nor can we expect them to cast the mote out of their eye, while we have a whole lumber yard in ours. The efforts of local Millers' Associations as well as our own, has shown that at this time such relief as we ask for is next to impossible, though the agitation and education may some day bear fruit. Reciprocity to benefit the miller to its full limit, must be arranged with the manufacturing countries of Europe.

The millers of the United States should demand this, as a matter of right and justice to one of the great industries of the nation, that has had no benefit of the protective legislation given other manufacturers. How to secure this concert of action is the problem to be solved. Local interests require local organizations and can best be dealt with in this way, but national questions must be handled by the millers as a whole, as near as possible. There is no reason why such an organization cannot exist, nor why this Association, by reason of age, prestige, past achievements and present work, is not the proper and logical foundation for such an organization.—Every one knows what it has done and the reports of your officers will inform you what it is now doing. All complaints come from the outside, as members are satisfied; they continue their allegiance and to fight battles that result in general good. If those outside are in earnest in their desire for more active and aggressive organization, let them join, and by the increased numbers give it the weight and influence it is sure to have and improve its management by the election of officers who will fill their ideas of capability. So long as American millers will allow themselves to be led by croakers, sore heads and the selfish and unscrupulous press, will they be divided and accomplish nothing in the way of national legislation. With an organization such as they should have they should secure all reasonable demands. I recommend that you take action endorsing the proposed amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Law, allowing pooling by Railroads for the division of freight tonnage, thereby stopping the present demoralization of, and unjust discrimination in freight rates. Another subject that may well occupy your attention is the system of option trades in wheat. I am well aware that on this subject millers are not a unit, that some are honest in the belief that the system is, to say the least, a necessary evil; this does not make it right however. By many it is firmly believed, that unless it is stopped it will be the ruin, of not only the miller, but the wheat raiser. The present low price of wheat is undoubtedly largely due to the sale of our crop many times over by a class of gamblers who thrive, as all gamblers do, on the losses of others.

Any system that compels the manufacturer to hedge his business by joining gamblers, is wrong in theory and in fact, and must eventually result in bankruptcy, as he has the legitimate chances of the market and all the certainty of a "brade game" against it, both of which cannot be equalled by a profit of five to ten cents per barrel. To make the option system profitable, heavy carrying charges must be maintained, which are rarely realized by legitimate value at the time they are intended to accrue, but are against the miller, especially in foreign trade where the miller can buy his supplies for long future delivery, at very much less cost for carrying charges, and in the case of some kinds of wheat for no carrying charges whatever.

This heavy difference in carrying charges between this country and Europe make it profitable to hedge the holdings of Europe in the principal markets of this country, thus throwing on our markets not only our own crop many times over, but a very large proportion of the wheat crop of the world. The sale of actual wheat for future delivery is not only legitimate, but necessary to the successful handling of the crop of the world, but the sale of wind, sentiment and fraud can and should be stopped. The "Hatch Bill," now pending in Congress, while no doubt imperfect and may fail to secure the full benefit desired, is a foundatian on which may eventually be built a law that will help to restore the wheat and flour business of this country to its former success and profit. If the present Congress with all its short-comings and "Sugar," will pass this law it will not be said to have lived in vain.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken up and adopted. The report of the Executive Committee was then called for. Mr. C. J. Martin, chairman of the committee stated that a large amount of business had been presented to the committee in the way of patent legitation and various complicated questions had demanded the attention of the members. All questions that could be settled at small expense to the association were taken up and settled. Where litigation had been forced on the association the committee had employed the best counsel they could obtain and in every way collected such testimony as they thought would enable them to defeat the threatening suits, "A notable case of this kind," Mr. Martin said, "is that of Russell against the Wisconsin millers which has been dragging along three or four years, and we trust is near a successful ending."

The next business in order was the report of the secretary which was as follows:

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The past year has been quite a busy one for the Millers' National Association, and a review of the quarterly reports, issued immediately after each meeting of the Executive Committee, in which brief statement has been furnished members regarding the work done, will demonstrate the fact that much good has been accomplished by the organization. That more has not been done may be charged to the members who have failed to take advantage of opportunities afforded them to derive benefit from the association.

Millers, generally, have during the past year or two evinced a growing interest in the subject of local and sectional organizations and they have naturally derived much benefit from the formation of the several organizations of this kind that have been started. These associations are just as important and beneficial to the trade as is a national organization, which must necessarily confine its action to matters of general interest alike to all millers of the United States.

The utility and necessity of strong national organization has been emphasized repeatedly in these District Associations and it is to be hoped that through their prosperity and growth, eventually the long cherished plans of the Millers' National Association may be realized, and that this organization will be strengthened by the united support of representative delegates from every local and sectional association in the country. It will be unnecessary to tear down anything of the old National Association, in order to make it just what it should be. Its doors are open to admit all millers, and its constitution and laws are susceptible of amendment at any time. It can be made to conform to the needs and desires of the trade at any moment and with a little building up, and no tearing down, may be made even more useful and valuable in the future than it has been in its highly creditable past.

Relative to the work which has been done by the association during the past twelve months, it will perhaps be of interest to all present to receive a condensed report of the same.

### TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

Last year we were able to point to the practical results of the long and persistent efforts of this association in the direction of securing a better and fairer export bill of lading. The shipping receipt since used by the transportation lines has been quite generally satisfactory, and has relieved shippers of many hardships suffered under the old bill of lading.

Trouble confronted us, however, this year from the action of the American carriers in again attempting, on January 1st, 1894, to foist upon shippers a form of bill of lading for domestic use which was illegal and an outrage upon the public. This bill had been quietly formulated by the Traffic Associations, and agreed to by all railway lines within the territory of the Central and Trunk Line Associations. It disclaimed all liability on the part of the carrier, for loss or damage arising from any cause whatsoever—even from negligence or fault of employes—It was branded across its face "not negotiable" and was in the form of a special contract, which was of no value whatever as security for goods entrusted to the Transportation Company. In order to evade the terms of common law, the railroads proposed to accept shipments under the requirements placed upon them as common carriers, but imposed an extra charge for such service, equal to one class higher tariff rates. This provision would practically compel shippers to accept their uniform bill of lading and would result in great injustice and hardship.

Through the prompt action of the National Transportation Association, of which this association is an active member, this scheme was frustrated and the railroads were forced to recede from their position and use a more equitable form. The Grand Trunk Railway was persuaded to take the initiative in putting in use a simple form of bill of lading containing no provisions of exemption from liability whatever, being simply a receipt for the goods, to be transported subject to the common law and statutes of the several states through which they pass. It is believed that this will result, in time, in the general adoption of this right and proper form of bill by all railroads of this country.

The National Transportation Association is actively engaged at present in endeavoring to secure much needed amendments to the Interstate Commerce Law, which will enable its enforcement and regulate the conduct of roads which attempt to evade it. The matter of demurrage charges, compelling railroads which impose a penalty for delay in unloading their cars to pay a penalty, in turn, to the owner of goods which are delayed unreasonably in transit, is being pushed by this association.

The action of the Millers' National Association, in conjunction with other commercial bodies in this direction will unquestionably result in great good for our members, who are nearly all deeply interested in transportation matters.

### THE MILLERS' TRACING BUREAU.

The Tracing Bureau which has been conducted by this Association for the past three years, has continued to give good service and is in excellent condition, able to do many times the work that it has given to it. Only about a half a million sacks of export have been traced during the year. Owing to the depression in export trade and close margins on sales, the patronage given the Bureau of late has been very light. The sub-organization is entirely self supporting, and as its tracing work is done on a commission basis, it does not run behind financially, and holds its own in every direction.

### EXPORT TRADE.

There has been considerable agitation, during the past year, of the subject of improving the export flour trade of the United States. Several sectional associations have taken the matter up and made, thus far, fruitless attempts to accomplish something definite and of value. The same mistake has been made in their methods that occurred some years ago in the fight against the Cochrane patents. These associations have been working separately and independently of each other, pulling apart in different directions, without unity of action. This subject is of general interest to all millers in our country, and the efforts to be fully successful, require complete union and accord. It is clearly a matter for the attention of the National Association, and strong support from every section of the country should be accorded in its work.

Two years ago a special committee was appointed to investigate the subject of trade with France.

This committee failed to report at the last convention, and was given further time I do not know whether it has accomplished anything or not.

When the so-called "Wilson Tariff Bill" was commenced in the present Congress, it was reported that manufacturers of cheap French wines, through their government representatives at Washington, had filed an appeal for material reduction in duty. This seemed an opportunity for us to get in a little work upon the French government for a modification of its tariff on American flour, as an exchange of courtesy, for the desired reduction on our wine duties, and the Secretary of the Millers' National Association took the matter up with members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. The present administration, however, seems to have such a strong antipathy to anything smacking of "reciprocity" that there was no prospect of successful issue, and there was so little support to the efforts put forth that no results were accomplished.

I beg to suggest that a strong committee on Export Flour Trade, with Europe and South America, be appointed at this convention, and firmly believe that if such committee will take energetie action, great good may be accomplished. Senator Washburn has recently introduced an amendment to the Tariff Bill, which provides for reciprocity in the matter of duty on American agricultural products, and ex-representative Lind of Minnesota, in the last Congress pressed the subject strongly before the House. Strong support of this movement may accomplish something.

### CLAIMS AND COMPLAINTS.

But few of our members have availed themselves during the year of the benefit that may be enjoyed from employing this association to adjust claims or complaints which they have against flour dealers. Of the half dozen claims presented, all but two have been satisfactorily adjusted, without going into the courts.

It has been necessary to enter two suits; one against Eph. Hewitt of Chicago; complaint having been filed by the L. C. Porter Milling Co. of Winona, arising from alleged unjust and unreasonable cancellation of an order. The other against L. A. Conwell & Co. of Philadelphia, filed by the same member and upon the same grounds.

In a number of instances members have given notice that they would present certain complaints to us, but they have been saved the necessity of so doing, owing to settlements obtained.

### PATENT MATTERS.

The past year has witnessed greatly increased activity in patent litigation, and this association has had more work in this direction than for many years past. A number of the claims brought to ligitation are absurdly weak and undeniably invalid, but they must be contested and the value of such an association as this, to relieve members of the annoyance and expense of defense, when attacked by such suits, has been strongly demonstrated during the past twelve months.

At the last annual convention the settlement made with the owners of the Brua patent was reported, and our members have since suffered no inconvenience from this source, though the claimants go merrily on and are prosecuting their claims and collecting royalties from many who are not protected by membership in this organization, or the Pennsylvania State Association, which followed in our footsteps and secured settlement shortly after we did.

At the last convention report was made and discussion had upon the subject of the Detwiler gradual reduction patent No. 188,783, issued March 27, 1877, against which the Pennsylvania State Association had been defending. Decision had just been found against the defendant in the suit of Detwiler vs. Bosler and serious trouble was anticipated. It was decided that this Association should take some action in the matter, and steps were taken to place the case in the hands of counsel, but a reversal of Judge Dallas' decision in the suit referred to, made such action unnecessary. Detwiler was thrown out of court upon this claim, and will give no further trouble with it.

He has, however, recently come to the front again with another claim for alleged improvement on Flour Bolts, patent No. 193,933, dated August 7, 1877. Threatening communications are being sent to millers throughout the country by J. Walter Douglass, an attorney of Philadelphia, and demand for payment of royalty is made, accompanied by assertion that, if not promptly complied with, suit will be

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entered. No member of this association has yet been sued; i litigation is commenced, there is no doubt but that the association can and will afford its members ample protection.

The litigation under the patent issued to Wm. E. Lee, of Minnesota, on Cockle Separating machines, still drags along. It was reported at our last convention that Mr. Lee had just entered suits against all of the mills in Minneapolis; no new suits have since been c mmenced by him, and the trials of these twelve cases will probably occur next month. The defense has been very carefully prepared and great confidence is felt in the ultimate defeat of his claim. An expert is now making investigation in Europe, regarding foreign patents of this kind, and reports very encouraging results.

A m sunderstanding seems o have arisen in regard to the facts relative to the suit of Lee against Pillsbury & Co., which resulted in a $1,600 decree for Lee, after a second trial. This suit was appealed, but the appeal was dropped and Lee fin lly won the case by default. The defense of this action was conducted by the Cockle Separator Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee. The Millers' Nation l Association had no hand in the case, and preferred not to undertake an appeal, as the defense had been so faulty that it w s not deemed safe to meddle with it in any ay. Thisuit does not prejudice the subsequent ones.

The ancient Russell claims, based upon an alleged contract, giving territorial rights to manufa ture and sell middlings purifiers under the Geo. T. Smi h patents, are still giving us trouble and c s ing a large amount of money, $1,640.00 having been spent by the association on this account during the past year. The suit of Russell vs. Kendall & Co., o Hartford, Wis., lies dormant. In his suit against Kern & Son, o Milwaukee, two amended ills of complain have been filed thus far, each taking up the case from a new and different standpoint from the original Our def nse seems so strong, that it must defeat Russell in the end.

New suits have recently been entered by Russell against a large number of Wisconsin millers, among the o are the following members of his association: Sanderson Milling Co., D isy Roller Mill Co., Gem Milling Co., C. Manegold & Son, Faist, Kraus & Co. and B. Ster & Son, all of Milwaukee.

Some millers outside of our association have been impressed with the seriou ness of this litigation to the extent that they are paying Russell for s ttlement, enough money to have maintained membership in the Nation l Association for the next twenty years.

On July 6th, 1893, in the U. S. Circuit Court fo the southe n district of Ohi o, a decree was found for the plaintiff in a suit enteren by The J nathan Mills Mfg. Co. vs. M C. Whitehurst based upon a patent, up n C ntrifugal Bolts, No. 267,098, dated Nov. 7, 1882. The machine which it was alleged infringed was the flour dresser manufactured by The Bradford Mill Co., of Cincinnati, O.

This decision was so sweeping and the claims of the owners of the patent so bro d, that the Executive Committee, after careful investigatio , decided that immediate steps were necessary to protect the members. Accordingly the eminent patent lawyer, Mr. George Harding, of Philadelphia, was retained and the most thorough investigation of the patent made; s a result of which, the conclu ion was reached that the Jonathan Mills Co. did not have such title to the patent in question as will sustain their claim for infringement. It was b lieved that a re ease from the Wisconsin Patent Milling Co., of Milwaukee, would protect our members from these claims, and arrangements for s ch release were made.

Finding that litigation would probably arise under claims of The E. P. A lis Co. under the Gray and Clark patents upon the same class of machines, an agreement for release and license for our members was also secured from that concern.

Thus our members may, if they desire, secure licenses and relea es under the c aims stated above, for all their machines known to the trade as "flour dressers" or "round reels," (having inner cylinders or drums) by applying for the same before June 18th, 1894, and save th mselves trouble-some and expensive l tigation, which will surely come a little later upon those who are not thus pr tected.

The lo g expected ending of litigation upon the "Cyclone" type of Dust Collector has at last been reached. By a decree before Justice Wills at London, England, February 2d. 1893, and by decree rendered by J dge Grosscup in the U. S. Circuit Court for the northern district of Illinois on May 9th, 1894, which orders injunction ag inst the defendants, the validity of the Morse Patent "Cyclone" Dust Collector was e-tablished.

When this litigation first threatened the Executive Committee of the Millers' Nation l Association became convinced that there was danger ahead, and pr ceeded to provide protection for our members. The Knickerbocker Co., manufacturers f the "Cyclone" machine, deposited an indemnity bo d for $50,000 with the committee, coupled to an agreement to defend any suits brought against members arising from the use of their machines. Formal lemand was made upon manufacturers of all dust collectors of this type, for simi lar agreement of protection, and when th y declined to give security, official notice was served upon all members of this association, under date of Se t. 16th, 1887, that this association would not assume the defense of any purchaser of a similar dust collector, conflicting with the patent claims of the Knickerbocker Co., but each in ivid al buyer must look to the seller for his indemn ty and prote tion.

This matter has repeatedly been called to the atten ion of our members since 1887, by cir ulars and at annual meetings, and warning given th m regarding the m pending trouble. These facts nevertheless, many members of the association have entirely ignored the warnings and advice given them, and have bought and used machines whi h a e claimed to infringe. Now that the Knickerbocker Co. are prosecuting their rights, and cal ing for settlement, these members unreasonably turn to this association with demands for protection.

### MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this association has changed but little since the last annual meeting, one year ago. There have been a few losses from failures, retir m nt from business and like cau es, and the usual small prop rtion of members have defaulted in the payment of annual dues for 1894. The gain in new members exceeded the losses, however, and we are able to make the usual good showing as to membership at this time.

Last year I reported to you membership aggregating about 150, 00 barrels daily output. The membership today extends over nineteen states, and the aggregate daily capacity, as assessed, shows a net incr ase over last year of 33 units or 3,300 barrels, The assessed capacity is based upon reports of members render d several years ag , and is considerably below the average output in very many cases.

The membership is divided near y equally between the winter and spring wheat sections of the coun ry.

In compliance with the requirement of law c ntained in Art. VII of the constitution I have to report the following names of members who failed to honor the drafts for dues for 1894, made upon them on January 15th last:

| | Units. Capacity. | Am't of Draft |
|---|---|---|
| J. G. Chick Milling Co., Rockford, Ill | 2 | $10 00 |
| Loughry Bros., Monticello, Indiana | 2 | 10 00 |
| J. J. Wilson, Algona, Ia | 1 | 5 00 |
| G. Durst, Danbury, Ia. | 1 | 5 00 |
| Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kans. | 1 | 5 00 |
| Albion, Mil ing Co., Albion, Mich. | 4 | 20 00 |
| Dewey & Stewart, Owosso, Mich. | 2 | 10 00 |
| W. R. Stafford, Port Hope, Mich. | 1 | 5 00 |
| C. A. Smith, Lebanon, Mo. | 1 | 5 00 |
| Geo. D. Thomas, Bozeman, Mont | 1 | 5 00 |
| D. H. Harris, Bennet, Neb. | 1 | 5 00 |
| O. A. Cooper, Humboldt, Neb | 2 | 10 00 |
| S. A. Coombs, Homer, Neb. | 1 | 5 00 |
| Rich'd Lott Jr. & Co., Bridgeton, N. J. | 1 | 5 00 |
| Isaac Horsefall, Freeport, L. I., N. Y. | 1 | 5 00 |
| S. Gebhardt & Sons, Dayton, Ohio | 2 | 10 00 |
| Warwick & Justus, Massilon, Ohio | 3 | 15 00 |
| Scouller Mil ing Co., North East, Pa. | 1 | 5 00 |
| Aberdeen Mill Co., Aberdeen, S. D. | 2 | 10 00 |
| H. H. Price, Black Earth, Wis | 1 | 5 00 |
| Robbins & Baltzell, Madison, Wis. | 1 | 5 00 |
| Total, 21 firms | 32 | $160 00 |

Notice was served thirty days ago upon each of these firms, that according to law, their names would be dropped from the membership rolls at this meeting, if their dues were not paid.

The gains in membership during the year were in New York State, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin aggregating 77 units of daily capacity.

Under the constitution of this association (Art. III, Sec. 2) the following state millers' associations are entitled to a representative each, in the Board of Directors: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mary and, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The nnual dues for 1894, were assessed by the Executive Committee on the basis of $5.00 per unit of daily capacity, and placed the trea ury in a good conditio .

The treasurer's accounts show that there was received during the past year, $770 00 for membership fees, and $4,745.00 for annual dues. The total disbursements aggregated $5,646.92 for the same period, and there is a cash bal nce of $5,298.75 in the treasury at the present time.

Respectfully subm tted,

FRANK BARRY, Secretary.

The secretary was instructed to make one more draft for delinquent dues reported, and if the same be not honored to drop such members from the roll.

The treasurer, Mr. Seamans, then read his report as follows:

FINANCIAL REPORT OF S. H. SEAMANS, TREASURER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 7th, 1893, Balance Cash on hand per last report | $5,430.67 | |
| Received for fees from new members | 770.00 | |
| Received for annual dues | 4,745.00 | |
| | | $10,945.67 |

Disbursements upon warrants of secretary, countersigned by president, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary of secretary | $2,400.00 |
| Office expenses | 168.50 |
| Telegrams and express | 13.63 |
| Postage | 35.19 |
| Printing and stationary | 61.35 |
| Exchange and collection expense | 8.50 |
| Convention and Executive Committee expense | 109.00 |
| Expense of Claim Department | 61.00 |
| Memorial, Wm Sanderson | 25.00 |
| Nat. Transportation Assn. expense | 91.60 |
| Legal expense, patent litigation | 2,673.15 |
| June 12th, 1894, Balance cash on hand | 5,298.75 |
| | $10,945 67 |

A discussion took place regarding difficulty experienced in enforcing the agreement entered into by Spring wheat millers in 1892 as to the different charges between sacked and barreled flour. Mr. Urban called attention to the fact that

several years ago the association had sent out a circular for millers to sign, fixing the difference to be charged between the various sacks and barrels. Since then a lot of new millers have come into the field and are making variations from this old rule. "I think there should be a committee appointed" he said, "to look after this matter and get it straightened out, because it will eventually result in a complication that will be very expensive to millers." Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Loring and Mr. Urban were appointed on this committee.

A discussion on patent matters was then had. Mr. Seamans said that there were about two hundred thousand patents on file that were worthless and of no benefit to any one, except to persons who could use them for illegitimate purposes. He suggested that a tax should be imposed upon all patents, of a nominal sum, which could readily be paid by the vender of a legitimate patented article; this would harm nobody, and in case the tax was not paid, the patent should become public property and could not be used for purposes detrimental to the community. "Our patent office is granting a hundred thousand patents every year now, I think," he said, "and they are there, many of them, for no legitimate use whatever. They are on the records and someone else gets up an invention and purchases this invention that is of no value whatever, to compete with some other machine that is upon the market, and you and the rest of them have to pay royalty. It is made use of for illegitimate purposes." Mr. Pillsbury moved "that the Association appoint a committee of three to memorialize Congress to impose a tax on patents in order to prevent abuses, and that Mr. Seamans be chairman of the committee," which motion was adopted.

Mr. W. D. Sparks, of Alton, Ill., made a motion to the effect that the Association endorse the Hatch Bill, now pending before Congress, appoint a committee to take the matter in hand, and with the help of the secretary bring the subject before the millers of the Association, endorsing the bill in full, and asking each millowner in the Association to write to his Congressmen and Senators and see if it cannot be made a law. After considerable discussion it was decided that, as some members of the association were for, and others against the bill, it would not be wise to take action in the matter, whereupon Mr. Sparks withdrew his motion.

Mr. Loring moved that a committee consisting of the incoming president and two others, to be selected by him' be appointed to ascertain in what manner the membership of the association could be increased, which motion prevailed.

The secretary read the following communication from the Trunk Line Association:

*Mr. Frank Barry, Secretary, National Millers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.*

DEAR SIR:—Complaints having been made by shippers that export shipments of sack flour were not being delivered according to shipping marks at destination either in Great Britain or the Continent, the subject was taken up with some of the steamship lines with the view of ascertaining the full facts in regard to the matter.

The replies indicate that if the shippers will make the figures on the sacks larger, the difficulty would be overcome. It is stated that at present the figures and marks on the sacks are so small that it is very difficult to decipher them; in fact, it is almost impossible to do so without brushing each bag. Owing to this fact, if there are two lots of the same brand, say R. E. X. 108 and R. E. X. 109, in the same ship, it is easy to see how some sacks numbered 109 will be very likely be delivered to the holder of the bill of lading for the lot numbered 108, and vice versa, and though the quality may be exactly the same, such deliveries of course lead to confusion and more or less trouble, not only to the steamers but to the shippers.

This subject was considered at a recent meeting of the Trunk Line Freight Committee and we were requested to communicate with the various Millers' Associations, calling their attention to the matter and urging the necessity for the plain marking of shipments in order that the identity of each lot may be preserved at point of delivery. Our attention has been called to the fact that some millers are now using figures about 8 inches long and from 3½ to 4 inches wide. If all shippers would use this size of figures as a standard for lot numbers to be branded on the back of every sack it would tend very materially to accomplish the purpose of this letter.

Will you kindly take the matter up with the members of your association with the view to bringing about this result.

Yours truly,
J. F. GODDARD,
Commissioner.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the following year, and reported the following names:

For president, A. C. Loring, of Minneapolis, Minn.; first vice-president, P. H. Macgill, of Baltimore, Md.; second vice-president, B. F. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, Pa.; treasurer, S. H. Seamans, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Upon motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the gentlemen named, and they were declared duly elected.

The following preamble and resolution were then adopted:

WHEREAS, the Hon. W. D. Washburn, Senator from Minnesota, has introduced into the Senate of the United States a measure to amend the tariff bill now under consideration, so as to establish reciprocity with foreign countries, for the benefit of American agricultural products, and;

WHEREAS the relations already existing under reciprocity treaties with Brazil and other countries have widened and enlarged the markets for American flour; therefore be it

*Resolved*, that the Millers' National Association of the United States, in convention assembled at Chicago, on the 13th day of June, 1894, express approval of and heartily endorse the efforts of Senator Washburn in this direction and urges the passage of the proposed amendment by the present Congress of the United States.

The Convention then adjourned, after which a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, resulting in the election of the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

C. A. Pillsbury, chairman.
Geo. Urban, Jr., Committee on Transportation.
W. A. Coombs, Committee on Domestic Trade.
S. H. Seamans, Committee on Patents.
D. S. Shellabarger.
A. C. Loring, (ex-officio) Committee on Export Trade.

The Executive Committee subsequently elected Mr. Frank Barry secretary of the Association.

Among the members present at the Convention were the following:

C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill., president.
A. C. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn., firs vice-president.
S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee, Wis., treasurer.
C. J. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn., chairman executive committee.
W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, Mich., member executive committee.
Geo. Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., member executive committee.
E. R. Barber, Minneapolis, Minn.
F. L. Greenleaf, Minneapolis, Minn.
P. H. Macgill, Baltimore, Md.
C. A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. D. Sparks, Alton, Ill.
W. Erskine, Esq., of Iglehart Bros., Evansville, Ind.
Jno. Hewitt, Waukesha. Wis.
F. E. C. Hawkes, Goshen, Ind.
— Donmeyer, Peoria, Ills.
E. J. Lachman, Neenah, Wis.

The new officers of the Association are prominent millers and feel a lively interest in strengthening and building up the organization. A strong effort will be made to increase the membership during the next year, and it is hoped that the old National will become stronger and more useful than ever.

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THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN WINTER WHEAT MILLERS' ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday, June 12th, with a large and enthusiastic assemblage of millers. The Convention was called to order by Vice President Chas. E. Jones of Oklahoma City, O.T., some time having been spent awaiting the arrival of President Hoffman, who had planned to be present and address the millers, but did not arrive.

After a few remarks the reading of the Secretary's report was called for. The report was received and approved by the convention. A committee on resolutions was then appointed consisting of five members.

Mr. Jones of Oklahoma read the following paper which met with a warm reception:

Mr. Chairman, Brother Millers and Fellow Citizens: I regret very much that Governor W. C. Renfrow is unable to be present to-day, for he would doubtless give us much information on this subject; but, as millers do not boast of classics, you will please pardon any errors in my efforts as his proxy, addressing you on "Oklahoma as a Wheat and Flour Producing Territory."

Greece and Rome had their foreign granaries; Germany, France and England have theirs, but America has her granaries and her other sources of untold wealth in the bosom of her own soil. The redemption from barren plain or forest of each new addition to the cultivation and developed portion of the United States has bestowed such satisfactory results as to render our people thirsty and impatient for the "opening of a new country," that they may garner wealth as by magic.

When, by the proclamation of the President of the United States in 1889, the doors of our "baby commonwealth," Oklahoma, were opened to the ingress of industry and toil, buoyant with hope we entered and began the preparations to follow our former avocations. It is not necessary that I give any account of the trials, privations and even disappointments (for we had a few) that attended us in the subduing and overcoming the many obstacles that confronted and hindered the progress of any enterprise in our new country. Possessed of the knowledge as we were, of the belief that no countries south of the Mason & Dixon line were successful wheat-growing countries, neither as to quantity nor quality; pinched by poverty and overwhelmed by the labors required to prepare shelter from the storms of the coming winter, farmers in the fall of 1889 planted but little wheat, and that on sod poorly prepared to receive and nurture it, but to our surprise, it yielded both in quantity and quality, far beyond our expectations. Encouraged by such good returns, helped by the benevolence of the Santa Fe and Rock Island R.R. companies, which distributed among the farmers for seed, each ten thousand dollars worth of wheat, at Kansas prices, free of interest for one year, and free of freight; and further encouraged by a few daring millers who were then erecting mills which would do credit to old and established wheat countries; with renewed energy the farmers began the preparation of more acres for the fall sowing, which was followed by the harvest of 1891, so satisfactory as to encourage all, and many began to believe we were in a great wheat country. Then followed the seeding and the harvests of 1892 and 1893, and we are now enjoying our fifth harvest feast.

In this short period of Oklahoma's existence, and under such adverse circumstances, the harvests have been so abundant and general and uniform as to demonstrate beyond any doubt that the goddess Ceres has bestowed her choicest blessings upon us. That you may know our conclusions are correct, and we are not laboring under a phantasma, we submit the following facts and figures:

| ACREAGE. | YIELD. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Bu. | Total Bu. |
| 1889 ..... 1,000 | 10 | 16,000 |
| 1890 ..... 35,000 | 14 | 490,000 |
| 1891 ..... 90,000 | 16 | 1,440,000 |
| 1892 ..... 222,310 | 20 | 4,446,200 |
| 1893 ..... 328,300 | 22 | 7,222,600 |

From the foregoing facts it is noticeable that the acreage has increased very rapidly, which is the case with all crops grown in our country.

As you will remember it was in 1889 that the first sod was turned and the first seed was given to the soil in Oklahoma, but we will extend our fields wider and wider, with a greater ratio of increase for the next five years, for our farmers are just extricating themselves from the embarrassments of contests and poverty, and they will hereafter be able to devote their entire time to their farms.

Our sod crop of 1890, as you will see, yielded but about 10 bushels per acre, but the wild, tough prairie sod is not conducive to crop growing, and this yield was beyond our expectations. Much of the land that has been thoroughly subdued and brought under good cultivation has produced 40-odd bushels per acre. But as more or less wheat has been sown on sod from year to year, our general average has been kept down. We have now a yield of about 22 bushels per acre, which is not the climax by any means, for 30-odd bushels will ultimately be our average when our wild grass period has passed away, and our seed will be given to fallow ground only.

The entire crop of Oklahoma wheat this year will amount to about seven or eight million bushels, which looks big to some, but when the present Oklahoma and Indian Territories shall compose one grand state, with but half her land planted to wheat, with no greater yield than she now has, the entire crop will aggregate 90,800,000 bushels, the flour from which would be sufficient to furnish bread for 60,053,334 people, nearly the present population of the United States.

No spring wheat is sown in our country, but both soft and hard winter wheats are cultivated. Of the soft wheat, the varieties which have been most successfully grown are the Fulcaster, Fultz, May, Mediterranean and Clawson. Of the hard wheats there are the Russian, both red and white, and the Turkey. Of the above, those making the greatest yield are the Fulcaster, Fultz and the Russian.

Any new country is put to tests to ascertain its true value. I herewith submit a few which have been made in the Canadian valley of the Oklahoma country. Monroe Neil, in the Nine Mile Flat, eight miles northeast of Oklahoma City, harvested 44 acres of Fulcaster wheat which yielded 49 bushels and 25 pounds per acre. R. W. Smith, four miles west of Oklahoma City, harvested 77 acres of Fultz wheat, which averaged 36½ bushels. From 120 acres of Russian wheat Mr. Manwell, five miles west of the same place, threshed 4,920 bushels, an average yield of 41 bushels per acre. The experience of W. P. Moore, two miles east of Oklahoma City, illustrates the value of wheat growing in our territory. He rented of Mr. Perry 29 acres of valley land at $3 per acre, prepared to receive the seed. He harvested 928 bushels and sold it for 46 cents per bushel. After deducting for all labor performed by man and team, at a rate of $2.50 per day, and all other expenses incurred, he had a net profit of $198.40. And you must emember wheat growing is rendered more profitable by the abundant pasturage it affords in our country the entire winter.

You are millers, and know that the greater the yield the better the quality, as a rule, and you doubtless saw some of our wheat at the Columbian exposition, which was awarded the highest honor for its excellent quality; and further, you will remember that the high patent flour, manufactured by the Jones Milling Co. of Oklahoma City, competing with the flour of over 200 mills, came through the contest with the blue ribbon.

Oklahoma wheat produces the required quantity of excellent flour. A test made by our company of 172 bushels and 25 pounds of Fulcaster wheat yielded a barrel of flour (196 pounds) and 71 pounds of offal for each four bushels and 27 pounds of wheat.

The flour manufactured by the various mills (about fifteen) of our territory is sold in competition with flour produced by the mills of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, and we have no reason to complain of the results of the

competition, but regret that we are forced by our competitors to sell on close margins and on such unreasonable length of time.

As our country is new to all, and as you are interested in the cereals of the Southwest, I have taken the pains to bring with me, for your inspection, samples of the different varieties of our wheat, which I would like to have you examine and express your opinion of.

Information can be had from the United States and other reports of agriculture in the various states and territories, but very little information of our new country is to be had from any source, as our own farmers and agricultural experiment stations are just beginning to realize our possibilities.

It would probably not be entirely out of place for me to drop a few words on the subject of agriculture and horticulture in general. While I believe that wheat will be our predominating crop of grains, we produce corn, oats, rye and barley in abundance. Irish potatoes yield well, while a truthful record of the sweet potato crop of Oklahoma would be a "fish story" of abnormal proportion to those who know nothing about our country.

Cotton is a crop, as you are aware, that brings returns for labor very quickly, and, therefore was one of the first crops planted. So encouraging has been the crops that not only the planter of the South is now engaged in that class of farming, but many from the rye fields of the North, who five years ago looked upon a cotton field with awe, are now giving much attention to that crop. Every neighborhood has a cotton gin, and many a dollar of New England money is called back to the land of the "fair gods" through this product alone.

There is much encouragement from horticulture. We have in this short period of time, planted more orchard trees, and larger orchards than was ever done before in the same length of time in any one State or Territory. Our trees are beginning to bring forth fruit which for beauty and excellent flavor is not surpassed, even by that of California.

The intent of this paper and time and space allowed, will not permit me to dwell longer on the products of our country. This marvelous growth of grain, vegetables and fruits is now beginning to be known to the world. And when the United States can be blessed with a sane Congress which will remove the many impediments to reciprocal commercial intercourse with foreign countries, especially Mexico and the States of South America; and when the Southwest is webbed with railroads, as some of the States, giving us accessible egress at reasonable freight rates, every hamlet will enjoy the ceaseless music of rolls and burrs, and our country will be looked upon as the Minnesota and Oklahoma City the commercial metropolis of the South-west.

Then followed the reading of papers on "Brands" by Messrs. Higdon and Brickman; "Terms—Shall the Time on Flour Sales be Reduced?" by C. C. White of Crete, Neb., with a discussion on the same by John R. McKim.

Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a resolution on the extension of markets in Mexico.

The Committee on By-Laws and Constitution then presented a report on the organization of a "Millers' Congress," which was approved.

The election of officers aroused quite a discussion; some of the members being of the belief that owing to the fact that the present officers having served only six months they hold over until the next annual meeting. The majority, however, took the position that officers should be elected at each annual meeting. On motion that the election of officers proceed, the following were chosen: President, R. M. Davis of St. Joseph, Mo.; Vice President, Wm. Pollock of Mexco, Mo.; Secretary, Augustine Gallagher. Treasurer L.M. Miller of Kansas City, was re-elected by acclamation.

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THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS MILLERS' ASSOCIATION held their semi-annual session June 15, at Columbia. The meeting was presided over by President A. J. Meek of Marissa. Quite a fair representation was present, and the meeting was mainly devoted to the consideration of the tactics employed by the mill mutual insurance companies to avoid the payment of losses on account of some alleged technicality. This question was vigorously discussed by President Meek, followed by Messrs. Hatch, Johnson, Curtis and Neal. Mr. Neal related the bitter experience he had, when, some months ago, his mill at Murphysboro burned. He carried $17,500 insurance, but has been able to collect only $2,500. Payment was refused on the ground that no watchman was employed at the mill. Mr. Neal says the watchman clause was inserted in the policies without his knowledge or consent. Following Mr. Neal's remarks Mr. Cole of Chester introduced the following resolution, which received every vote in the meeting:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Jackson County Milling and Elevator Co. (Mr. Neal's company), has been unfairly treated by the Millers' National, the Indiana Millers' Mutual and the Illinois Millers' Mutual Insurance Co.'s in adjustment of the loss on their mills, and that these losses be paid as soon as possible; also that a copy of this resolution be mailed to the secretaries of each of those organizations.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. J. Meek, Marissa; Vice-president, N. Sauer, Evansville; Secretary, J. J. Koenigsmark, Waterloo; Executive Committee, H. C. Cole, Chester; J. L. Grigg, Sparta; and Henry Hutch, Percy.

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THE twenty-first annual Convention of the Kansas State Millers' Association was held at Topeka June 4 and 5, President E. A. Colburn presiding. Several interesting addresses were made and freely discussed by the members present.

After some discussion Wichita was chosen for the next convention. The election of officers resulted in the official staff being re-elected as follows: President, E. A. Colburn, McPherson; 1st Vice President, E. E. Dawson, Great Bend; 2d Vice President, J. C. Thompson, Wellington; Secretary, C. V. Topping; Treasurer, J. N. Krehbiel, Mound Ridge.

After the meeting adjourned those interested in the project of extending the New England markets for Kansas wheat flour met, and the matter was discussed at length. The remarks tended to show that, considering the state of trade and the harvest prospect in Kansas, it was an inopportune time to undertake such a project, however promising it might appear, and it was therefore concluded that nothing be done, this year at any rate.

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STEPS are being taken to revive the late Oregon and Washington Millers' Association. A meeting is to be called in a few weeks for that purpose. With proper officers, there is no reason why the association should not be a success, and a great amount of benefit to each miller derived by being a member of the association.

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### THE MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Michigan State Millers' Association has sent out the following circular letter:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., June 12th, 1894.

*To the Millers of Michigan:*

The Summer Meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association will be held at the Hotel Downey, in the City of Lansing, July 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Directors of the Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will hold a meeting the day following.

Arrangements will be made for a visit to the Agricultural College and its beautiful grounds during the day, and those who have not had the pleasure of seeing this model institution will find this a pleasant and profitable feature of the meeting.

A regular program will be prepared later, as topics and matters for discussion are suggested, and all are invited to assist in making it a good one.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Michigan Miller to attend the meeting, and join the Association if found desirable to do so.

All Honorary Members, and such other persons as may receive this notice, are invited to be present.

Members of the Association will kindly extend this notice, and make it a point to specially invite their neighbors or friends any where in the State, who are not members, to meet with us and ally themselves with the organization.

*By order of the*
*Executive Committee.*

WM. A. COOMBS, Pres't.
M. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

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### WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE ARGENTINE.

The Argentine Republic has of late years rapidly risen in importance as a wheat-exporting country, until in 1893 it took the third place among the wheat-exporting countries of the world. Until 1877, inclusive, the Argentine was itself an importer of wheat, as late as 1875 importing net over 1,000,000 bushels, but in 1878 it became an exporter to a very moderate extent and in 1879 to a somewhat larger degree, the net exports of 1878 amounting to 220,667 bushels, and of 1879 to 1,023,938 bushels. There was a serious failure of the wheat crop in 1880, followed by a partial failure in 1881, and for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the Argentine was again an importer to some extent. In 1883, however, the export movement began in earnest, and with the exception of the years 1886 and 1889 when the crops were poor, has steadily increased until in 1893 the Argentine Republic took the third place among the wheat-exporting countries of the world. Such has been the change within a decade from a position of insignificance to one of troublesome prominence as a rival of the United States, Russia, Etc., and one of the officials of the Argentine recently asserted that it would inevitably soon outstrip the United States as a source of wheat supply for Europe. This, however, is a question of the future. The country has vast undeveloped resources, both agricultural and mineral, less than 5 % of its area adapted to cultivation being under crops, and the present high premium on gold affords great inducements to the Argentine farmer, but the day of reckoning in this respect must surely come, and when it does, wheat growing will receive a serious set back.

There are, unfortunately, no official statistics as to wheat area and production, beyond occasional incomplete census returns, but according to the most reliable data available, the wheat area rose from 271,500 acres in 1875, 686,000 acres 1884, and 825,000 acres in 1888, to 3,300,000 acres in 1892, and it is claimed by the Buenos Ayres *Standard*, that not less than 6,100,000 acres under wheat were reaped in December, 1893. The effective production has probably increased faster than the area, owing to better methods of cultivation, etc. The United States Department of Agriculture credits the Argentine with a crop of 33,000,000 bush. in 1890-1; of 30,000,000 bush. in 1891-2, and of 56,750,000 bush. in 1892-3. Commercial reports claim that the 1893 crop recently harvested ranged from 70,000,000 to 76,000,000 bush., while the exports to Europe for the first three months of 1894 have been 14,625,000 bush., against 9,832,000 bush. same time in 1893. Certain publications of the United States government purporting to give the annual exports, etc., of the Argentine Republic, have contained numerous misstatements, errors and discrepancies, but after thorough investigation the *Weekly* presents the following table, showing the gross exports of Wheat and Flour, with totals as Wheat (reckoned on the basis of 4½ bush. per barrel), annually since 1870, from official sources.

| Year. | Wheat, bush. 60 lb. | Flour, equal bbls. | Total Wheat bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870..... | —— | —— | —— |
| 1871..... | 294 | 180 | 1,104 |
| 1872..... | 625 | 2,306 | 11,002 |
| 1873..... | 182 | 1,371 | 6,551 |
| 1874..... | 13,136 | 270 | 14,351 |
| 1875 .... | —— | 135 | *a*607 |
| 1876..... | 766 | 3,975 | 18,653 |
| 1877..... | 7,334 | 2,453 | 18,372 |
| 1878..... | 93,601 | 32,822 | 241,300 |
| 1879..... | 943,176 | 18,030 | 1,024,311 |
| 1880 .... | 42,829 | 16,009 | 114,870 |
| 1881..... | 5,772 | 14,481 | 70,936 |
| 1882..... | 62,658 | 6,173 | 90,436 |
| 1883 ..... | 2,232,329 | 54,489 | 2,447,529 |
| 1884..... | 3,986,623 | 42,004 | 4,175,641 |
| 1885..... | 2,884,109 | 83,764 | 3,261,047 |
| 1886..... | 1,391,265 | 59,189 | 1,657,615 |
| 1887..... | 8,739,987 | 60,751 | 9,013,366 |
| 1888..... | 6,574,431 | 71,902 | 6,897,990 |
| 1889 .... | 837,982 | 37,803 | 1,008,095 |
| 1890..... | 12,047,924 | 135,177 | 12,656,221 |
| 1891 ..... | 14,534,016 | 78,909 | 14,889,106 |
| 1892..... | 17,273,394 | 212,014 | 18,227,457 |
| 1893*a* .... | 37,037,280 | 427,422 | 38,960,679 |

*a* Approximate—official figures given in round numbers of tons.—*Millers' Gazette*, June 6th.

# News Notes.

A NEW mill is being built at St. Henri, N.W. T.

RUTHER GLEN, N. B., is in line for a new roller mill.

PARTIES at New Castle, Va., will build a flouring mill.

M. V. CROFT, at Manchester, Ky., is building a grist mill.

J. HARRISON, of Condon, Or., intends to erect a 50-bbl. flour mill.

THE Saxony mill at St. Louis is to increase its capacity to 750 barrels.

THE Evening Shade Milling Co., at Evening Shade, Ark., will build a flour mill.

THE Crow Creek Indian Agency of South Dakota will build a 30-barrel flour mill.

W. H. ROOT of Chattanooga, Tenn., has leased the St. Elmo mill at St. Elmo, Tenn.

A 50,000-bushel grain elevator will be erected at Midway, Ky., by A. Weisenberger.

THE Keokik Mill Co., of Keokik Falls, O. T., have let the contract for a 75-barrell mill.

A. B. MCDONALD has purchased the new roller mill of Averill & Alden, Cando, N. D.

THE flour mill at Marquette, Man., recently destroyed by a boiler explosion, has been rebuilt.

IT is reported that a small mill is going to be built at Lyle, Klickitat county, Wash., this summer.

R. SEEMAN has removed his mill at Stockton, Minn., to another site, and entirely rebuilt the same.

A GRAIN elevator is to be erected at Wyoming, Ont.; one at Carp, Ont.; and a fire-proof one at Wellington, Ont.

THE grain warehouse of J. T. Thomas & Son, at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently collapsed, causing a loss of $10,000.

FARMERS in the vicinity of Stockton, Minn., are making arrangements for erecting an elevator at that point.

THE Crisfield Milling Co., with a capital of $10,000 has been incorporated at Crisfield, Md., by C. Hodson and others.

THE O'Neil elevator at Stockton, Minn., is being materially improved, and a gasoline engine substituted for the old horse-power.

THE new 300-barrel steam mill being built at Clinton, Mo., for J. G. Middlecoff, is nearing completion. It will be a model plant.

A BURGLARY occurred at the Fair Haven roller mills of Fair Haven, Minn. A considerable quantity of flour and feed was taken by the thieves.

CUMMIN BROS. Flour Mill Co. has been incorporated at Cheney, Wash., with a capital stock of $30,000, by G. F. Cummin, T. A. Pomroy and D. F. Percival.

E. R. SMITH & CO. have sold their mill at Le Sueur, Minn., to the Minnesota Valley Roller Mill & Elevator Co., who expect to start it up. The mill has a capacity of 200 barrels.

THE Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union intend constructing a flouring mill at Garfield, Ore., with 150 barrels daily capacity. The cost of the plant is estimated at $12,000.

HENRY MILLER has purchased a third interest in the Drews Brothers' milling business at Stillwater, Minn. and the concern hereafter will be known as Drews Brothers & Miller.

APPLICATION has been made for the incorporation of the Virden Milling Co., to build and operate a flouring mill and elevator at Virden, Man. The capital stock will be $12,500.

ROSS & MUIR are erecting a grist mill at Mattawa, Ont. If satisfactory arrangements can be made they will install an electric light plant in the mill, and furnish the town with light.

THE Ryan Commission Co., of St. Louis, whose elevator was recently destroyed by fire, are having an elevator erected of 500,000-bushels capacity, the cost of which is to be $75,000.

F. H. PEAVEY & Co., of Minneapolis, have let a contract to Tromanhauser Bros. to build a grain elevator of 1,750,000 bushels capacity on a site purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

PALESTINE now boasts of several steam roller flour mills. Jerusalem, Jaffa and Gaza have each a small steam mill, and lately two more have been built by German colonists on the coast between Jaffa and Gaza.

THE T. B. Hawkes Milling Co., at Royalton, Minn., has let the contract to remodel their mill to the Edw. P. Allis Co., and will increase the capacity to 300 barrels. They will also add a 50-barrel rye outfit at the same time.

D. F. Chandler, manager of the Osakis mill, recently destroyed by fire at Osakis Minn., will rebuild the mill. The village of Osakis has offered a bonus of $3,000 and the work of rebuilding will be commenced at once.

THE developments of the milling industry in Oklahoma is keeping even pace with that of wheat production. Tecumseh, Nobles, Moore, Choctaw City, El Reno and Oklahoma City all have new mills, and more are being projected.

THE Bosch-Ryan Grain Company, of Davenport, Ia., has let contracts for the erection on Sylvan Island, Moline, Ill, of a $50,000 grain elevator and malt house. The former is to have a capacity of 15 cars daily, and the latter of 200,000 bushels per year.

THE Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union is preparing to build a flouring mill at some point in the Palouse country, having a daily capacity of 150 bbls. The location is not yet decided upon, but it will be either Garfield, Pullman or Oakesdale, Wash.

THE sum of $1,500 has been subscribed by the farmers in the vicinity of Lake City, Minn., toward the building of a co-operative grain warehouse in that city, and work upon it will be commenced as soon as a site can be secured from the railway company.

A 50-barrel flour mill is to be built at Pima, Ariz., by J. H. Nuttall; one at Pilger, Neb., by C. W. Wagener; one at Dawson, Neb., by the Dawson Milling Association; a 60-barrel mill at Howard's Grove, Wis., by Sprenger Bros.; and one at Whitewood, S.D., by Mitchell and Robinson.

FLOODS caused by the recent heavy rain-fall carried away the dam and sluices of Mr. Narcisse Gariepy's flour mill at Baie St. Paul, Que. The ground on which his buildings stand was also greatly damaged by the torrent. The dam of Messrs. Boivin & Glasgow's flour mill was also greatly damaged.

THE chinch bug infection which is being experimented with by C. L. Roos, of the New Ulm, Minn., roller mill is succeeding nicely. It is three days since the bugs were placed in the box (June 12,) and fully 3,000 are now coated over with the deadly spores. The first damp day will see them running loose in the fields, but the rain which is needed so badly does not come.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Zumbrota Farmer's Elevator Company was held at Zumbrota, Minn. Computations as to the cost of an elevator with furnishings complete, were presented by a number of firms; no definite action was taken at that time. As yet not enough stock has been subscribed.

THE American Cereal Company, of Chicago, June 16, purchased the Queen Bee mill, at Sioux Falls, S.D., which has been idle several years. They will operate it as soon as possible to manufacture cereal foods. The mill is one of the largest in the county, and will furnish work for 200 men from the start. The consideration was $50,000.

THE boilers of the Wells roller mills at Wells, Minn., exploded June 19, instantly killing Geo. Baer, the engineer, and completely demolishing the coal houses of the mill and the engines, and damaging the machinery of the mill to a great extent. Mr. Ketzback, the manager, estimates the loss at from $6,000 to $8,000. The mill will probably be repaired at once.

DANIEL WEIDNER'S mill, along the Swatara Creek, in Bethel Township, Berks County, Pa., entirely colapsed on the morning of the 28th ult., leaving nothing but a heap of stones. Fortunately, no one was hurt. This ancient mill was the oldest building in northern Berks Co. It was erected about 145 years ago, and ground the grain of the early settlers of the county for miles around. It is believed that the heavy rain uudermined the foundation.

FRANK ORBIN & J. T. BIBB, composing the Tacoma Grain Company Tacoma, Wash., have purchased of the receiver of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company the 39 elevators belonging to the Northern Pacific system in the northwest. Thirty-eight elevators, with a capacity of 6,000,000 bushels, are located in Idaho and in Spokane, Lincoln and Whitman counties, Wash., the terminal elevator, 750,000 bushels, being located in Tacoma. Last year these elevators shipped 2,900,000 centals of wheat.

WORK was commenced May 24th' on the foundation for the boiler plant and engine house, to be built for the big engine to be put in adjoining the Washburn A mill. The engine is of a marine type, and one of the largest of its kind ever designed, and it is well known from having been on exhibition at the World's Fair last summer. The entire contract for erecting the 2½-story building for the engine and boiler plant has been awarded to H. Downs & Son. Dimensions of the building are about 60x120 feet. —*Minneapolis Tribune.*

J. M. FORBES, of Duluth, receiver of the Red River Valley Elevator Co., opened bids June 6th, for the purchase of the property of the company. This consists of 48 elevators along the lines of the Great Northern in Minnesota and North Dakota. The bids were as follows: A. B. Robbins of Minneapolis, $143,000; St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, $151,000; Ernest Thompson of Minneapolis, $161,000; John W. Adams of St. Paul, $176,000; C. W. Van Duzen of Minneapolis, $180,000. The bids will be submitted to the district court of Ramsey county.

THE Monarch Elevator Co., a part of the Peavey system, has decided to erect an immense annex to their elevator at Thirty-fourth street and Snelling avenue south, upon the Milwaukee tracks, and work will be begun at once. The annex will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and will greatly reduce the crowded condition of the elevators of this company in the city and adjacent territory. The new annex will be of the most modern construction and will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000. The contract was awarded yesterday to the Honstain Construction Co.—*Minneapolis Tribune, May 30.*

D. W. HINES and some other farmers, living near the boundary line in North Dakota, away from railroads, will organize a company and build a road themselves, taking stock for their work. Their right-of-way they will get for almost nothing, each farmer giving it over his property. The road contemplated is to be built from Thief River Falls on the proposed extension of the Duluth & Winnipeg westward through Warren, Drayton, St. Thomas, Cavalier, Tina, Olga, past the Turtle mountains to Portle on the Soo line where the soft coal mines would be tapped. This branch would be 265 miles long. This summer it will be begun at Drayton and about 40 miles completed. This will give a connection with the Northern Pacific, and Mr. Hines says from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will go over it this summer.—*Market Record.*

THE C. & C. roller mills, of Spokane, Wash., intend to increase the capacity of its mill from 300 to 500 barrels daily capacity. The mill is one of the best on the northwest coast and is doing one of the largest business in this country, and recently have gone into the export trade for China shipments. Mr. W. S. Norman, secretary of the company, stated to a press representative recently that: "Our mill is the only one in Spokane exporting flour at present, our greatest competitor being the Portland flouring mills; but of late the C. & C. has gained rapidly on the Portland shipper due to the class of flour made by us. Our kiln-dried wheat was what seems to have been the principal benefit, and for this purpose it was a grand success. In Calcutta and tropical climes flour is often afflicted with weevil; but the kiln-drying process has cured our wheat to such an extent that weevil in our flour is something unknown, and the result has been that dealers have been clamoring for our brands. Our private brands are now so popular over there that we have been requested to manufacture special brands for dealers there.—*Commercial Review.*

# Mill Fires.

DOHERTY'S grist mill at Campbellton, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

W. J. HAWKS' elevator at Buffalo, N. D., burned June 22d. Loss $3,000; insurance $2,500.

THE Northern Pacific elevator, at Cheney, Wash., was destroyed by fire June 4th, together with 7,000 bushels of wheat.

THE flouring mills of the Ohio City Milling Company, at Ohio City, O., were destroyed by fire May 30 Loss $10,000; insurance $5,000.

THE elevator and mills of the Wabash Milling Company, at Danville, Ill., were destroyed by fire June 1st. Loss $40,000; insurance $22,000.

THE grist mill of Mr. David Levi at St. Paul, S. C., was destroyed by fire June 16th, together with engine room. Loss $2.000; no insurance.

THE Pierre, S. D., flouring mills burned June 12, causing a loss of about $15,000. The insurance was $4,500 in the Millers' Mutual of Minneapolis.

THE roller mill of the Henry Milling Co., at Henry, Tenn., owned by Blanchard & Co., burned June 11th. Loss $10,000; insurance $3,500. Cause unknown.

THE Eureka flouring mills, Caledonia, O., owned and operated by Noah Lee and Silas J. Hipsher, burned May 24th. Loss $20,000, with $7,000 insurance.

THE elevator of the Central Elevator Company, Humboldt Ia., 100 tons of hay, and several buildings were destroyed by fire June 1st. Loss $12,000; insurance $3,000.

J. SEGUIN & CO.'S flour mill at Farham, Que., burned June 16. Loss $11,000; insurance $4,000. The machinery, together with 800 bushels of wheat and other grain, were destroyed.

THE extensive mill plant of W. L. Matthews, at Marlette, Mich., consisting of flour mill, split pea and oat meal mill and elevator, was destroyed by fire June 11th. Loss $40,000; no insurance.

THE grain and hay warehouse of S. K. Chambers & Bro., at Elkview, Pa., burned June 18, together with 100 tons of hay, 3,500 bushels of wheat and a quantity of other grain and machinery. Partially insured.

THE Greenville elevator at Greenville, Ill., belonging to Adolph Brenchard, burned June 10. Loss on building $12,000; on grain $6,000; insurance, $4,000 on building, and $5,000 on stock. Several coal cars belonging to the Vandalia line were also burned.

THE flour mill at Joliet, Ill., owned by Lewis H. Ingalls of that city, John Norton of Lockport, and Chicago capitalists, was destroyed by fire May 24. Building and machinery valued at $60,000; total loss, with $2,000 insurance. The flour, wheat, and fixtures were owned by Louis H. Hyde. Loss $15,000.

THE Hubbard & Palmer and the Minnesota & Western elevators at Slayton, Minn., were burned June 6. The fire was set by incendiaries, and was the fourth attempt to burn them in the last three days. A notice was posted on one of them, stating that the elevators would be burned for revenge. The village council has offered a reward of $200 for the guilty party. There was no wind, or the town would have been destroyed.

THE three-story roller mill of the Dodge Milling Co., at Williamsville, N. Y., burned June 15th. The loss cannot be less than $75,000; insurance $30,000. The owners were Henry Dodge of Williamsville and Leonard Dodge of Buffalo. The former entered the burning building to turn on the water supply to extinguish the flames and has not since been seen. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is supposed to have resulted from a boiler explosion or spontaneous combustion.

## CAN BRITAIN EXPORT FLOUR?

Under this caption "*The Miller*" London, in its June issue has the following to say:

"In the present issue will be found an article, by Mr. W. T. Bates, in which it is suggested that British millers, instead of hustling and jostling each other in the pursuit of little orders in this little country, should look abroad for markets in which to compete with the merchant millers of the United States. Seeing that British millers can often, though not always, command good wheat at a low price, and taking into account the excellence of the mechanical equipment of their mills, there should be no insuperable bar to the exportation of British flour. But it must be remembered that good La Plata wheat at less than 20s. a quarter is not likely to be always on hand; the present position of the corn trade is absolutely without precedent. As for competing for the Brazil trade, we should have to meet there a triple host of formidable foes from the United States, from Hungary and from Argentina, for it should not be forgotten that that land not only produces good and cheap wheat, but is furnished with many well-equipped merchant mills. India, China and Japan seem more likely to reward the enterprise of the British miller; with the two first countries a brisk trade has of late years sprung up from the Pacific coast. For the rest a thirst to get into your neighbor's territory, as millers put it, is not peculiar to the flour makers of this country. The United States sent us in the 10 months which ended on April 30th last, 13,945,632 barrels, against 13,808,298 in the corresponding period of 1892–1893, figures which show no diminution in our receipts of American flour. The Winter Wheat Millers League, an Association of American merchant millers, formed for the express object of promoting the expansion of the foreign markets, held their second meeting at Cincinnati, on May 16 last. The annual report showed that the total number of members was 156, with a daily capacity of 40,700 bbls. (28,490 sacks). The annual Congress of Russian millers, an institution held under Government supervision, and patronage is to meet at the end of next November. This Congress was organized by the Ministry of Finance for the purpose of promoting an export trade in Russian flour, and its postponement from May, in which month it was due, till November, was owing to the unpromising present outlook in the flour trade of all lands."


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# Editorial.

### THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE late meeting of the Millers' National Association at Chicago was a business meeting pure and simple, the representation in point of capacity was large, and the business before the meeting was speedily accomplished. The new officers are full of enthusiasm and hope to be able to infuse some of it into their brother millers throughout the milling states, and desire to make the association what it should be, national in fact as well as name. It is, however, necessary that they should have the aid and co-operation of every merchant miller in the country. We believe millers outside of the association have in a measure been misled as to the value of the national association and the work it has accomplished not only for its members but the outsider as well.

A national organization is a necessity to millers, they may not feel the need or see the desirability of it directly to themselves individually for the reason they do not come in direct contact with the benefits, the average miller must have his purse pulled before he gives the question much thought, but when his pocket is touched, he then begins to look around for relief, and the association is sought. Now there should be patriotism enough in the make up of every miller to induce him to join the representative association of his guild, and assist in making it what it should be, if it is not already to his liking, for all objectionable features can be removed and all improvements, benefits, or changes, made while a member, that the majority may approve, inside the association better than by dropping out. The tax is a very light one and the benefits whatever the members desire to make them. We trust the new officers will be encouraged by a large increase in membership and a greater interest taken by all members of the association the present year.

### INSURANCE CONTRACT.

AT a meeting of the Southern Illinois millers a grievance was presented by Mr. Neal of the Jackson Co., Ill., Milling Co.

Mr. Neal lost his mill by fire, on which there was $17,500 insurance, only $2,500 of which he was able to collect. The Millers' National, Illinois Millers Association and the Indiana Millers refusing to pay on the ground that it was a part of the contract that the assured was to keep a watchman, the assured on the other hand claiming to have had no such under standing with the company and that requirement was inserted without his knowledge or consent. To this point it would seem, that Mr. Neal's relief would be at law, unless he expects the Southern Illinois Millers' Association to assist him in the prosecution of a suit. Whether he does, or does not, the action taken by the association upon the resolution of Mr. Cole would seem to us very much out of place, as the companies will stand upon their contract, having once refused to pay by reason of breach of contract cannot consistently void the breach, and now come in and pay because an association has resolved they should do so, hence such resolutions are without force and bad taste. While we know nothing about the case further than reported in the proceedings, we believe Mr. Neal, if he can sustain his statements, would have a very good case in court.

This circumstance brings to mind the burning of the Saxon & Thompson mill at Lockport, N.Y., a case where the mill was left alone for 2 or 3 hours between watches and during that absence the mill took fire and was totally consumed. Most of the companies in this case compromised at 50 cents on the dollar, which was satisfactory to Mr. Saxon. One of the larger companies, however, refused to pay. If Mr. Neal will write Mr. S. B. Saxon, Troy, N. Y., he can get full particulars of how Mr. Saxon was treated in that case.

If Mr. Neal agreed in his application to keep a watchman at fixed periods and the rate was based upon that requirement, and he failed to do so, the consequences are his unless he can show that the absence of a watchman did not contribute to the loss. Or if he signed the application without reading it and fully inform himself as to the document he was signing he does not thereby relieve himself of responsibility, and the lesson, though an expensive one, may be worth to him all it cost.

### THE POTATO CROP.

PROBABLY never before in the history of the country, was there such an immense acreage of potatoes as there is at present. Go where you will north, south, east or west—potatoes, potatoes, potatoes. In Nebraska some planters have put in as high as 150 acres while plantations of 50 to 100 acres are common. Farmers who usually plant ¼ to ½ acre of potatoes have now from 2 to 20 acres. With such an enormous outturn of potatoes prices must rule correspondingly low, hence will be used more freely than ever to help out the food ration. In view of these facts less wheat will be used, and unless a distressing failure in some foreign countries of the wheat and rye crop, it would look as if the price for wheat would not be likely to soar very high, notwithstanding the short crop outlook that confronts us, whenever flour has reached more than an average price. Potatoes have always reduced its consumption in a remarkable degree and we see no reason why it will not be affected in like manner if the present outlook for the potato crop is maintained to their harvest time.

A CHICAGO special gives the particulars of a contemplated boycott of Washburn, Crosby & Co's flour. While we know little of the merits of the case beyond as stated in the dispatch, we apprehend the effect of this boycott will prove a boom-erang. The American public like to see fair play, and their sympathies will be in favor of the mill which is giving employment to men who are willing and anxious to work at the terms the mill is willing to pay, and particularly as the work to be done is to enable the poorer classes to buy a high quality of flour in very small quantities, and at the lowest possible price. It is not the well-to-do that buy flour in such packages, but the people whose incomes from day to day has to be spread out to cover the wants of the household flour included. By the way, it looks to us that the boycott is being used altogether too freely and to that extent that the public is getting tired of it, and their sympathies are not with it. The method of boycotting, aside from its illegality is a very dangerous weapon and should only be used in very extreme cases, if at all, but the use of it upon the slightest provocation to remedy every little grievance that may arise from any difference between employer and employees seldom damages the employer to any extent, in fact often times inures to his benefit, not so with the employee; the loss of position, time and wages are to him a serious matter, and from which it takes him a long time to recover, to say nothing of the bad blood engendered.

WE would call the attention of readers to the advertisement of Wm. Kueker, Faribault, Minn., in our "For Sale" column. Intending purchasers of mill property will do well to address him regarding this property.

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

# 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 Month of Stagnation, Ending in a Boom, on Crop Damage and Bad Weather West, Rather Than Improved Demand For the Old Crop Surplus Which Still Hangs Over Market.—Oats and Corn Pulling Up Wheat. Europe Following Advance But Not Buying.—Argentine Competition Checked by Decline in Its Gold Premium, But Russian Offerings Heavy.**

THE past month has been one of continued stagnation and deeper depression than any other previous one, on the crop, with lower records for both wheat and flour, until the last week of the period under review, or the first week in June, when the trade was seized by another crop scare, as bad as the one in March, and more extended, embracing the whole grain list, by which prices were sent up 3c in a day on wheat and oats and nearly as much on corn. In the activity and excitement, flour too was caught up, and we have had the most active three days in months, if not on the crop. But it did not come any too soon to save tho weakened backs of the Bulls and holders of both flour and wheat, at home and abroad, while it was a Godsend to the long suffering millers of this country, who have been compelled to sit down on their stocks, for months back and see the English millers with cheaper Argentine wheats getting away their export trade, while home demand has been less, rather than greater, on account of the low prices, because of the bad times. Failures in the grain trade of Argentine and of England had already commenced before the upturn in prices, and more and larger ones were feared and rumored, adding to the depths of this crop's depression, which had been reached in the last week of May.

It was with a sigh of relief that the few remaining bulls greeted the reaction, but many of them did not dare wait long enough to get its full benefit, although the market advanced suddenly and rapidly enough, after it had gotten once fairly turned upward. But it took some time to do this, for the reason that the longs realized on every advance, fearing it would be the last, and that the market would get away from them as it had done on the previous crop scares of this year. For, even the Bulls, had lost faith in any radical and permanent advance in wheat on this crop; and, a flour man who dared express and back a belief that flour could ever do better, was "jumped on" by sellers at concessions, until there was scarcely a buyer left who dare take a thousand bbls. a time, unless he had a place to put it on an old contract at higher prices as some jobbers have been going short of the market, after losing money on the long side for nearly two years, until they were getting shaky financially, excepting the larger houses. But it took a 3c advance in wheat in one day, to

### LIFT FLOUR OUT OF THIS SLOUGH OF DESPOND

and finally scare in these doubting Thomases of the trade; and, even then, those who did not "get afraid" on the first day of this sensational advance and "get in" near the previous bottom prices, refused to "come in out of the cold," until nearly as much more had been gained for wheat. The result was, three days of active trade, especially in spring patents, which had been the deadest and most unsalable thing in the market for months and the market, having settled to 3.50 for good flours of well known brands, when any body had to sell 1000 bbls. or more, although more of the standard to choice brands were held 10 and 20c higher than that, but without selling even in job lots; for, the trade was supplied by old purchasers, to arrive on the opening of navigation, made on the last wheat crop scare in March at $3.65 @ $3.75. For weeks, $3.50 was the best lead that could be gotten for a round lot of any thing but one or two top brands which most mills refused; and hence, for three weeks, before the last, there was absolutely not enough done in patents from day to day to establish jobbing quotations even.

But there had been a fair jobbing and considerable West India trade in winter wheat straights, since the bituminous coal strike and famine in the West had shut down many winter wheat mills and reduced the supply of their flours. In the meantime, however, the almost utter lack of demand for low grade winters for export had depressed them to $2.00 and under in sacks for No. 2 and $2.20@$2.25 for No. 1, at which a speculative demand sprung up and cleared the market up to $2.20@$2.25 in bbls. and $2.35@2.40 respectively. This happened the last week in May and still further firmed up winter straights from the bottom until those advanced from $2.70@2.80 to $2.80@2.90 for good to standard brands and $3.00@3.10 in fancy genuine straights at the close. Low winters firmed up about 10c also on the past week's boom in wheat; and patent springs gained 10@15c from the bottom with winters dull at $3.00@3.30 against $2.90@3.20 on the bottom. Spring patents are now $3.70@3.90 that were $3.60@3.75 and unsalable at that except in occasional car lots.

### HIGH PRICES OF FEED STUFFS.

Low springs have been slack as a rule, for since the return of pasturage in England the export demand for feed had fallen off until prices had reached $1.50 for fair in sacks at which Grinnell, Minturn & Co. took a lot of 25,000 sacks two weeks ago for the English markets. At the close, however, they are held higher at $1.60@1.65 on lighter offerings as the supply of mill feed West has been reduced by the coal famine and shutting down of mills while the consumption at the West and all over, has been increased, as well as for mill feed, by the abnormally high prices of oats which have gone in this market to $30.00 per ton; when wheat was selling at $20.00, corn at $19.00, and mill feed at $16.00, though all but feed are now higher. This great disparity between the natural relative prices of feed and food stuffs, is already having its effect on the meat as well as flour market; and the strength of both comes from the bottom and not the top priced stuffs. This is one of the most healthy points in the situation, and may outweigh or offset at least, the heavy supplies of wheat and flour; for, wheat is being used for feed as well as low flours throughout the country, at current prices for oats and corn; not only where the latter are scarce at interior points, but at the seaboard where it is cheaper as shown above.

### MIXING WHEAT WITH OATS.

Even here in New York feed dealers are buying No. 2 Red wheat and mixing 15 per cent with oats and the horses don't resent it, as yet, although the mules are said to be kicking. But neither have as much to say about what they like or the price for it, as before the substitution of cable for our 5000 car horses in New York the past year; and, of trolly, for a still larger line in Brooklyn, which has cut down the feed trade of this city very severely the past year. Yet the demand for feed stuffs for export has more than offset this and enabled the city mills to keep up their mill feed prices between 75c and $1.00 the whole year and sold ahead all the time at that. The bearing of this position of feed stuffs on wheat is very important and will continue the balance of this crop year to the advantage of wheat and flour, though conditions on another crop are liable to be modified, so far at least, as the export demand is concerned, though the outlook for the oat crop in this country is apparently bad and much more than for wheat. Corn, on the other hand, under favorable weather conditions, is likely to make up the oat deficit, as the acreage is largely increased this year, although it will not be available for the next six months to any general extent. The hay crop is also a factor that may help restore the old equilibrium between feed and food prices on the next crop.

### THE PROSPECTS OF EXPORT DEMAND

for our wheat and flour for the balance of this crop are not brilliant. On the late extreme depression, prices did not seem to stimulate demand in the least. Rather, the European and other exporting markets seemed to run away from ours, as supplies were in excess of spot or near future demand, while there is no longer anybody bold enough and with money enough to shoulder this heavy spot load and carry it through hot weather, with much wheat in Chicago in doubtful condition, if not here, on the still uncertain prospects of a short crop here.

As Europe did not come in when prices were much lower, it is not expected she will at the present range of prices, so long as she has ample spot and future supplies and knows plenty of places where she can get more whenever she wants them at her own prices. This is the way she looks at the situation and hence has not changed her position towards the market. The shorts were the chief source of the demand which caused this late sharp advance and Pardridge, the largest and last of them, is supposed to have covered at this writing. Unless these long or export buying therefore, this last advance can scarcely be maintained unless the holders of the big stocks here and in other countries are willing to speculate by carrying them into another crop. The gold premium in Argentine has lately fallen so sharply as to stop sales from that country, and this has made the European markets more responsive to ours than usual. But there is plenty of wheat in that country still and it will come out so soon as her exchanges are more settled, while Russia has an enormous surplus kept back awaiting the new commercial treaty with Germany by which her surplus could be disposed of there. This will supply that country and keep her out of our market. In fact it accounts for Berlin being one of the weakest markets in Europe of late.

### A REACTION SEEMS DUE,

therefore, at the close, after such an excited and active advance and we are liable to relapse into a dull heavy market in the near future, as hot weather must soon succeed this cold spring when the trade will want but little, nor want that little "long" at least, while the 5,000,000 bushels of doubtful or "unsound" No. 2 Red

wheat (as samples of it sent our grain inspector have been pronounced), remains on the market in Chicago, for which the carriers are seeking a market abroad, and, so far have been unable to find one, while it is not suitable for milling at home. This is mixed wheat and old wheat carried for the charges, until it is doubtful if it can be carried through hot weather. In fact part is being and has been shipped to Buffalo already, while shippers dare not buy in Chicago, for anyone who does will get this poor wheat before any of the 15,000,000 good wheat there will be delivered on contract.

NEW JORK, June 9th.

## BUFFALO.

THE John T. Noye Manufacturing Co. is gradually taking back its old hands, laid off in the days of trouble, and will be running full blast in a short time. This will be good news to those who have had anything to do with that strictly reliable old firm.

Patten Bros., of Chicago, have gone out of business. Mr. George H. Wolcott, who has been with them for the past six years as the Buffalo representative, will continue the business on his own account.

It is quietly working, that scheme to list telephotus stock. After that is accomplished quotations on "wheels" will be posted on the big stock board on 'change. Then the Sandheath combination will retire from business, having amassed a fortune. That's the way the wheels are turning this month.

That Imperial Mill advertisement of "twenty more loaves of bread to the barrel than any other flour," has awakened our millers, as the whole city has been flooded with circulars to that effect. But you can't get the millers here to fight what they know is a ridiculous statement.

Mr. Riley Pratt packed up his belongings the other day and skipped out, without saying where he was going. Several weddings among the members of the exchange lately, and the absence of A. Safford makes his departure look suspicious. He's sly and slicked; devilish.

It was no surprise to those who knew all about the construction of the Eastern elevator to hear an action had been brought against the contractors. Damages are placed at $49,600. The builders were James Stewart & Co., a St. Louis firm. The plaintiffs allege that by reason of the failure to complete the elevator in the time specified, they suffered great pecuniary loss, that parts of the machinery are imperfect and valueless, and that the contractors undertook to replace any parts of the structure imperfect, or too weak for its purpose. This will make interesting reading for all hands when the trial comes off.

The elevator war goes on merrily. It is instructive, as it shows to what foolish ends competition will drive legitimate trade. In the first place the floaters got to cutting each others throats, and when trade fell off the rate of transfering from vessel to canal boat was down to what you could get, about ⅛c per bus. This continued peeling of a shaving could not last always, and so the regular elevators took a hand in the fight, scattering the poodles and getting the well-gnawed bone.

The campaign was put in the hands of one of the most stubborn elevator owners in the association, and as he has a free hand there can be only one result, the defeat of the floaters and the resumption of a fair and just rate. It may be argued that Tom Ryan, the great ring "buster," is also a notoriously good fighter, but when Tom gets to facing the fact that he cannot transfer grain for nothing and pay a premium for the privilege of doing it, he will wink the other eye.

No. 2 red winter wheat sold in this market at the beginning of the month for 54½c. At that price and up to 56c there was a good demand, but when 58@60c was asked millers refused to look at it. The difference between spring and winter is 10c per bushel, certainly large enough to make a change and see how it will work.

Patent Spring flour sold at $3.80–3.90, and during the spurt of June 8th no advance was made, in fact it was hard work to sell at those figures. Winters sold at $3.25–3.45 for best family grades. Rye flour, owing to the advance in that cereal, was held at $3.00.

The Robinson Feed Co., of Milwaukee, did not stop long in Buffalo. There is little show for new-comers in that field here.

The Schoellkopf Hydraulic Canal Co. is supplying their factories at the Falls with electric power. It's an immense success.

Lake line managers have organized a Lake Carrier's Association on the same lines as the Western Traffic Association, and appointed Mr. Henry C. French commissioner. With that gentleman at the head there is no doubt of some agreement being reached on eastbound package freight, When flour can be shipped at 10c per 100 lbs. from the Northwest to New York, and the rate from Buffalo to the East is 13c, there is need for a commissioner with ample ability to cope with such tremendous discrimination, and Mr. French possesses all the requirements.

Strikes and fights are the rule this dull year. The railroads are not carrying away enough grain to pay a weighman, owing to the cut in elevator rates. The grain, as it comes from the vessel, is run into the hopper and out again into canal boats. Not a kernel is allowed to get inside of the house and as this could not be done in transfering from vessel to cars, the roads have a dull time of it. The prospects, however, are that something will be done before the month closes towards evening up this thing.

Farmers in this state say there will be no wheat to harvest. The wet, cold weather has given the straw an unusual growth and much of it is rotten. You can't tell much about what the honest granger says, but as some of these reports come from city owners, there may be three-quarters of an average crop.

Mr. F. J. Sawyer is in the old country again and is likely to make this a much longer visit than the last. Mr. Sawyer is one of those who keeps his word. Others on their return from the first trip to Europe are certain they will visit there the year following, but alas, this country seems good enough for them long before the time comes for starting again.

The site of the Chester mill at Lockport, has been sold and all thoughts of another mill there have been abandoned. So says a big miller in that city.

The through-billing arrangement secured by the Car-Grain Association, of Buffalo, is, as far as working wonders for the trade here, a flat failure, Later on, perhaps, it will have its effect. There is one thing about it which is worth mentioning and that is there are no "snaps" now for one or two Western agents; we are all equal, and that's a blessing. Not a blessing, however, for freight agents, as they are being worked to death to give these "snap men" a little advantage not enjoyed by the others and it makes life miserable. Will the "snaps" succeed?

Mr. A. R. James is fitting up his office in grand style, and proposes to have an office warming as soon as it is completed. This would be something new in the building; to invite the members of the Exchange to inspect an office. The inspection of an office is usually an impromptu affair. A motion is made, during a lull in business, to look over so and so's new furnishings, and the crowd files to the office, turning things up side down when they reach there, if the occupant objects to their suggestions of changes in certain features. As a rule he saws wood. Miller James will do the thing up brown no doubt, and I will see that a full report of the warming reaches the UNITED STATES MILLER.

It is either great foresight or extravagant recklessness to go on building elevators the way it is being done at this port. The new Coatsworth will be completed in a month, Kellogg & McDougall are getting out plans for another, and Col. C. Lee Able, owner of the Marine, will start to enlarge his house to double its capacity in a week or two. Is Buffalo to be the speculative centre, and Chicago wiped from the face of the earth, as Milwaukee was in that business? Stranger things have happened. It is either this or there will be some cheap elevator property for sale in Buffalo next year. There is no place on earth better situated for a speculative market than this.

J. H. Radebaugh, of Heinold & Radebaugh, went a fishing in the Adriondack mountains a week ago. Now, the gentle James going a fishing is ridiculous enough, but, when on his return, he says he did not catch a fish, it passes belief. Now, Os. Seymour always gets big fish, and brother Jacus invariably comes home with a big string. Honest James may he live forever as an example to his brother anglers.

Harvey & Henry are running full blast at both mills, The rye mill is turning out its capacity and no trouble is found in disposing of it.

The Newman mill at Akron is running steadily, although its senior proprietor continues to grumble about hard times. W. P. Andrews is the only man who is not discouraged. He says the demand for "White Fawn" and "Akron Falls" were never better in country towns than during the last month, and there is no trouble in keeping his customers. In his opinion the prospects are surely improving.

Mr. M. L. Crittenden has taken Mr. George Watkins as assistant, in place of Robert Summers. The new man is a hustler in wheat, corn and oats, and as a barley salesman he has no peer.

Manager Flatley, of the Imperial Mill Co., is making a mighty effort to keep his brands before the people, and is having a serious time of it, with the sharp competition prevailing here at present. There never was so much flour for sale. nor such a variation in prices. Some of the stuff seems to be given away; a barrel with every five barrel purchase.

Mill-feed has been quiet and gradually weakened until last week, when western prices were advanced 50c. per ton, to meet the additional cost of transportation. Winter bran is

selling here at old prices, $15.75, and spring, $14.50, sacked.

Receipts and shipments since the opening of navigation to date, compare as follows:

LAKE RECEIPTS.

| | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894.. | 2,445,330 | 10,710,648 | 10,747,532 | 3,824,335 |
| 1893... | 1,384,000 | 18,700,000 | 7,910,000 | 5,480,000 |

SHIPMENTS CANAL.

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894... | 5,340,000 | 3,641,360 | 480,000 | 34,900 |
| 1893... | 6,329,000 | 1,359,100 | 24,000 | 135,800 |

SHIPMENTS RAIL.

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894... | 5,020,000 | 5,070,000 | 1,759,000 | 29,000 |
| 1893... | 9,120,900 | 5,154,000 | 2,808,000 | 278,200 |

## DULUTH.

THE past month has been, taking it all in all, fairly satisfactory to the Duluth millers, although the tendency of the market was sluggish rather than active. In point of output the past four weeks have about equaled any previous four weeks in the history of flouring at the head of the lakes, and despite the slow market, business all along the line has been exceedingly brisk. During the last week in May the Imperial mill made an average run of 5,000 barrels a day, which, being done without crowding or an attempt to break records, shows something of the capacity of this mammoth mill whose easy capacity is 6,000 barrels a day. Scarcity of wheat and other causes will curtail the output of the mills somewhat this week, and for the remainder of the month, yet the outlook generally is favorable for a continuous and active business.

The mills in operation at this writing at the head of the lakes, are:

| Name. | Location, | Capacity barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial | Duluth | 6,000 |
| Lake Superior | Superior | 3,000 |
| Anchor | Superior | 2,000 |
| Freeman | West Superior | 2,000 |
| Listman | Superior | 2,482 |
| Minkota | West Superior | 750 |
| Duluth Roller | Duluth | 450 |
| Grand Republic | West Superior | 2,500 |
| Total daily capacity | | 19,182 |

The big spurt in grinding was made during the last half of May and first week in June to get off as much stuff as possible before the freight advance which took effect on June 7, on consignments to eastern points. During May the production of flour at Duluth and Superior, the receipts of flour and grain, as compared with May 1893, were as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour bbls. produced, Dul. | 101,025 | 75,618 |
| " " " Sup. | 173,361 | 74,800 |
| " " received | 742,045 | 476,713 |
| Wheat, bus. | 526,720 | 1,682,169 |
| Corn, " | 33,455 | ..... |
| Oats, " | 40,255 | ..... |
| Rye, " | 1,549 | ..... |

The shipments of flour and grain during May this year, as compared with May last, are as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour from Dul. bbls. | 832,266 | 533,916 |
| " " Sup. " | 178,003 | |
| Wheat, bus. | 2,746,791 | 7,527,061 |
| Corn, " | 155,142 | 272,841 |
| Oats, " | 6,679 | ..... |
| Rye, " | 10,000 | 11,833 |
| Flaxseed " | ..... | 88,937 |

Last week the production of flour was 93,903 bbls, and there were 180,364 bbls. received. For the week ending June 2, the flour output, receipts, shipments and stock were as follows:

| | Receipts, bbls. | Shipped, bbls. | Stock, bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior mills | 59,255 | 59,142 | 13,888 |
| Duluth mills | 36,103 | 27,718 | 49,014 |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 32,771 | 70,998 | 46,650 |
| Northern Pacific | 8,920 | 22,620 | 14,820 |
| Eastern Minnesota | 38,478 | 104,923 | 63,150 |
| C., St. P., M. & O. | 47,140 | 60,260 | 48,000 |
| Totals | 222,667 | 345,661 | 235,622 |

Quotations made this week at the mills for car or round lots, per bbl of 196 lbs. are:

| | |
|---|---|
| First patents, in wood | $3.35@3.45 |
| Second patents, in wood | 3.25@3.35 |
| Fancy bakers', in wood | 2.35@2.45 |
| Export bakers', in wood | 2.05@2.15 |
| Low grades, in bags | 1.30@1.50 |

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 280 and 140-lb jute bags and 98-lb cotton sacks, 20c; 49-lb cotton sack, 10c; paper sacks, 20c. In 24½-lb cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half barrels, 30c. extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer 35c. is deducted from the price in wood.

The scarcity of coal and other causes have reduced the amount of tonage offered and this has had a tendency to send the price of freights up, but now that the coal strike has been settled, and up cargoes will be resumed, it is thought that rates will be held somewhere at present quotations, if they do not decline. Still there is a stronger feeling in all branches of business in the northwest and the volume of freight, especially in iron ore, is being increased, and some of the vessel men think that it is not at all improbable that rates will be further advanced in harmony with the general strengthening of business.

But little wheat is now being received by the estimators and it is pretty well settled that the country bins are depleted. It is further pretty well settled that if the mills at the head of the lakes run at anything like their full capacities there will be a wheat famine before the new crop is ready to move. There is now scarcely 7,000,000 bushels of wheat in the elevators and the mills are drawing quite freely on this amount. By the first of August, at the present rate the mills will have consumed about 3,000,000 bushels, and the shipments will approximate 2,000,000 bushels a month. Prices must necessarily advance and the output of flour somewhat curtailed.

Rates for export stuffs have been held firm at the following quotations in cents per 100 lbs.: Amsterdam 20; Dundee 26; Glasgow 19; Hamburg 25:50; Liverpool 15:63; London 18:89; Rotterdam 20:50; Leith 23; Belfast 23:98. On Thursday of last week lake rates were restored to a basis of 17½c. per 100 pounds from Duluth to New York, and 20c. per 100 lbs. from Minneapolis. The former rate was 15c. from Duluth and 17½c. from Minneapolis, the differential being 2½c. While the through rate has been advanced the differential remains the same, which is prejudicial to the millers here and will be the chief cause of the decrease in the output for the next few weeks.

A matter of considerable interest to shippers of grain and flour from Duluth, comes up from Congressman Baldwin. He writes, urging the Chamber of Commerce to immediate action relative to opposing the Chickering resolution pending in the house. This resolution provides for retaliatory measures against Canadian vessels to offset the charge made by the Canadian government on American vessels passing through the Welland canal. The resolution, it is agreed, is an extremely bad thing for Duluth and all the northwestern lake ports. The chamber will give the Congressman all the support at its command, and has sent in a protest against the proposed legislation.

Receiver Forbes is getting the affairs of the extensive Red River Valley Elevator Co. in shape. The creditors of these 48 elevators in Minnesota and Dakota will probably be paid in full. The liability of the company when the failure occurred was $440,000, but assets were found and creditors paid $175,000, leaving $265,000 unpaid. Sealed bids were opened for the elevators as follows: A. B. Robbins, Minneapolis, $143,000; St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Co., $151,000; Ernest Thompson, Minneapolis, $161,000; John W. Adams, St. Paul, $176,000; G. W. Van Dusen, Minneapolis, $180,000. These bids have been submitted to the district court of Ramsey county. The Van Dusen-Harrington Co. will undoubtedly get the elevators. The prospects for the Northern Pacific creditors are less flattering. The liabilities at the time of the failure were $1,090,000. A sale of wheat in the elevators realized $345,000, which has been paid to creditors, leaving a balance due of $750,000. The elevators in Idaho and Washington belonging to the company were sold a short time ago for $63,500, leaving the elevators in Oregon, Minnesota and North Dakota undisposed of. They will probably be sold soon but a large deficit will be left unprovided for.

In these days of strikes and unrest in the ranks of the employed, the profit sharing system of the Imperial mill ought to be studied with interest by both mill men and employes. The Imperial flouring mill is the largest and most successful flouring institution in the country and may stand as a model in more than one respect. Manager B. C. Church of this mill, referring to the system, said that the company began, some three years ago, to divide each year certain sums of money taken from the net earnings of the mill, among the employes. The sums were called the employes' dividends. At first these sums were set aside by a vote of the stockholders, but last spring the plan was changed for a percentage basis plan. "In apportioning these dividends," said Mr. Church, "the principal facts taken into consideration are the length of service with the company and the rate of wages paid; the man having worked the longest and receiving the highest rate of wages, receive the highest dividend. No employe participates in these dividends who has been in the employ of the company less than one year. If he is laid off on account of sickness the time lost is not counted against him. In 1892 and '93 a life insurance policy for $1,000 was bought for every man eligible to life insurance and the profit-sharing dividends. The cost of the life insurance was deducted from the amount of the dividends." This feature on account of the great variance of premiums to be paid adds so many complications to the plan that it may be eliminated. Besides this insurance the company carries a blanket accident policy, one which covers all employes. This provides in case of accident, doctors' bills and one-half of the regular wages received when the accident occurred. In case of death from the accident $500 is paid to the employe's heirs. There are 90 employes participating in these profit-sharing dividends while a year ago there were only 56. Mr. Church states that the employes all seem to appreciate what is being done for them. Since the system has been in vogue there has been but one strike and that lasted but four hours. The dividends have amounted to about 15 per cent of the regular wages received by the employes.

When the great coal miners' strike began there was a surplus stock of about 800,000 tons at the head of the lakes and as a consequence all of the industries here as well as many vessels have had ample supplies. Several railroads and many Chicago concerns drew on the Duluth docks during the stringency. Most of the flouring mills burn slack which can be secured at from $1 to $1.75 a ton, and the recent heavy shipments of soft coal from this point has greatly increased the normal supply of the screenings and flour is being made at a fuel cost of from 1½ to 2c per barrel.

# LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

**LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,**
*SUPERIOR, WIS.*
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

**Daisy Roller Mill Co.,**
**Proprietors.**

**DAISY ROLLER MILLS,**
*MILWAUKEE, WIS.*
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.


Wheat rates to Buffalo remain at 2⅜ cents, a point which has been maintained for several weeks. There is but little demand for tonnage and but few charters are made. While many vessels are holding for 2½ cents, the supply of wheat is not very large and the tonnage which is required to move it can probably be secured at the present rates. Rates on lumber remain at $1.75 to Buffalo and Tonawanda and $2 to Chicago, per 1,000 feet.

The steamship Selwyn Eddy took out a cargo of wheat the first of this week, which broke all previous records. She had aboard 121,000 bushels of wheat, No. 1 Northern, from the Terminal elevators. This is 6,000 bushels more than her best cargo out of here and is the banner cargo down the lakes. It would take over 10,000 acres of last year's crop to make up this cargo. When these cargoes, with less than 15 feet of water at the Sault can be taken out, the immense cargoes which might be floated with 22 feet of water can scarcely be computed; and if these vessels could plow on direct to Liverpool, the northwest would be the base of wheat supply for the world, but instead of furnishing this supply, the northwestern wheat fields are being rapidly robbed of their supremacy. The Argentine Republic has swung into the arena as a chief competitor, at one bound. And, by the way, this competitor cannot be scanned by the wheat growers and shippers of this country too closely. A few years ago the Republic did not raise wheat enough for its own consumption; last year it exported more than 30,000,000 bushels, and the quantity shipped this year may reach 50 or 60 million bushels. During the first four months of this year the shipments of wheat from Argentine ports to Europe amounted to 24,816,000 bushels, as against 15,424,000 bushels during the corresponding months of 1893. The shipments for the entire year of 1893 were 31,464,000 bushels, but if the rate of increase during the first quarter of this year be maintained the shipments for 1894 will reach about 60,000,000 bushels. The shipments for January and February were comparatively small but in March and April they amounted to 18,500,000 bushels, of which 14,600,000 were taken by Great Britain. That country for about three months has been receiving Argentine wheat at the rate of 7,000,000 bushels per month, and there is still in the republic, to be exported, a surplus of about 35,000,000 bushels. This is a matter of no little concern to Duluth and Minnesota. It is stated by a writer in a Liverpool journal that there is no premium on forward shipments from the Republic, and for this reason European buyers can contract for supplies as far ahead as the deliveries from the current crop run, at the same price that is paid for spot cash. Thus they save the carrying charges which are added here to the price of spot wheat for future delivery. European buyers not only get the Argentine wheat carried for nothing, but also insure themselves against losses on a declining market, by selling future deliveries in this country at the ruling premium against their purchases in South America. In other words this country has to pay the losses on the surplus crop of Argentina. Thus the Argentine competition is given a peculiar force much greater than the mere amount of exports would indicate. There can be no doubt that to this source may be traced one of the principal causes of the decline of wheat and maintainance of the present low prices. The fact that England has purchased 30,000,000 bushels of wheat at Buenos Ayres instead of New York cannot fail to have had a great influence in keeping down the price of American wheat, and therefore the American farmer must give serious attention to the problem of at least meeting the Argentine competition—if he can, under a national policy which has driven England to develop the South American wheat fields where she can exchange her wares without excessive penalties.

