

21 MAR 1930

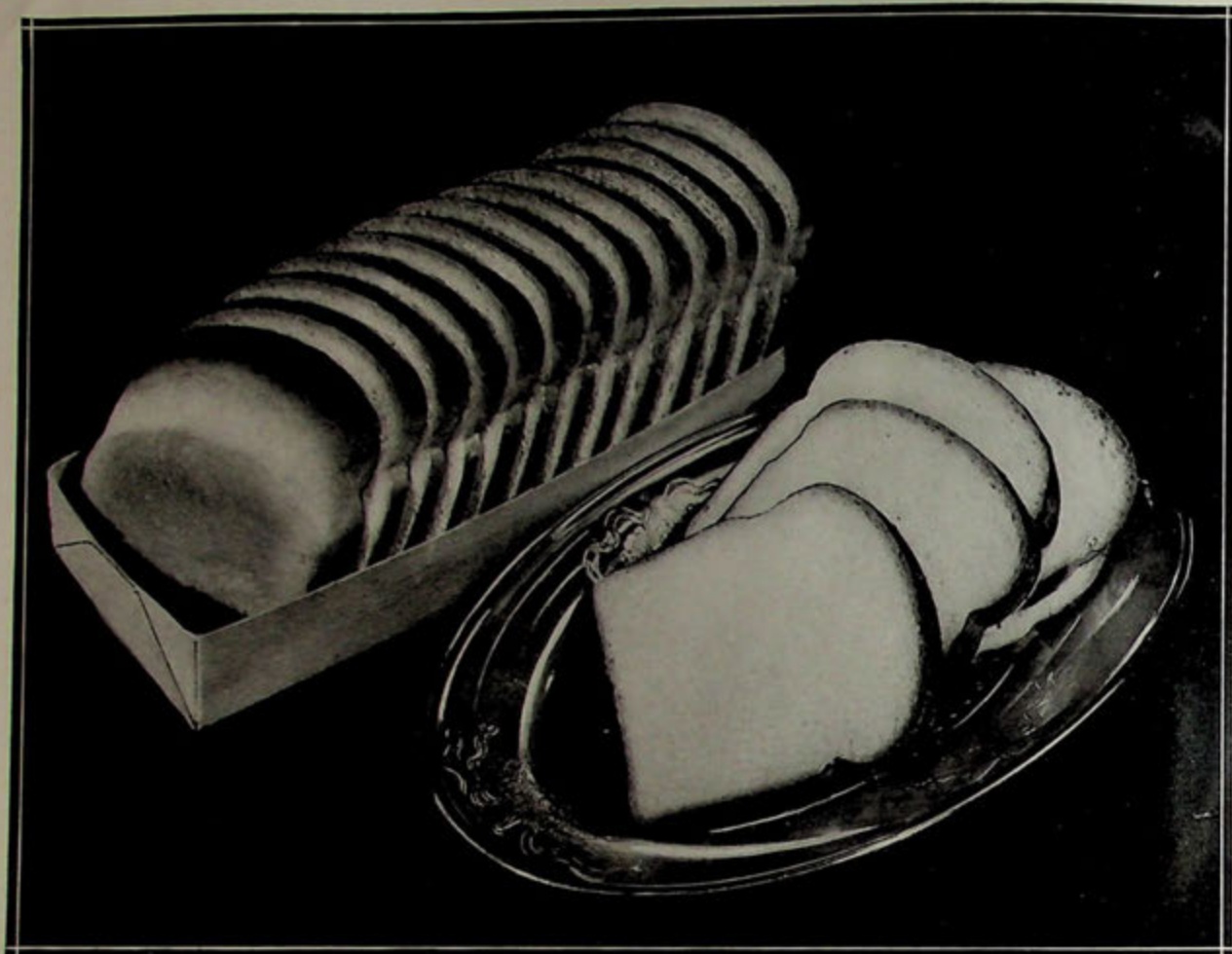
The Northwestern Miller



VILLAGE STREET IN HOLLAND

Painting by Louis W. Van Soest

MARCH 12, 1930



Ready to Serve

WHEN sliced bread came in it was welcomed as a needed stimulant to bread sales. While it increased business for some bakers, it proved a boomerang for those who had been accustomed to get by with ingredients of inferior quality, cheap flour and a lean formula.