The new Board of Trade building is under contract to be finished by April 1, and the probabilities are that the work will be completed before that time. The foundation is in and the corner stone will be laid with Masonic rites in a few days.

The recent activity in the wheat market and general revival of business throughout the country has had a cheering and beneficial effect on all departments of business here and the feeling is better than at any time during the past year.

H. F. J.

DULUTH, June 12.

## SUPERIOR.

SUPERIOR scores another big record for the four weeks last past, and demonstrates that as a flour producing point she has but few equals in the country. Up to the middle of June the mills were generally active, when for several reasons the pace was somewhat slackened. Previous to the 7th inst., one of the reasons for the smart clip was that as much flour as pos-

sible might be shipped to avoid the three-cent advance in freight rates, which took effect last Thursday. The schedule was then revised and stands now as shown by the appended table, in cents, per 100 lbs:

| From Superior to: | Lake and rail. | All rail. | Across lake. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 17½ | 32½ | 30½ |
| Montreal | *15½ | 32½ | 30½ |
| Boston | 19½ | 34½ | 32½ |
| Philadelphia | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Scranton | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Baltimore | 14½ | 29½ | 27½ |
| Albany, Troy, Schenectady | 16½ | 31½ | 29½ |
| Utica | 16½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Syracuse | 15½ | 28½ | 26½ |
| Buffalo, Erie | 10 | 25 | 23 |
| Chicago | 10 | 12½ | .... |
| Peoria | 12½ | 12½ | .... |
| Toledo | 15 | 21½ | .... |
| Cleveland | 10 | 22½ | .... |
| New Orleans | .... | 37½ | .... |

*Export rate.

The all-rail and across-lake rates above apply for inland transportation to seaboard points on shipments intended for export, except that consignments for export via Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., take the New York rate, and export business via Montreal takes the Philadelphia rate.

These rates are announced to be permanent for the remainder of the season, and while they may remain upon the card, concessions may probably be extended to heavy shippers later on. The lake situation is not strong and vessels are rather inclined to shade rates than to skirmish about and piece out cargoes, or tie up. The wheat shipments will be necessarily light for the remainder of the season as the surplus is limited. The country elevators are practically emptied while here there are but a trifle over 7,000,000 bushels in store. This will be heavily drawn against by the mills, leaving not to exceed half of the amount to go forward by water. The stocks in store in the public elevators at present are as follows, by grades:

| | Bushels |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Hard wheat | 3,065,037 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat | 4,083,757 |
| No. 2 Northern wheat | 127,748 |
| No. 3 spring wheat | 23,687 |
| No grade spring wheat | 1,631 |
| Rejected and Condemned wheat | 13,045 |
| Special bin wheat | 36,208 |
| Total wheat in store | 7,351,113 |
| Decrease during the week | 593,752 |
| In store and afloat last year | 10,550,376 |
| Decrease for the week last year | 853,009 |

It seems apparent, if the present rate of consumption by the mills continues, that there will be a shortage for milling purposes before the first of September, and all indications point to the strong probability that the mills will be kept busy in supplying the demand for the remainder of the season. Not only is there a general resumption of business throughout the country but the settlement of the coal miners' strikes alone will make a marked difference in the flour trade. Millers are obliged to pay good prices for wheat and the prospects are strong that a still higher premium will be exacted. Crop reports for the past few days from the Dakotas are bullish; the dry weather is becoming very serious and will result in permanent injury to many fields. The last government report took a rather optimistic view of the situation. It announced a winter wheat condition of 83.2 and a winter wheat acreage of 99. Those figures suggest a winter wheat yield of 273,000,000 bus. The report gave the spring wheat condition as 88 and the spring wheat area as 87.8. Those figures suggest a spring wheat yield of 131,750,000 bus. The wheat figures as a whole suggest a yield of about 404,750,000. The figures on oats are even more bearish relatively than the figures on wheat. They made the condition of oats 87 and the acreage 99.1. The figures together suggest an oat yied of 681,000,000.

The report just issued increases its area greatly over its December estimates. The percentages of area as announced now and in December are as follows:

| | June. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 95 | 91 |
| Michigan | 85 | 79 |
| Indiana | 91 | 93 |
| Illinois | 122 | 91 |
| Kansas | 126 | 95 |
| California | 103 | 102 |

Advices on the 13th of this month from the interior were to the effect that in Western Minnesota the drouth had been relieved in a measure, but in Southern Dakota the hot, dry weather still prevails. Yet all this is more than balanced by the improvement in trade conditions, generally. Idle men, strikers and "industrial" armies consume but little flour, but so soon as all the wheels are turning the normal demand is resumed. And the country seems to be approaching that state of affairs. The wires announce renewed work in the coal regions, and here in the iron and wheat belt of the northwest there is increasing activity on every hand.

Almost all the great iron mines in the Duluth district are in operation and a vast quantity of ore will be sent out this season. Two-thirds of the lumber out-put of Duluth will go down the lakes this season, the aggregate from the head of the lakes, including Ashland, being about 600,000,000 feet. This product goes mainly to Lake Erie ports.

Ex-Congressman John Lind is in Washington working with the millers throughout the country, seeking an amendment to the tariff bill. The object is to meet the retaliation that will certainly be provoked from Germany by the revocation of the reciprocity treaty made with that country by the last administration, but the amendment is drawn so as to include all the imports from France, Austria, Italy and Belgium, also. Senator Washburn offered the amendment which provides that if it shall at any time appear that the government of any country imposes discriminating or prohibitory duties upon the agricultural products of the United States the president shall certify such fact to the secretary of the treasury, who shall impose and collect an additional and discriminating duty upon all articles imported from such country equal to 50 per cent of their value. In a recent interview Mr. Lind contended that the proposed amendment, if passed, would not introduce any new principle of fiscal or commercial legislation into the bill. The section which it is sought to amend provides for the free exchange, reciprocally, of farm products. This the millers do not object to—they can compete with the world. But they ask for the adoption of the proposed amendment, believing that it will give the government power to protect one of the great American industries, by like discriminating policy.

The milling industry is the most important and extensive of American industries. The exports of wheat and flour from the United States during the last four years, according to carefully collected statistics, were as follows:

WHEAT.

| Year ending— | Bushels. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1890 | 54,387,767 | $45,275,906 |
| June 30, 1891 | 55,131,948 | 51,420,272 |
| June 30, 1892 | 157,280,351 | 101,599,132 |
| June 30, 1893 | 117,121,109 | 93,534,970 |

FLOUR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1890 | 12,231,711 | $57,036,168 |
| June 30, 1891 | 11,344,304 | 54,705,616 |
| June 30, 1892 | 15,196,769 | 75,362,285 |
| June 30, 1893 | 16,620,339 | 75,494,347 |

The daily capacity of the mills in this country is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 100,000 | Iowa | 5,000 |
| North Dakota | 7,000 | Nebraska | 7,000 |
| South Dakota | 10,000 | Other states | 262,000 |
| Wisconsin | 47,000 | | |
| Michigan | 51,000 | Total | 550,000 |
| Illinois | 61,000 | | |

The amount of capital invested, from a conservative estimate, is $55,000,000, and the number of men employed is 30,000 at wages averaging at least $2 a day. The average yearly out-put is not far from 75,000,000 bbls.; of this amount the exports average 13,700,000 bbls. It is claimed, however, that owing to the dullness in the flour market, the entire demand for the current year could be supplied in 115 days of operation of the whole milling capacity, leaving the remainder of the time as enforced idleness or partial work. These figures show the desperate condition of the industry and the propriety of congress extending such and as is practicable and legitimate.

Germany now imposes a duty of 3 marks (72c.) per hundred kilos (220 pounds) of wheat, and 7 marks, or $1.68 per 100 kilos of flour. The German miller would be given ample protection at 4 marks, but 7 marks is prohibitory. In addition to this the American miller meets another barrier in the shape of reciprocal treaties between European nations which absolutely debar him from successful competition. Thus, if this amendment, or one equally or more effective is not adopted, the American miller will have to stand idly by and see his raw material taken from him and manufactured and sold in a market from which he is excluded.

The packers and nailers employed in the mills here and in Duluth have formed a union and have made application to associate themselves with the American Federation of Labor. Last week they asked for an advance in their wages which was granted by some of the mills, while others are considering the matter. It is thought however, all the mills will concur in this demand and follow the example of the Anchors. Listman and Lake Superior. A 25-cent advance was demanded, making the wages $2 per day for packers and $1.75 for nailers. These wages were paid last year, but as the flour market declined wages were reduced. At the Anchor mill the men rested on their oars until the matter was adjusted. The mills all pay as liberal wages as is possible and it is rare that there is any trouble with the employes.

A somewhat remarkable action was taken by a government official here a short time ago. At the Anchor mill Alex. McArthur was appointed first engineer, and employed H.

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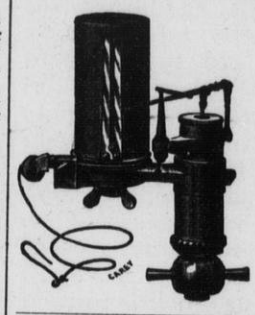
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Bailey as his assistant. Bailey was at the time visiting at Toronto and was notified to come on and go to work. M. T. Stokes immigration inspector noticed an item of the employment in the newspapers, and at once sued out papers for the arrest of Mr. McArthur under an immigration act which prohibits the engagement of aliens to perform labor in this country. It is thought that the authorities at Washington would get hold of the matter before any serious inconvenience is done. Mr. Bailey was formerly employed at the Anchor mill.

The chief interest in marine circles for the past week or two has been in the arrival of the big fast passenger boat, "Northwest,,' of the Great Northern railway system, and the departure of the "Christopher Columbus" for the season's excursion business between Chicago and Milwaukee. The Northwest will run between Buffalo and the head of the lakes, carrying no freight. She is a magnificent craft and has an easy gait of 22 miles per hour. She can be crowded to 24.

J. S. Hill, son of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, has moved to this city to take a position with the Eastern Minnesota railroad.

The Listman will have an "advertised" capacity of 2,000 bbls. in 24 hours (one side) but one day last week it turned out 2,482 bbls. When both sides are in operation the output will be nearer 5,000 bbls. a day than 4,000 bbls. which were guaranteed by the builders. This mill has run almost continuously this season. The Minkota mill, built for a 500-bbl. mill, has a recent record of 751 bbls. This mill was disigned by W. A. Scott, headmiller of the Imperial mill.

The new Barclay mill is nearing completion. The mill is enclosed and is being covered with corrugated iron. Engine foundations are being laid and its machinery will be placed in position in a short time. The mill will be grinding by August 1.

Tne lake situation today is rather weak; shippers only bidding for tonage to save storage and the charters which were made are to be loaded by the 15th inst. The rate is held at 2⅜ cents. The rumored refusal of certain portions of the coal districts to accept the settlement of the strikers' difficulty has an effect on present business. It is the general belief that the settlement of the labor troubles will enliven business generally along the lakes.

An adjourned meeting of the general managers of the rail and lake lines was held at St. Paul on Tuesday of this week, the meeting received the report of the meeting of general freight agents held a few days previous when the lake and rail situation was thoroughly discussed, relative to maintaining existing flour and grain rates. While the result of yesterday's conference was not given out for publication, it is understood that no change was made and that the schedule given above will be adhered to for the present, at least.

The wheat market is still bullish. An operator on'Change speaking of the situation today said: The bulge in wheat took a fresh grip today and got as high as 2⅛c. above Monday's close. The market is very active, the business large and a speculative feeling seems to be abroad. Higher prices are predicted by almost everyone. The dry weather where rains are needed is the main foundation for the strength. I have seen no one except a few local operators who care to sell any short. The bullish feeling seems to be universal. Rains would upset a lot of calculations, but you have this in favor of buying, if you can stand a little decline you will probably have a chance to sell higher later, and higher prices may come quick if the northwest crop gets hurt by drought.

But aside from these temporary signs and portents of the bull and the bear there are stronger and more substantial reasons why the price of wheat is advancing. E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, June 13.

## SURPLUS WHEAT IN NORTHWEST.

The northwestern visible supply is about 8,000,000 bush. less than it was a year ago now. Stocks are going out much more slowly, however, than they did either a year ago or two years ago. Last year during May the decrease was 12,000,000 bus. and this year only 4,000,000. In June stocks fell off 10,000,000 bus. and in July about 5,000,000 bus. If the decrease during these two months this year should be but one third of what it was last year as was the case during the past month, stocks on Aug. 1 will be larger than they were a year ago. That such will be the case appears possible, unless there should be a change of values as existing at present between the northwest and eastern markets. With prices of No. 1 northern as high here as prices of No. 2 red in New York, or nearly as in Europe, there can be but little wheat worked off to outside millers. Last year the wheat shipments from Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 8,400,000 bus. This year they were less than half that amount. The flour output at Minneapolis during May was 757,330 bbls., against 759,322 bbls. last year.—*Market Record*, June 6th.

## IMPORT DUTIES ON CORN AND FLOUR ABROAD.

From a statement prepared by the Board of Trade we have compiled the following table, showing, in English equivalents, the customs duties at present levied on imports of wheat and of wheat-flour in the various European countries and in the United States of America. In most instances the duty is quoted per cwt., so that if multiplied by four it would, in the case of wheat-grain, fall just a little short of the equivalent duty per imp. qr. of 480 lbs.:—

IMPORT DUTIES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES.

| Contry. | Wheat Grain. | Wheat Meal and Flour. |
|---|---|---|
| Portugal | Prohibited. | Prohibited. |
| Spain | 3s. 3d. per cwt. | 5s. 4½d. per cwt. |
| France | 2s. 10¼d. " | 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. |
| Italy | 2s. 10¼d. " | 4s. 8d. " |
| Germany | 1s. 9¼d. " | 3s. 8½d. " |
| Austria Hungary | 1s. 6¾d. " | 3s. 9d. " |
| Greece | 1s. 3¾d. " | 2s. 1d. " |
| Sweden | 8½d. " | 1s. 5d. " |
| Switzerland | 1½d. " | 9¾d. " |
| Norway | 1½d. " | 8¾d. " |
| Russia | Free. | 1s. 11¾d. " |
| Roumania | " | 4s. 10½d. " |
| Turkey | 8 per cent ad. val. | 8 per cent ad. val. |
| Bulgaria | 8½ " " | 8½ " " |
| Denmark | Free. | Free. |
| Holland | " | " |
| Belgium | " | " |
| United States | 1s. 0¾d. per bush. | 25 per cent ad. val. |

From this table it will be seen that Denmark, Holland and Belgium, like the United Kingdom, admit wheat and the flour of wheat free of duty. Russia and Roumania likewise admit free wheat, but they both place an impost on the manufacturered product. In every case—with the exceptions of Turkey and Bulgaria—where there is a duty on imported wheat there is a still heavier tax on imported flour. Portugal, it will be noted, forbids the importation either of wheat grain or of wheat flour save under certain conditions and restrictions, In France the duty on flour amounts to either 4s. 5¾d. or 5s. 5¾d., or 6s. 6d. according to quality. In Italy the duties on wheat and flour are provisionally in force in virtue of a Royal decree, dated February 21, 1894, but the sanction of Parliament has yet to be given before they can be definitely applied. The differences in the imposts of Sweden and Norway are interesting. The United States, whose exports of wheat flour are enormous, imposes an import duty upon this product equivalent to one-fourth of its value.

Five European countries, in addition to the United Kingdom, admit barley and oats free. Both Sweden and Norway allow oats to pass in free of duty, but the former imposes a tax of 8½d. per cwt., and the latter of 1½d. per cwt. upon barley. Portugal levies more than twice the tax imposed by Spain upon these cereals, whilst Italy and Germany put a heavier duty upon oats than upon barley. The United States impost is equivalent to 10s. per qr. upon barley and 5s. 2d. per qr. upon oats. In the case of France all kinds of grain and flour, of extra European origin, but imported from European entrepots, are required to pay the duties specified, with the addition of a surtax equivalent to 1s. 5½d. per cwt. Turkey has an *ad valorem* duty of 8 per cent upon corn, grain, pulse, meal, and flour of all kinds; in Bulgaria the corresponding tax is 8½ per cent.—*The Miller, London.*

## THE PROFIT ON WHEAT.

The following is a statement showing the market value of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth as compared with results of actual sale of 16,000 bushels Manitoba No. 1 hard made in Liverpool (for London delivery) June 1, 1894. No sale of Duluth No. 1 hard for prompt shipment has been made since May 26. The statement is furnished by the railroad and warehouse commission:

| June 1— | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Price No. 1 hard wheat in Duluth | 57.88 |
| Duluth elevator charges; weighing and inspection | 1.30 |
| Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo | 2.30 |
| Buffalo elevator charges, commission, etc. | 1.00 |
| Canal freight and insurance, Buffalo to New York | 3.00 |
| New York elevator charges, demurrage, towing, trimming, and commission, | 1.50 |
| Ocean Freight and insurance New York to London | 2.25 |
| Loss in weight Duluth to London | .50 |
| Net cost in London "c. i. f." | 69.73 |
| June 1— | |
| 2000 quarters (16,000 bushels) No. 1 hard Manitoba sold in Liverpool for London delivery at 23 shillings and 6 pence per quarter, or 70½ cents per bushel | 70.50 |
| Gain on transportation (¾ cent per bushel | .77 |

C.I.F. means "cost, insurance and freight," or delivered at the dock, purchaser paying all subsequent charges.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for two weeks ending June 15, 1894.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | 1,615,888 bushels. |
| Shipments | 2,793,065 " |
| Previous two weeks— | |
| Receipts | 1,890,010 bushels. |
| Shipments | 1,907,639 " |

## LITERARY NOTES.

THE special fashion feature of the *Bazar* which will be published on June 16th is a Casino toilette from Worth. Colone T. W. Higginson writes charmingly on "The Decline of Ennui." The writer of "Mrs. Wouter Van Twiller's Saturday Afternoons" has some pleasant things to say about "Trilby." Helen Evertson Smith has a suggestive article on "Superfluous Persons," and Elizabeth Bisland's "Story of a Garden," which has been anticipated for some weeks, begins in this number. The "Paris Letter" gives many interesting details of June fashions in Paris. The next Number will contain designs for traveling dresses, and also some beautiful hats and bonnets.

KITES so heavy that a gale of wind is required to raise them, and which, when raised, will draw a train of cars—kites forty-five feet in length—Japanese fighting kites—are described in *Harper's Young People* this week. The same number contains an article by W. J. Henderson on "Sailing a Sharpie."

*Harper's Weekly* for June 20th will contain articles on the Saengerfest, which will be held at Madison Square Garden, the Canadian Iroquois (by E. Pauline Johnson, princess of the tribe), and "Socialism in England." "The Master," I. Zangwill's strong serial story is continued, the scene being now laid in London.

*Home and Country* magazine for June is finely illustrated. Among its c ntents are: The Art of Music, by Hamilton Rodier Cochrane; The Early Rising of Distinguished Men, by Mrs. G. F. De Fontaine; The Golden Amulet: A story of ancient Rome, by Frances Smythe; A Month Among Elephants, by William Lansing; The Evolution of Melissa: a story of the South, by Isaac Irving; Dwellings of the Poor, and Their Relation to Crime, by Edward Pigot, M. D.; The Graveyard of American Shipping, by George Ethelbert Walsh; How Lemuel Boggs Got His Pension. Illustrated Washington, by Clarence Fri bie; and Rings and Their Symbolism, by Henry W Lipman.

Memorial Day, by W. C. Campbell; Unfurl the Flag, by Hezekiah Butterworth, and A. Reverie, by L. N. Case, Supt. Water Works, Detroit, Mich., are among the poems contained in this number

*Home and Country* is published by Jos. W. Kay, at 53 East 10th Street, New York City. Subscription, $2.50 a year.

THE *Century* for June contains two articles particularly appropriate to the current discussion of administrative reforms. The first is a symposium of eleven exministers of the United States on "The Consular Service and the Spoils System," ten of the writers being strongly in favor of a radical change in the direction of the Merit System. The eleventh, Hon. T. W. Palmer, is alone in thinking that the present system has worked very well. The second—a paper by Dr. Albert Shaw, author of previous papers in the *Century* on the governments of Paris, London, Glasgow, Budapest, and other European cities—deals with "The Municipal Framework of German Cities," and is the forerunner of a second paper to appear in July on "What German Municipalities do for their Citizens." This article, coming in the midst of a widespread and current interest in municipal reform, is likely to receive much attention, written as it is by a careful observer and recognized authority on the subject.

Other topics of public interest treated in the magazine departments are "Bosses," "Hard Times and Business Methods," "The Reform of Secondary Education," "Military Drill in the Schools," (a reply by Benjamin F. Trueblood to Ex-President Harrison's letter to the *Century*), and 'An Honest Election Machine," a decription by Herbert Brown Ames of the way in which Montreal was rescued from a corrupt ring. The Editor also advocates reform of the Consular Service.

THE June *St. Nicholas* has a frontispiece called "June Roses"—an engraving by Frank French, the artist-engraver who designs and executes his dainty pictures entirely from the first sketch to the completed block.

Although it is vacation, boys who wish a good "piece to speak" will do well to make a note of the opening poem in this number. It is called "The Saga of Olaf the Young," and tells how a little Norwegian saved his father's vessel from the enemy. It is bright and stirring.

"Decatur and Somers" and "Jack Ballister," the serial stories, are good reading for all ages, and in the first-named there is a very humorous account of a midshipman's trick.

THE complete novel in the June number of Lippincott's is "The Wonder-Witch," by M. G. McClelland. It is a charming romance of Virginia, beginning in war times and happily concluded long afterwards. The title refers to a ring, which had a strange story of its own, and the supposed power of keeping its wearer constant to its giver.

GILBERT Parker's serial, "The Trespasser," reaches its close after carrying the hero through queer adventures and dire social and moral dangers.

"THE Rumpety Case," by Anna Fuller, the well known author of "A Literary Courtship," tells how justice was done upon a domestic tyrant by the joint action of Providence and an honest farmer, after the forms of law had failed to reach the case.

IN "The New Northwest Passage to the Orient," J. Macdonald Oxley writes of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its line of steamers to Japan.

IN "Hot Work on the Pampas," Morgan S. Edmonds describes the suppression of brigandage in the Argentine Republic in 1873.

*The Review of Reviews* for June shows the usual flexibility of that keenly edited periodical in adapting itself to the topics of the month. In its department of Leading Articles it groups together a very remarkable series of digests of important recent essays on various topics pertaining to the political and social status of woman. Moreover, its always varied and curious collection of caricatures illustrating the history of the month is enlivened by a number of cartoons from New Zealand and Australia, some intended to eulogize and others to satirize the enfranchisement of woman in the New Zealand colony and the unsuccessful woman suffrage campaign in New South Wales. These articles and caricatures are submitted by the Review of Reviews apropos of the great pending discussion in the State of New York.


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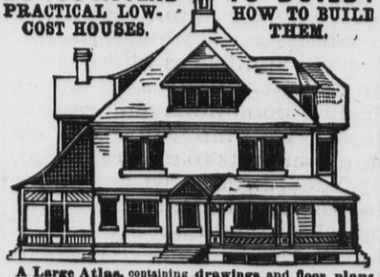

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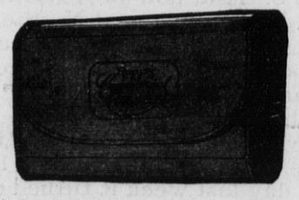

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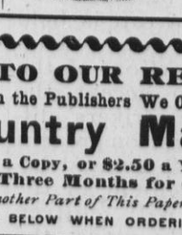

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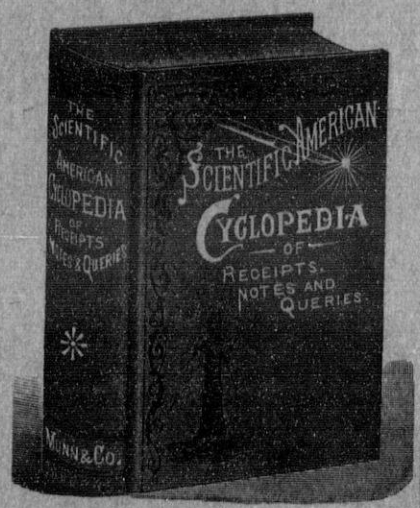


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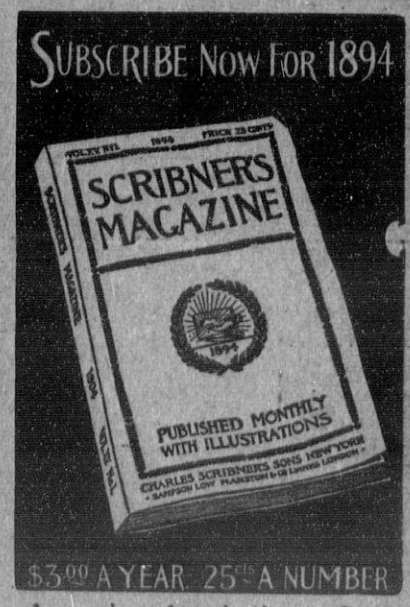


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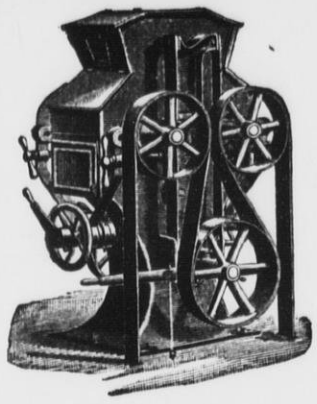

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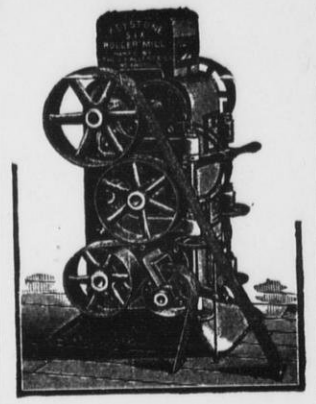

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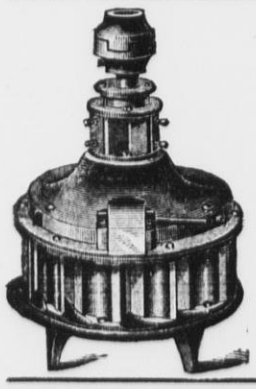

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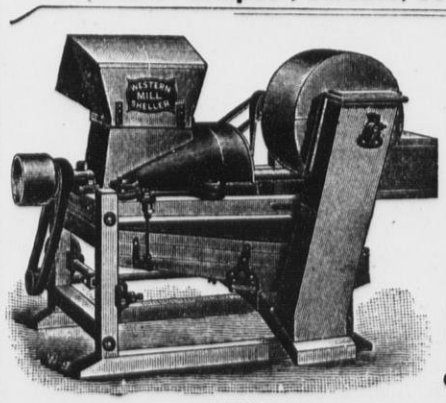


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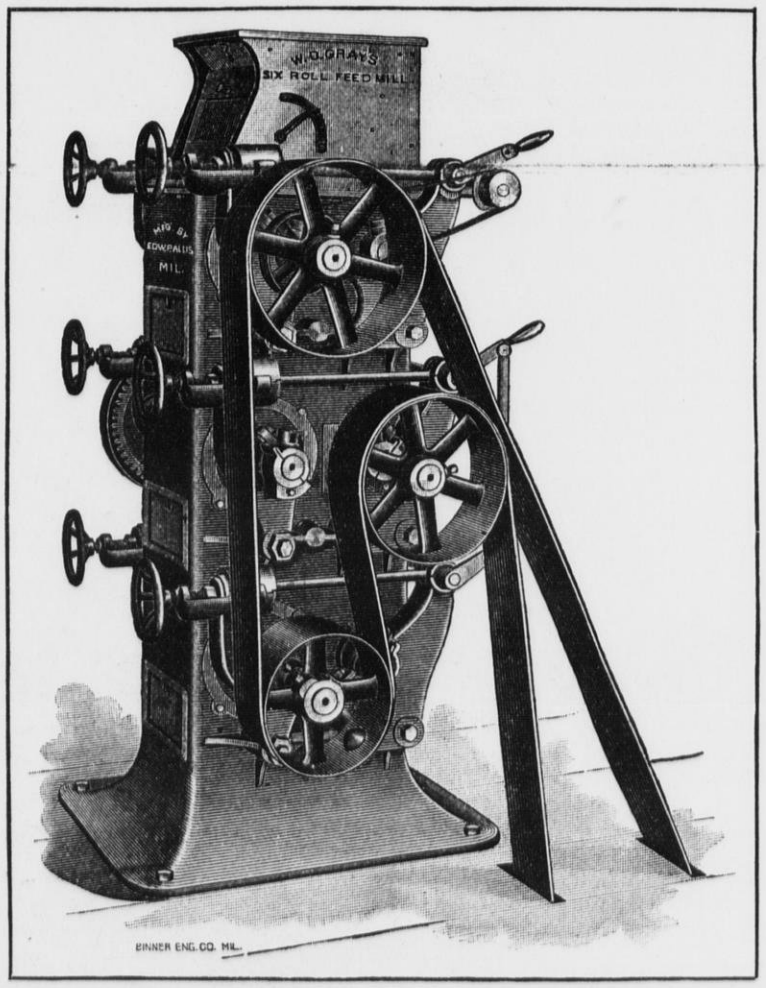


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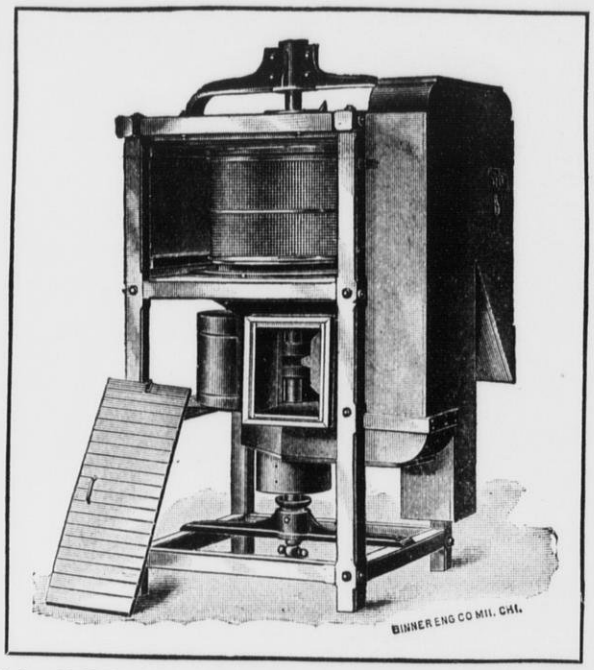


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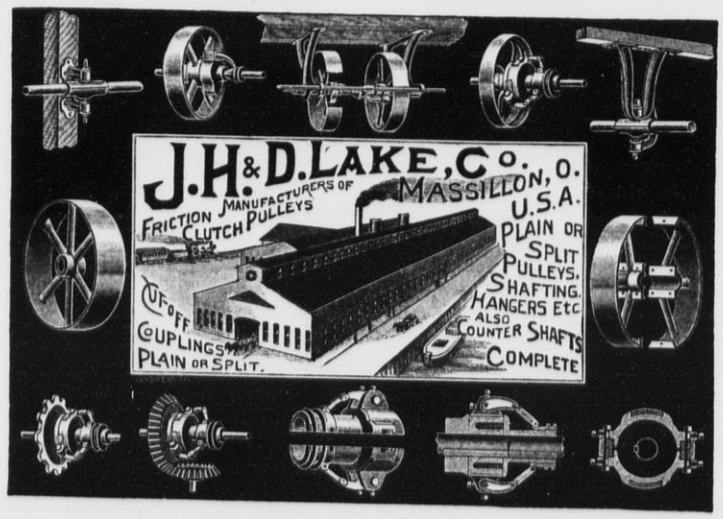


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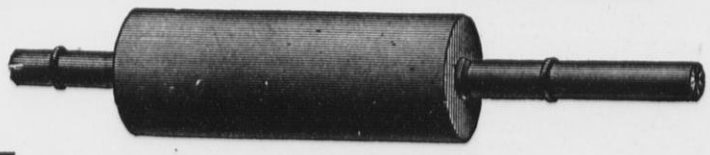

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NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 7. MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET.

FLOUR. There has been very little attraction in the market as a whole, says the N. Y. *Produce Exchange Reporter*, July 21, although the feeling has been weak and unsettled. The few buyers in attendance have manifested limited interest, their wants being decidedly small and even on broken lots they have wanted concessions on cost. In most instances, however, they have found holders equally independent and unbending, although free to admit that, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to effect sales of more than single car lots without cutting prices somewhat. Hence the undertone is somewhat weak. The dull and heavy state of the market was ascribed largely to the decline of wheat, consequent upon the increasing movement of the new crop accelerated by the fine dry weather and the culmination of the strike. This was, however, in a measure counterbalanced by the alleged damage to spring wheat by hot winds and wet weather in Europe. The continuance of rains in the U. K. for another week or two would naturally have a strengthening effect on both wheat and flour. Indeed exporters have been in receipt of rather larger orders for low and medium grades, but unfortunately their limits were too low. Towards the close trade was slow and the markets heavy and unsettled, buyers being scarce and indifferent, at the close lifeless and heavy with values doubtful.

Receipts of wheat flour since January 1 were 2,027,051 barrels, and 2,980,623 sacks against 1,998,267 barrels and 2,968,385 sacks for the same period the previous year. The freight rates of flour to Liverpool 5s. London, 8s. 9d. To Glasgow, 9s. 6d. To Bristol, 8s. 9d. To Hull, 10s. To Leith, 10s. To Antwerp, 10s. To Amsterdam, 15c. To Hamburg, 15c. To Bremen. 16c. The exports of wheat flour from the Atlantic coast for the week were 327,941 barrels.

Southern flour has been slow and the market flat and sluggish with buyers extremely indifferent and making lower bids to conform with the decline in wheat, but holders have been in little hurry to sell and have made few concessions.

Rye flour dealings have been limited, but with small arrivals prices have been firmly supported. Mill Feed has been without animation but with light receipts prices were firm. Bag meal quiet, but prices firm.

| | Springs. | | Winters. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sacks. | Barrels. | Sacks | Barrels. |
| No grade | $1.55@1.70 | $.....@..... | $1.60@1 75 | $1.70@1.85 |
| Fine | 1.65@1.80 | 1.75@1.90 | 1.70@1 85 | 1.80@1 95 |
| Supers | 1.75@1.95 | 1.85@2.15 | 1.80@1.95 | 2.00@2 10 |
| No. 2 extra | 1.90@2.05 | 2.00@2.25 | 2.00@2.10 | 2 15@2.25 |
| No. 1 extra | 2.00@2.20 | 2.20@2.35 | 2.10@2.25 | 2.30@2.40 |
| Clear | 2.15@2 25 | 2.30@2.50 | 2.35@2.45 | 2.50@2 60 |
| Straights | 3.00@3.25 | 3.25@3.55 | 2.45@2.65 | 2.65@2 85 |
| Patents | 3.45@3.65 | 3.50@4.25 | 2.75@3.05 | 2.90@3.30 |
| Michigan Straights | | | 2.50@2.65 | 2.70@2.85 |
| City Mills for West India | | | | 3 45@..... |
| City Mills "Patents" | | | | 4.00@4.20 |
| Rye Flour, Superfine | | | | 2 70@3.10 |

WHEAT. The bull element has manifested little of spirit and vigor and has given practically no good support, hence the market has been unsettled with the general tendency downward most of the time although there was a slight temporary upturn the beginning of this week. The brief firmness was ascribed chiefly to foreign advices, European markets being firmer owing to wet weather and the decrease of 1,192,000 bushels in the quantity on passage, despite light imports into the U. K. the total of wheat and flour being only 3,508,000 bushels against 4,701,000 bushels the previous week. Farmer's deliveries were also lighter and hence the total receipts from all sources 440,000 bushels below regular weekly requirements. Subsequently a weaker feeling prevailed, prices declining materially under renewed pressure to sell largely for western account, stimulated by fine weather for harvesting and threshing, which has resulted in a marked increase in the movement from the interior. This was accelerated somewhat by the fact that in many sections the yield has exceeded expectations, while the quality has been excellent, as a rule; the grain being dry, plump and heavy, in some instances weighing over 60 pounds. Then, too, the weather in the Northwest being somewhat better, the temperature being slightly lower with local showers. The reduction in the visible supply proved disappointing, namely, 827,800 bushels. Local stocks decreased 200,100 bus. embracing 2000 bush. No. 1 northern, leaving a total of 88,079 bus. vs. 1,516,282 bus. last year, but No. 2 red gained 93,657 bus. making a total of 6,665,670 bus. against 5,816,310 bus. a year ago.

Towards the close the market for contracts was again lower under continued pressure to sell largely for Western account prompted by larger receipts at primary points, good progress in harvest work and very favorable results on threshing. Then, too, the outlook for spring crop was better in consequence of rain. Moreover, the weather abroad has improved and naturally European markets have reflected our decline. As a consequence trade on spot was dull again at the close, shippers limits having been reduced. The total for this month loading was 800,000 bus. in round numbers with several lines worked for Aug. arrival.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Red Winter | 57⅛@58 |
| No. 2 Red Winter | 58¾@— |
| No. 2 Red, delivered | 57 @58 |
| No. 3 Red Winter | 54¾@— |
| Un. Red and Amber | 52 @59 |
| State White | 59⅛@— |
| No. 1 White | 59 @— |
| Ungraded Spring | 53 @65 |
| No. 2 Hard Winter | 56 @— |
| Extra Red | 57 @— |
| No. 2 Milwaukee | 61 @— |
| No. 1 Northern | 65 @— |
| No. 2 Northern | 62 @— |
| No. 1 Hard | 67 @— |
| No. 2 Hard | — @— |
| No. 2 Chicago | 61 @62 |

RYE. There is an entire absence of new or interesting features in this market. Sales small and unimportant and quotations nominally steady. No. 2 Western del'd. nominal 55@56c. State, 56@58c. in full loads. Jersey, 52@54c.; on tracks, 51@53c. Receipts none. Stock here in store and afloat, 16,927 bus.

## REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN AND FLOUR TRADE.

Summer is with us, although swallows are in but small numbers and butterflies are quite rare, says *The Miller*, London, under date of July 9. Nor do fruit trees prosper, apple, plum and fig trees dropping immature fruit. "Blight" is the explanation given by the gardeners for this season's short comings in many instances, and the ripening of cereals will be closely watched, under a feeling of fear that the grain will not escape evil meteorological influences. However, the sun is a good bread-maker, and upon the results in Europe as to the finishing maturity of the crops more depends than on any divergence of present estimates. For the moment, expectation looks for good quality of grain, and for such good samples usually the market will pay suitable prices.

But there is still an important minority of observers who fancy the weather, that has made a most irregular season for the past three months, will not be able to undo the evils of the past. Those who take a moderate view, whilst allowing that May and a part of June considerably deteriorated our growing crops, yet allow that as vegetation has been greatly retarded, it was backward enough to take full advantage of the highly benefical rainfall, heat, sunshine and soft winds that have been enjoyed during the past fortnight. In short they believe the season had time enough, from the longest day, when summer came to the side of agriculture, to develope and mature a fine harvest of grain. Thus, during the past week the situation has been one of "waiting for the weather verdict" and action is generally suspended, value has kept weak, and in transactions carried through, sellers have commonly had to make concessions in wheat, flour, barley and maize. Autumn contracts have been deferred and the new campaign left unusually free. The American shipments have been again on a moderate scale:

| To the | Wheat, qrs. | Flour sacks. |
|---|---|---|
| U. K. | 74,500 | 98,500. |
| C nt | 22,009 | 25,000. |

The non-shipments of reserve stocks and the non-offers of new wheat give a feature to the present American trade.

From India the wheat export, 36,000 qrs. to U. K., and 15,000 to the Continent, shows a little revival of activity.

Russia, where the weather is reported wet, keeps shipping actively. The total of week's shipments were, wheat 345,000 qrs., rye 65,500 qrs., oats 271,-421 qrs. St. Petersburg forwarding oats freely. The 2,-975,000 qrs. of wheat afloat for U. K. are made up as follows:

168,000 from Russia; only about half of its total shipped.

188,000 from Atlantic Ports is quite a small bulk for this time of the year.

507,000 from California and Oregon represent a normal scale at this season.

185,000 from India indicate great reserve on the part of sellers.
170,000 from Chili represents a full export from a fair harvest.
995,000 from Argentine Republique remain the astonishment of wheat traders and infer the attraction of prices.
545,000 Australia teach a strong lesson that the Antipodes having wheat must sell it, whatever value Europe offers.
217,000 from sundry ports and the quantity off coast; of this a large proportion is likely to be withdrawn from sale and go into granary.

The daily markets have been thinly attended. Hot weather has stimulated many farm operations, employing all hands whilst contrarily it has been opposed to market business. The market is in its summer doldrums, and reports of lethargy on our exchanges may be discounted as meaning but little more than that in fine weather the normal state of business is relative idleness. On Tuesday, (July 3), sellers of California wheat asked 25s. off coast, and 24s. for Australian, at which there were no buyers; and later in the week 1s. to 1s. 6d. concession was made. English and Irish exchanges were quiet, rates mostly unaltered. On Wednesday the London trade was insignificant. Reports of wheat cutting from southern France indisposed buyers to take any of our off coast cargoes. Hard Azof wheat for August- September shipment was taken for London at 19s per 492 lbs. At some small English exchanges foreign wheat was 6d. cheaper to buy.

The hot weather, with cumulative effects, made Thursday's markets postrate. For cargoes of wheat value tended downwards. Friday was marked by 22s. 6d, and 23s. being accepted for Australian wheat and 23s. for Californian. Mark Lane was inactive, a few transactions being done at 3d. to 6d. per qr. reduction for wheat even the finest sorts, like Manitoba and hard Duluth, being affected. French flour—a rarity now in London—was offered at 13s. to 18s. per sack. The Irish exchanges did not alter quotations. Great thunderstorms on Friday afternoon and evening seemed to clear the atmosphere of its great reserve of heat, and Saturday, whilst fine, was pleasantly cooler. The markets of Nottingham, Dorcaster, Norwich, Canterbury, etc., were without special features. The small supplies of wheat offered generally were taken by local millers at old prices.

* * *

The tone to-day is healthy, says *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool, July 10th. A good demand for actual wheat immediately available is now met with from the outports and it may be taken as a certain sign that millers have worked down their stocks, for there is no existing omen at present visible that might otherwise induce them to lay in stocks.

## NEW ULM ROLLER MILL.

### Answer to its Amended Petition Filed.

A special telegram to the *Tribune*, Minneapolis, dated Washington, D. C., July 9, says:

The answer to the amended petition of the New Ulm Roller Mill Company, against the Chicago and North-western road has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will be remembered that several months ago ex-Congressman John Lind filed the original complaint in the case, in which it was claimed that the Northwestern road, by its refusal to continue free the milling in transit privilege, charging the New Ulm mill 2½ cents per 100 pounds for all wheat milled in transit, that was not shipped to points upon this company's line in Iowa and Illinois, discriminating unjustly against the New Ulm concern to the advantage of Minneapolis, Winona, Milwaukee and Chicago millers.

The relief prayed for was that the Interstate Commerce Commission compel the railroad company to restore the milling in transit privilege, and that the rates be reduced to enable the New Ulm mill to compete freely with the competing points.

The Northwestern road made answer to the effect that the Interstate Commerce Commission by its decision in a St. Louis case decided that it had no right to compel railroads to permit milling in transit, and that in a general way its rates were fair to New Ulm.

Mr. Lind thereupon filed an amended complaint, in which he brought into the case the fact that the Northwestern road had been assisted by the grant of a great quantity of land in Southern Minnesota, and that for this and other reasons it was bound to deal liberally with the patrons of that road—citizens of Minnesota. He also enlarged upon the arguments in the original complaint.

It is to this amended complaint that the answer just filed pertains. Most of the statements of fact in the complaint are admitted with modifications. It denies that the Milwaukee and Chicago mills are to any considerable extent competitors with the New Ulm mills in the purchase of wheat raised at points west of New Ulm, and says that Minneapolis is the real competitor, and in substantiation of this shows that only 618 cars of wheat went to Milwaukee and Chicago from points on its line west of Winona and including New Ulm, whereas other and competing railroads hauled from the territory west of New Ulm to Minneapolis 4,072 cars of wheat.

It admits that the milling in transit privilege was allowed until 1891 and that it has since charged 2½ cents for this privilege; but it expressly alleges that the New Ulm mill now has an advantage of from ½ to 4 cents per hundred over Minneapolis in flour shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee that is ground from wheat raised in country tributary to New Ulm. The road further sets up that if an attempt were made to still further increase this advantage to New Ulm and other Southern Minnesota points it would result in the reduction in the rates to Minneapolis and Chicago, which would ultimately wipe out entirely the slight advantage New Ulm now has.

The road again emphatically denies the right of the Commission to compel milling in transit privileges; and on the matter of land grant aid says that it is irrelevant and impertinent and ought to be stricken out of the case.

Upon the advantage that Minneapolis mills have over New Ulm the road admits that they are so situated and operated as to compete with New Ulm and other mills in Southern Minnesota; but qualifies the great advantage claimed for Minneapolis by the statement that the Minneapolis mills use more steam than water power, that wages are higher, that milling plants are more costly and that there are other economies which New Ulm has over Minneapolis. Among other points made in the answer are that the Northwestern road has no line into Minneapolis, and therefore is at the mercy of the roads who have such a line.

In conclusion, the road asks that the complaint be dismissed.

It will probably be several weeks before the case can be taken up. The presumption now is that one or two members of the Commission will go West and take the evidence, although no plans have yet been arranged.

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following from the Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of June, 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley. | 7,124 | $ 3,512 | 480,144 | $ 227,863 |
| Corn.... | 2,732,244 | 1,260,497 | 4,744, 89 | 2,512,171 |
| Oats.... | 41,693 | 16,221 | 720,437 | 280,692 |
| Rye.... | 178 | 92 | 199,176 | 121,336 |
| Wheat. | 3,450,012 | 2,183,553 | 10,622,683 | 8,106,177 |
| Total. | 6,231,161 | $3,463,875 | 16,767,329 | $ 11,048,239 |

There were also exported during the month of June, 1894:

28,311 bbls. Corn Meal valued at $ 77,054
1,142,540 lbs. Oat Meal " " 23,038
1,194,958 bbls. Wheat Flour, " " 4,402,853

Total decrease in Breadstuffs under June, 1893, $8,480,904.

The following statement shows the exports of Breadstuffs for the twelve months ending June 30, 1894, in comparison with the twelve months ending June 30, 1893:

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1894, there were also exported:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. |
| Barley | 4,740,586 | $ 2,182,684 | 3,034,675 | $ 1,468,504 |
| Corn ... | 63,425,655 | 29,311,723 | 44,851,447 | 24,017,658 |
| Oats... | 5,671,352 | 1,895,441 | 2,338,212 | 934,720 |
| Rye ... | 230,836 | 126,483 | 1,477,086 | 1,002,783 |
| Wheat | 87,958,280 | 59,124,297 | 117,104,075 | 93,421,885 |
| Total.. | 162,026,709 | $ 92,740,628 | 168,805,495 | $120,845,620 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 289,115 bbls. Cornmeal, valued at..... | $ | 766,560 |
| 9,712,406 lbs. Oat Meal, valued at..... | | 238,279 |
| 16,536,991 bbls. Wheat flour valued at..... | | 68,032,263 |

as against 268,779 bbls. corn meal, valued at $787,728; 5,699,026 lbs. oat meal valued at $160,231; 16,331,033 bbls. wheat flour valued at $74,118,036, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1893.

Thus, the total exports of breadstuffs for the 12 months ending June 30, 1894, aggregated in value $161,777,730 against $195,911,615 for the previous 12 months, a decrease of $34,133,885.

## WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | July 2, 1894. Bushels. | July 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 9,200,000 | 12,800,000 |
| Afloat for Continent | 9,100,000 | 14,400,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 19,000,000 | 18,200,000 |
| Total afloat | 38,300,000 | 44,400,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 19,900,000 | 21,600,000 |
| In store, France | 12,600,000 | 8,000,000 |
| In store, other countries | 5,900,000 | 4,600,000 |
| In store, Russia | 9,800,000 | 10,100,000 |
| Total European supplies | 86,500,000 | 88,700,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | July 2, 1894. Bushels. | July 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal. | 379,000 | 572,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—east | 7,144,000 | 9,029,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 382,000 | 320,000 |
| Wheat in Canada | 4,213,000 | 5,600,700 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 65,924,000 | 76,074,300 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 8,470,000 | 3,448,000 |
| Total | 86,512,000 | 95,044,000 |

SEND for a copy of The American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

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*Members of Executive Committee.

## Associations.

THE Executive Committee of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association will meet at Kansas City, July 26th, to take action looking toward the resistance of the recent order of the Trunk Line Association, denying agents the privilege of reporting the condition of export shipments at seaboard and forbidding millers' agents from inspecting shipments at seaboard.

THE Executive Committee of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association met June 27th, for the purpose of considering the matter of reorganizing the Association, for the payment of claims and other business arising. A very mild discussion took place in reference to reorganizing which resulted in the negative. Consequently the Association is no more. It is to be deeply regretted that such action should have been taken, as there were some millers in the Association who would have gladly maintained it and made it a useful body.

THE Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association held a meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 9th inst., at which time several important subjects were brought up, among them being a recommendation to secure a charter for, and incorporate the Association. This matter will be disposed of at the annual meeting. Several patent cases were discussed, the Knickerbocker Cyclone Dust Collector, the Jonathan Mills Round Reel, and the Detwiler Claims being thoroughly ventilated. The attitude of the Association in these matters will be made public in due time. It was decided to hold the Seventeenth Annual Convention at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 11th and 12th of September next.

THE Semi-annual Meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association was held at Lansing, Mich., on July 10th, President, W. A. Coombs, of Coldwater, presiding. A large gathering of millers was present, and a good program of business was disposed of. The Secretary's report was read, showing receipts since last report of $885.91, and disbursements of $760.91 leaving a balance on hand of $125. The report showed that four firms had been added to the rolls since the beginning of the year, and a loss of thirteen sustained, leaving a total of 81 members in the Association.

Mr. Jenks, of Sand Beach, moved that "It is the sense of this meeting that hereafter mill feed should be sold strictly for cash or sight draft." After some discussion the motion was carried without opposition.

On the question, "What action, if any, should the Association take in regard to the passage of the "Hatch anti-option bill?" Mr. Hale of Lyons, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Hatch anti-option bill should become a law.

The subject was discussed at length, and by a rising vote the resolution was adopted.

"Reciprocity in Trade: What action can be taken to promote the millers' interests in this direction?" was next taken up. Mr. Coombs gave an interesting account of his visit to Washington in company with other officer of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, to present the matter to Congress and the State and Agricultural Departments. After Mr. Coombs' remarks, and some informal discussion of the subject, Mr. Thoman, of Lansing, moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Senators and Representatives from Michigan, asking for their aid and influence in bringing about the abrogation of the excessive duties on American flour over American wheat by France and Germany.

The consideration of the proposition of the Knickerbocker Company in regard to infringement of its patents on Dust Collectors was then taken up, and the Secretary was instructed to insert the proposition of the Knickerbocker Co., which is the same as made to other associations, in the minutes of the meeting, so that all members be advised of it.

"Is not the Government Crop Report, as at present made, an injury to the milling business?" was the next question discussed at length, and resulted in a motion declaring that the Government Crop report, as at present made, is not an injury to the milling business, which was carried.

As Mr. Coombs had to leave for home, Mr. Darrah, of Big Rapids, took the chair until the meeting adjourned. The question of bringing members into closer relations and how to increase the membership resulted in the following resolution being offered by Mr. Jenks and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed to set forth in a circular letter the prominent features of the organization and the results it has accomplished for its members, and Michigan millers generally, and about sixty days before the annual meeting mail it to every miller in the State, with a request to attend the meeting and become members of the Association.

Mr. Chappel offered the fol lowing resolution, which was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that each member of this Association should from this time until the next meeting, labor with their neighbors with a view to getting them to join the Association, and that they report at the annual meeting, in person or by letter, the results of their efforts.

"Is the present rate of toll, as established by law, for gristing, a fair compensation for the work performed?" was disposed of by a motion of Mr. Chappel, declaring that the present rate of toll, as established by law, for gristing, is not a fair compensation for the work performed.

"Providing for current expenses for the balance of the year" was disposed of by a resolution levying an assessment of once the amount of the annual dues upon the members. John Bickhart, of Howell, and W. L. Mathews, of Marlette, are exempted from assessment on account of the loss of their mills by fire.

Under the head of miscellaneous business Mr. Newman brought up the subject of stored wheat and the liability of the miller in regard thereto, which resulted in a prolonged discussion on this subject which revealed the fact that the stored wheat business is one that needs to be carefully considered by the miller, both in regard to his liability to the farmer and his relations to the insurance companies carrying his risk.

On motion of Mr. Newman the meeting adjourned.

### THE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP.

A special telegram to the *Journal of Commerce*, dated Washington, July 19th, says: The new American Minister at Buenos Ayres, W. I. Buchanan, knowing the important effect that the Argentine wheat crops now being marketed has upon this season's crop in the United States, has just made an important report on the subject to the Department of State. He writes:

"The last wheat crop was a phenomenal one in yield; a fair estimate of the various reports will, I think, place this at seventeen bushels per acre. This is four bushels more than the accepted average yield for the year previous. I think the average for 1892, i. e., thirteen bushels per acre, can be taken as the normal average production per acre, and that the last year's yield should be considered extraordinary and yet to be proven.

The quality of the last crop seems to be below the average. From carefully collected data, I estimate the amount exported for the first three months of this year at 900,000 tons, or 36,000,000 bushels, and a conservative amount in store for export or to be carried over by the producer (in excess of the amount required for consumption), I think would be 750,000 tons or 30,000,000 bushels.

In regard to the acreage for this year, it is a fair assumption to place the increase in acres over last year at 20 per cent. It is hardly probable, however, that the yield will be as great, so that it might be a safe estimate to say that the probable crop for export next year, would be only a slight increase in bushels over this year.

The most careful observation as to the price received at different points and at different dates leads me to believe that the producer has received for his wheat crop now being sold an average of 37 cents per bushel gold. The corn crop was a comparative failure last year, and no figures are obtainable as to its extent. There is enough in the country, it is believed, to meet the wants of the people, although it is selling to-day for more than wheat.

The acreage will not be as great, it is thought, as last year, owing to the failure of the farmer to produce a good crop during several years past. There have been about 10,300 tons of flour exported, mostly to Brazil, during the first three months of the year, indicating a probable output for the year of 30,000 tons, or three times the output of the previous year."

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## News Notes.

BERTON, Ont., is agitating for a flour mill.

R. C. STONE of Republic, Mo., is remodeling his mill.

J. N. ALBRITTAN is building a mill at Clarksville, Ark.

A GOOD grist mill will shortly be erected in Listowel, Ont.

A NEW grist mill is to be erected at Hawkestone, Ont.

OZARK, Ark., citizens offer a bonus of $2,000 for a modern mill.

IT is reported that Chas. R. Illyes will erect a grist mill at Seale, Ala.

VIRDEN, Man., is to have another flour mill, the site having been selected.

PORTER, Daily & Robbins of Drewsey, Or., are erecting a 40-barrel flour mill.

A. H. CHAMBERS, Vinta, Tenn., it is reported will build a 30-barrel flour mill.

W. B. DAVIDSON has contracted for a 200 barrel mill at Cannon Falls, Minn.

KELLY & Co. contemplate increasing the capacity of their mill at Brandon, Man.

THE St. Mary's Milling Co. is erecting a 15,000-bushel elevator at Perryville, Mo.

THE Union Roller Mills at Gallatin, Tenn., recently burned, will be rebuilt soon.

THE new mill at Bridgeport, Wash., will be ready for operation by the middle of July.

A 10,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Kenwood and another at Buck Grove, Iowa, by J. Q. Adams & Co., Minneapolis.

HIRAM Snyder, of the firm of Serrin & Snyder, at Glenwood, Minn., will retire from the firm August 1.

A $40,000 grist mill, of 200 barrels capacity, has been erected at Norwich, Ont., by a stock company.

CITIZENS of Silex, Mo., are willing to extend liberal aid to the right man who will build a good flour mill at that point.

CITIZENS of Faulkton, S. D., July 7th, subscribed $1,900 to aid in the construction of a 100 barrel flour mill at that place.

MITCHELL Wheeler, at Morganville, Kansas, has put a new boiler and other improvements in his mill at a cost exceeding $1,000.

THE flour shipments from Minneapolis from January 1 to July 21, 1894, aggregated 4,369,882 bbls., against 4,587,905 bbls. for same time in 1893.

PRINCE Albert, Sask., is to have a flouring mill. The foundation is already completed, and the superstructure will be erected at once.

J. A. CHRISTMAN of Columbus, Kansas, has bought the old Strong mill, and has thoroughly remodeled the same, increasing the capacity to 75 barrels.

THE Otto Gas Engine Works, Philadelphia, Pa., was chartered on the 5th inst. Capital stock $4,000,000. This concern is well known as the builder of the celebrated Otto engines.

THE Sperry Flour Co. of San Francisco, Cal., absorbed Starr & Co's mills in that state June 23rd. It is said that the purchase price was $290,000. This leaves only one mill in the state of California not under their control, viz: — The Stockton Flour Mills Co.

THE official Hungarian crop report on the first inst. states that the more favorable weather in the second half of June has had a good influence on all cereals. The cool temperature has prevented the spreading of rust and blight. The yield of wheat and rye is estimated slightly smaller than last year though the quality is excellent.

CHARLES Carlson, living at 1828 Washington avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn., was July 2nd badly injured in the Galaxy mill. He was at work loading bran into a freight car, when a Great Northern switching engine backed up against the car with great violence. The skids used from the gangway to the car were knocked to one side, and Carlson was caught between them. He was injured in the lower part of his body, and was bruised about the legs and shoulders. His most serious injury is probably internal.

DURING the recent strike riots at Chicago several of the elevators at Chicago were strongly barricaded, fire hose attached to the plugs and other precautions taken to resist the attack of mobs should one have been made. All the elevators in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth street and the Rock Island tracks were guarded and a stand taken against the sympathizers of the strikers. The railroad bridge at Sixteenth street was left open in order to prevent mobs from marching across to the elevators on the west bank of the river.

COLBURN Brothers, of McPherson, Kan., on July 1 succeeded Colburn & Hamilton as proprietors of the Queen Bee Mills. E. A. Colburn, head of the new firm, also of the old one, is one of the best known millers in Kansas. He is president of the Kansas State Millers' Association, a member of the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Millers' Association, and is recognized as a hard worker in the interest of the milling industry of the Southwest. In admitting his brother to the firm, its position in the trade has been strengthened, in that the change in name has been followed by a change of business policy worthy of emulation. The new firm has notified the trade that, commencing July 1, the "Queen Bee" output would be sold only for cash. A circular to this effect was sent out by the new firm several days ago, and we are glad to relate that the "cash basis" is quite satisfactory to both the millers and their customers.—*Modern Miller.*

## Mill Fires.

THE grist mill at Tracadia, N. C., owned by J.C. Hutchins, was recently destroyed by fire.

GRANT's grist mill near Windsor Mills, Que., burned July 7th. Loss total; insurance $4,000.

THE Rock Island road's elevator at Armourdale, Mo., burned June 28. Loss $25,000.

THE grist mill of John F. Weidas at Weidasville, Pa. burned July 5. Loss $3,500 insured for $2,600.

JOHN F. WEIDA'S grist and saw mill at Weidasville, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire July 5. Loss $3,500; insurance $2,600.

CURRY Bros.' steam grist mills at Havelock, Ont., were burned the early part of last month. Loss $6,000, insurance small.

THE plant of Geo. Bottkol at Lincoln, Wis., consisting of grist mill, grain elevator, planing mill and several houses burned July 13. Loss $5,000, insured.

THE grist mill of Jordan Lane at Decker, Ind., burned July 14. A quantity of wheat was also consumed. Loss $10,000, no insurance. Incendiary origin is supposed.

A LARGE frame grist mill at Norwich, Vt., owned by Dr. J.B. Rand, together with $4,000 worth of grain, was burned July 21st. The fire originated about the boiler. Total loss $12,000; well insured.

THE flouring mill of Beerman & Gill of Guttenburg, Ia., together with property value at $30,000 was destroyed by fire July 2, the fire was caused by the engineer leaving the furnace door open and going to his breakfast.

MCGILL'S Elevator at Milford, Ill., burned July 12, together with a quantity of grain. Loss $8,000. The fire also burned C. E. Wilcox's warehouse and six coal cars belonging to the C. & E. I. Ry. Co. Wilcox's loss is $500.

W. B. McAllister & Son's flour mill at Pembroke, Ont., was the scene of a disastrous fire on the 18th, ultimo, by which the roller mill wing was completely destroyed. The building used as an elevator and crushing mill was also considerably damaged. The loss is heavy and is only partially insured.

THE flour mill at Amboy, Minn., was burned July 4, together with the depot. It is supposed that the fire started from sparks from an engine. The mill was run by steam and had a daily capacity of 200 barrels, and the loss is placed at $8,000; partly covered by insurance. The loss on the depot, is placed at $1,000.

## FLOUR TRADE DURING JUNE.

The millers of the United States transacted a fairly active trade during June, and succeeded in reducing their stocks to a considerable extent. The occurrence of labor troubles during the latter part of the month had some effect on business, especially in the West. Quite a good local demand prevailed, and a fair number of export orders were provided for. Some of the millers were not grinding to any extent, while others were quite busy, regarding the price of wheat as low. Millers at some points were making repairs and overhauling their machinery, getting ready for the delivery of new wheat. Local dealers were disposed to purchase flour made from old wheat. Stocks were about stationary at the seaboard, but were reduced considerably in the West and Northwest. In the Eastern States a fairly good export trade was reported, but sales were made on small margins.

Millers in New York reported a fairly good local trade, and a moderate export inquiry. In Pennsylvania business was a little slow, and millers a little cautious in their movements, owing to the quite liberal supply of old wheat on hand and the good prospects for the maturing crop. Reports from Maryland indicated a fairly good trade, chiefly on local account. In Virginia and West Virginia only a moderate trade was reported, and chiefly in a small way.

Millers in Kentucky and Tennessee reported a little better business. Some of the mills are grinding new wheat, the quality of which is excellent. Texas millers were doing quite a good business, largely on local account.

In Ohio there was quite a good trade generally. Millers who were on main lines of railways and who have agencies abroad, filled a fair number of export orders, and quite a good local trade was transacted. Considerable complaint prevailed of low prices, and sales were made on close margins. A fair business was reported in Michigan, largely in the way of filling moderate orders. Millers in Indiana reported a fairly good business, largely on local account, and prices moderately well supported. Stocks were reduced materially.

In Illinois only a moderate business was transacted, and supplies were somewhat enlarged. Some export trade at the larger market—fair quantities forwarded by lake from Chicago. Millers in the interior disposed to sell, in view of the splendid wheat crop. In Missourri and Kansas trade was only moderate—rather dull in a general way. Millers not inclined to sell very freely, as supplies of old wheat are somewhat limited, and the present crop not very large.

In Iowa business was quiet and chiefly in the way of filling small orders for the local trade. In Nebraska millers were doing very little business, and sales made on close margins. Millers in Wisconsin reported a fair trade early in the month, but light toward the close. In the Northwest there was quite a good trade at the larger markets, chiefly on export account. A few contracts were made for future delivery. In Colorado and Utah a fairly good local trade was reported, but outside business was somewhat restricted, owing to the labor troubles.

On the Pacific Coast trade was light. Canadian millers enjoyed rather a good trade, and succeeded in materially reducing stocks.—*Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

## CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal spring wheat markets from the beginning of the crop year Aug. 1, 1893 to date and for the same time a year ago:

| | This crop bushels. | Last crop bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 48,937,813 | 65,578,417 |
| Milwaukee | 10,166,620 | 14,758,689 |
| Duluth | 26,805,492 | 37,770,029 |
| Chicago | 19,714,077 | 57,267,069 |
| Total | 105,624,002 | 175,374,204 |

The following table gives the receipts of wheat to the four principal winter wheat markets from the beginning of the crop movement July 1, 1894 to date and for the same time a year ago.

| | This crop bushels. | Last crop bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 251,974 | 200,939 |
| St. Louis | 702,717 | 886,000 |
| Detroit | 124,731 | 185,109 |
| Kansas City | 219,600 | 160,200 |
| Total | 1,299,022 | 1,432,248 |

## ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION FOR 1894-95.

The following table in a concise way presents an estimate of the stocks on hand, and available quantity of Flour and Wheat for home and export demands for the crop year ending June 30, 1895:

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Flour and Wheat in second hands reported | 73,000,000 |
| Flour and Wheat in second hands unreported | 9,000,000 |
| Wheat in farmers' hands July 1, 1894 | 40,000,000 |
| Crop of 1894 | 460,000,000 |
| Total | 582,000,000 |

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quantity required for food | 310,000,000 |
| Quantity required for seed | 52,000,000 |
| Quantity in farmers' hands, July 1, 1895 | 40,000,009 |
| Quantity in visible supply, July 1, 1895 | 45,000,000 |
| Quantity remaining for export | 135,000,000 |
| Total | 582,000,000 |

—*Market Record.*

## NEW YORK OBJECTS.

The flour and grain dealers at New York are opposed to railway rates that will admit of New England dealers being able to do a direct business with the West. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: The flour and grain dealers of the New York Produce Exchange are exercised over what they say is a discrimination against them by the railroads, enabling the East to buy grain and flour as cheaply from the West as it can be had here and thus causing New York to lose a large trade in New England which it once had. The differential rate of freight between the grain growing centers in the West and New England points, and the West and New York is so slight that New York dealers are to a very large degree shut out of the New England market. Years ago the differential rate was 10c per cwt., which left a margin for profit to shippers from this city. Then it was reduced to 5c, which still left a margin for profit, but within the past three years the differential rate has been cut to 2c per cwt. This, New York shippers claim, is altogether too small, and they say that it is acting powerfully to drive New Yorkers out of the New England market.

One member of the Exchange told the writer that whereas he used to do a trade in New England amounting to $250,000 a year, since the differential rate has been so small he has been unable to do a business of more than $50,000.

Merchants in all parts of New England, whether large or small, can, with this slight differential rate, buy direct from the West and have their goods delivered at a cheaper figure than they can buy from New York. For example, grain that cost $1 in the West, coming over the Pennsylvania railroad, can be taken to Harlem Junction and thence shipped to the smallest village in New England at $1.02, whereas, if a New York shipper were to send his grain up from Pier 50, the greatest grain shipping point, to Harlem Junction and thence over the New Haven railroad to the same point in New England it would cost there $1.07, such being the difference in freight.

## LITERARY NOTES.

A striking full-figure portrait of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., on whom Cambridge has recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, forms the frontispiece of the *Review of Reviews* for July. This number contains many other interesting portraits—Populist Senators and Representatives at Washington, Mr. John W. Goff, the successful counsel of the New York Senate's Police Investigation Committee, and other people prominently before the public.

*Scribner's Magazine* for July opens with a descriptive article on the social aspects of that region along the Massachusetts Coast known as "The North Shore." It extends from Nahant to Cape Ann, and as the author of this article, Robert Grant,

says: "It is a very pretty place to which Bostonians who wish to keep cool and yet be able to see the gilded dome of the State-house through the telescope, hie themselves from June to October. Mr. Grant is thoroughly familiar with this whole region and he describes the varied life of it--the yachting the hunt clubs, and the social functions—with all that vivacity and keen appreciation which might be expected from the author of "The Reflections of a Married Man." The illustrations were made by W. T. Smedley from actual sketches along the North Shore. There will be similar social studies in succeeding numbers of the magazine, Mr. W. C. Brownell writing of Newport and F. Marion Crawford of Bar Harbor.

*The Century* strikes into the summer season in the July number with the beginning of novettes by Marion Crawford and Mrs. Burton Harrison. Mr. Crawford's story is entitled "Love in Idleness: A Fortnight at Bar Harbor," and is in the author's lightest and chattiest vein. The characters are New York people and are strongly contrasted, and there is some lively and entertaining love-making at the very start. Some of the personages have appeared in "Katherine Lauderdale," but the story has an entirely separate interest. Mrs. Harrison's story, "A Bachelor Maid," with drawings by Wiles, opens in New York city and deals with the aspirations of a young woman to whom the conventionalities of family life are somewhat irksome. Incidentally the story deals with some of the current questions in regard to the relations of women to society and public life.

Love of country must be the foundation of national progress, and to cultivate patriotism the child must be taught it from the beginning. In this number of *St. Nicholas* the young American will find lessons in history and loyalty. After an inspiriting poem by W. R. Thayer, with pictures by Birch, the prose leader is a story by Alice Balch Abbot, entitled "Nan Merrifield's Choice." Nan, a young school girl with some local reputation for "speaking pieces" of a humorous sort, decides that declamation is worthy of serving higher purposes than raising a laugh, and she therefore learns and speaks Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. From these simple elements, Miss Abbot has constructed a stirring and touching story that whoso misses will lose the full appreciation of Abraham Lincoln that is the duty of all true Americans. The young author has reason to be proud of her story.

*Home and Country* for July Corporal James Tanner, Editor, is decidedly an excellent number. The selected articles are good, and the magazine is very handsomely illustrated. A special coupon feature of the July issue (latest number) one that will serve to render it particularly attractive to lovers of the great American game of base-ball, are a series of premiums which include $1,000 in cash, offered to good guessers who can forcast the outcome of the season's play by the Clubs which comprise the National League. Home and Country is published by Jos. W. Kay, at 53 East 10th St., New York. Subscription, $2.50 a year.

There are six good short stories in the July *Harper's*, although no announcement is made that this is a fiction number. "Specimen Jones" is one of Owen Wister's most successful studies of the South-west; "The Evening Party," by Grace King is a sketch of New Orleans life with a wide application; "Ebb and Flow," by Eva Anstruther, touches on the changing social conditions of England; "Un Mauvais Quart d'Heure" is a bright summer sketch by Chas. Stanley Reinhart, who has illustrated it with his own drawings; "Before the Break of Day," another "Vignette of Manhattan," by Brander Matthews, gives a glimpse of life in New York's great East Side; and "In Fly-Time," by Robert Grant, is a humorous Fourth-of-July tale of a New England farm, with pictures by C. D. Gibson.

The special fashion features of *Harper's Bazar* this week are a French garden party gown and a French tennis gown —both very distinguished and effective toilettes; and a page of bicycle costumes, showing how women should sit their wheels and how they should dress. This illustrative page is accompanied by a practical paper written by Ida Trafford Bell, and entitled "How Women Should Ride the Bicycle."

*Harper's Weekly* for July 14 contains two pages of vivid illustrations of the Chicago strikes, from sketches taken on the spot, and a strong cartoon on the labor situation by W. A. Rogers.

The complete novel in the July number of *Lippincott's* is "Captain Close," by Captain Charles King. It deals with the Reconstruction period, and relates to the experiences of a newly fledged lieutenant in camp near Tugaloo, and of his very curious commanding officer. Louise Stockton begins a strong story, "A Mess of Pottage," to be concluded in the August issue. Other tales are "At Marini's," a lively character sketch by Richard Hamilton Potts, and "A Case of Hoodoo," an amusing dialect tale from a Virginia police court.


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# Editorial.

## COCKLE SEPARATOR SUITS.

AFTER nine long hot days of legal battle before the U. S. Court, Judge Williams of Little Rock, Ark., presiding, the case was closed, and the *jury* took up the battle (for a *battle* it must have been.) The jury retired at 5 p. m., Saturday, and Monday morning came into court requesting "to be discharged as they could not agree."

The judge, however, gave them light on some points, and sent them back. Another twenty-four hours of sweltering brought them to Tuesday morning, and into Court with the same report of disagreement. Again the judge sent them back with instructions to come to an agreement if possible. When they shortly returned bringing in a verdict of $72, or $4 royalty damage per machine. While in the Pillsbury Washburn case, fought by the Cockle Separator Manfg. Co., the verdict against the defendant was $1,600. The defendants immediately secured a stay of proceedings, and will move for a new trial. The fact that this was a forced verdict and for a nominal sum, augers well for a final wiping out of this worthless claim upon the millers of the United States.

This case is brought by Wm. E. Lee, of Swan Lake, Minn., under patent No. 155,874, granted to him Oct. 13, 1874, for a cockle separator. According to the testimony, Lee only built one machine, and that was a failure; his mill burned and with it this machine; consequently Lee was not a manufacturer nor an inventor, because he did not produce a machine that could be made operative; nor was it ever used by any one but Lee; consequently he was never deprived of any rights that belonged to him.

On the trial great stress was laid upon the claim for a leather edge or brush to the catch board inside the cylinder. This leather edge was fully described in a work on milling published by Prof. Ruehlmann in Germany in 1865, and also in the French Patent of Tabara taken out in 1868, and that of Camarija.

We doubt if a case ever went before a court, where the testimony was so clear and conclusive, that the patent was not declared void, when it reached the court of last resort. The Association is to be congratulated at the outcome of this trial, for the reason that little can be expected from a jury trial in patent cases.

Mr. Ottomar Esche, sent abroad by the Executive Committee of the National Association, found some very valuable testimony which was used in this case with good effect. Mr. Esche spent several weeks in the libraries of Germany, and in the museums of agricultural machinery, where he found the identical machine exhibited at the Paris exhibition in 1865, and which contained all the mechanical appliances claimed by Lee in his patent of 1874. We trust the other nine millers of Minneapolis that have been sued will breathe more freely regarding the outcome of their suits.

LATER.—Since the above was written, we have read what purports to be an interview, in which it is claimed that the verdict rendered was regarded as a victory for Lee. Well, if Lee and his attorneys are satisfied with such a victory they must hold their claims at a very low figure, and we doubt if any one could be found willing to undertake the collection of the royalty at 100⅔c. commission, as only mills of 500 bbls. and upward capacity use more than one machine. The "forced verdict," however, has saddled the costs of this suit upon the defendants. The result of a new trial may change all this, and when they are through the Supreme Court, "the boot will be on the other foot." So far as establishing the *validity* of the patent is concerned, the present decision does nothing of the kind, and any one making settlements upon that assumption are throwing away their money.

## LOW PRICES.

CASH wheat in Milwaukee sold the past week at fifty cents per bushel for number two Milwaukee Spring. At these prices we may expect the stock on hand and the new crop to be gotten rid of at a pace never before known. Much of it will be fed out to stock of all kinds—of feeding stuffs for man or beast, there is nothing so cheap to-day as wheat at fifty cents per bushel of 60 lbs., or 5-6 cents per pound, or about $16.00 per ton, the whole grain.

Corn is worth ¾ cents per lb., or $15.00 per ton; oats, 1⅓ cents per lb., or $27.00 per ton; linseed meal, 1 1-6 cents, or $23.50 per ton. Hay, corn and oats are short crops and will undoubtedly advance 25 to 50 per cent in price in the near future. This will necessitate an advance in wheat, or a much increased consumption of this grain for feeding purposes. The potato crop which one month ago bid fair to be the largest ever known in this country has been greatly reduced by the great drought that has prevailed over the country, for the last sixty days. Consequently wheat remains, not only the cheapest, but the only cheap food now in sight; hence, it would seem a wise course for millers to keep well loaded at present prices.

MR. R. W. DUNHAM, of London, formerly connected with the *Miller* of that place, and for many years correspondent of the UNITED STATES MILLER, has started a paper of his own, called the *Milling and Market News*, a weekly which we predict will at once prove valuable to its readers. From the long experience he has had and the technical information at his command, Mr. Dunham should find no trouble in presenting an interesting and useful paper to the milling fraternity. We wish him the best of success.

WE are in receipt of the initial number of the "*Mexican Investor*," a bright little sheet, published in the City of Mexico, which has for its aim the furnishing of information regarding profitable investments in Mexico. In addition to much useful matter of benefit to parties desiring to invest in Mexican properties it begins a series of articles descriptive of the resources, advantages and needs of the various states and territories in the Mexican Republic. This will be a feature of the paper and the whole collection will furnish a compendium of the United States of Mexico, unequaled in its nature and unrivaled by any other description, owing to the intimate knowledge of the several writers of the subjects they are treating, and the prominent position they occupy among the intellectual circles of that country. The first article on this subject is from the pen of Mr. Francisco Palencia, member of Congress for the State of Colima, and treats exhaustively of that highly interesting state. The publishers have received some very flattering expressions of commendation from managers of large enterprises, and State Governors, as well as a private letter from the President of the Republic.

IN New South Wales, Australia, there are seventy flour mills with a total capacity of 620 tons. These establishments are of modern make, and can turn out more flour than there is a demand for at present. The colony of Victoria manufactures all the flour required for home consumption, which is sold in the local markets for less than the United States could land it there, paying freight and duty. The quality of the flour is said to be very fine, equal to the best Minnesota.—*Ex.*

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# 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.

THE elevator war at this writing is beginning to weaken; not the elevators but the floaters. It is certain that the freebooters have held out the olive branch and declared a willingness to smoke the pipe of peace. But the Association, or at least the uncompromising taskmaster who has the disciplining in charge would not recognize these overtures: "I'll give them all they want" is the way he is reported to have met the peace-maker. As a further evidence that there will be no let up, even if the floaters get down on their marrow bones, is a remark let drop by this "black", cold-hearted individual, regarding the striking railroad men: "I own considerable stock in these railroads but will give up every dollar of it before I will see them win." That's the kind of a man this country needs in the opinion of our grain men.

But what say the millers? Not a word has come from them during this trouble. It would seem as though they were the only sensible men in the whole city. "It takes two to make a quarrel," remarked one of our most thinking millers "and there must be some basis for trouble which the newspapers have not given us. There is something wrong at the bottom; working men never strike unless there is a grievance. In my experience when any dissatisfaction existed, I never hesitated to call all hands together and ask an explanation. The settlement was always satisfactory to both sides. Not in the milling business but in other interests have I pursued this policy and always with success."

To be the father of such a pair of boys as Charles A. Pillsbury sent down to Buffalo on a pleasure trip rarely falls to the lot of man; Perfect specimens of the physical type of manhood and far above the average in intelligence at their age. Well nourished, healthy, and what is more essential, perfect training was manifest in every action. These twins, John and Charles, (and what sensible names), were introduced by Mr. Safford, Pillsbury's Buffalo manager, and for half an hour they held the attention of the members present on the floor. It isn't possible that the worthiest can produce anything equal to that pair of boys. I can vouch for it that there is nothing in the east to compare with them.

The heavy offerings of Michigan flour have created consternation in the trade. There is apparently no end to either the supply or the lowest price at which sellers will dispose of it. Thornton & Chester's brands as far as local millers are concerned, are suffering the most, naturally, as these cheap flours would come into more direct competition with their grades than any other. Their old time grasp, in spite of the fact that they refuse to advance prices with other local millers, seems to be waning. Other local millers find in this competition an opportunity to introduce some of their choice brands and are sowing the seed for a better equalization of the trade in the near future. In the mean time the poor consumer is getting the benefit, or about double the worth of his money.

Flour, flour everywhere and not a buyer in sight for the product of western mills. One day, a week ago, 700,000 bbls. were on the docks here, half of which was held for orders and at no time since has there been less than half a million bbls. in the different warehouses. The roads have steadily refused to take more than a certain amount as the storage capacity east was filled to overflowing.

There is more flour coming into Buffalo every day than is exported from the four Atlantic ports during the same time.

Sacked flour is losing in favor daily; shipments from the northwest are coming in wood to a larger extent and the demand for barrels from local coopers is steadily increasing.

Mr. Riley Pratt has returned from the wide, wide west. No matrimonial alliances; no explanations; no stories or incidents of his travels to tell. It kind o' knocks the romance out of a man's existance in the minds of his daily associates to come home like a clam.

Banker Sandrock is himself again. His old time friends who were "agin" him are flocking back and congratulating him on his change of heart in a political way. Nobody had the least notion that the Peoples George would remain in ignorance of his false position. It was a passing fancy, that is all; at heart he was with the people, and the people at that time were apparently the poor working men. Unfortunately they were led by a bold unscrupulous politician, not understood by Mr. Sandrock. I cannot give up hope that he will yet be mayor of Buffalo.

Mons. Henry of Harvey & Henry, has also wisely concluded that business and not politics is the staff of life. Therefore he is paying strict attention to the only rye flour mill now in Buffalo, and as a side issue, keeps his eye on the artificial Manures Company.

The burning of the old Dodge mill, in which Mr. Henry Dodge, brother of Lenord, lost his life was a sad blow to the family. It seems that the deceased went into the burning building to secure the books and was overcome by smoke. The mill will be rebuilt some time in the future, although Mr. L. Dodge says he has no heart to undertake it.

Mr. George P. Urban was elected a member of the Merchants Exchange at the last meeting of the board. Now George Urban, the younger, is the youngest full fledged member ever elected, but he shows more business training than a man twice his age. His first transaction was the purchase of a car of oats on his own account, and he went about it like an old hand. Didn't want any advice, not even from his father. In that respect he resembles his paternal grandsire, who paid no attention to statistics but bought on instinct. He is a credit to his father.

Agt. Safford, Pillsbury's representative here, is as alert as an old spider, but finds his business getting a little dull in spite of all the hard work he is doing. To talk flour to him is a pleasure; he knows no brand except "Pillsbury's" and pays no attention to others.

Major Heinold's floater is busy and it is the best piece of elevator property in the city. It is built to run at the speed of a first class elevator and not break down either. Manager Wilks, too, understands the inwards of the floating elevator business, having been taught by C. J. Man, the greatest thorn the elevating association has ever found picking them. That is 30 years ago he started and to-day his sons are following in his footsteps.

It is evident that the Washburn-Crosby Mills are making efforts to get into the trade here. Now we will have a good time. If they do come into the field, and there is little doubt they will not, some one will have to go.

What a failure as a speculation rye has been. Instead of going up 25 cents as was expected by our wisest traders this cereal has actually lost ground in spite of the light stocks in this country. With only 200,000 bushels in the visible supply against 350,000 last year, and the price only half what it was then, it looks as if one man of small means might have gobbled it up and made a big profit. The failure to bull wheat probably had much to do with a corner in rye.

Messrs. Truscott & Heathfield are getting into the Duluth wheat trade and making a success of it as they did in disposing of a large amount of Washburn and Minneapolis stuffs last year. This house was founded on straight business principles and has never deviated a hair's breadth from the lines first laid down. It is sincerely hoped that this will not be taken as a "puff" for Messrs. Truscott & Heathfield, but simply as an appreciation of the business ability and standing of this firm, as it is a daily remark from some members of a firm on the same footing as themselves. We all like success.

TAURUS.

## DULUTH.

THE past four weeks, and especially the last two, have been the most inactive in the milling business of any that have preceded, this year. Most of the mills at the head of the lake are on the lines of railway which have been boycotted, and they have been effectually tied up by the army of "sympathetic" strikers hereabout. Those mills which could get cars have been idle, for the most part, on account of the general strike and almost every department of the grain handling and flouring industry has been at a standstill. The local flour market is dull and unsatisfactory, but considerable demand has been received from Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other lake points. Instructions, however, have accompanied some of the orders to the effect that shipments should not be made unless the delivery of the stuff would be guaranteed by the shipper. Under these notices shipments have been delayed and postponed and flour has been marked up 5c. a barrel, but this may not hold after the present chaotic state of affairs has been straightened out.

The production, receipts and shipments of flour, and receipts and shipments of wheat for June, compared with the same month in 1893 and 1892, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | *1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour produced, Superior bbls. | 262,683 | 94,901 | ..... |
| Flour produced, Duluth, bbls. | 94,928 | 56,463 | 87,256 |
| Flour received, bbls. | 753,412 | 722,885 | 590,321 |
| Wheat received, bushels | 946,303 | 2,139,008 | 2,381,274 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 1,263,054 | 879,047 | 657,936 |
| Wheat, bus. | 3,509,082 | 7,554,968 | 2,998,743 |

*The figures for June, 1894, are for the five weeks ending June 30.

For the first two weeks in July the production, receipts and shipments have been nominal—last week but two mills were in operation, and this week but one mill is grinding at the head of the lake. It is the intention, however, to begin to manufacture just as soon as the transportation companies can take care of the output. When that may be, is, at this time, somewhat problematical, but it is thought by the millers that during the last half

# LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

**LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,**
*SUPERIOR, WIS.*
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

**Daisy Roller Mill Co.,**
Proprietors.

**DAISY ROLLER MILLS,**
*MILWAUKEE, WIS.*
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.


of this month business will be moving as usual. It is believed, too, that in consequence of the enforced idleness, the movement will be brisk, with prices a shade better than prevailed a month ago.

Quotations here at present, for car or round lots, per bbl. of 196 lbs. are:

| | |
|---|---|
| First patents, in wood | $3.55@3.65 |
| Second patents, in wood | 3.35@3.45 |
| Fancy bakers', in wood | 2.35@2.45 |
| Export bakers', in wood | 2.25@2.30 |
| Low grades, in bags | 1.40@1.60 |

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 280 and 140-lb jute bags and 98-lb cotton sacks, 20c.; 49-lb. cotton sacks, 10c.; paper sacks, 20c. In 24½-lb. cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half barrels, 30c. extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer, 35c. is deducted from the price in wood.

The wheat market has been nerveless, weak and unsatisfactory to everyone, for the past few weeks. The range for cash has been from 60c. to 62¾c., with but little changing hands. The millers are not buying extensively, although they are still taking a liberal amount under the circumstances, in anticipation of an early resumption of business. The elevators are gradually discharging their stores, and there is now held at the head of the lakes but a little over 4,500,000 bushels of wheat.

The elevator systems have stocks as follows:

| Name of Company. | Bus. |
|---|---|
| Belt Line Elevator Co | 1,681,116 |
| Duluth Elevator Co | 950,614 |
| Great Northern Elevator Co | 133,423 |
| Lake Superior Elevator Co | 400,662 |
| Superior Terminal Elevator Co | 707,501 |
| Union Improvement and Elevator Co | 853,480 |
| Total | 4,725,796 |

Rates on wheat from Duluth to Buffalo have been distressingly low, as viewed by the vessel men. Charters have been made at 1¼c., with but little grain offering. With no coal coming up the lakes until within the past two or three weeks, and the movement East of cereals, flour, ore, lumber and other commodities restricted, vessel property has been at a discount. While no boats have returned light, many of them have had great difficulty in piecing out cargoes. A local strike among the steam shovel miners delayed ore shipments, and as high as a dozen large freighters have laid here at a time waiting for a cargo. No sooner had coal receipts begun again when the heavers went on strike, and incoming vessels could not be discharged. That strike is now on, nominally, although non-union men are fast taking their places. It is difficult, however, to work a large crew of soft, green men in coal holes and sheds to advantage.

The "coal combine," which is a very strong and vexatious one in the Northwest, seems to have no intention of making any concessions to the strikers and will eventually find crews in the new men and ignore the union. Men are being imported from St. Paul and other interior towns and put to work on the docks, and about half the usual capacity of the business is being exerted. The strike has been singularly unsuccessful—a more complete failure than the Mesaba iron range strikes and the Debs-Chicago undertaking.

The wheat famine which was feared earlier in the season will probably not occur. This interruption in milling, and the slow shipments of wheat east, have resulted in holding the stock of wheat here beyond expectation. Receipts from country elevators from this time on will be light but steady, and it is thought that the present crop will be ample until the new crop is ready to move. Preparations are already being made to take care of the new crop, which will be heavier than last year. The elevator tanglement is about straightened out, and receiver M. J. Forbes, of this city, is now in the east closing the deal of the sale of the Northern Pacific system. All the elevators of this system have been transferred to a new organization—the old stock is pooled, the creditors taking the stock in the new deal. The capital is $500,000, preferred, exclusive of bonded indebtedness; the nominal capital stock is $2,000,000. The Red River Valley System of Elevators, which was also in the hands of Receiver Forbes has been sold to the St. Anthony and North Dakota Elevator Company, through Sam'l Hill, son-in-law of President J. J. Hill, for $187,000 cash. Both systems will be in the hands of the new owners by September 1.

Cryptrogram Donnelly and the other farmers of this state have not given up their plan of having an elevator here to be known and handled as the Farmers' Own, where private gain and corporate greed cannot break through and steal the profit of the tiller. Having failed in their effort to have the state build and operate such an elevator for them they have about decided to build one for themselves. On the occasion of the Populist State Convention this week, Mr. Donnelly and a host of Alliance men met in a hall at Minneapolis to organize for this elevator. Mr. Donnelly explained that the movement was for the purpose of devising some way by which the farmers could market their grain to the best advantage. The iniquitous decision of the Supreme Court in killing the state elevator, Mr. Donnelly

said was more than even the Republicans could stand and they retired one of the judges who took a hand in the business. Mr. Donnelly's proposition was to form a state grain growers association and rent an elevator at Duluth. He didn't want to show hostility to Minneapolis, but the fact is the Minneapolis grain men have been robbing the farmer, making large fortunes thereby. Duluth is a much better place for disposing of the grain. He also wanted a number of branches of the association scattered throughout the state, for the purpose of preparing for a fight over the legislature.