The faults of ordinary flour can be hidden, to a certain extent, in the unsliced loaf---but when sliced, the grain, texture and crumb immediately show what kind of flour has been used.

Good flour has always been essential to permanent baking success---but never more important than now, when women are influenced so readily by the appearance and keeping qualities of sliced bread. These are days when it pays to stick to Seal of Minnesota flour.

INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY
 Minneapolis, Minnesota Buffalo, New York



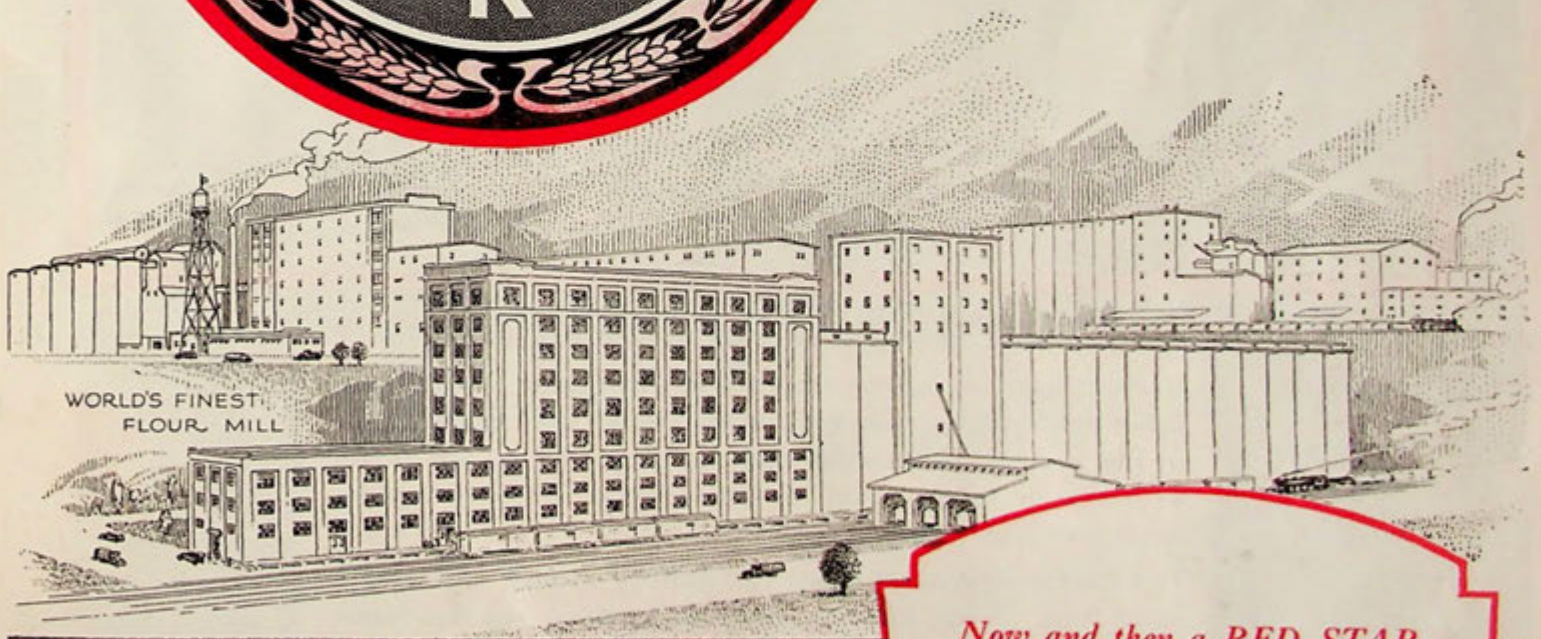
SEAL OF MINNESOTA

FLOUR MILLED FROM TESTED WHEAT

RED STAR



*Kansas Grows the Best
Wheat in the World*



WORLD'S FINEST
FLOUR MILL

The RED STAR MILLING CO. WICHITA, KANSAS

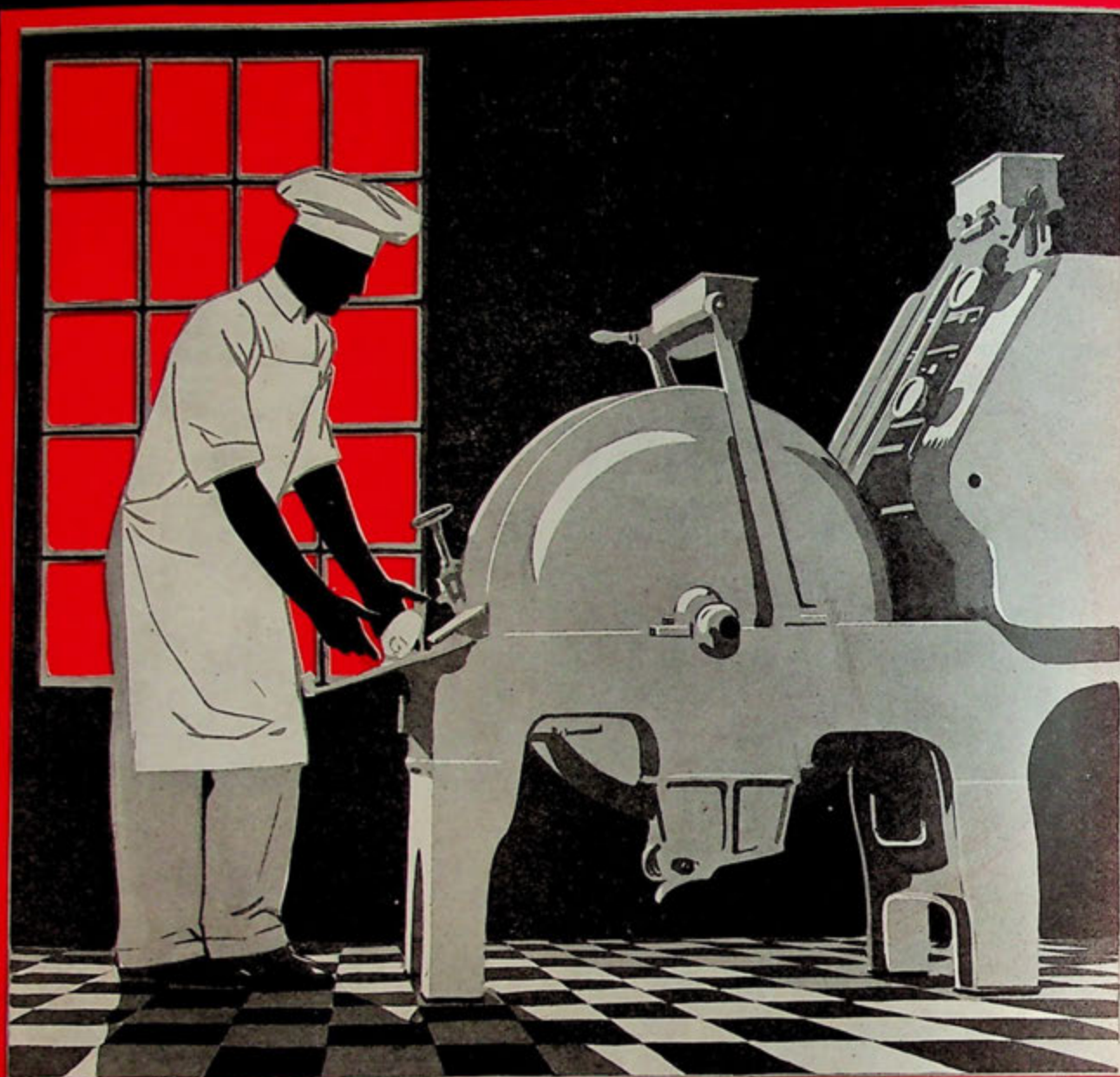
R. S. HURD, PRESIDENT

*Elevator Capacity,
4,500,000 Bushels*

*Total Capacity
4700 Barrels*

Now and then a RED STAR customer is led astray because of a much cheaper price on a flour that he is assured is as good. But RED STAR customers invariably come back home.

The Northwestern Miller: Pub. wkly. on Wednesdays, except 4th Wed. of each month, by the Miller Pub. Co., 118 E. 6th St., Mpls. 15c per copy; yearly rate \$3 domestic, \$5 foreign. The Northwestern Miller and American Baker \$3 dom., \$5 fgn. Vol. 141, No. 9. Entered as second class matter at Minneapolis P. O. Copyright 1930, Miller Pub. Co.



Every time the baker works with irregular doughs his labor costs go up. Investigation shows that many shops of the average three oven size can save $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. per barrel of flour in labor costs by using only uniform doughs from uniform flour.

The uniformity of Pillsbury's Bakery Flours can add a good item to the baker's profit by cutting out this labor waste. And this is only one of the savings—this same uniformity of Pillsbury's enables the baker to cut costs at every step in the production of bread.

PILLSBURY'S

F L O U R S



King of Kansas

FLOUR

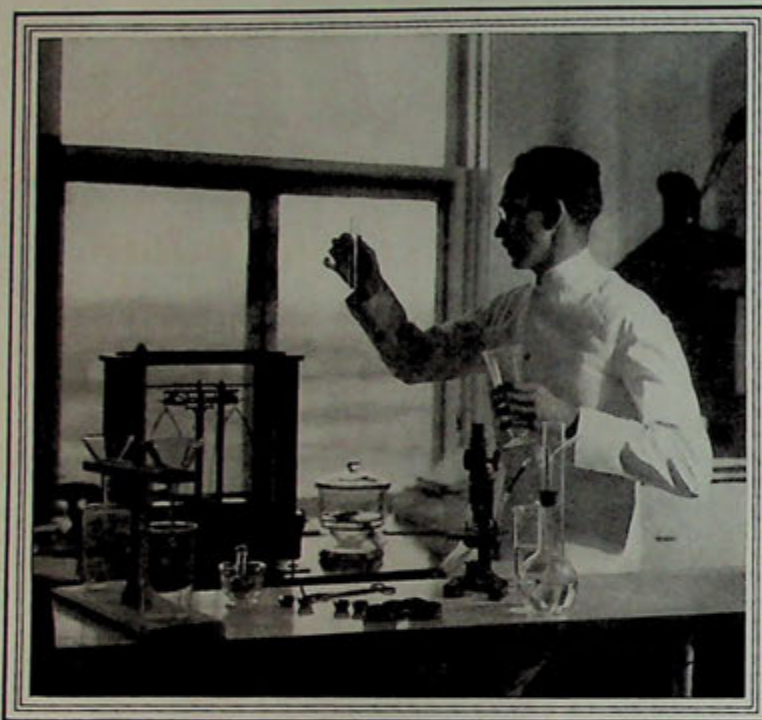
A FAVORITE in Bakeshops

where QUALITY counts

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY

The Secret of profit

How quality provides the foundation of gain



The scientific approach to marketing problems reveals discrepancies in gross and net profits.

YOU would hardly think of searching a laboratory test tube for the basis of your profit. Yet oftentimes the foundation of successful bakery operation goes back to the inherent quality of wheat used for flour.

Extensive markets and volume production *can* be maintained with low quality flour and low quality baked goods—*priced low*. But frequently the cost of maintaining such a market—when production and distribution expense is considered—leaves no *net* profit.

On the other hand, bakers who concentrate on near-by territories with *quality* merchandise not only get a better price for their products, but also get a better *net profit*. These bakers need not deduct from their gross profit excessive operating costs caused by lack of uniformity in poor

flour and the extra cost of unnecessarily wide distribution. Large volume does not necessarily mean large profit. Smaller volume can mean greater profit—when smaller volume is maintained with *quality* merchandise.

An increasingly large number of bakers appreciate that the final test of their product comes on the consumer's table. Occident Flour gives your bread the flavor and keeping quality that insures repeat business (and repeat business carries smaller overhead cost). Occident uniformity insures low shop operating costs. Thus Occident enables you to sell the more profitable market at lower overhead cost. Occident means greater net profit to you.