W. J. Bodkin of Moorhead and A. H. Hendrickson were made chairman and secretary of the meeting, whereupon several farmers told their experience of being robbed by Minneapolis grain men.

L. A. Paddock of Wadena county said Duluth was the best place for the farmer to ship his wheat to, as the weights here overrun from five to fifteen bushels per car. In the country the weights were always short. He knew of one country elevator man who cleaned up seven cars of wheat from short weight. The inspection and weighing officials of Duluth gave the farmer a fair deal.

John McGuire of Lac Qui Parle county wanted to see a farmers' terminal elevator at Duluth.

Donnelly told how Minneapolis elevators made a profit of 47 per cent on their actual investment last year. That roused his ire. On Donnelly's motion it was voted to form a grain growers' association. The chairman and secretary of the meeting were made president and secretary of the organization. Vice presidents were selected from the various congressional districts, as follows: At large, L. C. Long; first, Thos. J. Meighen; second, Eric Olson; third, Soren Morton; fourth and fifth, S. W. Powell; sixth, Kittel Halvorsen; seventh, R. J. Hall.

Donnelly, Long, Olson, E. Mattson and O. H. Arntzen will draw up the constitution.

If the farmers who imagine such large profits in the grain business accruing to every man who handles wheat after it is dumped in the elevator by the grower, would study the actual figures more closely they would see their mistake. Mr. Donnelly has never allowed an opportunity to pass but what he has attacked the wheat handling business, and calling attention to the enormous profits of all commission men and shippers. The legislature has made it the duty of the state warehouse commission to study the figures and publish the facts. The commission has shown the absurdity of the populists' claims of big middle profits. The fact is the profit in the exporting business is small, and has been so for a number of years past. At times, when the milling demand in this country or the speculative buying and holding put up prices, a bushel of wheat sold for more in comparison in Duluth, Chicago, New York or Minneapolis than it did in England.

The figures collected by the railroad and warehouse commission for June 1, have just been published, and they show the small profit of ¾ cent a bushel on wheat between Duluth and London on that day. This does not look as if the producers of wheat were being cheated very much by the men who deal in it in Duluth, or by other exporters. This comparison is based on transportation figures, which are below the average, and with elevator charges at a minimum. The figures are as follows, showing the market value of No. 1 hard wheat in Duluth as compared with results of actual sale of 16,000 bushels of Manitoba No. 1, hard, in Liverpool (for London delivery) June 1, 1894:

| | Cents |
|---|---|
| Price No. 1 hard wheat in Duluth | 57 88 |
| Duluth elevator charges, weighing a d inspection | 1 30 |
| Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo | 2 30 |
| Buffalo elevator charges, commission, etc | 1 00 |
| Canal, freight, insurance, etc., Buffalo to New York | 3 00 |
| New York elevator charges, demurrage, towing, trimming and commission | 1 50 |
| Ocean freight and insurance, New York to London | 2 25 |
| Loss in weight, Duluth to London | 50 |
| Net cost in Londo , c. i. f | 69 73 |
| June 1— 2,000 quarters (16,000 bushels) No. 1 hard Manitoba sold in Liverpool for London delivery at 23 shill ngs and 6 pence per quarter, or 70½ cents per bushel | 70 50 |
| Gain on transportation (¾ cent per bushel) | 77 |

Congressman Baldwin has introduced a bill for the survey and location of a ship canal connecting the lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, the canal to be owned and operated by the government. The bill provides for the cost of the construction by issue of bonds by the government in sums of $25 and upwards, drawing 2 per cent interest and running 20 years. Mr. Baldwin has strong assurance of party support or rather of general support. The measure appropriates $100,000 for the expense of survey and location and provides for a joint commission of civil and military engineers. I think the Major is on the right track, and if he succeeds in putting our lake merchantmen in touch with foreign ports, he shall have a statue and we will forgive him many of his political heresies.

The statement of the bank clearings of the leading cities during June and for the first six months of 1894, as compared with similar periods for previous years shows some interesting features. Duluth stands out conspicuously among the very few cities that show an increase for June. Only one city in the East, Binghampton, shows an increase. In the Central West but three, and in the Northwest four with Duluth's gain greatly exceeding that of the other three. The clearings here for June were $9,863,127, against $8,538,309 for June last year. Minneapolis shows a gain of only $96,198 over June of 1893. Des Moines has a half million gain and Hastings, Neb., $95,933. The wheat and flour business has been a strong factor in the total volume of business in Duluth.

The United Dock Co., composed of J. D. Stryker and others, is building a new ware house and will engage in the storage and forwarding business. The company will be a strong one and will take a leading position in shipping and marine business.

The Duluth wheat market closes weak with the end of the week, Saturday 14. Damage to spring wheat by the recent excessive heat in the Northwest was the cause of an early gain, but the expectation that with an early resumption of shipping by the rail roads, a larger stock than formerly anticipated, would be accumulated caused a weakness at the close. But little life has been shown on the board for the past week or two, and the tendency is toward lower prices during the remainder of the month.

Choice for board of trade offices was auctioned off this week. As much as $450 were paid for first numbers. The new block is progressing satisfactorily and will undoubtedly be completed within contract time.

Duluth, July 14. H. F. J.

## SUPERIOR.

FLOUR manufacturing at Superior during the past two or three weeks has been paralyzed on account of the poor market and railway strikes. For the first week in June the output was 17,884 bbls. and this week but one mill is in operation and but little flour will be made. Last week the record across the bay was 3,521 bbls. The following table shows the output, receipts, shipments and stocks, last week, and on comparative dates:

| | Last Week | Week Before | 1893 | 1892 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Production | 21,405 | 68,554 | 22,897 | 21,275 |
| Receipts | 79,331 | 147,747 | 85,317 | 145 367 |
| Shipments | 124,634 | 134,280 | 212,143 | 132,495 |
| Exports | 15,982 | 13,348 | 7,980 | |
| Stocks | 176,464 | 200,362 | 238,917 | 175,031 |

The record for June is shown by the following statement of the production of flour at the head of the lake, the receipts of the flour and grain, as compared with the same items for June, 1893:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour bbls. produced, Dul. | 72,149 | 56,463 |
| " " " Sup. | 216,908 | 94,901 |
| " " received | 605.675 | 722,885 |
| Wheat, bus. | 1,113 389 | 2,139,008 |
| Corn, " | 21,305 | |
| Oats, " | 136,157 | |
| Rye, " | | 577 |
| Flax, " | 115 | |


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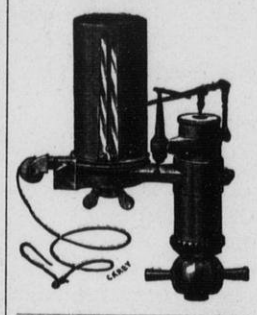

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For Locomotive, Stationary and Portable Boilers, and Instruments Incidental to the use of Steam.

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36 CHARDON ST.,

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

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, N.Y., *15 John Street.* | CHICAGO, ILL., *16 N. Canal St.*


The shipments of flour and grain during June this year, as compared with June last, are as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour from Dul. bbls | 930,204 | 879,047 |
| " " Sup. " | 198,570 | |
| Wheat, bus | 3,068,046 | 7,554,968 |
| Corn, " | 164.282 | |
| Oats, " | 163,961 | |
| Rye, " | 24,015 | 5,715 |
| Flaxseed " | 115 | 49,320 |

The amount of grain in store at Superior and the head of the lake on Monday of this week was as follows:

| Grades. | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard | 1,588,119 |
| No. 1 northern | 2,952,692 |
| No. 2 northern | 116,714 |
| No. 3 spring | 18,193 |
| No grade | 1,630 |
| Rejected and condemned | 14,459 |
| Special bin | 33,989 |
| Total wheat in store | 4,7 5,796 |
| Decrease during the week | 525,734 |
| In store and afloat corresponding date last year | 5,309,605 |
| Decrease for the week last year | 352,508 |
| Stock of corn in store | None |
| Stock of oats in store | 26,850 |
| Increase of oats during the week | 17,270 |
| Wheat in store at Minneapolis | 8,907,165 |
| Decrease wheat at Minneapolis | 38,502 |
| Corn in store at Minneapolis | None |
| Oats in store at Minneapolis | 18,860 |
| Rye in store at Minneapolis | None |
| Barley in store at Minneapolis | 2,138 |
| Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis | 1,210 |

The visible supply figures published by the board of trade are as follows for the dates named:

| | July 7, '94. | July 8, '93. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bus. | 54,132,000 | 61,819,000 |
| Corn, bus | 5,276,000 | 8,533,000 |
| Oats, bus. | 2,297,000 | 3,015,000 |
| Rye, bus | 219,000 | 361,000 |
| Barley, bus | 83,000 | 390,000 |

Such figures, together with the July government report, are decidedly bullish in their logical tendencies, yet, as a matter of fact, the wheat market here is weak and on a downward scale. The report shows a condition of 68.4 as against 88. one month ago, a decline of nearly 20 points. This decline has been noted principally in Southern Minne-

sota and South Dakota, where long-continued drouth when the plant needed moisture badly had a very serious effect. The figures given indicate a yield of about 107,000,000 bus. An improvement of seven-tenths of one per cent. in winter wheat indicates a yield of 280,000,000 bushels, making a total yield of spring and winter wheat of 387,000,000 bushels, against 396,000,000 bushels in 1893. The yield of oats is estimated at 576,000,000 bushels, as against 638,000,000 bushels last year. The wheat crop, based on present conditions and acreage reported, would yield approximately as follows:

| | Acres. | Yield. | Bus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Winter wheat.... | 22,640,000 | 12.23 | 276,887,200 |
| Spring wheat.... | 10,326,000 | 10.33 | 106,668,000 |

For wheat the percentage of the principal states are as follows:

Spring — Minnesota, 74; Wisconsin, 95; Iowa, 78; Kansas, 69; Nebraska 40; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 68; Washington, 85; Oregon, 98.

Winter—New York, 97; Pennsylvania, 98; Kentucky, 88; Ohio, 96; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 95; Il inois, 94; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 56; California, 51; Oregon, 97; Washington, 90.

That operators do not place much reliance on the government report has been evidenced by the fact that wheat closed with the week lower than it was a month ago, when, if the pointers in the report had been followed, the price would have been several cents higher.

Lake freights to the seaboard on flour remain with but slight modifications of former quotations. Rates to foreign ports given to-day in cents per 100 lbs. are as follows: From Superior to London 27:34; Liverpool 22; Rotterdam 32:50; Aberdeen 35:78; Bristol 25:14; Bremen 32:50; Dundee 31.56; Glasgow 25:94; Hamburg 32:50; Havre 35; Leith 28. On lake shipments the rate is maintained on a basis of 17½ cents from Superior to New York. The quoted rates, in cents per 100 lbs. to New York and other points by lake and rail, all rail and across lake are shown in the appended schedule:

| From Superior to: | Lake and rail. | All rail. | Across lake. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 17½ | 32½ | 30½ |
| Montreal | *15½ | 32½ | 30½ |
| Boston | 19½ | 34½ | 32½ |
| Philadelphia | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Scranton | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Baltimore | 14½ | 29½ | 27½ |
| Cortland | 16½ | 31½ | 29½ |
| Reading or Harrisburg | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Albany, Troy, Schenectady | 16½ | 31½ | 29½ |
| Utica | 16½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Syracuse | 15½ | 28½ | 26½ |
| Rochester, Mount Morris | 15½ | 29½ | 27½ |
| Corning | 16½ | 29½ | 27½ |
| Buffalo, Erie | 10 | 25 | 23 |
| Hornellsville | 14½ | 29 | 27 |
| Kingston | 17½ | 31½ | 29½ |
| Binghamton | 15½ | 31 | 29 |
| Chicago | 10 | 12½ | .... |
| Peoria | 12½ | 12½ | .... |
| Detroit | 10 | 21½ | .... |
| Toledo | 15 | 21½ | .... |
| Indianapolis | 18 | 20½ | .... |
| Cincinnati | 18 | 22½ | .... |
| Cleveland | 10 | 22½ | .... |
| Des Moines | ... | 22½ | .... |
| Omaha | .... | 23 | .... |
| New Orleans | .... | 37½ | .... |

*Export rate.

Matters have been exceedingly dull in marine circles, despite the rather tempting rates to shippers, and almost all vessel property is suffering, in consequence. Captain McDougall, of the American Steel Barge Co. states that fifteen boats belonging to that concern have been tied up at various ports, and he predicts a dull season until after the First of August, at least. "I do not think that more than 25 per cent of the lake vessels are running" remarked the great whaleback builder the other day,—"It appears that the 'Industrials' of the United States are trying to kill the goose which lays the golden egg." The barge works are now employing about 100 hands only, mostly on repair work. Barge No. 135, being built, is now on the stocks.

The Freeman Milling Company has contracted with Le Doux & Co., for the construction of an elevator, and the work is now under way. The elevator will have a storing capacity of 250,000 bushels. It will be located near the site of the Doud barrel factory, recently burned, and will be 50x100 feet, equipped with the latest and best machinery. With the building of this, all Superior mills will be provided with elevators with the one exception of the Anchor.

Coal dealers here announce that they expect to handle in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 tons of coal this year. That is equal to forty or fifty million bushels of wheat, averaging 60 pounds to the bushels. The great bulk of this coal being shipped west by rail, enables the returning cars to bring wheat to the lake at remarkably low rates and that is one of the reasons why Superior is fast becoming the wheat center of the northwest.

The coal strike is seriously delaying business but there will be plenty of tonnage offering to move the coal from the east before the close of navigation. A prominent shipper referring to this matter, is of the of the opinion that coal rates during the later part of the season will be 50 cents a ton. He places the amount of coal wanted at upper Lake Superior points at 2,000,000 tons.

The question as to whether the city has the authority to tax the coal docks and elevators of the Great Northern railway system has been under consideration by the Municipal officers. The city attorney is of the opinion that the right to tax depends on this point: Is the property necessarily used in operating the Company's railroad? If so, it is exempt under subdivision 14, sec. 1038, of the statues. The City Attorney is inclined to the belief that the elevators and coal docks of the railroads in this city are subject to city taxation under decisions of the Supreme Court. To tax these extensive properties would swell the finances of the city considerable, and the board of review has finally decided to assess the properties. President Hill, of the Great Northern railway system will be interviewed by a committee from the city, and a very low rate of taxation proposed, provided he will make certain concessions in favor of the city. As the best of feeling exist between the president and the city, it is believed the matter will be very satisfactorily adjusted.

Next week Frank Swanton heretofore headmiller for the Ogilvie Milling Co., of Winipeg, will succeed C. E. Oliner as headmiller for the Minkota mill in this city.

L. R. Hurd, manager of the Lake Superior mill is home from a business trip to Cleveland and other lake points.

One of the great inconveniences of vessel men is the chase after a customs collector, after regular office hours, to get the usual clearance papers. Capt. McDougall and others have started a movement looking to the appointment of cheap deputies to serve at all hours after regular hours. Such officers would greatly facilitate shipping.

Recently there was consigned from the mills in this city cargoes to Russian-Finland, and to South America. Superior millers have the world for their market and when the deep water outlet to the sea is secured, local and internecine troubles will not so completely demoralize business. The foreign trade recently, however, has been rather indifferent.

Millstuffs are in good demand and bring, F. O. B. at mills, $12.00 @ 13.00 for bran, and $11.50@12,50 for shorts.

The Flour Packers' and Nailers' Protective Union No. 6,152, which was recently organized here as a branch of the American Federation of Labor, has elected officers as follows: William Watson, president; A. Rosewarm, vice-president; Arthur Orr, financial secretary; H. O. Lien, corresponding secretary. The union has a membership of 113.

During all the strikes here, of late, direct, sympathetic, or otherwise, the mill and elevator employes have remained faithfully at their posts, and as long as it was possible, kept the business of the several institutions running. The coal strike at the head of the lakes is nearing an end; the strike on the Mesaba range is over and it is thought that in a few days the men now out will be making the hardest strike of the season to get back their old places, and that business will again be gradually resumed. The mills will certainly start up as soon as the country is at peace again and the transportation lines unobstructed.

The Superior market closed weak to-day, although the price of wheat was practically the same as it was a week ago. With the railroads open to business again there will undoubtly be a liberal movement of winter wheat to receiving markets and this is likely to further depress the price, as speculation is dormant. In the meantime reports coming here from the spring wheat country markets are bad, and before September, are quite likely to do much toward turning prices upward. As long as wheat in Baltimore is the same price as in Superior and Detroit, Toledo and other markets below this, a further decline may be looked for. There will be ample stocks for milling purposes until the new crop moves and is ready to grind. Every mill is in readiness to take advantage of the first indications of a revival of business. E. T. C.

Superior, July 14.

## PROPOSED BREADSTUFF TARIFF.

The proposed tariff law, as it passed the senate, provides for duties on breadstuffs as follows:

Buckwheat, corn or maize, cornmeal, oats, rye, rye flour, 20 per cent ad valorem; oatmeal, 15 per cent. Under the old law buckwheat was taxed 15 cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds; corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; cornmeal, 20 cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds; oats, 15 cents per bushel; oatmeal 1 cent per pound; rye, 10 cents per bushel; rye flour ½ cent per pound; wheat 25 cents per bushel; wheat flour, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Barley and pearled, patent or hulled barley, under the new law, are taxed 30 per cent ad valorem; barley malt, 40 per cent. Under the old law barley was taxed 30 cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds; barley malt 45 cents per bushel of thirty-four pounds; pearled, patent or hulled barley, 2 cents per pound.

Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 20 per cent ad valorem under the new law, as against 2 cents per pound under the old.

## HOW THEY PUNISHED MEN FOR "BULLING" THE MARKET.

The *Mark Lane Express*, July 9th publishes an interesting account of the conviction and punishment of a "bull" operator on the market at an early day. It says:—The following advertisement, which appeared in the *Annual Register* for 1759, shows that in those days anything under 48s. per qr. was considered an unremunerative price for wheat, and that it was not safe to try to "bull" the market. If a similar punishment was meted out to the scores of "bulls" in the "Baltic," and the fines were applied to the benefit of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society,

that organism would soon be well off for funds, unless the "bulls" saw the error of their ways:—

"Whereas I, Wm. Margetts, the younger, was, at the last assizes for the county of Cambridge, convicted upon an indictment to raise the price of corn in Ely market, upon the 24th day of December, 1757, by offering six shillings a bushel for wheat, for which no more than 5s. 9d. were demanded; and, whereas, on the earnest solicitation and request of myself and friends, the prosecutor has been prevailed upon to forbear any further prosecution against me on my submitting to make the following satisfaction:—viz., upon my paying the sum of £50 to the poor of Ely, to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens of the several parishes of the town of Ely; and the further sum of £50 to the poor inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens of the several parishes in the said town; and the full cost of prosecution; and upon my reading this acknowledgment of my offence publicly, and with a loud voice, in the presence of a magistrate, constable, or other peace officer of the said town of Ely, at the market place there, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on a public market day, and likewise subscribing and publishing the same in three of the evening papers published in London and in the *Cambridge Journal* on four different days. I have accordingly paid the said two sums of fifty pounds and costs, and do hereby confess myself to have been guilty of the said offence, and testify to my sincere and hearty sorrow for having committed a crime, which in its consequences tended so much to increase the distress of the poor in the late calamitous scarcity. And I do hereby most humbly acknowledge the lenity of the prosecutor, and beg pardon of the public in general and of the town of Ely in particular. This paper was read by me in the public market place at Ely in the presence of Thomas Annejur, gentleman, chief constable, on the 2nd day of June, 1758, being a public market day there, and is now, as a further proof of the just sense I have of the heinousness of my crime, subscribed and published by me, William Margetts. Witness — James Day, Under Sheriff of Cambridgeshire."

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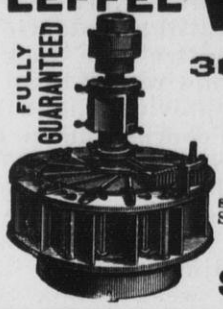


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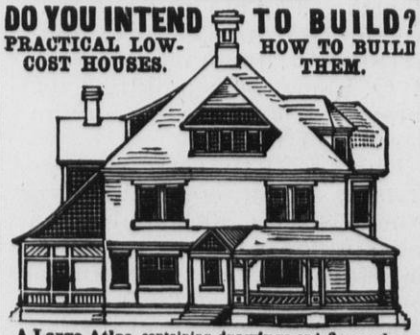

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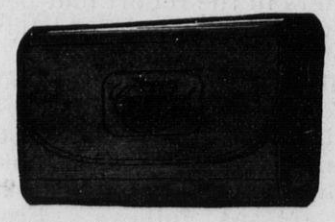

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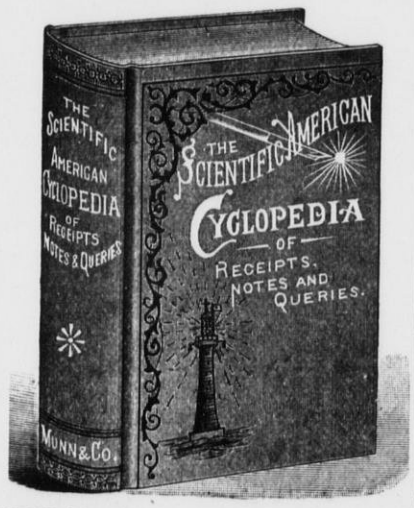


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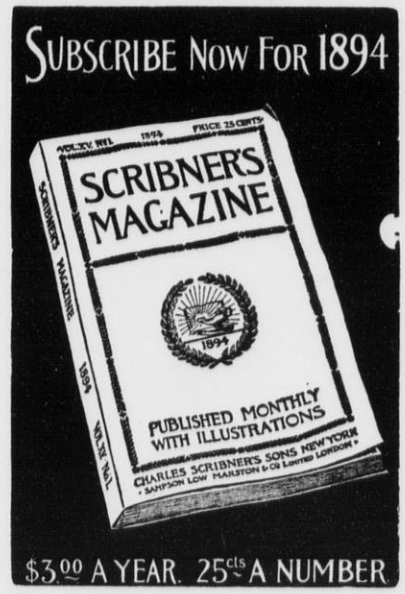


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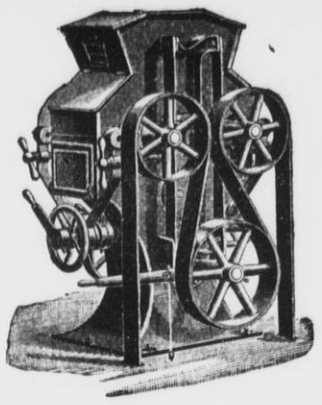

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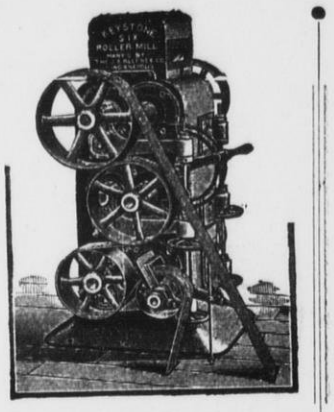

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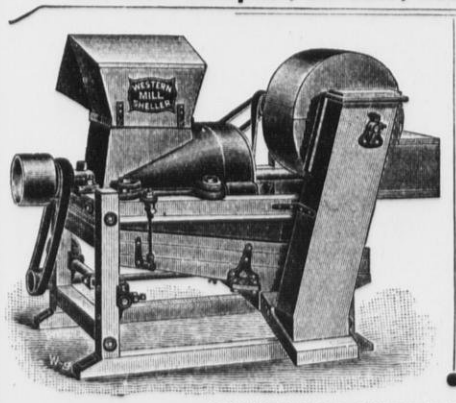


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OUR plant for this work is very extensive, and we turn out work rapidly. "Hurry up" jobs a specialty. Moreover, the work is accurate. If you are "milling for middlings" try our deep cut corrugations. If dissatisfied with your present style of corrugations, you will make no mistake in adopting the Gray corrugations. We publish a special circular telling all about it. Send for it.

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WHEN you need an extra roller mill, scalper, flour dresser, centrifugal reel or purifier to improve your cleanup or quality of flour, drop a line to The Edward P. Allis Company. Most everyone knows of the high quality of our machines, and they need but little introduction. The best thing about them is that they are being sold at 1894 prices.

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**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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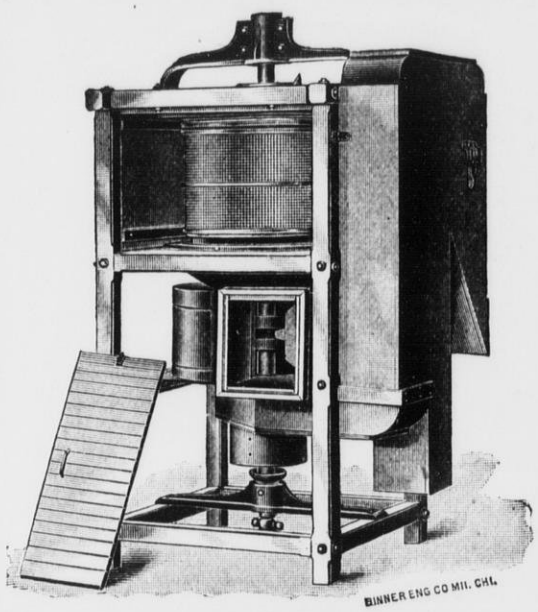


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It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and . . . . .

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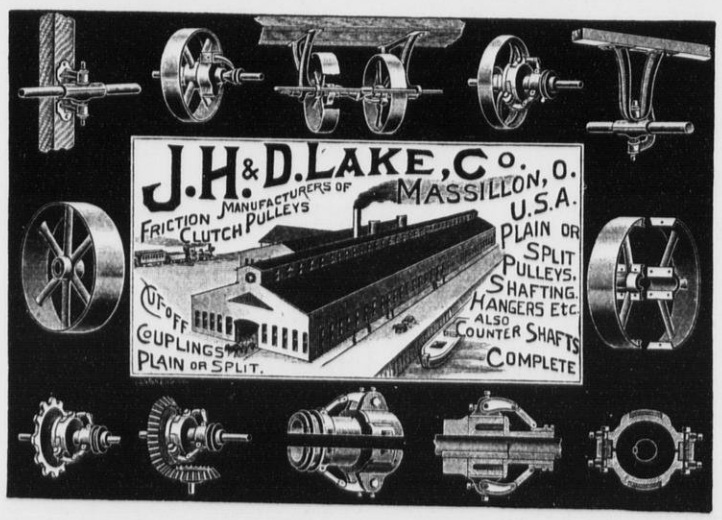


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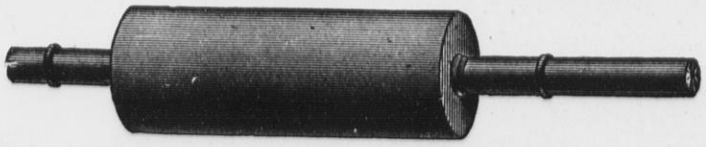

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The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 8. MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## DECISION OF THE CELEBRATED RUSSELL CASE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

JOHN H. RUSSELL vs. JOHN F. KERN, Surviving Partner, etc. } In Equity.

GEO. E. SUTHERLAND, Counsel for Complainant.
N. C. GRIDLEY and SAM'L HOWARD, For Defendant.

On demurrer to amended bill, alleging ownership in complainant and infringement by defendant of ten several letters patent, issued to George T. Smith, for machines for Middlings purifying and flour dressing and for process, asserted as constituting one compact machine. Copies of the patents are annexed to and made part of the bill of complaint, and are numbered and dated as follows:

(1) No. 133,898, issued Dec. 10, 1872, on application filed Oct. 21, 1872, for machine for dressing flour;

(2) No. 137,495, issued April 1, 1873, on application filed Oct. 12, 1872, for process of manufacturing flour;

(3) No. 154,770, issued Sept. 8, 1874, on application filed Aug. 17, 1874, for flour dressing machine;

(4) No. 158,992, issued Jan. 19, 1875, on application filed May 20, 1872, for middlings purifying machine;

(5) No. 164,050, issued June 1, 1875, on application filed July 12, 1871, for machine for dressing flour and middlings;

(6) No. 187,923, issued Feb. 27, 1877, on application filed Dec. 28, 1876, for middlings purifier;

(7) No. 194,539, issued Aug. 28, 1877, on application filed Sept. 8, 1874, for middlings purifier;

(8) No. 208,936, issued Oct. 15, 1878, on application filed Aug. 29, 1878, for middlings purifier;

(9) No. 236,101, issued Dec. 28, 1880, on application filed Nov. 2, 1880, for middlings purifier;

(10) No. 258,142, issued May 16, 1882, on application filed Jan. 4, 1873, for middlings purifier.

SEAMAN J. This case was before the Court upon demurrer to the original amended bill, and demurrer overruled. 58 Fed. Rep. 382. The bill of complaint has been further amended, and new points are now raised by demurrer. The following allegation in the original bill is now, among other changes, omitted, viz.:

"The complainant further shows upon information and belief, and charges the fact to be, that it is impossible to as-

NEW BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, DULUTH, MINN.

sess damages or estimate profits arising singly from the use of one of the devices covered by the George T. Smith's patents above mentioned, or any combination thereof less than the whole of them, and that damages cannot be assessed or profits determined in any other way than by taking the George T. Smith's Middlings Purifying machine as a whole, as the same has been used by the defendant, and assessing damages or estimating profits for the use of said machine as a whole, and damages cannot be assessed or determined in parts or for parts thereof."

This allegation was deemed material at the former hearing, to save for consideration the earlier and expired patents, as entering into the asserted compact machine.

The original bill was filed May 31, 1892, after the following of the patents in suit had expired, viz.: No. 133,898, of Dec. 10, 1872; No. 137,495, of April 1, 1873; No. 154,770, of Sept. 8, 1874; No. 158,992, of May 20, 1872; and No. 164,050, which was dated June 1, 1875, expired immediately thereafter and before return of subpœna, and appears fully anticipated by No. 133,898. No claim to relief in equity could be based upon either of these expired patents. The objections which are now raised to the remaining and unexpired patents are serious, and if well taken are fatal to any relief here.

1. The objection which will be first considered is that the invention shown and described in the latter and unexpired patents is the same invention shown and described in one or the other of the prior and expired patents, issued to the same inventor. These prior patents are each fully disclosed by the bill as entering into a cause of action. Comparing their specifications and drawings with those of the later patents, and in the light of the summary of mechanical elements claimed for each as set out in the brief for complainants, I can find no escape from the conclusion that these later patents are covered by those of earlier issue, and are invalid under the rules clearly stated in the recent case of Miller vs. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 151 U. S. 186; also in Oval Wood Dish Co. vs. Sandy Creek Co., 60 Fed. R. 285. The differences seem to be in phraseology and not in device; their allowance would "operate to extend or prolong the monopoly beyond the period allowed by law." For this comparison it does not seem that aid could be afforded by extrinsic evidence, but the question of identity is one of law, which can be determined solely from the face of the patents. Heald vs. Rice, 104 U. S. 737; Miller vs. Eagle Manufacturing Co., supra. It is not a question of patentable invention in the general sense, or of inquiry into the prior state of the art, but only whether or not the subsequent patents are mere duplications or aggregations of the prior patented devices of the same inventor, set out in the same bill. While this determination would ordinarly be left to final hearing, it seems so squarely presented on the face of this bill that exception may well be made in favor of the preliminary ruling here called for.

2. The further point is urged that it appears from the face of the bill that the complainant is the assignee only of rights here under letters patent No. 133,898, and another patent not in suit. This involves a construction of the instruments of assignment, and beyond any consideration deemed necessary at the former hearing, if it be assumed that the amended bill excludes the granting of any relief under No. 133,898 as an expired patent. This point impresses me as well presented by demurrer, because the bill distinctly pleads these sources of title as allegations of title in complainant; and I think there is much force in the objection that the assignment may not be held applicable to the later patents, but in the view reached upon the preceding point do not find a decision necessary.

The questions here raised are fundamental, and if they can be decided at the threshold, and I am right in my views, it will prove a great saving to all parties to have them now determined. If I am mistaken, the correction can be had by an appeal before the large expense in preparation for final hearing shall be incurred, and in anticipation of that course I have not deemed it necessary to extend this opinion beyond a statement of my conclusions, especially as there are so many demands upon my time.

The demurrer will be sustained and the bill dismissed for want of equity.

## FRENCH FLOUR IN U. K.

A special telegram sent out from Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, says: Full of significance to American wheat growers and millers is a special report made to the state department by the United States Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, Eng. He says:

"The new fiscal arrangements established in France early in the year with regard to the duty on wheat and flour are already beginning to have an effect on the export of flour to the United Kingdom. It will be remembered that the duty on wheat and flour was considerably increased by France, the avowed object being to make the country self-supporting and to increase production to such an extent as to prevent the introduction of foreign growths.

"A result of this policy, which, perhaps, was not foreseen by the French government is now observable in vigorous and determined effort on the part of the French millers to supply the British market with flour. All grades, from red dog up to a product which will compare well with the finest American winter patents, are being vigorously pushed at prices which at the present moment, grade for grade, are a shilling a sack cheaper than American. Their best grades are beautiful in color, resembling the Oregon flours so much admired here; but they cannot compare in strength and will not bake into so heavy a loaf.

"It is generally assumed that the flour is made from imported wheats, and that the draw backs upon re-exportation in the shape of flour are so regulated as greatly to amount to a considerable bounty. If this be the case (and it is difficult otherwise to account for the dimensions already reached by the trade) it is evident that our American flour will have to meet an energetic, organized and bounty fed competition. It is also believed that there is a combination among the French millers to limit domestic sales, thus maintaining domestic prices. The result of such policy, taken in connection with the payment of a drawback is certain. A large surplus stock will be dumped into the United Kingdom at a loss, if need be."

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFF DURING JULY, 1894.

The following from the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of July, 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley | 19,166 | $ 8,859 | 686,569 | $ 341,629 |
| Corn | 1,006,938 | 493,354 | 5,806,142 | 2,783,816 |
| Oats | 48,820 | 18,167 | 1,092,375 | 424,059 |
| Rye | | | 65,434 | 37,587 |
| Wheat | 5,547,944 | 3,372,672 | 12,444,713 | 9,183,723 |
| Total | 6,622,868 | $3,893,052 | 20,095,233 | $12,770,814 |

There were also exported during the month of July 1894:

25,140 bbls. corn meal valued at $ 72,591
263,868 lbs. oat meal valued at 5,647
1,351,803 bbls. wheat flour valued at 4,167,303

The decrease in breadstuffs under July, 1893 amounts to $11,277,667.

## WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.


**American Steam Gauge Co.**

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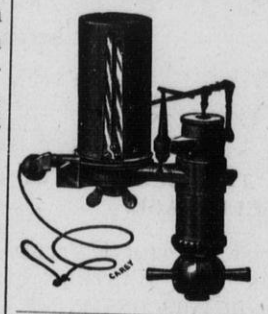
**BOURDON**

**STEAM GAUGES.**

WITH LANE'S IMPROVEMENT.



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The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | Aug. 1, 1894. Bushels. | Aug. 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 9,500,000 | 11,800,000 |
| Afloat for Continent | 9,000,000 | 10,400,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 15,800,000 | 14,700,000 |
| Total afloat | 34,300,000 | 36,900,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 20,500,000 | 24,900,000 |
| In store, France | 10,500,000 | 8,500,000 |
| In store, other countries | 5,600,000 | 8,000,000 |
| In store, Russia | 11,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Total European supplies | 81,940,000 | 88,300,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | Aug. 1, 1894. Bushels. | Aug. 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal | 336,000 | 515,700 |
| Flour in U. S.—east | 6,599,000 | 7,774,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 382,000 | 356,000 |
| Wheat in Canada | 4,039,000 | 4,900,500 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 72,848,000 | 72,291,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 8,347,000 | 3,936,800 |
| Total | 92,551,000 | 89,774,000 |

THE editor of the *Independent*, Pomeroy, Wash., is kicking at the price of flour in the following way: "The Spokane papers quote flour as low as $2.25 per barrel at that place and quote wheat at 30 cents. As 5 bushels of wheat will make a barrel of flour and pay for the manufacture, it seems to us that $2 would be a big price for a barrel of flour these hard times. Those who eat flour have as much cause to strike as the Pullman laborers."—*Ex.*

## ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

**THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**

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1st Vice-President—P. H. MACGILL, - - - Baltimore, Md.
2d Vice-President—B. F. ISENBERG, - - Huntingdon, Pa.
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*Members of Executive Committee.

# Associations.

THE Kentucky Millers' Association, at their annual meeting held at Lexington, June 28th, re-elected the old officers for another year, as follows: Joseph LeCompte, president, Lexington; C. C. Hagemeyer, vice president, Butler; John J. Logan, secretary and treasurer, Shelbyville; Directors—Geo. T. Hunter, Maysville; J. N. Miles, Frankfort; W. W. Adams, Cynthiana; and C. H. Perry, Mt. Sterling.

It was decided to meet every three months, on the third Thursday in the month.

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THE Southern Illinois Millers met at Enfield July 30th, for the purpose of permanently forming the South-eastern Illinois Millers' Association, which was temporarily effected at Carmi on the 19th. Ed. H. Orr of Enfield was elected president, H. L. Rice of Norris City, secretary. A committee to draft By-Laws was appointed, who will report at the next meeting to be held at Enfield on August 8th.

---

AT the Executive Committee meeting of the South-western Winter-wheat Miller's Association, held at Kansas City, July 26th, the first business transacted was a consideration of the Trunk Line Association's circular of July 12th, which denies to shippers, or shipper's agents, reports regarding the condition of export flour, and also the right of millers' representatives to inspect such flour at seaboard. The Committee discussed the order from every point of view, and reached the conclusion that if the different propositions of the order are insisted upon, it would tend to increase the insurance rates, as insurance inspectors would be denied the privilege of learning the condition of the risk at seaboard. The case is to be further investigated and reported to the association. Plans for extending the foreign markets for American flour were discussed, and it was decided that the association should send a committee to Washington, to present to the President and State department the millers' petition for greater consideration, in future commercial treaties, for the milling industry.

The committee, consisting of President Davis, and Secretary Gallagher, is to specially urge the importance and business demands of freer trade relations with Mexico.

The discrimination against millers in favor of grain-buyers at non-competitive shipping points, amounting to 2 cents per 100 pounds was considered, and President Davis appointed E. E. Dawson, Geo. H. Hunter and L. M. Miller a committee to seek the abolition of the practice.

The plan of having a millers' exposition in connection with the next annual meeting was informally and favorably considered.

---

THE Executive Committee of the Pensylvania Millers' State Association met at Philadelphia on the 8th inst., and formulated the following programme for the Gettysburg Convention:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11TH.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—
HON. CYRUS HOFFA.

ROUTINE BUSINESS:
Roll Call.
Reading Minutes.
Report of Secretary.
Enrollment of new Members.
Report of Treasurer.
Report of various Committees.

ADDRESS BY HON. CHARLES A. MINER.
"Advancement of Milling since the Organization of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association."

PAPER BY GEO. T. INGHAM.
"Who Should Pay for the Infringements of Patents?"

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

PAPER BY W. H. RICHARDSON.
"Is it Profitable and Advisable for the Millers of Pennsylvania to become Members of the State Association?"

ADDRESS BY J. M. MAGUIRE.
"The Success and Present Status of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co."

PAPER BY B. F. ISENBERG.
"The most advantageous Time for Holding the Annual Meeting."

WEDNESDAY MORNING and Afternoon will be devoted to a tour of the Battlefield.

The meeting will be held in the Court House at Gettysburg, the county seat of Adams County, the authorities there having placed a spacious room at the disposal of the visiting millers and their friends. In addition to the topics which have been assigned to the different speakers, a number of subjects are also on the list for informal discussion. The matters of patents, weights, packages, grain for milling, etc, will receive due attention.

---

THE Secretary of the Michigan State Millers' Association acting according to instructions contained in the resolution adopted at the semi-annual meeting last month has sent out the following circular:

To the Secretary of State, Secretary of Agriculture and the Senators and members of Congress from Michigan:

At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association, held in the City of Lansing, July 10th, 1894, the following resolution was adopted at the conclusion of a long discussion on the topic: "Reciprocity in Trade; What action can be Taken to Promote the Millers' Interests in this Direction":

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Senators and Members of Congress from Michigan, asking their aid and influence in bringing about the abrogation of the excessive duties on American flour over American wheat by France and Germany.

In pursuance of this resolution I respectfully ask that you give this matter your attention, with a view to advancing the interests of the milling industry in the direction indicated.

The Michigan State Millers' Association is an organization of millers representing a combined capacity of over 14,000 barrels of flour per day, and in common with every individual miller and the various other millers' associations throughout this country, is vitally interested in the extension of foreign markets for American flour.

With a milling capacity in this country greatly in excess of the requirements of the domestic demand, it is becoming a serious question, six months in the year, as to what shall be done with the output, in order to keep the mills in anything like continuous operation.

The only solution to the problem appears to be the broadening of our foreign markets, and the most natural and profitable field, not already occupied, seems to be the two countries named.

There, however, we are confronted with prohibitive duties on our flour, while a low or very much less duty is imposed on our wheat.

The effect of this is to exclude our manufactured product and put the raw material at a premium, thus closing down the American mill, while the grain is being drawn from its very doors to supply markets, which, with fair opportunities, we might make our own.

The American miller asks for no protection or special advantages; all he requires is a fair field and no favor, and he can feed Europe with the best and cheapest flour on earth.

If foreign countries must impose a duty on wheat to protect their agriculturists, let our government, so far as in its power lies, see to it that no higher proportionate duty is placed on flour. This will put the millers of all countries on an equal footing and is all the American miller asks or needs, to give him a fair share of the business.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the material benefit it would be to the United States if a large percentage of the wheat she exports could go out of the country as flour. It would be an insult to your intelligence and a waste of your time to discuss this phase of the question.

You know its importance and have heard something of the depression existing in milling and agricultural circles—and I may say no two interests are closer allied than those of the miller and the farmer, twin brothers in misery at this time—therefore, can we count on you to bear this matter in mind, and as often as an opportunity occurs, or a chance to make an opportunity presents itself, to do what you can in every legitimate way, to bring about the change asked for in the resolution?

Most respectfully submitted,

M. A. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

---

NEW ENGINE PAMPHLET. The James Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, has issued a fine and complete new pamphlet, illustrating and describing their well known line of Upright and Horizontal Steam Engines and Steel Boilers with latest improvements, which were awarded Diploma and Medal at the World's Fair. A copy may be had free on application to the Company. It is well worth sending for by any one needing an engine or boiler.

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CONTROLLING THE INVENTIONS AND APPARATUS PERTAINING TO

# AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS

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### AVERAGE PRICE OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The average export price of wheat from the United States for the year ending June 30 was 67.2 cents per bushel, compared with 79.9 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 90 cents for a period of ten years ending with 1893. The average price of flour exported for the year was $4.11 per barrel, compared with $4.54 the preceding year, and an annual average of $4.81 for ten years ending with 1893. The decline in valuation of flour being less than in wheat, is suggestive of the view that the exports embrace a higher average in quality compared with the previous years.—*Price Current.*

### THE VIENNA FAIR.

After some wavering the Vienna Produce Exchange committee has finally decided to hold its fair as usual. On the 10th of last month a circular letter was sent out by the Austro-Hungarian consul general in London, in which it was stated that "An international grain and seed fair will be held on August 27th and 28th next, at the Exchange for Agricultural Produce (formerly Corn and Flour Exchange) in Vienna, and that all interested in the grain and flour trade are cordially invited to participate in the fair." The Vienna Produce Exchange committee was strongly inclined, it is said, to give up the fair once for all, which is the less surprising when it is borne in mind that a considerable section of the Vienna corn trade looks with no favor on the fair on account of its disturbing influence on local trade. The Austrian minister of commerce was, however, very unwilling that Vienna should be deprived of an institution which year by year caused a considerable circulation of foreign money in Vienna, and his influence has prevailed.—*The Miller, London.*

### RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of Patents for Milling and Grain-handling appliances granted during July 1894, is specially reported for the U. S. MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, No. 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents:

No. 522,421, Apparatus for cleaning grain, &c. H. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 522,458, Pneumatic Grain Conveyer. F. E. Duckham, London, Eng.
No. 522,457, Delivery apparatus for pneumatic grain-conveyers. F. E. Duckham, London, Eng.
No. 522,468, Hominy-mill, R. G. Jenckes, Terre Haute, Ind.
No. 522,377, Pulverizing-mill, F. J. Judd, Jersey City, N. J.
No. 522,522, Rotary Flour-bolt, L. Hertzler, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
No. 522,923, Dust-arrester, C. F. Verrell, Grand Rapids, Md.
No. 522,769, Dust-collector, W. P. Thompson & P. Van Gelder, Liverpool, Eng.
No. 522,700, Dust or soot collecting machine, P. Van Gelder and W. P. Thompson, Liverpool, Eng.
No. 522,698, Grinding-mill, T. L. & T. J. Sturtevant, Quincy, Mass.
No. 522,584, Malt-grinding mill, J. Brauer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
No. 522,945, Pulverizing-apparatus, J. M. Schutz, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 523,085, Crushing or grinding-mill, R. E. Shill, London, Eng.
No. 522,985, Grain-drier, I. G. Hooper, Newark, N. J.
No. 522,996, Grain scouring or polishing machine, G. W. Mead, Tecumseh, Mich.
No. 523,215, Separating and purifying machine, J. La Croix, Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 523,191, Grain Weigher, G. Anderson, Wells, Minn.
No. 523,560, Dust-collector, A. Heine, Silverbrook, N. Y.
No. 523,335, Flour-mill air-bolt, J. S. Dodge, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 523,320, Millstone, M. Ams, New York, N. Y.
No. 523,515, Screen, G. W. Cross, Pittston, Pa.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 24,975, North Pacific Flour Mills Co. Walla Walla, Wash. Flour, corn-meal, farina, grits, oat-meal and crushed cereals. The words "Snow Drift," used since April 1892.
No. 24,974, Eli Pettijohn Cereal Comp'y. Minneapolis, Minn. Wheaten Breakfast Food, a portrait of Eli Pettijohn. Used since May 22, 1894.
No. 24,976, Bothfield & Weygandt, New York, N.Y. Wheat Flour. The word "Regina." Used since July 18, 1890.
No. 24,996, A. F. Roberts & Co. New York, N.Y. Wheat-flour. The "Seaside Mills Alhaja de Oro." Used since Dec. 1893.
No. 25,045, Hood County Milling Co. Granbury, Tex. Wheat-flour. The words "Fancy Straight." Used since July '91.
No. 25,046, Robbins & Baltzell, Madison, Wis. Wheat-flour. The words "Top-Notch," and a representation of a woman standing upon the highest round of a ladder leaning against a pile of barrels. Used since Nov. 8, 1893.


### WASHINGTON

**And the Beautiful Virginias via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Big Four Route.**

Here are a few facts, which left for your own consideration and conservative judgment will bring but one conclusion: "The Best Line."

The magnificent trains of the Big Four Route leave the new Central Station, Chicago, daily passing through La Fayette and Indianapolis to Cincinnati, where in the Central Union Station, direct connections are made with all trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville Railway and B. & O. S. W. Railway, extending in every direction south and southeast, a feature enjoyed by no other line. From Indianapolis Through Palace Sleeping Cars run daily to Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, through the picturesque and historic Virginias, whose beautiful mountain scenery make the trip so intensely interesting, that only one regret is possible—the trip is so short.

Are you going to any point in Virginia? Are you going to Washington? This is your route.

When you purchase your ticket, see that it reads via Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways.

E. O. McCORMICK, Pas. Traf. Mngr.
D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Pas. & Tkt. Agt.

THE UNITED STATES MILLER CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

O. C. KROMPAS, Business Manager.

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For estimates for advertising, address the UNITED STATES MILLER.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Milwaukee, Wis., as mail matter of the second class.]

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1894.

**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.

## LEE COCKLE SEPARATOR AGAIN COMES TO THE FRONT.

WE are in receipt of a number of copies of a circular being sent out to millers in all parts of the Northwest by Wm. E. Lee. The object of this circular is to urge millers to accept *"a general offer to settle with all infringers,"* on the basis of $25 for each single cylinder machine and $50 for each double cylinder machine. This, in the face of a forced judgment of $4 per cylinder secured at the last trial before a jury, is a generosity unheard of. Of course the millers will tumble over each other to avail themselves of this liberal (?) offer.

In the last issue of the U. S. MILLER we gave a detailed account of the trial of the case of Lee vs. Washburn-Crosby Co. The decision in this case was a complete victory for the defense. As they did not expect any better verdict from the jury than was given in the suit of Lee vs. Pillsbury, consequently the cutting down of the verdict to $4 per cylinder was a surprise to the defense. Mr. Lee fails to state in his circular the amount of the verdict rendered in the last trial, but that some of our readers may not have seen a report of the decision we will recapitulate what we said in the last issue of the U. S. MILLER:

"After nine long hot days of legal battle before the U. S. Court, Judge Williams of Little Rock, Ark., presiding, the case was closed, and the *jury* took up the battle (for a *battle* it must have been.) The jury retired at 5 p. m., Saturday, and Monday morning came into court requesting "to be discharged as they could not agree."

The judge, however, gave them light on some points, and sent them back. Another twenty-four hours of sweltering brought them to Tuesday morning, and into court with the same report of disagreement. Again the judge sent them back with instructions to come to an agreement if possible. When they shortly returned bringing in a verdict of $72, or $4 royalty damage per machine. While in the Pillsbury Washburn case, fought by the Cockle Separator Manfg. Co., the verdict against the defendant was $1,600. The defendants immediately secured a stay of proceedings, and will move for a new trial. The fact that this was a forced verdict and for a nominal sum, augers well for a final wiping out of this worthless claim upon the millers of the United States."

In his circular Mr. Lee claims to have "established the validity of his patent" by the verdict of 36 jurymen. The *validity* of no patent was ever *established* by a jury. The Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court only have this power. When it gets their decision then may the validity of a patent be pronounced as "established." The Pillsbury suit was defended by the Cockle Separator Co. and by them appealed, but the appeal for reasons best known to themselves, went by default. The suit of Lee vs. Washburn-Crosby Co. was defended by the Millers' National Association and notwithstanding the small verdict secured, will carry the case to the Court of Appeals, when the question of validity will be settled for all time and the patent declared void. All the members of the Millers' National Association that have summons served on them for infringment have only to send such documents to the secretary of the association who will give the matter his attention.

## THE SMITH PURIFIER PATENTS VOID.

THE famous Smith purifier patents have at last culminated in defeat. Judge W. S. Seamen, U. S. district judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has just rendered his decision in the case of Russell vs. Kern, which we print in full in another column. The complaint has been thrice amended, and each time to its detriment, and to each amendment a new and different demurrer had to be set up. The suit Russell vs. Kendall & Co., of Hartford, Wis., was brought prior to the Kern suit. A demurrer to this suit was also entered and was of such force and effect that the complainant's attorneys were apparently afraid to argue it, preferring to bring a new suit, which they did in May 1892, against Jno. F. Kern, et al. of Milwaukee. The National Executive Committee employed N. C. Gridley of Chicago to make the defense for the reason that Mr. Gridley was thoroughly posted on Purifier patents, having, with Mr. Harding, worked up all the testimony in the former suits of Smith, and always maintained that the Smith patents would be declared void if they ever reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and when the compromise of $25 royalty was entered into by the majority of the Executive Committee, Mr. Gridley protested against such settlement as being unwise, and not warranted, in his opinion, by the conditions surrounding the case, and urged a continuation of the fight, believing in its ultimate overthrow. In the light of what has since transpired, the millers, might have been saved many thousands of dollars, and these last cases of Russell vs. Kendall and others would not have come to annoy millers and necesitate an expenditure of five or six thousand dollars "sweat" money. However the lesson may be worth all it cost by showing the absolute necesity of carrying all such cases to the "last ditch," regardless of cost, where the claim smacks of fraud, as in this and many others, notably the Lee Cockle Separator.

The demurrer was based on the facts: 1st, that the early and expired patents covered the same invention as the one sued on; 2d, that the assignment to Russell did not cover the later patents; 3d, that the time in which the complainant could bring suit had expired.

The judge sustained the demurrer upon the validity of the patent, and did not pass upon the others, because there was no necessity for it, and dismissed the bill.

We understand notice has been given of an appeal; but we cannot believe the complainant, who has plead the pauper act, will care to go to further costs, with the fact stareing him in the face that certain defeat awaits him. One or two fool millers were frightend into dropping one hundred dollars each into the purse of complainant's attorneys—but we think there will be no more money received from that source in the present condition of the milling industry.

## PETITION TO CONGRESS

**For Redress of Grievances, Praying the Enactment of a Law That Will Prevent the Abuse of the Patent System, and the Use of the Courts of the United States as Agencies to Wrongfully Extort Money From the Citizens.**

TOO late for this issue there comes to us a petition to Congress with the above heading, containing a copy of the preamble to the resolution introduced by Senator Washburn and Hon. Jas. W. Covert, of New York, into the Senate and House respectively. To frame a bill that will carry out the wishes of the petitioners, do justice to bona fide owners of valuable patents and shut out what is commonly known as the "patent shark," will require much time and careful consideration. Like the Option bill—it hath many sides and some conundrums. As in the option bill, "where to draw the line" will prove a puzzle to the doctors. One move that would cut off thousands of worthless patents would be to declare public property any and all patents that have not been manufactured and put on sale within three or five years from date of issue. Such patented devices, not a sample merely, but a certan number or quantity to be manufactured yearly. Taking the Lee Cockle separator for example, only one machine was ever built under this patent, yet the entire milling community of the United States is threatened unless royalty is paid upon this useless claim.

In our next issue we will publish the preamble referred to in full. In the meantime we trust every milling firm in the country will correspond with their members in congress to aid and abet this effort for relief.

## News Notes.

HOGAN BROS. will build a 150-barrel mill at Sandoval, Ill.

KUTNEWSKY BROS. will build a 30-barrel mill at Redfield, S. D.

F. HAWK will rebuild his mill recently burned at Edon, Ohio.

THE flour mill recently burned at Collins, N.Y., is being rebuilt.

C. D. GANZ is building a corn and feed mill, at Chickasha, I.T.

RANKIN & GRIFFITH will remodel their mill at Monroeton, N. C.

THE mill at Sprague, Wash., is running day and night to fill China orders.

THE Great Western Elevator Company is building a 25,000-bushel house at Belleview, Minn.

THE Big Bend flouring mills at Davenport, Wash., will increase its capacity from 100 to 200 bbls. daily.

MERRITT & ARNOLD'S 80-barrel mill at Louisville, Kans., will soon be put in shape to handle hard as well as soft wheat.

THE flour mill at Tracadia, N. C., owned by J. E. Hutchins, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt on a larger scale.

THE L. C. Porter Milling Co., of Winona, recently shipped a car-load of their celebrated flour to the diamond fields of South Africa.

THE Crispin Milling Co., of Hardin, Mo., will move its 100-barrel mill to Richmond, Mo.; the transfer is to be made this month.

TOOLE & GLIDDEN will build a 75-barrel roller mill at New Castle, Ind. The citizens have donated a site and a cash bonus of $500.

KALLAM & SIMPSON, at Madison, N. C., will remodel their mill to rolls at once; as will also C. R. Daggett, at Brown's Summit, N. C.

CARR & BROWN CO. of Hamilton, O., are overhauling their mill and adding new machinery. The capacity of the mill will be increased to 500 barrels.

A. L. FREDENBURG will rebuild his flour mill at Inkster, N. D., which was burned recently. The new mill will have a capacity of 75 barrels daily.

THE Eli Pettijohn Cereal Co., has been organized at Minneapolis, Minn., to manufacture crushed California wheat, under the old Eli Pettijohn process.

CHARLES T. NEAL, late manager of the Empire mill, Dallas, Texas, is now managing the Wichita Valley Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant, at Wichita Falls, Texas.

W. A. COOMBS of Coldwater, Mich., is making extensive improvements in his mills, and also erecting a 30x120-foot two-story warehouse for the storage of flour.

NORTON & Co.'s mill at Chicago, will be remodeled and enlarged to 1,600 barrels daily. The E. P. Allis Co., will furnish the greater part of the machinery.

THE millers of Kansas and Oklahoma are already being overrun with orders for corn chop and feed. Their main trouble is, they cannot get enough corn to grind.

CHARLES P. GARTON has purchased the mill owned by the estate of the late John M. Watson at Woodbury, N.J., for $3,400. The mill will be fitted throughout with new machinery and placed in operation.

D. L. THOMPSON has bought the half interest of the late J. A. Smith in the warehouse on the levee at Hastings, Minn. The latter's half interest in the Hampton elevator has been sold to Bat Steffen of Hastings, and in the Vermillion elevator to E. N. Wallerins of that town.

THE grain-elevator capacity at Minneapolis is being increased about 4,000,000 bushels, making in all a capacity of 25,325,000 bushels, with additional storage capacity by mills of 1,230,000 bushels. The country elevator capacity tributary to Minneapolis is estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels.

## Mill Fires.

THE grist and flour mill at Bridgeton, Pa., burned July 26. Loss $10,000 to $15,000.

SILL'S flour mills at Meyersburg, Ont., burned July 23d. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada, during July aggregates the enormous sum of $16,307,000.

THE Sinesac flouring mill at Harrow, Ont., burned Aug. 4th, together with property amounting to $50,000.

THE flouring mill of Woodman Bros., near Langhorne, Pa., burned July 26th. Loss $12,000; insurance $9,000.

MEYER'S elevator at Listowel, Ont., together with a large quantity of grain, burned July 30th. Loss $18,000; insured.

WALKERBARTH & BLAMER'S elevator at Independence, Ia., together with property valued at $8,000, burned July 24th.

JACOBSON & BEAL'S elevator and $4,000 worth of grain at Niantic, Ill., burned Aug. 11. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,650.

THE Lamberton elevator at Simpson, Minn., burned Aug. 12 together with 6,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $10,000. The fire was set by tramps.


# 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. ☜


THE Newbegin & Co. elevator at Bluemound, Ill., was destroyed by fire Aug. 8th, together with 6,000 bushels of grain. Loss $9,000; fully insured.

THE grain elevator, office and warehouse of D. Mulligan & Sons at Eldora, Ia., burned Aug. 11. Loss on elevator, $3,500; insurance, $2,300.

WENNEGER'S flour mill and a quantity of grain and flour at Prairie du Chien, Wis., burned July 26. Loss $4,000; no insurance. The origin was incendiary.

THE grain elevator of Winter Bros.' at Glenwood, Ia., together with a car of grain that was standing on the tracks, burned July 26. Loss $2,500; insurance $1,700.

THE elevator of McCaull, Webster & Co., at Aberdeen S. D., burned August 1st. Loss $4,000 fully insured; 4,000 bushels of wheat and flax were consumed.

THE Big Four elevator at Lafayette, Ind., owned by Sam. Borns, with its contents of 1,800 bushels of wheat, burned July 29th. Loss $5,000; insurance on building $1,900.

THE Northwestern elevator at Mankato, Minn., occupied by the Winona Milling Co., burned July 30, together with 40,000 bushels of wheat and over $2,000 worth of machinery.

LEROY BROTHERS' grist mill and elevator at Benton, O., burned Aug. 7th, with all its contents which includes several thousand bushels of wheat. Loss $8,000; insurance $5,000.

THE flour mill at Marion, Ind., owned by Mark, Burge & Lake, burned in a conflagration originating in the lumber yard of D. B. Sweetser & Co. The total loss on the various properties aggregates $75,000.

SEYMOUR'S elevator, at Kenton, O., burned Aug. 2d. It caught from the engine room and was completely gutted. It contained some 9,000 or 10,000 bushels of wheat and several thousands bushels of oats. Insurance, $12,000.

GEO. H. THAYER & Co.'s elevator at Huntington, Ind., burned to the ground Aug. 8th, together with about 15,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of oats. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. Loss $35,000.

The Forest Elevator and Milling Company's elevator at Forest, Ont., burned Aug. 10, together with 6,000 bushels of wheat and 2,700 bushels of oats owned by R. A. Hill, of Forest. Loss on building, $1,700; on grain, $6,000. Insurance, $1,000 on building, and $4,000 on grain.

FIRE broke out at noon, Aug. 12th, in the Globe mill at Watertown, Wis., and in a short time communicated to the large elevator close by, both buildings being a total loss. The elevator contained some 16,000 to 18,000 bushels of wheat. Total loss about $70,000; insurance $46,000. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Battle Creek Mach'y Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., and of Thompson & Mould, of Goshen, N. Y., in this issue, which are worthy of notice and will repay careful reading.

# 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.

AS I remarked a month ago, an office warming would be the outcome of so much fixing up at room 33 Board of Trade. Now it was not my intention to anticipate the pleasure miller James would enjoy in seeing his friends assembled at the above mentioned warming but it just happened so, and I most humbly beg his pardon. But say, that was a warming.

About noon his Honor, James, mounted the platform in the big room and asked the attention of the gentlemen present for a moment.

Said he: "Gentlemen! Complaints have reached me from many quarters regarding the finishing touches lately put in room 33. I think everything is allright down there, but to settle the question of whether there is too much polish on the wood work or not, I would like to meet you between this hour and some other on the third floor. Perhaps after a mutual understanding we can come to the conclusion and take off a little of the polish."

If Mr. Crittenden hadn't supervised the construction of the building, there is doubt in my mind of its withstanding the shock of the ovation these few remarks brought forth. Everybody, and the canaler on the street corner, thought wheat had suddenly jumped to $2.40 per bushel and the country was saved in spite of the efforts of our congressmen to ruin it.

But say, as I said before, it was a blow-out. Every banker of distinction, every grain merchant, every elevator manager, and every business man in town connected with the trade in the remotest particular was there to pay his respects to Mr. A. R. James. Some tarried long, some only long enough to take off the first wash on the varnish, but everybody at the finish was willing to admit it was the finest lay-out ever produced in the building. Besides that they were honoring a man who has spunk enough to express an opinion, no matter who differs from the view he considers right. And as a rule we must all admit he generally stands on one of the tenets of the good Yankee platform "with malice toward none and charity to all."

There isn't an office in Buffalo to equal it in style and business combined. Al. Farnum said so when he passed through here a week ago, and in his opinion it equals anything in Chicago and he did not say it for friendship sake either, for Lon James knows Al. Farnum too well for that.

A change has been made on the floor; no more will we see the old horse play, throwing bags and sample boxes, raising hell generally, when business is a little slack. Under the eye of Os. Seymoure, chairman of the floor committee, this sort of thing will be relegated to a back seat. Also the "watch me," "watch you" business will be looked after. Better get a little molasses and a few feathers. The latter would rest the overworked brain, while the former is apt to lead to cigarette smoking or something worse. Corn snapping is a relic of old days when an eye did not amount to much. Chairman Seymoure says "quit it" and that settles all argument.

Did anyone ever know of a time when millers were satisfied with trade, no never. Prices are low to be sure, but there is every evidence on all sides that the miller is making money. Not a mill is idle in this section of the country.

Canal freights have ruled steady for a month past at 3½ on wheat to New York and no likelihood that there will be any improvement for a month to come although the reduction in elevating rates may send stuff this way.

Insurance on the Dodge mill was $32,000. This has been adjusted and the prospects are good for the erection of a new mill on the site, but Mr. Dodge will have no interest in it.

The northwestern flour stocks are down to 300,000 bbls., the lowest since the opening of navigation. Receipts have fallen off during the month of August nearly one half of what they were last year.

What an innocent Journal the Northwestern Teapot is! Its latest tirade is against certain Press associations, or all of them, as no one is mentioned in particular. Now the animous of the "£ Sheet" is that for years past a weekly report of the output of flour as published in the Northwestern Miller had been telegraphed over the country, and credited to that journal. The editor knows this report was faked and ridiculous, and also that no live commercial editor would publish it. Still he managed to delude the Associated Press into sending it out until lately, when they rejected it. The result is he hath another worm knawing his vitals. The Ass. Press has carried that rider too long.

Buffalo trades had a great time during the late hellidehoop in corn. Shorts went around with the globe on their backs while prices were up among the 60ties, only a few had pluck enough to hold on.

Millers would not take hold of wheat when Chicago was down to 52¼ Sept. They waited until the market had advanced 5 cents and then purchased. For the land sakes where did they expect to see this wheat go? But of course they have made so much money on the short side, and in their opinion the prices of 1850, 50 cents per bushel is about right.

Mr. Hamilton of Kansas, an old miller and wheat buyer in the central part of that state is in town on a visit. He has sold his mill and is making efforts to introduce Kansas hardwinter flour in this market. This is a new thing; none of this flour has ever been sold here. Several of our millers attempted to grind this Russian flint, but failed. Mr. Hamilton, however, assured the millers here that the product of Kansas wheat would equal No. 1 hard Duluth in strength and for all purposes for which it is to be used, in color.

Our millers have not yet taken hold of the old crop of Duluth wheat in the same proportion as last year. With the present low rate of storage and transfer, Rochester will as usual fill up and leave Buffalo in the back ground.

The wheat crop in this state is extra fine in spots and good all around. Only a few sections report partial failure. As far as acreage is concerned it is in excess of last year. No. 2 red winter is being bought for feed at 56½ cents in this market.

The John T. Noye Company is running on full time in spite of the supposed hard times. Contracts are under way for 2,500 bbls. capacity, all small mills. Machinery for Pillsbury and many other large mills is also being completed. The Spencer-Kellogg Linseed Oil Works is having some special work done.

The elevator war here gave Rochester millers a considerable advantage over their Buffalo and Falls brethren until Aug. 13th when rates dropped to ⅛ cent for transferring and 10 days storage, a decline of ⅝ from local card rates. This is until further notice. Of course the "floaters" are not in it; they cannot compete with 10 days storage and do the elevation and delivery for ⅛ cent besides paying a rebate of $1.00 per thousand.

The cut was forced by the Kellogg elevator announcing its intention to withdraw from the Association September 1st if flaxseed received by them could not be stored free. The association reported that the Kellogg could consider itself out of the association Aug. 1st.

As far as that house is now concerned it is a floater and if I owned a vessel it would not unload there at any price. Boycott the floaters and all vessels unloading there will be strictly observed. It was a foolish move and for the life of me, I cannot see how Manager Budd would allow the owners to take such a step.

Line managers after two months haggling finally decided to disagree. Flour will now be brought down from Duluth at the lowest rate obtainable which is about 10c. per cwt. to New York.

No. 1 hard is only 5c lower to-day than it was last year and flour about 50c per bbl. lower. What in the Sam Hill is the matter with people crying about high flour and low wheat.

There is a new mill in town, out on Seneca Street; it is only a feed mill now but the Pennsylvania crowd running it intend to improve the plant for flour next year—if all goes right.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.

## DULUTH.

THE past four weeks have been fairly active for the millers and grain men at the head of Lake Superior, indeed the sales have been in advance of expectations. In the face of the unsettled condition af business, generally, and a weak market the output and sales have been remarkable. The first two weeks of August have been especially busy ones—the first week being a record breaker. The first week of the month all previous records were eclipsed, in production the figures being 98,068 bbls., as compared with 95,000 bbls. the week before, which up to that time was in advance of previous records. For the corresponding week one year ago the output was 39,117 bbls., 25,061 bbls. two years ago and 7,572 in 1891. Last week the production dropped, somewhat, as but five mills were running. Sales, for the past two weeks have been active, and have been in excess of the output. About the only reason assigned for the activity is the exceedingly low price of flour—which has touched the lowest point in its history here—and a general desire to lay in stocks under such circumstances because of the bargains offered. There is also a disposition on the part of merchants to lay in a good stock just prior to the change to the new crop, in order to bridge over the lull in manufacture inerdent to that period. The domestic market has been fairly active and has taken about two-thirds of the recent output. The export trade is firmer than it was in July and during the first half of this month was exceedingly brisk. Mill-stuffs are also in fair demand at good figures. For the first week in August the exports were 40,000 bbls; the greatest exports in any one week before were 33,541, in the week ending May 26 last. Mill stocks this week amount to 75,875 bbls, compared

with 71,146 a week ago, and 21,304 a year ago.

The following shows the output of flour for the four weeks ending Aug. 4, from the mills at the lead of the lake with comparisons :

| 1894. | Bbls. | 1893. | Bbls. | 1892. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 4 | 98,068 | Aug. 5 | 39,117 | Aug. 6 | 25,061 |
| July 28 | 95,624 | July 29 | 39,683 | July 30 | 27,123 |
| July 21 | 62,481 | July 22 | 41,178 | July 23 | 17,144 |
| July 14 | 11,706 | July 15 | 37,639 | July 16 | 27,265 |

Exports for the same time were: Aug. 4, 39,783 bbls.; July 28, 25,064 bbls.; July 21, 16,524 bbls.; July 14, 5,814 bbls. For the corresponding dates last year the figures were in bbls. as follows: Aug. 5, 6,505 bbls.; July 29, 17,353 bbls.; July 22, 7,857 bbls.; July 15, 8,750 bbls.

Quotations as furnished by the mills on Monday, this week, were; for car lots per bbl. of 196 lbs. as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Patents, in wood | $3.25@3.35 |
| Second patents, in wood | 3.10@3.25 |
| Fancy bakers', in wood | 2 10@2.25 |
| Export bakers', in wood | 2.00@2.10 |
| Low grades, in bags | 1.50@1.70 |

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 280 and 140-lb jute bags and 98-lb cotton sacks, 20c; 49-lb cotton sacks, 10c; paper sacks, 20c. In 24½-lb cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half-barrels, 30c extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer, 30@35c is deducted from the price in wood.

London quotations, c. i. f. in 280 lb sacks, are: Bakers', 13s 6d@14s; patents, 21s@22s.

The following board of trade figures show the production of flour, and the receipts of grain and flour for July, compared:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour bbls. produced, Dul. | 76,751 | 39,049 |
| " " " Sup. | 183,019 | 99,161 |
| " " received | 554.293 | 548,798 |
| Wheat, bus. | 2,189,528 | 485,439 |
| Corn, " | 2,984 | .... |
| Oats, " | 39,249 | ..... |
| Barley, " | ..... | 439 |
| Flax, " | 211 | 165 |

The shipments of flour and grain during July this year, as compared with July last year, were as follows :

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour from Dul. bbls. | 528,086 | 776,997 |
| " " Sup. " | 182,948 | |
| Wheat, bus. | 2,655,084 | 3,390,535 |
| Corn, " | 1,892 | ..... |
| Oats, " | 1,587 | .... |
| Rye, " | ..... | 439 |
| Flaxseed " | ..... | 367 |
| Barley, " | ..... | 5,181 |

The demand for flour at Liverpool and London has been fair, but at figures so low that the manufacturer could see but a shade of profit and shipments to these ports have been light. Shipments have been made to Finland, Christiania and Gothenburg, but the bulk of the past month's exports have gone to the Netherlands, Glasgow and Leith. Wheat shipments have been unusually light.

While there is a temporary lull in manufacture, the outlook is good and it is certain that considerable flour will be made within the next six weeks, and before the new crop begins to demand attention. Prices are not just what the millers would like but upon the whole there is a good feeling in milling circles and a fairly satisfactory condition of affairs prevails.

The sensation in wheat handling and milling circles during the past month was the lowering of elevator charges by President Hill's system and the subsequent cut of other elevators to meet the change. Last week the Eastern Minnesota railway issued a circular, announcing that the Eastern Railway Company desiring to secure to farmers shipping facilities at cost and the highest price for their wheat, would on and after Aug. 10, 1894, and until further notice make rates that are only half those then in force for handling sound grain through the Great Northern elevators. The schedule is as follows:

Receiving, elevating and discharging (including 15 days free storage) ½ cent per bushel; old rate (including 20 days storage) 1¼ cents.

Storage for each succeeding thirty days or fraction, ½ cent; present rate, ½ cent for each fifteen days.

Cleaning and blowing, nothing; old rate, ½ cent. The right to limit storage and charges to forty-five days, between May 15 and Dec. 1, is reserved.

President J. J. Hill has had this change under advisement for some time, being prompted to the move by the low price of wheat, which must inevitably drive the farmers of the northwest out of wheat raising unless storage and shipping are reduced to the minimum.

General Manager Farrington of the Eastern expressed the opinion that even the other elevators would be affected but little, as they are in the habit of buying all the wheat their elevators will hold, against which they sell futures. The small commission men hail the new schedule with delight, as they have been paying full rates while heavy dealers received a reduction.

The other elevators have already announced a similar reduction, and Minneapolis will also have to fall in line to protect her trade. Whatever may be the effect on millers and milling, and the head of the lakes as a wheat receiving point, the fact is that holders of elevator stock are mad clear through, and they have said some uncomplimentary things about Mr. Hill. The records given by the great president seem plausible, but local elevator men do not accept them wholly. They say he is trying to cripple certain competing concerns and to prevent the erection of other elevators by farmers and others. In the face of this action the farmers will hardly go ahead with their scheme to erect an elevator here, and other contemplated elevators will be postponed. Computing on a basis of 30,000,000 bushels capacity at Duluth and Superior and an ordinary years business the difference, as figured out by grain men, will be something like $200,000 in earnings on the part of the elevators. The difference, when the elevator systems of the northwest are considered, will be great.

Had Mr. Hill had the good of the farmer only in mind, it is thought he would have made a reduction in the freight rates from the west. There is much opposition to the movement heard; it necessarily reduces the value of elevator property, which has hardly been up to a paying basis for the past year or two. There are about $2,500,000 invested in elevators at the head of the lakes and the earnings must be considerable to make the investment pay. If there is necessity to make these reductions in order to make wheat raising profitable, it would seem, from the standpoint of a wayfarer that it would have been a better thing to have reduced the carrying charges from the wheat country here. The rate now in force on the Great Northern and on the Northern Pacific, as well as from Fargo to Duluth is 9¾ cents per bushel or very nearly one fifth of the selling price of wheat in this market. The rates from other points in the Red River Valley, are on the same basis as those from Fargo.

The freight rate is altogether the biggest charge against the farmer—it is so heavy that the elevator charge is as nothing. If freight rates had been reduced from 1 to 2 cents a bushel from the Red River Valley the farmer would have been much better satisfied, and would have reaped a greater benefit. The cost of shipping a bushel of wheat from Duluth to New York City, lake and rail, a distance of 1,500 miles is now 7 cents a bushel, or 2 cents less than the rate from Fargo to Duluth, a distance of 250 miles. The distance from Buffalo to New York City is about 500 miles, and from Duluth to Buffalo by lake, about 1,000 miles. The western rate is out of all proportion to the eastern rate, after all legitimate allowances have been made in favor of the far western lines. The wheat rate from Minneapolis to Duluth, 150 miles, is 3 cents a bushel, or less than one third the rate from Fargo, 100 miles further.

Elevator interests here are quite certain that there ought to be a reduction of these rates of freight, in the interest of the farmer, but Mr. Hill evidently knows his business and will come to the head of the lakes as the Standard Oil Company goes into certain fields—there would be no elevator charges if it was neccessary or desirable to drive out competition. It is not in the interest of the farmer, but of Mr. Hill and his transportation companies. The old gentleman has the power, the disposition and has acted, and I don't just now think of any way by which the other elevator systems can help themselves — indeed, there seems to be cause for rejoicing that he did not abolish these tolls in toto. The farmers would have elected him governor had he done so, even while he twisted a stiletto under their fifth rib in the way of freight charges from the Red River Valley.

Wheat raising has become so unprofitable in the northwest that a stong effort will be made to reduce the acreage in the future. Governor Nelson, who has considerable influence with the farmers is urging them to abandon wheat raising, in a measure, and diversify their products. In a recent speech the Governor showed that with the exception of wheat and flour, almost all farm products were consumed in the U. S, at fixed, staple prices—of all the products of the north western farm wheat is the least profitable. He presented a tabulated statement of some of the leading products for 12 months of the year 1893, with the average price at St. Paul for the entire year, and for the first seven months of this year. It was as follows:

| | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 62 | 61 |
| Oats | 29 | 32 |
| Barley | 88 | 43 |
| Potatoes | 60 | 58 |
| Flax | 1 04 | 1 26 |
| Eggs | 17 | 12 |
| Full Creamery Cheese | 12 | 11 |
| Extra Creamery Butter | 23 | 19 |
| Fancy Creamery Butter | 21 | 17 |
| Corn | 36 | 34 |
| Timothy Hay | 8 35 | 8 30 |
| Wild Hay | 5 94 | 5 81 |
| Hogs | 6 78 | 4 81 |
| Cattle | 3 11 | 3 51 |
| Sheep | 3 84 | 2 43 |

From these figures he pointed to the advisability of going out of the business, as both relatively and intrinsically wheat was the least profitable. He also showed that the middle man did not make large profits on the wheat—that the difference in price between Duluth and Liverpool was the amount of necessary expense of handling the grain. To verify this, he presented a statement showing the average price of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth and Liverpool for the months of November, 1893, and May and June, 1894, together with elevator charges, insurance, lake and canal and ocean rates from Duluth to Liverpool as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average price of 1 Hd. at Duluth | $.60.64 |
| Elevator and other charges at Duluth | .01.30 |
| Lake rate, insurance and elevator charges at Buffalo | .03.67 |
| Canal rate, Buffalo to New York | .03.85 |
| Insurance, weighing and towing at New York | .00.50 |
| Elevator transfer to steamer at New York | .01.00 |
| Ocean rate, New York to Liverpool | .03.51 |
| Marine insurance, N.Y. to Liverpool | .00.50 |
| Cost c. i. f. at Liverpool | $.75.42 |
| Price paid for No. 1 Hd. at Liverpool during same period | .76.46 |
| Profit to exporter | $.01.04 |

In 1893 the United States exported 120,000,000 of wheat; Argentine, 31,500,000 bushels; India, 32,000,000 bushels; Australia, 10,000,000 bushels; Chili, 4,000,000 bushels, and Canada,

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,
SUPERIOR, WIS.
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

Daisy Roller Mill Co.,
Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.


5,500,000 bushels. Total, 203,000,000 bushels.

These figures seem to show that the American farmer, with his surplus of 120,000,000 bush. has to content in the markets of Europe with a surplus of 230,000,000 bushels.

For the new crop now being threshed, all reports agree that it will be up to the average in amount, and there is pretty reliable data to the effect that Duluth will receive more wheat during 94—5, than during the crop year about closed. The excessive heat and dry weather came too late to materially affect the yield. The barley is well rounded and plump. New barley is already being received.

There is no improvement in lake freight rates, so far as vessel owners are concerned. But little wheat chartering has been done during the past week or two. Tonnage was contracted this week to Buffalo at 1½ ct. a bushel. Rates on ore and lumber are also low. Considerable of both commodities are moving.

Per Larka has been appointed by Collector Olund, deputy, to be stationed on the dock, at Inman's tug office.

The Chicago and St. Paul lines have virtually lost all hold on the flour business, and entertain no hopes of regaining anything like their share of it this season. Ever since the northern lines adopted a rate of 22½ cents, based on the rate previously agreed on by the eastern lines, a few weeks ago, almost all the business has been moving through Duluth. The western lines were unable to make arrangements with their lake lines to meet the advanced rate of the northern lines, nor is there any likelihood of their being able to do so this season, which is now so far advanced that the lake lines want to scramble for all the business available any way they can. Early next year, however, the western lines will try to make some arrangements whereby they will not be entirely scooped as they were this summer.

The Duluth Elevator Co., whose stock is controlled by Peavy, of Minneapolis will reorganize under the name of the Globe Elevator Co. The reorganization will be under the laws of Wisconsin. The system consists of three elevators with a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels, one of the largest systems in the country. R. G. Barnum who has been the secretary will retire to represent the St. Anthony and Red River Valley Elevator Co.

The big Imperial mill is idle for a portion of this week.

Duluth's splendid new board of trade building, a cut of which appears in this issue of the U. S. MILLER, is rapidly nearing completion. It is built of handsome brown stone and ornamental brick, and is a handsome and massive building. The building is to be ready for occupancy by April 1. The board will inventory the property at $350,000.

General business in Duluth and the northwest is better than it was at this time last year and the outlook here, from all standpoints in various lines of business, is encouraging. The Duluth bank clearings show an increase of from 60 to 80 per cent over last year.

DULUTH, Aug. 13. J. F. H.

## SUPERIOR.

The mills in this city have had a good average month all round, in fact, for two weeks during the past four, have exceeded former records in production. Sales too, have been well up to, if not in excess of the producing point, and while trades have been made on close margins there has been a fair profit on the aggregate transactions. Freights have held low both for the domestic and foreign trade, and both trades have been active buyers. Foreign rates have an upward tendency on account of large contracts ahead, and are quoted today as follows in cents per 100 lbs: Liverpool 23:50; London 26:50; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 32:50; Bristol 27:34; Bremen 32:50; Dundee 31; Glasgow 27; Leith 30. The lake and rail situation is practically unchanged, being still on a basis of 17½ cts. per 100 lbs. to New York. There are rumors, however, of slashing which is soon to take effect. The Merchants Transportation Co. has recently become a competitor for inland and export business, and has diverted considerable export trade via of Montreal, which heretofore was done through New York, Boston, etc. The lowest rates are shown below, by two routes, to the seaboard and other points, in cents per 100 lbs.

| From Superior to: | Lake and rail. | All rail. | Across lake. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 17½ | 32½ | 30½ |
| Montreal | *15½ | 32½ | 30½ |
| Boston | 19½ | 34½ | 32½ |
| Philadelphia | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Scranton | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Baltimore | 14½ | 29½ | 27½ |
| Reading or Harrisburg | 15½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Albany, Troy, Schenectady | 16½ | 31½ | 29½ |
| Utica | 16½ | 30½ | 28½ |
| Syracuse | 15½ | 28½ | 26½ |
| Buffalo, Erie | 10 | 25 | 23 |
| Binghamton | 15½ | 31 | 29 |
| Chicago | 10 | 12½ | .... |
| Detroit | 10 | 21½ | ... |
| Cleveland | 10 | 22½ | ... |

*Export rate.

The production, receipts and shipments of flour, and receipts and shipments of wheat during July, and the same month for the two previous years, were as follows:

*RECEIPTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour produced, Superior bbls. | 137,244 | 99,161 | ..... |
| Flour produced, Duluth, bbls. | 53,972 | 39,049 | 87,955 |

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour received, bbls... | 406,546 | 55,761 | 560,128 |
| Wheat received, bushels | 1,992,201 | 2,485,439 | 2,367,435 |

*SHIPMENTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 576,754 | 880,517 | 619,687 |
| Wheat, bus..... | 2,515,621 | 3,390,535 | 3,121,612 |

*A few thousand bushels of corn, oats, rye and flaxseed were also received and shipped.

The stock of grain at the head of the lakes is being reduced slowly, the shipments being very light for the past month. The shortage, for milling purposes, which was at one time anticipated did not come about, and there is now no fear of it. The amount of wheat and grain in store at the head of the lake with the amount at Minneapolis, is shown in the appended table:

| Grades. | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard | 1,288,732 |
| No. 1 northern | 2,336,276 |
| No. 2 northern | 113,752 |
| No. 3 spring | 20,627 |
| No grade | 2,645 |
| Rejected and condemned | 17,011 |
| Special bin | 19,497 |
| Total wheat in store | 3,798,540 |
| Decrease during the week | 351,447 |
| In store and afloat last year | 4,326,659 |
| Decrease for the week last year | 431,247 |
| Wheat in store at Minneapolis | 7,727,532 |
| Decrease wheat at Minneapolis | 337,802 |

The visible supply of wheat in this country for the week ended Saturday, August 4, 1894, as shown by the board of trade figures, shows an increase of 2,857,000 bushels, as against an increase of 75,000 bushel for the corresponding week last year, and an increase of 2,087,000 bushel the corresponding week two years ago.

Quite a flurry was caused in grain and milling circles last week, by the cutting in two, elevator charges, by the Great Northern elevator interests. A. Harrington, the head of the east end elevators, believes he sees an injury to the wheat business here, so far as the mills are concerned, and claims it will give Buffalo cheaper wheat and equalize the cost of flour at the east and west to the extent of the difference in rates. Others think it will popularize the head of the lakes as a wheat centre and build up a greater business than has heretofore been enjoyed.

A decided step has been taken to procure the much talked of and much needed sample market for the board of trade and mill men. At the session of the council last week, the following resolution was finally passed:

Whereas, Negotiations are now pending between the Superior board of trade and the Eastern Minnesota Railway company for the establishment of sample yards in this city for the convenience of and to afford better facilities for the transacting of the grain and milling interests of Superior, and

Whereas, The establishment of said yards will necessitate the construction of much additional trackage in their yards which cross Belknap street and make the construction of a viaduct across said yards an absolute necessity, therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of and in consideration for the great benefits which will accrue to the business interests of the city; that the city of Superior hereby authorizes and instructs its proper city officials to enter into an agreement with the Eastern Minnesota Railway company and agree to construct the approaches to said viaduct, and that the same be completed upon the completion of such viaduct, provided, however, that said Eastern Minnesota Railway company will construct said viaduct immediately and put in the necessary trackage and extend to the grain and milling interests of Superior the same facilities enjoyed by similar interests in other cities for a sample market.

A. M. Todd the well known miller in speaking of the action of the council said that the movement would be of great benefit to the city, and he predicted the largest market west of Chicago. This action has been what the board of trade especially desired, as without this market the organization was without much value. By means of this sample your cars of wheat coming in from the west, will be left for at least 24 hours on the tracks, a sample of the grain they contain can be placed on the board of trade, and the millers and others will have an opportunity of bidding on and buying the grain for as much as it is worth to them before an arbitrary grade and its attendant price is fixed. This advantage to the millers is so obvious that it has been a standing wonder why the market has not been established before; moreover it will be an inducement for the large grain men of the west and north to establish offices in this city, giving to Superior ultimately, all the advantages that surround other important manufacturing, shipping and storing centres.

The first car of new wheat for the head of the lakes was received Saturday, from Mooreton, N. D., it was of good quality, but shrunken, so that it was deficient in weight. It graded No. 1 Northern and brought ½c. premium over September price. It will be some little time before wheat of the new crop begins to arrive in considerable quantities, although the crop is well in hand throughout the northwest. There is still much speculation as to the total yield, one authority placing the amount at 125,000,000 bushels for the spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas. This is probably high by 20,000,000 bushels, although figures are produced to prove the approximate correctness of the estimates. The quality is known to be up to the average and perhaps no better, but this insures a good price to the farmers, which means much for the prosperity of the entire northwest. The farmers in this section, too, have something else to which they will look for profits besides wheat. There has already commenced a diversified farming and where last year and on previous years all attention was given to wheat, now, in addition to that staple there is to be found corn, barley, flax, rye, hogs and other farm products. Flax, corn and pork are high and will pay well, much better than wheat. Enough of the crop of the northwest is already in hand and assured to determine the condition of the farmers for the next year. There will be considerable money in their hands and they will have a healthful credit; all in all they will be in better shape than for any previous time within the past three years.

The report of Chairman Kelly, of the Lake Superior car service association for July shows 10,610 cars of commodities handled, as against 12,324 for the same month last year. But for the great railroad strike there would undoubtedly have been an increase over last year's figures. The Great Northern system handled 5,484 over half the entire number and the St. Paul & Duluth 2,035. Of the cars handled 5,354 were loaded with grain, 2,432 with coal or coke and 1,001 with lumber.

Owing to large and unaccountable shortages in cargoes of wheat between this city and Buffalo, the finance committee of the Lake Carriers' Association at a meeting held at Cleveland passed the following resolution: "It is understood and agreed that the vessel waives all claims for payment for overage in grain cargoes, and shall not be responsible for shortages in excess of one-third bushel per 1,000 bushels carried. The vessel to collect freight on actual out-turn and to deliver all grain carried." Heretofore losses have been made up by owners of the boats and the expense has been considerable. If the members agree to embody the foregoing clause in their bills of laden it will relieve them of responsibility for shortages. Copies have been forwarded to each member.

For various reasons the employment bureaus at the head of the lake failed to reap a harvest in sending men to the harvest fields, this year. Heretofore they have done a great business in dragging the highways and byways and pouring an army of worthless fellows into the rural district to join the honest dance. Farmers seem to be have combined to do their own work, and the plan worked much better than heretofore with raw and lazy dock "rats." One employment agency, for instance, that has been in the custom of sending out hundreds of men, this year received a request from the J. L. & E. B. Grandin wheat farm, the largest in the Dakotas, for three good cooks. These to be paid $25 a month and board, as against $75 on previous years. The rates for harvesters ran from $1.25 to $1.50 a day, with plenty of men applying. This is about half the previous rates paid.

Theoretical, practical and fancy farmers from the State University have been investigating the soil in this county, and especially about Superior, with reference to its crop producing possibilities. They will make a report later. The Professors, Goff, King and Craig expressed their surprise that the people here should permit the immense amount of bran and mill offal to be shipped east, instead of being fed to stock here. They estimated at the rate the mills ground last week that there was enough bran and shorts made here to feed 40,000 cows. They also made some very interesting figures on feeding bran to sheep, for growing and fattening purposes, showing that this feed could be made as good as any other kind of feed.

It is probable that within a comparatively short time ocean steamers will enter the port of Superior and the flour and wheat to meet foreign demand will be shipped directly across the Atlantic without a transfer being necessary. Last week the Daisy Milling Co. loaded a 1,000 ton cargo of flour on the Arabian for Montreal, where the cargo will be transferred to an ocean steamer, making but the one transfer to foreign ports. The route was around the lakes to the eastern extremity of lake Erie, through the Welland canal, then lake Ontario, down the St. Lawrence river avoiding the rapids by passing through the Lachine canal, thence again by the St. Lawrence river to Montreal. Arrangements have been entered into by this Milling Co. with the Merchants Transportation Co. and all their foreign orders will hereafter follow this route. W. N. Anderson, who has charge of the shipping for the Daisy Co. said: "When the work now in progress on the Soo canal is completed, large boats will have no trouble in passing that canal and it will only remain for the Welland and Lachine canals to be enlarged and the problem of a deep water way to the sea is solved.

The statement of traffic through the Sault canal for July shows that the east bound

freight aggregated 1,317,928 tons; west bound 319,690; total 1,637,618. This is considerable less than during July last year. The shipments of iron ore to the east show an increase. Last month they reached 915,-291 tons, while in July last year they amounted to 836,327 tons. The lumber shipments also show an increase, amounting to 113,152,000 feet against 97,520,000 feet the same month last year. Flour and wheat shipments show a decrease, flour falling off over 250,000 bbls. and wheat about 1,800,000 bus. The west bound shipments show decreases in every item, coal having fallen off over 330,-000 tons. Passenger traffic shows an increase. In July the east bound passengers numbered 3,443, against 2,445 last year. The west bound passengers were July '94, 3,806; in July 1893, 2,906.

W. H. Barclay, who will close out his milling interests at Fergus Falls this month expects to have his mill in this city in operation early in September.

Mill stuff finds ready sale at slightly increased prices. One firm last week declined an order for 160 cars. Prices f. o. b. at the mill for bran and midlings are $13 to $13.50.

A. A. Freeman, who has charge of the Freeman Milling Co's. sales east of the Alleghany mountains, was in the city last week. He reports fair sales and predicts a good business for the remainder of the season.

Edward W. Arndt, assistant manager of the Daisy Roller mill, sailed last week for Great Britian, where he expects to be in the interest of his company, for about three months.

The several coal companies at the head of the lake will receive in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons of coal this season. One strike of several weeks duration on the part of the heavers, has just been worn out, but another one is threatened. Fifteen to twenty cargoes of coal are on the way up, and a blockade is feared.

Already the elevator cut is bearing fruit and the move will result in great benefit to the mills and wheat men of this city. A number of prominent grain men from Minneapolis, the Dakotas and elsewhere have been in town to look over the situation and establish offices here. Three new memberships were brought on the board of trade Saturday, among them, O. H. Perry, of Perry, Benton & Anheier. This is a large firm of good standing. They have offices in the board of trade building and will issue 10,000 circulars to the farmers of the west, relating to their new location.

Geo. S. Barnes, formerly a heavy operator of Fargo, has been in town. He said: "Here is the place for the transaction of the wheat business of the northwest. It will not be long before this is the greatest primary wheat market in the northwest." Referring to the new crop Mr. Barnes said: "The crop in Dakota will be equal at least to that of last year though I hardly think the quality will be better. There will be much shrunken wheat in certain localities. Three-quarters of all the wheat was down to-day and next week if there shall be no rains, threshing will be in full blast from one end of the belt to the other. Of course, the grain will be rushed off to market and if the heavy fall rains which we are now fearing shall hold off, there will be a great rush of wheat."

The new elevator rates, as well as the new sample yards, are attracting general attention to Superior and wheat men are coming to town to take advantage of them. Mr. Hill has more than cut the charges in two. He makes the rate half a cent for 15 days, and then half a cent for the next 30 days, or part thereof, with no charge for blowing and cleaning. This is an excellent thing for Superior millers. Under the old rule if a Superior miller went to the Duluth Board of Trade to buy wheat, the elevator men would make him pay at least ½ cent more than wheat was worth. As the charges were 1¼ cents per bushel for storage, the elevator men would thus bid up the Superior millers and still have ¾ of a cent left for storage charges and one quarter of a cent more than they will receive since Hill cut the rates. The mill men are happy over the new arrangement, and especially on account of the sample yard.

E. T. C.

SUPERIOR, Aug. 13.

## LONDON.

AS might be expected the weather at the present moment is the sole topic of conversation amongst agriculturists and flour millers, and it is somewhat important for the British farmer that we have experienced lately such stormy weather that a large proportion of the best cereal crops are laid. Bright sunshiny weather is what is required at the moment for already harvest has begun in earnest in many parts of the southern, home and eastern counties. The accounts of harvest prospects coming from different parts of the country vary greatly, the damage done by the heavy rains being very great in some localities and light in others. In some localities the difficulties of the farmers are enhanced by the fact that the barley is as ripe as the wheat and although barley may be left standing until it is dead ripe while wheat must be cut some ten days before that period, it will be found impossible for farmers in many places to get the wheat all in sheaves soon enough to pay the necessary attention to the barleys.

The wheat and flour markets, under the influence of the most favorable crop reports from the various wheat growing countries, particularly Russia and France, have this month relapsed into a condition of extreme dullness and prices have given way all along the line. During the last week there has been a more healthy tone but still prices are lower than they have been for some considerable time and in the case of flour, American is selling at prices never heard of before. Yesterday at Mark Lane No. 1 Hard Manitoba wheat was quoted ex ship at 25s 9d, Hard Duluth 25s 6d, No. 1 Northern Spring 24s 9d, Kansas 22s, Red Winter 21s 9d, per 496 lbs. River Plate wheats 20s 6d, Russian from 20s, to 22s 6d, Australian and New Zealand 24s and No. 2 Club Calcutta 22s per 496 lbs. As for flour there was a very poor demand. The leading Minneapolis brands are quoted at 20s to 20s 6d, ex ship, and those a shade under for quality at 20s. The following prices were demanded for well known brands of St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago flours at Mark Lane market, which if delivered to Bakers would be at least 1s 6d added to the price.

| | |
|---|---|
| **MILWAUKEE FLOUR.** | |
| Manigold Patent | 18s 6d |
| do Bakers' | 14s |
| Daisy Mills Tip Top | 19s |
| do Bakers' | 14s |
| Sanderson's Best | 19s 6d |
| do Arcade | 14s 6d |
| Lily of Killarney | 19s 6d |
| Cromwell | 13s 6d |
| **CHICAGO FLOUR.** | |
| Brigg's Patent | 19s 6d |
| Starr & Crescent | 16s 6d |
| Better than Best | 20s 6d |
| **MANITOBA FLOUR,** | |
| Prairie | 20s 6d |
| Five Lilies | 22s 6d |
| Bakers | 15s 9d |
| **ST. LOUIS FLOUR,** | |
| Koehler's Rex | 20s |
| do Brilliant | 18s 6d |
| Anita | 18s 6d |
| Princess Ann | 16s 9d |
| Purity | 15s 6d |
| Pavilion | 16s |
| Alpha | 19s |
| White Silk | 16s |
| Ardmore | 18s 6d |
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The tenth Convention and the 16th annual general meeting of the National Association of British and Irish Millers was held at Belfast, Ireland, on Tuesday, July 3d and three following days.

The selection of the City of Belfast, the largest and most prosperous commercial and manufacturing city in Ireland, as the locality for this year's Convention, could scarcely have been more happy, and the arrangements made to make the Convention a pleasant and interesting one as regards the pleasure trips and gatherings, and a successful one as regards the business portion of the programme, were so well arranged that no other result could be expected. In fact, this year's annual general meeting promises to bring about some practical good to the trade at large, and it is looked upon as having been one of the most successful in this respect that the National Association has held. After the annual report had been presented to the meeting, the retired President addressed a few words to the meeting on the work of the Council of the Association and he then introduced the President elect to the meeting in whose favor he retired. Mr. John Mooney of Dublin on taking the chair, after thanking the members for the honor they had done him said, he was glad to inform the Association that the number of members on the roll was larger than that of last year, notwithstanding that death has removed some of the old and well-known friends of an unusually large number. The Council, after a conference with the Master Bakers' Association, were prepared to deliver flour in bags of 140 lbs., or, in fact, any other weight, when their customers desired them to do so at the time of purchase. (Applause.) With reference to grain contracts, he was of the opinion that they should act in concert with the London Corn Trade Association, because the time had arrived when a form of contract, which shall embody the just requirements of the milling trade, should be drawn up on behalf of that Association. (Applause.) Then, coming to the question of railway rates, he believed that every member of the Association should impress upon the member of Parliament for his division the desirability of supporting Mr. Mundella's Bill to amend the Railway & Canal Traffic Act of 1888, and that no railway rates should be paid if they exceeded the rates in force up to December 31, 1892. (Applause.) He as their President would do all he could to develop and safeguard the interests of the Association. (Loud applause.) The treasurer's accounts having been passed and the election of the officers and councilmen for the preceding year, the members and friends to the number of 250 adjourned to luncheon which was by invitation of the local committee.

After luncheon, a number of private carriages, sent by members of the local committee, were in waiting outside the Grand Central Hotel for the purpose of taking the ladies for a drive through the city and the suburbs, and while the ladies were thus engaged the business meeting was resumed, but on account of the small attendance

of millers and the importance of the subject under discussion, the meeting was adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

In the evening the Lord Mayor gave a reception to the delegates and a number of invited guests, in the Town Hall. The gathering was a very brilliant affair, the speeches short and to the point, and the miscellaneous "makes-up" thoroughly characteristic of Irish hospitality. The function terminated at ten o'clock, the band playing the National Anthem as the guests separated.

On the second day the members occupied themselves exclusively to social enjoyment. A visit was paid to Portrush and the Giant's Causeway, a special train which left Belfast at 9:15 a. m. being engaged by Mr. John Mooney, the president, to convey the party, which numbered upwards of 200, accompanied by their lady friends, to the favorite Northern Summer resort. On the return to Belfast in the evening there was a smoking concert which lasted until the small hours of the morning, songs, glees, recitations, etc., diversifying the programme.

On the Thursday morning a strong muster of members assembled at ten o'clock and took part in a lively discussion on "Wheat Contracts", after which the matter was referred to a committee to deal with the whole subject. After the committee had been elected, the president, Mr. John Mooney called upon Mr. Emerson to read his paper on Bi-Metallism which was very interesting.

The Chairman, speaking for the meeting, thanked Mr. Emerson for the very able paper which he had read. It was a paper, the chairman remarked, which must have cost much thought and great labor, and whether those present agreed with Mr. Emerson or not, they were all under a heavy debt for that instructive and suggestive paper.

A lively discussion followed the reading of this paper, but members seemed to be about equally divided on the *question*. The meeting soon afterwards closed. The afternoon was given up to visit mills, bakeries and other factories. In the evening was the annual banquet.

Friday, the fourth and concluding day, was entirely devoted to recreation. At 10 a. m. a special train left Belfast to convey a party of some 160 to Newcastle, in County Down. That popular watering place is separated by three miles from Tollymore Park, the beautiful demesne of Lord Roden. The visitors were conveyed thither in brakes, which they left in the park in order to enjoy a stroll through one of the most beautiful spots in the British Isles. The ground color of the landscape was green, but the prevailing hues varied from the sombre shades of the Mourne Mountains to the light and tender tints of the sward, the picture being completed by the Shimna River, which foamed and sparkled between banks gay with rhododendrons and other bright flowers. Before returning to the brakes, a group was collected and photographed by Mr. Kilpatrick, this time under better conditions than at the Giant's Causeway on the second day. Luncheon was served at one o'clock in a spacious hall close by the station. That meal despatched, while some who had not enjoyed the opportunity that morning, proceeded to Tollymore, the majority of the party strolled into the grounds of Donard Lodge, the seat of Lord Annesley, which is close by. There a beautiful waterfall attracted a great deal of admiration. The start homewards was made at about half-past five, Belfast being reached at 20 minutes to 7, and the Convention came to an end in the evening with a Ball at the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast.

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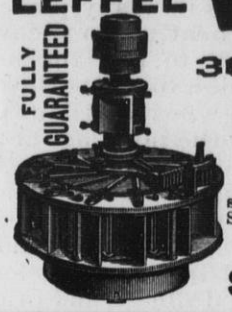


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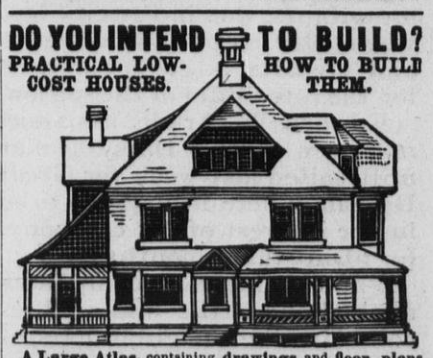

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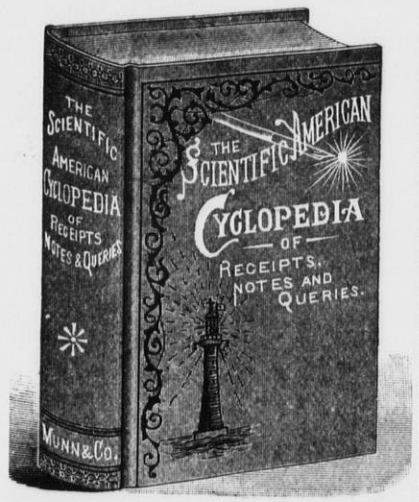


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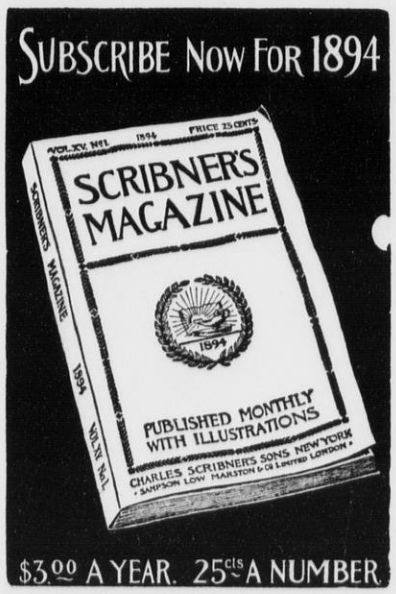


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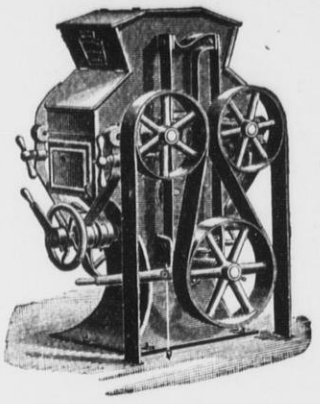

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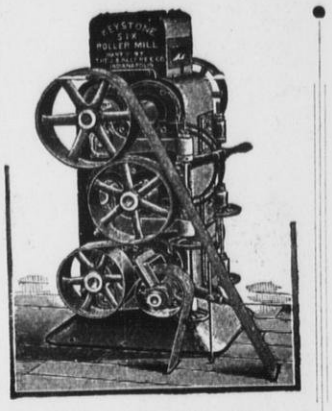

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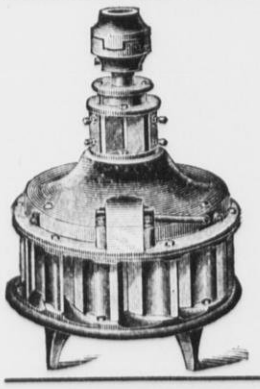

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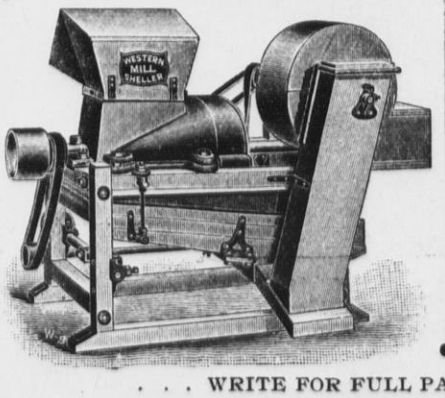


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THE UNITED STATES

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NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 9. MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

# SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REPAIR SEASON.

## BOLTING CLOTH.

WE have recently made new arrangements for the direct importation of bolting cloth at the lowest prices ever made, and can therefore meet any competition. We handle only the very best, and every yard is guaranteed. Our bolting cloth order book is very handy and will be sent upon application. Send us your diagrams of cloth wanted and get our bed rock prices.

## BELTING.

WE have long made a specialty of leather, rubber and cotton belting; and by years of experience in equipping mills we have learned where to obtain the most reliable goods. As in all other branches of our business, our rule has been to let the test of actual use determine what goods are best and then stick to these brands regardless of the difference in price between these and inferior grades. We buy, however, in such large quantities that we can sell at prices which even the dealers in inferior goods find it hard to meet. Try our cemented roller mill drive belt.

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OUR plant for this work is very extensive, and we turn out work rapidly. "Hurry up" jobs a specialty. Moreover, the work is accurate. If you are "milling for middlings" try our deep cut corrugations. If dissatisfied with your present style of corrugations, you will make no mistake in adopting the Gray corrugations. We publish a special circular telling all about it. Send for it.

## NEW MACHINES.

WHEN you need an extra roller mill, scalper, flour dresser, centrifugal reel or purifier to improve your cleanup or quality of flour, drop a line to The Edward P. Allis Company. Most everyone knows of the high quality of our machines, and they need but little introduction. The best thing about them is that they are being sold at 1894 prices.

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# THE EDWARD P. ALLIS COMPANY,

MILL BUILDERS

RELIANCE WORKS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

# WHY? BECAUSE

IT IS WORTHY YOUR CONSIDERATION IF YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE AND WILL HAVE

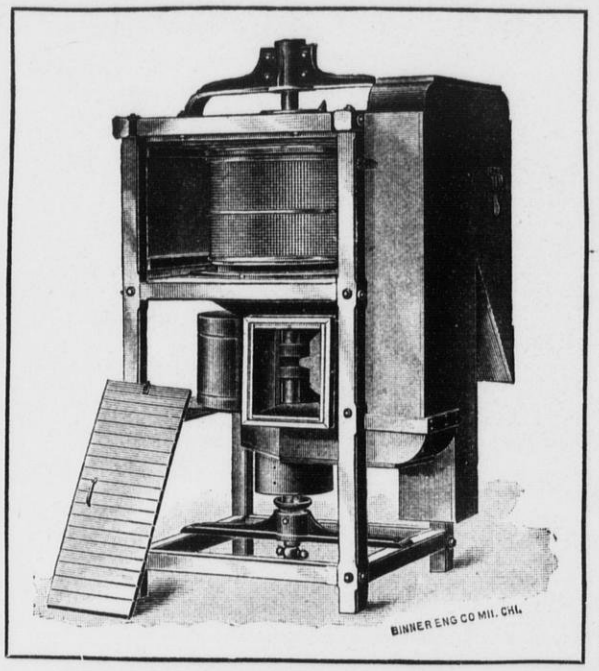
## THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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 . . . . . .

**DUST AND DIRT.**




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.**

# PROVOST MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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# EXPORTING · MILLERS

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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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A proper discount will be made to parties ordering one dozen or more.

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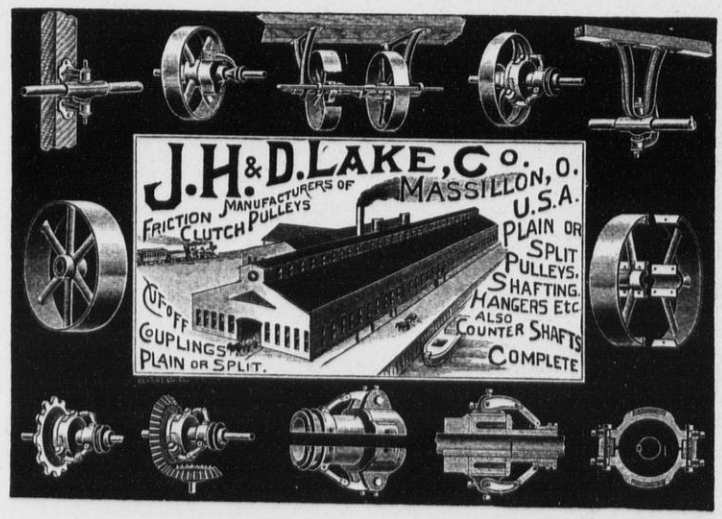
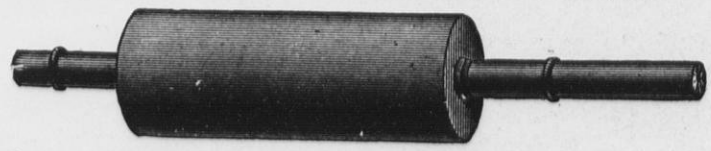



## FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,

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

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 9. MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## PETITION TO CONGRESS.

THE following petition to Congress, for a redress of grievances, praying the enactment of a law that will prevent the abuse of the patent system, and the use of the courts of the United States, as agencies to wrongfully extort money from its citizens, was received last month, too late for more than a cursorary review in our last issue. We herewith print the petition in full:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S., in Congress Assembled:*

Your Memorialists Respectfully Represent:

That the Patent System, and the Courts of the United States, have been and are, being used by certain evil disposed persons as a means of extorting money from citizens, as set forth in the following Preamble to a Resolution which was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Washburn of Minnesota, and in the House of Representatives by the Hon. James W. Covert of New York:

"To correct abuses under the" "patent system, and for" "other purposes."

"Whereas complaints are made" "that abuses have grown up" "under the patent system" "for which there is no ade-" "quate remedy under exist-" "ing law; that combines" "are formed to purchase pat-" "ents that are about to ex-" "pire, such patents cover-" "ing alleged improvements" "which are of general use in" "some leading industry in" "the country; and"

"Whereas it appears that such" "combines, having obtained" "control of some patents as" "aforesaid, proceed through" "their agents or attorneys" "to notify persons engaged" "in the industry supposed" "to be using said improve-" "ment that they are infring-" "ing said patent, and that" "unless they settle prompt-" "ly they will be sued in the" "United States courts, said" "courts having exclusive" "jurisdiction in such mat-" "ters. Concurrently with or" "soon after demand made" "for settlement for infringe-" "ment, the attention of said" "alleged infringers is called" "to the great expense attend-" "ant upon litigation in re-" "gard to patents in the United" "States courts, and said in-" "fringers are at the same" "time given to understand" "that a settlement for the in-" "fringement can be secured" "upon easy terms, and in" "fact, by the payment of a" "sum which is only a small" "per cent of the sum that" "would be expended in mak-" "ing a defence; and"

"Whereas such alleged infring-" "ers are thus constrained to" "pay the tribute exacted by" "such combines, without" "reference to the validity of" "the patent, or the question" "of actual infringement, or" "the merit or value of the" "alleged device or improve-" "ment, it being made mani-" "fest to them by the agents" "of the combine that the ex-" "pense of defeating a claim," "even if based upon a worth-" "less patent, would be so" "great that the alleged in-" "fringer could not afford to" "make a defense, since the" "cost of obtaining justice in" "the court would be so great" "that it would be less toler-" "able than the gross injus-" "tice involved in paying the" "amount demanded by the" "combine; and"

"Whereas such use of the pat-" "ent system is intolerable," "and should be rendered im-" "possible by such amend-" "ment to the law as would" "enable a patentee or bona" "fide owner of a patent to" "protect and assert his rights" "thereunder, while at the" "same time depriving any" "party or parties or combine" "of the opportunity of using" "such patent or any patent" "and the United States court" "for the mere purpose of ex-" "acting tribute from the al-" "leged infringers."

Your memorialists respectfully present that said Preamble correctly describes some of the abuses that have grown up and have become *intolerable* and *unbearable;* and

Your memorialists respectfully submit that the Patent Laws should be so amended as to put a stop to such abuses, and to punish those who practice them.

Your petitioners further present that there is no desire on their part to *cripple or render less efficient* the Patent System of the United States, but they know that the abuses complained of can be corrected and rendered impossible in the future, and the extortioners brought to justice, *without in any wise impairing the efficiency and usefulness of the Patent System.*

And your memorialists therefore pray that immediate action may be taken in order that the oppressive extortion, which is now being daily practiced by combines formed for the purpose, shall have an end.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

## A MODEL MILL.

IN 1882, Messrs. I. Cappon, H. Walsh, W. C. Walsh, G. T. Huizenga and C. J. De Roo, constituting the firm of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., laid the foundation of what is now one of the best and most complete roller mill plants in Michigan, The Standard Roller Mills at Holland.

At that time the mill was calculated for a capacity of 150 barrels of flour daily. It was the third roller mill built in the state of Michigan and the first within a radius of 75 miles of Holland; the products of the mill at once took a front rank.

The capacity of the plant has been repeatedly added to during the past twelve years, and as a response to still more urgent demands for the product of their mills, the company decided in June of this year to enlarge their power plant and their milling capacity and at the same time completely remodel the plant so that the highest economy of production as well as the highest results in the way of quality of product could be attained.

The buildings as remodeled and enlarged consist of a brick boiler room of fire proof construction, 36x50 feet; a brick engine room, 40x48; a brick office, 24x58; mill building, five stories and basement 42x60; elevator A, 42x48, three stories; warehouse, one story, 40x60; also elevator B, on north side of Fifth st., and connected with the mill by belt conveyor and bridge.

The first floor of the mill proper is devoted entirely to packing. On the second floor are fourteen double frames of rolls arranged in two lines. The third floor is devoted mainly to spouting and elevators, of which there are about forty in the mill, and on the north side of this floor are eight purifiers,

The fourth and fifth floors are devoted entirely to bolting and purifying, and contain five Purifiers, nineteen Round and Centrifugal Reels, seven Holt Rotary Graders and Scalpers, one Prinz, four Harmon and four Cyclone Dust Collectors, and the wheat cleaning machinery, the latter being partitioned off by itself at one end of the mill.

These improvements and additions have increased the capacity of the mill to 600 barrels flour and 50 tons of the products of coarse grains per 24 hours. It has storage capacity for 50,000 bushels of grain, 6000 barrels of flour and 200 tons mill feed.

Side tracks at the doors of mill and its proximity to the docks on the harbor insures excellent receiving and shipping facilities, and a well equipped cooper shop employing twelve hands furnishes the barrels to pack the product of the mill.

The offices of the company are deserving of more than a passing notice, being on the first floor fronting River st., and are said to be the largest and most commodious mill offices in the state. This, however, is not surprising. With C. J. De Roo as business manager the office part of the concern is run with as much system and regularity as any part of the machinery.

THE millers of Central Kansas have combined under the name of the Central Milling Co., and will keep a representative in Boston to sell Kansas flour in New England. G. L. Brinkman, Kansas City, is president, and E.E. Rawson of Great Bend, will be the eastern manager. Eight of the largest mills in this section have already joined in the movement and other firms are expected to come in shortly.

## THE VIENNA CONGRESS.

THE Vienna International congress opened August 27th. The official crop estimates for 1894, as compared with 1893, are given by percentages, and are not so complete as last year, none being received from Bulgaria and several divisions of Russia. In some instances merely the combined percentages are given, instead of separate estimates of summer and winter grain. The figures for the countries outside Europe are: India, 6,923,000 tons of wheat, against 7,749,000 last year; United States, 390,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 383,000,000 last year; 13,000,000 of rye, against 24,000,000 last year; 1,500,000,000 of corn, against 1,809,000,000 last year. (Last year's figures for the United States are the approximate estimates made at this time a year ago.) Canada 53,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 50,000,000 last year. The *Pesther Lloyd* usually publishes a statement from the Hungarian minister of agriculture, giving the production, surplus and deficit for every country. This year the publication has been suspended. The crop report for 1894 by percentages, with 100 as the standard for 1893, is as follows:

| | Wheat. | Rye. | Barley. | Oats |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 100 | 95 | 98 | 95 |
| Hungary | 99 | 96 | 94 | 86 |
| Germany | 107 | 95 | 107 | 108 |
| France | 120 | 125 | 100 | 115 |
| Russia | 82 | 97 | 97 | 86 |
| Great Britain | 17 | .. | 110 | 105 |
| Moldavia | 87 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Wallachie | 67 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Netherlands | 87 | 97 | 92 | 112 |
| Belgium | 102 | 107 | 100 | 102 |
| Switzerland | 100 | 110 | .. | 100 |
| Denmark | 105 | 95 | 100 | 100 |
| Norway & Sweden | 95 | 92 | 102 | 102 |

Europe's average rye crop is about 1,275,000,000 bushels, of which Russia, including Poland, promises an average of about 715,000,000 bushels, Germany about 230,000,000 bushels, Austria-Hungary about 122,000,000 bushels, and France 70,000,000 bushels. Russia's crop appears to be a good one; Germany's is said to be disappointing; Austro-Hungary's smaller than last year, but of fine quality; France appears to have a good crop, but it is used largely for distilling, rather than for food. The outlook for the European maize crop, which averages about 375,000,000 bushels, (Austro-Hungaria, Italy and Roumania being the largest producers) is poor, and an increased demand for the rye and wheat for feeding is not unlikely. Reports as to the European potato crop, (averaging perhaps 2,750,000,000 bushels, of which over one-third is grown in Germany,) are not particularly favorable; disease seems to be spreading. In France the weather has improved, but the wheat crop, while expected to be very large in bulk, must have been considerably affected in quality and condition by the persistent wet weather; in fact, complaints of damage, sprouting, etc., are numerous in the important northern and western districts. The new crop is generally too damp and soft for early use. Stocks of foreign wheat and flour "in bond" on August 1 amounted to 2,325,000 bushels, against 5,063,000 bushels a year ago, but demand is slack and import purchases is likely to continue small, pending definite information as to the home outturn. Hungary's wheat crop is now admitted to be below the average, but quality is very good. In Russia, winter cereals appear to have fared better than spring sown. The rye crop is believed to be a large one; winter wheat is said to be a good crop, but reports as to spring wheat are not so favorable. Oats are stated to be a poor crop, and the outlook for maize is bad. Exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic for the current year are estimated by the Review of the River Plate at 1,500,000, or say 55,000,000 bushels, of which it is believed that 44,000,000 bushels were shipped up to August 1, a quantity considerably exceeding the entire year 1893, never before approached. Such has been the growth of a country which a dozen years ago was a steady importer. Brazil affords a near and natural outlet for Argentine flour and large quantities are being shipped to that market, showing a heavy increase over previous years. The recent sharp fall in the gold premium will tend to check exports to Europe.

## SHOULD BRAN BE RETAINED IN FLOUR?

IS it advantageous to eliminate the bran from our food? This does not appear to be proved at all to M. Bardet, who, in a very interesting report to the Societe de Therapentique de Paris, has endeavored to show the benefit to be devised, both from a hygienic and therapeutical point of view, from the use of bread made with all the constituent parts of the grain of wheat. Graham bread is made from a flour cosisting in a careful mixture of all the parts of the grain finely pulverized and endowed with nutritive and digestive properties. M. Bardet, with the help of an intelligent miller has succeeded in making flour of very fine quality, containg all the elements of the grain, including the bran fatty matters and the germ. By means of proper mechanical kneading, bread is obtained with a very light crumb, with a marked odor of wheat, that can be kept for several days without drying, and that is even more agreeable to eat when it is sour.

Graham bread contains forty per cent nitrogenous matter, whereas white bread has only twenty-five. Bread made with this flour is therefore much more nutritious than white bread.

On account of the bran and fatty substances it contains it is slightly laxative, and will render service to those who follow a vegetarian diet where it is desirable to increase the amount of nitrogen without having recourse to the use of meat. Its richness in nitrogen renders it also useful for persons who although furnishing a large amount of labor eat little meat; in like manner with constipated persons the presence of bran helps to keep the bowels open.

I can say finally, that the Graham bread is especially suitable for the use of nurses and children as it contains all the mineral substances and especially the phosphates of the grain of wheat which are to be found in its outer coating or envelope.—*N. Y. Produce Exchange Reporter.*

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS DURING AUGUST, 1894.

The following from the Bulletin 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, 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley. | 305,190 | $ 157,472 | 1,236,144 | $ 554,363 |
| Corn.... | 738,790 | 425,531 | 7,118,826 | 3,579,907 |
| Oats.... | 42,284 | 16,570 | 565,990 | 188,931 |
| Rye .... | ..... | ..... | 119,028 | 67,882 |
| Wheat. | 8,546,645 | 5,013,768 | 14,515,597 | 10,153,818 |
| Total. | 9,632,909 | $5,613,341 | 23,555,585 | $14,344,901 |

There were also exported during the month of August, 1894:

20,883 bbls. Corn Meal valued at $ 58,417
612,838 lbs. Oat Meal " " 18,455
1,464,652 bbls. Wheat Flour, " " 5,161,123

showing a decrease in Breadstuffs under August, 1893, of $11,779,012.

## WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | Sept. 1, 1894. Bushels. | Sept. 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 9,600,000 | 12,600,000 |
| Afloat for Continent | 8,500,000 | 10,800,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 12,700,000 | 12,400,000 |
| Total afloat | 30,800,000 | 35,800,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 22,100,000 | 30,100,000 |
| In store, France | 9,300,000 | 9,300,000 |
| In store, other countries | 5,800,000 | 10,000,000 |
| In store, Russia | 8,500,000 | 8,200,000 |
| Total European supplies | 76,700,000 | 93,400,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | Sept. 1, 1894. Bushels. | Sept. 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal. | 355,300 | 512,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—east | 7,157,000 | 7,605,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 441,000 | 387,000 |
| Wheat in Canada | 3,651,000 | 3,673,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 89,891,000 | 71,188,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 11,353,700 | 6,149,400 |
| Total | 102,849,000 | 89,545,000 |

## POPULARITY OF KANSAS FLOUR.

The *Modern Miller* says: "It is reported that a Chicago flour handler, who buys the bulk of his flour from Kansas mills, insists that it shall be packed in sacks bearing Minneapolis brands. The fact that he sells great quantities of flour shows how popular the products of Kansas mills are, and what an imposition continues to be practiced on Kansas millers and consumers of their product. It is time that the millers were taking united action to secure proper recognition of the merits of their goods in the markets of the country. Consumers who have the erroneous idea that there is any better flour on earth than that made by Kansas mills should have their minds disabused. Advertising will do it. It costs money to advertise, but the millers of Kansas can well afford to make liberal expenditures in that direction.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Barnard & Lea Mfg. Co., which is worthy of special attention.

**WASHINGTON**

**And the Beautiful Virginias via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Big Four Route.**

Here are a few facts, which left for your own consideration and conservative judgment will bring but one conclusion: "The Best Line."

The magnificent trains of the Big Four Route leave the new Central Station, Chicago, daily passing through La Fayette and Indianapolis to Cincinnati, where in the Central Union Station, direct connections are made with all trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville Railway and B. & O. S. W. Railway, extending in every direction south and southeast, a feature enjoyed by no other line. From Indianapolis Through Palace Sleeping Cars run daily to Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, through the picturesque and historic Virginias, whose beautiful mountain scenery make the trip so intensely interesting, that only one regret is possible—the trip is so short.

Are you going to any point in Virginia? Are you going to Washington? This is your route.

When you purchase your ticket, see that it reads via Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways.

E. O. McCORMICK, Pas. Traf. Mngr. D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Pas. & Tkt. Agt.

SEND for a copy of The American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

## ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

**THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**

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1st Vice-President—P. H. MACGILL, - - - - Baltimore, Md.
2d Vice-President—B. F. ISENBERG, - - - Huntingdon, Pa.
Treasurer—S. H. SEAMANS, - - - - Milwaukee, Wis.
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*Members of Executive Committee.

# Associations.

THE Secretary of the Millers' National Association, under date of September 15th, sent out the following circular:

*To Members of the Millers' National Association:*

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of The Millers' National Association was held in Chicago, Ill., September 14th, 1894, the following members being present: Chairman Chas. A. Pillsbury, President A. C. Loring, Messrs. W. A. Coombs and S. H. Seamans.

The Secretary's report as to membership and the state of the treasury, demonstrated that the association was in a very flourishing condition.

Report was made that, agreeably to instructions given at the last Annual Convention, circulars had been issued to Spring Wheat Millers, soliciting their endorsement to an agreement entered into, first on March 1st, 1889, by seventy-one firms, and subsequently, on June 1st, 1892, signed by fifty-six others, agreeing that they will make the following differences in prices between Barrels and Half-barrels and Sacks, and will not deviate from the same under any circumstances; also agreeing 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 shipment 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.*

Difference between Barrels and 140 pound jute sacks, not exceeding 20 cents less per barrel; 98 pound cotton or jute sacks, 20 cents per barrel; 49 pound cotton or jute sacks, 10 cents per barrel; 49 pound paper sacks, 20 cents per barrel; 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.

As a result of this invitation, twenty-one new signatures have been received, as follows:

Cargill & Fall, Houston, Minn.
M. T. Gunderson, Kenyon, Minn.
Milan Milling Co., Milan, Minn.
Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.
Osakis Milling Co., Osakis, Minn.
Springfield Roller Mill Co., Springfield, Minn.
Sackett & Fay, St. Peter, Minn.
L. C. Porter Milling Co., Winona, Minn.
Ackermann Bros. Mill Co., Young America, Minn.
Jas. Frazee, Baldwinsville, N. Y.
Cataract Milling Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Russell & Birkett, Penn Yan, N. Y.
F. A. Graves & Co., Watertown, N. Y.
Aberdeen Mill Co., Aberdeen, S. D.
Knapp, Stout & Co., Menominee, Wis.
Gem Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Jos. Burg & Son, Monches, Wis.
Necedah Flour Mill Co., Necedah, Wis.
Listman Mill Co., Superior, Wis.
T. S. Hayhurst, Waterloo, Wis.
Voak Bros., Wilmot, Wis.

The former endorsers generally reported that they had been living up to the agreement and should continue to do so.

At the last Annual Convention, a special committee, composed of Messrs. S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee, Wis., C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill., and F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee, Wis., was appointed, to endeavor to secure National legislation, amending the laws as to issuance of patent rights, and imposing a tax upon all patents lying idle after a certain period; so as to prevent, to some extent, the pernicious practice on the part of speculators, of buying up old and invalid claims, wherewith to persecute innocent purchasers of patent devices and extort tribute from them. This committee reported encouraging progress and was given further time.

The Special Committees, appointed at the time of the Annual Convention, one on the Condition of the Association and Increasing its Membership (composed of President A. C. Loring, Chairman C. A. Pillsbury and Mr. C. J. Martin), and the other on Reciprocity Laws for the benefit of American Agricultural Products (composed of Vice President P. H. Macgill, Baltimore, Md. and Messrs. Geo. Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., and J. V. Hecker, New York City), reported the steps taken thus far in their work and were given further time.

The Committee discussed the subject of obtaining National legislation, to establish the liability of Transportation Companies for damage to shippers, for unreasonable delays in transit of goods, also to compel prompt settlement of all claims for overcharges, and the secretary was instructed to co-operate with the National Transportation Association, in its commendable efforts in this direction.

Regarding complaints filed with the Association, but two are at present unsettled; suit has been entered against Eph. Hewitt of Chicago, upon complaint of the L. C. Porter Milling Co., alleging unreasonable cancellation of an order, and is still pending. L. A. Conwell & Co. of Philadelphia have also been sued, as a result of a complaint by the same member, upon like grounds, and the case will probably come to trial this fall. All other claims have been amicably settled, without resort to the courts.

In relation to patent matters, the executive committee feels gratified with the present status of the litigation of Wm. E. Lee, based upon his patent on Cockle Separating Machinery.

While the suit against Washburn, Crosby Co. resulted in a forced verdict for Lee, on July 17th, of $4.00 per cylinder, (a basis upon which he certainly cannot afford to prosecute his claims generally) it is firmly believed that an appeal to the higher court will result in his defeat. Members of this Association are receiving threatening letters from Mr. Lee, and the committee requests that in case any definite action is taken against them, prompt advice be given the secretary, in order that they may receive protection.

The Russell litigation, against users of the Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifiers, is probably at an end, after a protracted and very expensive defense. As heretofore predicted, the demurrer, filed by our attorney, to the second amended bill of complaint, was sustained by Judge Seamans, on August 1st, and the suit dismissed for want of equity.

The licenses obtained for members of the Association from The Edw. P. Allis Co. and The Wisconsin Patent Milling Co. under their patents on round reels or flour dressers, have been delivered, and it is believed that the action of the Executive Committee in securing a settlement under these claims, will result in saving a great amount of trouble and expense at a later date.

Regarding threatened litigation by J. S. Detwiler, under his patent on flour bolts, a proposition was submitted for settlement in behalf of members of this Association, at a nominal sum for damages claimed, but the Executive Committee declined to entertain the proposition, feeling that the claim is invalid, and being confident of our ability to defeat same, should any of our members be attacked.

By special circular, dated August 13th, '94, all members were advised of the position of this Association with regard to the litigation threatened by The Knickerbocker Co. under its patents on Dust Collectors, and an opportunity was given those who have purchased infringing machines, contrary to advice given by the Executive Committee, to secure an advantageous settlement. All who have not availed themselves of this second opportunity to avoid trouble will have to take the consequences.

The Executive Committee carefully considered the new "tubular" dust collectors, which are now on the market, and after some further investigation as to the patents, advice will be given members regarding the purchase of same.

The Secretary's report, regarding The Millers' Tracing Bureau, showed that organization to be in a prosperous condition, and that its work was highly satisfactory to its patrons.

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THE seventeenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association was held at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 11th and 12th inst., with a large

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Neat, Clean and Homelike.

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and enthusiastic gathering of millers and kindred tradesmen.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Hon. Cyrus Hoffa, who made a well chosen address to the convention.

The report of the secretary was read, which showed a gain in membership of twenty-seven.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of $502.13.

The executive committee next rendered its report. The committee recommended that the association take steps toward having the patent laws so amended that innocent users of infringing patents should not be held liable for damages, but that redress must be had on the manufacturers of such infringing machines or process. The committee also recommended that the association take steps toward having it incorporated for the purpose of giving it additional power, and to cover any future contingencies.

After quite a discussion touching the matter of patents referred to in the report, a motion to incorporate was made and carried and B. F. Isenberg, G. W. Leidigh, Philip D. Handwork, Asher Miner and Nathan Sellers were appointed a committee to attend to the matter. The question of expenses incurred by Mr. Bosler in the suit against him was next discussed, and it was decided that the association should raise the amount still due by assessment upon the members.

The committee on transportation next rendered their report, suggesting that a committee on transportation or a special committee on claims and transportation be appointed to take charge of claims against railroads, which resulted in the appointment of a committee on claims and transportation.

The Hon. Chas. A. Miner was called upon for his address on the "Advancement of Milling since the Organization of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association," which was followed by Geo. T. Ingham's paper on "Who Should Pay for the Infringement on Patents." Mr. Ingham moved to memorialize congress to pass the Washburn-Covert resolutions. After the discussion which followed, the president appointed Messrs. Isenberg, Levan, Felt, Dyer and Burgner a committee to nominate officers for the association, which reported as follows:

For president, Cyrus Hoffa.

For first vice-president, Thos. R. Burgner.

For second vice-president, J. V. Edge.

For secretary, W. H. Richardson.

For treasurer, Landis Levan.

On motion the ballot of the association was cast, and the above officers were declared elected.

The thanks of the association were tendered the retiring secretary for his faithful services for the past thirteen years.

Several ably prepared papers were then read. One by W. H. Richardson on "Is it profitable and advisable for the millers of Pennsylvania to become members of the State Association." "The success and present status of the Pensylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.," by J. M. Maguire. Mr. Isenberg being called upon for his address on the time for holding the convention, said he believed that all he could say on the subject could be summed up briefly: the present arrangement is best.

The selection of the place for holding the next annual meeting was left to the executive committee.

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THE Cumberland Valley Millers' Protective Association held a well attended meeting at Gettysburg, Pa., on the morning of the 11th inst. Among the speakers were J. A. Davis, who referred to the success of their association; S. Morgan Smith, who gave some opinions on milling in York county, and Secretary Leidigh, who reported on the favorable state of their law cases.

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THE Salt Lake Millers' Association is threatened with disruption, owing to disturbances caused by some members cutting below the prices established by the Association, the regulation of prices being one of the objects of the organization.

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### NEW WAY OF PREPARING WHEAT.

A NEW way of preparing wheat for human food has been discovered by an ingenious Colorado man. He buys the best selected wheat, washes it by means of a rocker, similar to that employed in washing out gold from sand, which permits the perfect and heavy grains to sink to the bottom, while the chaff floats off. The grain is then thoroughly steamed, salt being added during this process. The grain comes from this process shed of its outer husk, but containing all the nutriment of the gelatinous covering.

The kernels are now fed through a hopper into a machine, by which they are longitudinally cut into long shreds or threads, the finished products reminding one somewhat of excelsior, used in stuffing cushions. The shredded wheat is now cut into small sections, slightly baked in a quick oven, and with or without milk or butter forms a most delicious diet. It contains every particle of the food elements that are in the wheat grain, but in such a form as to be both palatable and digestable.

The other cereals can be treated by the same process. The proprietor has built up a large business at Pueblo and Denver, selling this stuff to families and also in his restaurant. It is now proposed to push the sales of these machines and their products throughout the cities of the country. It is certainly one of the most attractive forms in which entire cereals can be made available as an article of diet. This diet is cheap, healthful, and strengthening, containing much more actual food value than even Graham bread.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

## News Notes.

A 30,000-BUSHEL elevator is being built at Langdon, N. D.

THE new mill at Drewsey, Ore., will be finished in October.

THE flour mill at Asotin, Idaho, has been purchased by J. H. Benton.

A BUCKWHEAT outfit is being added to the plant of Cargill & Fall at Houston, Minn.

H. W. BOUNE, Spokane, Wash., has purchased a half interest in the Sprague roller mills.

J. A. ANDERSON has sold his interest in the flour mill at Forest Grove, Ore., to J. W. Brown.

BOCHENHAUER and Siewerth have purchased the West Prairie flour mill at Centerville, Wis.

IT is claimed that new wheat contains more gluten, by 2 per cent or over, than last year's crop.

THE flour mill at Brownsville, Ore., has been thoroughly overhauled and new machinery put in.

SUTHERLAND & SHULTZ at Astoria, Ill., have contracted for a complete 40-light electric plant for their mill.

R. F. T. Dodds has leased the Delton, Mich., Star Mills, and will increase the capacity from 50 to 100 barrels.

THE Woodward Star mill at Shelbyville, Ill., has been sold to Beem & Craddick, who will refit and operate the mill.

W. D. HAYCOCK has leased the 100-bbl. mill at Tracy, Minn. He operated the La Moure, N. D., mill, until it burned.

M. MARTENS has bought the 100-bbl. mill at IowaCity, Ia., and offers either half or the whole of it for sale to a good party.

THE Geo. Tileston Milling Co. at St. Cloud, have begun the erection of a modern brick elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity.

IT is reported that farmers in Kentucky have ordered the return of wheat from elevators for use as feed and are selling corn.

THE Geddes flour mill at San Antonio, Texas, is being refitted by A. Guenther and O. Gieseke, who will operate the mill and also build an elevator.

LOUIS EICH, a miller in the Tileston mill at St. Cloud, Minn., had his hand caught in the feed rolls of a roller mill, one finger being taken off and another broken.

TROMANHAUSER BROS. of Minneapolis, are being sued for $10,000, by Ole Mahre for injuries received by falling from a scaffold, while working on an elevator.

E. N. HUBBARD has secured the 60-barrel mill at Pillsbury, Minn., and will operate it on this crop. He was for some time head miller for Nels Enge at Atwater, Minn.

ENTERPRISING citizens of the town of Haines, Ore., are agitating the necessity of a flouring mill at that point, and are offering good inducements to any one that will build there.

OTTO DOEBLER is again operating the Gardner mill at Hastings, Minn., and at its full capacity. With that and his Cannon Falls mill, he is turning out not far from 1,000 barrels daily.

A PROPOSITION to erect a $16,000 mill at Hot Springs, S. D., has been made to the business men of that place by V. E. Peterson of Grand Island, Neb., the citizens to take $5,000 of the capital stock.

THE mill of W. B. Davidson, at Cannon Falls, Minn., recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt. It will have six double sets of rolls, and a capacity of 150 bbls. The Allis Co. are furnishing the rolls.

THE wheat crop in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and India is, according to the Vienna Congress estimate, equal to about 1,220,000,000 bushels against 1,218,000,000 last year.

CHICAGO flour men have received word from Keokuk, Ia., millers to the effect that there will be but little flour to come forward from that section, owing to the practice of feeding low grade wheat to cattle.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & SON, of Drain, Ore., intend changing their plant into a full roller process mill. They have been running half roller and half burr system for the past 18 years. The new machinery will be of the Allis make.

THE contract for erecting a new elevator to take care of the wheat used by the LaGrange mills at Red Wing, Minn., has been awarded to Tromanhauser Bros., of Minneapolis. The elevator is to be 48x50 feet, 95 feet high, and have a capacity of 80,000 bushels.

CITIZENS of Faulkton, S. D., have organized a company with a capital of $10,000, and will at once begin the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of 100 barrels. Nearly all the stock has been subscribed and the company expects to have the mill in operation within two months.

A DEAL has been entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Erie Elevator Company which gives the latter control of the former's elevator at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, the largest grain elevator in the United States. The elevator was built in 1880. Its storage capacity is 1,500,000 bus.

THE Listman Mill Co., of La Crosse, Wis., will erect an 150,000 bushel elevator for use in connection with their mill at that place. The elevator now used is to be remodeled and converted into an offal house, where all the grain cleaners from the mill proper can be placed. The new elevator is to be devoted entirely to storage.

KEITH & CO. of Chcago, intend erecting an annex to their present elevator fronting on the slip at the Halsted crossing of the Chicago river. Their present elevator has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and the annex is designed to hold as much. The annex will not be as high as the present building, but its capacity will be as great, as the machinery for the elevator and annex will be located in the present building. The new building is to be erected at a cost of $100,000 and work on it will be commenced at once.

SPOKANE, Wash., mills are all doing a large business with the China trade. The C. & C. mills have been shipping flour there for some time. Recently the Centennial mills closed negotiations with a San Francisco party, who goes to Hong Kong as their agent; he sailed on September 6th taking 2,000 barrels of flour and will receive by the following steamer 2,000 more. Mr. McWilliams, the agent, intends to handle from 5,000 to 8,000 bbls. per month of the Centennial output; this will compel the mill to run day and night, as the mill has but 300 bbls. capacity. Spokane flour is much sought after by the Chinese, who do not mind the dark color, but claim it makes better bread than any other.

THE round elevator at Addison N. D., owned by the Cargill Elevator Co., collapsed Sept. 1st. There were 40,000 bushels of new wheat in the building at the time. A load of wheat had just drawn upon the platform and was waiting to be unloaded. The grain had clogged some part of the machinery, and agent Tubbs and his helper, Looney, went down into the pit with a lantern, when an explosion followed. Help was called for and soon 50 or 60 men were at work in recovering the bodies. When found they lay together and were covered with 15 feet of wheat. Tubbs was unmarried, his parents residing at Wheaton, Minn., where his remains were taken. Looney had worked in the elevator but one day. He was married, his wife living at Milwaukee.

## Mill Fires.

COY & BRO'S grist mill at Evansport, O., recently burned.

HUGHES' flour mill at Ramsey, Ind., burned Aug. 22d. Loss $3,000.

THE mill of E. Walker & Co., at Bosworth, Mo., burned. Loss $10,000.

EZRA R. EARLY'S flour mill at Syner, Pa., burned Sept. 20. Loss $10,000.

E. WALKER & Co's flour mill at Bosworth, Mo., burned Aug. 24th. Loss $10,000.

A GRIST mill at Dartford, Ont., burned Sept. 13, together with property valued at $5,000.

THE mill of W. C. Page at Mumford, Ky., burned. Loss $25,000; insurance $14,000.

PARELE'S flour and grist mill at Dorchester, Ont., burned Sept. 8th. Loss heavy; partially insured.

THE Northern Elevator Co's elevator at Winnipeg, Man., burned Aug. 17th. Loss $40,000 to $50,000.

THE flouring mill of Louis Neubour at Oconto, Wis., burned Sept. 20. Loss $12,000; no insurance.

LAW BRO'S flat house, at Stanton, Minn., together with 8,000 bushels of grain, burned Sept. 22; well insured.

W. J. JONES' grist mill, ten miles south of Franklin, La., burned Aug. 11th. Loss $2,000; insurance, $1,725.

A. L. HERTUBUISE & Co's flour and feed mill at Montreal, Que., burned Sept. 6. Loss $20,000; insurance $17,500.

THE flouring mills of Alex. Kelly & Co., at Brandon, Man., burned Aug. 16. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000.

THE grist mill of B. B. Jones, at Wilson's Mills, near Raleigh, N. C., burned Sept. 10. Loss $1,500; no insurance.

JAS. M. DUNLAP'S elevator at Hayesville, O., burned Aug. 30, together, with contents. Loss $5,000; fully insured.

MILLER & WELLER'S flour mill at Eagle Lake, Minn., burned Sept. 17. Loss $6,000; insurance between $2,000 and $3,000.

THE Interstate Milling Company's cooper shop, at Little Falls, Minn., burned Sept. 14th. Loss $1,500; no insurance.

D. E. KEELER'S grist mill at Delphi, N. Y., burned August 30. Loss total; insurance $2,000. Lightning caused the fire.

THE grist mill of C. C. Crane, at Downing, Wis., burned Sept. 8. Loss $5,000; insurance $3,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE grain warehouse at Lodi, Wis., owned and operated by Wm. Caldon & Co., burned Aug. 21. Loss $4,000; insurance $2,000.

THE grist mill at Cranburry, N. J., burned Aug. 23d. Loss $4,500; no insurance. Supposed to have been set on fire by incendiaries.

THE Dunlap flouring mill, two miles from Dunlap, Ia., together with most of its contents, burned Sept. 15. Loss $3,000; no insurance.

HUME MILLING Co's plant at Bowling Green, Mo., together with 8,000 bushels of wheat and corn, and 20,000 pounds of flour, was destroyed by fire Aug. 26th. Loss $25,000; insurance $14,000.

JOHN RILEY'S grain elevator at Cypress River, Man., burned Sept. 16th, with 10,000 bushels of wheat belonging to the farmers of the district.

THE Palouse Elevator Company's sack warehouse and two adjoining sack-houses, at Palouse, Wash., burned Sept. 1. Loss $15,000; partially insured.

THE FIRE LOSSES in the United States and Canada, during August, amounted to $10,432,800 of which the milling and allied industries contributed $557,000.

ON Sept. 6th, the plant of the Omaha Cereal Company at East Omaha, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire, together with 800 bushels of corn, 10,000 pounds of meal, and 15,000 pounds of feed. Loss $12,000 to $15,000; partially insured.

THE large elevator and docks of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, together with adjoining property, valued at $765,000 burned at Portland, Oregon, Sept. 23d. The elevator which contained 500,000 bushels of wheat, was completely destroyed. Three men who were in the elevator are supposed to have lost their lives. The loss on the elevator amounts to about $310,000; covered by insurance.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The "Open Letters" Department of *The Century*, the aim of which is to treat suggestively public, social, and other questions, contains in the September number, communications on abandoned farms, an instance of organized public spirit (the Indianapolis Commercial Club), the causes of apathy in municiple politics, ways of dealing with the tramp, and latest college gymnasium methods, the last being a contribution from Prof. E. L. Richards of Yale, with special reference to the development of the Yale gymnasium, in which are fully set forth the methods of gymnasium training quite apart from their relation to the athletic field. Articles in "Topics of the Time" relate to the Senate, "Home Rule for Cities," the "Memory of George William Curtis," and the public services of Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst.

There is more than the usual amount of adventure to attract the youthful readers to *St. Nicholas* for September. Decatur and Somers, as told in Miss Molly Elliot Seawell's serial, lead the American naval forces in the memorable storming of Tripoli. Edwin Fiske Kimball tells the thrilling story he took down from the lips of a Nantucket life-saver of "The Wreck of the 'Markham,'" and the rescue of the crew. "Two School-houses and a Ship-wreck," by Isabel Marbury, is an account of the succoring of a crew of an American vessel by the Japanese, and of the building of School-houses with the money granted them by Congress for their humanity. Thomas C. Birnie tells of the hunting of a herd of wolves who pulled down a deer. John Williamson Palmer writes of "A Little King with a Long Name," the boy-ruler of Nepaul, and his warlike subjects. Howard Pyle's sturdy hero meets for the first time the heroine who is, presumably, to play an important part in "Jack Ballister's Fortunes." Naturalist Hornady describes the Walrus, C. T. Lummis has another of his Pueblo folk-lore stories, and Palmer Cox recounts the adventures of the beloved Brownies in Kentucky. There is a humorous story by Tudor Jenk, "Anthony and the Ancients," and poems by Oliver Herford, F. Opper, Edith M. Thomas, and Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge.

*Home and Country*, Corporal James Tanner, Editor, for September, presents an excellent table of contents. The illustrated articles of this number are: "Butterflies. A Study in Entomology," by Justin Halworth; "Glen Willow," by Henry C. Chambers; "Philately; or, Stamp-Collecting," by S. Pentland; "Aerial Navigation. Will the problem be Solved?" by Professor F. T. Varnum, F. R. A. S.; "Across Siberia," by an ex-attache of the American Legation at Pekin; and "In the Land of Hiawatha," by W. Thornton Parker, M. D., late surgeon U. S. Indian Service; while George F. Ormsby contributes an article entitled "How Miracles are Worked," which will be found very interesting to the Bible student, as also the hypnotist.

In lighter vein are: "Madcap Nellie. A Story of a Texas Cattle Ranch," by Captain Jack Crawford (the "Poet-Scout"); "The Extra Passenger," by Will H. Fischer; "Deputy Fred. The Moonshiner of West Virginia," by Everard Jack Appelton; "Lucrecius. A domestic drama," by Louis Friedman; and "One of a Sixth Race," by E. Everett Howe.

*Harper's Bazar* for September 15th contains several notable fashion features, among them a very elegant evening gown from Worth in brocade, velvet, and chiffon; the artistic excellence of Sandoz's work is shown in the exquisite beauty of the girl who wears the gown, and in the care with which he has worked out the several accessories of her toilette, and set her against a background of flowers. A Paris toilette for "at homes" and receptions and an autumn cloth gown are interesting and timely. The story "Anna Malann," by Annie Trumbull Slosson, author of "Seven Dreamers," will delight every reader.


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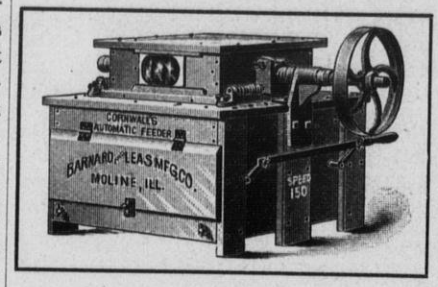


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Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now **partially** or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary 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.**

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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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P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.


*Scribner's Magazine* for September has a notable list of contributors, including F. Marion Crawford, Thomas Nelson Page, Carl Lumholtz, Octave Thanet, Mrs. James T. Fields and Harriet Prescott Spofford. Marion Crawford writes of Bar Harbor from the point of view of one who has seen most of the summer resorts of the world, and has spent considerable time at Bar Harbor viewing it as an outsider. With his power of description and his abundant experience he writes with a vivacity and freshness that is unusual in articles of this kind. He has caught the very spirit of the place picturesquely, and suggests its quaint features socially with a very amusing account of the evolution of the present Bar Harbor from the old fishing village. C. S. Reinhart, who has made many sketching tours in that region, furnishes the illustration. This group of articles will be concluded in the October number with an article on Lenox by George A. Hibbard, author of "The Governor."

THE UNITED STATES MILLER CO.,
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O. C. KROMPAS, Business Manager.

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MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

**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.

## THAT PETITION.

AS stated in our last issue, we now publish the petition to Congress drawn up by Hon. Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio, and presented by Hon. James W. Covert, of New York, chairman Committee on Patents in the U. S. Senate. That a bill can be framed that will protect the innocent purchaser and do justice to the honest inventor we very much doubt. A patent granted by the U. S. is just as good title to personal property covered by it as a warranty deed from the owner to the buyer of a piece of real estate,and the owner of the patent has the same right to sell and transfer to a buyer as the real estate owner — the same right to defend against trespassers. The patent may not be valid, but that question is only decided by a resort to the courts of the U. S., even then the district court may decide its validity, which decision holds good, unless a new trial or an appeal is taken and the decision reversed, and this costs money — money — money. If relief could be had against the sharks by a law of Congress, it would be hailed with great rejoicing by all users of patented devices. Since receiving the petition referred to, we are in receipt of a communication from Messrs. Sprout, Waldron & Co., from which we extract the following:

"It is said that the National Millers' Association, and the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association consented to pay a nominal tribute rather than incur the trouble and expense incident to defending the rights of its members. The remarkable features of the arrangement between the patent combine and the Association is said to be that the members of the Association were pledged not to interfere, while millers not members of the National and Pennsylvania State Associations, were belabored and plucked by the combine of patent sharks. Can it be possible that the relation of vassalage between the National Association and any combine has been established? It would seem to be a matter of public interest, whether an organization that is able to defend itself against unjust demands, has really purchased immunity from brigandish levies, at the price of tacitly aiding the combine in segregating the millers who are possessed of limited means, in order that they may be subjected to oppressive and extortionate levies, on penalty, if they fail to put up, they will have to pay a larger sum to defend their rights in the United States Courts. If the National and Pennsylvania State Associations have indeed "backed and gagged" itself to purchase immunity from annoyance, does that compact embrace your journal? Or are you at liberty, in defense of the rights of your patrons, to assist in securing such amendment of the patent law as will render the abuses complained of impossible hereafter."

It is very evident from the foregoing that the many outside millers are being "coerced" by "sharks," they have in order to save a few dollars kept aloof from their brother millers and are outside the pale of any organization, have calmly viewed the situation, saying to themselves, "if we keep quiet and say nothing we will save our money, escape litigation, pay no royalty—the State or National Association must defend these claims—if they win we go free, if they are beaten we can settle on equal terms with them." Now we have no sympathy with this class of millers. If every miller in the U. S. would join either his State or the National Association, he would be relieved from these petty annoyances, but when we see millers, like dogs in a manger, willing his neighbor should pay for protection for both, it's about time a little wholesome reproof in the shape of a patent suit is needed to bring such delinquent to his senses. The members of The Millers' National Association have paid over $250,000, and the Pennsylvania Millers' Association possibly $10,000, and other associations smaller amounts for the defense of themselves and these very millers who have not paid one cent for their own defence, while the outsiders have been seemingly perfectly willing to let the members pay and work for them and their security. It has been, and likely will continue to be the policy of the National Association to protect its members in every way possible. If the "smart aleck" of a miller who continues to believe he has no use for organization, and is not willing to do his share toward defeating fraudulent claims and abuses, or improving the business methods of his guild, cannot expect that organized effort is going to take any interest in his welfare. Consequently he must battle for himself, and if he has to suffer in mind and purse, he can only blame that despicable nature of his that has prevented him from being a man among men. Every arrangement made by the Miller's National Association in the settlement of claims has been approved by all its members, beyond this others have no reason to complain. This journal approves the course taken by the Association referred to. Trusting the lessons learned through the experience of the pocketbook by those outside of organization will show them the necessity of joining some association at once.

## THE CYCLONE.

FROM letters received by some of our readers who have bought and been using other than the Cyclone Dust Collector, it would seem that the question of ownership was far from being decided. The sellers of the "vortex" and other "funnel" machines claimed to infringe the Cyclone propose to continue the fight to the court of last resort. Believing they have discovered evidences that will completely anticipate the Cyclone. We understand that at least 3 manufacturers of mill machinery propose to join hands and carry the defence to the court of last resort. This is as it should be. No dealer or manufacturer of a patented article should be patronized who will not guarantee and protect their innocent purchasers in the use of the devices they manufacture and sell. While the Knickerbocker Co. have spent over thirty-thousand dollars to perfect and establish their rights to the Cyclone in the courts and through the patent-office, it is not so sure but they may yet strike a snag by finding that "some other fellow" had previously discovered, and applied to general use the peculiar characteristics of the Cyclone to such an extent as to render the claims void. It will devolve upon the defense to prove this case, which, considering the tests already applied, we fear they will have a hard time in doing. Six years—the period these claims have been ligitated—ought certainly have brought out all the information that could possibly be found for its defense. So long as the fight is carried on by the manufacturers and sellers the millers have no occasion to worry.

## WHO OWNS IT?

A NEW candidate for compromise and adjustment has put in an appearance known as the "Tubular Dust Collector," almost simultaneously this dust collector is being advertised and put upon the market by several manufacturers of milling machinery. No doubt any or all of the builders of this class of machines feel sufficiently safe in the patents under which they manufacture to secure the purchaser of their machine against any claim for infringment. While we have not examined any of these devices, the fact that they are being put upon the market by competing manufacturers, should be sufficient notice to the miller that there is a possibility that he may buy "trouble" with his machine unless he guards against it at time of purchase. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

# 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.

THE following card was pinned to the picture of a well known banker hanging in the office or Messrs. Harvey & Henry:

"This man does live in Buffalo,
And he is very far from slow,
Of presidentships he has half a score;
But councilman he is no more."

This caught the eye of the banker on one of his visits, and he reversed the card after penning the following:

"A poet must possess genius; not every man can say I am a *man*, but only he who by his acts has proven his worth. But this city holds one who under all circumstances writes himself A. Mann."

When A. Mann read that he thought it his duty to reply thusly:

"And its greatly to his credit
That he's not a councilman,
For he might have been a mayor,
Or perhaps a governor,
But in spite of all temptations
To fill many other stations,
He remains a citizen."

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Mr. George Urban, chairman of the Republican county committee, is seen occasionally on change now, but usually he gets as far as the main entrance when the crowd of politicians keep him from getting up stairs. Mr. Urban seems to enjoy the excitement just before election better than any man in Buffalo. It does not worry him. At present he is busy picking out a man to run for mayor, and in this year when Democrats stand no show of electing an officer, everybody is in the hands of his friends. Urban is everybody's friend.

The two mills at Deposit, this state, have combined to keep up the price of flour in that neighborhood. Another mill there would pay.

Mr. A. R. James had a blowout. Mr. E. W. Eames had a party. Just which was the most enjoyable must be left to those who participated in both to decide. I was present at both, but tastes differ. Mr. Eames intended to have a quiet afternoon with a few ball players of the Exchange, but his invitations extended to about 50, and included some of his warmest friends; such men as George Sandrock. A. S. Carpenter, R. R. Hefford, S. S. Brown, C. H. Gibson, P. G. Cook, Wm. Meadows, W. C. Jacus, O. Crandell, and many others I cannot remember were present. There was a roaring ball game, but the main feature was the dinner, which far exceeded the expectations of the ability of the Oakfield Club to provide for such a numerous party. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hefford, Sandrock and others and responded to by Mr. Eames most sincerely. It was a great day down the river.

The present crop of winter and spring wheat is the dryest ever known. Millers who are using the new claim it is far superior to the old wheat. But just the same, they do not want the country to know they are grinding it. But at this early date there is only about one cent premium on old hard wheat, whereas last year three and four cents was a fair difference, and millers did not want it at that.

As for winter wheat, it is being fed to cattle. Of probably 1,000 cars of this wheat sold here, not over 100 went to millers to grind into flour. Prices paid were form 55c to 57c. Much more will go the same way if the price of corn does not decline materially.

During the dry spell millfeed gradually crept up and there was little for sale. Later, when heavy rains were reported throughout the state, prices were allowed to drop off and dealers tried to get rid of it at a decline of $1 to $2 per ton from the top figures reached.

The Medina mill of Weld & Hill has been closed. Reasons given—no business.

Mr. H. J. Harvey is occupying his new and handsome villa residence at Windermere Heights, Fort Erie, Ontario. Mr. Harvey has one of the most desirable suburban residences within easy reach of Buffalo, being on the height of land back of Fort Erie village, commanding a magnificent view of lake Erie, the river and the city of Buffalo. Mr. Harvey has not had a formal house-warming but says the latch string is always out to his friends.

Several big delays have occurred in the latest attempts to bring the electric power from Niagara to Buffalo. Will it get here by next year this time?

Capt. DePuy has a new lieutenant in Niles Case. At a meeting organized by these two it was declared that "We, the Canal Boatowners of the State of New York, shall make the rate of freight on wheat 3¾ and that on corn 3½ cents after September 3d. The rate, in spite of this resolution, remained at 3¼ on wheat, and to see Capt. De Puy sneaking to get a load at 3¼, unknown and before his "bosum" friend Case could get around, kept the other forwarders busy roaring. Lieut. Case and Count De Puy will have a row some day and then there will be fun.

Oh, I tell you, I love to drop into poetry; it comes as natural to me as it does to W. C. Edgar. Listen to this:

"There lives a miller in Buffalo,
Whose whiskers wear a ruddy glow.
While other millers o'er markets pine,
He drowns his sorrows in Hungarian wine."

That's great!

The big tunnel company at Niagara has gobbled up all the best contracts and now seeks to drive out the smaller concerns, such as Schoellkopf, Love's Model City Canal and the Lockport Company. That's a bigger contract than all the others combined.

Really the receivers here who have foolishly patronized the floating elevators are to be pitied. The regular houses were just as cheap, but everybody to their taste. The time is coming, however, when a squeeling will be heard from these forwards. Boats will be scarce from now until the closing of navigation, and if no boats are ready to receive the grain when it is elevated, it must go into store, which means a charge of ⅞c per bushel. And there is going to be a lot of stuff down here during the next 10 weeks.

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Co. put up a modern mill at Osakis, Minn., for the Osakis Milling Co. Capacity 400 bbls.

The destruction of the American Grape Sugar Works by fire, did away with the Hamburg canal stench.

Will the fight between the elevators and the floaters bring more grain to this port?

Schoellkopf & Mathews and the Central Milling Co. opened their mills to the Canadian millers at the annual meeting of that association, and gave the Canadians an insight of how we work things on this side. Would a return visit be met with such hospitable treatment?

You can hardly get down to the price of patent spring flour in this market. Millers are all working steadily and I cannot hear a single complaint except in the matter of price. That must, however, be satisfactory, or somebody would shut down. Spring patents are selling today at $3.50 to $3.60, and the latter is the best product in the world. Winters range from $2.90 to $3.15.

Just to show that some millers do not know a little bit: A certain dustie who runs a country mill making very good flour, was informed by his several agents that his prices were too high. "No," says he, "you are doing well enough, what have you to complain?" "This," says the man who was actually keeping the mill agoing, "it's damned hard work keeping in line and we must come to an understanding." A cut of 50 cents was made, and the drummer is taking it easy while the mill is humming and making a good profit.

The barley trade here opened brisk and at least three weeks earlier than last year. Maltsters were ready to take hold and a few thought 53 to 56 low enough for the excellent quality offered. Half a million bushels were contracted for to arrive, but the price was gradually advanced and soon became too high for our big maltsters, and their bids stopped at 58c for the best grade. There is quite a large amount of old malt on hand and its disposition is a matter of no little worry to owners. One thing we are looking forward to is the flow of Canadian barley again. More interest is taken in that grain than the western product. Buffalo will import at least 2,000,000 bushels at a duty of 12½ or 15c per bushel. Samples shown thus far are superior to the western crop, although the latter could hardly be improved upon. There is an active demand for malting capacity here and nearly every house here in condition has been taken.

Was is loos mit Izor. The unmerciful way in which the Poet Miller hammers it into the *Cincinnati Inspector* is perfectly awful. But in the opinion of some of our best millers Mr. Izor is perfectly right in being governed by the official standards. The man in the *Northwest* is generally wrong, and especially so, when he keeps harping on an argument which needs continual bluster to make his side look favorable. I will wager something very substantial he is dead wrong again. Just as his advice in the case of Debs.

Higher prices for wheat are inevitable. It may take until January, but the man with a dollar to back him had better take on as much as he can carry. It's the safest investment on the board. Last year No. 1 hard at this time was thought cheap a 69c, to-day it is 62c and millers think it is dear.

As an old grain dealer remarked when asked what we were going to do with all this wheat: "The Lord never would have grown it unless he had a place to put it." We are just learning that wheat is much more valuable for feeding purposes than corn. The old country has been aware of this fact for many years.

Secretary Thurstone, of the Merchants' Exchange, has returned from his annual vacation to Atlantic City.

The large roller mills of Wm. C. Page at Mumford, about seven miles from Le Roy, were destroyed by fire September 11th. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The value of the mill was $25,000; insured for about $14,000. The mill contained 4,000 bushels of wheat, 200 barrels of flour, five tons of feed and a large number of sacks and barrels.

# LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,
SUPERIOR, WIS.
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

Daisy Roller Mill Co.,
Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.

## SUPERIOR.

THE Superior mills have been having a good run for the past few weeks barring the interruption occasioned by the bad forest fires which swept over the country between this city and St. Paul in the early part of the month. The following shows the output of flour from interior points, receipts of grain and shipments for August, as compared with August of last year:

RECEIPTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour bbls. produced, Dul. | 76,592 | 66,897 |
| " " " Sup. | 252,041 | 128,090 |
| " " received | 577.527 | 734,816 |
| Wheat, bus. | 2,721,815 | 1,508,237 |
| Corn, " | 17,335 | .... |
| Oats, " | 7,040 | ..... |
| Rye, " | 1,867 | ..... |
| Barley, " | 41,922 | ..... |
| Flax, " | 23,507 | ..... |

SHIPMENTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour from Dul. bbls. | 633,327 | 127,580 |
| " " Sup. " | 256,681 | 836,941 |
| Wheat, bus. | 2,579,211 | 3,856,557 |
| Corn, " | 17.337 | .... |
| Oats, " | 260,381 | .... |
| Rye, " | ..... | ..... |
| Barley, " | 422 | ..... |
| Flaxseed " | ..... | ..... |

The production of flour last week was 78,402 barrels; shipments 77,345 bbls; in store 66,312 bbls. The mills are generally running and the outlook is fair for the rest of the month. The present low rates of freight to Buffalo will soon be disturbed and an effort will be made to rush forward as much stock as possible on the lower schedule. There is now a wild sort of war on between vessel men and shippers, but the result is apparent, rates will go up. Greater certainty prevails in shipping than at any previous time this season, although wheat charters just now are running rather light.

The roundup for the crop year, which closed Sept. 30, shows something of a falling off in the amount of grain handled in Superior. The several elevator systems make the following statements:

Great Northern Elevator Company:

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush. | 5,957,667 | 6,327,729 |
| Barley, bush. | 70 539 | 70,539 |
| Corn, bush. | 296,737 | 296,737 |
| Oats, bush. | 1,976 | 1,976 |
| Total | 6,326,919 | 6,696,981 |

Sawyer System:

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 4,436,450 | 5,662,501 |

Superior Terminal Elevator Company:

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush. | 2,450,000 | 2,470,000 |
| Barley, bush | 11,350 | 445 |
| Flax, bush | 2,990 | .... |
| Rye, bush | 11,444 | 11,447 |

Belt Line Elevator Company:

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 2,469,790 | 1,597,612 |
| Flax, bush | 168,285 | 154,966 |
| Barley, bush | 690,000 | 676,000 |

In wheat alone the elevators received 15,313,907 and shipped 15,967,842 bushels. The mills have used in the manufacture of flour about 8,200,000 bushels, which in the main has been shipped directly to the mills from the country, making the total wheat receipts for Superior about 23,000,000 bushels. The total receipts at the head of the lake were 32,079,175 bushels, which would leave for Duluth's share 8,579,175.

Of the flour manufactured at the head of the lake, Duluth's showing is 842,005 and Superior's 1,829,884, showing a balance in favor of Superior of 987,879 barrels.

As compared with 1892-93 the wheat receipts for 1893-94 show a falling off of 7,664,753 bushels.

It is generally acknowledged among mill men and grain dealers that at the present price and cost of handling there is no profit in wheat to the grower. Foreign competition continues to grow and no matter to what other influences the low prices may be ascribed the fact remains that the worlds production far exceeds the demands by many millions of bushels. The yield tributary to this point is larger than last year.

The old stock of wheat had run pretty low before the new wheat began to arrive, although there is an abundance on hand for milling purposes. The following statement shows the grain in store at the head of the lakes on Monday of this week:

| | Bushels |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Hard wheat. | 851,730 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat. | 1,485,267 |
| No. 2 Northern wheat. | 207,272 |
| No. 3 spring wheat. | 37,361 |
| No grade spring wheat. | 5,835 |
| Rejected and Condemned wheat. | 24.456 |
| Special bin wheat. | 25,843 |
| Total wheat in store. | 2,637,764 |
| Decrease during the week | 476,343 |
| In store and afloat last year. | 2,342,584 |
| Increase for the week last year. | 189,387 |
| Stock of corn now in store. | None |
| Stock of oats now in stock | 2,224 |
| Decrease of oats during the week. | 2,974 |
| Stock of rye now in store. | 2,939 |
| Increase of rye during the week. | 444 |
| Stock of barley now in store. | 107,122 |
| Increase of barley during week. | 46,019 |
| Stock of flax seed now in store. | 61,931 |
| Increase of flax seed during week. | 3.368 |
| Wheat in store at Minneapolis. | 5,268,025 |
| Decrease wheat at Minneapolis. | 98,417 |
| Corn in store at Minneapolis. | None |
| Oats in store at Minneapolis. | 35,702 |
| Rye in store at Minneapolis. | 7,918 |
| Barley in store at Minneapolis. | 3,662 |
| Flax seed in store at Minneapolis. | 28,754 |

In the first week in September the receipts of new wheat were heavy, but the shipments were stopped in a large measure by the fires, which destroyed bridges and interrupted traffic, generally. Repairs are about completed and a large number of cars are arriving daily.

The matter of the sample yards in this city is being pushed as rapidly as possible. It has been estimated that it will cost the Eastern Minnesota Railroad Co. about $80,000 for the yards and about $70,000 for a necessary viaduct. It will require a great deal of work and some expense to get the new system in fine working order, but, in as much as it will greatly benefit not only the mills and grain men but the whole city as well, every interest is working in harmony to bring about the consummation and completion of the new sample yards. Some of the Duluth commission men foresee the effect the yards will have on the wheat business. One of them admitted the other day that if they wanted to do business to any extent they would have to move their offices over here, or establish branch offices.

There is only one market at the head of the lake and it is on this side of the bay. This man said there is no use trying to deny the fact that Superior with a sample yard will have a decided advantage over Duluth. Numerous applications are being made for membership on the board of trade and many commission men from various parts of the country are locating here. As soon as the sample yard is established all the millers and commission men on this side will do their buying here which will save them the cost of transferring their purchase from Duluth back to Superior. All the wheat must pass through here to get to Duluth in the first place, and there is no reason why it should not be stopped here. The yard will give the Superior board better facilities for handling grain than any other city in the country, especially in the northwest.

Speaking of this matter a well known citizen said: "Possibly the Duluth board of trade may for some time keep the lead in speculative trading—gambling—but the Superior board will handle the real wheat and this city will be the greatest primary wheat market in the Northwest. Few millers grind, except on actual orders, without hedging—that is protecting themselves against sudden rising or falling of the market by dealing in futures. For this reason it may not be long before Superior may also lead Duluth in speculative trading."

The following circular has been posted by Grain Inspector Nelson on the board of trade: "To all Elevator Companies and Railroad Agents at Duluth and Superior—At a meeting of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, held today, the following resolution was adopted by the Commission:

*Resolved*, That on and after Sept. 1, the chief inspector is hereby authorized to collect, until further notice, on all grain, except flaxseed, inspected under his directions as follows: For inspection "on arrival" for each car load, 25 cents; for inspection "from store," 25 cents per car load to cars and 50 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels. The fees for inspection of flaxseed are established as follows: 75 cents per car load "on arrival" or "out of store" and $1.00 per 1,000 bushels from store to vessels."

These figures show a slight increase in the cost of inspection, which is made necessary on account of the exhausted condition of the Minnesota inspection department's treasury.

E. G. Broenniman, of the Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis., has been investigating the milling facilities in this city, in view of building a flouring mill here. The Globe Milling Co. own, or have owned, two mills at Watertown, which, though small ones, were among the best in the Southern part of the State. The mills had a combined capacity daily of 1,000 barrels, but a short time since the larger one was destroyed by fire, and the owners are disposed to build in this city. They have not yet come to any definite conclusion as to site, that has been announced.

Articles have been filed, incorporating the Barclay Milling Co. The capital stock is $75,000, of 750 shares. The incorporators are W. H. Barclay, Retta Barclay and Thos. W. Shackleford.

Charles E. Herzog, E. B. Manwaring and Frank C. Descent have filed articles incorporating the American Wired Hoop Co., with a capital of $30,000, divided into 300 shares. The factory is now in working order, and when running full force its capacity is 3,000 barrels a day. There are now employed about fifty hands. The plant varies little from the ordinary large cooperage institution, except in the wiring of hoops, which requires the services of a man and a boy for each hoop wired—the work is done with great celerity. The barrels turned out are said to be the best on the market.

H. E. Messenger, of the Daisy Roller Mill Co., was aboard the ill-fated train which was burned near Hinckley. There were some harrowing scenes and hair-breadth escapes in that frightful calamity.

On Sept. 1 the William Listman Milling Co. held its annual meeting. There were present James H. Knowles, of Boston, C. D. Ford, New York, and C. F. Listman, of Chicago. The outside members were pleased with the work of the year and with the excellent plant generally. They made a trip to Minneapolis.

A. Ruyter, manager of the Freeman Milling Co., has returned from a trip to the East. He found the seaboard markets dull, but anticipates a better business later on.

Mill men, while they are willing to pay all they are justly entitled to pay toward the support of the local government, object to going beyond that limit. L. R. Hurd, R. M. Todd, Wm. Listman, Walter Fowler, and L. Deetjen have appeared before the board of review asking that the assessments on their flouring mills be reduced. Their requests are being considered by the board.

Grain Inspector Poore, who was the first grain inspector for the Superior board of trade is in the city arranging to represent the grain commission men on the track in this city.

August was a busy month with the railroads at the head of the lakes. The total number of cars handled by the Car Service Association, was 18,123 against 11,349 in August last year. The traffic by roads was as follows: St. Paul & Duluth 3,415; Omaha road 2,442; Eastern Minnesota 5,995; Northern Pacific 5,558; Duluth & Iron Range 351; South Shore & Atlantic 300; Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer railway 62. Of the cars 7,320 carried coal or coke; 6,463 wheat; 1,623 lumber and the rest miscellaneous freights.

Superior millers are not only champion flour producers, but are champion whist players, as well. In a tournament just brought to a close, L. R. Hurd, manager of the Daisy Roller Mill Co., and R. M. Todd, president and manager of the Anchor Mill Co., came off victorious. Handsome prizes were awarded and a pleasant symposium enjoyed on the last evening of the tournament. E. T. C.

SUPERIOR, Sept. 14.

## DULUTH.

THE past four weeks have been fairly active ones for the mills here, as well as for grain dealers, generally. During that time the crop year was wound up, and inventories have been taken. There has been no especially strong demand for flour, indeed, the export trade has been anything but satisfactory, still the home markets have been taking considerable and the mills have managed to work off the output. Last week business was greatly interrupted by the appalling forest fires in this vicinity which were attended with such loss of life and property, but work is again gradually resuming. The receipts of wheat and flour were checked for several days otherwise the showing of wheat receipts would be without precedent for the first two weeks in September. For the crop year ending September 30, the receipts were 32,364,772 bushels which was a falling off, as compared with the two previous years—7,379,146 bushels less than for the previous year, and the shipments 11,084,823 bushels less than for 1893, the latter being due, in a measure to the larger consumption of wheat here for flour. The barley and oats movement were each about six times greater than that of any previous year, rye and flax showing losses. Flour shows a heavy increase. The total production for both sides of the bay shows an increase of over 60 per cent over 1892-3, and Duluth's shipments about 1,400,000 or more than one fourth.

The official figures, which are given below, make a great showing for Duluth and the head of the lakes, and will make a convenient and valuable file for reference:

### THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

| MONTH. | Flour | Corn | Oats | Rye. | Barley | Flax | Wheat | Flour | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley | Flax |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bbls. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bbls. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. |
| Crop 1893.— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 962,860 | ..... | ..... | 2,578 | 27,201 | 34,040 | 3,328,041 | 753,335 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,421 | ..... |
| October | 695,770 | ..... | 1,253 | 5,465 | 200,066 | 142,477 | 4,962,030 | 985,696 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144,482 | 123,412 |
| November | 587,846 | ..... | ..... | 17,577 | 287,820 | 74,562 | 2,587,955 | 758,267 | ..... | ..... | 10,262 | 254,386 | 111,476 |
| December | 9,906 | ..... | 12,566 | 6,969 | 98,191 | 11,787 | 432,397 | 324,854 | ..... | 4,901 | ..... | 274,504 | ..... |
| 1894. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,079 | 9,823 | 18,683 | 3,602 | ..... | 19,500 | ..... |
| February | 24,050 | 91,911 | 23,251 | 6,523 | 10,162 | 3,321 | 75,207 | 12,540 | ..... | 11,945 | ..... | 2,120 | ..... |
| March | 43,418 | 69,478 | 6,267 | 1,132 | 833 | 1,133 | 65,766 | 23,807 | ..... | 12,849 | ..... | 20,398 | ..... |
| April | 250,957 | 84,882 | 5,335 | 429 | 438 | 1,249 | 942,965 | 158,193 | ..... | 4,741 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| May | 742,045 | ..... | 2,134 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,746,791 | 832,266 | 155,142 | 6,679 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| June | 605,675 | 33,432 | 40,255 | 1,549 | ..... | 115 | 3,068,046 | 980,204 | 164,282 | 163,961 | 24,015 | ..... | 115 |
| July | 554,293 | 21,305 | 136,157 | ..... | ..... | 211 | 2,655,084 | 528,086 | 1,892 | 55,049 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| August | 577,527 | 2,984 | 64,114 | ..... | ..... | 22,342 | 2,571,669 | 633,327 | 17,337 | 26,381 | ..... | 422 | ..... |
| Crop 1893-1894 | 5,054,347 | 321,347 | 298,372 | 43,989 | 659,808 | 293,034 | 23,425,028 | 6,950,398 | 357,336 | 290,108 | 44,307 | 728,623 | 235,002 |
| Crop 1892-1893 | 4,219,244 | 362,334 | 47,715 | 64,013 | 104,946 | 296,926 | 34,519,851 | 4,905,662 | 307,336 | 29,953 | 108,122 | 84,229 | 296,383 |
| Crop 1891-1892 | 3,391,954 | 111,337 | 20,668 | 31,288 | 161,392 | 637,081 | 46,071,503 | 4,087,643 | 111,372 | 20,668 | 21,193 | 184,564 | 696,904 |

### FLOUR MOVEMENT.

| MONTH. | Output, Barrels. | | | Duluth. | | Superior | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | Duluth. | Superior. | Total. | Receipts. | Shipm'ts. | Shipm'ts. | |
| September | 98,112 | 109,314 | 207,426 | 962,860 | 753,335 | 95,120 | |
| October | 103,752 | 176,760 | 280,512 | 695,770 | 985,696 | 176,401 | |
| November | 135,968 | 194,338 | 330,306 | 587,846 | 758,267 | 197,891 | |
| December | 64,868 | 187,478 | 252,346 | 9,906 | 324,854 | 121,844 | |
| 1894. | | | | | | | |
| January | 29,263 | 43,838 | 73,101 | ..... | 9,823 | 47,424 | |
| February | 14,111 | 60,792 | 74,903 | 24,050 | 12,540 | 70,301 | |
| March | 57,000 | 116,050 | 153,050 | 43,418 | 23,807 | 98,150 | |
| April | 32,414 | 115,985 | 148,399 | 250,957 | 158,193 | 100,460 | |
| May | 101,025 | 173,361 | 274,386 | 742,045 | 832,266 | 178,003 | |
| June | 72,149 | 216,908 | 289,057 | 605,675 | 930,204 | 198,570 | |
| July | 76,751 | 183,019 | 259,770 | 554,293 | 526,086 | 182,948 | |
| August | 76,592 | 252,041 | 328,633 | 577,527 | 633,327 | 256,681 | |
| Year ending 1893-94 | 842,005 | 1,829,884 | 2,671,889 | 5,054,347 | 6,950,398 | 11,723,793 | |
| Year ending 1892-93 | 929,800 | 677,816 | 1,607,616 | 4,219,244 | 5,459,174 | ..... | |
| Year ending 1891-92 | 539,337 | ..... | 889,182 | 3,391,554 | 4,087,643 | ..... | |

Wheat receipts, for the first week in September reached 1,881,981 bushels. The shipments for the same week were 1,064,733. The wheat market under the new crop has ruled active. Last week the mills took 388,370 bushels as compared with 183,348, the week before. But a small amount of new wheat bas been ground yet, but what has been used has made excellent flour, strong and good color. The quality throughout will probably average well with the old crop.

Returns from the various wheat centres in Minnesota show that the total crop is, approximately 50,000,000 bus., the largest in the history of the state. The usually accepted estimate for this state and the Dakotas is now from 110,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels, (we doubt it.) This enormous amount of wheat to say nothing of the other cereals and farm products will put the farmers on a good footing and furnish an immense business for the transportation lines. Duluth is receiving together with Superior's moiety, 2,000,000 tons of coal this year, and, of course, the major portion of this is distributed from here by rail. The incoming wheat cars are returned filled with coal, as the up boats with coal cargoes are sent back to Buffalo with wheat.

A comprehensive estimate has just been made by Secretary Rogers of the Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis. He places the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas at 115,000,000 bushels. The straw is light, the wheat unusually clean and the results surpass the estimates made before threshing. The crop in the other spring wheat states will probably raise the production to 170,000,000 bushels for the season.

The winter wheat crop is conservatively placed at 325,000,000 bushels making the total yield for 1894, 500,000,000 bus., which will surpass that of almost any year except 1891.

While the reduction of terminal elevator charges has resulted in some benefit to the wheat growers, they claim that, owing to the low prices and excessive railway tolls, there is no money in raising wheat. A conference between the North Dakota railroad commissioners, and representatives of the railroads running through that state was recently held at Fargo. It was called for the purpose of endeavoring to secure lower rates to Duluth. The railroad commissioners of Minnesota, Ward Ames of the Duluth board of trade, and leading farmers of the northwest were present and took part in the deliberations. The farmers were heard; they said, with the prevailing price for wheat, transportation charges, etc., the present crop will be marketed at a loss; that unless the railroads reduce their freight charges and bear a part of the burden the farmers would be compelled to cease raising wheat except for home consumption. A petition signed by 2,000 farmers was presented asking for such reduction. The representatives of the various roads listened to the arguments, but declined to make any reduction; they stated that rates are as low now as the roads can possibly stand. Mr. Graner, of the Great Northern admitted that if wheat shipments from N. Dakota ceased it would bankrupt the road, but that is a risk the roads ran, and there seems no help for it. The conference adjourned with the understanding that there would be no voluntary reductions made by the roads. After the conference a number of wheat growers got together and resolved to reduce the wheat acreage at least one-third, they see nothing but bankruptcy in the present rates and prices.