May we tell you about some of the bakers in your own territory who follow this profit-producing plan?



We shall be glad to supply you with the merchandising service outlined in our booklet "Advertising Help for the Occident Baker." Send for your copy.

The RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.



Advice to Distributors

THE DISTRIBUTOR'S best buy is not the flour he can buy the cheapest but the flour he can sell the best.

Buy "I-H" as you need it and the need will grow.



For Bakers
ORACLE
A Short Patent
THUNDERBOLT
A Reliable Flour

The **ISMERT HINCKE MILLING CO.**
KANSAS CITY, MO.

DANIEL WEBSTER FLOUR

BLEACHED OR UNBLEACHED

EAGLE ROLLER MILL CO.

NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

Daily Capacity.....5,000 Bbls. Wheat Flour
1,000 Bbls. Rye Flour
Elevator Capacity...2,600,000 Bushels



*Tested Out for
50 Years.*

Many of the same distributors are today handling "KELLY'S FAMOUS" who started with it back yonder when our mill was small and new and the flour unknown. That's how good milling wins.

Daily Capacity 2,500 Barrels...

Grain Storage Capacity, 1,000,000 Bushels

The
WILLIAM KELLY MILLING CO.
 HUTCHINSON, KANSAS
William Kelly, President

RELIABLE

Spring Wheat Flour Service

For Domestic and Export Trade

BRANDS

“BUFFALO BEST”

“FAIRYLITE”

“SENTINEL”

“GREAT LAKES”

Write or Wire for Delivered Prices

**BUFFALO FLOUR MILLS
CORPORATION**

Chamber of Commerce

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Old Gold *Companion Brands of Outstanding Quality
and Uniformity for the Bakery
Trade*
Kansas Flour Mills
Corporation

Crusto
Valier & Spies Milling
Corporation

**Are You Taking Advantage of
the Low Price to Buy and
Bake Better and Better Flour?**



THE COST of FLOUR NOW IS SO LOW that there is no excuse for any baker buying less than the very highest quality patent.

If you have been playing along with cheap flour, make the change to the best flour now.

After you have proved to yourself the profit possibilities of better quality bread, you never will go back to the old way.

Either one of these brands will insure you better bread than you now are making.

*From Farmer's Field
to Finest Flour*



FLOUR MILLS OF AMERICA INC.

KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

THE KANSAS FLOUR MILLS CORPORATION
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

VALIER & SPIES MILLING CORPORATION
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Largest Millers of Hard Winter Wheat in the World

Cumulative Knowledge

A successful business is founded upon the development of an idea. To secure continued success it is essential that money and knowledge acquired from the first development be used toward the creation of additional ideas and developments.

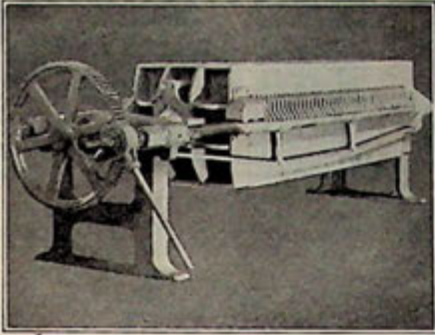
The policies of the Carter-Mayhew Manufacturing Company have been based upon these well-known principles since the business was organized ten years ago. As a result the Carter Disc Separator, the first product of the company, has been developed to many purposes that were considered impossible at that time.

These developments have included new styles and sizes of discs to use on many separations and types of machines for use in mills, terminal elevators, country elevators and on farms. Also the needs of the milling and grain trades have been served through the development of such fine machines as the Carter Scalperator, for scalping rough grain at high capacities, the Carter Duo-Aspirator, a self-contained machine for removal of light screenings from grain, and the Carter Automatic Weighing Feeder, the only feeder built that positively feeds grain by weight.

The success of any equipment depends as much upon its correct application as it does upon the design and construction of the machine. Therefore, the Carter-Mayhew staff constantly studies the proper steps of grain cleaning and the relation of grain cleaning to the processes which follow. The resources for information are ever increasing as the added machines, increasing volume of business and extension of world-wide sales and engineering connections continue.