In this connection I will call the attention of grain growers to a similar action taken by the lumbermen of the northwest some six or seven years ago. At a general meeting it was unanimously resolved to curtail the output of lumber. The following winter, each lumberman, relying on the honesty of his neighbor to keep his agreement, and knowing that if he did the price of lumber would go up, put in just twice as many logs as was his custom. The result was, that in no year previous or since have there been so many logs banked. Farmers, however, may be built on a different plan.

Rates by water from Duluth to Buffalo are on the upward tendency. Charters are being made for wheat cargoes at 2½ cents, but it is the general opinion that the rate will go to 2¾ or to 3 cents within the present month. Iron ore has taken a jump and is now 90 cents while lumber has advanced from $1.50 per thousand to $1.75 to Buffalo, and $2.00 to Chicago. Coal is wavering between 40 and 50 cents but will settle at the latter figure. There are yet 1,000,000 tons of coal to be brought to the head of the lakes this season and that will necessitate the liveliest kind of work. Wheat and flour shipments are also expected to be heavy for the remainder of the season, and upon the whole vessel property will be active at good rates. Up to Sept. 1, but few boats trading at Duluth had made any money.

The regular fall activity has begun on the Duluth board of trade, although the volume of business transacted is greater than in any previous year. Representatives of foreign dealers are coming, and Secretary Wyman has just issued six clerk's tickets for members residing elsewhere. A. J. Warwick is here from Buffalo to represent Spencer Kellogg, the millionaire flax and linseed oil man of Buffalo. He has opened an office here and will handle flax seed exclusively. John Shelby will represent G. S. Barnes & Co. of Minneapolis. Mr. Barnes was among the first members of the board but has never been active here. Several other concerns, among them Ryan, McKeown & Co., Minneapolis, and W. J. Jennison, of the same place, will be represented on the board. Wm. Dalrymple of St. Paul, son of Oliver Dalrymple, the North Dakota wheat grower, will have an office in Duluth, as will also C. C. Ames & Co., grain commission men of Oswego, N. Y. A feature on 'Change is the recent offerings of wheat by samples; sample tables have been supplied. Although the present temporary quarters will keep the board somewhat cramped for room, the situation will be gracefully accepted until the new building, which is being rushed, is ready for occupancy. There, a sample room, ample and convenient will be provided.

The Barnum Grain Co. has filed articles of association in this county. The capital is $50,000, of which $30,000 is paid in. The incorporators are W. H. Dunwoody, James S. Bell, Charles J. Martin and Peter B. Smith, of Minneapolis, and George G. Barnum of Duluth. The office of the company is in the exchange block, this city.

There are now fair prospects that the proposed railroad to run from Duluth to Drayton, will be built. The proposed line is from Duluth to Drayton, then through St. Thomas, Vinton, McLean and Rolla to Portal in the extreme northwest corner of North Dakota, where it will connect with the Canadian Pacific. The farmers along the line proposed have signed an agreement to give the railroad three cents a bushel on grain they grow if the road is running by Dec. 1, and 2 cents a bushel in the fall of 1895, and 1 cent a bushel in 1896. The Northern Pacific, it is asserted, has agreed to build the road by Dec. 1.

W. B. Sheardown is back from a business trip to Milwaukee, Cleveland and Chicago. He represents the Imperial Mill Co.

W. O. Dodge & Co., grain commission, Minneapolis, has opened an office here with Geo. K. Taylor in charge. The concern will handle barley, principally. Barley receipts at the head of the lakes are increasing constantly. The price this week is from 45 to 50 cents a bushel, according to quality.

Moses Dorr, of Moses Dorr & Co., Boston, was a recent visitor in Duluth. He is confident of a brisk trade in flour this fall and winter. He visited Minneapolis and Little Falls.

The incorporation of the new Elevator Co. that succeeds the Lake Superior Elevator, and the Union Improvement Elevator Companies met this week and elected nine directors, consisting of George Ripley, Theophilus King, of Boston; Forest H. Parker and George B. Cooksey of New York; Clarence H. Clark, of Philadelphia; Charles A. Mair, of Chicago; T. B. Casey, of Minneapolis, and George Spencer and M. J. Forbes, of Duluth. The principal stockholders of the above named companies have put up $375,000 of new money and re-organized as the Consolidated Elevator Company. The new company will acquire the property of the former companies and assume control in about 30 days. It is now in the hands of strong parties as the names of the directors would indicate. M. J. Forbes will be president and manager. The receivership affairs will be closed up in a month. H. F. J.

DULUTH, Sept. 13.

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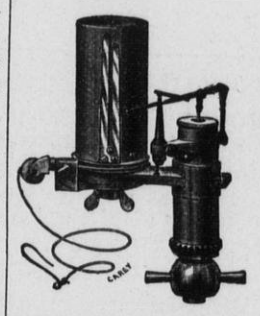

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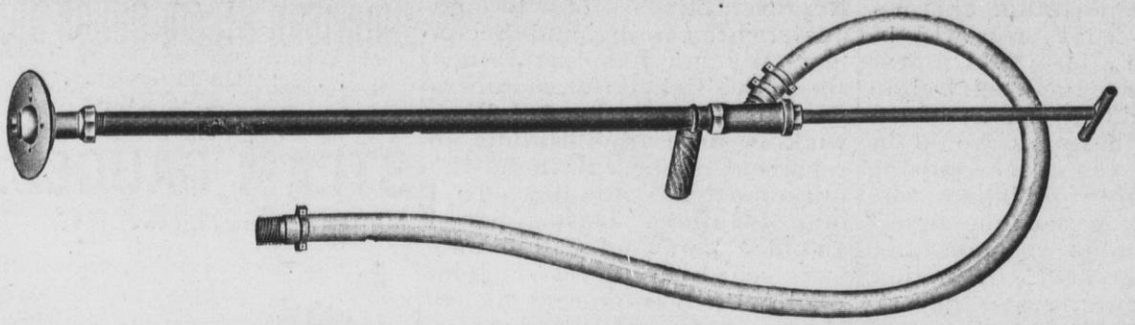

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### RECENT PATENTS.

The following List of patents for Milling and Grain handling Appliances, granted during August, 1894, is especially reported for the U. S. Miller by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, No. 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 524,284—Flour bolting reel, S. D. Barr, Minerva, Ohio.

No. 523,977—Flouring-packing bit, C. B. Donaldson, Willmington, Ohio.

No. 523,993—Revoluble Screen, D. E. Phillips, Mahonoy City, Pa.

No. 524,748—Granulating Mill, T. A. Weber, New York, N. Y.

No. 525,067—Grain-separator, H. Bailey and W. L. Gilson, Sheridan, Oregon.

No. 525,301—Middlings-purifier, E. B. Whitmore, Three Rivers, Mich.

No. 525,080—Grain Weighing-machine, I. G. Jones, Vincentown, N. J.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 25,110—Wm. H. Fruen, Minneapolis, Minn. Rolled Oats, picture of a girl dressed in highlander costume, and accompanied by a shepherd dog. Used since May 31, 1894.

No. 25,127—Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn. Wheat-flour. The word "Antoinette." Used since Sept. 1, 1890.

No. 25,160—Henry A. Hueffner, Virginia, Ill. Flour. The words "Belle of Virginia" and the Bust picture of a woman. Used since Dec. 1, 1891.

No. 25,161—Daisy Roller Mill Co., Milwaukee and Superior, Wis. Wheat Flour. The word "Wonder". Used since Feb. 1893.

No. 25,162—Shipton Green, New York, N. Y. Wheat Flour. The word "Semrival" printed across a numeral. Used since Jan. 27, 1894.

No. 25,163—Andrew Lindsay, New York, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The Word "Budiana." Used since Sept., 1893.

No. 25,183—Geo. A. Hax, Baltimore, Md. Feed for stock. The words "Ground Perfection Grain" appearing in script letters. Used since May 1, 1894.

No. 25,185—George S. Jewell, New York, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The capital letter S printed in red, and crossed by the words "Natural" and "Blond." Used since April, 1894.

No. 25,186—George S. Jewell, New York, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The capital letter C printed in red, and crossed by the words "Natural" and "Blond." Used since April, 1894.

No. 25,187—George S. Jewell, New York, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The capital letter A printed in red, and crossed by the words "Natural" and "Blond". Used since April, 1894.

No. 25,188—Whitney and Wilson, Rochester, N. Y. Wheat-flour. Two concentric circles, with the words "Whitney" & Wilson" and "Shawmut" between them, and the picture of an Indian girl stepping in a canoe, in a stream, in pursuit of a deer. Used since May 1, 1890.

---

THE *Mark Lane Express* says that owing to recent rains no new English wheat will be ready for milling before the end of the cereal year and September deliveries are likely to be short. During last week old English wheat sold at 27s. and new at 23s. Foreign wheat is firmly held at prices of the previous week. The stocks of foreign wheat and flour in the United Kingdom Aug. 24, amounted to 23,800,000 bushels, against 32,800,000 bushels last year. It is estimated that the imports of wheat the past cereal year amounted to 124,000,000 bushels and flour 50,000,000 bushels, making a total equal to 174,000,000 bushels.


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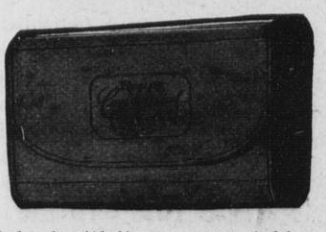

This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, postpaid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account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

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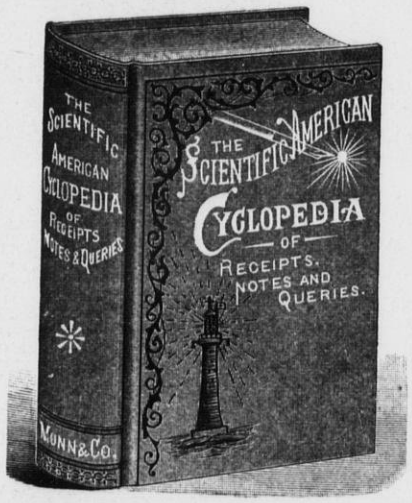


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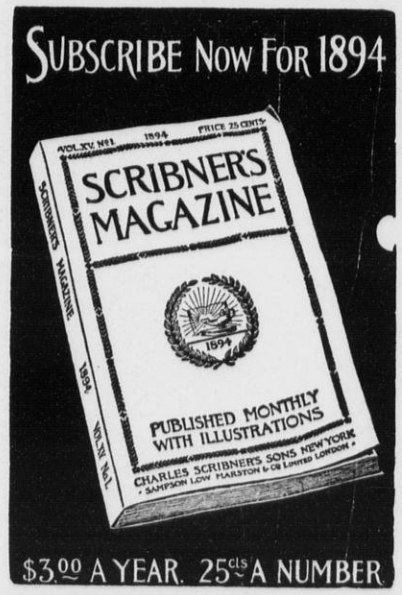


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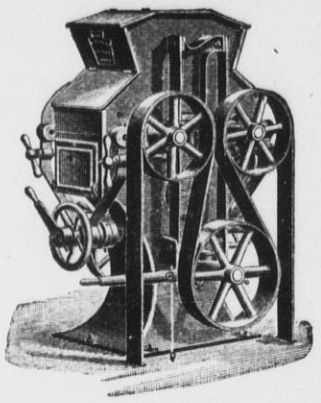

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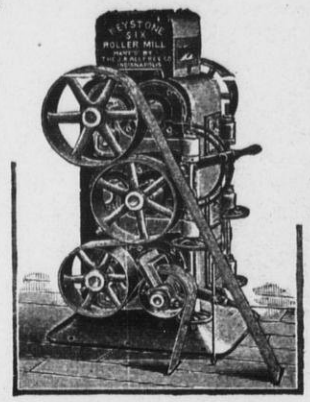

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Contains: 1. A list of Flour Mills in each State, Territory and Province, with names of owners, P. O. and County; in thousands of instances giving their capacity in barrels per day, kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed 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.

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.

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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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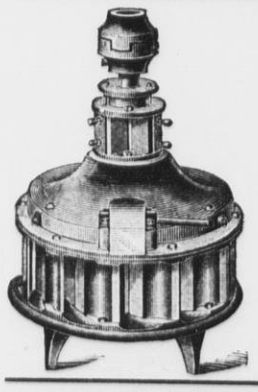

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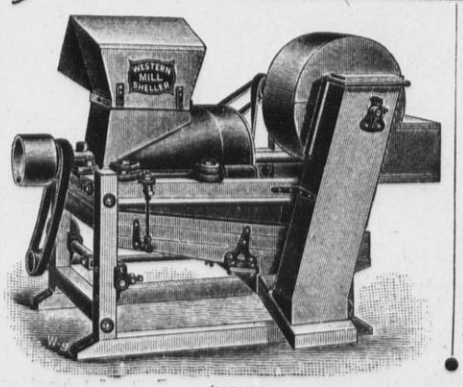


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THE UNITED STATES
# Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 10. MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

# SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REPAIR SEASON.

## BOLTING CLOTH.

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## BELTING.

WE have long made a specialty of leather, rubber and cotton belting; and by years of experience in equipping mills we have learned where to obtain the most reliable goods. As in all other branches of our business, our rule has been to let the test of actual use determine what goods are best and then stick to these brands regardless of the difference in price between these and inferior grades. We buy, however, in such large quantities that we can sell at prices which even the dealers in inferior goods find it hard to meet. Try our cemented roller mill drive belt.

## RECORRUGATING.

OUR plant for this work is very extensive, and we turn out work rapidly. "Hurry up" jobs a specialty. Moreover, the work is accurate. If you are "milling for middlings" try our deep cut corrugations. If dissatisfied with your present style of corrugations, you will make no mistake in adopting the Gray corrugations. We publish a special circular telling all about it. Send for it.

## NEW MACHINES.

WHEN you need an extra roller mill, scalper, flour dresser, centrifugal reel or purifier to improve your cleanup or quality of flour, drop a line to The Edward P. Allis Company. Most everyone knows of the high quality of our machines, and they need but little introduction. The best thing about them is that they are being sold at 1894 prices.

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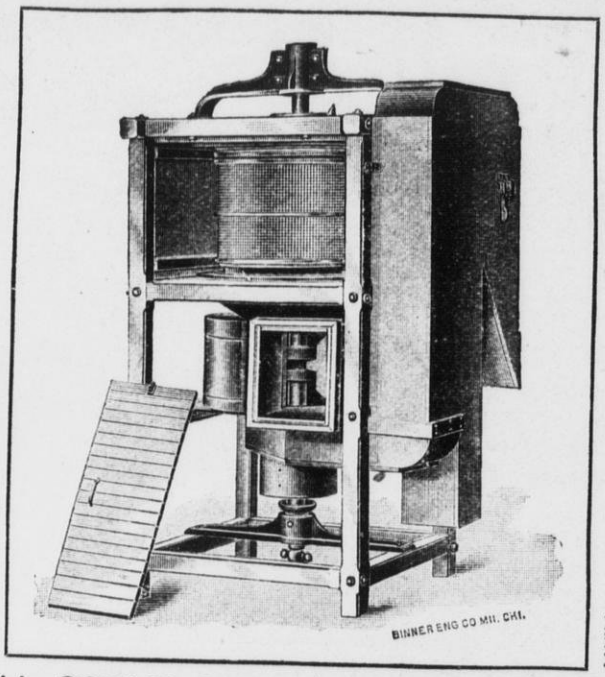


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IT WILL SCOUR SMUTTY WHEAT PERFECTLY.

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**NOTICE.**—The managers of the *Northwestern Miller*, a journal published at Minneapolis, Minn., have acted as selling agents for this Code the past years; they lately requested such terms from the publishers as was impossible to grant and retain self-possession—and were refused. In a very questionable way they secured and paid for 100 copies lately, which they now advertise at $1.60 per copy. As they have broken the contract under which they became selling agents, they will not obtain any more copies of this Code, and parties in want of something good, recognized as such by the trade at large, should send their orders direct to

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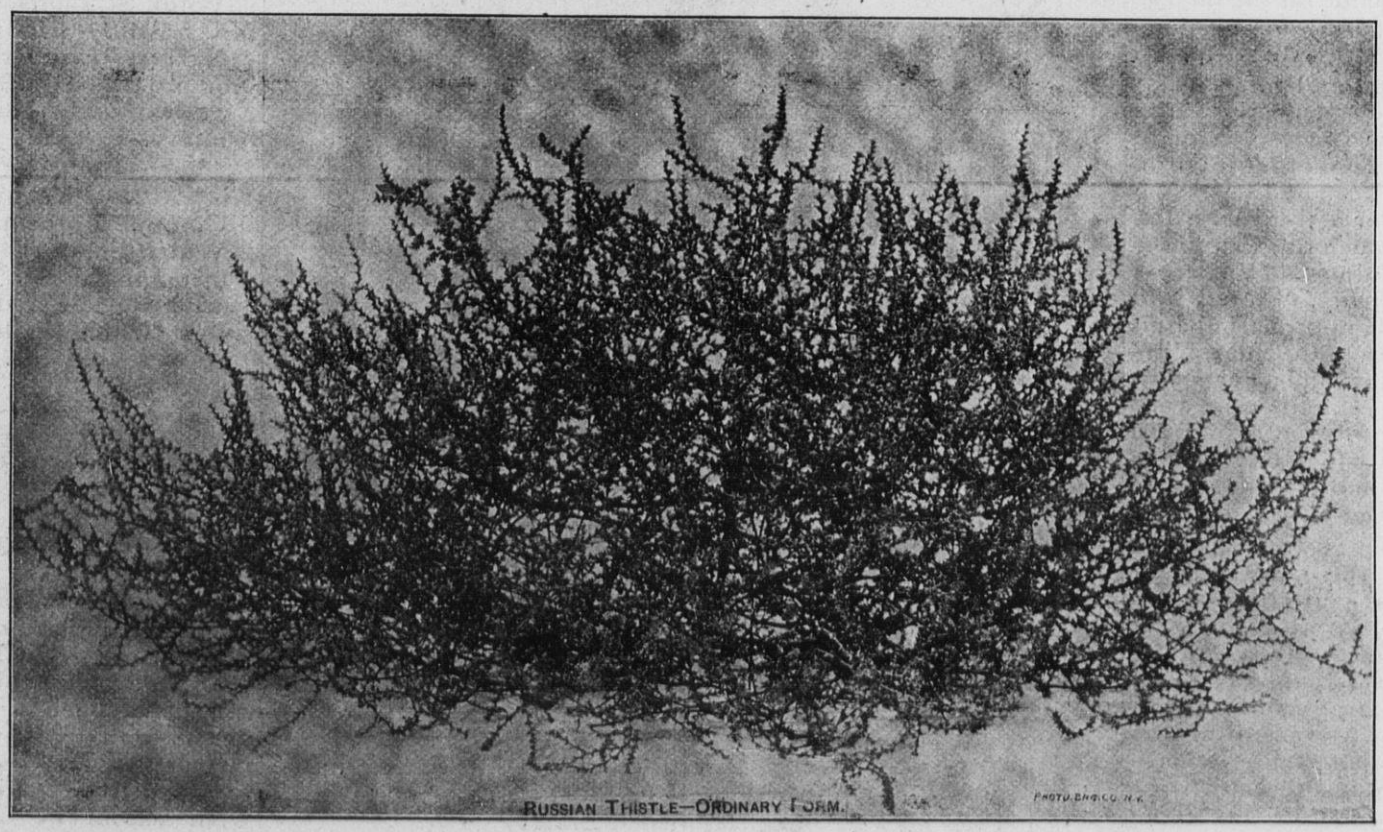
THE UNITED STATES Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 10. MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

### THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

We give in this issue illustrations of the latest pest—the Russian Thistle—for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Illinois Experiment Station. Nearly all the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the northwest have issued bulletins, giving a full and complete description of this new weed, and urging farmers to undertake in time its eradication. It being an annual, its eradication, if promptly attended to, is very easy. It has already made its appearance at several points in Illinois, Indiana and even as far east as central New York. It devolves upon the country millers to educate the farmers in regard to this pest, urging them to be on the lookout for it and not to allow a single plant to grow to seed. From the illustration we present there can be no mistaking the plant. If possible, every miller should secure a specimen plant to be hung in a conspicuous place where every farmer visiting his mill could see and become acquainted with what bids fair to become the worst pest which has ever afflicted this country. "Forewarned is forearmed," an early and persistant warfare is necessary to its final extermination.

The fact that it has gained a strong hold upon the farmers in Dakota and other states of the northwest is because the farmers were not informed in regard to it until it had gained such a strong foothold that they were unable to cope with it. Among the smaller fields in Wisconsin, Illinois, and other states, surrounded by fences, it is not likely to spread with such rapidity, as any ordinary fence will prevent its spread.



RUSSIAN THISTLE—ORDINARY FORM.

Millers receiving wheat from farmers direct, cannot be too urgent in their advice to farmers regarding the necessity of cutting and burning it as soon as discovered. Not only farmers, but weed or road commissioners, railway agents and section men should be instructed to look out for and destroy it. The picture we present was photographed from a specimen found growing on a railway embankment near Madison, Wis.

The plant is not a thistle, and does not look like one. Russian tumble weed would have been a more appropriate name. The plant much resembles the common tumble weed of the west. They may be one, two or three feet high, and from 18 inches to six feet across; the leaves are very small as are the flowers and seeds. At this season (September) the leaves have a purple or rose color. After September 1st the seeds may be sufficiently matured to grow. If seeds are found the plant should be burned as soon as dry. Left to themselves they do not usually break off and roll or tumble until after hard freezing. It has been estimated that an average sized plant may have 20,000 to 30,000 seeds and it may carry these long distances.

We cannot urge too strongly upon millers and warehousemen the necessity of giving particular attention to this weed, and calling the attention of every farmer to it and its distruction.

### ARGENTINE'S WHEAT CROP.

A special telegram to the *Minneapolis Tribune*, dated Washington, D. C., October 11, says:

United States Consul Baker, at Buenos Ayres, has been trying to collect some reliable data touching the wheat crop of the Argentine Republic, one of the greatest competitors of the United States in the world's markets, but as he reports to the state department in the absence of any governmental bureau of statistics he has met with great difficulty. The estimates of the area in wheat this year vary from 7,436,250 acres, which is an increase of 50 per cent over last year's acreage, to 5,453,250 acres, which is but 10 per cent increase.

The wheat looks well. The shipments for the first six months of this year were: Wheat, 1,029,546 tons, and flour, 20,628 tons greater than the entire shipments of any preceding year, and heavy shipments are still being made. No one can tell how much wheat remains in the country.

A KENTUCKY distiller writes a St. Louis commission house that he has already used 50,000 bushels of wheat in making whiskey, and is picking up all the wheat he can find in his section of the country for the purpose.—*Ex.*

From the "*Washington Post*" Sept. 21, '94.

## THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY.

**An Important Meeting of the Stockholders Held Yesterday.**

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Press Claims Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company at Alexandria, Va. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas* William R. Hearst, the proprietor and publisher of the *San Francisco Examiner*, in the latter part of the month of April, 1894, brought a suit in equity in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against John Wedderburn, general manager of the Examiner Bureau of claims and also managing attorney of the Press Claims Company, and made charges in the bill filed in said suit against the integrity, honesty and business qualifications of the said Wedderburn, which were proved to be wholly untrue and false to the satisfaction of the Equity Court and a decree to this effect having been rendered on the 18th day of May, 1894, and a supplemental decree confirming the same on the 3d day of July, 1894; and

*Whereas*, the said bill contained untrue and misleading statements concerning the Press Claims Company made by the said Hearst to injure the said Wedderburn and to escape liability under a contract then existing between the Examiner Bureau of Claims and the Press Claims Company, entered into with the full approbation and approval of the said Hearst, his attorney at law and attorney in fact, which statements were proved to be false and foundationless, and which have greatly injured and damaged the business of the said company; and

*Whereas*, the said William R. Hearst did cause to be prominently puplished in the *San Francisco Examiner*, on the first page of said paper, the said damaging charges contained in the said bill, the issue of the said newspaper being widely disseminated in this country to the great injury of the Press Claims Company; and

*Whereas*, the said William R. Hearst has further published or caused to be published in his said newspaper, and has widely circulated the damaging statement that one Frank L. Browne, of the city of Washington, a person wholly unconnected with the Press Claims Company, is in charge of the business of the said company, which statement is untrue and harmful and injurious to the company's interests and calculated to shake the deserved confidence of the public in the said company; therefore,

*It is resolved*, That the president of the Press Claims Company be and hereby is directed to forthwith institute the proper proceedings in the courts against the said William R. Hearst to recover damages for his untrue, misleading and libelous publications concerning the Press Claims Company; and further, that we, the stockholders of the said company, indorse the action of the court and truth of its decree in finding John Wedderburn, managing attorney of said company, free from the charges maliciously preferred against him.

A contract was entered into between the company and Mr. John Wedderburn, wherein he was retained as the general manager of the company for a period of five years, thus showing the confidence of the company in the integrity and ability of Mr. Wedderburn. The Press Claims Company is a combination of 1,743 of the prominent newspapers of the United States. The object of the company is to prosecute claims against the United States Government, including patent cases. A large and lucrative business has already been built up, although the company has been in active operation but two years. Its officers are as follows: R. E. Freeman, *Danville* (Va.) *Register*, president; Harrington Fitzgerald, *Philadelphia Item*, secretary; A. L. Hughes, treasurer; John Wedderburn, general manager; Carter Harrison, Jr., *Chicago Times*, Edgar M. Hoopes, *Wilmington News*, Philip W. Averitt, *Cumberland Times*, and Francis E. Leupp, *Good Government*, directors.

A BRANCH OF THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Other business transacted was the adoption of a resolution increasing the board of directors from seven to nine. The newly elected directors were Philip W. Averitt, proprietor of the *Cumberland Times* and *Hagerstown News;* Edward M. Hoopes, *Wilmington News:* and Francis E. Leupp, publisher of *Good Government.* Owing to the resignation of Robert E. Davis, of the *Philadelphia Call*, on account of ill health, Mr. R. E. Freeman, of the *Danville Register*, was elected president.

### RECENT PATENTS.

The following List of patents for Milling and Grain handling Appliances, granted during September, 1894, is specially reported for the U. S. Miller by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, No. 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 525,389—Dust-Separator, T. Lee, Home City, Ohio.

No. 525,582—Mill, C. Bonnefond, Paris, France.

No. 525,473—Grinding Mill, J. J. Seeman, Garden Grove, Cal.

No. 526,017—Chop-grading machine, J. A. McAnulty, Manheim, Pa.

No. 525,758—Drier, T. Craney, Bay City, Mich.

No. 525,764—Grain-meter, F. F. Kanne, Waterville, Minn.

No. 525,765—Grain-meter, F. F. Kanne, Waterville, Minn.

No. 525,813—Hull and Cleaning Machine, C.E.Lipe, Syracuse, N. Y.

No. 529,976—Feed Grinder, T. Cascaden, jr., Waterloo, Iowa.

No. 526,256—Preparing Cereals, W. Onderdonk, New York, N.Y.

No. 526,334—Dust-arrester, A. Volm, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 526,313—Grinding-Mill, W. N. Hartshorn, Brooklyn, N.Y.

No. 526,203—Grinding-mill, S. Schwarzenberger, Zittau, Germany.

TRADE MARK.

No. 25,219—Washburn-Crosby Comp., Minneapolis, Minn., Wheat Flour. The representation of a wreath composed of wheat-heads and of a border with which the lower part of the wreath joins. Used since July 1, 1892.

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WILLIAM G. BAIN, superintendent of the Miller Grain and Elevator Co., St. Louis, committed suicide at the company's warehouse Sept. 25th, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been suffering from a chronic stomach disease which gave him excruciating pain at times, and this is the probable cause of his rash act, as he was apparently in good circumstances otherwise, and was well liked by his employers, with whom he had been for years. Mr. Bain was well known and very popular. He was born in Dumbarton, Scotland, 54 years ago, and was the elder brother of George M. Bain, the well known flour merchant and ex-president of the Merchants' Exchange, who died a few years ago.—*Modern Miller*.

---

GREAT excitement was caused at Elyria, Ohio, Oct. 3d, by the discovery of a powerful nitroglycerine and dynamite bomb with fuse attachment in the Lake Shore and Michigan Central grain elevator. If it had exploded it would have wrecked the elevator and several large buildings adjoining.

## ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

### THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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*Members of Executive Committee.

# Associations.

### WHAT HAS THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASS'N OF THE U. S. DONE?

THE following circular, calling attention to the work which has been done by the Millers' National Association, has recently been issued by the secretary, which is of considerable interest:

"The Millers National Association was organized at Toledo, Ohio, June 17, 1873, with 52 members. Little was accomplished by the organization, however, until 1877, owing to the fact that, prior to this time, local associations had been formed in the several states, for the purpose of protecting their members against sundry schemes detrimental to the milling industry; all working independently of each other and the National Association.

On July 13th, 1877, a general convention, embracing all of these local organizations was called, under the auspices of the National Association, with the object of organizing for united action in fighting the common enemy, which at the time was the patent claims of W. F. Cochrane. This convention proved to be a large gathering of the strongest and most progressive millers of the country. The first act was the election of one member from each local association to represent it in the executive committee. This committee was in session during the entire convention, assisted by the best legal talent obtainable, and the result of its deliberations was a determination to defend against the fraudulent Cochrane claims and other unjust demands which might be brought against members.

These claims had been quietly worked through and had received the sanction of the U. S. Supreme Court. Demand was made for a royalty of 5 cents per barrel, for all patent flour manufactured since the process had been in use. Offers of compromise at $1,000 per run of stone were refused by the Cochrane people, who, armed with decisions of the courts, upon which injunctions could issue, made their demands with the confident assurance that they need only be limited by the ability of the miller to pay. The National Association assumed active defense, and after years of litigation before the U. S. District and Supreme courts, its efforts were successful, and the greatest scheme of extortion ever attempted upon millers of the country was crushed.

The claims of the Smith purifier were defeated, and a settlement secured, on the basis of $25 royalty for infringing machines.

The fight against the Denchfield claims, covering the exhaust from millstones, was placed in the hands of the National Association by the N. Y. "Denchfield Defense Association," which had met with defeat after defeat, incurring an expense to members of $80 per run of stone, and had some 40 judgments recorded against it. The Association after carrying the case to the Supreme Court, and incurring an expense of $30,000 was again successful, effecting a saving of millions of dollars for millers of the country.

About this time several combinations were organized, which had secured control of various patented devices, and only awaited the result of these cases, should they prove adverse to the Association, to commence active litigation against millers. The determination and success of the National Association, however, caused these parties to hesitate and finally abandon their schemes.

The next important case undertaken by the National Association was that of R. L. Downton, known as the "germ process," upon which, it was estimated, the parties expected to realize from one to three million dollars. By the defense provided, a complete victory was gained.

The success with which these gigantic schemes had been defended, even to securing three favorable decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, placed the Association before the country, and particularly that part of the community seeking to secure large amounts of money upon fraudulent or re-issue claims, as entitled to consideration and respect, to the extent that, from that time, demands or claims for royalty, instead of being promiscuously litigated, have been presented to the executive committee for settlement. Among such claims, were, the Harper Grain Dump, Mechwart Patents, Elevator Turn Spouts, Flour Packer Valves, Magnetic Grain Separators, Wheat Meal Purifier Claims, Downton Mixed Corrugations, Buchholz Patents, Bran's Processes and many others, upon all of which the committee took such action as was deemed necessary for the protection of the members.

During the period from 1883 to 1889 there was a cessation in patent litigation against millers, due to a very great extent, to the existence of the Millers' National Association, and its action in such matters. In the past few years, however, the approaching expiration of numerous patents, which were granted in the early days of the roller system of milling (when the Patent Office Examiners were as ignorant of the art as were the many inventors, and when the vast number of applications crowded upon them led to grinding out letters patent *ad libitum* to nearly all comers), fresh interest has been awakened on the part of speculators and patent owners, resulting in many and renewed threats, as well as active steps to extort money for alleged infringements.

The National Association has been constantly alert in these matters, and whenever threats of litigation have been heard, prompt and careful investigation was made as to the merits of the claim and advice obtained of the most eminent patent authorities. If the claim appeared valid, or had dangerous features, arrangements were made at once to secure for members as economical settlement as possible; if invalid, steps were taken for its defeat.

During the past five years it has been necessary to defend suits against twenty-five or more members, many of them being test cases. Among the patent claims which have required the action of the Association recently are the following: The patent of Wm. E. Lee, on cockle separating machinery, which has been litigated since 1889 and is now before the final tribunal on appeal; the Russell suits, commenced in 1889, against users of the Geo. T. Smith middlings purifiers, which have recently been dismissed by the Court for want of equity; the Bridenthal claims on bolting reels; the Livergood claims on grain cleaning machinery; Mechwart roller mill patents; Detwiler gradual reduction claims and patent on flour bolts; "Plansifter" patents; Hoppe's Feed Water Heater patents; the Brua process patent, under which release and license was obtained last year for all members, and which claims are still being energetically pushed, causing millers who are outside of the Association much trouble and expense; the Jonathan Mills patent on round reels, settlement having been secured with the Wisconsin Patent Milling Co. and the Edw. P. Allis Co. under their rights to the same.

The settlement secured by the Association for its members with the Consolidated Roller Mill Co. and the indemnity bonds deposited by that corporation, have saved members a vast amount of annoyance and cost; similar protective bonds secured from the Knickerbocker Co., and the Association's action relative to the Cyclone Dust Collector patents, have been alike valuable. There are settlements now pending, and will soon be announced, which will tend to prove still more conclusively the benefits of this organization.

The Millers' National Association has never failed to afford perfect protection from invalid patent claims and has a record of never having been defeated in a defense undertaken in the Courts. Indemnity has been secured for members from infringement of a thousand and one patented devices.

Effort is now being made to secure amendment to our laws relating to the issuance of patents, for the protection of both the inventor and user, which will, if successful, prove of inestimable benefit and obviate much of the litigation which has been resultant heretofore, upon the fault of the Patent Office or the disputes of patentees and manufacturers.

The field of patent litigation by no means limits the usefulness and value of the Association. While its action must always be upon matters of national import—of equal interest to all members, and not in any way to the benefit of one section or locality, as against another—there are many other matters for the National Association to take in hand. Consideration and action have been given to the evils suffered by flour exporters, and regulations formulated and adopted which have become universally observed. The great improvement in the present form of export bill of lading, over the old, may be attributed to the persistent effort of the National

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,
SUPERIOR, WIS.
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

Daisy Roller Mill Co.,
Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
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Association. The Millers' Tracing Bureau, organized in 1891, has accomplished a great improvement in the prompt forwarding of export shipments and is deserving of much larger patronage and support than it receives.

The Association has done much for the benefit of the trade in securing favorable legislation on various subjects. The repeal of the obnoxious regulations governing the collection of drawbacks on jute sacks exported with flour and modification of the duty on same has effected a saving to millers, during the past few years, equal to nearly a half million dollars.

Considerable benefit has been derived through the prosecution by the Association of complaints and claims of its members against tricky or dishonest flour buyers. Such cases are reported and members thus become posted regarding irresponsible dealers. The Association has accomplished something in transportation matters, but its action in this direction might have been far more beneficial had all the leading flour shippers been members and given their strong support to it.

A great deal of good has resulted from various reform measures and business methods that have been introduced by the Association among its members, such as the agreement regulating the charge for sacked flour, now generally observed by spring wheat millers.

The history of The Millers' National Association, and its success in benefitting members and the trade, is unparalleled; its record in the past is a guarantee for the future. Every miller in the United States owes some obligation for favors he has received at its hands; he owes his support for the future to an organization which has and will continue to protect and cultivate his interests. He needs insurance against patent litigation, just as he does against fire loss. If but one patent suit is encountered, the cost for "retainer" alone, for an attorney to commence his defense, or, if for reasons of economy or policy, settlement is made with the claimant by payment of license tribute, will be greater than membership for life in the Association.

The expense of membership is trifling compared with the benefits received. Where one dollar is spent in support of the Association, hundreds are saved in patent litigation alone. The cost at present is as follows: Membership fee, $10.00 per unit of daily capacity, one hundred barrels or fraction thereof constituting a unit. The annual dues, payable on the 15th of January, cannot, under the Constitution, exeed $5.00 per unit of daily capacity, and are fixed by the Executive Committee, according to the needs of the treasury.

The present membership embraces the leading mills in twenty-one states, having an aggregate daily output of about 125,000 barrels of flour. If but one-fourth of the mills in this country were members of the Association, the cost PER MILL for annual dues would not exceed $2.00 (which surely is too small to keep any one out), and the Association would have ample means, besides the powerful influence, to enable it to multiply its benefits.

Those who decline to lend a hand in this good work because they claim "the Association does not accomplish all that it should," condemn themselves for not enabling it to do more by their help. If they will join, co-operate in the work, give work to do, and support the action of the Association, far more can be accomplished.

It is not fair to throw the burden upon others, enjoy the result of their labors and, while refusing to assist, complain at their efforts. If the present plan of organization or method of operation can be improved upon, why not improve it? The constitution and laws are all easily susceptible of amendment and the doors to membership are wide open to all."

THE Secretary of the Michigan State Millers' Ass'n has sent the following circular letter to the millers of the State:

*To Michigan Millers:*

Acting in concert with Mr. E. E. Perry, Secretary of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, to further the interests of American Millers in the direction of broader markets for American flour, along lines marked out by that organization, I have mailed a copy of the enclosed circular letter to the 24 candidates for Congress on the Republican and Democratic tickets in Michigan.

I now ask you to take the matter up and make it a personal one with both nominees in your respective districts; using the facts set forth in the letter as a basis for your appeal. Over 250 millers in Michigan will receive this letter, and if each one will take hold of the matter in earnest during these closing days of the campaign, sufficient pressure will be brought to bear to secure a pledge from every would-be-Congressman in the State to favor such legislation as is asked. With such a pledge oft-repeated to constituents scattered throughout their districts, in advance of election, it will not be a difficult matter to keep them in line when action is required in the House.

It is much easier to secure recognition and get an answer *before* election than it will be *after*, therefore attend to this matter *now*.

The Michigan State Millers' Association, an organization composed of the principal milling firms of this state, desiring to supplement and aid in the work which has been undertaken by The Winter Wheat Millers' League of America, begs leave to submit the following statement of facts, prepared by that organization, and respectfully ask that you give the matter your consideration, and at as early a date as possible, state whether you would be in favor of such legislation as is asked, in the event of your being honored by an election to Congress:

"There will be submitted to the next Congress a request for legislation in the interest of the milling industry of America. The measure will be retaliatory in effect, for the purpose of aiding in the removal of discriminating custom duties, by certain foreign countries, against the product of the American mills. On the very day of the passage of the Wilson bill by the House of Congress, France advanced her tariff duty, already prohibitory, on American flour. Other European countries have attempted similar legislation and will ultimately carry out their threats unless our government takes some action.

"By the abrogation of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, by the recent tariff legislation, our millers have been deprived of a market for at least 1,000,000 barrels of flour annually in Cuba alone, where the old tariff duty on flour has been restored. These are only a few examples of the alacrity with which all countries seize upon an excuse to discriminate against American flour.

"In presenting the claims of the American miller for official recognition, we desire to direct attention to a few facts regarding this great interest.

"The milling industry is the largest in the United States in point of capital and help employed, as shown by the eleventh census. Our mills have ample capacity to convert into flour every bushel of wheat grown in this country, and like the railroads and farming interests, the milling industry is spread over the entire country, being confined to no particular section.

"In 1835, flour represented 97 per cent of the wheat exports from the United States. That per cent has steadily declined until flour represents now about 30 per cent of the wheat exports—a decline of 67 per cent in the face of a constantly increasing capacity to manufacture flour in this country. In 1892, the wheat exports amounted to 225,665,812 bushels, of which 157,280,351 bushels went as raw material, and 68,385,461 bushels as the manufactured product. In 1893, the exports amounted to 191,912,634 bushels, of which 117,121,109 bushels was in the shape of raw material. Were it possible to export this as flour, the saving to our country would be from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, the cost of manufacture. Of this amount the greater part would be paid out in labor.

"The agricultural interests of our country would be equally affected with the millers in the extension of our markets for flour, as a larger local demand for wheat would naturally follow an increased demand for flour, and competition among millers for the grain would enhance its value. Further than this, the farmer would be able to obtain mill offal at a much reduced figure, owing to a larger production, and thus be able to feed more live stock.

"A number of foreign countries, large cousumers of breadstuffs, chief among which are France and Germany, maintain a tariff duty on American flour, double that charged on American wheat. The consumers of bread in those countries prefer American flour on account of its superiority, but the discrimination noted, prohibits our flour entering their markets.

"The American miller has never asked any form of protection, nor does he now, but he does ask, and justly too, that the government, while legislating to admit raw material free for other industries, take steps to prevent his raw material from leaving the very mill door.

"The millers of this country are thoroughly organized and are awake to the wrong done them by refusal on the part of our government to recognize the justness of their demands. The extension of their markets can only be accomplished through governmental aid."

Very respectfully,
M. A. REYNOLDS, Secy.

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THE following circular letter has been sent to members of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association by Secretary Gallagher:

*Dear Sir:*

At the annual meeting of this Association, held in Kansas City June 12, 1894, it was decided that every member be constituted a committee of one to secure the pledges of congressional candidates throughout the states and territories represented by the Association, to support a bill before the next congress looking to the extension of markets for American flour.

You understand that it is not the plan of this Association to seek the enactment of a protective law in the interests of flour milling. Protection is not the object desired. It is the belief of this Association, and of other millers' organizations, that the discriminating legislation of several nations against American flour interests demands retaliation, and we demand of the congressional candidates, to whom our support will be given, pledges that they will vote for the enactment of such retaliatory measures.

The prosperity of a manufacturing industry, the value of the annual product of which is $100,000,000 greater than the value of the combined iron and steel manufacturing interests of the country, demands such legislation, and we must look to the agricultural states for the influence necessary to move Congrees in our behalf.

As a committeeman of this Association, by virtue of your membership, you should promptly lay this matter before the Congressional candidates of your district, being sure to secure the pledge of the candidate of the dominant party, without delay, advising the undersigned of the fact at once.

Farmers and grain handlers should also be moved to act in this matter. The milling demand for wheat, as everyone connected with the trade knows is far more productive of profit than any other branch of the trade. It has this year kept our wheat from 5 to 10 cents per bushel above an export basis, regardless of the fact that our wheat is in favor and our flour in disfavor abroad. This point should be made clear to your farmer patrons and their support secured in this campaign.

We care nothing for politics, but, quoting an old but serviceable commercial phrase, "It's business we are after." Pick the winner if you have to pledge every man in the field; and please do so and report at once.

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### THE MILLERS OF TEXAS ORGANIZED.

THE flour millers of Texas met in executive session at Dallas, Sept. 15, to organize a state association.

The following mills were represented: Terrell Milling company, Terrell; Keel Milling company, Vernon; Quanah Mill and Elevator company, Quanah; Landa Roller Mill company, New Braunfels; Alliance Milling company, Denton; Lone Star Milling company, Gainesville; Cameron Milling and Elevator company; Alliance Milling company, Sherman; Crescent Palace Flour mill, Weatherford; Wichita Mill and Elevator company, Wichita Falls; Brady Mill and Elevator company, Gainesville; Collin County Milling company, McKinney; E. O. Stanard Milling company, Dallas; Corsicana Mill and Elevator company.

The name chosen for the organization was the Millers' Association or the State of Texas, every manufacturer of flour being eligible to membership. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. Cameron, of Waco; First Vice President, James Garitty, of Corsicana; Second Vice President, J. W. Cooke, of Denton; Third Vice President, D. C. Brady, of Gainesville; Secretary and Treasurer, M. L. Kaufman, of Dallas.

The following committees were appointed: Executive, composed of the five officers and Mr. Landa, of New Braunfels and Mr. Burroughs of McKinney. Committee on Insurance—Messrs. Kaufman, of Dallas, McDonald, of Fort Worth, and Landa, of New Braunfels. Committee on Freight and Transportation—Messrs. Garrity, of Corsicana, Landa, of New Braunfels, and Cameron, of Waco.

The objects of the association are stated to be the protection of the trade against unjust discrimination in freights, unity of action looking to the strengthening of credits and the maintenance of prices and any steps looking to the general improvement of the trade.

The question of freight rates was discussed in an informal way and the committee appointed on that subject was given the widest scope in their

investigation. They will inquire into both state and interstate rates and will recommend such changes as they think necessary to protect the business. After considerable discussion as to the time which should be allowed customers, thirty days was agreed on as the limit of the association and the Secretary was instructed to write to the associations in Kansas and Missouri to see if they will not agree to lend a helping hand in the enforcement of the rule.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

### SOUTHERN MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of Tennessee and Kentucky millers was held in the Chamber of Commerce building at Nashville, Tenn., September 12th. W. A. Campbell, of Chattanooga, acted as Chairman, and E. H. Adams, of Bowling Green, Ky., was appointed Secretary. The meeting was very interesting and various matters of importance were brought to the attention of those present. The officers chosen are, President, W. A. Campbell,of Chattanooga; Vice President, Joseph Le Compte, of Lexington, Ky.; Secretary, B. M. Hord, of Nashville, Tenn.

THE North Missouri Millers' Ass'n was to have held a meeting on Oct. 2d, at the St. James hotel, St. Louis, but, owing to the absence of President William Pollock, who was detained at home on account of sickness, and the further fact that but few millers were present,the meeting was postponed. Secretary Wayland explained that another meeting would be called.—*Modern Miller.*

## News Notes.

A 5,000-BARREL mill is being planned by Wheeling, W. Va., parties.

J. G. CULPEPPER bought the old mill at Fort Valley, Ga., and remodeled it.

THE Hume Milling Co., at Bowling Green, Ky., will rebuild their mill recently burned.

A LARGE warehouse is in the course of erection for the Oakesdale flour mill, at Oakesdale, Wash.

C. W. MCDANIEL will rebuild his burned mill at Franklin, Ind. and increase the capacity to 200 barrels.

IT IS reported that the Red Crown flour mills of Albany, Ore., intend to increase their capacity.

THE 100-barrel mill for Eital Bros., at Bridgeport, Wash., has been completed and placed in operation.

THE Idaho Milling Co., of Idaho Falls, Idaho, are contemplating increasing the capacity of their mill.

THE Nashville and Chattanooga Ry. Co., will build an elevator at Bridgeport, Ala., at a cost of $15,000.

THE Peacock Mill Co. have recently made extensive repairs and improvements in their mill at Milton, Wash.

THE Winona Mill Co., at Winona, Minn., will rebuild their 1,500-barrel mill, which was burned last year.

THE Pacific Coast Elevator Co. will rebuild their 1,000,000 bushel elevator recently burned at Portland, Oregon.

THE Rock Island Elevator at Kansas City will be completed and ready for business, January 1st. It is to have a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

H. W. BOONE has purchased the Sprague, Ore., Roller Mills, and will remodel and improve the same, and also increase the capacity to 200 barrels per day.

GEO. L. CARTER, of Pulaski, Va., has placed an order for milling machinery for three distinct mills all in his State, one located at Graham Forge, Wythe Co., of 75-barrels capacity, one at Max Meadows of 75-barrels, and one at Beverly Mills of 50-barrels capacity.

NELSON MARTIN, of Spokane, Wash., has let a contract for a 100-bbl. daily capacity flour mill at Marshall Junction, 7 miles below Spokane, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. He purchased the mill building erected at that place by Geo. Davis, five years ago, and the machinery will be immediately shipped and put in operation. The mill will be run by water-power. An elevator with a capacity of 80,000 bushels adjoins the mill.

EXCAVATIONS have been begun at the corner of Twelfth avenue south-east and Brook street, Minneapolis, for a storage warehouse and elevator which is to be erected for S. S. Linton & Co., the owners of the Midway elevator, by the firm of Honstain Bros., general contractors. The building is to cost $50,000, and the contract provides for a storage capacity of 600,000 bushels and an elevator capacity of 200,000, making an addition of 800,000 bushels to the total grain storage capacity of the city.

## Mill Fires.

THE Fulton grist mill, at Fulton, Ia., burned Oct. 12th. Loss $3,000.

THE gristmill at Blakely, Ga., owned by Capt. W. H. Stuckey, burned Oct. 1.

THE St. Paul & Kansas City Grain elevator at Persia, Ia., burned Sept. 18.

THE flouring mill of R. C. Stone, at Republic, Mo., burned Oct. 1st. Loss $60,000; insurance small.

THE grist mill at Cotton Plank, Ark., owned by Chas. Mecham, operated by Will Watson, burned Oct. 6.

C. E. PIERCE'S grist mill at Lawrence, Wis., burned Sept. 27. Loss $12,000; insured $4,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE elevator of Ward & Currier at Gardner, Kan., burned Sept. 29th. Loss $10,000. A new elevator of larger capacity will be built.

THE grain elevator of E. S. Tuttle at Norwalk, O. burned Sept. 23, together with 10,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of oats, and other grain. Loss $10,500 insurance $6,500. The building was owned by the Huron County Banking Co.

THE elevator of the Pacific Elevator Co., at Wood Lake, Minn., burned Oct. 13. There were 18,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator, most of which is a total loss. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE Lidgerwood Mill Company's flour mill at Lidgerwood, N. D., burned Oct. 15th. The loss is $20,000; partially insured. The mill was full of wheat and flour at the time.

THE FIRE LOSSES in the United States and Canada during the month of September amounted to $10,150,000, of which about $1,128,000 was contributed by the milling and allied industries.


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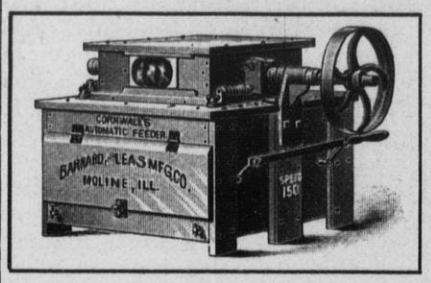


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SENECA, MD., August 16, 1894.
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DEAR SIRS—Find inclosed check to pay for Double Feeder. We have had it in operation but a week, but it is long enough to satisfy us of its excellence. We have tried a number of feeders, but none equals yours in simplicity and excellence of work done. Respectfully,
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MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1894.

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# Editorial.

## HOW SHALL THE PATENT LAWS BE AMENDED?

AT the Annual Meeting of the Millers' National Association, the amendment of the patent laws came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to suggest such changes and improvements as would rid us of the most undesirable features of the present system, and at the same time make it impossible to revive old patents and make them live issues to conflict with more recent inventions. The writer has been giving the question much study and thought, and like the anti-option bill, finds obstacles at every turn. When a patent case gets into court, it depends much upon the ideas of the court itself, and his method of reasoning, and possibly the last case tried by this court may have a bearing upon his method of reasoning in this the patent case—now this leads up to one angle of the situation, which is that all patent cases should be tried by a court dealing exclusively with patents. This court to consist of five or seven judges, all of a mechanical turn of mind, appointed for life or good behavior, and to this court all patent cases shall be appealed. Surely the income of the Patentoffice is sufficient to warrant the expense necessary to carry on such a tribunal. The judges to be selected exclusively upon their fitness for such a position. As at present conducted, the trial of a patent case is little less than a farce. Not one judge in twenty is fitted by study or experience to grasp the mechanical effect or results of certain combinations of machinery, as to whether they are new and valuable or otherwise. The attorneys on patent cases nowadays are specialists. Why should not the judges be specialists also? We believe in the recent decision of Judge Achison in one of the Edison cases, which is a new departure, at the same time is in the line of reform; he says: "The process of development in manufactures creates a constant demand for new appliances, which the skill of the ordinary workman and engineers is generally adequate to devise, and which, indeed, are the natural and proper out-growth of such development. Each step forward prepares the way for the next; and each is usually taken by spontaneous trials and attempts in an hundred different places. To grant a single party a monopoly of every slight advantage made, except where the exercise of invention somewhat above the ordinary mechanical or engineering skill is distinctly shown, is unjust in principle and injurious in its consequences."

On Oct. 5th, 1894, there were 331,163 *live* patents; these are increasing daily, for the reason that the number of issues per diem has steadily increased during the past 17 years, so that where there were only about 200 or 300 per day then, they run nearly two or three times that number now. The best authorities estimate that not more than 18 to 20 % of those issued cover devices actually put into use. Therefore there are now above 275,000 practically useless patents now in the Patent Office—and the number daily increasing. What shall be done to rid us of these useless articles that are a standing menace to manufacturers all over the country? Cannot some way be devised to put an end to this accumulation? Our colums are open to discussions on this matter.

## THE RIVERSIDE CODE.

WE desire the attention of all interested in the export trade to the change of "ad" regarding prices of this Standard Code. The great regulator at the helm of the *Northwestern Miller*, finding he could not get control of the exclusive sale of this book, after acting as sales agent on a liberal commission, seeks by unmerchantable methods to destroy its value to the publishers. Ever since the return of our little friend from his Russian trip, Czar methods seem to have taken possession of his little soul and given him the impression that his province on earth is to attack any and all things with his little pen, that does not at once give way to his little wishes and ideas, it matters not how formidable the undertaking, the "pisen" is ready, the pen is loaded and squirt she goes, and woe to the unlucky person or object at which it is aimed. senators, congressmen, governors, legislators, boards of trade, associations, or individuals, all are alike doomed when he dons his weapons of war, and makes an attact—in his opinion. And while his elements of warfare are somewhat like the Chinese used against the Japs, are more disagreeable than dangerous. The prices of the Riverside Code are lower than any other publication of the kind ever issued, of *equal value*, and the efforts of the *N. W. Miller* to belittle it will be fruitless. Every buyer gets the full worth of his money.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission case between the New Ulm Milling Co. of New Ulm, Minn., and the Chicago and Northwestern road, involving a dispute over milling in transit charges and rate on flour, was settled without a hearing. It is understood that the railroad company made satisfactory concessions.

THERE has lately been finished in Baltimore, Md., one of the most complete establishments in the country for the storage of flour, etc. Shipments arriving in Baltimore by the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, Balimore & Potomac, Canada Southern Line, Union Line, Anchor Line, and Empire Line, can be forwarded directly to the warehouses of this company, the Terminal Warehouse Co., and when desired negotiable warehouse receipts are issued. The company was formed by the Northern Central Railway Co. and a number of Baltimore merchants. On freight coming over this road, free storage with insurance against loss by fire, is given by shippers. Ten days are allowed on flour received. The flour warehouse is 95x186 feet and six stories in height, with a storage capacity of 75,000 barrels of flour. Modern hoisting equipment, together with ample railway tracks, freight platforms and driveways, provide for the prompt, careful and economical handling of large quantities of merchandise. The boilers, pumps, etc., which supply the necessary steam-power, are located in a separate fire-proof building, and as the warehouse is of superior construction and equipped with various safeguards against fire, the company is enabled to issue policies of insurance at low rates on merchandise stored within it. The officers of the Terminal Warehouse Co. are: Robert H. Powell, President; Robert M. Wylie, Vice-president; and Samuel W. Lippincott, Secretary and Treasurer.—*Millers' Review.*

## EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1894.

The following from the Bulletin 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, 1894, as compared with the same month of 1893.

| | 1894. | | 1893. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
| Barley | 306,395 | $ 160,800 | 701,223 | $ 343,292 |
| Corn.. | 432,412 | 259,958 | 3,753,340 | 1,785,978 |
| Oats... | 33,889 | 12,992 | 2,805,475 | 953,655 |
| Rye... | | | 34,039 | 14,519 |
| Wheat | 6,309,205 | 3,584,281 | 11,129,082 | 7,826,796 |
| Total | 7,081,901 | $4,018,031 | 18,423,159 | $10,924,240 |

There were also exported during the month of September, 1894:

| | |
|---|---|
| 16,938 bbls. corn meal valued at | $ 51,933 |
| 1,384,434 lbs. oat meal valued at | 33,023 |
| 1,303,732 bbls. wheat flour valued at | 4,543,520 |

Showing a decrease in value of exports under September, 1893, of $9,506,379.

## WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

| | Oct. 1, 1894. Bushels. | Oct. 1, 1893. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Afloat for United Kingdom | 7,840,000 | 11,100,000 |
| Afloat for Continent | 9,400,000 | 8,300,000 |
| Afloat for orders | 9,200,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Total afloat | 26,440,000 | 33,400,000 |
| In store, United Kingdom | 23,600,000 | 29,200,000 |
| In store, France | 8,000,000 | 9,500,000 |
| In store, other countries | 6,700,000 | 10,300,000 |
| In store, Russia | 12,500,000 | 14,600,000 |
| Total European supplies | 77,240,000 | 97,000,000 |

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

| | Oct. 1, 1894. Bushels. | Oct. 1, 1893 Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour in Canada—equal. | 361,500 | 515,000 |
| Flour in U. S.—east | 7,175,700 | 7,850,600 |
| Flour in U. S.—west | 450,000 | 418,500 |
| Wheat in Canada | 6,549,000 | 4,228,700 |
| Wheat in U. S.—east | 99,769,200 | 77,165,000 |
| Wheat in U. S.—west | 13,605,600 | 8,735,500 |
| Total | 127,911,000 | 98,713,300 |

# 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.

CHICAGO shippers never miss an opportunity to pitch into the Buffalo Elevating Association, and have so trained the press associations, having headquarters there, that they talk like a lot of parrots. Lately they have tried the foolish scheme of sending several cargoes of barley to Oswego and then making a great fuss about it, in the vain hope of reducing elevating rates here. Now the fact is canal freights have gone down more than elevating rates have advanced, and as a further proof that the "robbers' roost" at the head of Lake Michigan is bluffing it is only necessary to say that when elevating was done for nothing at this port, Chicago furnished less grain than it does at present. Oswego is dead as far as every competency with this port for transhipment of grain is concerned. Everybody knows the elevator fight here is off and that the floaters have signed to keep up rates until the closing of navigation. The price agreed upon has been sufficient to compensate them for laying up. Not a cent has been made in this business and still the cry is "blood suckers." It may be possible that this fight will open up fresh and strong next year, but I think the elevator-building fever is over for ten years to come. A number of elevators have been paying a rebate of 50c per thousand to get the business, but this abuse has been checked by an order to report all cargoes to Leonard Dodge, who will send the vessels to the houses he sees fit. This is a sensible move.

The new marine elevator is what the scooper would call a daisy. It was completed on the 10th of this month, and on the 11th the first cargo was elevated. Just one hour and twenty minutes was taken up in elevating 18,000 bushels of wheat. This, for new machinery, is the best record ever made on the creek.

The sharp click-click of the boys matching pennies was the only sound disturbing the sleepy "skelper" or the dreamy clerk on 'change last week. The game is catchy. It was very amusing to listen to the comments of a Mr. Murphy from Chicago, upon the boyishness of this "flip-game." He thought a few bootblacks could skin the whole crowd in an hour's time. If this thing keeps on some enterprising gentleman of leisure, like John Allen, will ask permission to set up a game on 'change.

Pillsbury's Buffalo manager, Art. Safford, introduced the manager Hubbard of the Minneapolis office on 'change a week ago.

In the way of winter wheat for milling we are doing nothing, everything goes for feed. Choice red wheat, and the receipts are all of that quality, are sold to go into the country for this purpose, while millers stand by, refusing even to look at it. Thus wheat is going to advance from its present price, 56c on track.

The corn trade has never been so dull as during the past month, From 60c down to 55c not enough sales are made to establish a price in store. Track receipts were peddled out at 56c@57c, but as it was mostly on a through-billing rate it was considerably cheaper than that in store. Now, that consumers have adopted wheat for feeding, it is not likely that 50 cent corn would create any better demand for the latter article.

As soon as the new spring wheat came in dealers showed great anxiety to get rid of the old crop, and so eager were they that there was no difference between the price of old and new. Later a change came over the market, millers refused to look at new wheat, and when the old Duluth offerings were held at 6c above what was considered a fair value, Chicago 1 northern and No. 2 spring took a hand in the fight. The trade in this wheat reached a proportion far beyond expectations, and for weeks nothing else was used. Old 1 northern, from Chicago, sold between 59c and 60c, while Duluth 1 hard was held at 67c, and old 1 northern Duluth 65c. By the time this letter reaches your readers old wheat will have passed into oblivion, as there are indications already of millers stocking up with new wheat.

Niles Case, Capt. Depuy and another light weight, together with half a dozen no-accounts, declared a month ago that on a certain day the rate of freight on wheat would be advanced to 3¾c to New York. That rate was not touched, on the contrary it is down to 2¾c, with over two hundred boats, representing 2,000,000 bushels, laying in the canal idle. And now these same wisacres are advocating the building of a canal elevator to cost $40,000. Not a dollar could they put into such a venture, but their willingness to show people how to run it reminds one of Steve Sherman's deals. To hell with the forwarder! They can't come into this elevator scheme. But who is to contract this grain? Not N. Case or Capt. Depuy. Perhaps Sid. Finn will manage it for them, chosen on account of his lamb-like patience with the canaler; or perhaps Orf. Crandell. Then who is to furnish the money? That settles it.

Mr. F. J. Sawyer has returned from Europe, much improved in health.

Imagine the vast power and the enormous profits to be derived from the tunnel enterprise at the Falls. Think of 500,000 horse power to be let loose at $15.00 per horse power per year, $7,500,000! The company talked of $30.00 per horse power and have cut that in two. The work will not cost over $4,000,000, and this enterprise was begging for subscribers in Buffalo three years ago. But at that time there were other sure investments, such as the "Saline process," the "Rochester electric scheme" and many others, all winners. Then came "Telephotos," the latest; profits will be divided later on the last fake.

Poor Steve Sherman was in the city a few days ago, asking permission to mortgage the small property of his children. Aged, worn and whitened beyond all belief, his appearance would certainly have caused a tinge of pity to those who were instrumental in sending him to prison, had they met this once bright and promising business man face to face, as I did, on his arrival in Buffalo. But opinion is divided as to his guilt and he has yet to tell the story of the peculiar business methods of Sherman & Co., of which he was a special partner. That history he will never unfold, as it might injure his brother Will, in Canada.

Mr. Fred McMullen, one of our brightest young grain men (although an old stager as far as the knowledge of the business is concerned) has returned from his wedding journey, looking decidedly chipper and first-class in every respect.

Receipts of flour are again heavy, and for two weeks past the amount on the docks and in store houses have not been less than half a million barrels at any time. This represents quite a heavy amount of floating capital, and the chances are that before navigation closes every inch of available room in this city will be occupied for storage purposes.

Wm. Petrie, one of the land marks of Buffalo, has been removed. He worked up to almost the last moment of his life, which extended over a period of 84 years. During that time he has watched the canal from the toll-path and the forwarder's office fully 75 years. His father was a canaler long before the great ditch extended to Buffalo, and Wm. Petrie, was only 8 years of age when he drove a team on the canal. Coming to Buffalo, he went into the forwarding business with A. S. Carpenter, and afterwards with Gib. Green. For the past two years he has been an insurance solicitor for canal business. Mr. Petrie was married four times. He was always honorable.

Mr. George Urban is always happy, but it is sometimes a little difficult to put on a smiling face when things political fail to move just as he wishes. It does not worry him to keep all the irons in the fire hot.

Smutty wheat from Duluth is the rule now, and it is causing no end of complaint. It is strange that this wheat is graded No. 1 hard and 1 northern in Duluth. Buffalo will be compelled to make a kick very soon.

Flour is considerably lower than last month. Our best spring patents are not selling above $3.50, and winter $2.65, in car loads. This is the cheapest price since before the war. Now, while this is true of patents, the low grades are getting so close and are in so much better demand that millers are not complaining. Take for instance Newman's "Stone Mill," which is going at $2.10@$2.25 per bbl., and the firm cannot make enough of it to supply the demand. "Billy" Andrews has orders to let this grade alone and take care of the family flour. Some excellent reports are coming in of Mr. Andrews' work on the last trip, and Mr. C. W. Newman has not been heard to grumble for at least a month. The growls come mostly from the Falls, and it is evident some of the Northwestern agencies are giving them a great drubbing down east, especially Boston.

Buffalo is to have an electric carnival next year.

O. G. Spann, of Spann & Chandler, is the barley king of Buffalo. This comes of straight dealing, coupled with a faculty he has of knowing exactly what buyers want. Mr. Spann expects to do a big Canadian business this year, if the crop there turns out as good as the samples received thus far, and the price is not held at 10c above western. It will have to be mighty fine in color if it beats the western article.

R. Newell has gone on his annual duck shooting expedition and will not be back for a month. In the meantime speculators will be compelled to use their own judgment. There is no denying the fact that "Bob" is a born speculator, having all his life, since he quit the newspaper business, been engaged in furnishing the public with market quotations. This, and an occasional shoot, are his hobbies. He knows no other pleasure. For a year past he has been "dead right" on the markets, and if his friend Farnum can ever induce him to go to Chicago an ovation awaits him there. Mr.

McNiven, his partner, is fully competent to run the house in his absence, but his line is principally stocks and bonds, in which he has no equal in Buffalo.

## DULUTH.

THE past four weeks have been filled with more than usual activity in milling and grain articles in this city, and stand out prominently as the busiest period during the past twelve months. The mills have been grinding at a fairly good rate of speed and so far have disposed of their output. There is still, however, no boom in the flour market, but on the contrary it is with exceeding difficulty that stocks can be worked off at anything like a paying figure. There have been several factors in favor of the business, among others, a fairly good export trade and low rates by lake and across the ocean. Prices on flour abroad are low, lower, in fact, than they have ever been quoted before, and it does not follow by any means that the flour shipments to the other side have all been on orders. The contrary is true, a great deal of the stuff has been sent on consignment, as millers think that prices cannot possibly drop any lower than they are.

The millers at the head of the lake can console themselves in the thought that if it is with difficulty that they can keep their sheds empty, it must be an immense task for mills in the interior, less fortunately situated, to dispose of their stock on a paying basis. The rates from Duluth, eastward by water and rail, are within 2½ cents of the lowest rate which has ever been quoted to the millers here, and it is believed that special rates are given inside of the car quotations. The outlook for the next 30 days, while by no means specially bright, is not discouraging. During the remaining navigable season, all the stock possible will be sent forward to consuming and shipping centers and, as a consequence, the mills will be kept busy. A peculiar feature of the business is the extraordinary prices that millers are obliged to pay for grain. The Duluth market is now, and has been for some time past, the highest market in the country, standing at but one-half cent lower than New York for December. Higher than Chicago by several points, and it is believed by millers that the maximum rate, for some time at least, has been reached.

The production, receipts and shipments of flour and receipts and shipments of wheat, at the head of the lake during September as compared with the same month of the two previous years, are shown as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour produced, Superior bbls. | 261,014 | 109,314 | ..... |
| Flour produced, Duluth, bbls. | 106,819 | 98,112 | 89,374 |
| Flour received, bbls. | 617,438 | 803,322 | 499,556 |
| Wheat received, bushels | 4,907,291 | 5,109,949 | 5,647,105 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 917,804 | 848,455 | 551,310 |
| Wheat, bus | 4,497,859 | 3,328,041 | 3,653,794 |

Manager Church, of the Imperial mill, stated to me yesterday that in his opinion the mills will continue to run for the next 30 or 60 days, at about the same capacity that they have been for the past four weeks. While he sees nothing especially encouraging, yet he says there will be a steady demand as long as the lakes remain open. Referring to the new crop, he is of the opinion that the total amounts to about 100,000,000 bushels in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and it has averaged in grading better than the crops of previous seasons. "Still the price of wheat in Duluth, all things considered," said he, "is higher than at any other point in the northwest, yet there will be considerable of the grain fed to stock by farmers throughout the wheat belt. I know of a number of interior mills that are now busily grinding, almost entirely on feed which is utilized by stock growers. It is a new factor in the situation and there is no telling how much wheat will be drawn for this purpose, yet I do not apprehend that there will be a very large amount." Mr. Church was asked what he thought of the retaliatory measures about to be inaugurated by the southern countries on account of recent legislative measures. He said that it would have a tendency to materially curtail the output of flour from this country. "This," said he, "is not wholly a partisan argument, but an actual fact which confronts us. We have a large territory eliminated from our market and, just at the present time, we cannot afford to lose any countries which are favorably disposed toward our products."

Following are the quotations at the mills for car lots per barrel of 196 pounds:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Patents, in wood | $3.15@3.25 |
| Second patents, in wood | 3.00@3.10 |
| Fancy bakers', in wood | 2.20@2.30 |
| Export bakers', in wood | 2.05@2.10 |
| Low grades, in bags | 1.60@1.70 |

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 280 and 140-lb. jute bags and 98-lb. cotton sacks, 20c; 49-lb. cotton sacks, 10c; paper sacks, 20c. In 24½-lb. cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half barrels, 30c extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer, 30@35c is deducted from the price in wood.

Mill feed is somewhat duller than it was and is now quoted f. o. b. at the mills: bran, $12.00 to $12.50; shorts, $12.50 to $13.00; middlings, $14.75 to $15.75, bran has been decidedly lower, a falling off from $12.50 to $11.75; although within the last few days, this staple has been looking up and some lots have been sold at former quotations. Almost all the mill feed turned out in this vicinity is sent to New England states and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order to take advantage of the lake and water rates. There is but little demand for mill feed in this district as there is but little stock owned within a radius of 50 miles of Duluth. There is an increasing demand, however, from year to year, and the advisability of raising stock where feed can be obtained so cheaply, is becoming more apparent to farmers and dairymen, and it is predicted that within the next five years the local consumption will be very closely, if not equal, to the output. Recently the educators of Wisconsin sent out a commission designed to study the agricultural and dairy rescources and possibilities of the state, and this commission, seeing at once the great benefit which would accrue to stock raisers at the head of the lakes, strongly recommend that more attention be given to this line of business. The great drawback, however, to raising cattle and other stock in this vicinity, is the short pasturing season and the very long, severe winters.

The present crop year has shown, however, that the farmers in the country, tributary to Duluth, have made up their minds that there is no big money in raising wheat at prevailing prices. They have also discovered that there are other cereals which can be raised with profit on the prairies of Minnesota and the Dakotas. This accounts for the large receipts of flax seed and barley during the past month. Last year during September, the receipts of barley were 27,927 bushels. This season the receipts for the same period are nearly one-half million bushels. Last year in September there were received here about 38,000 bushels of flax seed, while during September of this year, there was in the neighborhood of 450,000 bushels received. Secretary Wyman, of the board of trade, estimates that the receipts from the 1894 crop, in both these grains, will be from two to four times as heavy as that of 1893. Prices for both flax seed and barley have been higher, considering the cost of raising, than of wheat.

Freight rates have advanced materially since my last letter and are now held at 2¾ cents on wheat to Buffalo, with a corresponding increase on all other commodities. The tendency is for higher freights, and before the last of this month a three cent rate will undoubtedly be paid to Buffalo. Rates on lumber and ore remain firm, ore at 90 cents and lumber at $2.00 to Tondawanda and $2.50 to Chicago. The first half of the shipping season was exceedingly dull for the vesselmen, but the last half will be far above the average and the season will wind up with a big profit. The big passenger steamer, North West, President Hill's big boat, plying between Duluth and Buffalo, closed the season very successfully. In her 16 trips, she covered 25,000 miles and carried between 8,000 and 9,000 passengers, netting considerable money for her owners.

Some time ago Gen. Becker, of the state warehouse and railway commission, resigned his position, and since then a strong effort has been made to get Gov. Nelson to appoint a Duluth man. The board of trade has petitioned the governor to this effect, setting forth the big business done at the head of the lakes and the necessity of having a representative on this important commission at this place. Mr. Becker's resignation does not take effect, however, until the 1st of January, and the governor has announced that until that time he will make no choice of a successor. Following their usual tactics, Minneapolis and St. Paul will make a desperate effort to defeat the appointment of a Duluth man, if for no other reason than that he lives in Duluth. From a political standpoint, it has been intimated that the commissioner will be a Democrat and that he will hail from the southern part of the state.

The large receipts of flax seed has caused the Belt Line Elevator Co. to put in two large Monitor flax cleaners. Last week the machines were given a thorough test and were accepted. They are the most improved machines manufactured, and are regarded here as the finest machines of their kind in the northwest. Last week the Belt Line Company shipped 65,000 bushel flax seed which was cleaned by the machines, and it is thought to be the finest cargo ever sent out from this port. The Union Improvement Elevator Co. has also secured the machines and speak very highly of them.

W. B. Sheardown, of the Imperial mill, made a business trip to New York the 1st of this month and has just returned. He reports a little better feeling in the East and thinks the season will close fairly satisfactory to the manufacturers.

Duluth's magnificent new Board of Trade building is completed, so far as the exterior is concerned, and will be rapidly finished on the inside. The structure is very substantial and imposing, being not only adequate for all the requirements of the Board, but an adornment to the city.

The Duluth Board were never in a more prosperous condition than at present, or doing a finer business. Applications for membership are being made at almost every meeting and the

attendance at the business sessions is always large. Almost every man in the wheat and flour business in West Superior, is a member of this Board, and many of them have become members since the sample market has been established in Superior and the re-organization of that Board. Speaking of the probability of the success of the Superior Board, a prominent grain man said: "I cannot see how there is room for two successful boards of trade at the head of the lakes. Superior is making a great effort to put its Board on a paying and useful basis, but I have not yet heard satisfactory reasons for its existence. The business is done here and will continue to be done here for many reasons. The main arguments, so far as I can understand it, for the maintenance of the Superior Board, is that the great bulk of the wheat received at the head of the lakes, passes through that city before it reaches the elevators here. While that may be true, it is without any insignificance, so far as the necessity of a board over there is concerned. I have no quarrel with the gentlemen on the other side and would like to see them succeed in all their business affairs, but I am afraid if they attempt to make their Board a rival of the Duluth Board, they will fail."

One of the heaviest losses on the lakes, during the present season, was that of the steamer Ohio which collided with the schooner Ironton, 10 miles north of Presque Isle during the first week of this month. She was loaded with flour and was valued at $38,000, exclusive of her cargo. The schooner with which she collided also sank and was valued at $18,000.

Receipts of the new wheat have been very large for the past two weeks, notwithstanding the general disposition of the farmers to hold on, hoping for better prices. The berry this year is plump and very brittle. The new wheat requires delicate and skillful tempering before it is placed on the rollers, so that the bran can be separated from the middlings. Of course, this condition will be mellowed down with age, and an excellent product will be the result.

Manitoba wheat is getting into Duluth more freely than it ever has before. On one day there were 150 cars received, the grain being all bonded in elevator D. The first consignment arrived on the 5th of Sept. by the Northern Pacific, and during the remaining weeks of that month the bonded receipts amounted to about 250,000 bushels. For the first week of this month the receipts were heavy, equaling that of the three weeks of September. Most of this is shipped by Martin, Mitchell & Co., of Winnipeg, who expect to export 25,000,000 bushels this year. About 4,000,000 bushels are expected to be shipped through Duluth. In September 176,000 bushels of bonded wheat were shipped from here—two cargoes of 180,000 bushels went to Montreal where they will be transferred to ocean vessels, and one cargo of 68,000 bushels was exported direct to London by Buffalo, N. Y. Local custom house officials have not been so busy in years past, as now.

R. M. Todd and family have moved to Duluth for residence. Mr. Todd is one of the well-known millers in West Superior, but comes across the bay in order to enjoy the better schools and more congenial surroundings here. Mr. Todd's choice is a natural one, for if one should be required to live in either Duluth or Superior, there could be but one choice. Mr. Todd will probably take his noon lunches in West Superior, and in this way hold his legal residence in that town.

It has finally been settled that there will be no new elevators erected in Duluth this season. Ignatius Donnelly, who secured the passage of a bill through the Minnesota legislature for the erection, at the expense of the State, of an elevator in Duluth to be run in the interest of the farmers, has been defeated on that proposition at every point and he has abandoned it. He then got the farmers together and resolved to build an elevator on some joint stock scheme, but at about that time Mr. Donnelly's political fences were in a bad state of repair, and he went to work at them. This elevator scheme was likewise abandoned and will probably not be resurrected. Indeed, with the great reduction of charges which has been made by all the elevator companies here there would be absolutely no excuse for another elevator company coming into the field. The present capacity is ample and the charges are at a minimum.

The Imperial mill, one of the finest plants in the country, has broken its own record, on Sept. 8th, in a run of 24 hours. The output was 6,520 barrels. A reduction of the output to the acreage of wheat gives a clearer idea of the day's product. It takes four and half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, or for the whole product of the day's run 29,340 bushels were required. At an average yield of 15 bushels per acre, it would take 1,956 acres, or about six ordinary-sized Minnesota farms if they were sowed all to wheat to produce the wheat ground in 24 hours in the Imperial mill. The value of the wheat ground was about $17,017. To obtain the value of the output the wages of the men employed in the mill and the profit to the manufacturers must be added.

A member of the Duluth Board of Trade stated to me this morning that the Board is preparing to handle more wheat during the present year, than at any time past during the history of the organization. The great bulk of this wheat, of course, will pass through the elevators to the local and export trade, but a large proportion of it will find its way into the mills at the head of the lakes. With the revival of business, which is already in sight, there will be an increased demand, consequently, there is a better feeling among the manufacturers, as well as with others in the grain business, and the year which began with a low business ebb, will be rounded out and completed, at least so far as the Duluth mills and interests are concerned, in a manner fairly satisfactory to millers and grain dealers. During his recent visit here, Mr. McKinley intimated that this is due to his peculiar theory of government, but whatever cause it may be, it is none the less welcome, and the politicians may settle it among themselves who should receive the credit, if credit is due any of them.

Duluth, Oct. 13. H. F. J.

## SUPERIOR.

THE mills in this city have had a better run during the past four weeks and have turned out more flour than during any previous month in their history. The mills in operation have been: Lake Superior, Grand Republic, Freeman, Anchor, Minkota and Listman—indeed all the mills have been in operation more or less regularly. In September the output was 261,314 barrels against 109,314 barrels in 1893. The mills in Duluth last month turned out 106,819 barrels, and 98,112 barrels in September, 1893. For the first week of this month the output has been: Superior, 42,761 barrels; Duluth, 29,213 barrels, making a total of 71,974 barrels. This pressure will probably be kept up during the remaining part of the month and the prospects are that the aggregate will exceed that of September. But little more than a month remains of safe navigation and so long as the present favorable rates by water are given, eastern warehouses will be filled with more than the usual winter supply. At present the entire fleet of the lakes seems to be in commission, and the shipments, not only of flour but of wheat, ore and lumber were never more active. During September the business through the Sault canal was greatly in excess of the business of the same month last year, and there is a general revival of business in all lines of trade.

The expectation that receipts would show a marked decline when the balance was struck at the end of the month, is not borne out by the figures which show that including course grains, September has a balance over the corresponding month of last year of 230,515 bushels. But this is far short of the expectations of the board of trade, as up to the time of the Hinckley fire and the cessation of receipts over the Eastern Minnesota, grains were arriving at a rate that promised to make the present the banner year in grain handling at the head of the lake. It was thought by some that the grain of the Northwest was going to Minneapolis, but reports of receipts at that point show no increase and the inference is unavoidable that either the estimates of the crops for Minnesota and the Dakotas was greatly over estimated or that the farmers are holding back for better prices. The latter proposition is not considered reasonable, however, as wheat raising has not yielded the profits for the past two seasons that would place the farmers in a position where they would be able to hold their grain if so disposed.

It was further expected that with the Eastern Minnesota tracks again in good condition for active operations a great quantity would arrive at this port that had been held back for lacking facilities, but there was no increase, receipts only maintaining a steady average since, and that below the figures prior to the great disaster.

The wheat in store in the public elevators on Monday of this week, on both sides of the bay, as well as at Minneapolis, is shown by the following statement issued by the board of trade:

| Grades. | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Hard wheat | 1,807,054 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat | 1,109,300 |
| No. 2 Northern wheat | 216,938 |
| No. 3 spring wheat | 35,470 |
| No grade spring wheat | 5,001 |
| Rejected and Condemned wheat | 31,095 |
| Special bin wheat | 195,934 |
| Total wheat in store | 3,400,792 |
| Increase during the week | 478,307 |
| In store and afloat last year | 3,552,050 |
| Increase for the week last year | 58,157 |
| Stock of corn now in store | None |
| Stock of oats now in stock | 70,257 |
| Increase of oats during the week | 23,945 |
| Stock of rye now in store | 19,365 |
| Increase of rye during the week | 11,896 |
| Stock of barley now in store | 565,272 |
| Increase of barley during week | 165,234 |
| Stock of flax seed now in store | 211,475 |
| Increase of flax seed during week | 83,060 |
| Wheat in store at Minneapolis | 8,630,747 |
| Increase wheat at Minneapolis | 1,179,395 |
| Corn in store at Minneapolis | 977 |
| Oats in store at Minneapolis | 193,910 |
| Rye in store at Minneapolis | 44,112 |
| Barley in store at Minneapolis | 13,934 |
| Flax seed in store at Minneapolis | 50,708 |

The shipments out of Superior are still active, with rates on wheat to Buffalo at 2¾ cents a bushel. The rate has been steadily advancing for the past two or three weeks and it is believed by vesselmen that they will be able to crowd it to 3 cents by the last of this month.

It did not require the visit of

William McKinley to Superior to call attention to some of the workings of the Wilson-Gorman law as passed by the last congress. Under the operation of the reciprocity feature of the McKinley law, American farm products were given a lower rate of duty by the Spanish authorities than that of other nations, and even than Spain by the treaty made in conformance of that law. The Wilson-Gorman law, repeals the reciprocity clause, and takes away from those nations with which we have made treaties, the benefits they derived under the treaties. Naturally they have annulled the treaties giving us special privileges for our products. The duty on American flour has been increased therefore, over 300 per cent and the trade of our millers with Cuba has been wiped out.

This effects the people of the great Northwest. Under the reciprocity treaty there had been built up within the last two years a trade in our flour worth nearly or quite $3,000,000 a year, and it was steadily on the increase. The exports to Cuba under reciprocity increased from 114,447 barrels in 1891 to 616,406 barrels in 1893. All this flour, practically, was from Northwestern mills and much of it from the mills in this city. Now that trade, which was sufficient to keep several of the mills here busy for a greater portion of the year, is entirely withdrawn, the trade going back to the Spanish millers or to other countries. So far as this reference is concerned, no attempt is made to draw any political conclusion, but merely to state a fact as it is generally discussed by the millers as it affects their business. Considerable consuming territory has been eliminated with no immediate prospects of its restoration. Whether it is a result of "protection"—to Cuban millers, or an effort in the furtherance of "free trade," in this country, may be settled by the politicians.

A gentleman in this city, interested in flour and grain matters, who has just returned from a visit of the Canadian "Soo," states that the new lock is in the nature of a national scandal, that it is poorly constructed, at an exorbitant cost. He also states that there is a fine water power on the Canadian side, practically ready for use. There is a rumor that it has already been sold to New York parties, whom it is alleged, intend to inaugurate an industrial boom there, by the erection of great flouring mills, but this, the gentleman states, is somewhat doubtful. It is true, however, that the Keewatin millers, of Rat Portage, are figuring on the erection of new mills at Montreal or Toronto, probably at the former city. It is claimed they were offered the Canadian Soo water power and would not take it. That point is not a natural wheat market, nor is there any wheat grown in that section. To obtain wheat the crop would have to be intercepted and in transit and that would cost too much, double the elevator charges and treble other fixed transportation charges. Besides, there is no market for the flour either east or west, and as for exporting, a mill there could not compete with mills at Montreal, and certainly not with the mills here.

The water on the American side of the canal is ready to be utilized. It is stated that the company owning the franchise, can sell power for $6 per horse power per year. It is thought the Lake Superior mill, in this city, uses about 1,500 horse power. The first cost of this at the Soo would be $8,400 per year. The cost here, it has been estimated, using coal screenings and the like and including all wage charges, would be about $12,000 per year, hence, the question of power is about as thoroughly settled in Superior as it is at the canal. It has further been stated that the average cost of power to drive the Listman mill in Superior is about one cent per barrel, figuring the output at 600,000 bbls. per year, the total charge for power, light and heat, is given at $10,200. Add at the Soo, cost of heat and light and power, and it would be found as cheap in Superior as there. That, of course, could not be said of Minneapolis or any other northwestern point as against the Soo; coal and coal slack being much cheaper at the head of Lake Superior than at any other city in the northwest, and this cheap fuel instead, of deminishing in quantity and advancing in price, will steadily increase in amount, and as a consequence, decrease in price.

Capt. Alex. McDougall, general manager of the American Steel Barge Co., of this city, has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, where he looked over the company's plant at that point. "Work on the Everett is well started," said the Captain, "and we expect to have her finished before the first of January. Details in regard to second Pacific barge are not yet completed."

The captain placed a force of men at work in the yards here and will rapidly complete the barge now on the docks, the 135, and will have that boat ready for service at the opening of navigation next season. The company is now negotiating for another large whaleback here, and it looks as though the yards would be kept busy from this time on. Mr. McDougall reports the lumber trade on the coast as picking up and states that a great deal of flour is being exported. The latter article is becoming a large factor in western trade. China and Japan are using it in large quantities on account of the low prices which, though unfortunate at this time, will tend, however, to educate these people to the use of civilized food and in all probability, they will become extensive consumers. In some of the valleys on the Pacific slope, wheat has sold this fall for from 18 to 25 cents per bushel. This makes the price of flour proportionately low, and with the low freight rates into the Asiatic country, if unnatural barriers are not erected, something of an export trade might be worked up.

The receipts of soft coal at the head of the lake, while not quite up to the mark which had been set for this time by the coal companies are, nevertheless, very large. They show that, notwithstanding the agreement of Cleveland owners to hold out for a 50 cent rate on all Lake Superior coal, the movement during the month, when the agreement was supposed to have been in effect, was almost as large as during any previous month during the history of the canal. Shipments of soft coal from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1st, aggregate 1,487,757 net tons. This is almost equal to the figures fixed upon by the coal shippers for the full season. Soft and hard coal shipments together, up to Oct. 1, foot up 1,849,820 net tons, against 2,296,-142 net tons on the same date in 1893.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Freeman Milling Co., the following officers were elected: Peter Deyo, C. E. Billquist, Homer T. Fowler, John L. Lewis and A. Ruyter. The only change made was the substitution of Mr. Ruyter for A. A. Freeman. The following officers were elected by the directors: President, Peter Deyo; vice-president, Howard Thomas; secretary, E. A. LeClair; treasurer, H. T. Fowler.

A. C. Clausen, official grain inspector at this point, has posted the following notice at the Superior board of trade:

"The state grain inspection department will discontinue the work of inspection or reinspection of grain at the Freeman, Russell and Minkota mills at West Superior or in the yards immediately adjacent to said mills. All grain consigned to said mills must be held for inspection or reinspection in the regular terminal yards at West Superior belonging to the respective railroad companies from whose lines the said shipments originate, and all questions of grades and dockage will be determined, as far as the work of this department is concerned, before the grain leaves the said regular terminal railroad yards."

The Northern Pacific Railroad has addressed a letter to the commission men at the head of the lakes, in substance as follows:

"Daily complaints are reaching the company of delay in handling grain cars at Superior and it is stated that the good reputation of the head of the lakes of prompt handling of grain is becoming destroyed through this fact. Principal reason for delay, after careful investigation, is found to arise from the action of certain commission men in 'holding out' for the second time at Superior grain originally consigned to West Superior, inspected there and switched free to Superior for final delivery. In this way two markets are made for the same cars. The effect of this is to hinder the delivery of all grain going to the Superiors. In putting the free switching rate on between West Superior and Superior it was never contemplated that cars would ever again be held out or marketed at Superior, and in the interest of all concerned we are compelled to insist that all grain consigned to West Superior must be inspected at that point and final disposition given the company's agent there. Any subsequent change in disposition furnished to our agent at Superior on such cars, will be charged for at the rate of $1.50 per car.

"Another cause of delay is

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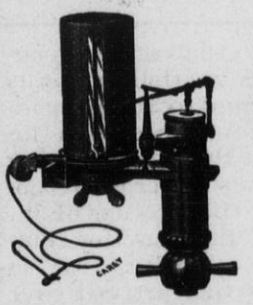

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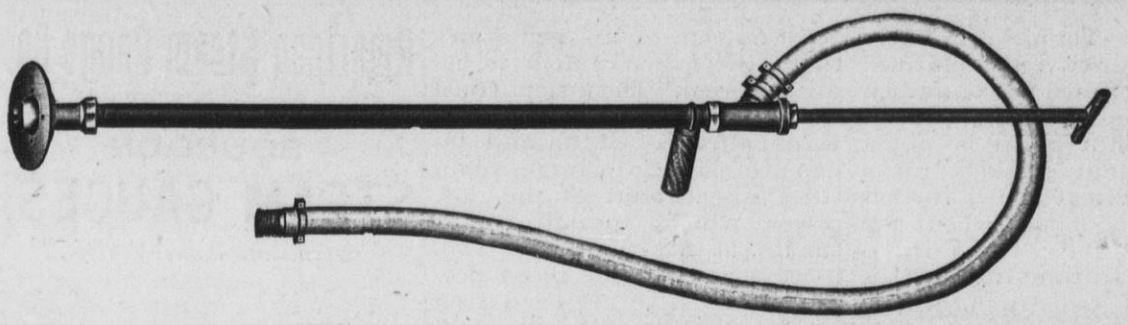

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chargeable to the fact that connecting lines are delivering us grain consigned to Superior industries without previous inspection, and their cars coming into our Superior yards are going through the process of inspection and 'hold out' for reinspection or marketing as though they had arrived over this company's lines. This is inflicting on us a burden which was never anticipated when the low terminal delivery charge was put into effect and one which we are now unable to carry without detriment to our business. We have therefore notified lines delivering us grain at West Superior and South Superior that all grain must be inspected and final disposition furnished us before cars can be switched to destination.

"This company's facilities at the three cities are amply adequate to handle a much greater volume of business than we are now called upon to take care of if we have your cooperation in our mutual interests in giving us prompt disposition of all cars, immediately after inspection of grain."

The board of trade men say that the road is justified in making the regulation and undoubtedly has suffered as it claims. They claim the Superior commission men are responsible for nearly all of it.

The Board of Review has been in session for some time past and has finally completed its labors and adjourned. Among some of the reductions which were made, were those of the plant of the Terminal Elevator Company from $187,000 to $105,000. Other milling and elevator property was cut in proportion. The personal property of the Duluth Elevator Company was reduced from $375,000 to $155,000.

Everything is working satisfactory towards the establishment of the sample yards in this city, and the members of the board of trade are much elated over the prospects. The board is in a most flourishing and healthful condition and bids fair in a short time, to transact the principal business of grain handling for the northwest. The Duluth board, apparently anticipating that this board, when finally and thoroughly established will cut into its business, is seemingly making an effort to rush matters in the way of membership, inspection rules, etc. There seems no logical reason to any one not in Duluth why this town should not transact the wheat business at the head of the lakes. The wheat is received here, the mills are here, the elevators are established here and the shipping is done from here. These are reasons enough why buying and selling should be done here. The membership of the board is constantly increasing, while many concerns from abroad are establishing branch offices here or have their representatives on the ground. All that is necessary, as the millers and grain dealers are beginning to find out, is for united and harmonious action and loyalty to the town. E. T. C.

Superior, Oct. 15.

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A MERCHANT from Washington says that the farmers in that State will have money to burn if they can get 50 cents for wheat, but, unfortunately, the crop is so large in comparison with their facilities for handling it, that they are only able to get 25 cents per bushel.—*Ex.*


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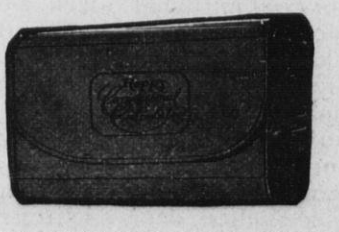

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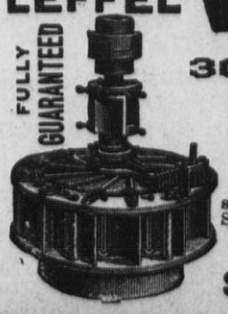


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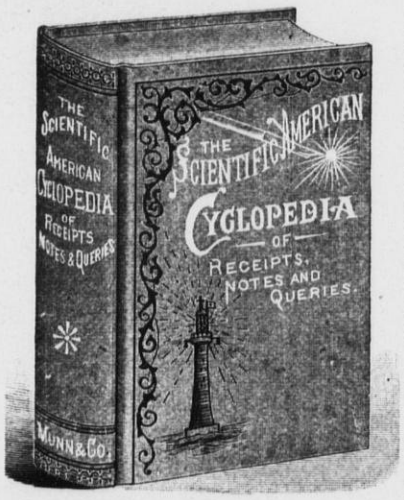


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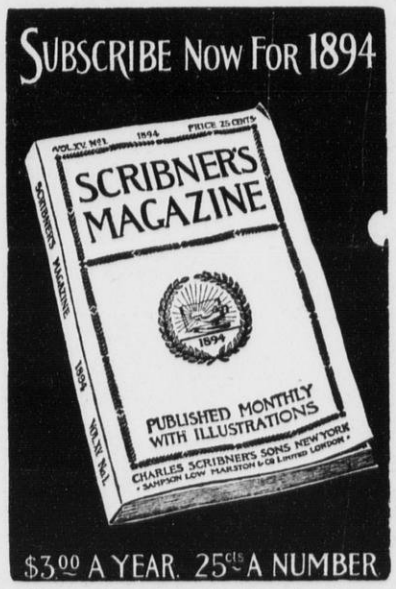


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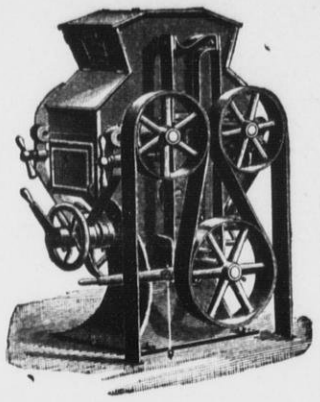

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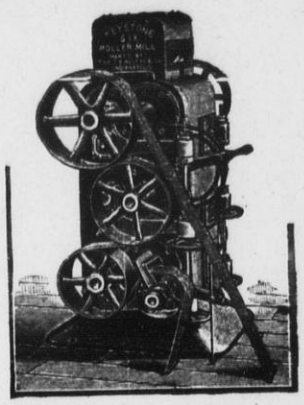

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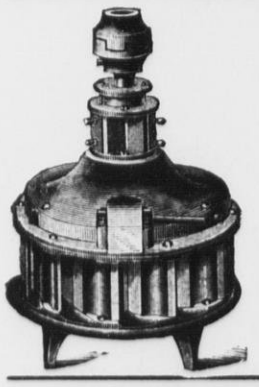

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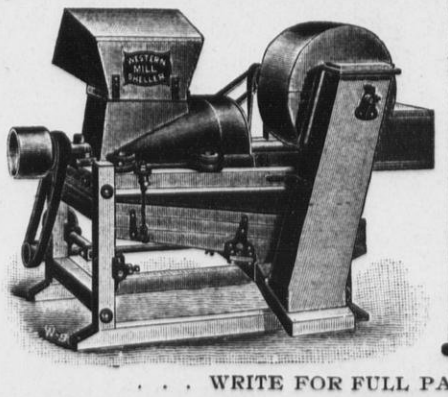


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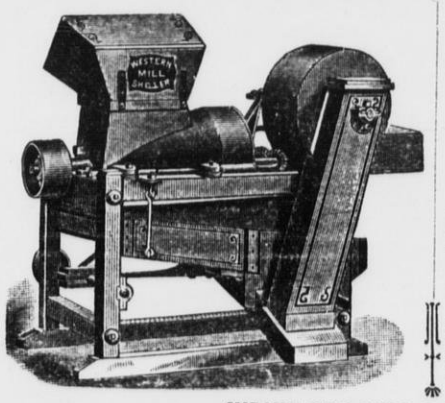

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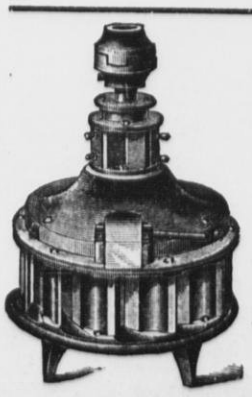

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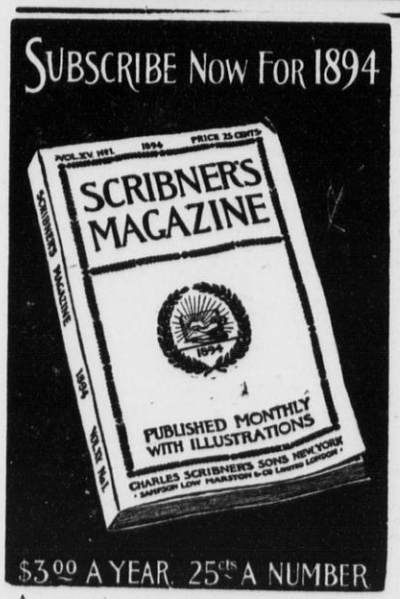


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THE UNITED STATES

# Miller

And WEATHER AND CROP JOURNAL.

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 11. MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## GRAIN TRADE AND CROPS.

In view of the widespread interest in the question of wheat feeding and its probable extent, the Price Current has instituted an inquiry, and although the returns at this time are not complete, they afford a very good basis for a preliminary estimate and justify some enlargement in the previous general approximations of this paper. The eight Western states of Ohio, Michigan, Kentueky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas produced approximately one-half of the entire wheat crop of the country, and these states represent nearly all the wheat-feeding area having any significance in the calculations.

In the feature of percentage of absorption of this grain by animals Iowa probably stands highest, but the production of that state was relatively small. Very considerable quantities of wheat are being received in Iowa from other states for feeding purposes. Next in order are Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Kentucky. These returns suggest that the feeding consumption has reached approximately 40,000,000 bushels already, and in most of the sections a continuance is expected until prices advance so as to modify the inducement for such disposition of the grain. Without an early change in this particular the estimates for the season suggest approximately 75,000,000 bushels, or about as much more to be fed as has been thus disposed of. Some localities, however, are reducing wheat feeding operations under the availability now of corn and other feeding material. It seems justifiable to say that the indications now are that from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels of wheat will be absorbed by animals from the crop of 1894.

If the wheat crop be recognized as approximately 500,000,000 bushels and the home requirements for bread and seed be estimated at 375,000,000, or 75 per cent of the production, and 75,000,000 bushels, or 15 per cent., be disposed of in feeding operations, there would remain but 50,000,000 bushels, exclusive of the surplus of previous production, available for exportation. If the marketable portion of this surplus be accepted as 60,000,000 bushels, as previously suggested, the total exportable quantity on this basis would be 110,000,000 bushels, of which one-half or 55,000,000, has already been exported. These conclusions are based on the presumption that the bread consumption rate of former years is being maintained.

The situation in wheat in this country is truly anomalous. The warehouse stocks in sight are out of all usual proportion to the marketable quantity in the country, and these stocks are more potential in market influence than any other features in the question. But if the general propositions herein presented are not radically at fault there will ere long be an important change, for the interior mills, already finding difficulty in securing milling supplies, must necessarily look to the large centers, under which shaping of conditions the growing tendency of visible stocks will give way to unexpected decrease. Again, if the propositions are not faulty, this country long before the close of the year will cease to have its wheat markets gauged by the temper of foreign merchants, accustomed to the acceptance of extravagant statistical exhibits with reference to the world's crops.

## IN THE ORIENT.

Concerning the situation in Europe and the Far East the London Mark Lane Express remarks: "The sowing of wheat in England, where it is proceeding at all, is proceeding satisfactorily. In France almost two-thirds of the crop is said to be already in the ground and the seed bed is excellent. French farmers are discontented with prices, but they are not likely to reduce the wheat area in a time of unsettled politics. Russian farmers are equally unlikely to give up wheat growing, and the area under wheat in Central Europe remains remarkably stationary from year to year. Switzerland and Greece are increasing their wheat area, but the former can never be self-supporting, and the latter has for the most part a barley soil. The same is the case over a large area of Spain. In Turkey, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania the wheat area can be greatly extended if low prices promote the idea among farmers. In Asia Minor the new roads are opening up new avenues of agricultural commerce, but the Turkish government is very poor, and credit has been not so much exhausted as alienated by acts of a nature bordering on repudiation. Asia Minor, under a Western power, may become at any time an important trade factor; the markets of England, France and the Low Countries are already familiar with the cereals produced in small sections of Asia Minor annexed by Russia after the last two wars in that region. The soil and climate are both of the best."

## THE UTAH COMBINE.

The Inter-Mountain Milling Co. has been in existence three months. In that short time its general managers say it has more than fulfilled the expectations with which it was formed. It turns out every month 1,000 more barrels of flour than the six mills which it absorbed were able to manufacture. And it has reduced the price of flour 60 cents per barrel. The fear that it was formed for the purpose of robbing or imposing upon the people seems, therefore, to have been unfounded.

The combine was effected after great difficulty, for the purpose, primarily, of lessening the cost of production and facilitating distribution. The articles of incorporation were filed August 1. Seven days later, namely, August 8, four of the mills, which were run by water power, were started up under the new auspices. Two shifts of men were set at work to run the mills night and day, where formerly no mill had been able to run more than eight to ten hours in the twenty-four hours. In a very short time the four mills combined were turning out over 250 barrels of flour and offal per day, an increase of 13 per cent. over the total output of the six mills running individually. The force of employes was largely reduced, and one office and one corps of clerks made to do the work of six offices under former conditions. One solicitor was found to be sufficient, and a smaller number of draymen was employed. The total expenses were thus reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.

For reasons which concern the syndicate alone, the new combine did not choose to take advantage of all the decreased cost of production for themselves, but applied it to a reduction in the price of flour. As stated above the full reduction effected has been 60 cents a barrel on flour and 70 cents on flour and offal. The present prices to the trade are: High patent flour, $1.75 per 100 pounds; straight grade, $1.50 per hundredweight; family grade, $1.35; bran, 65 cents; shorts, 75 cents. About one-half of the reduction has been caused by the fall in the price of wheat, but the further 30 cents reduction has been effected entirely by the agency of the syndicate. The saving made for the public at large will, therefore, figure up to $5,625 per month, or $67,500 a year.

The two mills which are not being operated, namely, the Salt Lake Mill & Elevator Company and the Pioneer Mill, are being made to serve as adjuncts in the form of warehouses. The Pioneer mill, which is within the city limits, is being used as a storehouse for immediate delivery orders.—Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## THE FIRE PAIL.

Doubtless many mill-owners have been surprised at the emphasis which insurance inspectors, and the mutual companies in particular, place upon the water pail and water barrel in the mill as a means of extinguishing fire. Sprinklers and standpipes, "independent sources of supply" and all that are well enough; but the insurance man insists on the fire pail and barrel of water. He certainly will not discourage any effort to provide means for fighting incipient fires; but no amount of apparatus can wean him from his first love—the handy bucket. This is not at all surprising in the light of facts. More incipient mill fires are put out by means of the fire pail than all other agencies combined. Any other apparatus is liable to fail at the crucial time. But the fire pail is always ready, and anybody, even a boy, can use it effectively. This is the sole and simple reason of the insurance man's devotion to the bucket and barrel. He knows from experience that they are effectual.—Woodworker.

## A CORNER IN ELK TEETH.

John D. Losekamp, of Billings, Mont., is said to hold the elk-tooth stock of the entire country, by Forest and Stream, and to his supply he is constantly adding, Indians and hunters bringing teeth to him from all over the country. "Not everyone knows that the elk teeth, or rather the tusks, of which only two are found in the mouth of the adult elk, have a practical commercial value. The teeth are used as jewelry, most as pendants on watch guards or as insignia of the secret society known as the Elks. The value of a tooth ranges from 50 cents to $2.50, according to its size, color and marking. Mr. Losekamp has now over 86,000 elk teeth deposited in safety vaults. Many of the old Indian dresses were highly ornamented with elk teeth, some of them being fairly covered with the teeth."

## THE BIG BULL.

Ed. B. Berber recently received the following from C. A. Pillsbury in New York: "Your telegram received with joy. I now expect higher prices for wheat, flour and everything else. Everybody now wants to get on to the bull side of everything."

## News Notes.

The statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture stated November 8, that owing to the comparatively small number of returns as yet received in answer to the special circular in regard to feeding wheat to stock the Department will not make a statement as to the same on the tenth nor until more extensive returns are received.

The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis, 23,399,840 bushels; Duluth, 16,436,409 bushels; Chicago, 16,436,409 bushels and Milwaukee 2,851,608.

On account of the ruinously low prices for wheat, reports from all countries seem to indicate a smaller area to be devoted to this crop than last year. The autumn sowing so far shows a very good condition in nearly all countries, but it is evident that the smaller acreage will have a tendency to decrease production considerably, unless the progress of growth be particularly favorable.

The Modern Miller: The movement of winter wheat continues a source of keen disappointment to grain merchants, and also is proving more of a cause of anxiety on the part of millers. Receipts fall below the requirements of millers in the Southwest to such an extent that isolated cases are being recited of all wheat shipped from accumulative points to the interior for grinding purposes. The recent advance in wheat this week may stimulate the movement, but this view is open to question.

The flour mills of the Portland Milling and Distilling Company, located at Grants, Ore., don't think times so very hard; 400 barrels behind orders.

Articles of incorporation were filed in Portland, Ore., last Saturday by the Washburn Milling Company. The incorporators being C. W. Washburn, B. A. Washburn and E. M. Cousins; capital stock, $5,000; objects, to purchase and sell grain, etc., to erect and maintain a steam flour mill.

Charles T. Fox, secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company; Charles J. Martin, secretary and treasurer of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, and H. J. Little, salesman of the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company, were interviewed last week in regard to the project of curtailing the output of the flouring mills in Minneapolis. They concurred in saying that there is nothing more at present to be said than has appeared in the papers; that there has been no definite decision or concerted action among the millers of Minneapolis, and that, in their opinion, trade and the conditions of the individual mills will determine their action. Messrs. Fox and Little further said that he usual diminution of the output caused by the closing of river navigation and the consequent higher freight rates will equal or exceed the proposed diminution. They do not believe their mills will be apt to enter into any agreement fixing the output, but the course taken will depend upon the circumstances of the several mills. They admit an overproduction at present, but do not know whether any concerted action on the part of Minneapolis millers is probable. They see no need of it, however.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has completed arrangements with the Tacoma Land Company for the latter to build a 2,000,000 bushel wheat warehouse, 750 by 200 feet, two stories high, to be completed at the commencement of next season's grain shipment. The warehouse will increase the storage capacity of elevators at Tacoma to 5,000,000 bushels.

Application was recently made to the Supreme Court by the directors of the Geo. V. Hecker Company, flour miller, for a voluntary dissolution of the company, it having accomplished the purpose for which it was organized, and John M. Gitterman was appointed referee in the matter. It has no creditors. It was incorporated on May 1, 1890, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, as a successor to the flour business carried on by the late Geo. V. Hecker. It was provided in his will that the business should be closed up in three years, but it was found impossible to do this without sacrificing the assets, and all the heirs agreed to have the business carried on by a stock company, which was done. Later on the business, it is stated, was sold for $1,500,000 and the amount was distributed among the stockholders after paying the outstanding claims of the company.

The N. P. Elevator system was bought by E. W. Peet, of St. Paul, for $250,000. The system will be incorporated into the Consolidated Elevator Company, and will include all terminal elevators at Duluth, besides plants in Minnesota and North Dakota.

A recent telegram from Fairchild, Wis., says: The N. C. Foster Lumber Company of this place, which owns one of the largest buckwheat flour mills in Wisconsin, has been paying 80 cents per bushel for buckwheat up to November 1. On that date they received a telegram from a Canadian firm, saying that owing to the new tariff law they were able to deliver buckwheat at Fairchild for 60 cents per bushel. They ordered five carloads, which are now on the way, and if it is satisfactory they intend ordering twenty thousand bushels. They also have prices from the same Canadian firm on hay below what they can buy it for at home. This is a good illustration of how the new tariff law helps the farmer.

E. P. Rhodes, miller at Bridgeport, O., who recently made an assignment to H. G. Branan, is reported to have liabilities of $30,000; nominal assets, $35,000; actual assets estimated at $12,000.

The leading miller of Russia is dead. He was the late Czar. The deceased ruler took a direct interest in Russian milling and all its cognate interests.

Says a cablegram of last week: "The stock of foreign wheat in the United Kingdom and Continent is placed at about 20,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, but this is more than offset by excess of French crop." It should be added that the new French wheat is in very bad condition, the wet harvest having stained and sprouted much of it. The French millers expect to import quite a quantity of dry and sound wheat, in spite of the excess of their crop over home needs. It would seem, therefore, that the French surplus is hardly as important as the cablegram quoted makes it appear.—Milling World.

According to the latest estimates, Russia will export 140,000,000 bushels of wheat on this crop. Former estimates ranged as high as 200,000,000 bushels. The end will probably show about 120,000,000 bushels exported. The bulk now coming out is very inferior grain.

Wood Lake, Minn., wants a flour mill.

### NEW MILLS.

—S. Heath, Tidal, Pa., builds a mill.

—Baker City, Ore., will bonus a mill.

—Mosca, Col., men build a 300-barrel mill.

—G. T. Metzgor, Waterville, O., builds a mill.

—Wilkesbarre, Pa., men are building a mill.

—J. H. Green, Cottonwood, Minn., plans a mill.

—McDaniel Bros., Dickson, Tenn., build a mill.

—The Elkin, N. C., Milling Co., plan a new mill.

—L. W. Fausler, Pender, Neb., builds a feed-mill.

—H. M. Lloyd, Sterling, Kan., builds a feed-mill.

—J. H. Poston, Eufaula, Ala., builds a grist-mill.

—H. Eichler, mill, Camp Douglass, Wis., sold out.

—Long & Carver, Roxboro, N. C., built a corn-mill.

—N. F. Bowers, Shiloh, Md., builds a 25-barrel mill.

—E. Bucher, Logansport, Ind., builds a $12,000 mill.

—The Dunlap, Ia., Milling Co. rebuild burned mill.

—H. Pellent, Belleville, Mich., build a 75-barrel mill.

—The Belleville, Kas., Milling Co., build a corn-mill.

—T. S. B. Freidinger, Manchester, Md., builds a mill.

—Wm. Kirk, Parkersburg, W. Va., starts a grist-mill.

—F. Bohnert, Longtown, Mo., builds a 50-barrel mill.

—The Florida, O., Milling Co., builds a 100-barrel mill.

—N. Martin, Marshall, Wash., builds a 100-barrel mill.

—The Stoughton, Wis., Mill Co. build a 100-barrel mill.

—E. Walker & Co., Bosworth, Mo., rebuild burned mill.

—Compton & Jenkins, millers, Elkhart, Ind., dissolved.

—Kubesh & Baum, Olivia, Minn., built a 90-barrel mill.

—Brainard, Neb., men subscribed $5,000 to build a mill.

—H. Sproull & Co., Boyers, Pa., build a buckwheat mill.

—Carnes Bros., Two Rivers, Minn., build a 50-barrel mill.

—Miller & Neller, Eagle Lake, Minn., rebuild burned mill.

—Cotter & Morton, Spencerville, O., build a 60-barrel mill.

—F. Neiderhauser, Linn Grove, Ind., built a 50-barrel mill.

—The Stoughton, Wis., Milling Co. build a 100-barrel mill.

—W. H. Armstrong, Waycross, Va., built an 18-barrel mill.

—Roth Bros. & Hedwig, Kuhn, N. D., build a 75-barrel mill.

—A. J. Dougherty, Mound City, Ill., builds a 150-barrel mill.

—Schultz, Baujau & Co., Beardstown, Ill., remodel their mill.

—G. W. Metler & Son, Flat Rock, Mich., built a 75-barrel mill.

—H. D. Smith, Smith, Sioux Rapids, Ia., builds a 50-barrel mill.

—D. L. Foster and S. L. Wright, Paris Crossing, Ind., build a mill.

—The V. W. Darwin Mill Co., Durand, Wis., build a 60-barrel mill.

—J. W. Wilson, Escondido, Cal., built and started a 75-barrel $10,000 mill.

—The Underwood Milling Co., Northville, S. D., started their new mill.

### DULUTH vs. LIVERPOOL.

The following statement showing the price of No. 1 hard wheat in Duluth, October 3, 1894, compared with the actual sale of 4,000 bushels of the same, made in Liverpool on the same day, for London delivery, cost, freight and insurance, is furnished by the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission:

| October 3. | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Price No. 1 hard in Duluth | 57.75 |
| Duluth elevator charges, weighing and inspection | 00.85 |
| Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo | 03.50 |
| Buffalo elevator charges and commission | 01.00 |
| Canal freight and insurance, Buffalo to New York | 03.00 |
| New York elevator charges, weighing, transferring, demurrage, towing, trimming, etc | 01.50 |
| Ocean freight and insurance, New York to London | 2.25 |
| Loss in weight, Duluth to London | 00.50 |
| Cost in London, c. i. f. | 70.35 |
| October 3. | |
| Sold in Liverpool, 500 quarters (8,000 bushels), for London delivery at 22 shillings 6 pence per quarter, or 67½ cents per bushel | 67.50 |
| Loss in transaction | 02.85 |

Or a little over 2¾ cents per bushel. October 6 1,000 quarters of 8,000 bushels sold upon same terms and same price; 10,000 quarters, about 80,000 bushels, No. 1 California, sold same day at 65⅛ cents, c. i. f., in Liverpool.

### ANCHOR ICE.

In fixing up gate racks for winter, and making provisions for anchor ice, it is hard to believe that this sort of frozen material will form and make itself fast to every object far below the surface, when, if it is cut loose, it will rise to the surface like any other light substance and float off on the water. The philosophy of this whole proceeding lies in the fact that when water is perfectly still, or moving as in one body, it can be cooled down below the point where ice is formed in just the same way that it can be heated above the boiling point a trifle when care is taken not to cause the water to circulate; then, when the moving mass comes in contact with any object, whether it be below the surface or not, a slight disturbance takes place among the particles of water, causing a portion to turn into ice and making it fast to the object.—Journal of Commerce.

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## FLOUR AND BREAD.

### A Statement Throwing Light on the Cost of a Loaf.

A statement made by one who has served many years in the army as a commissary sergeant furnishes some interesting facts pertinent to the bread question, says the Washington Star.

"During my term of service in the army I have been from Pembina to the Gulf, and wherever I have been I have found bakers glad to take a barrel of flour from us and furnish bread as an equivalent, pound for pound, we receiving 196 pounds of bread for a barrel of flour. The increase with water, yeast and potatoes (and good flour needs nothing else to make good bread) is computed at 33 1-3 per cent. The Washington bakers decline to use potatoes, as a rule, as it makes too much work; but it improves the bread and keeps it moist. In the army the company to which I belonged was stationed for about a year at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., and during that entire period John Bagnall, a well-known baker of that city, furnished bread for the company, receiving no other compensation than the 33 1-3 per cent mentioned; and it is from that source and on that computation that the various forts and garrisons of the United States are enabled to keep up a post fund with which to meet contingencies for which Congress makes no appropriation.

"So far as my experience has gone—and I have had a large one—there is not a city of the size of Washington in the United States furnished with poorer bread. * * * Less than five bushels of wheat will make a barrel of clear flour and pay for the milling. But bakers do not use clear flour; they use what is left of the wheat after the patent process flour (starch) has been extracted from it, because, having more gluten in it, it absorbs more water and gives a larger percentage of bread to a barrel of flour. Wheat was selling at Baltimore on Saturday at 54¾ cents and 54⅞ cents. These figures will show that flour such as bakers use can be made, barreled and laid down in Washington at $2.75 per barrel, and which the Washington bakers sell in the shape of bread for over $13. You will clearly see the rapacity of these men, when, as I have shown, other bakers all over the country have been not only willing, but anxious to furnish bread for the profit of 33 1-3 per cent. on the barrel of flour. I forgot to mention, too, that in purchasing a barrel of flour the purchaser has a barrel worth 25 cents, which brings the price of bakers' flour down to $2.50, which, I do not doubt, is exactly what they pay for it. You may also have observed that the Bakers' Association purchases flour for all the association, and that it is furnished according to the needs of the members. By this means all are forced to use the same quality of flour, let it be good or bad, and the next time you get bad bread, poor bread, examine some other baker's product, and the chances are that the quality will be the same. This will indicate that the flour is bad."

## TRADE MARKS.

No. 25,286—Norton & Co., Chicago, Ill. Wheat-Flour. Picture of the Brownies climbing over a flour barrel. Used since August 9, 1894.

No. 25,325—Noel Mill Company, Estill Springs, Tenn. Wheat-Flour. The word "Undine." Used since August 3, 1893.

No. 25,326—F. Acker & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Certain named Cereals, Flours, etc. The word "Hygeia." Used since July 1, 1884.

No. 25,365—S. S. Drybread, Taylorsville, Ind. Wheat-Flour. The words "Silver Moon" and picture of a quarter-moon surrounded by stars and clouds. Used since August, 1891.

No. 25,366—Norton & Co., Chicago, Ill. Wheat-Flour. The words "White Seal." Used since July 1, 1894.

No. 25,367—Washburn Crosby Co. Minneapolis, Minn. The words "Bread Winner." Used since November 22, 1893.

## WHEAT CULTURE PROSPECTS.

The indications are that no great change will be inaugurated in wheat culture in the United States in the ensuing crop year. There may possibly be a moderate reduction in the area in the autumn-sown portion of the crop, but a radical decrease is not to be looked for in the returns, and the spring sowing, especially if the markets show encouraging signs of improvement in values, may be enlarged sufficiently to balance any deficiency in winter area.—Price Current.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Henry Loomis Nelson contributes to the November Harper's a delightful article, entitled "At the Capital of the Young Republic," in which he offers glimpses of official life at Washington at the beginning of the century, investing with all the charm of witty and vivid narration a period of real interest. The initial article in the same number has also an American theme and treats of by-gone days—the days when sea-robbers of New York carried on what they termed the Red Sea Trade, regading it as a business rather than as a crime, and "agreeable and companionable pirates" (in a town that may still, unfortunately, count among its officials "agreeable and companionable" persons who regard robbery as a business rather than as a crime) are described by Thomas A. Janvier.

The fiction of the November Century includes the first part of a new novel by Mr. Marion Crawford, entitled "Casa Braccio," which is illustrated by Mr. Castaigne. The scene of this story is laid in Italy and the opening chapters at Subiaco, a town to the southeast of Rome, and one of the leading characters is a nun, a princess of the House of Braccio, who has taken up the conventual life against her will. The story gives promise of being remarkable among Mr. Crawford's work for its dramatic action. The same number contains the conclusion of Mrs. Burton Harrison's novelette of contemporaneous New York., "A Bachelor Maid," illustrated by Wiles, and three short stories: "Josselin," by Anna Eichberg King, illustrated by Sterner; "M'Graw," by Francis Lynde, with pictures by Kemble, and "A Hallowe'en Reformation," by Hezekiah Butterworth, illustrated by Wiles. Among the poets of the number are Edith Thomas, Elizabeth Akers, W. P. Foster, John H. Boner, John Vance Cheney, Charlotte Fiske Bates and Jennie E. T. Dowe. "In Lighter Vein" contains a sketch of a second wife entitled "Successor to a Paragon," by Miss S. Elger Benet.

In "The Progress of the World," the editorial department of the Review of Reviews for November, the political campaigns now "on" in the different states naturally receive extended comment, which is supplemented in the "Record of Current Events" by notes on the issues presented and the nature of the contests to be decided on November 6 in the various sections of the Union, together with a full list of the gubernatorial candidates put in nomination by the four great political parties of the country.

Prof. N. S. Shaler's article on "The Horse," another of his popular papers on Domesticated Animals, tells in an untechnical and thoroughly interesting way of the development of this fine animal, whose many admirable qualities have contributed so much to man's advancement in civilization. The distinguished French painter Delort has made a series of striking pictures to accompany the text.

The complete novel in the November issue of Lippincott's is "Dora's Defiance," by Lady Lindsay, an author who has made her mark in England, though little known as yet in this country. It is a brightly told story of a very peculiar young lady who could find no interest in life till it came too late to be taken in the conventional way.

"An Arizona Speculation," by Mary E. Stickney, has the full Western flavor, and depicts a character evidently drawn from life. Ella Higginson narrates briefly but forcibly a tragical episode, "In the Bitter Root Mountains." In "Rector Warne's Heresy," Gillam W. Ford shows how duty came to the front and drove doctrine into the background. Virginia Woodward Cloud brings to life "The Man Who Died at Amdheran," and gives him something to live for. "The Roses," of which Fannie E. Newberry tells, were sent to the wrong lady, with curious results.

## OCTOBER MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances granted during October, 1894, is specially reported for the United States Miller by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, No. 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents:

527,341—Dust Collector, R. McWilliams, West Newton, Pa.

527,442—Grain Heater or Steamer, J. P. McCallister, Avoca, Wis.

527,910—Return-Air Purifier, J. Warrington, Indianapolis, Ind.

527,860—Centrifugal Separator, H. F. M. Kayser, Leipsic, Germany.

527,935—Dust-Collector, A. C. Brantingham, Toledo, Ohio.

527,936—Dust Collector, A. C. Brantingham, Toledo, Ohio.

527,937—Dust Collector, A. C. Brantingham, Toledo, Ohio.

527,939, Dust Collector, A. C. Brantingham, Toledo, Ohio.

527,940—Dust Collector, A. C. Brantingham, Toledo, Ohio.

528,070—Feed-mill, N. P. Bowsher, South Bend, Ind.

527,835 — Purifier, Separator and Grader, D. J. Davidson, Port Huron, Mich.

528,037—Roller-mill Feed Device, J. Seiberth, Frankermuth, Mich.

527,882—Cut-off Sieve, W. A. Pendry, Port Huron, Mich.

527,834—Agitable Sieve Cut-off, D. J. Davidson, Port Huron, Mich.

528,504—Bolting Reel, E. R. Draver, Alliance, Neb.

528,418—Grain Conveyer, F. E. Duckham, London, England.

528,419—Pneumatic Grain Conveyer, F. E. Duckham, London, England.

528,230—Grain Elevator, F. Kaucher, St. Joseph, Mo.

528,405—Grain Scouring Machine, R. W. Welch, Baltimore, Md.

## NEW R. R. OFFICIALS.

General Superintendent Mohler, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, has announced his appointments. The heads of departments remain unchanged and are as follows: General superintendent, T. E. Clarke; chief engineer, William Crooks; auditor, O. C. Post; general freight agent, W. M. Hopkins; assistant general freight agent, R. G. Brown; general ticket and passenger agent, A. B. Cutts; assistant general solicitor, W. F. Booth.

# LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

Lake Superior Mills,
SUPERIOR, WIS.
6,000 Barrels Daily Capacity.
L. R. HURD, Manager.

DAISY ROLLER MILL CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

Daisy Roller Mills,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
1,500 Barrels Daily Capacity.
H. E. BROOKS, Manager.


## MEETING OF ILLINOIS GRAIN MEN.

The Central Illinois Grain Dealers' Association held a meeting at Decatur on November 2, which was an event of considerable interest. In a report of the meeting the Decatur Herald Dispatch says: The meeting was one for business purely, and it was the expressed wish of the members that farmers might have been present to hear all that was said, for it could then have been made to appear to them that whatever the advantage the grain dealer might secure for the benefit of his own business meant an advance price to the farmers, for the reason that the dealer always buys on the same margin.

The meeting was rather informal and the matters discussed were along the line of the business. The first matter talked of was the shortage complained of at Chicago. It was suggested that as a remedy for this the association should agitate in favor of public warehouses and public weighmen.

The subject of mutual insurance of elevators was also discussed at some length.

It is now known that a majority of the freight cars are largely occupied with hauling hard coal and cotton, and the members of the association were urged to show to the railroads the necessity for getting cars for the early movement of the crop, it having been the common experience that farmers want to move their corn early. The members were urged to agitate among the railroad men for cars for an early movement of the grain.

Several matters of legislation were discussed, and it was resolved that the association should, at the next meeting of the legislature, lay before that body the grain dealers' grievances. Chief among these is what is known as the Landlord and Tenant Law. This law provides that a landlord may follow grain sold by a tenant to the hands of an innocent purchaser, pro vided that the rent upon his land has not been paid. The grain dealers insist that it is the business of the landlord to look after his own rents and that when the grain dealer once pays for the grain that is quite enough.

The meeting was attended by 100 members of the association, and at the banquet there were not less than twenty more perhaps, chiefly made up of division freight agents, local agents, line agents, and others of the railroad service. Their presence was thought in the highest degree necessary, for the reason that it is well if the best relations exist between the dealer and the railroads and for the further reason that the necessity of cars for the prompt movement of the big corn crop must be made known to the officials in control.

## FIRES.

—Livermore, Cal., Nov. 1, Livermore Flouring Mills destroyed. Insured in Home Mutual, San Francisco, $5,000; Home of New York, $600.

—R. D. Wind's grist-mill, Eola, La., burned.

—Siegel's flour mill at Erie, Pa., has been burned.

—J. T. Rushing's flour mill at Keatchie, La., was burned recently.

—J. T. Henderson's flour mill at Villa Rica, Ga., has been burned.

—Jas. R. Massey's flour mill at Lancaster, S. C., was burned recently.

—The 125-barrel flour mill at Ellendale, N. D., was burned October 14.

—W. H. Stuckey's flour mill at Blakely, Ga., was destroyed by fire recently.

—Harvey Drummond's flour and corn mill at Switzer, S. C., was burned recently.

—Ezra R. Early's flour mill at Snyder, Pa., was burned recently. Loss, $10,000.

—Swan, Mosely & Co., millers at Auxvasse, Mo., have recently suffered a loss from fire.

—W. Johnson's flour and feed mill situated near Chittenango, N. Y., was burned recently.

—Neller's flour mill at Eagle Lake, Minn., has been burned. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

—The Fulton Flour Mill at Fulton, Iowa, was burned October 12. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $500.

—The flour mill owned by J. M. and G. F. Stockert at Buckhannon, W. Va., has been burned.

—The flour mill at Hillisburg, Ind., owned by James Mann and operated by J. H. Stewart, was burned recently.

—D. H. Orr's flour mill at Cascade, Minn., was burned on the night of October 1. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

The Rex flour mills at Kansas City were burned November 6. Loss $300,000.

—The flour mills at Republic, Mo., owned by R. C. Stone, were destroyed by fire on October 1. The loss is $60,000, with small insurance.

—The flour mill owned by John Otto at Wapello, Iowa, was burned on the night of October 24. A large quantity of grain was also consumed. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

—The flour mill at Lawrence, Wis., owned by C. E. Pierce, was burned on the night of September 27. Incendiarism is the supposed origin of the fire. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

## PURIFIER SPEED.

It must be remembered that the material handled by the purifiers is of a very delicate nature, or a great deal of it is, and none of it will stand the rough handling that wheat or any other kind of whole grain will. While the air currents are all regulated by valves, still the speed of the machine should not be too high, because then even with the use of the valves it is difficult to control the air current sufficiently to prevent the fan from pulling out more or less of the fine stock, which, while it may be saved by the use of dust catchers and other devices, is to an extent wasted, because it will then have to be worked into cheaper grades of flour. Undoubtedly also the contracting of the air currents to neutralize the effects of high speed, the efficiency of the machine is somewhat impaired.—Tradesman.

## PURELY BUSINESS.

—The Prinz & Rau Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has engaged M. Bowe, recently city salesman for the Willford & Northway Manufacturing Company, to represent the company throughout the Northwest, with headquarters at Minneapolis. J. H. Walsh, formerly Southwestern representative for the Cockle Separator Manufacturing Company, has been appointed general agent for the Southwest.

—The Witte Iron Works Company of Kansas City writes us: "Trade appears to be again on the boom if selling two or three engines to custom millers is a fair indication. Our only complaint is that the public seems afraid of gas and gasoline engines wearing out. Whoever gets a Witte soon thinks differently, as every piece is a duplicate and we are done changing."

—The Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Company of Kansas City, Mo., was given the highest award and diploma by the Finney County Irrigation and Agricultural Society at Garden City, Kas., for the most economical and simplest engine for irrigation purposes. The Weber Company is justly proud of this honor, as there were quite a number of exhibits at the fair.

—The Todds & Stanley Mill Furnishing Company had an extensive exhibit of its various manufactures at the recent St. Louis exposition. The exhibit consisted of corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats mills, Todd's Cornmeal Bolt, internal roller mill.

—The Automatic Grain Separator Company of Lockport, Ill., have certified to a dissolution of organization.

—The J. B. Alfree Manufacturing Company are preparing to place two rolls of large size on the market. They will be 10x30 and 10x36 inches.

—The Willford & Northway Manufacturing Company write us: "Business is very fair with us. Millers seem inclined to wait until the last minute before giving an order."

—The New Era Scalper and Grader Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been organized to manufacture the New Era Scalper, which was formerly manufactured by the Superlative Purifier Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

—The Boston Belting Company of Boston has issued a very neat catalogue and price list of its manufactures of fire hose, etc. The book is well illustrated and contains many points of information and general interest.

—Todds & Stanley Mill Furnishing Company of St. Louis have a special notice that will interest their customers. They have settled in full with the Knickerbocker Company in satisfaction of all claims of infringement of the latter's dust collector patents by millers who purchased dust collectors of Todds & Stanley Mill Furnishing Company. This action will be appreciated by the many customers and friends of this sterling company.

The Lunkenheimer Company of Cincinnati, New York and London, have reached the height of the printer's art in their catalogue for 1895. It is one of the most excellent publications of the kind ever sent out to the trade.

"This circular is not intended for your wastebasket," says American Automatic Aerating Machine Company, at the top of their new circular. The description of the machine is concise and clear. John D. Bangert, president of the company, signs the circular.

## PERSONALS.

John F. Dougherty will operate the mill just completed at Carrington, S. D.

Ed. Gunderson will run the 75-barrel mill for Thos. Connor, Barnesville, Minn.

J. H. Walsh, formerly with the Milwaukee Mill Furnishing Company, takes the road for the Prinz and Rau Manufacturing Company.

W. S. Hendry, formerly with the City Mills at Chillicothe, Mo., takes charge of the La Plata (Mo.) mill as head miller.

Theo. Ponsar, of Red Cloud, Neb., will take a position as second under Head Miller C. F. Whitney at the Inter-Ocean mills.

Chas. H. Netherton, formerly with the Republic Milling Company, of Republic, Mo., has accepted a position with the Pfeffer Milling Company, of Lebanon, Ill.

E. J. Donahue, head miller for Manston Milling Company, Manston, Wis., has resigned and will locate at Los Angeles, Cal. I. B. Swetland, formerly second miller, takes his place.

Frank M. Smith has been appointed manager of the southwestern headquarters of Aug. Wolf & Co. at Kansas City, Mo.

James R. Young has entered upon his duties as southwestern representative of the E. P. Allis Company and the Harmon Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at 29 and 30 Armour building, Kansas City, Mo. "Jim" is thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of the milling and mill building business and has the reputation of being a hustler. J. D. Edge, formerly with Wilford & Northway Manufacturing Company, has been employed by Mr. Young as his assistant.

## NEW GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Miner, Ill., is to have a new elevator.

Smolan, Kan.—Chas. Shogren will build an elevator.

Gifford, Ill.—Carrington & Hannah will build a 100,000 bushel elevator.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Owen Duffy is preparing to build.

Gardner, Kan.—J. B. Ward contemplates rebuilding his elevator.

La Crosse, Wis.—The Listman Milling Company will erect a 150,000-bushel elevator.

Glenwood, Ia.—B. K. Windham will rebuild. Harry Fair has charge of the work.

Waco, Tex.—Philadelphia capitalists contemplate erecting a pecan elevator at Waco.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co. elevator will be enlarged to 600,000 bushels capacity.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Erie Canal Boatman's Elevator Co. will construct two floating elevators.

Nevada, Mo.—Davis & Co. will erect an elevator on the site now occupied by the old one.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Mountain City Mill Co. is contemplating to build a 150,000-bushel elevator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Frank A. Dole is to construct an elevator at junction of the Erie tracks and Elk Street.

Clinton, Mo.— A new elevator will be built.

Morris, Ill.—Chas. Peterson will erect an elevator.

Bondville, Ill.—Goodman & Mulliken will build an elevator.

## COMPARATIVE WHEAT RECEIPTS.

Receipts of wheat at winter and spring grain markets for eighteen weeks, from July 1 to November 3, with comparisons, in bushels, compiled by the Cincinnati Price Current:

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 7,521,000 | 9,205,000 | 19,000,000 |
| Toledo | 11,130,000 | 8,329,000 | 18,402,000 |
| Detroit | 2,595,000 | 5,035,000 | 4,732,000 |
| Kansas City | 5,076,000 | 7,442,000 | 15,654,000 |
| Cincinnati | 503,000 | 558,000 | 1,209,000 |
| Win. whe't | 26,825,000 | 30,569,000 | 58,997,000 |
| Chicago | 18,531,000 | 11,319,000 | 34,083,000 |
| Milwaukee | 2,719,000 | 5,046,000 | 6,899,000 |
| Minne'p'ls | 23,832,000 | 20,396,000 | 24,677,000 |
| Duluth | 16,755,000 | 17,181,000 | 18,052,000 |
| Sp. wheat | 61,837,000 | 53,942,000 | 83,711,000 |
| Aggregate, 18 weeks | 88,662,000 | 84,511,000 | 142,708,000 |
| Winter, past week | 563,000 | 1,466,000 | 2,035,000 |
| Spring, past week | 4,014,000 | 5,224,000 | 6,684,000 |
| Total, week | 4,577,000 | 6,690,000 | 8,719,000 |
| Previous w'k | 5,094,000 | 6,354,000 | 8,914,000 |

[Note.—Receipts at Chicago are more or less winter wheat—largely so a portion of the season.]

The following statement shows by states the area, yield per acre, and product of the corn crop of 1894 in bushels:

| States. | Acres. | Yield per Acre. | Product. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 550,949 | 29.0 | 15,978,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,531,387 | 27.1 | 41,501,000 |
| Texas | 3,922,014 | 20.5 | 80,401,000 |
| Tennessee | 3,583,243 | 26.0 | 93,164,000 |
| Kentucky | 3,037,348 | 22.9 | 69,555,000 |
| Ohio | 3,010,034 | 23.5 | 70,736,000 |
| Michigan | 1,060,133 | 22.6 | 23,959,000 |
| Indiana | 3,798,257 | 27.1 | 102,933,000 |
| Illinois | 6,844,085 | 27.2 | 186,159,000 |
| Wisconsin | 1,107,326 | 20.5 | 22,700,000 |
| Minnesota | 1,107,528 | 17.5 | 19,382,000 |
| Iowa | 5,798,362 | 15.9 | 92,194,000 |
| Missouri | 6,025,253 | 23.5 | 141,593,000 |
| Kansas | 5,277,094 | 13.4 | 70,713,000 |
| Nebraska | 4,653,848 | 9.4 | 43,746,000 |
| South Dakota | 891,119 | 7.6 | 6,773,000 |
| Total | 52,197,980 | | 1,081,487,000 |
| Unenumerated | 21,305,423 | 19.5 | 415,456,000 |
| Grand total | 73,503,403 | 20.4 | 1,496,943,000 |
| Ten principal states | 45,949,538 | 20.7 | 951,195,000 |

In answer to an inquiry as to whether the tendency to feed wheat was being maintained, the following answers were received (the figures representing counties and not the number of returns received):

| States. | "Yes." | "No." | "More." |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 30 | 6 | 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 6 | 0 |
| Texas | 19 | 0 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 35 | 17 | 6 |
| Kentucky | 70 | 15 | 17 |
| Ohio | 65 | 14 | 8 |
| Michigan | 45 | 10 | 11 |
| Indiana | 65 | 10 | 10 |
| Illinois | 68 | 14 | 8 |
| Wisconsin | 40 | 8 | 8 |
| Minnesota | 58 | 12 | 6 |
| Iowa | 69 | 14 | 10 |
| Missouri | 80 | 12 | 11 |
| Kansas | 68 | 9 | 13 |
| Nebraska | 56 | 9 | 10 |
| California | 29 | 6 | 5 |
| Oregon | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| Washington | 16 | 0 | 6 |
| North Dakota | 32 | 0 | 7 |
| South Dakota | 42 | 5 | 10 |
| Total | 945 | 175 | 156 |

Fall Plowing.—In Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas continued dry weather is seriously interfering with fall work.

## COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF TACOMA.

The report of harbor master of the port of Tacoma for the month of October shows: Exports—615,537 bushels wheat (foreign) $251,800; 304,000 bushels wheat (coastwise), $120,000; 35,979 barrels flour, $72,153; 2,304,390 pounds canned salmon, $212,335; 5,027,640 feet lumber, $61,691; 21,900 tons coal, $65,700. Total, $783,679. Inward registered tonnage, 59,569 tons; outward registered tonnage, 42,378 tons; inward cargo, 6,789 tons; outward cargo, 64,379 tons.

## ACROSS THE SEA.

In the northern and middle parts of China, three grades of flour are produced from the grain by a very primitive process of milling. The "shon mien" is the first sifting; the "nee mien" is the second grade; and the "mo D" is the last grade. Bread made from this latter grade somewhat resembles rough gingerbread. This is usually the food of the poorest families, who buy it for about 10d per bushel. The bread of the Chinese is usually fermented and then steamed. Only a small quantity is baked in the oven. The staple articles of food are corn, millet and sweet potatoes. Rice is the entire breadstuff in the Southern provinces.—Exchange.

The wheat shipments from the United States and Canada for the thirteen weeks since August 1 compare as follows with the two previous years, with the figures for Russia, India, Argentina and Australasia added:

| | 1894. qrs. | 1893. qrs. | 1892. qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To U. K. | 3,590,000 | 4,320,000 | 5,110,000 |
| Continent | 1,062,000 | 2,235,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Total U. S. | 4,652,000 | 6,555,000 | 6,710,000 |
| Russia | 3,620,000 | 3,031,000 | 2,784,000 |
| India | 423,000 | 697,000 | 587,000 |
| Australasia | 140,000 | 100,000 | 60,000 |
| Argentina | 1,000,000 | 450,000 | 220,000 |
| Total | 9,835,000 | 10,833,000 | 10,361,000 |

—London Millers' Gazette.

R. W. Dunham's Milling and Market News, under date of Nov. 7th, gives the following in regard to the outlook in England: The return of rainy weather came too soon for a great number of our farmers, and we have seen in the past week an exceptional rainfall well in excess of the normal for the whole of the month of October, although after all there had been such a deficiency until now; but the balance of moisture will soon be restored with the weather that we have lately experienced. During the past week plowing has been out of the question on the stiff clays, and even on the light lands the plow could only occasionally be put to work. - Drilling was out of the question on account of the condition of the soil and the unseasonable weather which has been both unhealthy to man and beast. Under these conditions, whatever may be the areas of wheat sown, the seed until recently has been put in this autumn under most favorable conditions, and the result is that we now see that a good start has been made, and in most districts some of the crop is already showing well above ground. There is some comfort for farmers in the fact that there are indications of more settled weather being experienced in the near future, so that the interruption of sowing at the present

moment is not of any consequence, as wheat can be put in at any time during the present month, when the dryer atmosphere will make the land work more fairly. Many farmers, too, have already sown as much wheat as they intend at the present moment, so that they are not over anxious if they finish or not what they decided to do.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stocks of foreign wheat and flour in U. K. ports | 3,035,000 | 3,026,000 | 5,065,000 | 5,112,000 |
| Wheat and flour afloat for U. K. | 2,077,000 | 2,039,000 | 5,252,000 | 5,161,000 |
| Total foreign | | | | 10,273,000 |
| British wheat undelivered | | | | 9,774,000 |
| Total British and foreign | | | | 20,047,000 |
| Visible supply in America | | | | |
| Grand total | | | | |

| | Two years ago, qrs. | Last year qrs. | Last week qrs. | At present. qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stocks of foreign wheat and flour in U. K. ports | 4,028,000 | 4,184,000 | 3,026,000 | 3,035,000 |
| Wheat and flour afloat for U. K. | 2,276,000 | 2,765,000 | 2,039,000 | 2,077,000 |
| Total foreign | 6,304,000 | 6,949,000 | 5,065,000 | 5,112,000 |
| British wheat undelivered | 5,810,000 | 5,047,000 | 5,252,000 | 5,161,000 |
| Total British and foreign | 12,114,000 | 11,996,000 | 10,317,000 | 10,273,000 |
| Visible supply in America | 7,426,000 | 8,666,000 | 9,580,000 | 9,774,000 |
| Grand total | 19,540,000 | 20,662,000 | 19,897,000 | 20,047,000 |

French flour in London has been latterly again making itself felt, a fair business being done for November-December delivery at 16s3d to 16s6d per 280 lbs for the mark AA of the Corbeil mills. In October the United Kingdom imported 33,560 sacks from France, against 27,500 sacks in September, the total for the ten months ended October 31 is thus 354,750 sacks, against 18,197 sacks last year in the corresponding period.—London Millers' Gazette.

## THE STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The practice of storing grain in pits, lined, perhaps, with masonry or pottery, can be traced back to very remote antiquity. In cold and temperate climates the problem of storage is more difficult. In some countries a system of large metallic reservoirs in special buildings are employed, which are charged from above and emptied from below. From studying the phenomena that occur in the storage of grain, both by observaton of large stores and laboratory experiments, it has been found that grain placed in air absorbs oxygen and gives out carbonic acid; and even when air is excluded grain still liberates carbonic acid through intracellar fermentation. The carbonic acid formed, in any case, measures the alteration and loss; and comparing the influence of renewal of air with that of confined air it has been noticed that in the former case the grain liberated about ten times more carbonic acid than in the latter. In contact with air the carbonic acid formed is always inferior in volume to the oxygen absorbed. There is a secondary and incomplete combustion like that in germinating of oleaginous seeds. The oxygen is chiefly fixed by fatty matter. As to moisture, grain usually contains 11 to 19 per cent. of water. Very dry grain gives little carbonic acid; in consequence it is exposed to ravages of insects which do not then meet with an asphyxiating atmosphere. The proportion of carbonic acid increases very quickly with the degree of moisture, and beyond 13 to 14 per cent. of moisture the progression is enormous. The proportion also increases very rapidly with temperature till about 50 degrees. Here there is a stoppage, but on heating further the combustion acquires fresh energy. Two phenomena of combustion can be distinguished—one of physiological order, corresponding to respiration, the other purely chemical. It is said that anaesthetics, such as sulphide of carbon, diminish, without stopping, the formation of carbonic acid.—R. W. Dunham's Milling and Market News, London.

## IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Trans-Missouri traffic is practically at an end and will continue so until a new crop is harvested. Railroads, instead of transporting grain to Eastern markets, are hauling it into Nebraska, Kansas and other markets in Western states on acccount of the short crop. There are about seven counties in Nebraska without visible supply of wheat or, for that matter, any other grain tributary to the Burlingon, Union Pacific and Rock Island, and these counties are located in the eastern and southern portion of the state, in a belt where the average wheat rate is 26 cents per 100 pounds, or 15 6-10 cents a bushel.

The actual Chicago value in the above territory, allowing nothing for the middlemen, is 38 cents a bushel, and during the entire fall wheat has been worth from 53 to 55 cents a bushel to Central Nebraska mills, where it escapes classification, weighing and other charges incident to Chicago delivery. At the mills it has only to be subjected to a lenient freight rate of 6 cents a bushel. This wheat has been worth 47 to 49 cents to the producer or shipper on track, or 10 cents more than if shipped to Chicago. Wheat, therefore, if not shipped to mills or used locally is held for future delivery. This same condition obtains with corn and oats. But the demand is not alone confined to Nebraska and Kansas; there is also a large territory tributary to the Rocky Mountains where there is a demand for cereals, especially corn and oats.

## WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTED.

| Week. Nov. 8. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bus. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 110,136 | 296,544 |
| Philadelphia | 18,000 | 52,355 |
| Baltimore | 16,141 | 80,000 |
| Boston | 36,057 | 123,428 |
| Newport News | 10,098 | ..... |
| Norfolk | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | ..... | ..... |
| St. Johns, N. B. | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal | 29,848 | 150,750 |
| Portland, Me. | ..... | ..... |
| New Orleans | ..... | 62,000 |
| Galveston | 6,500 | ..... |
| San Francisco | 13,666 | 440,238 |
| Portland, Ore. | ..... | 188,753 |
| Tacoma | ..... | 213,258 |
| Seattle | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 240,446 | 1,607,326 |

The chief of the bureau of statistics reported November 14 that the total value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of October, 1894, and during the ten months ended October 31, 1894, were as follows:

| Breadstuffs— | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| October | $9,849,596 | $13,011,022 |
| Ten months ending October 31 | 103,940,691 | 160,525,010 |


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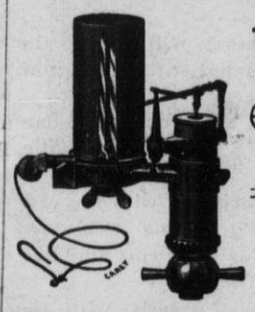

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# Editorial.

## WE INDORSE THE AMERICAN MILLER.

The American Miller, a paper that reflects great credit on every art and industry involved in the publication of it, expressed some opinions in the last issue which are equally creditable. The Miller said:

It would be a splendid thing for the trade if the millers of every district would become better acquainted, work harmoniously together for the advancement of their mutual interests and work together with the millers of other districts for advancing interests common to all.

The American Miller goes on to say that misrepresentation of the acts of millers by buyers to other millers competing for the same trade, and others with whom millers have to deal, have broken down the old fences in many places which kept the millers apart, and sums up what has been done as follows:

A number of meetings of millers have been held during the last few months for the express purpose of getting the millers acquainted, and each meeting has been instrumental in overcoming much of the existing jealousy and distrust. Confidence has been established by acquaintance, millers have taken to communicating one with another, and buyers are no longer able to gain a point by telling extravagant stories about what a competing miller will do.

In Texas, where a good start has been made in the line of organization, the millers were not acquainted with each other and had not worked together to secure fair treatment from the railroads or relief from imposi-

tions and abuses. Through the association they expect to become better acquainted, to be able to maintain better prices and to advance materially the common interests of all.

The Southern millers have held two meetings, the results of which have been exceedingly gratifying and the promoters are particularly encouraged in their work of securing trustful acquaintance among the millers.

Pennsylvania has three associations doing good work, and an effort is now being made by the president of the Cumberland Valley Millers' Protective Association and other millers to have all millers' organizations work under one general plan for the advancement of mutual interests. Local affairs will be looked after by local associations.

Millers of other districts without organizations have held a number of meetings recently, but have not accomplished much beyond getting acquainted.

## MEETING OF MILLERS IN CHICAGO NOV. 16.

The initial steps looking toward the curtailment of the flour output by a six weeks' suspension of the merchant millers of the country were taken at a meeting of millers at the Auditorium last Friday. The meeting consisted of twelve men, who were chosen by vote and in whose selection 500 millers, representing a daily output of 350,000 barrels, were invited to take part.

The committee consisted of T. A. Taylor, Toledo; B. C. Church, Duluth; D. R. Sparks, Alton, Ill.; M. H. Davis, Shelby, O.; M. S. Bliss, Seymour, Ind.; W. G. Edgar, Minneapolis; J. M. Turner, Grand Forks, N. D.; John W. Haywood, Milwaukee; J. F. Imbs, St. Louis; A. A. Freeman, Cleveland, O.; H. S. Kennedy, Mankato, Minn.; E. E. Perry, Indianapolis.

The committee was unanimous in agreeing that the price of flour was below a profit yielding point, and that some concerted action by the trade was necessary to bring up the prices to a profit point. An arbitrary increase of the price was given little consideration, as the custom mills scattered all over the country could not be brought into line. The reduction of stocks was regarded as the best method of tending to an increase in the price. An agreement was then formed to shut down the mills for a period of six weeks, within three months, beginning December 10, The agreement will be in force when the mills representing a production of 150,000 barrels a day have signed.

***

Milwaukee millers are not inclined to follow the lead of their rivals, the Minneapolis members of the craft, who are endeavoring to induce them to shut down for six weeks during the coming winter in order to enable Minneapolis to work off her accumulation in eastern and other markets. There is only one Milwaukee mill, the Sanderson, inclined to follow the advice of this city's rival. During the summer freight rates were against the city, but in winter Milwaukee has the advantage.

## ST. LOUIS FLOUR MILLS CLOSE.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17.—The majority of the large flouring mills here have either closed for an indefinite period or do so soon. This course is made necessary, the millers claim, because of the congestion of the market, and more especially by the advanced freight to the Eastern seaboard of about 22 cents a barrel. This action of the St. Louis millers is entirely independent of the action of the Northwestern millers held at Chicago yesterday, whereby a shut-down of six weeks during the three months beginning December 10 was decided upon. The action of the St. Louis millers is said to be purely individual, and is taken at this time because their orders are practically filled and there is no chance for further demand or sale. The Standard St. Louis mill, the Goddard mills, and the Regina mills are already closed own; the Plant mills and the Kehlor Brothers' mill will close tonight, and the Victoria mills will close in two or three days.

A barge loaded with 6,500 barrels of flour consigned to Schaff, Birnheimer & Co., St. Louis, sank about 40 miles above Greenville, Miss., Saturday, the 17th inst., and it is likely that the cargo is ruined.

The inquiry for hard wheat continues, and choice milling commands a good premium over red. Advices from the Southwest point to set-back in the growing wheat because of a lack of moisture in the Winter wheat States. Earlier in the season the weather was all that could be desired, but a rank growth followed, making the plant easily susceptible to injury. It is claimed that mills in Texas are shutting down, not from lack of demand for the product, but from inability to secure supplies.

Reliable wheat-feeding statistics are hard to get.

## THE HUNGARIAN FLOUR INDUSTRY.

Consul Edward P. J. Hammond, Budapest, Austria-Hungary, writes as follows to the State Department:

Hungary not only produces wheat enough to cover its own needs, but has a surplus production, enabling it to export wheat largely to neighboring Austria and to Germany and Switzerland, besides supplying its important milling industry, which exports large quantities of wheat flour to Austria, England, Germany and France.

The Hungarian mills fully supply the home market and compete with American wheat flour in some of the foreign markets.

The perfection of all the mechanical contrivances employed by the milling industry in Hungary and its extraordinary development are well known in the United States. But what may be less known is the extraordinary care with which the wheat growers, as well as the mills, co-operate to produce the finest quality of flour by assorting, classifying and thoroughly cleaning the different qualities of wheat grown. They used to produce as many as eighteen grades, but now these are reduced to about seven. The uniformity and reliability of these grades have contributed more than anything else to the success of Hungarian flour. It is claimed, besides, that the Hungarian flour is possessed of a buoyancy which makes it better adapted for bakers than any other flour, and this quality is attributed to a nice mixture of different brands of wheat, which is kept secret by the mills.

While there are about fourteen large first-class flouring mills in Budapest, there are about 120 more scattered over the country, for the most part near the centers of wheat-growing districts. The proximity has the advantage of educating the farmer as to the needs of the miller, and at the same time it secures the grower a ready market and cash for his produce.

## A NEW WHEAT PREPARATION.

A preparation of whole wheat, which contains all its nutritive elements, and promises to be a valuable addition to our national dietary, has been invented by a citizen of Colorado. The best selected wheat is washed in a rocker, similar to that used in placer gold mining, the heavy grain going to the bottom, the chaffy kernels floating on the surface. It is then steamed, a little salt being added during the process, the dry outer bark coming off; the kernels are fed through a hopper into a machine which cuts them longitudinally into long threads; then the shredded wheat is cut into small sections, slightly baked in a quick oven.

With milk or butter this food is very palatable and digestible. It is said to be one of the most attractive and desirable forms in which cereals are presented, as a cheap, healthful and strengthening diet, and has become popular in Colorado cities, and promises an extension of its use throughout the country. The use of rolled and steamed oats has displaced other oatmeal products in many families, perhaps, because of care of preparation and short time required for cooking, and avoidance of the crude flavor from insufficient cooking; and this method has a similar result in bringing out the full flavor and best results in nutrition from this wheat product.—Country Gentleman.

## NEW ELEVATOR COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 17.—The Consolidated Elevator Company, which succeeds the Lake Superior Union Improvement and Northern Pacific Elevator companies, was formally organized and began business here Friday. The directors elected are: M. J. Forbes and George Spencer, Duluth; Clarence H. Clark, Philadelphia; Charles A. Mair, Chicago; Forest H. Packer and George B. Cooksey, New York; George Ripley and Theophilus King, Boston, and E. W. Peel, St. Paul. Mr. Forbes is President, Mr. Cooksey Vice-president and A. F. Hepworth Secretary and Treasurer. The executive committee consists of Chairman Spencer, and Forbes, Parker, Cooksey and Mair.

Russia is doing an unprecedented export business in wheat, and for the first three months of the present season, has shipped 116,600,000 bu. an increase of 20,000,000 bu. over last year, and 36,000,000 bu. over the same time in 1892.

## Daily and Monthly Precipitation for October, 1894, Wisconsin Weather Service, Official.

| STATIONS. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14 | 15. | 16 | 17. | 18. | 19 | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30 | 31. | Sum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst | .60 | T | .20 | T | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .37 | .05 | .20 | ..... | .01 | ..... | .70 | ..... | ..... | .35 | .05 | ..... | ..... | 2.95 |
| Antigo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ashland | .58 | .06 | .36 | ..... | ..... | .02 | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .19 | ..... | .42 | ..... | .40 | ..... | 3.80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | 7.62 |
| Baraboo | .58 | ..... | ..... | .28 | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .45 | ..... | .21 | ..... | ..... | 1.67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.45 |
| Barron | .59 | .71 | .07 | .03 | .06 | ..... | .28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .02 | ..... | ..... | .60 | .78 | .18 | .24 | ..... | ..... | .30 | .75 | ..... | ..... | .06 | 4.73 |
| Bayfield | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.42 | .10 | ..... | ..... | .60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.16 | 4.98 |
| Beaver Dam | ..... | .73 | ..... | .04 | .15 | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | T | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .23 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | T | ..... | ..... | 2.21 |
| Belleville | ..... | .62 | ..... | .40 | .20 | ..... | .23 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .90 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | .17 | ..... | .19 | ..... | .40 | ..... | .31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .13 | .10 | T | 3.65 |
| Beloit | ..... | .40 | ..... | .08 | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .12 | ..... | .30 | ..... | .08 | ..... | .45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | T | ..... | 1.83 |
| Black River Falls | ..... | .90 | ..... | .20 | .11 | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .33 | T | ..... | 2.54 |
| Butternut | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cadiz | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Centralia | .44 | ..... | .10 | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | .09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .18 | .33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .70 | ..... | ..... | .20 | T | T | T | 2.04 |
| Chilton | ..... | .36 | T | .25 | .17 | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .16 | .33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .53 | .05 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | .76 | .44 | ..... | ..... | .49 | .01 | .02 | 3.82 |
| Chippewa Falls | ..... | .36 | T | .30 | .14 | ..... | .32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .96 | ..... | .22 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .18 | .17 | .04 | 2.94 |
| City Point | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .04 | .31 | ..... | .52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .50 | ..... | .20 | .22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | *1.79 |
| Columbus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | .35 | ..... | ..... | †1.05 |
| Crandon | .40 | .20 | ..... | .60 | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | .14 | .40 | ..... | .60 | ..... | ..... | .80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.90 |
| Delavan | ..... | .44 | ..... | .02 | .18 | ..... | .17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .08 | ..... | .20 | .04 | ..... | ..... | .45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .27 | ..... | ..... | 2.11 |
| De Pere | ..... | .32 | .03 | .09 | .16 | ..... | .21 | ..... | ..... | .01 | ..... | .18 | .24 | ..... | T | .01 | ..... | ..... | .53 | .11 | .01 | .05 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | T | ..... | .01 | .54 | ..... | .01 | 4.01 |
| Dubuque | ..... | .42 | ..... | .02 | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .03 | .03 | .41 | ..... | .07 | ..... | .13 | .20 | ..... | T | .12 | T | ..... | 1.51 |
| Duluth | .16 | 1.38 | .07 | .04 | T | .01 | .42 | T | ..... | T | T | T | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | .64 | ..... | .12 | T | .74 | .02 | T | .19 | .33 | .77 | T | 4.99 |
| Eau Claire | ..... | .80 | ..... | T | .35 | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .05 | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .95 | ..... | 1.02 | ..... | 1.05 | ..... | ..... | T | .05 | .08 | ..... | 4.70 |
| Florence | .09 | .07 | .32 | .07 | T | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | T | ..... | .20 | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .11 | ..... | ..... | .05 | ..... | .62 | ..... | ..... | .17 | ..... | ..... | .75 | .03 | T | 2.58 |
| Fond du Lac | ..... | .34 | T | .08 | .16 | ..... | .26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .11 | .03 | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | .06 | .23 | ..... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .87 | T | ..... | ..... | .52 | .12 | T | 2.80 |
| Grantsburg | ..... | .98 | ..... | .36 | T | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | .04 | .90 | ..... | ..... | .04 | ..... | ..... | .23 | ..... | .17 | .32 | .18 | ..... | ..... | 3.79 |
| Green Bay | ..... | .32 | T | .12 | .18 | ..... | .22 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .12 | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .63 | .04 | T | ..... | T | ..... | .96 | .66 | ..... | ..... | .78 | ..... | ..... | 4.33 |
| Hartford | .36 | ..... | .36 | .22 | ..... | ..... | .22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .17 | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | .10 | ..... | .07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .48 | ..... | .06 | 2.96 |
| Harvey | ..... | .44 | .06 | .02 | .44 | ..... | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .46 | ..... | .24 | .03 | ..... | ..... | .18 | .41 | .04 | ..... | ..... | .30 | .06 | T | 2.86 |
| Hayward | .06 | .65 | .08 | .37 | T | T | .31 | .02 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .07 | ..... | 1.19 | ..... | .15 | ..... | .18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .15 | .43 | .10 | 3.79 |
| Hillsborough | T | .69 | T | .11 | T | ..... | .31 | ..... | ..... | T | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .27 | .39 | T | T | ..... | ..... | .72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | 2.59 |
| Janesville | ..... | .47 | ..... | .10 | ..... | T | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | .22 | T | ..... | ..... | .59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .29 | ..... | ..... | 2.17 |
| Juneau | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Koepenick | .40 | .10 | .20 | .10 | ..... | ..... | .10 | .10 | ..... | ..... | .10 | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | .30 | .10 | .40 | .10 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | .50 | .40 | ..... | ..... | 3.20 |
| La Crosse | T | .52 | .01 | .06 | T | ..... | .06 | T | ..... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .31 | ..... | .54 | .01 | ..... | ..... | .18 | .01 | ..... | .13 | .06 | .01 | T | 1.90 |
| Lancaster | .54 | ..... | .04 | .06 | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .15 | ..... | .40 | .40 | .03 | ..... | ..... | .25 | .43 | ..... | .16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.57 |
| Lincoln | ..... | ..... | .42 | ..... | .31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .22 | .23 | 3.43 |
| Madison | ..... | .59 | ..... | .03 | .04 | ..... | .11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | .09 | ..... | .04 | ..... | .43 | .07 | ..... | ..... | .08 | ..... | ..... | 1.77 |
| Manitowoc | .20 | ..... | T | 05 | .02 | ..... | .27 | ..... | ..... | .02 | ..... | .25 | .27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .29 | .06 | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .28 | .07 | T | 2.97 |
| Meadow Valley | ..... | .70 | ..... | .10 | .14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .33 | ..... | .45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .16 | ..... | ..... | 2.49 |
| Medford | ..... | .65 | ..... | .21 | .13 | ..... | .05 | .25 | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .53 | ..... | .20 | .12 | .22 | .17 | ..... | ..... | .36 | .05 | .05 | 8.14 |
| Menomonie | .50 | .61 | ..... | .08 | .09 | ..... | .16 | ..... | ..... | T | .09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.36 | .02 | .22 | ..... | .09 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | .88 | .15 | .08 | 4.33 |
| Milwaukee | ..... | .30 | T | T | 04 | ..... | .08 | T | ..... | ..... | .02 | .15 | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .14 | T | .31 | .01 | .04 | ... | .28 | .26 | T | ..... | .40 | T | ..... | 2.05 |
| Neillsville | ..... | .70 | ..... | .21 | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | .55 | ..... | .57 | ..... | .07 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | .05 | ..... | .47 | ..... | 2.97 |
| New Holstein | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | .30 | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .32 | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .23 | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.51 | ..... | T | ..... | .62 | .15 | T | 3.33 |
| Oconomowoc | ..... | .38 | T | .05 | .14 | ..... | .24 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .17 | T | .09 | 0 | .08 | ..... | .14 | .24 | ..... | ..... | .39 | T | ..... | 1.98 |
| Oconto | .17 | .07 | ..... | ..... | .09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .0 | .16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .02 | .34 | ..... | .04 | ..... | .20 | ..... | .56 | .30 | ..... | .03 | .55 | .06 | ..... | 2.60 |
| Osceola | .98 | ..... | .38 | T | ..... | T | .23 | ..... | ..... | T | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | .40 | .12 | .03 | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | .25 | .02 | 4.69 |
| Oshkosh | ..... | .27 | T | .86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .31 | ..... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .73 | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | 3.48 |
| Pepin | .89 | .06 | .08 | T | ..... | .04 | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .98 | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | .26 | ..... | .10 | .19 | .03 | .04 | .02 | 2.99 |
| Pine River | ..... | .52 | .01 | .12 | .11 | ..... | .09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | T | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .97 | ..... | ..... | .32 | T | .02 | 2.50 |
| Portage | .88 | ... | ..... | .17 | ... | .12 | .11 | ..... | ..... | .03 | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .47 | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.05 |
| Port Washington | .20 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .17 | ... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .80 | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.72 |
| Prairie du Chien | .76 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .14 | ... | .60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .91 | ..... | ..... | .11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.57 |
| Reedsburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rhinelander | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Royalton | ..... | .62 | .07 | ..... | .20 | .12 | .27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .09 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | .03 | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .50 | ..... | .02 | 3.23 |
| Sharon | ..... | .40 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | ..... | ..... | 1.63 |
| Shawano | ..... | .56 | .11 | .17 | .17 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | .03 | .02 | ..... | .30 | ..... | .50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .52 | .03 | ..... | 2.93 |
| Spooner | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.80 | ..... | .20 | ..... | .46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | 5.31 |
| St. Paul | .69 | .88 | .16 | .16 | ..... | T | .18 | T | ..... | ..... | .02 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | T | 1.72 | .05 | .19 | ..... | .01 | .04 | T | .24 | .03 | .07 | .06 | 4.49 |
| Stevens Point | ..... | .59 | .03 | .12 | .11 | ..... | .12 | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | .36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .31 | .05 | .03 | 2.60 |
| Tomahawk Lake | ..... | .40 | .01 | .30 | .10 | .13 | .05 | ..... | ..... | .12 | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .26 | .30 | ..... | .40 | .20 | .02 | ..... | ..... | 3.29 |
| Valley Junction | ..... | .53 | .05 | .09 | .08 | ..... | .12 | .01 | ..... | ..... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | .06 | .38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .51 | ..... | ..... | T | .17 | ..... | ..... | 2.24 |
| Viroqua | .08 | .83 | ..... | .18 | .03 | ..... | .22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .29 | ..... | .80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | .20 | ..... | T | .24 | .14 | ..... | 3.43 |
| Watertown | ..... | .41 | ..... | ..... | .26 | ..... | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .16 | .04 | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | 1.61 |
| Waukesha | ..... | .40 | T | T | .17 | ..... | .13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .16 | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .18 | ..... | .13 | ..... | .07 | ..... | .32 | .46 | ..... | ..... | .31 | T | ..... | 2.37 |
| West Bend | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.50 |
| Westfield | ..... | .68 | .03 | .05 | .08 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .02 | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | .03 | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .34 | .10 | ..... | ..... | .12 | ..... | ..... | 1.98 |
| Weston | T | 1.10 | .06 | .15 | .02 | .05 | .18 | .05 | ..... | .02 | T | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.20 | T | .20 | ..... | .15 | .02 | .01 | .58 | .29 | .11 | ..... | 4.22 |
| Whitehall | ..... | 1.10 | ..... | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .05 | .13 | .01 | .03 | 1.69 |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Record for last 18 days. † Record for 30 days only. Average.....3.04

### OBSERVERS' NOTES.

Barron—On the 15th the leaves were all off the trees. Farmers are about done with fall plowing. Winter wheat looking fine and the acreage is one-half larger than last season. Potatoes are a far better crop than was expected. First geese noticed going south on October 24. Ducks are moving back and forth so that we don't know which way they are headed yet. —E. W. Pierce.

Black River Falls—Ice formed one-fourth of an inch thick on the 9th.—H. H. Powers.

Delavan—Thin ice formed on the 14th.—E. S. Austin.

Fond du Lac—The warm, moist weather has been conducive to the growth of grass which now affords as good feed for stock as at any time during the past summer.—J. C. Wedge.

Hartford City—Ice formed on October 6th for the first time this season. —S. T. Crandall.

Harvey—The month passed without special interest or event. Rains have been frequent, but not heavy. The fields are abundant with feed and there is no feeding of hay at present. Farm work is well along. About all the corn is now husked.—S. N. D. Smith.

Osceola Mills—Plowing late but all done.—C. W. Staples.

Sharon—A trace of snow fell on the 13th.—J. G. Skeels.

### MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

Thunderstorms—Barron, 23d, 27th; Beloit, 21st, 25th; Chilton, 2d, 18th, 25th; City Point, 18th; Delavan, 25th; Depere, 12th, 25th; Duluth, 7th, 23d; Fond du Lac, 18th, 25th; Grantsburg, 8th, 19th, 25th; Green Bay, 23d, 25th; Koepenick, 2d, 12th, 20th, 22d, 28th; La Crosse, 21st; Manitowoc, 12th, 18th, 25th; Medford, 20th, 23d, 25th; Milwaukee, 21st, 25th; Pepin, 22d, 24th, Pine River, 3d, 7th, 18th, 25th; Prairie du Chien, 20th, 25th; Royalton, 3d, 12th, 23d, 25th; Stevens Point, 25th; Valley Junction, 21st, 25th; Watertown, 19th; Waukesha, 21st, 25th; Weston, 2d, 7th, 20th, 22d, 25th; West Bend, 19th, 21st, 25th.

Lunar Halos—Duluth, 11th; Hillsboro, 14th; Manitowoc, 14th; Milwaukee, 11th, 14th; Pine River, 14th; Weston, 15th; West Bend, 11th.

Solar Halos—Black River Falls, 11th; Duluth, 11th; Hartford City, 11th; Milwaukee, 11th; Weston, 11th.

Auroras—Royalton, 5th, 21st; Valley Junction, 1st, 11th.

Hail—Duluth, 12th, 13th; Hartford City, 13th; Weston, 24th.

Sleet—Depere, 13th; Medford, 30th; Pine River, 30th.

### REVIEW OF OCTOBER WEATHER

The cool weather which set in towards the end of September continued up to the middle of October. Killing frosts occurred on the 1st at many stations, particularly those located in the northern portion, and from that date the temperature slowly decreased, reaching the minimum for the month on the 14th. On that date the temperature throughout the state was from 5 to 10 degrees below freezing. Two days later (on the 16th) the temperature had risen to 70 degrees and above throughout the state, reaching the maximum for the month on the 16th. The remaining days were warmer than usual for October.

The mean temperature for the month was 48.2, being 1.1 degrees above the normal. The highest reported was 83 at Prairie du Chien on the 16th, and the lowest was 10 degrees at Meadow Valley on the 13th. The average monthly range of temperature was 49.6.

The total rainfall for the month was 3.04 inches, being .94 of an inch above the normal, the greater part of which fell during the first and last decades. The periods of general rain were from the 2d to the 7th, the 12th, 19th to 21st, 25th and 29th. Ashland reports the highest measurement—7.62 inches, and the least was 1.05 inches at Columbus. The average number of rainy days was 11, being about the usual number for this month. As a whole the month was an average one for the state, though the number of gales on the lake was greater than usual, some of which were quite severe. A storm swept across the state on the 2d and lingered on Lake Michigan during the 3d and 4th, causing considerable damage to navigation. Snow flurries occurred at a few stations, but as far as reported none lay upon the ground at the end of the month.

### NOTES.

J. C. Wedge, Voluntary Observer for many years at Fond du Lac, is taking a vacation, during which he will visit California. Mr. B. H. Bettis will see that no record is lost at Fond du Lac.

On account of sickness of Voluntary Observer Mr. B. C. Curtis, we have no report from Cadiz, Green County, this month.

### RUSSIAN GRAIN ELEVATORS TO BE BUILT.

Washington, Nov. 13.—United States Consul Stephen, at Annaberg, reports to the Department of State that the Russian Government is contemplating the erecion of grain elevators along the Government railroads in the grain districts. For the first, such elevators will be built only at stations from which more than 200,000 poods (a pood equals 31.11 pounds) are shipped, leaving the stations with less than that amount a field for private enterprises. Each elevator is to have a capacity of 40 per cent. of the average quantity of wheat shipped annually. In this way the farmers will be able to place a total of 79,000,000 poods of grain in store.

# Official Monthly Meteorological Data For October, 1894, Wisconsin Weather Service.

| Station | County. | Latitude North. | Longitude West. | Elevation. | Barometer. Mean. | Barometer. Highest. | Barometer. Date. | Barometer. Lowest. | Barometer. Date. | Temperature (Degrees Fah.). Mean. | Mean Maximum. | Mean Minimum. | Highest. | Date. | Lowest. | Date. | Range. | Mean Daily Range. | Precipitation. Total for the Month. | Greatest in 24 Hours. | Date. | Snow. Total Fall. | Snow. On Ground End of Month. | Wind. Total Movement. | Average Hourly | Max. Velocity. Miles Per Hour. | Direction. | Date. | Prevailing Direction. | Sky. No. Days. Clear. | Partly Cloudy. | Cloudy. | .01 or More Rain Fall. | Phenomena. Number of. Hailstorms. | Thunderstorms. | Solar Halos. | Lunar Halos. | Auroras. | Coronae. | Dates. Light Frost. | Killing Frost. | Name of Observer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst | Portage | 44 28′ | 89 17′ | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.4 | 56.8 | 38.0 | 73 | 16 | 23 | 14 | 50 | 18.8 | 2.95 | .37 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 7 | 10 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | A. J. Smith. |
| Antigo | Langlade | 45 11′ | 89 10′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | A. B. Millard. |
| Ashland | Ashland | 46 34′ | 90 54′ | 675 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.3 | 57.6 | 39.0 | 69 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 48 | 18.6 | 7.62 | 3.80 | 25–26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 16 | 2 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 9 | E. P. Wheeler.‡ |
| Baraboo | Sauk | 43 29′ | 89 44′ | 961 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.45 | 1.67 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Wm. Toole. |
| Barron | Barron | 45 30′ | 91 50′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 45.8 | 54.8 | 36.9 | 70 | 16 | 23 | 9–18 | 47 | 17.9 | 4.73 | 1.38 | 20–21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 9 | 7 | 15 | 15 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | E. W. Pierce. |
| Bayfield | Bayfield | 46 47′ | 90 50′ | 600 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.4 | 58.4 | 36.3 | 70 | 22 | 32 | *1–9 | 38 | 22.1 | 4.98 | 2.16 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | 19 | 0 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Prof. F. W. Denison. |
| Beaver Dam | Dodge | 43 27′ | 88 50′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 51.8 | 61.4 | 42.3 | 73 | †16 | 28 | 9 | 45 | 19.1 | 2.21 | .73 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | 7 | 10 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Prof. H. B. Hubbell. |
| Belleville | Dane | 42 51′ | 89 34′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.0 | 58.1 | 38.0 | 75 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 63 | 20.1 | 3.65 | .90 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 2 | 19 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | H. E. Story. |
| Beloit | Rock | 42 30′ | 89 1′ | 750 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 50.9 | 59.8 | 42.1 | 73 | 18 | 28 | 14 | 45 | 17.7 | 1.83 | .45 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 8 | 6 | 17 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1, 5 | 6 | Prof. Chas. A. Bacon. |
| Black Riv'r F'ls | Jackson | 44 18′ | 90 55′ | 838 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.6 | 60.3 | 34.9 | 74 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 56 | 25.4 | 2.54 | .90 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 8 | 15 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | H. H. Powers. |
| Butternut | Ashland | 46 2′ | 90 30′ | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | J. J. Hayden. |
| Centralia | Wood | 44 24′ | 89 51′ | 926 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.6 | 59.3 | 37.8 | 74 | 15 | 19 | 11 | 55 | 21.5 | 2.04 | .70 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | R. C. Worthington. |
| Chilton | Calumet | 44 2′ | 88 8′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 50.0 | 58.8 | 41.3 | 74 | 16 | 28 | 14 | 46 | 17.5 | 3.82 | .76 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | 12 | 4 | 15 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | John G. Nageler. |
| Chippewa Falls | Chippewa | 44 56′ | 91 23′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.94 | .96 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | P. T. Favell. |
| City Point | Jackson | 44 19′ | 90 20′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 46.8 | 61.3 | 32.2 | 74 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 60 | 29.1 | 1.79 | .52 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | W. H. Dufrane. ‖ |
| Columbus | Columbia | 43 19′ | 89 7′ | 956 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.5 | 62.5 | 36.5 | 80 | 16–17 | 22 | 14 | 58 | 26.0 | 1.05 | .35 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N | 11 | 11 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 5 | John Erb.** |
| Crandon | Forest | 45 36′ | 88 52′ | 1,100 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.4 | 54.6 | 40.2 | 69 | 16 | 25 | 14 | 44 | 14.4 | 3.90 | .80 | 25–26 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | 7 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Jno. Masbaum. |
| Delavan | Walworth | 42 39′ | 88 39′ | 920 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.0 | 58.9 | 39.1 | 74 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 52 | 19.8 | 2.11 | .44 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 8 | 6 | 17 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Elwood S. Austin. |
| De Pere | Brown | 44 26′ | 88 3′ | 600 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.1 | 57.3 | 40.9 | 73 | 16 | 29 | 9 | 44 | 16.4 | 4.01 | 1.50 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 8 | 10 | 13 | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Jos. G. Lawton. |
| Dubuque (Iowa) | Dubuque | 42 30′ | 90 44′ | 651 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 53.8 | 63.4 | 41.1 | 80 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 54 | 22.3 | 1.51 | .42 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | NW SW | 7 | 13 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 7 | T. W. Ruete. |
| Duluth (Minn.) | St. Louis | 46 48′ | 92 8′ | 670 | 29.83 | 30.28 | 23 | 29.35 | 2 | 46.9 | 52.5 | 41.3 | 72 | 16 | 34 | 8 | 38 | 11.3 | 4.99 | 1.38 | 2 | T | ..... | 5426 | 7.4 | 27 | NW | 8 | N W | 6 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | Jas. Kenealy. |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire | 44 48′ | 91 30′ | 800 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.1 | 60.1 | 38.2 | 75 | 17 | 23 | 14 | 52 | 21.9 | 4.70 | 1.05 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 6 | 12 | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | C. W. Lockwood. |
| Florence | Florence | 45 57, | 88 14′ | 1,264 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 43.9 | 52.5 | 35.3 | 70 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 51 | 17.2 | 2.58 | .75 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 7 | 8 | 16 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Jno. Halter. |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | 43 44′ | 88 26′ | 756 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.8 | 57.6 | 40.1 | 76 | 16 | 23 | 14 | 53 | 17.5 | 2 80 | .87 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 14 | 2 | 15 | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | J. C. Wedge. |
| Grantsburg | Burnett | 45 47′ | 92 4 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.0 | 59.4 | 34.5 | 76 | 16 | 25 | 14 | 51 | 24.9 | 3.72 | .98 | 1–2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 6 | 19 | 6 | 11 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Th. Olsen. |
| Green Bay | Brown | 44 31′ | 88 0 | 6 6 | 29.91 | 30.36 | 24 | 29.43 | 3 | 49.2 | 56.9 | 41.4 | 75 | 16 | 30 | 9 | 45 | 15.5 | 4.33 | .96 | 25 | 0.1 | ..... | 6216 | 8.4 | 34 | NW | 13 | S | 6 | 5 | 20 | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | F. W. Conrad. |
| Hartford | Washington | 43 18′ | 82 22′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 46.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.96 | .66 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | 3 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | S. T. Crandal. |
| Harvey | Jefferson | 43 2′ | 88 52′ | 897 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.3 | 59.5 | 39.1 | 74 | 16 | 24 | 14 | 50 | 20.4 | 2 86 | .59 | 24–25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 7 | 13 | 11 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | S. N. D. Smith. |
| Hayward | Sawyer | 46 1′ | 91 30′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 45.2 | 54.6 | 35.7 | 72 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 52 | 18.9 | 3.79 | 1.19 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 11 | 2 | 18 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | W. E. Swain. |
| Hillsborough | Vernon | 43 45′ | 90 20′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.6 | 59.1 | 36.2 | 75 | 16–18 | 19 | 14 | 56 | 22.9 | 2.59 | .72 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | 10 | 14 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ..... | 1 | Prof. E. V. Wernick. |
| Janesville | Rock | 42 41′ | 89 3′ | 818 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.6 | 58.6 | 40.5 | 75 | 16 | 25 | 14–15 | 50 | 18.1 | 2.17 | .59 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 1 | 22 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | S. C. Burnham & Co. |
| Juneau | Dodge | 43 23 | 88 43′ | 941 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Rev. A. Brown. |
| Koepenick | Langlade | 45 23′ | 89 11′ | 1,683 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 40.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.20 | .90 | 28–29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S–E | 8 | 4 | 19 | 16 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | E. S. Koepenick. |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | 43 49′ | 91 15′ | 744 | 29.89 | 30.34 | 24 | 29.42 | 2 | 50.5 | 58 9 | 42.1 | 76 | 16 | 27 | 14 | 49 | 16.8 | 1.90 | .54 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 5744 | 7.7 | 28 | S | 25 | S | 8 | 13 | 10 | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 9 | W. U. Simons. |
| Lancaster | Grant | 42 50′ | 90 45′ | 1,070 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.2 | 58.1 | 38.2 | 76 | 18 | 27 | 14 | 49 | 19.9 | 2.57 | .80 | 20–21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 10 | 9 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1, 2, 6, 11 | 14 | Edwd. Pollock. |
| Lincoln | Kewaunee | 44 37′ | 87 45′ | 813 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 51.3 | ..... | ..... | 63 | 19 | 36 | 14 | 27 | ..... | 3.43 | 2.00 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | A. J. Looze. |
| Madison | Dane | 43 5′ | 89 25′ | 955 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 50.4 | 57.5 | 43.4 | 73 | 16 | 31 | 9 | 42 | 14.1 | 1.77 | .59 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 5 | 16 | 10 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 9 | Washburn Obser'y. |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc | 44 7′ | 87 45′ | 658 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.2 | 54.1 | 40.3 | 74 | 16 | 29 | 14 | 45 | 13.8 | 2.97 | .94 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 7 | 13 | 11 | 13 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ..... | 14 | Miss Johanna Lüps. |
| Meadow Valley | Juneau | 44 12′ | 90 15′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 44.6 | 59.9 | 29.2 | 75 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 65 | 30.7 | 2.49 | .70 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 12 | 11 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | J. H. Treat. |
| Medford | Taylor | 45 10′ | 90 20′ | 1,420 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 46.6 | 57.2 | 36.1 | 71 | 19–16 | 17 | 14 | 54 | 21.1 | 3.14 | .65 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 9 | 10 | 12 | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | Dr. F. Robt. Zeit. |
| Menomonie | Dunn | 44 51′ | 91 55′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 46.2 | 60.1 | 3 3 | 76 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 59 | 27.8 | 4.33 | 1.36 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 9 | 7 | 15 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | A. Pillsbury. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | 43 2′ | 87 54′ | 673 | 29.91 | 30.31 | 24 | 29.48 | 3 | 49.9 | 56.5 | 43.3 | 76 | 16 | 32 | 14 | 44 | 13.2 | 2.05 | .54 | 25–26 | ..... | ..... | 7180 | 9.7 | 31 | S W | 7 | S E | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Central Office. |
| Neillsville | Clark | 44 30′ | 90 35′ | 600 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.8 | 56.7 | 38.8 | 70 | 16 | 20 | 14 | 50 | 17.9 | 2.97 | .70 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 13 | 0 | 18 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Wm. Heaslett. |
| New Holstein | Calumet | 43 57′ | 88 5′ | 925 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.7 | 58.9 | 40.5 | 72 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 46 | 18.4 | 3.33 | 1.57 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 8 | 12 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 6 | Aug. A. Paulsen. |
| Oconomowoc | Waukesha | 43 7′ | 88 31′ | 858 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 50.8 | 59.7 | 41.8 | 74 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 48 | 17.9 | 1.98 | .39 | 29 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 7 | 10 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 6 | Jno. Bender. |
| Oconto | Oconto | 44 54′ | 87 53′ | 592 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.6 | 58.4 | 38.9 | 75 | 16 | 25 | 9 | 50 | 19.5 | 2.60 | .56 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 14 | 5 | 12 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 9 | Wm. K. Smith. |
| Osceola Mills | Polk | 45 22′ | 92 45′ | 806 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 46.7 | 58.3 | 35.1 | 73 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 51 | 23.2 | 4.69 | 2.00 | 20–21 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N | 8 | 10 | 13 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | C. W. Staples. |
| Oshkosh | Winnebago | 44 0′ | 88 33′ | 766 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.8 | 59.5 | 40.1 | 74 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 46 | 19.4 | 3.48 | 1.00 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Prof. A. H. Sage. |
| Pepin | Pepin | 44 28′ | 92 11′ | 691 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.7 | 58.2 | 37.2 | 68 | 20 | 26 | 13 | 42 | 21.0 | 2.99 | .98 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 10 | 14 | 7 | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7, 8, 10 | 13 | C. Stoltenberg. |
| Pine River | Waushara | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 50.4 | 60 4 | 40.1 | 76 | 16 | 25 | 14–18 | 51 | 20.3 | 2.50 | .97 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 9 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | W. E. Carpenter.†† |
| Portage City | Columbia | 43 23′ | 87 51′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.05 | 1.10 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Anna L. Bean. |
| Pt. Washington | Ozaukee | 44 32′ | 89 29′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.7 | 57.5 | 39.9 | 78 | 16 | 28 | 13 | 50 | 17.6 | 1.72 | .80 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 8 | 7 | 16 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 8 | R. C. Kann. |
| Prairie du Chien | Crawford | 43 2′ | 91 8′ | 690 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.4 | 62.1 | 32.6 | 83 | 16 | 20 | 14 | 63 | 29.5 | 2.57 | .91 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 5 | 12 | 14 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Frank Cornelius. |
| Reedsburg | Sauk | 43 31′ | 90 00′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | W. B. Smith. |
| Rhinelander | Oneida | 45 37′ | 89 30′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Wm. W. Carr. |
| Royalton | Waupaca | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.6 | 58.4 | 38.7 | 75 | 15 | 24 | 9 | 51 | 19.7 | 3 23 | 1.08 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 8 | 10 | 13 | 12 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ..... | ..... | Rev. E. M. Corey. |
| Sharon | Walworth | 42 30′ | 88 48′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.8 | 58.6 | 39.0 | 73 | ‡2–16 | 25 | 13 | 48 | 19.6 | 1.63 | .40 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S & W | 7 | 14 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | J. G. Skeels. |
| Shawano | Shawano | 44 46′ | 88 39′ | 800 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.0 | 57.5 | 36.5 | 74 | 16 | 22 | 9 | 52 | 21.0 | 2.93 | .56 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 8 | 7 | 16 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Col. W. S. Wood. |
| Spooner | Washburn | 45 51′ | 91 53′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.6 | 57.8 | 37.5 | 70 | 16 | 23 | 18 | 47 | 20.3 | 5.31 | 1.80 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S W | 8 | 13 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Phillip Bock. |
| Stevens Point | Portage | 44 31′ | 89 34′ | 1,118 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.6 | 58.3 | 38.8 | 73 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 52 | 19.5 | 2.60 | .59 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 7 | 12 | 12 | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Chas. H. Towle. |
| St. Paul (Minn) | Ramsey | 44 58′ | 93 3′ | 831 | 29.87 | 30.28 | 24 | 29.30 | 2 | 49.0 | 57.7 | 40.4 | 77 | 16 | 32 | 14 | 45 | 17.3 | 4.49 | 1.72 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 6349 | ..... | 25 | W | 7 | S E | 9 | 10 | 12 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 9 | P. F. Lyons. |
| Tomahawk Lake | Oneida | 45 50′ | 89 41′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 45.3 | 54.5 | 36.1 | 73 | 1 | 21 | 14 | 52 | 18.4 | 3.29 | .70 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | Joe Johnson. |
| Valley Junct | Monroe | 44 3′ | 90 22′ | 792 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.2 | 59.7 | 36.8 | 76 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 59 | 22.9 | 2 24 | .53 | 1–2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 5 | 11 | 14 | 11 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | J. N. King. |
| Viroqua | Vernon | 43 34′ | 90 50′ | 1,412 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.7 | 57.8 | 39.6 | 73 | 16–18 | 28 | 9 | 45 | 18.2 | 3.43 | .91 | 1–2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 8 | 9 | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | F. W. Alexander. |
| Watertown | Jefferson | 43 11′ | 88 48′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 47.4 | 58.2 | 36.5 | 74 | 16 | 20 | 14 | 54 | 21 7 | 1.61 | .41 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 6 | 12 | 13 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | Chas. J. Salick. |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | 43 0′ | 88 12′ | 970 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 49.8 | 58.6 | 40.9 | 73 | 16 | 29 | 14 | 44 | 17.7 | 2..7 | .78 | 25–26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S | 6 | 15 | 10 | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 14 | A. V. B. Dey. |
| West Bend | Washington | 43 24′ | 88 10′ | ..... | ..... | 30.20 | 24 | 29.05 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72 | 16 | 32 | 15 | 40 | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Rev. J. E. Terborg. |
| Westfield | Marquette | 43 50′ | 89 31′ | 925 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.6 | 58.5 | 38.8 | 79 | 16 | 22 | 9 | 57 | 19.7 | 1.98 | .68 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | W | 7 | 6 | 18 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | W. Phillips. |
| Weston | Dunn | 44 48′ | 92 1′ | 806 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 45.6 | ..... | ..... | 74 | 19 | 24 | 14 | 50 | ..... | 4.22 | 1.20 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | N W | 11 | 8 | 12 | 17 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | Robt. Reynolds. |
| Whitehall | Trempealeau | 44 20′ | 91 15′ | 675 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 50.4 | 58.9 | 42.0 | 76 | 2–18 | 30 | 9 | 46 | 16.9 | 1.69 | 1.10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | S E | 6 | 10 | 15 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | W. D. Buchholz. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | Average | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.88 | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 48.2 | 58.3 | 38.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46.5 | 18.6 | 3.04 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | 6183 | 8.3 | ..... | ..... | S E | 8 | 10 | 13 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Also 13. †Also 17–19. ‡Also 18. ‡Report for 27 days. ‖Report for last 18 days only. **Report for 30 days only. ††Report last 20 days.

Note.—Light frosts are reported until a killing frost occurs, and killing frost is reported until a frost that destroys vegetation generally or until the minimum temperature has fallen to 32 degrees.

## NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

(Government Report.)

Corn—The November returns to the Department of Agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average of corn 19.7, which is about 1½ bushels above the yield indicated by the condition figures in October. This is the lowest rate of yield that has occurred since 1881, when it stood at 18.6 bushels per acre. Last year the yield was 22.5 bushels upon a much larger harvested acreage. The rates for the years 1886, 1887, and 1890—which were years of comparatively low yield—were, respectively, 22, 20.1, and 20.7 bushels. The yield for the present year, which must be regarded as a preliminary and not a final estimate, is less than the average for the ten years, 1870 to 1879, by 7.4 bushels; less than the average for the succeeding decade, 1880 to 1889, by 4.4 bushels, and less than the average for the four years, 1890 to 1893, by 3.7 bushels. The result is in harmony with reported indications during the growing season.

The rates of yield of the principal corn States are as follows: New York, 28.2; Pennsylvania, 32; Ohio, 26.3; Michigan, 23.2; Indiana, 28.9; Illinois, 28.8; Iowa, 15; Missouri, 22; Kansas, 11.2; Nebraska, 6.

Potatoes—The average yield of potatoes is returned as 62.3 bushels. This is a slightly greater yield than for the year 1892, but 10 bushels less than for last year. The average yield for a recent 10-year period was 76.2. The present return is in accord with the conditions through the season and indicates a short crop. The product will be much less than that of 1893, notwithstanding the increased area shown in the preliminary acreage returns of July last.

The crops of New England, the South Atlantic, Gulf, Mountain, and Pacific States are above the average in quantity, but in other sections of the country, including the most important in commercial production, the crop is so far below an average as to result in the present low figure of yield per acre.

The quality of the crop is fair, the percentage being 84.

Sweet Potatoes—The average yield per acre of sweet potatoes is 92.4 bushels. This indicates a better crop than that of 1893.

Hay—The yield of hay for 1894, as averaged for the whole country, is 1.15 tons to the acre. This is not as high as the yield of 1893, which was 1.32 tons per acre.

Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota depart further from their ten-year averages than any other State. The large yields reported from the Mountain and Pacific States are due to the culture of alfalfa in those States, which generally under irrigation yields more heavily than the cultivated grasses of other sections.

The quality is high, as shown by the percentage of 94.5.

Buckwheat—The average yield of this crop for the entire country is 16.1 bushels per acre, against 14.7 in 1893, 14.1 in 1892, and 15.3 in 1891. The yields in New York and Pennsylvania, which comprise nearly two-thirds of the total area under buckwheat, are 15.5 and 18 bushels, respectively. In Michigan and Wisconsin, which comprise about one-eighth of the total area, the yields are, respectively, 12 and 8.5 bushels. If we except Oregon, which has but an insignificant acreage, the highest yield per acre (37.8 bushels) is in Maine, while the lowest (3.7 bushels) is in Nebraska.

The general average for quality is 90.3, the averages in the four States of largest production being 94 in New York and Pennsylvania, 82 in Michigan, and 76 in Wisconsin.

Tobacco—The average yield per acre for the entire country is 733 pounds, aginst 695.3 pounds in 1893, 682 pounds in 1892, and 748 pounds in 1891.

Of the States of large area growing the heavier tobaccos, Kentucky yields 739, North Carolina 554, Virginia 586, Tennessee 680, and Ohio 677 pounds per acre. The highest yields are, as usual, found in districts that grow seed leaf tobacco, Pennsylvania yielding 1,387, Massachusetts 1,485, and Connecticut 1,516 pounds per acre.

The general average for quality is 87.9, 100 being the standard. The range is from 68 in Illinois to 103 in Massachusetts, the latter, however, being the only State in which quality is rated above 97.

Sorghum—The yield of sorghum per acre range from 17 gallons in Nebraska to 158 gallons in Louisiana. The yields in the South are in general considerably higher than a year ago and only one Western State east of the Mississippi River shows a decrease, this one being Wisconsin. West of the Mississippi there is a decrease in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Utah; Minnesota and Nebraska being the heaviest losers. The small yields in the Northwest are mainly due to drought.

Rice—Owing to the incomplete returns on rice, the report of yield per acre will be postponed until next month.

Sugar Cane—The indicated product of sugar cane is considerably larger than last year in each of the Gulf States except Florida, the increase ranging from 7 per cent. in Louisiana to 19 per cent. in Texas. There is also an increase of 1 per cent. in Georgia and 4 per cent. in Arkansas. In Florida, where heavy storms have damaged the crop, there is a decrease of 9 per cent.

Cotton—The cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture for the month of November show improvement of the prospects as compared with the returns of last month. This is due to better weather, and is especially noticeable in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The favorable weather, besides improving the crop, has greatly facilitated picking. In Alabama the crop has been nearly all secured and much of it sold. In Mississippi many counties report picking as closed, and considerable improvement in the crop over the indications of October. The average estimate for the State of Louisiana is reported as raised because of the favorable weather for picking during October. The crop in Texas maintains the high average formerly indicated. The weather has been quite favorable for picking, and nearly three-fourths of the crop has been gathered. A greater dispatch has been noted in harvesting the crop than in any former year, and it has also been marketed in large quantities. The injuries to the crop in some parts of the State from excessive moisture, causing rust and rotting of bolls, have been more than counterbalanced by the favorable conditons that existed in other parts for maturing the top crop, and for picking. No great damage from frost reported. In Arkansas the weather has also been favorable for gathering. The increased product of that State, as compared with last year, is due to the fact that much land that was overflowed in 1893 was planted to cotton this year.

The indicated average yield per acre for the entire cotton belt is 191.7 pounds, distributed by States as follows: North Carolina, 210; South Carolina, 168; Georgia, 155; Florida, 110; Alabama, 160; Mississippi, 195; Louisiana, 230; Texas, 235; Arkansas, 203; Tennessee, 157; all other States and Territories, 200.

## GROWING WHEAT CROPS.

Summarized from Broomhall's Corn Trade News, 31st October, 1894.

Argentina—Recent rumors of damage by hail storms must have been quite local as our agent fails to refer them. The previous good prospects may be deemed to stand good.

Australia—Harvest is due to commence in South Australia in a few days, and the new crop should commence moving pretty freely at the end of November. In the early districts of Victoria harvesting may be expected to commence late in November.

France—Winter seedings are most promising; the late weather has been most favorable for the finishing of seeding operations.

Germany—Winter seedings show a good plant. The latest official report is above average.

Russia—The latest reports on the whole are quite favorable.

Roumania—Autumn work in arrear. Wheat area curtailed. Agricultural outlook dismal.

Turkey (Smyrna)—Further abundant rains have caused agriculturists much satisfaction. Autumn seeding is now progressing steadily.

Hungary—The young plants have made a good start.

Austria—Late damp weather was favorable for the seedings.

Spain—In some districts there are complaints of want of rain, but on the whole the crop is going on very fairly.

Italy—Rains have continued, and wheat plant is progressing favorably.

## CANALS TO CLOSE NOVEMBER 30.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Superintendent Hannan, of the State Department of Public Works, has ordered that the Erie, Champlain, Black River, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals be closed for the season on Friday, November 30, at midnight unless sooner closed by ice.

This paper will soon largely increase its force of correspondents in all sections of the world.

## GRAIN TRADE AND CROPS.

**Extent of Wheat Feeding to Cattle.**

In its weekly review of crop correspondence, the Cincinnati Price-Current says: "It was remarked by us last week that an inquiry concerning the extent of wheat feeding operations in the West had been instituted, and that returns were not then complete, but were sufficient to justify an approximation. The conclusion reached was that about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat had already been absorbed, and that about 75,000,000 bushels would likely be thus disposed of during the season in the principal states where wheat is being fed. In the light of the full information before us, from our regular correspondents, we regard 40,000,000 bushels as a fair indication of the quantity which has already been fed in the states having special significance. It may be reasonable to recognize about 10,000,000 bushels as having been similarly disposed of in the various other states where something of feeding wheat to animals is done.

"The quantity of wheat likely to be fed the remainder of the season is more a matter of conjecture and uncertainty. The prevailing belief, as indicated by the average of replies, is that nearly as much wheat will be fed hereafter as has been thus disposed of on this crop.

"The interior marketing of wheat for shipment continues very sparingly, with no indication of especial enlargement in the near future. Stocks of flour in the West are being reduced, the total being largely below corresponding time last year. Although the temperature has been lower the past week than previously this season, thus facilitating the drying process in corn, there is not much improvement yet apparent in this particular. The offerings of corn for shipment are moderately increased. Influences calculated to aid the wheat markets toward better values have been gaining more of recognition and confidence is increasing."

## WEST SUPERIOR'S FLOUR PRODUCTION.

West Superior, Wis., Nov. 16.—Last week the local mills broke their records by manufacturing 103,334 barrels of flour. This exceeds the best previous grind by more than 5,000 barrels, and is an average of 17,224 barrels daily, compared with 95,577 barrels in the week previous; 88,089 a year ago and 36,825 barrels two years ago.

E. S. Noel, proprietor of Noel's mill at Estill Springs, Tenn., has removed his office to Chattanooga, and has rented one of the store rooms in the Southern Express Company's building for the purpose. The Noel mill is the largest winter wheat flour mill in the world, and the removal of its business headquarters to Chattanooga will prove quite an acquisition to local commercial circles.

The grain elevator of the Vernon Mill and Elevator Company was burned recently at Vernon. Loss, $40,000; small insurance.

## OCTOBER WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1894.—Temperature: October, 1894, was cooler than usual on the north Pacific coast, in portions of the East Gulf States, and over a limited area in the interior of Central California. No marked deficiency in temperature occurred in any of the districts named, the maximum deficiency of from 3 to 4 degrees occuring on the North Pacific coast. While there was a slight deficiency in portions of the East Gulf States, it may be stated that the temperature conditions of the month were practically normal in the districts east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River, including the Atlantic coast states south of Maryland.

Throughout the Rocky Mountain slope, plateau regions, and over the northern districts from the Missouri Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast the month was warmer than usual, the temperature excess averaging from 3 to 4 degrees per day from central Texas northward over Kansas, Nebraska, and portions of Colorado and Wyoming, and from the upper Lake region eastward to the New England coast.

Some very high October temperatures occurred in California, Montana, Colorado, and Texas during the first half of the month, a number of stations reporting the highest yet recorded in this month. At San Francisco the temperature reached 90 degrees on the 4th, which is 3 degrees higher than the previous October maximum, and at San Antonio, Tex., the maximum 98 degrees on the 10th was 7 degrees above the former highest October maximum.

The minimum temperatures of the month reached the freezing point throughout he Rocky Mountain districts, in the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, upper Lake region, and in portions of the upper Ohio valley anl lower Lake region, those occurring on the 15th in the Lake regions and Ohio Valley being unusually low. Unusually low October temperatures also occurred in the central Mississippi Valley on the 9th and 14th.

Killing frosts have occurred as far south as eastern Tennessee, but on the Atlantic coast, south of Virginia, and throughout the greater part of the Mississippi Valley southward of St. Louis, no killing frosts were reported during October.

Precipitation: The rainfall during October was heavier than usual along the west Florida coast and over the interior portions of the South Atlantic States. There was also more than the average October rainfall from the lower Lakes eastward to the southern New England and middle Atlantic coast, from northern Wisconsin westward to Montana, and on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. In southern New England, over the interior portions of the Carolinas, northern Minnesota, and on the extreme north Pacific coast the monthly rainfall exceeded the October average by more than 2 inches, and at some stations from 4 to 6 inches more than the usual amount were reported.

On the immediate south Atlantic coast, throughout the central valleys and west Gulf States, and thence westward over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions to the south Pacific coast, the monthly rainfall was below the average, the deficiency amounting to 2 inches, or more, on the south Atlantic coast and in the central Mississippi valley and from 2 to 4 inches in the west Gulf States. On the southern California coast, where the average October rainfall generally ranges from one-half to three-fourths of an inch, practically no rain fell during the month.

The absence of heavy or continuous rains over the western half of the cotton region during October was, doubtless, very favorable for secruing cotton, while it is probable that the excessive rains over portions of the eastern half of the cotton region have been unfavorable.

Upon the whole, the weather conditions during October were generally favorable for farm work, especially for fall plowing and gathering corn.

MARK W. HARRINGTON,
Chief of Bureau.

## BROKERS ARE HELD LIABLE.

New York, Nov. 17.—Special Telegram to Chicago Inter Ocean.—In an action brought by Emory M. Vantassel against H. B. Beecher and others, which went to trial before Judge Gildersleeve and a jury in the Superior Court, the plaintiff sought to charge the defendants, who are insurance brokers, for an amount of insurance which he says they failed to procure on his employment to renew policies about to expire in January, 1891, to the amount of $30,000 on a feed mill in this city, owned by him. The mill was burned Jan. 14, 1891, and the plaintiff aimed to hold the defendants liable as insurers for the same amount that the insurance companies would have been liable for had they issued the policies. The defendants admitted the employment, but say they used every reasonable effort to procure the insurance. At the time of the fire the mill was uninsured. A verdict has been rendered against the brokers for $20,000 and interest. The insurance brokers in this city are much worried by the verdict.

## ARGENTINA WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES ASTRAY.

| | Bushels. | |
|---|---|---|
| The wheat crop of this Republic for 1893 was officially estimated. | 88,000,000 | |
| The exports to Europe up to October 31 were 53,000,000 bushels, to which add exports for remainder of the year, and exports to Brazil, etc. | 56,000,000 | |
| English papers 7th inst., estimate quantity carried over into 1894.. | 4,000,000 | |
| And quantity fed to cattle in 1893, in place of maize, which crop was nearly a total failure. | 8,000,000 | 68,000,000 |
| Left for seed and bread in 1893 | | 20,000,000 |
| The population of Argentina is given as 4,700,000, and 4 1-3 bushels per capita is considered a low estimate for consumption. Equal | | 20,366,000 |
| This leaves nothing for seed, which would require at least | | 10,000,000 |

If the assumption as to wheat fed in place of maize, and as to wheat carried over be correct, the wheat crop of Argentina in 1893 must have been nearly 100,000,000 bushels.—New York Produce Exchange Reporter.

## NEWS NOTES.

Grover Hill, Ohio, wants a flour mill.

Lamb & Prewitt, will erect a large flouring mill at Milldale.

A flouring mill will be erected at Winchester by R. P. Schobe.

The Somerset Milling Company will build a flouring mill at Somerset.

E. W. C. Edwards will build and operate a forty barrel flouring mill at Caskey.

P. S. Whitenberg contemplates erecting a flouring mill at Crawford. He will also rebuild his cotton gin.

J. O. Baber and J. Hoffman have erected a grist mill at Gallatin.

A $15,000 grain elevator will be erected at Mobile. W. H. McIntosh is interested.

J. H. Poston will establish a grist mill at Eufaula.

Wm. Garner and others will build and operate a $10,000 flouring mill at Quitman.

Albert Jones will build and operate a flouring mill at Angleton, Tex.

Smith & Huber will build a forty-barrel roller flouring mill at Guthrie, Ky.

J. T. Price and W. Viar will build and operate a flouring mill at Jack's Mill, Va.

A roller process flouring mill will be erected at Harrodsburg, Ky., by Gibson & Pinkston.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States in October were equal to 15,546,458 bu., against 15,556,484 bu. for the same time last year.

Max Segelbaum, formerly a dry goods merchant of Minneapolis, has bought a half interest in the Smith mill at Le Sueur, Minn.

The Phoenix mill at Minneapolis, will probably shut down at once to put in a dust collector and exhaust for the rolls. It is likely to remain idle for two weeks.

The Lincoln mill at Anoka, Minn., which has been closed down for some time pending extensive repairs on the dam at that place, started at full tilt yesterday and will run full blast at least until the close of navigation.

The Merchants' mill, of Mitchell, S. Dak., has been awarded the contract to furnish 250,000 pounds of flour to Indians at Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies.

The assignment is reported of the American Cooperage Company, of Friar's Point, Miss. It is stated also that arrangements will be made to resume business at an early day. The company is said to be indebted to residents of Friar's Point about $23,000.

Flour barrel stock to the amount of 45 cars was reported unloaded by Minneapolis shops last week. Of this 24 cars were elm staves, 2 oak staves, 11 heading, 4 hickory hoops, 3 patent hoops, and 1 half-barrel stock.

The insurance involved in the Kehlor flouring mill loss last week are as follows: On elevator building, $18,000; on grain in elevator, $50,000; on mill under general form, covering building, machinery, boiler, engines and stock, $92,750; on stock in mill (specific), $6,500.

Mark Lane Express, October 29.—A large consignment of compressed fodder is said to have been ordered by the British government from the United States. This article consists of crushed oats, corn, and chopped hay, and specimens of it were shown at the Chicago World's Fair. It is hoped by the Americans that this may possibly open up a large trade in this commodity.

Henry Keney, the sole surviving partner of Keney Bros., extensive wholesale dealers in flour for over half a century, died of heart disease November 15th, at Hartford, Conn. He leaves a fortune of over $1,000,000. He was interested in Hartford banking and insurance corporations. He was a bachelor and leaves no near relatives.

One well known grain man on 'Change, who expects to see wheat go lower than ever next spring, says that it is futile to load Europe up with American flour and then try to sell them our wheat. He quotes a Glasgow miller as saying that the markets of Scotland are overflowing with flour from this side. Argentine, he thinks, will undersell our wheat next year and take the foreign markets away from us. But, of course, there is another side to the question, and the bulls figure out that wheat feeding is going to be a great leveler of supplies in this country. Besides, the low prices ruling will make farmers put their lands to more profitable use.

The latest mail advices from abroad note a satisfactory situation from an agricultural point of view in the late sowings in France and such as were then still in operation. Belgium reported the weather as favorable for the prosecution of sowing, with the prospects very fair for the young plant. The seedings are reported good in Germany, although there has been


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too much moisture which has been complained of in several provinces. The sowings were being pushed vigorously in Roumania, with the weather fine and mild and prospects good. Throughout Italy the seed was already germinated and the plants developing well in all the fields. In South Russia the condition of the young cereals was described as particularly good, although in some places there was too much rain and in others the persistence of drouth was somewhat complained of. Bountiful rains were reported in Turkey through the interior, with farmers engaged in autumn sowings. In South Australia the latest Melbourne advices represented the crop prospects as very good, with seasonable rains throughout the colony, and that the wheat plant is growing well and continuing healthy. In Argentine there was some complaint by the farmers about the want of rain, particularly in the Santa Fe colonies. There were some intimations that the reports of the large increase of area sown to wheat for the present crop was over-estimated.

A foreign house received a cable here today saying that owing to excessive rains the Argentine crop of wheat will be only about as large as last year.

Mr. Benjamin Logan says that there is considerable wheat in England that is so damaged that it is being used for feed at about half price of good wheat, or 10s per quarter, and low grade Russian at 3s9d per cental; also, that there is little California there, and will not be before February. His correspondents in the United Kingdom also say France and Germany have much damp wheat unfit for milling.

A London letter says: Considerable speculative buying has been induced by Mulhall's estimate of the Argentine crop, which, for an "average" he places at 7,100,000 qrs., and as it is now conceded by Beerbohm that the crop is "somewhat under an average on an acreage 10 per cent. greater than last year," it is easy to see that should this estimate prove any way near correct it will alter the whole phase of the market, as it relieves it of at least 7,000,000 qrs. (early estimates having put the crop at 14,500,000 qrs.)

It is reported by some very conservative non-speculative houses in the export trade that a considerable percentage of the wheat crops of England, France and of a part of Germany has been so damaged by mould, following a wet harvest, that it will be absolutely unfit for anything but feeding, and that when the old wheat they have in stock is used up those countries will be practically dependent upon America, as the Argentine wheat will not do for mixing even, and the new crop will not be available until a good time after European stocks of old are exhausted. This is said to be the basis of the late strength in English markets.

Capt. V. E. McBee has been appointed general superintendent of transportation of the Sea Board Air Line Railroad system, with headquarters in Atlanta. Capt. McBee was formerly superintendent of the Richmond & Danville line in North and South Carolina, but resigned that position soon after the reorganization of those lines into the Southern Railway system.

Lexington, Ky.—The outlook for the milling business is dull, for general business it is good. Milling will continue to be dull until the present surplus is used up, and hogs and cattle will soon make way with it. We are to have a local manufacturers' exhibit here in December that will last three weeks. It is for Lexington and Fayette County. We want to show our town and the surrounding country what we are doing.

Orange, Tex.—Norsworthy & Wooster have sold about one-third of their rice crop to the Galveston flour mills. They will have 2,500 bags to market later, but will hold for better prices. The Magnolia farm has a little more than half of the crop threshed and housed, while at other plantations less has been sacked, yet the dry, crisp weather is so favorable that none will be lost in the field, as was the case on one or two farms in this county last year. The samples of this year's crop that have been gathered and threshed are superior in grade to last season's crop. Nearly all of the rice that was sown here last spring was choice imported Honduras seed, a variety very much more hardy, heavier and of a clearer white than the Creole grain of Louisiana or South Carolina. No finer table rice is grown anywhere. It takes a higher polish and does not crack and break to pieces in the process of preparing it for market as badly as the Rangoon goods. It furnishes a much prettier sample than the Chinese or Hawaiian article and superior to either for the table.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Beerbohm's Adelaide correspondent, September 24th, says that the grain trade "is fearfully dull and farmers are in despair at the low price of wheat, which was quoted at only 1s9d per bushel at many of the buying centers. The new crop only promises a moderate yield. In South Australia not more than 5 to 6 bushels per acre seems likely, against 8 bushels last year."

With regard to wheat shipments from Argentine, India and Australia, they remain very small. A semi-official report to Beerbohm from Buenos Ayres estimates says "the new crop at 2,000,000 French tons, or 9,000,000 quarters, which would be about equal to last year's crop, but it is unwise to place much reliance in these early estimates."


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## RAILROAD NOTES.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific are arranging to effect an entrance into Buffalo.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will direct as much freight as possible to and from Chicago over the Pan-Handle Road, thus clearing the tracks of the Fort Wayne Road for passenger traffic. It is the desire of the company to make their passenger service between Pittsburg and Chicago the best, and the new Winter schedule will contain a big reduction in the running time between these points.

The Rock Island Road will re-establish the low excess baggage rates. The agreement of the Western Passenger Association to raise excess baggage rates, which went into effect November 1, has been the subject of vigorous protests from the traveling men. It is thought the new agreement made the rate too high and several members of the Association failed to keep faith in the matter. Hence the course of the Rock Island.


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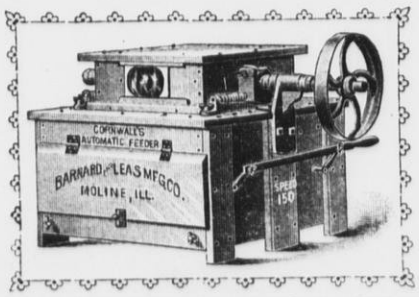


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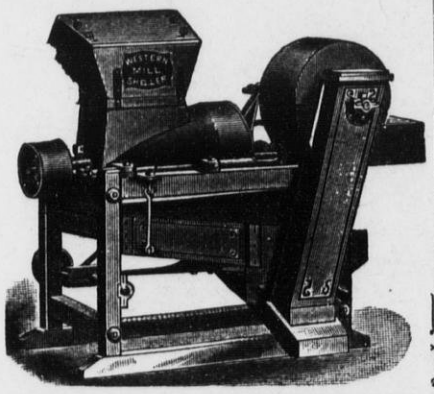

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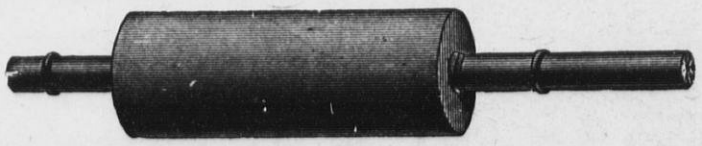

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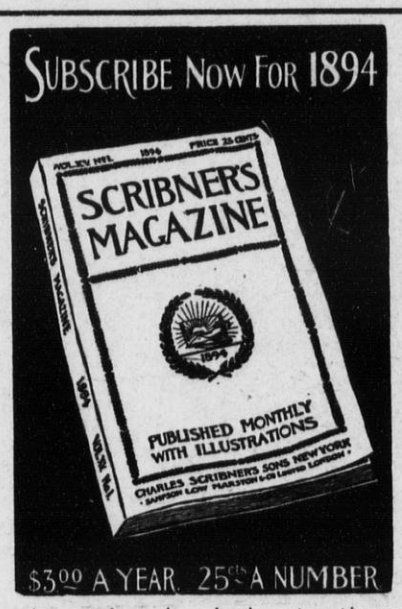


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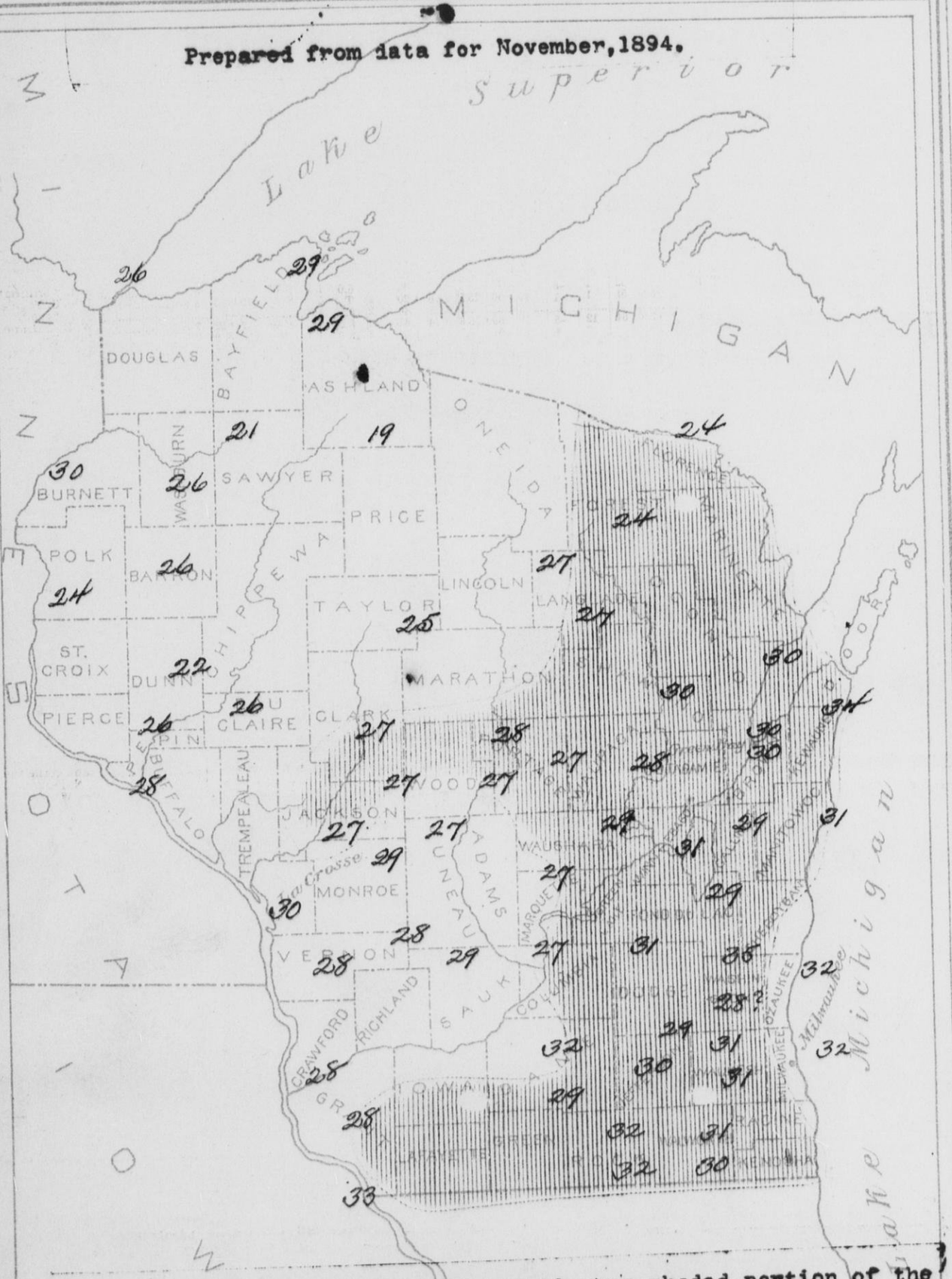
Prepared from data for November, 1894.




2 inches or more of Precipitation fell over shaded portion of the state, elsewhere the precipitation was less than 2 inches.
The figures represent the Mean Temperature for the month.

S.C.Emery, Director,
Wisconsin State Weather Service,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
December 12, 1894.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

And WEATHER AND CROP JOURNAL.

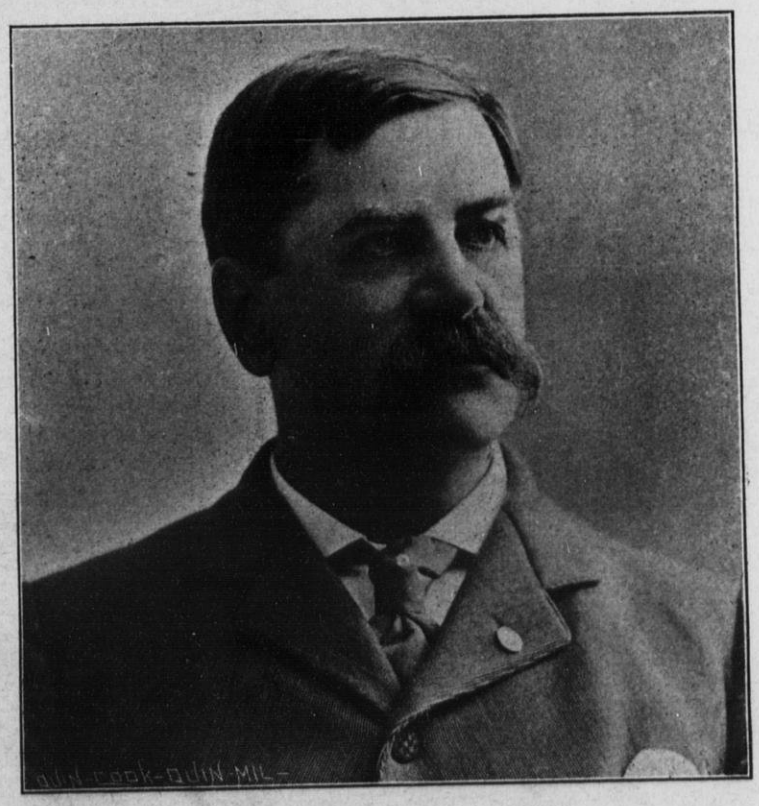
NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 12. MILWAUKEE, DECEMBER, 1894. $1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## MILLING FOR PROFIT.

Someone has well said that to make a success of life a man should know everything about one thing and something about everything; and certainly, if in these times a man would make milling pay, he must be up to every point, particularly in the manufacturing department. So much is meant by such little trifles aggregated in a week's or month's output, where such a bulk of produce is turned over each day, that in some mills the very sweepings would almost pay the men's wages. In the last article it was remarked that the miller should depend almost entirely on the manufacture for his profit, and to this end the highest paid man in his employ should be the man in charge of this department, that is, if he is not his own foreman. The miller who is paying his travelers 40s., 50s. and 60s. per week, and his mill foreman 30s. or 35s. had much better reverse the order; if he puts a good man in the mill and pays him well the flour will need less volubility to dispose of it.

"Attend to the details of your business" is said to have been the motto of the founder of the famous financial house of Rothschild, and that saying may well be borne in mind by millers; but the reposeful content of the immortal "Miller of the Dee" has many imitators to-day, and though the content is admirable the lethargy if may produce is deplorable. This is often painfully evident in mill management, and is a fruitful source of waste and extravagance. Wherever a leakage occurs, whether of oil, or flour, or water, or time, it is a loss to the source from whence it comes, and is almost certain to be the harbinger of greater calamity. There is an axiom too often overlooked by managers and foremen, "Make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong." The successful mill manager wins the respect of his men, and they study by anticipating his will to conciliate his regard, but he, in his turn, has made good every defect and deficiency in the machinery and accessories, as well as in the structure of the mill. Such a man will stir in the breast of every employe a pride in the mill in which he works, which is of priceless value. Good men everywhere deplore the want of real interest in the mill shown by too many masters, and losing heart, exclaim: "Oh, it's no use to take a bit of pains." "It doesn't matter" is the bane of many a man's life. I see that legend writ large and in indelible characters outside on the roof, inside on every floor, and in every corner and cranny of some mills I visit. This is the curse of many a business, dulling the edge of enterprise and effort. Bear in mind that everything matters, and must tell materially in the profit and loss account.

Foresight is very requisite that delays and stoppages may be avoided. Every hour a twenty-sack plant is delayed, provided there is trade to be done, means a direct loss of at least £2. Spare parts and change covers must be kept in stock; belts and gears should be looked to periodically when



GOVERNOR-ELECT WM. H. UPHAM.
WISCONSIN'S MOST PROMINENT MILLER.

the mill is still, for we must never lose sight of this fact, that noise and jar are power running to waste, like steam blowing off at the safety valve.

Further, the miller should always fall back upon paper and pencil as he goes from product to product, calculating with absolute accuracy the chances of profit from this or that adjustment or dressing, according to the demands of his customers. Sometimes it pays to take out a little broad bran to sell separately, sometimes it pays to grind up small bran on a pair of stones or fluted rolls and mix with a little low grade American flour into the "Pollard" or "fine sharps." Mr. Ibbotson might well take up the cudgels for the uniformity of the nomenclature of miller's offals while he is about the equalization of weights in merchants' quotations. Ask half a dozen different millers for a sample of "Pollard," and you will get samples varying from small bran passing through 8-wire to a product little worse than low-grade flour, passing through 100 GG. Nearly as much difference as between the various samples of F.A.Q. Plate wheat one sees about.

See, then, that the subdivision of your merchantile produce is done on scientific principles—do not be afraid of the adjective, for scientifically it must be done to be of any use at all—on exact lines. The proper utilization of waste products comes in here. The grinding up of screenings and their proper disposal; the mixing in of extracted barley or oats to barley meal or rolled oats; the proper classification of all exhaust products, and in some cases the damping of small wheat and rye from the screen room and subsequent mixing of same into the bran pays well. I notice a Liverpool firm has taken out a patent for a process somewhat on these lines, but I fancy prior use can be shown of some very similar method. All these points affect the man who can figure out the pros and cons of every move to which this mixed and mixing business lends itself. The art of mixing and separating makes a science of chemistry and an industry of milling of hardly less importance than the actual manufacture.

Leaving the paper-and-pencil side of the question, we must enter the important realm of the rule of thumb and finger. The actual operation of flour-milling is one of the most interesting and enthralling occupations of our time, the infinite variety it admits of, the possibilities opened up, and the patience and skill it develops are amongst its chief charms. The fierce competition of this time has briskened us all up, and some of our modern mills are perfect models of administrative ability and industrial skill, trative ability and industrial skill, icize the smallest detail. To visit such an establishment is an intense pleasure to any methodical mind, and no effort should be lost to profit by such opportunities. Lately I met a milling friend from the West in Manchester; I found he was on his way North to see one or two good mills, and see if they were doing any better work than his own mill. Wise man! That little trip must have paid him a thousand times over. He returned with a little "wrinkle" or two, which should be of good service to him. Besides he had looked at his own mill from an outside critic's standpoint, and this is how every man should occasionally stand in relation to his business. "Times are bad, I cannot afford to go to the Convention," I have been told a score of times within a month. My retort is, "You cannot afford to stop at home, if your business is not paying you had better go away and learn how to make it pay; if you could go to Belfast and make £20 more a month on your bran than you are making now, or learn how to treat the Argentine wheats better, or how to make a decent sack of wheat-meal, you would save 50 times more than you can by grubbing and grumbling at home." A man may stop at home till he knows nothing. With his nose always on the grindstone, a man will hardly be able to see the proper rotating of the stone, yet it must not be forgotten that it is inside the mill the money is made.

Your wheat has come in—preferably up an elevator and not hoisted—has been weighed on a side platform and shot into a hopper at the elevator bottom, passing through a warehouse separator, or some rough cleaner, to the hoppered bins—an iron reel, or

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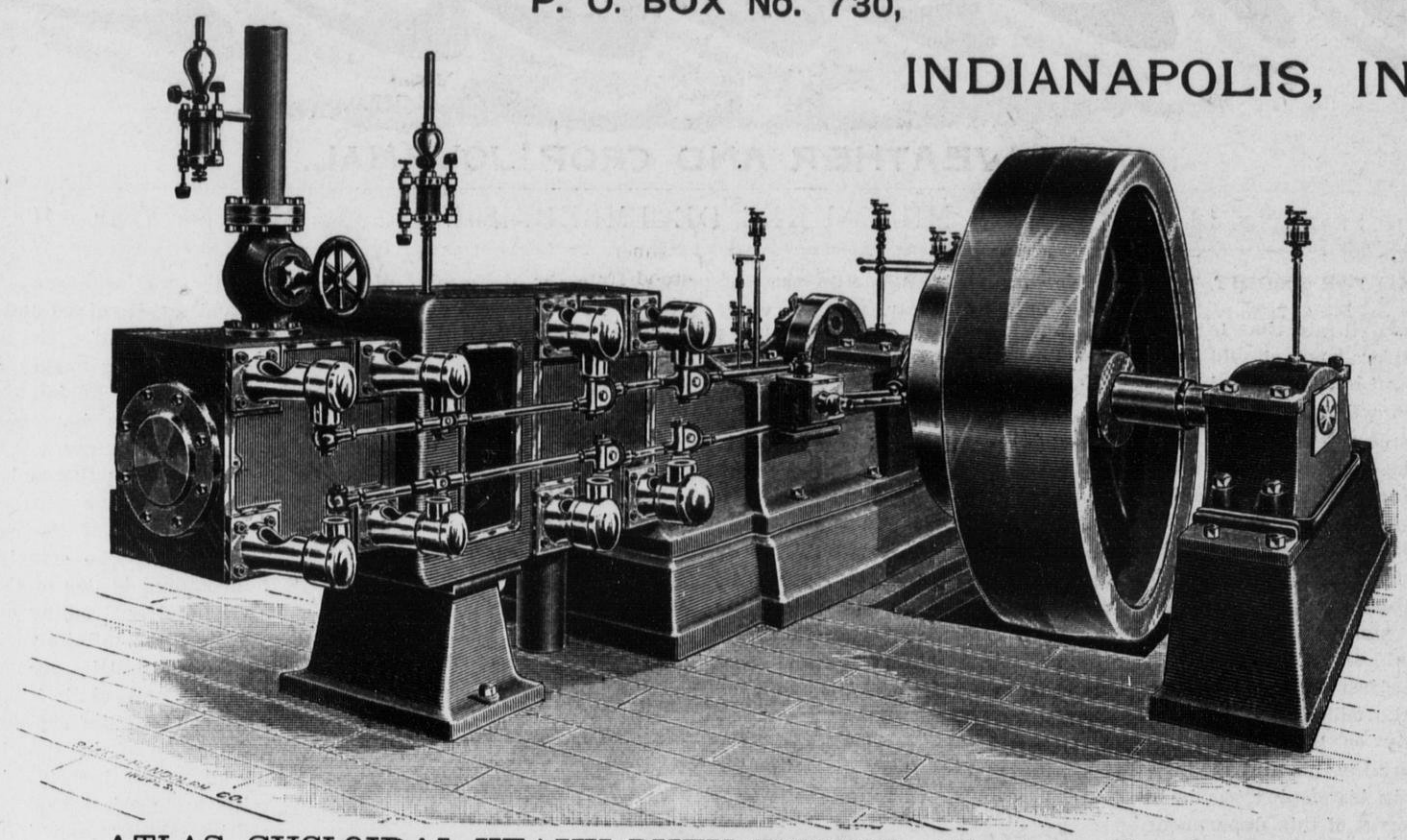

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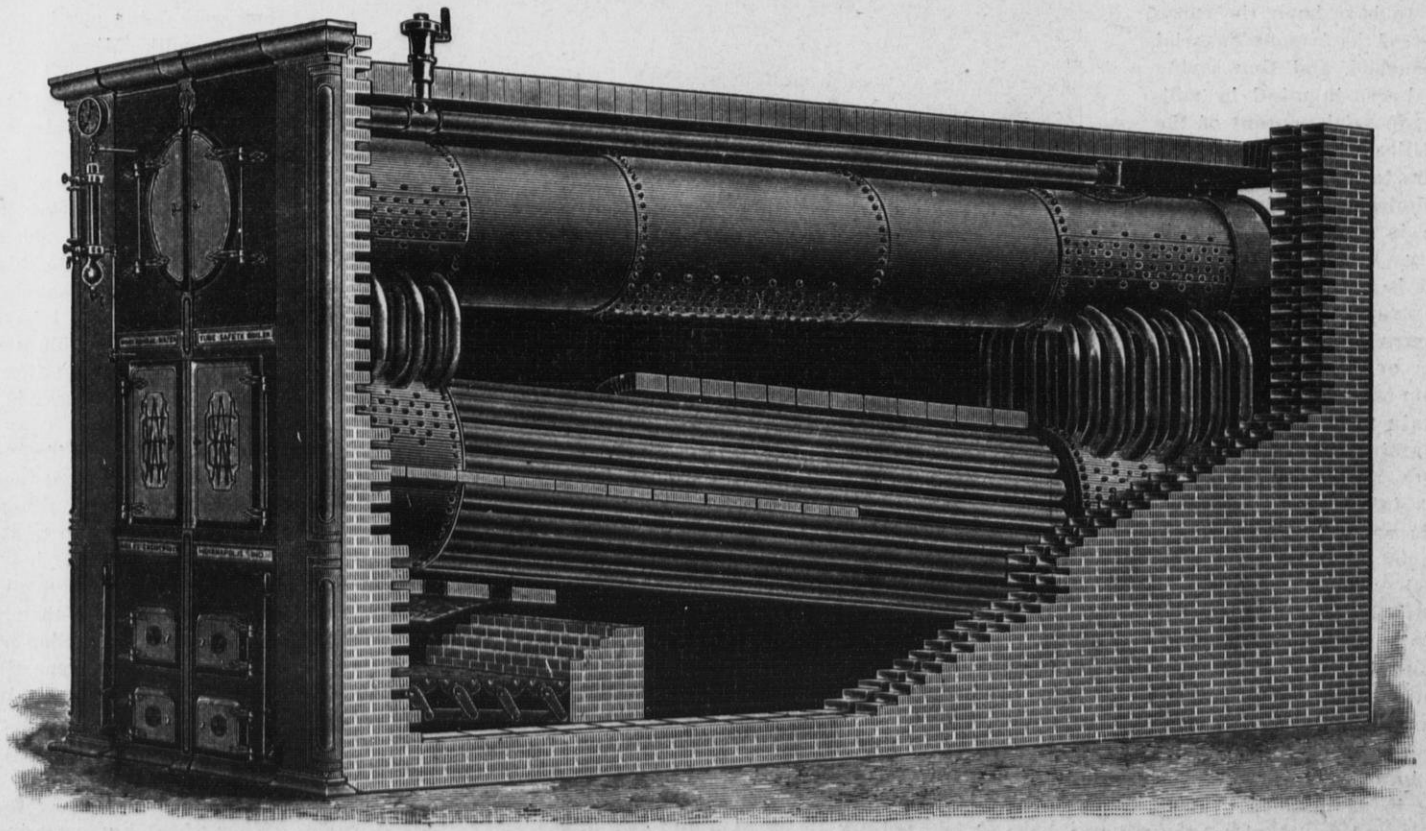

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inter-elevator, has the advantage of not requiring any dust-catcher.

Mixers at the bottom of these bins are useful to ensure regular proportions, but particularly to clean and condition wheats separately the former process is most essential, except when of similar physical structure. It is very necessary to remember that 1 per cent. of impurities extracted in the screen room allows of 2 per cent. more flour being made in the mill of equal quality. The difference between 1 per cent. of screenings and 2 per cent. of flour is usually worth considering. All possible separations should be made before washing or damping. Washing or damping and conditioning should also be done to suit each wheat. The central idea is that wheats should be alike when going to the mill, and as they are generally different to start with, if they were all treated alike they would be different when they are ready for grinding. Scouring and brushing should be done just prior to grinding, and not between drying and cooling, and double brushing usually pays. Well cleaned and prepared wheat makes easy milling.

The mill is the amphitheatre of our struggles for "branless flour and flourless bran." The wheat is weighed on an auto-weigher as it comes in tons, to begin its varied course through roll and scalper and purifier, etc., until its destiny in flour or offal sack is reached; and who shall describe its hair-breadth escapes and crucial crises? Insist on regular feeds; there will be no variation whatever at the feed-gates, provided the wheat is kept right. There must be no over-crowding, no sending of coarse stock down amongst fine stock; keep the pure, good stock at the head end of the mill, give sizing-rolls plenty of room for impure stock, and feed pure stock freely to the rolls, giving them as much as possible without making them sweat or over-facing them. Get the finished offal away as soon as you can, both from breaks and purifiers and dressing machines; adjust the rolls accurately, and keep sight and touch of break and earlier reductions. Avoid flaking of stock; keep the rolls well exhausted and cool. Keep your break rolls sharp and let your scalping be done gently; the same applies to your grading. You may do more harm grading and dusting your middlings and semolinas than you can do good in subsequent purification. Those long huge reels do just as much harm to semolinas as stones did to the wheat meal. Avoid making flour from your stock before purification; purify well, grind lightly, dress coarsely for a strong flour, but do not run your head against trade customs. You might as well try to educate a heathen Chinee as a baker; he thinks he knows his own business best, and very properly too, but if he would only listen to reason and take a suggestion, he might get useful hints and aids from a miller. Do not, however, obtrude your opinions on him. Make him what he wants and he will thank you. Tell him what he ought to have and he will do anything but bless you. The great point in milling is to have a keen appreciation of little differences. Everything hangs so much together in a modern automatic mill, that some one man must be in touch with each department and have an intelligent grasp of all. Purification is an important process, but of late it has been so much the vogue to exalt it far above aught else, that to emphasize its value would be superfluous. By all means purify well, but purify well early in the system; primary purification is of primary importance; secondary purification is of secondary importance, very secondary Do not imagine you are going to make patents from bran middlings by elaborate purification; it is not in it.

Sampling is an essential detail in mill working. Have samples taken daily from everything everywhere; see them yourself, and be quite sure somebody else sees them. Make a point of comparing one day's work with another, and if things vary, find out why they vary; if things go wrong, find out why they go wrong; if things choke and cause waste, have them altered at once—they will not go right of themselves, and you had better put them right at once.

Look after the proper lubrication of all bearings, so as to ease the coal bill. If your engine takes more than two pounds of coal per hour alter it, or pull it out and put in gas or a better engine. If you have water, make the most of it, but never run with a low head long; you had better stop and let the head get up.

Selling.—We must consider later, as this subject requires special treatment, but a word may be allowed as to reckless over lapping of travelers, who scour the country, practically picking up the very men local millers are glad to be rid of as customers. Such men land their principals in countless debts, thereby increasing the risk and worry out of all proportion to any prospective return. One large limited company actually show book debts amounting to upwards of £50,000, and this for only a 3,000 per week plant means an inordinate risk. If a principal is careless, indifferent, or unmethodical, the same spirit goes through the place. Indifferentism about your debts is the most malignant form of the disease, and inoculates the customer in a marvelous manner. It must be clearly understood from the first that you do business on such and such definitely-defined terms, and these will soon be respected. The satisfaction of returning large weekly sales is more than neutralized by one or two doubtful payers standing over, or collapsing into actual bankruptcy.—Cautious Conservative, in the Miller, London.

## A FEW DULUTH ZEPHYRS.

The mills made a good run the week of November 24th, though the total product does not show up as high by 6,000 barrrels as it would if some of the mills had not been forced down for short intervals for trivial causes. The exact figures are 90,213 barrels, which is 13,131 less than was made in the week preceding, and an average of 15,035 barrels daily, compared with 102,344 barrels made in the week earlier, 80,429 barrels in the corresponding week a year ago, and 37,420 barrels two years ago. During this week, which is probably the last of navigation, the mills, barring mishaps, should make close to 110,000 barrels of flour, and they will do it if they run the entire week.

The shipping season is virtually closed, and vessel room is in brisk demand just now, though it must be said for the lines, that they have been very prompt in placing boats at the mills, whenever it was possible, and no very great wail for vessels has gone up from the millers, so far. Ice in the slips about the harbors has formed from two to four inches in thickness, and the present cold wave is making it still thicker. A mild spell of a week or ten days is looked for yet this fall, and if it comes, a surprising amount of flour will be shipped. Flour is held at an advance of 5 cents per barrel. Still the Eastern markets are reported firmer, and it is believed that if prices remain firm, as they no doubt will for a time, a good advance can be realized.

On December 1st, the head of the lake mills will abandon the use of the old fashioned hickory hoops for barrels. The flat hoops, they claim, make a tighter package and prevents the sifting of flour from between the staves.

## MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in October is 1,144,654. Of this amount 295,106 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 268,580 bushels in the second tier; 182,544 bushels in the third tier; 254,432 bushels in the fourth tier; 124,285 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers, and 19,707 bushels in the northern counties. At 20 elevators and mills from which reports have been received there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the three months, August, September and October, is 3,620,728, which is 1,033,292 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year.

Corn is estimated to yield in the southern counties and the state, an average of 40 bushels of ears per acre. The area of clover seed harvested in the state is about 55 per cent. of the area in average years. The yield is estimated at 1.31 bushels per acre. Compared with a full average crop, potatoes are estimated at 53 per cent. in the southern counties, 54 per cent. in the central, and 47 per cent. in the northern counties, the average for the state being 52 per cent. Live stock is in fairly good condition.

The following statistics are from the farm statistics for 1893-4: Acres of wheat, 1893, 1,533,071; bushels, 24,432,201; yield per acre, 15.94 bushels. Acres of wheat in May, 1894, 1,287,865. Acres of corn in 1893, 797,797 bushels of ears, 37,761,594; average per acre, 47.33 bushels. Acres of oats in 1893, 843,406; bushels, 22,323,976; average per acre, 26.47 bushels.

## A FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE.

The Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, have taken the initiative in a movement for the extension of our foreign trade which merits the hearty support of every miller and mill furnisher of the country. This association, desiring to promote the prosperity of the manufacturing interests of the entire country, have invited the commercial exchanges and manufacturers to send delegates to a conference of manufacturers, to be held in Cincinnati January 22, 1895, for the purpose of a general interchange of views looking to the formation of a National Association of Manufacturers, to advocate legislation to encourage manufacturing industries, to discuss ways and means whereby trade relations between the United States and foreign countries may be developed and extended, and to establish in South American capitals and other desirable points permanent expositions for the display of American products.—American Miller.

## IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Scott Abbott wrote as follows from Harrisonburg, Va., to the Millers' Review recently:

Milling in this locality is good. All the mills are running on full time, with a good demand for their entire output. The firm of J. C. Beery & Co., of this city, has been changed to the Beery-McFall Milling Co. *This firm confines its business to the export trade, and have a steady demand for all their production. Mr. Simeon Heatwale, near here, has recently put his new mill in operation, with very satisfactory results, the well-known firm of Aug. Wolf & Co. being the contractors. Wheat is being marketed quite freely at the prevailing low prices, and a great deal is being used for feed. The acreage sown is about the same, and the crop looks well.

# LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

**Lake Superior Mills,**
SUPERIOR, WIS.
6,000 Barrels Daily Capacity.
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**Daisy Roller Mills,**
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1,800 Barrels Daily Capacity.
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## News Notes.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The returns from th correspondents of the statistical division of the department of agriculture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to stock estimate the quantity already fed, that is to say; up to Oct. 30, at 46,030,000 bus. and the estimated amount to be fed 29,273,000 bus., making a total of 75,303,000 bus. The figures on which the feeding is based are merely the meager estimates from the states wherein the correspondents have complied with the request of the department and must not be taken as anything more than an attempted approximation of the local feeding of wheat from present supply.

The severity and length of the winter will necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

The Illinois State Millers' Association yesterday decided to refuse to join the movement for a general shutdown of all mills in the United States.

Western flour millers are getting their ideas up faster than the market for either wheat or flour is going, and they manage to keep 10 to 15 cents ahead of the views of buyers here.—Journal of Commerce, N. Y.

The scarcity of corn in the West and the cheapness of wheat has induced the hog owners to test the value of wheat as a feed, and the result has been very satisfactory. Wheat has put fat on hogs to the valuation of $1.30 per bushel, while the price of wheat in the market is about 55 cents Thousands of bushels of wheat are now daily being fed to hogs.

There is evidently something to be found out relative to the tonnage that lays up at Chicago for winter storage of wheat. The following circular has been sent out by general agents of insurance companies. An invitation to insurance agents to meet at Detroit, November 26, to consider the inspection of vessels which are to take on grain for winter storage has been sent out by Chicago agents. They say that every winter much grain is damaged by being stored in vessels on account of the boats being out on commission. They would remedy this by requiring a certificate from the underwriters' inspector that they are fit to receive grain before being allowed to load. The lines of insurance are being drawn tighter and we will soon learn that vessel owners will protect themselves by entering into a mutual marine insurance system whereby some of the most expensive traits of carrying on a general office will be avoided.

The Champion Mills, operated by H. and L. Deal Milling Company, under the superintendency of Jas. M. Cook, have just finished a contract of five tons of buckwheat flour for a single firm, probably the largest order ever given to any Somerset County mill for this staple winter delicacy. The mill is rushing business right along, manufacturing their several grades of flour, which are very popular alike with dealers and consumers.—Millers' Review.

H. J. Gulden, Bendersville, Pa., has lately put in a penstock, three water wheels, gearing, etc., for C. Coyle, Carlisle, Pa.

Isaac R. Himmelwright has lately sold his mill property and 55 acres of land in Montgomery County, Pa., to William Himmelwright for $9,500.

George Walters & Sons, Butler, Pa., have purchased one 36-inch Munson Portable Double Geared Mill from Munson Bros., Utica, N. Y.

During a heavy rainstorm last month John Prizer's mill dam at Kimberton, Pa., was washed out, causing considerable loss, amounting, it is said, to $5,000.

A milling firm at Doylestown, Pa.,—Swartley Bros. & Co.—publishes a double-column advertisement, three-quarters of a column deep, in a local paper, telling about their kiln-dried cornmeal, their choice brands of flour and facilities for grinding grists. The advertisement is a good one and the example of that firm ought to be more generally followed.

Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., through James J. Pollard, their general Central agent, have secured the contract of Moore, Mick & Co., Crawford, W. Va., for a 30-barrel mill.

A. F. Weitzel, Mount Nebo, Pa., writes: Business is good; I have no local competition. My high-grade flour sells for $3 per barrel; second grade, $1.80; corn (out of field), 72 pounds, 50 cents; 32 pounds, 35 cents; wheat, 50 and 52 cents. Large fields of wheat have been sown in this neighborhood. There is not so much feeding of cattle done here as there was last year.—Millers' Review.

The Florida Milling Co., Florida, O., has placed a contract with the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Moline, Ill., for machinery to remodel their mill.

M. N. Hartz, general Atlantic agent for Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., has secured the order of Henry Waukein, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., for a complete 20-barrel flour milling, blending and separating plant.

Mr. D. Wells is overhauling the Elkton Flour Mills at Elkton, Ore., that was washed out last spring, and will put it in shape. To commence work on the same, some few supplies will be needed.

Eugene needs a good roller flour mill. There is money in it for any person who has the necessary capital and experience. There is an excellent local market for mill products in Eugene.—Eugene (Ore.) Guard.

Millers will have an opportunity of making an exhibit of their output at the Portland Universal Exposition that opens on December 1st, closing January 15th. This will be a good opportunity for the many millers to find out who will be awarded first prize for fine flour.

Think of a mill making 329½ barrels of flour every hour, 5½ barrels a minute! That is the unmatched record of the Duluth Imperial Mill Co. made on the 23d of last month. It turned out 7,905 barrels that day, beating the best record, held by the Pillsbury "A" mill, by 750 barrels. The Imperial is

an Allis mill and was designed by W. D. Gray, of that concern.

Newark, S. D., men started a mill.

Gurley, Ala., men plan a 50-barrel mill.

S. Hauer, Bethel, Pa., improved his mill.

J. Dorris, Elgin, Tex., builds a corn-mill.

C. Coyle, Carlisle, Pa., improved his mill.

G. Wittig, Brock's Gap, Va., builds a mill.

Hurley, S. D. men started the Wedel mill.

The Woodward, Pa., mill remodels to rolls.

C. H. Phelps, Suffield, Conn., refits his mill.

H. Bly, Ironville, N. Y., started a flour mill.

C. W. Willis, Tyrone, N. Y., remodels to rolls.

The Jackson, Tenn., Milling Co., refitted mill.

T. Reyn, North Huron, N. Y., refitted his mill.

Percy & Kincaid, Eastwood, Ky., refitted mill.

J. E. Beard & Co., Broadway, Va., build a mill.

W. C. Pease, Somers, Conn., improved his mill.

J. Huffman, Gallatin, Tenn., started a corn-mill.

Long & Caron, Roxboro, N. C., built a corn-mill.

C. A. Winsor, Binghamton, N. Y., refits his mill.

W. M. Carner & Co., Quitman, Ark., build a mill.

W. D. Haycock, Tracy, Minn., improved his mill.

Harper & Smith, Camp Branch, Va., built a mill.

J. A. Nutty & Son, Paperville, Tenn., built a mill.

W. Searson, Raphine, Va., builds a 20-barrel mill.

J. R. Purcell, Vertrus, Ky., builds a 40-barrel mill.

The Hopewell, Pa., mill sold to F. B. Biggs & Son.

Lumpkins & Co., Waynesboro, Tenn., built a mill.

B. D. Lewis, Elk River, Va., builds a 50-barrel mill.

The Arden, Pa., Milling Co. build a 125-barrel mill.

W. J. Funston, Gath, Tenn., builds a 40-barrel mill.

E. C. Williams, Ellington, N. Y., improved his mill.

The Lane Milling Co. leased a mill in Ottawa, Kas.

Smith & Huber, Guthrie, Ky., build a 40-barrel mill.

Moore, Bros., Cincinnati, Ark., build a 50-barrel mill.

W. L. Woodnut & Co., Hutchison, Kas., build a mill.

Morgan & Killian, Clyde, N. C., build a 30-barrel mill.

The Victor Milling Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., refit mill.

White & Snyder, Clark Mills, Pa., improved their mill.

J. Sours bought a half interest in the Hadley, Pa., mill.

Canton & Co., Irwin, Pa., leased their mill to J. P. Taylor.

J. W. Bradley, Palmersville, Tenn., built a 40-barrel mill.

H. S. Russell, mill, Cannonsville, N. Y., sold to G. S. Brazie.

The Sherburne Mill, Sherburne, Ky., build a 60-barrel mill.

S. Engle, Berlin, Pa., sold his mill to D. Altwater for $3,000.

H. Lord, Oswayo, Pa., leased his grist-mill to C. M. Hallock.

J. S. Borden & Co., Toms' Brook, Va., build a 30-barrel mill.

E. W. C. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Ky., builds a 40-barrel mill.

The Biscay Mill Co., Biscay, Minn., sold their mill for $3,500.

W. A. Cummings, Aspen Grove, N. C., builds a 50-barrel mill.

R. G. Gaston & Co., Hominy Creek, N. C., build a 40-barrel mill.

W. Sprague, miller, Harrisville, N. Y., traded his mill for a farm.

The Sprague Flour Mill, Rochester, N. Y., sold to Woods & Gunn.

H. H. Shrewsbury & Bro., Shrewsbury, Ky., build a 40-barrel mill.

Wm. Moyer, Rebersburg, Pa., sold his mill to C. L. Gauly for $1,850.

J. P. Scott, Fayetteville, Ark., let his contract for a 150-barrel mill.

W. P. Sykes, Cleveland, Tenn., builds a 30-barrel water-power mill.

The Anchor Milling Company has gone into the hands of a receiver. H. T. Fowler, president of the Northwestern National Bank, was appointed.

The company lacked ready cash. The assets are estimated at $300,000 and the indebtedness will not exceed $125,000. The court instructed the receiver to run the mill and fill all contracts.

This action was taken on application of W. A. Wilkins, secretary and treasurer of the company, to protect himself and other creditors. The company lacked ready cash but is strictly solvent. The plant is worth $300,000, and the indebtedness will not exceed $125,000, of which $25,000 was due and pressing. There will be no interruption of the mills filling orders.

Apropos of all the talk of Western flour millers shutting down in order to allow accumulations of flour, which are depressing the markets of this country and Europe, to work off, a dealer said: "It reminds me of what the late David Dows told me of a similar attempt of the millers of this state who controlled the flour market in old times, the result of which was that every miller in the agreement ran his mill full time in expectation that everybody else would shut down, and a worse glut of flour than before was the consequence."

Pillsbury's A mill made a run of 9,551 barrels in twenty-four hours one day last week, which is said to be the largest run of a single mill on record.

Is it not remarkable that all sorts of information comes from Argentine in regard to its crop? There are any number of provinces, presumbably in all sorts of condition. The favorable reports come from the good, and the unfavorable from the poor provinces. But the contrariety of the reports was well illustrated by the advices yesterday. One cable announced that the crop would be about 30 per cent. less than last year's, about 20,000,000 bushels less; another cable said the crop would be 16,000,000 bushels more than last year's.

Hoffman & Son, Kansas City: The factors in Kansas are exceedingly bullish. The drouth is doing severe damage to crops. It has already ruined a great many fields. We do not know of any time at this time of the year that the prospect was worse than at this time. Wheat feeding is going on at an ever-increasing ratio, and wheat is actually getting scarce, and already many mills find it difficult to get wheat to run on. We predict an absolute scarcity of wheat before another crop. Many mills will have to go to Kansas City for wheat or else be compelled to shut down.

Shellabarger Mill Company of Decatur, Ill.: We never saw a time when wheat apparently was as scarce and hard to buy. Recently we sent out in the neighborhood of fifty offers all over the central and western part of the state offering 50 cents for $2 wheat, and these offers were at a number of stations where the rate was as high as 12 cents to Chicago, and we have not succeeded in purchasing a single car based on those offers. The last three weeks we have reduced our stocks 30,000 to 40,000 bushels owing to the fact we are unable to buy to replace what we are grinding. We cannot help but believe that the bulk of the wheat is out of the farmers' hands, and country elevators are practically bare.

A practical farmer and president of Douglas County Agricultural Society, Neb., for the last two years, says: Unless we get rain or snow, and plenty of it, this whole western country will be abandoned in another year. Lakes and rivers are drying up, wheat that was sown this fall is not sprouted yet, and I don't think ever will now. This is true in portions of Iowa, Kansas and all of Nebraska. The farmers are driving fifteen to twenty miles buying corn from each other and paying 50 cents for it. Hay and all other feed is getting very scarce.

The "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore has compiled from advance reports of the United States Agricultural Department the production of corn in each of the Southern States, showing an aggregate increase in the South in 1894 over 1893 of 48,000,000 bushels, making a total production in the South of nearly 500,000,000 bushels. There was a gain as compared with 1893 of 1,000,000 bushels in Virginia, 5,000,000 in North Carolina, 6,200,000 in South Carolina, 1,500,000 in Georgia, 6,000,000 in Alabama, 10,000,000 in Mississippi, 2,000,000 in Louisiana, 8,000,000 in Texas, 6,000,000 in Arkansas and 4,400,000 in Tennessee. Owing to the increase in the South and the large decrease in the West, the South has this year produced more than one-third of the total corn crop of the United States.

It was reported that the Superior mill failure was due to millers having been free sellers of flour along back before the advance, and that they had not bought their wheat, and that the late advance in wheat was what broke them. Another report was that they were long of December at the advance, and that the decline caught them and that their long wheat came on the market today and broke it.

The Cincinnati "Price Current" says: Calculations recognizing yield and previous surplus indicate invisible wheat holdings over entire country 1st November 56,000,000 smaller than last year; and, including visible, the total is 47,000,000 under last year. Wheat feeding continues liberally but less actively. As previously expected, portion of growing wheat urgently needing moisture, but average position is fair. Corn movement enlarging but not notably.

C. W. Carter & Co., Luray, Va., it is reported, will erect a steam flour mill at once.

Valentine Steck, Willow Hill, Pa., has contracted with Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., to build him a complete 25-barrel roller flour mill.

William Foutz, Rockbridge Baths, Va., it is reported, contemplates building a flour mill.

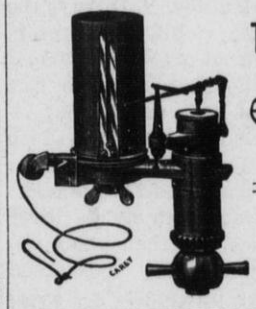
The Mill and Elevator Co., Luray, Va., has contracted with Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., through their Southern representative, John T. Pensinger, for a complete 75-barrel Wolf roller system flour mill.

Thomas Sterrett will probably build a flour mill at Timber Ridge, Va.

Wheat in Central and Western Kansas is not in nearly so critical a condition as reported. True the plant needs moisture, and does not look as well as at the top as before the freezing weather, however, when examined, the roots are fresh and full of life, and the crowns of the shoots are thrifty and vigorous. The crop, taken as a whole, shows the wonderful adaptability of Kansas soil to nourish plant life under the most adverse conditions. With a fair supply of snow and winter moisture Kansas will be able to produce another phenomenal wheat crop in 1895.

The following is the detailed statement of last week's production of the

AMERICAN STEAM GAUGE CO.
Sole Manufacturers
BOURDON
STEAM GAUGES
With Lane's Improvement.



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Pillsbury-Washburn Mills record breaking run of over 122,000, given by mills:

| | Total for Week. |
|---|---|
| Pillsbury "A" Mill | 55,943½ |
| Pillsbury "B" Mill | 31,805 |
| Anchor Mill | 13,731 |
| Palisade Mill | 21,004 |
| | 122,483½ |
| Lincoln Mill, not running, capacity | 390 |
| Total capacity of five mills | 130,873½ |
| Average daily capacity | 21,812¾ |

D. Martin, of Hunter, N. D., says the farmers in that vicinity will probably sow a reduced acreage of wheat and increase the area sown to flax and barley. But little flax in that vicinity was sown this year, but south of there some farmers had in large areas, in some instances 2,000 acres.

Corn figures from Iowa are startling. The total reaches less than 81,000,000 bushels compared with 250,000,000 bushels the year previous. An average of 12 bushels per acre for the banner corn state is a calamity.

Large country elevator lines in Northwest decreased wheat stocks 343,000 bushels last week. Smaller lines decreased stocks but 145,000 bushels and private houses at Minneapolis decreased 29,000 bushels, making total decrease of 517,000 bushels for the week outside of visible supply stocks.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, as compiled by George F. Stone, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, is as follows:

| | Dec. 8, 1894. | Dec. 1, 1894. | Dec. 9, 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bus. | 85,978,000 | 85,159,000 | 78,783,000 |
| Corn, bus. | 6,600,000 | 4,866,000 | 6,150,000 |
| Oats, bus. | 9,146,000 | 9,740,000 | 4,011,000 |
| Rye, bus. | 453,000 | 477,000 | 580,000 |
| Barley, bus. | 3,582,000 | 3,809,000 | 2,873,000 |

English visible supply of wheat decreased 1,300,000 bushels for the week.

The Prosser, Wash., roller mills that have been closed for some time have resumed operations.

Elgin, Oregon, is very anxious to have a flour mill; the country surrounding is one of the best wheat raising sections in the state; the Grand Ronde valley adjoins one part of the place.

Several experienced mill men with capital have been looking over the milling situation at Eugene. They now realize that that city is one of the best locations for a flour mill in the state, something which we have reiterated more than once, but "seeing is believing" every time. Before another year has rolled 'round we expect to see a mill in steady operation there.

The mill at Scio, Oregon, has received several car loads of Eastern Oregon wheat from Walla Walla. They intend to mix the Walla Walla and valley wheat, thus making a better grade of flour. This was the same work that the Northwest Flour and Shipping Company embarked on, and if it had been properly managed that company would have made a success of the enterprise. It is rather strange that other mills do not try this idea of blending the two wheats into one grade of flour; it has been tried and proved successful; and, moreover, the flour would command a better price and quicker sales.—Portland Review.

Charles W. Quinn, a well-known business man of Tacoma and one of the proprietors of the Cascade Flouring Mills, on Jefferson Avenue, died suddenly at his home, on Sixth Avenue and Bee Street, Saturday, of consumption. Mr. Quinn, who was a brother-in-law of John W. Berry, president of the Cascade Oatmeal Company, came to Tacoma about a year ago, and was the chief promoter in establishing the flouring mill in connection with that plant. He was a practical miller of many years' experience, and at the age of 21 had charge of the big Pillsbury mills at Minneapolis. He was 38 years old at the time of his death.

The statement of the great Pillsbury Flour Mills in Minneapolis shows that they realized but 5 cents a barrel net profit on their output last year.

The Big Bend flouring mills at Davenport, Wash., have put in electric lighting machinery.

The Novelty Flour Mills of Seattle, shipped 2,040 barrels of flour to Hong Kong last week.

Another mill, it is reported, is to be built in Portland by Oregon parties, with a capacity of 150 barrels per day.

A great many of the interior mills in Oregon are working on orders for the Orient trade. They maintain they are getting better prices than any other place they could ship to.

R. M. Miller and M. Swartout, two Everett, Washington, citizens, will establish a flour and feed mill at Everett shortly; grinding wheat from east of the mountains and doing custom milling for the grain grown nearer home.

Chapman & Yount will probably build a flour mill at Henry, N. C.

It is stated that a roller flour mill will probably be erected at Charlotte, N. C., by C. L. Shriver, of Bristol, Tenn., who has been prospecting with this idea in view.

H. J. Klingler & Co., Butler, Pa., report a large crop of fine buckwheat this year. They say they are making probably the best flour they ever turned out. Pennsylvania buckwheat is noted for its sweet flavor, and on this account they are making large shipments into as many as fifteen different States. The freight rate on one order for the far Northwest was 92½ cents per 100 pounds.—Millers' Review.

Paul Smith, Cropseyville, N. Y., has purchased three improved Bendersville Flour Bolts from H. J. Gulden, Bendersville, Pa.

Woodman Bros., Langhorne, Pa., will build a complete 40 to 50-barrel roller mill, and have contracted for the plant with M. N. Hartz, general agent for Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa.

J. W. Dalton, Boonesville, Va., is building a corn mill.

I. W. Dorland, German Valley, N. J., has contracted with Aug. Wolf & Co., through their general Atlantic agent, M. N. Hartz, for a complete 30-barrel Wolf system roller mill.

Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., have entered an order to furnish McCauley Bros., Hanging Rock Mills, W. Va., with the necessary machinery for a complete 20-barrel roller mill.

George F. Keeley, formerly of Glen Moore, Pa., has lately removed to Oatland, Va.

S. H. Heatwale, Hinton, Va., will build a 30-barrel roller mill, and the contract was secured by Jno. Pensinger, general Southeastern agent for Aug. Wolf & Co.

Thos. Wentz's mill, at Bethesda, Pa., has been sold to David Earnhart. He has remodeled it to the roller system, Aug. Wolf & Co., of Chambersburg, Pa., doing the work.

J. T. Price and N. Viar are building a mill at Jack's Mill, Va.

A $50,000 flour mill is to be built at Spartansburg, S. C.

A bonus of $15,000 has been raised for a grain elevator at Mobile, Ala.

A Mr. Huber is equipping a mill at Ghent, Ky.

Gibson & Pinkston may build a mill at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Marcus Mill Co., Marcus, Cherokee County, Ia., have ordered from Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Moline, Ill., a full and complete outfit for a 35-barrel mill on the Plansifter system. Also boiler feed mill.

The old Carter mill at Weatherford, Tex., is being refitted, and will soon begin operations as a new flour mill under the management of McClesky & Bean.


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TWO KURTH COCKLE MACHINES,
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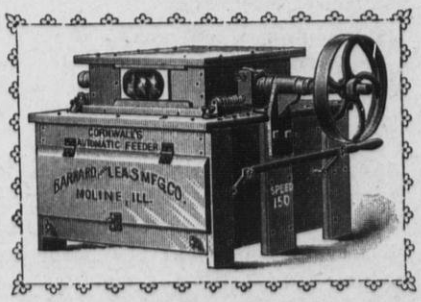


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*MILWAUKEE, DECEMBER, 1894*

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## Editorial.

### NOT MUCH "ME, TOO."

Milwaukee millers were not very much "me, too," in regard to the Chicago concatenation's resolution to curtail the output.

The mills of Milwaukee are just now running half time, and one of them is shut down, but both of these incidents are usual and annual. Milwaukee millers are like the rest of Milwaukee merchants, independent, conservative, each sufficient unto himself for all the requirements and purposes of his own business. The Milwaukee miller does not let any one tell him how to run his business. He will curtail when he thinks that his business, not the business of any or all other mills, demands it.

That is the way most of the other merchants of Milwaukee act, by the way; and that way of conducting themselves has made a successful Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association here almost an impossibility. Milwaukee merchants do not seem to be very sociable as merchants, though they may in some instances be great friends for other reasons.

But while the rule of everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost obtains generally in Milwaukee, the merchants are solid from practices of economy in business and at home. They are enterprising, with certain safe reservations. Hence Milwaukee flour mills are very liable to keep running and do as much or more business than any other mils of their size in the country. Milwaukee is not given to booms and reactions, drunk Sundays and blue Mondays, and Milwaukee millers will not curtail to help out millers of different business methods anywhere else.

* * *

At this time, the beginning of December and the close of navigation, the flour mills of the city have begun to cut down their forces, and it is probable that several of them will soon close for several weeks. The Sanderson mill has already closed for an indefinite period. It was stated at this mill yesterday that the shut-down might last for three days or three weeks. All depended upon the demand for flour in the East. Every year at the close of navigation the rates on flour and other commodities to Eastern markets go up. This year they have risen unusually and are now $1.60 above the rates which prevailed prior to the close of the season of navigation on the lakes. Eastern buyers have expected this and have laid in large supplies of flour that will last them for several months. They have learned that the rail rate is above the lake rate and always take steps to provide against paying it. It is quite probable that more of the mills will shut down within a short time. The only Milwaukee mill not affected is that of the Wisconsin Milling Company, which handles only corn which is ground into grits, hominy, etc. It is the largest mill of this description in the country, having a capacity of 800 tons a day. Nearly all of its product is shipped to the South, and the lake rates do not affect it.

* * *

Harry Sanderson, of the Sanderson Milling Company, stated recently that the Milwaukee millers were divided upon the question of curtailing the output. Nothing has happened in Milwaukee as a result of the meeting recently held in Chicago to consider the advisability of operating the mills on half time from December 10 to March 10. It is claimed by St. Louis journals that if this plan were pursued the output would be sufficient to cover the demand.

This, however, may be viewed in another light, for it is generally understood that St. Louis markets are overstocked, and if such a plan were agreed upon it would give St. Louis an advantage over Milwaukee, where little flour is held in stock. Some temporary difficulty in securing wheat, as well as the recent advance in freight rates, gives rise to the division among Milwaukee millers.

According to Mr. Sanderson, the whole matter was in a chaotic state, awaiting developments.

* * *

Judge Seaman dismissed the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendant's answer in the case of Samuel Alcorn against the E. Sanderson Milling Company on the ground of insufficiency. The special objections of the judge relate to counter-claims resting on the allegation of partnership liability. Other counter-claims, in the opinion of the court, did not come within the subject of the suit. The proceeding is for the enforcement of a claim for 12,000 damages for violation of a contract, by which plaintiff was given the right to sell the product of the mill in New York and for dividend on stock bought by him. The company claimed that the dividend was applied to paying for the stock. The plaintiff has twenty days in which to file a reply.

* * *

This is the confidential way a Milwaukee Yankee miller talked through his hat just after he came out of that central meeting in Chicago:

"The millers are confronted with a glutted market and the meeting at Chicago was to suggest remedies. It was agreed to curtail the output of all the Western mills one-third for one month. Over 600 millers, it is understood, have agreed to the arrangement. The millers claim to be selling flour at less than cost. The arrangement will go into effect before the end of the month."

* * *

"The usual weekly output of Milwaukee mills," said Mr. Kern, of the Kern mills, recently, "is about 45,000 or 50,000 barrels, but for the present, and for an indefinite time in the future, the output will be nearer 30,000 barrels a week."

Manager Kern said that his mills were running and would run half-time for a while, and he said that he understood that nearly all of the other mills were running half-time except the Reliance Mill, and that had been shut down. Mr. Kern said that he did not think there was any other reason for the curtailing of the output in Milwaukee than the close of navigation and the maintenance of flour prices in the East, based on cheap lake freights. Mr. Kern said that his company had advanced the price of flour 15 cents a barrel to correspond with the difference between the lake and the all-rail freight. rates.

Manager Manegold, of the Reliance Mill, said that the mills were usually shut down at the close of navigation for a few weeks, but this year, he stated, there was another reason.

On account of the close of navigation the freight rates on flour to the East have advanced 20 cents a barrel, but the price of flour in the East has not advanced accordingly. "Until it does," Mr. Manegold said, "the mills of Milwaukee cannot get a margin of profit on Eastern shipments."

* * *

The Edward P. Allis Co., as owner of the Clark patents on flour dressers, has entered suit in the United States Court against the George Tileston Milling Co., of St. Cloud, Minn., who are using flour dressers manufactured by the G. T. Smith M. P. Co. These are the patents that were contested in the Patent Office for over six years by the Smith & Co.

**The U. S. Miller will be sent free for six months to any address, for the first notice reaching us of a new flour mill to be erected at any point in the U. S. or Canada.**

### THOSE MICHIGAN HUSTLERS.

Secretary Reynolds, of the Michigan State Millers' Association, has sent us a copy of a lively circular letter containing a history of the Association. The following are some of the closing paragraphs:

Within the last few weeks the Association has done some excellent work in showing up the practices of certain commission men, in handling consigned flour, which, as a preventive of this ruinous practice, ought to be worth many hundreds of dollars to the trade.

So much for the work of the Association in the past, hastily and imperfectly given. What of the future? If a fourth of all the millers of any importance in the state can do so much, what could they not do if the other three-fourths would join them in the work?

Much that has been done, has been of direct and lasting benefit to every miller in the state; this being particularly true of the reduction in the price of roll work, and the legislative work that has been done.

Will millers outside of the Association longer rest content, and allow these and many other benefits to come to them at the expense of this Association, when the cost is so small, and might be made still smaller by an increase in membership?

I hope the responses to this letter, so widely circulated, and so well intended, will be so general and so prompt, that that question will be forever answered in the negative.

Mr. Reynolds calls especial attention to the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that each member of this Association should from this until the next meeting labor with their neighbors with a view to getting them to join the Association, and that they report at the annual meeting in person or by letter the result of their efforts."

### WE SHALL NOT MISREPRESENT.

In the edition de luxe of the Roller Mill for November it is stated that the United States Miller has been misrepresenting the milling industry. That may have been the case, but it will not be.

The editorial management of the United States Miller was changed last month, and while the new management may not be as editorially didactic and critical as formerly, it will never willfully commit misrepresentation. The new management of the Miller has no animosities, nor is it opinionated. We would increase harmony and co-operation among the millers of the country, defend good reputations, and we offer these pages for such use as will best represent and develop the great industry of the United States flour mills. Selfish schemes and cliques will not get any assistance in this paper. The United States Miller will be independent and fair and endeavor to be champion of American protection for American millers and grain dealers.

### ARE WE IMPURE?

There is a man in Buffalo who publishes the Milling World, a paper that epitomizes the world of the flour and grain trade once a week in a very intelligent and popular manner. The issue of December 3 contains the following fraternal synopsis, and it was a most pleasant surprise:

"Our esteemed Milwaukee cotemporary has donned a new dress of fine type and extended its name to the United States Miller and Weather and Crop Journal. Another change is the adoption of a yellow cover. The publishers are the United States Miller Company. We miss the name of Editor Seamans from the head of the editorial column. The Journal is evidently preparing to extend its lines considerably beyond the field of mill-

ing pure and proper. We wish it success."

If the grain field, especially the wheat field, is not a part of the milling field "pure and proper," then we may be a little impure and improper.

The spunkey little Market Record of Minneapolis defended Minneapolis last week as follows, after giving figures which never lie:

"This shows that the roads are charging Minneapolis millers 42 per cent. more for a haul from Minneapolis to Chicago than they charge the Duluth-Superior millers from Minneapolis to Chicago. These figures also show that there has been an over-charge of 31 per cent. going on all summer, as the same roads which charged 7½ cents then now offer to do the same work for Duluth-Superior, with the haul in a different direction, for 5¼ cents. We would ask: Where is the justice in that kind of work? Minneapolis has patronized these roads all summer and paid 31 per cent. above the rate to others, and now that winter is upon us they stand ready to work further injury by charging 42 per cent. more than to others."

## EVERYBODY NOTICES OUR NEW DRESS.

The United States Miller has been reorganized and "redressed," and now bears this title: The United States Miller and Weather and Crop Journal. H. S. Seamans has retired from the editorial chair.—Modern Miller.

The Modern Miller flies this at the masthead of its editorial columns:

"The day will come when the Minneapolis millers will be glad to put Kansas hard wheat on their product, as three-fourths of the flour coming from the United States will be shipped from Kansas, Oklahoma and other Southern states."—London Corn Circular. Oct. 15, 1894.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor United States Miller:

I have heretofore pointed out the various efforts to keep exportable products in the country with the vain hope of raising their purchasing power. One of the latest of these is a scheme for a flour trust. And yet one of the biggest of the millers in the United States has been a persistent bull on flour for months past, with the result that now the stocks on hand are found to be embarrassing. The scheme of the proposed trust is a shut-down of the mills of Minneapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago and other points for six weeks. This would involve a loss of production amounting to 15,000,000 barrels and would enable the millers to run the price up 50 cents or $1. Its effects on the wheat market may be imagined. In fact, nothing could be more disastrous to the general trade of the country than such a move as this, which could not be initiated were the currency reduced to its normal level.

T. C. EDGAR.

Milwaukee, Dec. 10.

## LONE STAR MILLERS.

The millers of Texas have adopted the following constitution:

1. The name of the association shall be the Millers' Association of Texas.

2. The objects of the association are the mutual benefit and protection of the milling interests of Texas.

3. The officers of the association shall consist of president, three vice-presidents and one secretary and treasurer combined. In addition to the above officers, two other members of this association, making seven in all, shall constitute the executive board. All officers, including executive board, to be elected annually, and hold their respective offices until their successors are elected.

4. The headquarters of this association shall be at Dallas, Texas. General meetings shall be held every three months at the headquarters of the association on the second Saturday of December, March, June and September. Special meetings of the executive board of the entire association are subject to the call of the president whenever or wherever he sees fit.

5. The initiation fee to be $10, with monthly dues of $2 per month. If this amount is found inadequate to conduct the affairs of the association, the executive board has the authority to assess each mill for additional amount to meet current expenses. It shall be the duty of the executive board to conduct and control the entire affairs of the association and appoint such committees for different purposes as they deem best for the interests of the association. All meetings to be presided over by the president, if present. These by-laws may be changed by a majority vote of the members at any regular meeting of the association, or at any called meeting when due notice has been given to all the members of such contemplated change.

6. Any milling company of Texas wishing to become a member of this association may do so on payment of $10 initiation fee and a signified willingness to abide the constitution and by-laws of the association. Any member of the association failing or refusing to pay the monthly assessment may, at the discretion of the executive board, be suspended from membership. Any member of the association wishing to withdraw from this association shall give three months' notice to the executive board through the secretary.

## MILL ACCIDENTS.

Most of the mill accidents happen through a carelessness resulting from familiarity. As long as an operator is afraid of his machine he is not apt to get hurt. The only way to lessen the number of casualties in a mill—they cannot be avoided entirely—is to take all precaution in placing guards over or around running machinery and belts that circumstances will permit of, and post up rules printed in large letters warning the employes what not to do. Something of this kind is required of the owners if they wish to escape costly damage suits. Leaving trash on the floor near running machinery, which is liable to cause one to slip or stumble, is a fruitful source of casualties. When all possible precautions have been taken, one can only then trust to luck, and if the frightful list of casualties is lessened we may call it good luck.

## HOWARD WANTS TO KNOW.

Congressman Howard would like to know
Where Grover got his far-famed dough.

Of bonds and stocks he owns galore,
Where ne'er a cent he owned before.

When Grover left the Governor's manse
He boasted but a pair of "pants."

Since sailing with Bold Ben, the broker,
He seems aboard the boat with Croker.

—Unknown Genius.

## WHEAT FEEDING.

This experience in wheat feeding is given by David Balo, an Ohio farmer. He had fifteen pigs that came about the 10th of April, 1894. They had little during the summer but grass—no clover. On August 20 he engaged them for 5 cents per pound, to go away in October. The weight on first date, fifteen pigs, was 1,304 pounds; weighed the wheat and began to feed wheat by soaking twenty-four hours before feeding. Fed nothing but wheat for thirty days. The hogs had the range of a five-acre grass lot with plenty of water in it. The last eighteen days he fed new corn in the ear with wheat. The hogs were delivered October 8. Weight of fifteen pigs, 1,304 pounds; value, $65.20. Fed sixty-four bushels of wheat, at 48 cents per bushel, $30.72. Fed twenty-five bushels of corn, at 50 cents per pound, $137.50. Deduct hogs October 8, 2,750 pounds, at 5 cents per pound, $137.50. Deduct $65.20, the first price of the hogs, and $12.50 for corn from the $137.50, and you have left for the wheat, sixty-four bushels, $50.80. That is certainly better than selling wheat at 48 cents.

In writing from Jansen, Jefferson County, Nebraska, a subscriber of the Price Current says: "I notice you have recently given no correspondence from Nebraska, and while I hesitate about intruding myself upon you I will be glad to furnish you such information from this region as may be desirable. I farm and control about 4,000 acres in Jefferson County, southeast portion of the state. Have lived here twenty-one years, and was among the first settlers who came here from South Russia in 1873. Our corn crop is very poor, the lightest crop by 50 per cent. since I have lived here. Wheat was fair, about 15 bushels per acre; is all being fed. I am feeding 12,000 head of Western sheep, and expect to feed 30,000 bushels of wheat this winter. No cattle being fed in the county. Plenty of young pigs, and they are being fed on wheat. Wheat planted this fall about 75 per cent. of last year's acreage that was harvested. Very dry and windy, and wheat suffering."

The indications in regard to wheat feeding are that a moderate decrease is now shaping, but this is consistent with previous calculations, and the recent estimates are undoubtedly being justified by the current absorption of this grain by animals. It is interesting to note the confirmation which the government statement affords of the estimates which have been submitted by the Price Current. Four weeks ago this paper reported 40,000,000 bushels as the indicated disposition of wheat by feeding to animals, and approximately 75,000,000 bushels as the total for the season, based on information obtained by an extensive special inquiry. The government figures now promulgated are 46,030,000 bushels as the quantity fed thus far, and 29,273,000 bushels as the probable quantity to be fed, making a total of 75,303,000 bushels.

## THE U. S. MILLER O. K.

Mr. Gregg Boorman has an excellent sketch of milling journals in Printers' Ink of Nov. 21. He concludes the sketch as follows:

"Milling papers that stand well in their particular fields are: The Roller Mill, Buffalo, N. Y., a monthly; the Southwestern Miller, St. Louis, monthly, and the United States Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.

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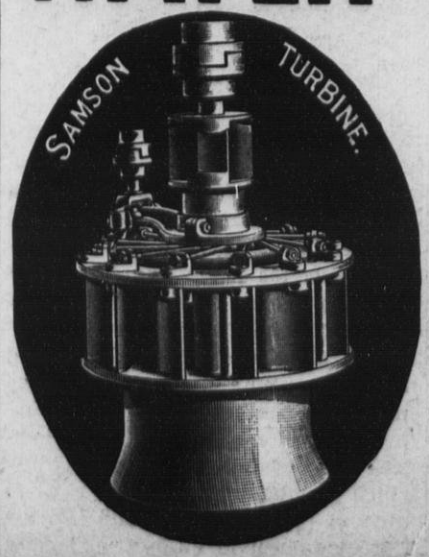
WATER WHEELS

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## THE MILLER'S LATEST CROP NEWS.

TEXAS.

Nov. 26.—Very little wheat has been sown in the state so far and that sown is doing very poorly. Some correspondents state that there is not enough of moisture in the earth to cause the seed to grow and germinate, hence a poor stand generally.

Farmers gathered some corn during the week and in some localities the crop is about gathered, while in others a good deal is still standing in the fields.

INDIANA.

Seymour, Jackson Co.—Corn has matured and much is already garnered. Recent rains have improved the condition of the wheat crop, which at the end of the month is fairly good. Fall pasturage is short because of the drouth, and many farmers are feeding the stock.

Vevay, Switzerland Co.—Fair and pleasant weather characterized the month. The crops have been secured in fair condition; the growing wheat has suffered some from the drouth but the rains at the end of October have greatly benefited its growth.

Marion, Grant Co.—Wheat and fall pastures are in excellent condition; the weather has been quite favorable for their growth; corn gathering has commenced; it is in good condition for cribbing; the yield is fair and the quality good.

South Bend, St. Joseph Co.—The very large acreage of wheat sown in this county is in best condition at the end of the month; much corn has been sown to wheat. Pasturage is in good condition and stock also.

Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co.—The month has been warm and nice in general. Farmers were busy gathering a good crop of corn. Wheat looks well, pasturage is good and there is plenty of stock water.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Dickinson, Stark Co.—The weather in Stark County (the first week excepted) has been excellent for shipping, business and agricultural pursuits. The market gardener has rejoiced over the good things produced by his arduous labor. Perhaps never in the history of the county has such an abundance of vegetables greeted the husbandman. Cattle shipments, too, have bene heavy from Stark, bringing in one million dollars.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Ventura Co.—The weather has been clear and cold with no change in conditions since last week. Dry plowing for grain has begun for grain under favorable conditions; all available land will be cropped the coming year.

Riverside Co.—The days were warm and the nights cool. Oranges and lemons are promising. Barley and wheat are being extensively sown. Everyone is hoping that the winter rains will begin by December 15th and that a bountiful harvest may result.

Orange Co.—The mornings were generally foggy. Barley sown early is coming up nicely in places and is doing well as the fogs keep it from drying out.

## CORN UP, WHEAT DOWN.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The returns to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture for December relate principally to the average farm price of the various agricultural produce on the first day of the month. By farm prices is meant the price at the farm or at the nearest local or railway market. In comparison of these prices with commercial quotations allowance must be made for cost of handling, transportation, profits of dealers, etc. The farm price of corn averaged 45.6 cents per bushel, which is 9.1 cents higher than the corresponding price of last year, which was 36.5 cents per bushel. This price is 6.3 cents per bushel higher than the average price for the decade 1880 to 1889, and is just 4 cents higher than the average for the four years 1890 to 1893, The average price of wheat is 49.8 cents per bushel, the lowest price in the past twenty-five years. This price is 33.9 cents less than the average for the ten years 1880 to 1889 and 22.1 cents less than the average for the four years 1890 to 1893. The returns make the general price per bushel of rye 50.5 cents, which is 1.3 cents lower than the price at the same date last year. The average farm price of oats as returned for Dec. 1 this year is 4.1 cents higher than for the corresponding date last year, being 32.9 cents per bushel, against 28.8 Dec. 1, 1893. The average farm price of barley is 44.3 cents per bushel against 40.6 cents for the year 1893, or a gain of 3.7 cents. The price for 1892 was 47.24 cents. The average price of buckwheat is 56.2 cents per bushel, against 59c for the year 1893, or a decline of 2.8 cents. The returns show the average price of hay to be $9.18 per ton, while that of last year on the farms was $9.12.

The average condition of corn is 45.7. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 averaged 89, against 91.5 in 1893 and 87.4 in 1892. In the principal winter wheat states the percentages are as follows: Michigan, 92; Indiana, 88; Illinois, 91; Kansas, 72; Nebraska, 76; California, 92. The returns of correspondents of the department make the acreage of winter wheat sown last fall 103 per cent of the final estimate of the area harvested in 1894, which was 23,518,796 acres, a larger figure than the preliminary estimate given out in June last, which, upon further investigation, was found to be too low. This preliminary estimate therefore makes the area sown for the harvest of 1895, 24,224,000 acres.

## IOWA CROP REPORT.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 10.—The final report of the Iowa crop service for 1894 was finished today. The showing of aggregate products is better than was deemed possible; if the freezing weather is deferred and there are good rains, these deficiencies may be corrected, but the general stamina of the plant is less satisfactory than a year ago. A special report on the quality of corn indicates about 77 per cent. of the crop merchantable, or in round numbers 1,100,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1883.

## THE MILLING WORLD AS A NEWS BOILER.

—Alford, Ia., men started a mill.

—J. B. Msolowski, mill, Dyer, Ind., sold out.

—S. Oyer's feed-mill, Ashford, N. Y., burned.

—Culver & Kelly, Audubon, Ia., refitted mill.

—Doehler Bros., Waukon, Ia., refit their mill.

—The Algona, Ia., spent $3,000 in remodeling.

—J. J. Short, Vail, Ia., sold his mill for $20,000.

—S. Foot leased the East Troy, Wis., Roller Mill.

—The Schultz Mill Co., Okawville, Ill., dissolved.

—The Marcus, Ia., Mill Co. build a 35-barrel mill.

—Miller & Son, North Lima, O., refitted their mill.

—W. O. Ebersole & Co., Munson, Ia., remodel mill.

—The Hambleton, Ia., Milling Co. started their mill.

—Jones Bros., Samaria, Idaho, build a 50-barrel mill.

—L. Gilchrist, mill, Walker, Ia., sold to C. G. Newell.

—J. G. Roescheis, Cassville, Wis., added a feed outfit.

—H. H. Bremerkamp, Decatur, Ind., refitted his mill.

—The Artesian Roller Mills, Springfield, Ill., refitted.

—D. Fulmer, mill, Oil City, Wis., sold to C. F. Kiesner.

—K. L. Tanner, mill, McKinney, Ky., sold out for $7,000.

—Appleman & Longabaugh, Findlay, O., started a mill.

—The F. M. B. A. Milling Co., Shelbyville, Ill., refit mill.

—Mead & McDonald, mill, Milton, O., now Mead & Prior.

—The Potter & Huntington mill, Barton, Wis., remodeled.

—J. Van Buskirk, Shenandoah, Ia., builds a 100-barrel mill.

—W. J. Hume, Bowling Green, Mo., builds an 80-barrel mill.

—Lash & Deal, mill, Farmersburg, Ill., now Lash & Jennings.

—Miller Bros., Vassar, Mich., added a buckwheat equipment.

—Crites Bros. & Co., Circleville, O., double their mill capacity.

—Hire, Anglin & Johnson, millers, Etna Green, Ind., dissolved.

—The Morgan Roller Mill Co., Jacksonville, Ill., remodeled mill.

—The Southern Grain Co., Rich, Mo., build a 150-barrel corn-mill.

—The Hatfield Milling Co., Decatur, add a 2,500-bushel corn outfit.

## HOW EDGAR TALKS AT HOME.

This is the way W. C. Edgar, the Russian philanthropist, talked in Minneapolis about that "curtail" meeting in Chicago:

"The result of the discussion was a set of resolutions advising the necessity of curtailing the flour output of the country. That means, in brief, a partial shut-down to be agreed to by 500 millers who were represented in the conference. It is not an attempt to increase prices, as has been stated, but a movement to stop the constant overproduction now going on, so that prices will not drop still lower. At the present time the conditions are such that the market price of a barrel of flour is less than the cost of production. This is the dull season of the year, for in the country mills the wheat to be ground is plenty, and so production is increased. In the country there is probably a daily output of a million barrels. Should the 500 mills represented in the committee, which have a daily capacity of 350,000 barrels, shut down at once, it would not affect the price of flour for some time. That shows plainly the necessity for a temporary curtailment of the product.

"A circular will be prepared with the results of the conference and submitted to the millers, favoring a run on part time until the market is relieved. In 1888 the same conditions existed at this time of the year, and a similar plan was formulated and carried into effect successfully. Some of the mills will be forced to shut down anyway, and most of them will run at a loss. The idea is to distribute the losses which must necessarily be incurred, and by a combined effort keep the market up until the stagnation is relieved. Of course in depressed financial conditions people do not buy in quantities, and consequently the grocers and jobbers limit their supply in proportion. Now if the production is the same the result is that there is more product forced upon the market than can be cared for, either at home or abroad, where the conditions are more changeable. The proposition submitted to the millers, if adopted by all, ought to relieve the market, while not increasing prices. Then the conditions can become equalized and a better market prevail, with the demand equal to the supply."

## A DISTANT RIVAL.

The movement looking to the organization of all the milling associations in the United States into one body is taking on form, and present indications promise success. A meeting of delegates from the various milling associations of the country will be held at Chicago soon, the date not having been agreed upon at this time. The question of first importance to come before that meeting will be that of national organization. The most reliable information obtainable at this writing denotes that the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association, the Kansas State Millers' Association, the Winter Wheat Millers' League, the Michigan State Millers' Association and the Southern Minnesota Millers' Association favor the creation of a national organization, built upon the existing local organizations. It is believed, also, that practically all the state and sectional organizations favor the movement, the only difference of opinion being with regard to the plan of organization.—Modern Miller.

**The U. S. Miller will be sent free for six months to any address for the first notice reaching us of a new flour mill to be erected at any point in the U. S. or Canada.**

## Correspondence.

### DULUTH.

The history of the flouring mill business at Duluth for 1894 has been made and the concluding pages are more satisfactory than the opening chapters. While the past year has been, in many respects, a most depressing and unsatisfactory one in all branches of trade, yet in the flouring mill business at the head of the lakes all previous records have been broken as to the production and shipment, and the year closes more favorable to the milling men than the most enthusiastic operator had expected at the beginning of the season. The general export demand, as is well known, has been light throughout the entire year, and that situation was made more unfavorable to the mills in this country by the elimination of the foreign southern countries by the action of congress. Next to the Western European demand, that which came up from the outside countries lying south was the most desirable, and that, on account of the treaty relations and tariffs, had been entirely obliterated. Cutting off, therefore, nearly one-fourth of the light export trade, and considering the fact that the year just closing has been one of the most inactive in all domestic quarters within the history of the present generation, it is not surprising that the mills have had an unusually hard time of it in disposing of their output. Prolonged strikes and idle foundries throughout the country are not productive of a large flour consumption on the part of the masses, and, consequently, the domestic trade has been on a par with the indifferent demand from abroad.

Those mills which had depended wholly upon a southern export trade or which have been in an out of the way place, so far as the home trade is concerned, have had an especially hard season to battle against and the wonder is that, with but few exceptions, all have been able to hold their own to the end. Of course, at the head of the lakes the mills are more fortunate on account of the cheap transportation to the seaboard for the foreign output and the equally cheap rates into the heart of the New England consuming territory, and will, in their final balance sheets, show reasonably fair profits. The mills here are new, equipped with the most modern machinery, constructed and operated with special view to good flour and economy, and these facts, taken in connection with their advantageous location, will account for the better showing that they are able to make than those mills at Minneapolis and other interior points. It will be remembered that recently the Minneapolis millers were disposed to poke considerable fun at the claim of the great Imperial mill at this point as being one of the best conducted large mills in this country and in the next breath the same syndicate which controls the big mills there was apologizing to the English owners for the inability to pay them any dividends for the current year. While the Imperial was steadily sending out its dividend coupons to stockholders, the Pillsbury syndicate, on black bordered note paper, was writing its owners across the water that on account of the business paralysis which obtained throughout the New World, there would be no forthcoming dividends to cheer their Christmas assets. No one so far has charged that the English mill owners have not placed their mill property here in honest and capable hands; that there is no profit on the year's business can be attributed, as it would seem, wholly to the bad location of the Minneapolis concerns. Mr. Pillsbury has not only been hampered by his isolated position, rendering it impossible to buy his stock or to ship his product on an equal footing with the mills at the head of the lakes, but his territory has been invaded and cut into by the mills here, which may account for some of the differences in his sales. He has also been handicapped by old-fashioned facilities, by English espionage and interference of his policies and management. He has been forced to carry on an elevator storage business on a large scale, because the English were fearful of the methods of the home speculators. The syndicate has finally decided to go out of the elevator business. Besides all this, much money has been expended in attempting to patch up antiquated machinery in an attempt to compete with the modern facilities of the Duluth mills. But the chief explanation is expressed in the one word "location." Withdrawing all checks and interferences that may have been interposed on the part of the English owners, giving the home management over the property full swing, it is now evident that the Minneapolis mills are in no position to successfully compete with such plants as are here located at the head of the lakes.

The amount of flour manufactured at the head of the lakes during the navigable season of 1894, as compared with the same season last year, is shown in the following figures:

| | —Superior— | | —Duluth— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1894. | 1893. | 1894. | 1893. |
| April ..... | 44,677 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| May ..... | 159,157 | 74,800 | 89,533 | 75,618 |
| June ..... | 262,683 | 94,901 | 94,928 | 56,463 |
| July ..... | 137,244 | 99,161 | 53,972 | 39,049 |
| August ..... | 252,014 | 128,090 | 76,592 | 66,897 |
| Sept'mb'r .. | 261,004 | 109,314 | 106,819 | 98,112 |
| October .... | 248,147 | 176,760 | 151,872 | 103,752 |
| Nov'mb'r ... | 260,237 | 194,338 | 136,285 | 135,968 |
| Total ..... | 1,625,173 | 917,018 | 722,808 | 610,346 |

The run up to the close of navigation, especially during October and November, was especially brisk, the mills in November turning out a greater number of barrels than for any previous month. The record being 395,522 barrels of flour, which is very nearly an average of 100,000 barrels per week. The production and receipts of flour for November, as compared with the same month in 1893, were as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Production, Superior..... | 260,237 | 194,338 |
| Production, Duluth..... | 135,285 | 135,968 |
| Receipts ..... | 756,205 | 596,296 |

Since the close of navigation and during the past two weeks the high pressure has been withdrawn and those mills which have been in operation at all have been running at a leisurely rate, the output being but nominal. While there will be no concerted action for closing down for any definite period of time, it will be the policy of the mills to run irregularly, at their convenience, for the next month or two, by which time winter conditions of market and freight rates will have adjusted themselves, when a renewal of activity is expected. The most interesting question which confronts the millers now is that of transportation to the seaboard during the closed season, and until that is finally settled there will be no disposition to accumulate stock, and it is intimated that unless fair and reasonable rates are promulgated by the Trunk lines, there will be but little shipment of flour during the winter. So far the all-rail tariff remains on a basis of 37½ cents to New York, although it is expected that a 35 cent basis will be made public very soon. This will place the head of the lakes on a parity with Minneapolis, which began its 35-cent basis early in the month. Millers can make no quotations of prices for December and January shipment until this question is settled and this may have a tendency to bring some announcement from the roads within the next week or two. Quotations at this writing at the mills for car or round lots, per barrel of 196 pounds are:

| | |
|---|---|
| First patents, in wood..... | $3.25@3.40 |
| Second patents, in wood..... | 3.10@3.20 |
| Fancy bakers', in wood..... | 2.35@2.45 |
| Export bakers', in wood..... | 2.20@2.30 |
| Low grades, in bags..... | 1.60@1.70 |

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks, as follows: On 280 and 140-lb jute bags and 98-lb cotton sacks, 20c; 49-lb cotton sacks, 10c; paper sacks, 20c. In 24½-lb cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half barrels, 30c extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer, 30@35c is deducted from the price in wood.

While the past season will average fairly well with former years, so far as the production of flour and the profits on the business is concerned, marine interests, which are closely allied to the flouring and grain trade, would report that the year has been an unfavorable one; in fact, it is believed that when the balances are finally struck for the navigable season, it will be found that many of the boats have not paid expenses.

In a previous letter I stated that it had been demonstrated that the Imperial mill at Duluth was the greatest flour producing machine in the world. Since that writing the Pillsbury "A" has made a spurt and eclipses the Imperial record by several points. The total daily average of the big mill at Minneapolis is given at 9,323 barrels. When this bulletin came in on the Board of Trade, there was an impromptu war-dance, with Manager Church, of the Imperial mill, in the center. The menagerie on 'Change had considerable fun with the genial Mr. Church, but the record stands, and the Imperial must take second place for the present. There is one record, however, that Mr. Church excells in, and a very material one by the way, and that is the dividend paying record. But as this may be a delicate subject for the Pillsbury "A," it will not be insisted upon.

The usual equanimity of the Duluth Board of Trade has been disturbed for some time past by a sort of "go as you please" rule as to commissions. The one cent a bushel rule which has prevailed, has been disregarded by some of the operators, and no little confusion has been the result. Several meetings have been held and a demand made to abolish the rule, but it still remains. A committee has finally been appointed to devise some compromise measure and the matter stands until that report comes up. One of the disturbing features in this regard has been that the West Superior firms have all advertised to do business for ½ cent per bus. on their board and it has been a serious question for the Duluth board to consider whether it will see business thus diverted which otherwise would come here. These Superior firms, many of them are members of the Duluth board, come over here and vote for the 1 cent rule and then go back home to advertise to do the same business in Superior for one-half of what is advertised here. These matters, however, will all be adjusted in due time and by the time when the splendid new building is ready for occupancy, the board will not only be the largest in the country, but in all probability, the most harmonious.

The new board of trade building, by the way, is to have something entirely unique in this part of the country. The board have just purchased, outright, from a telephone manufacturing concern 150 telephones. These 'phones will be used entirely to afford communication among the board of trade offices and there will be a central office just as in ordinary systems; the building is now being wired for this purpose.

The Imperial mill is running a portion of its machinery this week, but the grinding is not being crowded and while it may run more or less regularly during the month, it is expected that it will be idle during a greater portion of January, in fact it is now thought that almost all mills at the head of the lakes will be silent during that month and some of them possibly for a longer time.

It is with no little pain—Duluth cannot be annoyed by anything done by her erratic sister across the bay—that it is noticed the Superior Board of Trade is endeavoring to establish what it pleases to call the "Wisconsin System" of inspection, discarding the world-renowned Minnesota system of inspection, under which all the wheat which comes to the head of the lakes passes. From the earliest time when Western Minnesota and the Dakotas began to pour their bounteous crops into Duluth the present Minnesota system of inspection has prevailed and all the wheat which comes to the head of the lakes passes under it. The Superior board now desires to change this order of things and in that regard has some assistance from certain farmers in North Dakota. Recently, a delegation came down from the northerly state, with a complaint that their excellent Number 1 product is generally mixed with the inferior wheat of Minnesota and comes out lowered in the final inspection, in other words, they make a direct claim that the North Dakota wheat is a superior quality to that raised in Minnesota, and as a consequence, they want to be separated from the latter and to accomplish this, they are endeavoring to arrange for inspection under the services of another state. The whole

trouble is, and I suggest it to them as gently as possible, the gentlemen from North Dakota are mistaken in the quality of wheat they send to this market; it is no better than the Minnesota wheat: much of it is not so good. The remedy lies here: Sow better wheat and raise better crops and the final inspection will show better when they bring their wheat to market. If the farmer plants the best of seed and properly tills the ground in which it is sown, he is certain of the best possible price for his wheat in passing it through the hands of the Minnesota grain men, and every well-posted farmer of the Northwest knows the truth of this statement as well as do the commissioners of North Dakota, who are lending their aid to the Board of Trade across the bay to disarrange the present condition of things. Interests are too nearly allied, at the head of the lakes, to make it possible to build up two separate grain centers, and, as in the past, it will be in the future, the principal business will be transacted in this city. Here is centered the capital, the facilities and the prestige, which will control. In all legitimate ways, the Duluth Board of Trade has ever been willing and ready to assist the Superior traders, and it now points out to them that they would injure themselves if by any chance they succeeded in interfering with, or disturbing in any way, the well known and generally satisfactory Minnesota system of inspection.

A sale has just been made by the Duluth Board of Trade of the lot on which its old building was burned, for $65,000, cash; fifty-foot front. This will make a neat lining for the composite Christmas stocking of the local bulls and bears. J. F. H.

Duluth, Dec. 17.

## NEW MILLS.

—Otisco, Ind., wants a flour mill.

—Childress, Tex., wants a flour mill.

—Ghent, Ky., will have a new flour mill.

—Waterloo, Ind., wants a new flour mill.

—Elkhart, Wis., will have a new flour mill.

—A new flour mill will be built at Green Bay, Wis.

—A new oatmeal mill will be built at Tekoa, Wash.

—C. M. Barger will erect a new flour mill at Silex, Mo.

—A new flour mill is being built at Weldon Creek, Mich.

—A new custom flour mill will be built at Atchison, Kas.

—Johnson & King will erect a new flour mill at Elva, Ky.

—The new flour mill at Stanley, Ohio, is about completed.

—Sheridan, Wyo., will have a new 75-barrel oatmeal mill.

—A new steam flour mill will be built at Greencastle, Ind.

—J. A. Keith will build a new flour mill at Magazine, Ark.

—Schanck Bros. will erect a new flour mill at Galion, Ohio.

—W. A. Harding will build a new flour mill at Hatton, Mo.

—A new flour mill will be built at Mountain Lake Park, Md.

—A new flour mill will be built at Roxie, Va., by Miller Bros.

—A new flour mill will be built at Greenville, W. Va., by Ellis Bros.

—K. P. Hill & Bro. will build a new flour mill at Louisburg, N. C.

—A. Rockefeller is building a new steam flour mill at Ancram, N. Y.

—A new flour mill is being built at Hiram, Me., by George R. Bean.

—C. N. Rust will build a new steam flour mill at Granby, Mass.

—A new flour mill is wanted by the citizens of Johnston, Wash.

—A small oatmeal mill will be constructed at Bridgeport, Wash.

—A new 100-barrel oatmeal mill will be built at McCammon, Idaho.

—The new flour mill at Pima, Ariz., has been placed in operation.

—Long & Carver have completed a new cornmeal mill at Roxboro, N. C.

—J. T. Price and W. Viar are constructing a new flour mill at Jack's Mill, Va.

—A new 40-barrel flour mill will be built at Casky, Ky., by E. W. C. Edwards.

—A new flour mill will probably be built at Charlotte, N. C., by C. L. Shriver.

—The machinery is being placed in the new flour mill at Redwood Falls, Minn.

—A large cornmeal mill will be built at Greensboro, N. C., by A. C. Rankin.

—A new feed mill will be erected at Kirby, Wis.

—W. F. Clock has started a feed mill at Bucoda, Wash.

—D. L. Botsford is building a feed mill at Little Valley, N. Y.

—Fred Krangle has started a new feed mill at Mapleton, Minn.

—Charles Welcos has completed a new feed mill at Little Prairie, Wis.

—O'Connell Bros. have started a new feed mill at Beechwood, Wis.

—Coulton & McLean have completed a new feed mill at Grafton, N. D.

—Hansons Bros. have commenced operating their feed mill at Swenoda, Minn.

—Hijek Bros. have commenced the operation of their feed mill in Howells, Neb.

—Wheeler & Johnson have placed a new feed mill in operation at Querah, Iowa.

—C. C. Deits & Sons are again operating their feed mill at Beaver Dam, Wis.

—A new feed mill with a capacity of 40 bushels per hour will be built at Kieler, Wis.

—Cross & Hoha have commenced the operation of their feed mill at New London, Wis.

—Mr. Erickson has repaired his feed mill at Hayfield, Minn., and placed it in operation.

—Aranston & Egan have placed their new feed mill at Dodge Center, Minn., in operation.

—Frank Bunker has purchased a windmill for operating his feed mill at Dyersville, Iowa.

—L. K. Rose has completed his new feed mill at Olin, Iowa, and has placed it in operation.

—Lincoln Ritchie and John Thompson have purchased the feed mill at West Middletown, Pa.

—Nelson & Tullis are at present operating their feed mill at New York Mills, Minn., every Friday.

—Hagerty & Burbank commenced the operation of their feed mill at Bethany, Minn., on November 23.

—William Totman is operating a feed mill in connection with his flour and feed store at Lancaster, Wis.

—Jens Jenson has purchased the old mill property at Evansville, Wis., and will convert it into a feed mill.

—Richard Stewart and Scott Ellis have recently completed a number of improvements in their feed mill at Franklinton, N. Y.

—C. E. Kidd & Co. have built a new feed mill at Morrison, Ill. Power is furnished by a 13-horse power Charter gasoline engine.

—F. A. Thiele has commenced the erection of a feed and exchange mill at Beatrice, Neb. The mill will be 24x30 feet, and two stories in height.

## FIRES.

—Beloit, Wis., Nov. 22.—The large flouring mill owned by C. B. Salmon was burned to the ground this morning; loss, about $37,000; insurance, $17,000. This was the largest fire in Beloit within the last five years. The fire caught from the furnace.

—C. A. McClain's mill, Livermore, Cal., burned.

—S. J. Cherry's mill, Preston, Ont., burned.

—S. S. Hugh's grist mill, Difficult, Tenn., burned.

—Weaver & Mabee's feed mill, Watervliet, Mich., burned; loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

—The Salmon Milling Company's mill, Beloit, Wis., burned; loss, $50,000; partially insured.

—J. T. Hardage & Co.'s grist mill and other property, Kennesaw, Ga., burned; no insurance.

—The Trowbridge flour mill at South Haven, Mich., was destroyed recently. Loss, $10,000.

—Macon, Mo., Nov. 22.—Macon Elevator totally destroyed, together with nearly 5,000 bushels of corn and oats. Loss on building and machinery, $10,000; insurance on building, $2,500; on grain, $900. The elevator and contents were property of Postmaster F. A. Dessert.

—Weaver & Mabee's feed mill at Watervliet, Mich., has been burned. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

—Westminster, Md., November 20, water-power grist and saw mill of Jesse Bankert, on Meadow Branch Creek, one and one-half miles from Uniontown on road leading to Tyrone, destroyed. Supposed incendiary origin. Insured for $2,500 in Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dug Hill, Carroll County.

—Harvey Drummond's mill at Switzer, S. C., was burned recently.

—The Rex Mill, Kansas City, was burned on the night of the 6th inst. Fire was discovered in the dust room, resulting, it is supposed, from an explosion, and the flames were not gotten under control until the handsome building was a mass of ruins. The loss will approximate $150,000, the grain elevator and its contents being saved from the general ruin. The mill had a daily capacity of 1,500 barrels; it was built by the E. P. Allis Co. in 1893, and its capacity easily run up to 2,000 shortly after it started. A large export trade was enjoyed by the mill. It is said that a new mill will be built, which, it is expected, will be in operation in about seven months. The mill was owned by Kehlor Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

—The St. Anthony and Dakota elevators burned at Crookston, Minn., Nov. 17. Loss, $25,000.

Flint, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Thread Flouring Mills were destroyed by fire this evening. Upwards of 500 barrels of wheat and 500 barrels of flour were also burned. The plant was comparatively new and was owned by a local stock company. The total loss is estimated at $45,000. Two firemen, who were overcome by heat, fell from a ladder and suffered temporary injuries.

—Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Flouring mill at Union Springs burned with its contents. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,500. It was owned by Clinton T. Backus.

—A. J. Urnston flour mill at Frankton, Ind., burned Dec. 5. Loss, $10,000.

## CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST GRANARIES COMPANY.

The fifth annual meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, December 5, in London. Mr. H. Seton-Karr, M. P., presided, and said that the profits for the past year were the largest since the company started. They would agree with him that this was a very satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that the total turnover of grain had been the smallest during the history of the business. The chief reason of the large profits was the high standing and credit of their managers in Minneapolis, which had enabled them, during the tightness of the money market, to borrow the money necessary to carry on their business at comparatively moderate rates.. The transfer of $33,000 from profits to working capital account was in accordance with the original understanding with the managers that the working capital should be raised to £100,000 in order to save interest on borrowed money.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Consul General Morss reports from Paris that the wheat crop of 1894 in France is 350,000,000 bushels. He adds:

It is estimated that the crops of 1894, throughout the world, will be 35 per cent. in excess of the world's demand for consumption and seed, which, in view of the large accumulation from previous years, affords little ground for anticipating a higher range of prices in the near future.

Consul General Mason, of Frankfort, reports an enormous increase of German cereal imports from Russia under the new Russo-German treaty. In the first seven months of 1893 the Russian wheat sold in Germany aggregated about 11,000 tons; in the first seven months of the present year, 95,000 tons.

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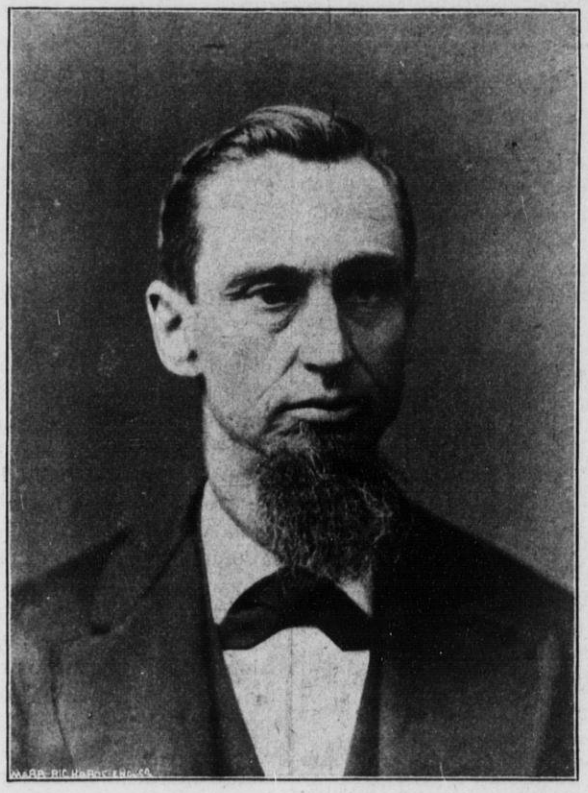
## THE BIG JACOBS PLANT.

### The Leading Cooperage Plant and Firm of Milwaukee and the State.

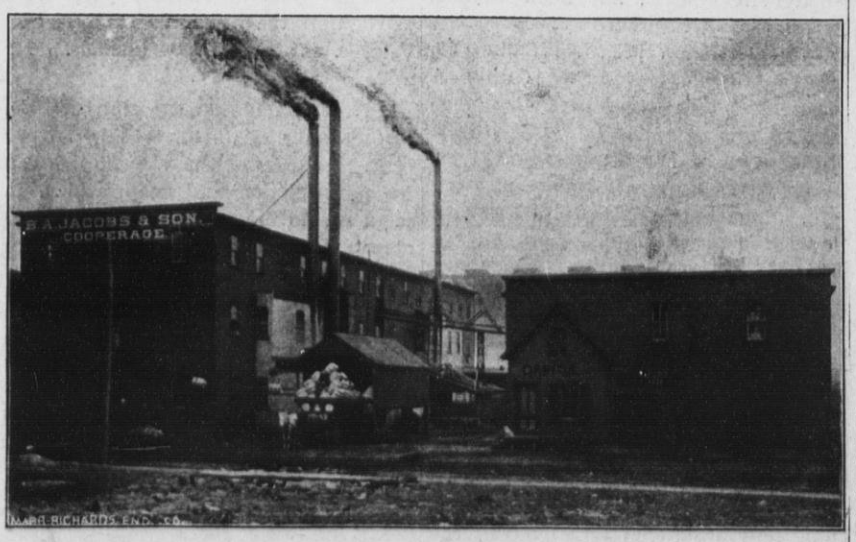
The remarkable growth of the tight and slack barrel cooperage business of B. A. Jacobs & Son, of Milwaukee, is well known to every miller of the city and to a large list of patrons out of the city who use tight or slack barrels, kiln-dried flour barrels and other products of the big Jacobs shops.

Viewing the big plant as it is to-day, it seems hardly credible that the founder, B. A. Jacobs, started the business with almost nothing in 1880. Mr. Jacobs started in business with Wm. Brigham & Co., and his original investment was $1,000.



B. A. JACOBS.

Mr. Jacobs soon sold out, rented desk room from Tom Mitchell, and began to deal in cooperage stock. Mr. Jacobs' rare good judgment, enterprise and great business ability showed itself at once, and his business grew rapidly.




THE NEW PLANT.

After having his office a while with Boardman & Son, at 151 West Water Street, he started in the fall of 1886 in business with his son, Kenneth W. Jacobs, who had already, though a very young man, begun to show business ability of a high order. He was a chip of the old block.

The firm of father and son had their office for a while at 121 Sycamore Street, but their prosperous business soon forced them into larger quarters with shipping facilities. They rented a large place on Fowler Street, and later leased the old Nunnemacher dock near the old Kraus mill. The next step in the steady development of the business into the biggest of its kind was the leasing of the Kershaw salt docks in 1887.

But the end of the increase was not to come then, by any means, and, for that matter, it has not come yet. After the lease of the salt docks the father and son found that their patronage was getting so large as to demand that they have docks and trackage of their own. Accordingly, some dock property was at once occupied by the firm at Fifteenth Street and North Canal.

Jacobs & Son did not begin the manufacture of barrels until 1889, having previously dealt in cooperage stock only. The manufacture of barrels was begun with the production of pork barrels, and in 1890 Jacobs & Son bought the cooperage business of J. B. A. Kern & Son and began to make flour barrels. The Kern trade was large and helped a good deal to lay the foundation of the great business now done annually by Jacobs & Son as the owners and operators of the biggest cooperage establishment in Milwaukee and the Northwest.

The present plant, on St. Paul Avenue and Nineteenth Street, was started in 1892. The next year the firm concluded that the Kern machinery was out of date, and they replaced it all with the very latest improved machinery. The capacity of the plant was increased to 3,000 flour barrels a day.

The dry kiln is on the lower floor, the second floor is devoted to the pork cooperage, and flour barrels are elevated to the third floor to be finished.

Adjoining the cooper shops is a warehouse, 60x80, and a storage house, 45x100. Tracks run the length of the plant in the rear for the car-load business, and the plant, as a whole, is a first-class one in every respect.

The Miller regrets to have to add that the worthy founder of the great business, B. A. Jacobs, died last summer, after a long illness. He was one of Milwaukee's best and most reliable citizens, solid financially and popular in a wide circle of friends.

The business is now conducted by Mr. Jacobs' son, Kenneth, who has mastered every detail of the business and who, long before his father died, showed that he was perfectly competent to run the big business. The son's continued success in the business makes him one of the foremost young business men of the city, and The Miller confidently predicts that all who may have dealings with him will have a pleasant and satisfactory experience.

KENNETH W. JACOBS.

The firm issues a very attractive and useful catalogue of coopers' tools.

THE OLD PLANT.

But the capacity is not yet big enough, and the firm, hardly able to keep up with the growth of their business, are preparing to make another addition for pork barrels. The sales of 1894 have already amounted to more than $100,000, and the firm is now making about 1,000 barrels a day, and a force of seventy-five men are at work.

The firm carries a big line of cooperage stock, and received thirty-five cars of cooperage stock in November, besides small lots.

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Pontiac, Mich., Post.—Patrick Bishop, of Branch County, has tried the experiment of feeding ground wheat to hogs with the following results: On September 10th he drove 17 head, old and young, on the scales and they weighed 1,450 pounds. He fed them 40 bushels of ground wheat and paid 6 cents a hundred for grinding. He weighed them again October 23rd, after feeding the 40 bushels, and they weighed 2,600 pounds. There was a gain of 1,150 pounds, which at 4½ cents per pound, the price now paid for hogs, would amount to $48.87, or at the rate of $1.22 per bushel for the wheat fed.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The announcement that Harpers will print during 1895 the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," written by "the most popular of living American magazine writers," has set curious persons wondering who this author is. It ought not be very difficult to find "the most popular American magazine writer." In order to attain this distinction, he or she must have written stories that were afterwards reprinted in book form, and the statistics of the circulating libraries would give some valuable hints on this point. Besides, the number of American popular magazine writers who would undertake to put into a novel the most romantic series of events in all history is not large.

The authorship of "The Breadwinners," we believe, has never been divulged. Plenty of men and women have claimed to know who wrote it, and several interesting persons have said modestly that they were the authors, but the public does not yet know whether anybody has told the truth. It remains to be seen whether the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" will provoke as long a search for the writer as "The Breadwinners" did. At present "The Breadwinners" has no rival in popular anonymity; it hardly has a second.

Mrs. Kinnicute, of New York, has written an article for the December Century on "The American Woman in Politics." Mrs. Kinnicute believes in the political influence of women prt vately and socially, without the ballot.

An American story called "The Walking Delegate," by Rudyard Kipling, appears in the Christmas Century. The characters in the story are all horses. One of them, Muldoon, a New York car horse. "On de Belt," says Muldoon, "we don't reckon no horse worth his keep 'less he kin switch de car off de track, run her round on de cobbles, and dump her in ag'in ahead o' the truck what's blockin' him."

The art of living is just now occupying the mind of Robert Grant, and the results of his cogitations will be seen in Scribner's Magazine during the coming year. He will discuss in a lively series of papers the practical problems of life which have to be solved by the average American family of moderate income and refined tastes. The income, the home, the household expenditure, married and single life, the education of children, the "Summer problen" for city people, and many other interesting questions will come up for treatment in fresh and animated fashion. The essays certainly promise to be entertaining.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, whose name has been of late less prominent than that of her clever son, has again taken up her pen. Her admiring readers will find in Harper's Bazar during the coming season a novel of American life entitled "Dr. Warrick's Daughters." The scene is laid in Pennsylvania and the South.

The two volumes of Frederic Masson's work, "Napoleon at Home," are in preparation by the J. B. Lippincott Company; and these will be followed by his book on "Napoleon and the Women of His Court."

## DECEMBER CROP REPORT.

**Monthly Statement Prepared by E. N. Thoman, Statistician.**

Winter Wheat, Area—The area of wheat sown this fall as compared with last has been increased by 1.9 per cent., equaling 445,399 acres. This average indicates a total of 24,884,-339 acres, as against 24,438,940 acres in 1893. The increase in the principal states are as follows: Indiana 3 per cent., Illinois 3, Missouri 3, Kansas 2, Californai 13; Ohio has practically the same area as was sown last year, while Michigan shows a decrease of 3 per cent.

Even though the increase is small, it comes in the nature of a surprise, as it has been confidently expected that on account of low prices there would be a decided decrease. It is possible that the good results obtained from feeding wheat is responsible for this.

Winter Wheat Condition—With the exception of Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas and Nebraska, the wheat plant is in good condition. The average for the whole country is 94.7 per cent., against 91.5 last year, and 87.4 in 1892. Drouth has been the cause of a rather low condition in the states named. The plant in many instances is not up; where it has shown it is in a sickly condition. Rain is needed almost immediately, to give the plant sufficient vigor to carry it through the winter, especially if we should experience an open winter like that of 1893.

The averages for the principal states are: Ohio 99 per cent., Michigan 99, Indiana 96, Illinois 95, Missouri 96, Kansas 80, and California 101.—Price Current.

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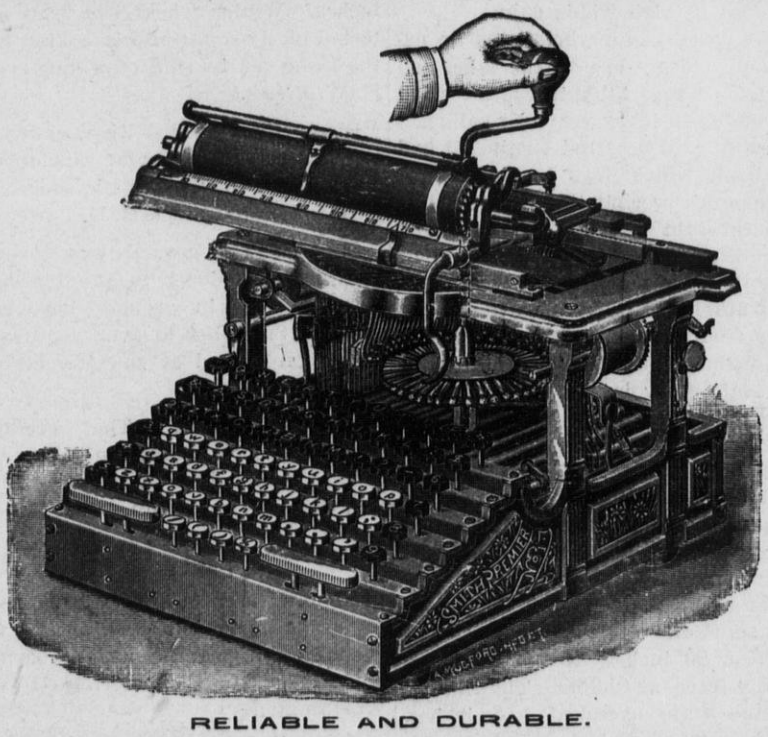

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# WISCONSIN WEATHER AND CROP JOURNAL,

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Weather Service.

VOL. III. MILWAUKEE, WIS., DECEMBER, 1894. No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
**WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE,**
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

All communications relative to this service should be addressed to the Director, Samuel C. Emery, Observer United States Weather Bureau.

## NOVEMBER WEATHER REVIEW

Numerous low pressure or storm areas passed over the state during the month, the most notable of which were those occurring on the 2d and 3d, the 7th to 10th, 13th to 15th, and on the 20th. The first three of these storm disturbances caused severe gales on the lakes and general rains throughout the state, while that of the 20th resulted in high winds only.

The month, as a whole, was an extremely stormy one on the lake, and navigators report that it was the worst November in many years for sailing.

Heavy rain occurred on the 2d and 3d, upon which days nearly half of the month's precipitation was received. General rain or snow also occurred from the 7th to 13th, and after that date the only precipitation was a few light flurries of snow at scattered stations, from the 18th to 22d and the 28th and 29th. In the northern portion of the state snow lay on the ground at the beginning of the month, but in the central and southern portion the first occurred quite generally on the 7th. No heavy snowfalls are reported, but in most sections enough fell to afford protection to winter grain during the severe freezing weather near the middle and end of the month. The average snowfall was 9½ inches. The greatest, 26 inches, at Crandon, and least, a trace, at Chilton. The rainfall for the state averaged 1.65 inches, which is .28 of an inch above normal. The greatest recorded was 3.95, at Oconto, and the least, .13 of an inch, at Osceola Mills.

As to temperature, the month opened warm, and the maximum occurred on the 1st and 2d, after which came cold, freezing weather, the temperature reaching a minimum of from about zero to 10 below, on the 19th. A cold wave also visited the state on the 28th, but the month closed warm and pleasant. The average temperature for the month was 28 degrees, or 2 degrees below the normal. The highest was 64, at City Point, on the 12th; the lowest, 11 below zero, at Butternut, on the 19th.

The prevailing wind was northwest; average number of clear days, 5; partly cloudy, 11; cloudy, 14, and days with rain or snow, 6.

## OBSERVERS' NOTES.

Amherst—Snow all gone except in drifts and in woods—A. J. Smith.

Antigo—Snow on ground sufficient to protect crops from 9th to 13th and from 22nd to 29th. Even depths.—A. B. Millard.

Beloit—Snow lay very evenly on ground from 7th to 13th. None on ground at end of month.—Prof. C. A. Bacon.

Belleville—Northwest gale and snow squalls on 9th. The snow that fell on the 9th and 12th disappeared with the warm south winds of the 14th and 15th. The one inch of snow that fell on the 29th nearly all disappeared on the 30th. Only a trace left.—H. E. Story.

Baraboo—Snow was all gone by the 15th inst. Ground is reasonably moist and wheat looks all right.—Wm. Toole.

Barron—First snow of the season fell on the 2nd. A severe snow storm on the 9th, and southwest winds shifting to northwest by night and blowing a gale. Ground not frozen over three inches. Winter wheat has been protected nicely so far and is looking fine, the same can be said of winter rye.—E. W. Pierce.

Black River Falls—First snow of the season fell with some rain during the night of the 2nd. Rain, snow and sleet fell on the 13th.—H. H. Powers.

Crandon—The ground was covered to a sufficient depth to afford protection to crops in ground the whole month. Snow lies in even depths; 12 inches on ground at end of month.—John Masbaum.

Chippewa Falls — The greatest amount of snow which fell during the month at one time was four inches and that was on the 8th.—P. T. Favell.

Centralia—Snow fell on the 7th and 9th, but has gradually disappeared until now there is but little left. It lay quite evenly, but never enough for sleighing. Appearances favorable for both grain and cranberries.—R. C. Worthington.

De Pere—Snow fell on the 7th, 9th, 12th, 19th, and 29th. On 7th, 9th, it melted as it fell. Ground bare on the 15th, and what little fell on the 19th and 29th was gone on the 30th. But I heard of no damage from cold.—Jos. G. Lawton.

Delavan—Very foggy on the 1st. Ponds and creeks closed up on the 11th. 30th: Ice about 3 inches thick. Many farmers were caught with corn in the shock to be husked—but most of it husked at present time No snow on ground at end of month.—E. S. Austin.

Dubuque, Ia.—First snow of the season fell on the 2d.—T. W. Ruete.

Eau Claire—Snow covered ground well for one week. End of month the ground was bare except where well shaded.—C. W. Lockwood.

Florence—Snow covered ground entirely since 2d.—John Halter.

Grantsburg—During the month we have had a snow fall of 16½ inches.—Th. Olsen.

Hartford City—First snow of season fell on the 4th. From the 4th to the 18th the snow covered the ground evenly, sufficiently to protect all crops From the 18th to the 29th the ground was bare and froze hard 4 inches deep.—S. T. Crandall.

Hayward—Snow enough to afford protection to crops, with the exception that there were frequent barren spots, resulting from snow drifting.—W. E. Swain.

Harvey—The beginning of the month was extremely wet and disagreeable while the latter part was cool and dry. Winter grain is going into the winter strong and healthy and not suffering any to date. All stock are in winter quarters in good trim and fed fairly plenty.—S. N. D. Smith.

Hillsborough—First snow flakes of the fall on the 2d. Very windy on the 20th. No snow on ground at end of month.—E. V. Wernick.

Koepenick—The ground was covered from the 2d to the end of month sufficiently to protect all kinds of crops. Snow lies evenly.—E. S. Koepenick.

Lancaster—The rainfall of the morning of the 2d was mixed with snow several hours.—Edward Pollock.

Manitowoc—River frozen over on the night of the 18th and 19th.—Johanna Lups.

Neillsville—We had some warm days, which have reduced the snow. There is very little on the fields at the end of the month.—Wm. Heaslett.

Oconomowoc—The ground was covered with snow on the 8th. Heavy mist on the 22d. Labelle Lake froze over on the 24th. High wind on the 27th.—John Bender.

Osceola—Three inches of snow fell during the month but did not lie on the ground more than twenty-four hours Very dry month. Ponds froze over on the 11th. River froze over on the 20th. Ground bare at the end of month and roads hard and smooth.—C. W. Staples.

Pepin—Winter crops were, part of the time, protected by snow and are in good condition, owing to the cloudy and calm weather. The ground is frozen. Lake Pepin froze over the 19th.—C. Stoltenburg.

Portage—The first of the month was cold and the snow remained on the ground until the middle of the month when it melted. The last of the month has been cold and the ground bare.—Anna L. Bean.

Pine River—15th—Snow lies in patches and is melting fast. 30th—There is only small patches of snow here and there.—G. H. Carpenter.

Royalton—Snow covered the ground evenly, affording some protection to crops from the 7th to 20th—at no time over 7 or 8 inches. From the 20th to 30th the smooth frozen roads made excellent wheeling. No sleighing here this month.—E. M. Corey.

Sharon—There were some snow banks at the end of the month.—J. G. Skeels.

Shawano—The ground had more or less snow on from the 7th—with light covering at end of the month in most fields and in the woods.—W. S. Wood.

Spooner—Snow on ground nearly the whole month from the 3d.—Phil. Bock.

Stevens Point—First snow of the season on the 3d. The ground has been bare most of the month. The snow not staying on ground long at a time. The Wisconsin River froze over on the 11th.—Chas. H. Towle.

Viroqua—The snow was drifted badly on the 15th. None on ground at end of month, only as it was in drifts.—F. W. Alexander.

Valley Junction—First snow of the season fell on the night of the 6th.—J. N. King.

Waukesha—The ground was bare of snow except where drifted and in shady places from the 20th to 29th. Two inches on ground at end of month.—A. V. B. Dey.

Weston—First snow of season fell on the 2d. Nine and one-half inches of snow has fallen the past month, but there was scarce an inch at end of month.—Robt. Reynolds.

West Bend—Mean relative humidity for the month 83.7 per cent. Amount of sunshine for month 31 per cent.—Rev. J. E. Terborg.

## PRECIPITATION.

Except over a few areas of comparatively limited extent, November was a very dry month. On the Coast of Washington, over the Upper Michigan Peninsula, Southern New England, and portions of Florida and Georgia, the precipitation exceeded the November average, the excess amounting to from 1 to 2 inches over the Upper Michigan Peninsula, Southeastern Georgia, and Northeastern Florida. Slight local excesses are also reported from Southeastern Iowa, Northern New York, and the Northern portions of Minnesota, and North Dakota. In all other districts the precipitation was less than the average for November, marked deficiencies occurring in Texas, the Central Valleys, Lower Lake Region, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast from Southern New Jersey to North Carolina, and in the Central Gulf States.

From the Gulf Coast northward to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, including the Lower Lake Region, from 1 to 4 inches less than the normal amount of rain fell. The deficiency on the Pacific Coast southward of Washington, was also very decided, but little rain, generally less than half an inch, having fallen in that region during the month.

Throughout the winter wheat belt the actual rainfall was generally less than 2 inches, or less than half the normal amount, and over much of the central and western portions of the cotton region the actual precipitation did not exceed one-fourth the average. Alabama and portions of Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana receiving less than 1 inch, while over Western Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, and thence westward to Southern

## Daily and Monthly Precipitation for November, 1894, Wisconsin Weather Service.

| STATIONS. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19 | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. | 31. | Sum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst | ..... | 1.10 | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | .55 | .30 | .30 | .20 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.05 |
| Antigo | ..... | .53 | .30 | .10 | T | ..... | .10 | ..... | .45 | .10 | ..... | .07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .07 | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.02 |
| Ashland | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.24 |
| Baraboo | ... | .92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | .10 | .25 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.67 |
| Barron | ..... | ..... | T | T | ..... | T | .05 | .05 | .50 | .20 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .15 | .20 | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.40 |
| Bayfield | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .60 | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.20 |
| Beaver Dam | ..... | 1.05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | .50 | .35 | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | ..... | ..... | 2.95 |
| Belleville | T | 1.70 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .10 | ..... | .20 | .05 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | 2.35 |
| Beloit | ..... | 1.28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | T | .12 | .75 | .05 | .30 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.60 |
| Black River Falls | ..... | .63 | .... | .12 | T | ..... | .30 | T | .60 | .20 | T | .10 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.15 |
| Butternut | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .90 |
| Centralia | ..... | .62 | .13 | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | .36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.41 |
| Chilton | ..... | 1.20 | .10 | T | ..... | T | .26 | .03 | .31 | .05 | ..... | .20 | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 2.16 |
| Chippewa Falls | T | .40 | ..... | .37 | .04 | .... | .10 | .29 | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .33 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.78 |
| City Point | .35 | .41 | T | ..... | .09 | .... | .11 | ..... | .33 | ..... | ..... | .14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.74 |
| Columbus | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | .10 | .10 | .10 | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.35 |
| Crandon | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .60 | ..... | .60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .60 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 2.60 |
| Delavan | ..... | 1.34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .14 | .21 | ..... | .01 | ..... | ..... | .43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 2.13 |
| De Pere | ..... | 1.29 | .11 | ..... | T | ..... | .24 | ..... | .33 | T | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .02 | ..... | ..... | 2.37 |
| Dubuque | ..... | 1.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .05 | T | .05 | T | ..... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | T | ..... | 2.53 |
| Duluth | T | .03 | .29 | T | T | .04 | .11 | .04 | .36 | T | .01 | .19 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .35 | T | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | .01 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.43 |
| Eau Claire | .03 | ..... | .60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.23 |
| Florence | ..... | 1.35 | .18 | ..... | T | ..... | .12 | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | .26 | .07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | .13 | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .03 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.74 |
| Fond du Lac | ..... | 1.10 | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .26 | ..... | .48 | .02 | ..... | .27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 2.16 |
| Grantsburg | .15 | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.80 |
| Green Bay | ..... | 1.53 | .14 | .18 | T | ..... | .17 | .10 | .32 | .02 | ..... | .28 | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .02 | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 2.86 |
| Hartford | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | .33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .27 | ..... | ..... | 3.71 |
| Harvey | ..... | ..... | 1.36 | ..... | .08 | ..... | .40 | .05 | .20 | .15 | ..... | .15 | .35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 |
| Hayward | T | .20 | .15 | T | ..... | T | T | T | .60 | .10 | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.29 |
| Hillsborough | ..... | .86 | ..... | T | T | ..... | .20 | .20 | .08 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | T | ..... | 1.34 |
| Janesville | ..... | 1.10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | .40 | .20 | ..... | .60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.40 |
| Juneau | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Koepenick | .10 | .40 | .20 | ..... | ..... | .10 | .10 | .20 | .40 | ..... | .05 | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 |
| La Crosse | ..... | .57 | T | T | ..... | ..... | .20 | .01 | .15 | .02 | ..... | .12 | .08 | ..... | T | T | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | T | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.15 |
| Lancaster | ..... | 1.10 | ..... | T | ..... | .10 | .05 | .30 | ..... | ..... | .05 | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.06 |
| Lincoln | ..... | 1.20 | ..... | .32 | ..... | ..... | .03 | .03 | .40 | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.18 |
| Madison | ..... | .96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .21 | .02 | .16 | ..... | ..... | .10 | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .16 | ..... | ..... | 1.63 |
| Manitowoc | .02 | 1.00 | .07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .22 | .02 | .62 | ..... | ..... | .10 | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .03 | ..... | ..... | 2.12 |
| Meadow Valley | ..... | .60 | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | .08 | .18 | ..... | ..... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.21 |
| Medford | .10 | .30 | ..... | .20 | .10 | T | .02 | .02 | T | .09 | T | .20 | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .12 | ..... | .13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.58 |
| Menomonie | ..... | .35 | .08 | .20 | ..... | ..... | .05 | .20 | .50 | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .05 | ..... | .40 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.93 |
| Milwaukee | ..... | .56 | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | .10 | .18 | .06 | ..... | .11 | .25 | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | .10 | T | ..... | 1.68 |
| Neillsville | ..... | .65 | .21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .65 | ..... | ..... | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.01 |
| New Holstein | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oconomowoc | ..... | 1.16 | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .24 | T | .27 | T | ..... | .06 | .14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .12 | ..... | ..... | 2.03 |
| Oconto | .62 | 1.64 | .23 | .04 | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | .73 | ..... | ..... | .10 | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 3.96 |
| Osceola | T | ..... | T | T | T | T | ..... | ..... | .04 | ..... | T | T | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .05 | ..... | T | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .13 |
| Oshkosh | ..... | 1.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | T | T | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.35 |
| Pepin | .23 | T | .04 | T | ..... | .13 | .03 | .14 | T | ..... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | T | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .78 |
| Pine River | ..... | 1.14 | .07 | T | ..... | ..... | .14 | .09 | .40 | .11 | ..... | .15 | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 2.10 |
| Portage | ..... | .85 | .27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | .12 | .25 | .07 | .14 | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.05 |
| Port Washington | ..... | .53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | .28 | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | 1.61 |
| Prairie du Chien | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | .08 | .09 | ..... | .27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 |
| Reedsburg | ..... | .96 | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | .30 | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 |
| Rhinelander | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Royalton | ..... | 1.56 | .11 | T | ..... | ..... | .33 | ..... | .44 | T | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | .10 | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.74 |
| Sharon | ..... | 1.30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | .18 | .10 | ..... | .40 | .35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.38 |
| Shawano | .02 | 1.89 | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .50 | ..... | ..... | .15 | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .09 | ..... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 |
| Spooner | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | * |
| St. Paul | ..... | .18 | .15 | T | ..... | ..... | .01 | T | .15 | T | T | .05 | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | .01 | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .61 |
| Stevens Point | ..... | 1.03 | .13 | T | ..... | ..... | .24 | T | .35 | .07 | ..... | .10 | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .05 | ..... | .11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | 2.11 |
| Tomahawk Lake | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Valley Junction | ..... | .59 | .04 | T | ..... | ..... | .30 | .05 | .25 | T | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.24 |
| Viroqua | ..... | .76 | T | T | ..... | ..... | .22 | .12 | .10 | ..... | ..... | T | .14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.33 |
| Watertown | ..... | 1.18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | .30 | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | ..... | ..... | 2.43 |
| Waukesha | ..... | .97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .29 | .06 | .28 | T | ..... | .20 | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | 2.08 |
| West Bend | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.70 |
| Westfield | ..... | ..... | .85 | .06 | ..... | ..... | .20 | .10 | .20 | .10 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.76 |
| Weston | ..... | .38 | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .10 | ..... | .45 | .05 | ..... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | T | ..... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.49 |
| Whitehall | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Incomplete. Average..... 1.93

California, no appreciable amount of rain fell.

The month closes with but little snow on the ground, except over the Northern Michigan Peninsula, portions of which are covered with from 8 to 9 inches. A depth of 3 inches is reported from Northern Minnesota and in portions of New England there is a light covering of from 1 to 2 inches. MARK W. HARRINGTON,

Chief of Bureau.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. J. O. Melby, of Whitehall, Wis., will attend to the duties of Voluntary Observer for the Wisconsin State Weather Service from this date, Mr. W. D. Buchholz having resigned on account of press of other business. Mr. Buchholz has been a faithful observer for some time past, and the Bureau takes this opportunity to thank him for past favors.

Mr. T. A. McCollam, of Juneau, Wis., takes up the duties of Volunteer Observer for the Wisconsin State Weather Service this month in place of Rev. A. Brown, whose resignation was handed in a few weeks since.

Prof. W. N. Parker, Superintendent of the Reedsburg Public Schools, has agreed to look after the interests of the Wisconsin State Weather Service at that place in the future, Mr. W. B. Smith having resigned.

Mr. P. P. Porter, of the Central Office, has taken advantage of a leave of absence for a few weeks to visit his home, in Boston, Mass. He has promised to bring back several pots of beans.

### NOVEMBER WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1894.

TEMPERATURE.

The month of November was warmer than usual over the Rocky Mountain Slope and thence westward to the Pacific Coast and over the greater portion of Texas. The average daily temperature excess amounted to 3 degrees, or more, over nearly the whole of the regions named, and over the Central Rocky Mountain districts ranged from 6 degrees to 9 degrees, the greatest excess occurring in Western Wyoming. Throughout the Mississipi Valley and in all districts to the eastward, the month was colder than usual, the temperature averaging from 3 degrees to 6 degrees below the normal from Minnesota, Iowa, and Northern Missouri eastward to the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, the greatest deficiency occurring in the Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the average temperature of the month, though generally deficient, was but slightly below the normal.

From the 5th to the 9th unusually warm weather for the season prevailed over Arizona and portions of California. Exceptionally high temperatures for the season also occurred over the Eastern Rocky Mountain Slope between the 11th and 15th, on which dates numerous stations reported the highest yet observed in the second decade of November.

From the accompanying map, showing lines of maximum and minimum temperature, it will be seen that during the month the line of freezing temperature touched the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts as far south as Jacksonville, Fla., while temperatures as low as 20 degrees (12 degrees below freezing) occurred over the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Zero temperatures occurred from Eastern Montana eastward to the northern portion of the Upper Lakes and southward to Central Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota. The temperature extremes within the United States during November were: Highest, 92 degrees, Yuma, Ariz., and Los Angeles, Cal., on the 6th and 14th, respectively; lowest, 24 degrees below zero, at St. Vincent, Minn., on the 28th.

### MINNESOTA WEATHER SERVICE.

Arrangements have been made which will enable a large section of Minnesota hitherto unprovided with weather forecast stations, to enjoy the benefit of the signal service system. The weather bureau in Minneapolis will telegraph daily forecasts to Morris, from which point reports will be mailed on postal cards prepared for the purpose to the following places: Hancock, Clontarf, Benson, DeGraff, Murdock, Kirhaven, Pennock, Willmar, Kandiyohi, Atwater, Grove City, Donnelly, Litchfield, Darwin, Chokio.

### A SEVERE WINTER PREDICTED.

All of the popular weather signs, says an exchange, indicate an early and severe winter. The infallible goose bone is heavier and whiter than at this time for years past. Nuts are extraordinarily plentiful. They serve as food for squirrels and a number of rodents, and it is believed that nature regulates the crops in accordance with the length of the period during which these animals must rely for sustenance upon their stores gathered in the fall. It has also been noticed that chestnut burrs are heavier than the average, that migratory birds are leaving their summer haunts ahead of time, and that dogs manifest an intense desire to bark at the man in the moon. Among other cold-weather signs are greater thicknesses of the wool on sheep and of the pelts of fur-bearing animals. With such overwhelming evidence before us, it will be prudent to prepare for the reception of the ice king.

### MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

Solar Halos—Black River Falls, 23d, 24th; Grantsburg, 22d; Valley Junction, 1st, 11th, 17th; Weston, 1st.

Lunar Halos—Black River Falls, 13th; Crandon, 9th, 11th; De Pere, 11th; Valley Junction, 11th; West Bend, 10th, 15th.

## Official Monthly Meteorological Data for November, 1894, Wisconsin Weather Service.

| Station. | County. | Latitude North. | Longitude West. | Elevation. | Temperature (Degrees Fah.). Mean. | Mean Maximum. | Mean Minimum. | Highest. | Date. | Lowest. | Date. | Range. | Mean Daily Range. | Precipitation. Total Rain. | Greatest in 24 Hours. | Date. | Snow. Total Fall. | Snow. On Ground End of Month. | Wind. Prevailing Direction. | Sky. No. Days. Clear. | Fair. | Cloudy. | .01 or More Rain Fall. | Phenomena. Number of. Hailstorms. | Thunder storms. | Solar Halos. | Lunar Halos. | Auroras. | Coronae. | Name of Observer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst | Portage | 44 28′ | 89 17′ | 1,200 | 27.0 | 33.8 | 20.1 | 52 | 1 | -2 | 19 | 54 | 13.7 | 3.05 | 1.10 | 2 | 13.0 | 0 | W | 7 | 9 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A. J. Smith. |
| Antigo | Langlade | 45 11′ | 89 10′ | ..... | 27.2 | 34.7 | 19.7 | 50 | 1 | -6 | 28 | 56 | 15.0 | 2.02 | .53 | 2 | 11.0 | 2.0 | N | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A. B. Millard. |
| Ashland | Ashland | 46 34′ | 90 54′ | 675 | 28.8 | 36.0 | 21.5 | 45 | 2 | 12 | 29 | 33 | 14.5 | 1.24 | .25 | 27 | 12.4 | 8.0 | W | 9 | 7 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | E. P. Wheeler.* |
| Baraboo | Sauk | 43 29′ | 89 44′ | 961 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.67 | .92 | 2 | 7.5 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wm. Toole. |
| Barron | Barron | 45 30′ | 91 50′ | ..... | 25.6 | 33.3 | 17.9 | 48 | 2 | -8 | 28 | 56 | 15.4 | 1.40 | .50 | 9 | 14.0 | 1.5 | N W | 0 | 7 | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | E. W. Pierce. |
| Bayfield | Bayfield | 46 47′ | 90 50′ | 600 | 28.7 | 39.4 | 18.0 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 19-28 | 58 | 21.4 | 1.20 | .60 | 10 | 12.0 | 2.0 | N W | 13 | 0 | 17 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Prof. F. W. Denison. |
| Beaver Dam | Dodge | 43 27′ | 88 50′ | ..... | 31.3 | 38.9 | 23.7 | 52 | 3 | 1 | 28 | 51 | 15.2 | 2.95 | 1.05 | 2 | 19.0 | 2.0 | N W | 2 | 18 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Prof. H. B. Hubbell. |
| Belleville | Dane | 42 51′ | 89 34′ | ..... | 28.8 | 37.0 | 20.7 | 51 | 26 | 0 | 19 | 51 | 16.3 | 2.35 | 1.70 | 2 | 6.5 | T | S W | 0 | 21 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | H. E. Story. |
| Beloit | Rock | 42 30′ | 89 1′ | 750 | 32.5 | 40.9 | 24.1 | 54 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 48 | 16.8 | 2.60 | 1.28 | 2 | 9.2 | 0 | N W | 4 | 4 | 22 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Prof. Chas. A. Bacon. |
| Black Riv'r F'ls | Jackson | 44 18′ | 90 55′ | 838 | 27.2 | 37.5 | 16.9 | 52 | 5 | -3 | 19 | 55 | 20.6 | 2.15 | .63 | 2 | 14.0 | ..... | S E | 12 | 2 | 16 | 7 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | H. H. Powers. |
| Butternut | Ashland | 46 2′ | 90 30′ | 1,400 | 18.8 | 28.2 | 9.3 | 43 | 26 | -11 | 19 | 54 | 18.9 | .90 | .30 | 18 | ..... | 9.0 | S | 8 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J. J. Hayden.† |
| Centralia | Wood | 44 24′ | 89 51′ | 926 | 27.3 | 35.6 | 19.0 | 52 | 1 | -3 | 19 | 55 | 16.6 | 1.41 | .62 | 2 | 6.0 | 1.0 | S W | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | R. C. Worthington. |
| Chilton | Calumet | 44 2′ | 88 8′ | ..... | 29.0 | 36.8 | 21.3 | 51 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 50 | 15.5 | 2.16 | 1.20 | 2 | T | 0 | S W | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | John G. Nageler. |
| Chippewa Falls | Chippewa | 44 56′ | 91 23′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.78 | .40 | 2 | 5.0 | 1.0 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P. T. Favell. |
| City Point | Jackson | 44 19′ | 90 20′ | ..... | 27.0 | 36.2 | 17.9 | 64 | 12 | -5 | 19 | 69 | 18.3 | 1.74 | .41 | 2 | 8.0 | 0 | N W | 2 | 6 | 22 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | W. H. Dufrane. |
| Columbus | Columbia | 43 19′ | 89 7′ | 950 | 27.0 | 35.3 | 18.6 | 52 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 51 | 16.7 | 2.35 | 1.00 | 3 | 13.0 | 4.0 | N | 13 | 8 | 9 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | John Erb. |
| Crandon | Forest | 45 36′ | 88 52′ | 1,100 | 24.0 | 31.9 | 16.1 | 48 | 1&14 | -10 | 19 | 58 | 15.8 | 2.60 | .60 | 18 | 26.0 | 12.0 | S W | 1 | 15 | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | Jno. Masbaum. |
| Delavan | Walworth | 42 39′ | 88 39′ | 920 | 30.8 | 38.8 | 22.8 | 52 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 47 | 16.0 | 2.13 | 1.34 | 1 & 2 | 4.8 | 0 | N W | 3 | 9 | 18 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Elwood S. Austin. |
| De Pere | Brown | 44 26′ | 88 3′ | 600 | 29.8 | 36.3 | 23.3 | 52 | 2 & 3 | 1 | 19 | 51 | 13.0 | 2.37 | 1.29 | 2 | 11.5 | 0 | S W | 4 | 11 | 15 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Jos. G. Lawton. |
| Dubuque (Iowa) | Dubuque | 42 30′ | 90 44′ | 651 | 33.2 | 40.6 | 25.9 | 62 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 56 | 14.7 | 1.53 | 1.40 | 2 | T | 0 | N | 7 | 4 | 19 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | T. W. Ruete. |
| Duluth (Minn.) | St. Louis | 46 48′ | 92 8′ | 670 | 26.2 | 31.9 | 20.4 | 48 | 1 | -6 | 28 | 54 | 11.5 | 1.43 | .36 | 9 | 10.2 | T | N W | 6 | 10 | 14 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | Jas. Kenealy. |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire | 44 48′ | 91 30′ | 800 | 26.0 | 35.0 | 17.0 | 52 | 2 | -1 | 19-28 | 53 | 18.0 | 1.23 | .60 | 3 | 4.5 | 0 | N W | 2 | 6 | 22 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | C. W. Lockwood. |
| Florence | Florence | 45 57, | 88 14′ | 1,264 | 24.4 | 31.6 | 17.2 | 51 | 1 | -6 | 19 | 57 | 14.4 | 2.74 | 1.35 | 2 | 19.8 | 7.0 | N W | 3 | 9 | 18 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jno. Halter. |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | 43 44′ | 88 26′ | 756 | 29.4 | 35.8 | 23.0 | 50 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 49 | 12.8 | 2.16 | 1.10 | 2 | 4.0 | 0 | N W | 10 | 18 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | B. H. Bettis. |
| Grantsburg | Burnett | 45 47′ | 92 4 | 1,190 | 30.0 | 43.3 | 16.6 | 60 | 26 | 1 | 29 | 59 | 26.7 | 1.80 | .40 | 6 & 9 | 16.5 | 0 | N W | 7 | 9 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Th. Olsen. |
| Green Bay | Brown | 44 31′ | 88 0 | 616 | 29.8 | 35.6 | 24.1 | 51 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 50 | 11.5 | 2.86 | 1.53 | 2 | 8.2 | 0 | N W | 3 | 8 | 19 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | F. W. Conrad. |
| Hartford | Washington | 43 18′ | 82 22′ | ..... | 28.3 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 45 | ..... | 3.71 | 1.25 | 2 & 4 | 13.5 | 5.0 | N W | 1 | 13 | 16 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | S. T. Crandal. |
| Harvey | Jefferson | 43 2′ | 88 52′ | 897 | 30.2 | 37.3 | 23.0 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 58 | 14.3 | 3.00 | 1.36 | 3 | 12.7 | 2.5 | W & NW | 3 | 11 | 16 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | S. N. D. Smith. |
| Hayward | Sawyer | 46 1′ | 91 30′ | ..... | 21.0 | 31.4 | 10.5 | 48 | 1 | -10 | 19 | 58 | 20.9 | 1.29 | .60 | 9 | 9.0 | 3.0 | W | 4 | 5 | 21 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | W. E. Swain.‡ |
| Hillsborough | Vernon | 43 45′ | 90 20′ | ..... | 27.8 | 35.6 | 19.9 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 46 | 19.9 | 1.34 | .86 | 2 | 4.0 | 0 | S W | 2 | 23 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Prof. E. V. Wernick. |
| Janesville | Rock | 42 41′ | 89 3′ | 818 | 32 3 | 37.5 | 27.1 | 54 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 47 | 10.4 | 2.40 | 1.10 | 2 | 13.0 | 0 | N | 5 | 17 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | S. C. Burnham & Co. |
| Juneau | Dodge | 43 23 | 88 43′ | 941 | .. .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | T. A. McCollom. |
| Koepenick | Langlade | 45 23′ | 89 11′ | 1,683 | 26.7 | ..... | ..... | 62 | 1 | 4 | 11-25 | 58 | ..... | 2.00 | .40 | 2 & 9 | 19.0 | 8.0 | N W | 5 | 11 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | E. S. Koepenick. |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | 43 49′ | 91 15′ | 744 | 29.7 | 36.4 | 23.0 | 53 | 26 | 3 | 19 | 50 | 13.4 | 1.15 | .57 | 2 | 3.8 | 0 | S | 2 | 15 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | W. U. Simons. |
| Lancaster | Grant | 42 50′ | 90 45′ | 1,070 | 28.2 | 37.1 | 19.4 | 54 | 26 | 2 | 19 | 52 | 17.7 | 2.05 | 1.10 | 2 | 7.0 | 1.1 | N W | 4 | 13 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Edwd. Pollock. |
| Lincoln | Kewaunee | 44 37′ | 87 45′ | 813 | 34.4 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 1 | 10 | 19 | 42 | ..... | 2.18 | 1.20 | 2 | 6.5 | 0 | S W | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A. J. Looze. |
| Madison | Dane | 43 5′′ | 89 25′ | 955 | 32.0 | 36.6 | 27.3 | 48 | 2&26 | 4 | 19 | 44 | 9.3 | 1.63 | .96 | 2 | 7.2 | 2.0 | S & NW | 4 | 13 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Washburn Obser'y. |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc | 44 7′ | 87 45′ | 658 | 30.8 | 37.2 | 24.4 | 50 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 47 | 12.8 | 2.12 | 1.00 | 2 | 5.8 | T | W | 4 | 12 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Miss Johanna Lüps. |
| Meadow Valley | Juneau | 44 12′ | 90 15′ | ..... | 26.6 | 39.0 | 14.3 | 50 | 4 | -5 | 11 | 55 | 24.7 | 1.21 | .60 | 2 | 6.5 | 0 | N W | 8 | 9 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J. H. Treat. |
| Medford | Taylor | 45 10′ | 90 20′ | 1,420 | 24.8 | 33.1 | 16.6 | 51 | 1 | -9 | 19 | 60 | 16.5 | 1.58 | .50 | 12-13 | 13.4 | 0.2 | N & W | 1 | 18 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dr. F. Robt. Zeit. |
| Menomonie | Dunn | 44 51′ | 91 55′ | ..... | 21.8 | 33.2 | 10 4 | 52 | 1 | -10 | 19-28 | 62 | 22.8 | 1.93 | .50 | 9 | 13.3 | 1.5 | N W | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A. Pillsbury. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | 43 2′ | 87 54′ | 673 | 31.8 | 37.5 | 26.2 | 55 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 49 | 11.3 | 1.68 | .58 | 2 | 10.0 | 0.3 | N W | 2 | 11 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Central Office. |
| Neillsville | Clark | 44 30′ | 90 35′ | 600 | 26.8 | 33.1 | 20.5 | 50 | 1 | -4 | 19 | 54 | 12.6 | 2.01 | .65 | 9 | 8.0 | 2.0 | N W | 9 | 0 | 21 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wm. Heaslett. |
| New Holstein | Calumet | 43 57′ | 88 5′ | 925 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Aug. A. Paulsen. |
| Oconomowoc | Waukesha | 43 7′ | 88 31′ | 858 | 31.2 | 38.2 | 24.1 | 52 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 48 | 14.1 | 2.03 | 1.16 | 2 | 10.0 | 2.0 | N W | 6 | 10 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jno. Bender. |
| Oconto | Oconto | 44 54′ | 87 53′ | 592 | 29.8 | 38.4 | 21.3 | 53 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 52 | 17.1 | 3.96 | 1.64 | 2 | 7 0 | ..... | N W | 17 | 2 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wm. K. Smith. |
| Osceola Mills | Polk | 45 22′ | 92 45′ | 806 | 24.5 | 34.1 | 14.3 | 54 | 1 | -5 | 28 | 59 | 19.8 | 0.13 | .05 | 19 | 3.0 | 0 | S | 13 | 2 | 15 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | C. W. Staples. |
| Oshkosh | Winnebago | 44 0′ | 88 33′ | 766 | 31.0 | 39.1 | 22.9 | 49 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 49 | 16.2 | 1.35 | 1.15 | 2 | 2.0 | 0 | S | 5 | 18 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Prof. A. H. Sage. |
| Pepin | Pepin | 44 28′ | 92 11′ | 691 | 27.8 | 37.3 | 18.3 | 56 | 3 | -4 | 18 | 60 | 19.0 | .78 | .23 | 1 | 6.0 | 0 | N W | 2 | 23 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | C. Stoltenberg. |
| Pine River | Waushara | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.6 | 36.7 | 20.5 | 50 | 1 | -1 | 19 | 51 | 16.2 | 2.10 | 1.14 | 2 | 9.2 | T | N W | 3 | 19 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | W. E. Carpenter. |
| Portage City | Columbia | 43 23′ | 87 51′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.05 | .85 | 2 | 6.5 | 0 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Anna L. Bean. |
| Pt. Washington | Ozaukee | 44 32′ | 89 29′ | ..... | 32.4 | 40.2 | 24.5 | 52 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 49 | 15.7 | 1.61 | .53 | 1 | 11.0 | 3.0 | N W | 6 | 12 | 12 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | R. C. Kann. |
| Prairie du Chien | Crawford | 43 2′ | 91 8′ | 690 | 28.2 | 41.0 | 15.4 | 59 | 15 | 0 | 28 | 59 | 25.6 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | N W | 0 | 20 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Frank Cornelius. |
| Reedsburg | Sauk | 43 31′ | 90 00′ | ..... | 29.8 | 37.7 | 21.9 | 49 | 26 | 1 | 19 | 48 | 15.8 | 1.25 | .95 | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | ..... | 10 | 10 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | W. N. Parker. |
| Rhinelander | Oneida | 45 37′ | 89 30′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wm. W. Carr. |
| Royalton | Waupaca | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.4 | 35.3 | 21.6 | 56 | 2 | -2 | 19 | 58 | 13.7 | 2.74 | 1.56 | 2 | 8.7 | 0 | N W | 3 | 16 | 11 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | Rev. E. M. Corey. |
| Sharon | Walworth | 42 30′ | 88 48′ | ..... | 29.8 | 39.3 | 20.4 | 53 | 1 | 1 | 27-28 | 52 | 18.9 | 2.38 | 1.30 | 2 | 16.0 | 0 | N W | 5 | 14 | 11 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J. G. Skeels. |
| Shawano | Shawano | 44 46′ | 88 39′ | 800 | 28.9 | 37.7 | 20 1 | 52 | 1 | -2 | 19 | 54 | 17.6 | 3.00 | 2.01 | 1-2 | 15.0 | 2.0 | N & S | 6 | 4 | 20 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Col. W. S. Wood. |
| Spooner | Washburn | 45 51′ | 91 53′ | ..... | 25.8 | 34.6 | 17.0 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 51 | 17.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.0 | S W | 9 | 16 | 5 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Phillip Bock. |
| Stevens Point | Portage | 44 31′ | 89 34′ | 1,113 | 27.8 | 35.4 | 20 1 | 50 | 1 | -3 | 19 | 53 | 15.3 | 2.11 | 1.03 | 2 | 18.5 | T | N W | 1 | 15 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chas. H. Towle. |
| St. Paul (Minn) | Ramsey | 44 58′ | 93 3′ | 831 | 27.5 | 34.9 | 20.1 | 53 | 3 | -2 | 28 | 55 | 14.8 | .61 | .18 | 2 | 2.2 | ..... | S E | 5 | 12 | 13 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P. F. Lyons. |
| Tomahawk Lake | Oneida | 45 50′ | 89 41′ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Joe Johnson. |
| Valley Junct. | Monroe | 44 3′ | 90 22′ | 792 | 29.2 | 37.8 | 20.7 | 51 | 16-26 | -2 | 19 | 54 | 17.1 | 1.23 | .59 | 2 | 5.5 | 0 | S W | 0 | 10 | 20 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | J. N. King. |
| Viroqua | Vernon | 43 34′ | 90 50′ | 1,412 | 28.2 | 36.4 | 20.0 | 49 | 26 | 0 | 28 | 49 | 16.4 | 1.33 | .75 | 2 | 5.5 | 0 | N W | 2 | 8 | 20 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F. W. Alexander. |
| Watertown | Jefferson | 43 11′ | 88 48′ | ..... | 28.6 | 37.9 | 19.4 | 51 | 3 | -2 | 19 | 53 | 18.5 | 2.43 | 1.18 | 2 | 12.5 | 2.0 | N W | 2 | 17 | 11 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chas. J. Salick. |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | 43 0′ | 88 12′ | 970 | 30.9 | 37.8 | 24 0 | 51 | 1-2 | 2 | 19 | 49 | 13.8 | 2.08 | .97 | 2 | 11.0 | 2.0 | N W | 3 | 14 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A. V. B. Dey. |
| West Bend | Washington | 43 24′ | 88 10′ | ..... | 34.6 | 37.0 | 27.0 | 52 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 44 | 10.0 | 2.70 | ..... | ..... | 14.5 | ..... | N W | 7 | 4 | 19 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | Rev. J. E. Terborg. |
| Westfield | Marquette | 43 50′ | 89 31′ | 925 | 28.6 | 35.7 | 21.6 | 49 | 26 | -2 | 19 | 51 | 14.1 | 1.76 | .85 | 3 | 8.5 | 0 | W | 3 | 7 | 20 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | W. Phillips. |
| Weston | Dunn | 44 48′ | 92 1′ | 806 | 25.7 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 44 | ..... | 1.49 | .45 | 9 | 9.5 | 1.0 | N W | 1 | 23 | 6 | 7 | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | Robt. Reynolds. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | Average | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.4 | 36.4 | 20.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52.3 | 16.3 | 1.93 | ..... | ..... | 9.5 | ..... | N W | 5 | 11 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |

| | Barometer. Mean. | Highest. | Date. | Lowest. | Date. | Wind. Total Movement. | Average Hourly. | Max. Velocity. Miles p'r Hour. | Direction. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duluth | 30 05 | 30.81 | 28 | 29.22 | 15 | 5075 | 7.0 | 34 | NW | 10 |
| Green Bay | 30.07 | 30.76 | 28 | 29.38 | 15 | 6911 | 9.6 | 34 | W | 27 |
| La Crosse | 30.11 | 30.81 | 28 | 29.35 | 15 | 6373 | 8.8 | 28 | W | 27 |
| Milwaukee | 30 06 | 30.71 | 28 | 29.45 | 15 | 8129 | 11.3 | 33 | SW | 20 |
| St. Paul | 30.11 | 30.86 | 28 | 29.29 | 15 | 6681 | ..... | 40 | NW | 9 |
| West Bend | 30.5 | 30.59 | 29 | 29.25 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 18 | SW | 15 |

* Record incomplete. † Last 14 days. ‡ Incomplete. ‖ Also 10th and 22d.

### TENNESSEE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.

The month of November, 1894, while drier than the normal, received a larger percentage of precipitation than did October. The drouth which set in about the middle of September continued up to the 17th when it was broken by good rains in the central and eastern portions of the state. The most of the rain which fell during the month occurred on the 17th and 23d.

The temperature during the early part of the month was much below the normal, culminating in a cold wave on the 12th, which caused the lowest temperature of which there is any record so early in the month. This cold wave was much more severe in the central section of the state than in either of the other two divisions.

Frosts occurred quite frequently throughout the state. Snow occurred in the middle and eastern divisions on the 11th, but was generally very light, disappearing as rapidly as it fell. The exceptions were two inches at Newport and half an inch at Byrdstown.

### NOVEMBER, 1894, IN LOUISIANA.

The marked meteorological feature of the weather of November, 1894, in Louisiana, was that it had less rainfall than any November since state weather service observations began, the precipitation averaging but 1.57 inches for the state at large, which is 2.20 inches below the average fall of past seven years. November of 1890 gave but slightly more rainfall in South Louisiana, but North Louisiana received three inches that month. November, 1893, with an average fall of six and a quarter inches for the state, is the heaviest on record for the month.

### THE WEATHER MAN.

The weather man in his domain
  Is lord of all, you bet;
He knows the days that will be dry
  And those that will be wet.
He gives the crank another twist,
  He peels his weather eye,
Looks at the rise and setting sun,
  The color of the sky.

The clouds roll up in masses black.
  He takes a peep again;
We'll have a ripper, boys, this time,
  'Twill be a Jimmiecane.
You see that "low" is moving fast,
  The "high" close in its rear.
'Twill rip and tear in its advance
  Like a new-made keg of beer.

Get in your cellars, my dear friends,
  Your precious lives to save;
I've notified all crafts in port
  That plow that rolling wave.
Lash the cook to the kitchen stove,
  The captain to the mast,
The sailors to the anchor fluke,
  Until the storm has passed.

Down on your knees, you sinners,
  Who have never knelt before.
Get down behind the bed-post,
  Or hide behind the door.
For I never, hardly ever,
  Miss it, don't you see?
And the storm as advertised will come,
  On land and on the sea.

The great rains fell a thimbleful,
  The wind six knots or more;
Come up, come up, from there, my friends,
  The fearful storm is o'er. ..
A tempest in a teapot
  The great storm proved to be;
There was no ripping on the land
  Or tearing on the sea.

They came out with their guns then,
  And others with a rail,
To give the weather man a ride,
  Because he never fails.
They looked about both high and low;
  On mischief they were bound;
But the weather man had disappeared,
  And he could not be found.
  P. S.—He went home soon after and died.
—F. E. H., the Poet-Laureate of the Grand Haven Station.

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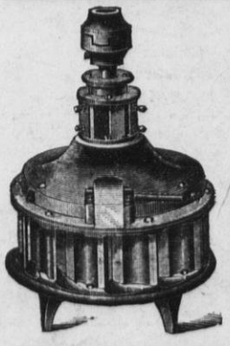

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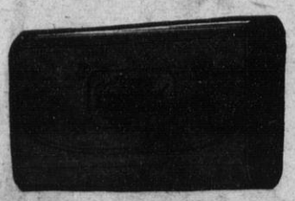

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