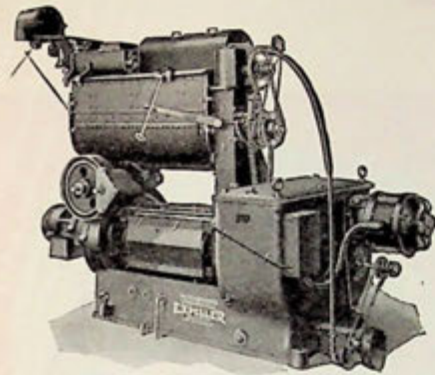
To serve the milling industry by obtaining the best results in grain cleaning is the prime purpose of the Carter-Mayhew organization. To furnish the necessary machines is incidental to that.

The facilities of America's Largest Manufacturer of Grain-Cleaning Equipment are at your service. Write the Carter-Mayhew Manufacturing Company at 623 Nineteenth Avenue North East, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for information on improved grain cleaning methods.



SPERRY FILTER PRESS

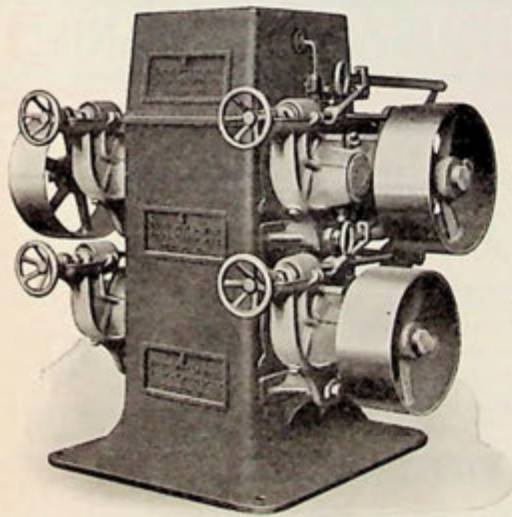
Complete Equipment with Sound Engineering



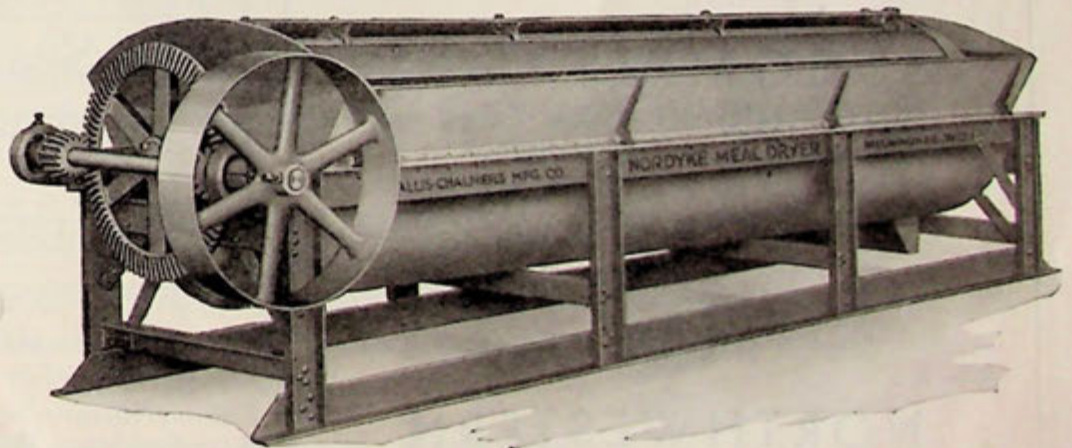
ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER

is the service Allis-Chalmers can render to the soy bean industry.

We show here only a portion of the equipment we furnish for soy bean plants.



ALLIS STYLE "N" ROLLER MILL



NORDYKE STYLE "H" MEAL DRYER

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.



Quality so dependable and uniform that price is a secondary consideration. This is the main reason for the constantly increasing popularity of



Miss Minneapolis

*The Superlative
Spring Wheat Short Patent*

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Room 1114 Canadian Pacific Bldg.
342 Madison Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

A
**COMPLETE
BANKING SERVICE**
THAT MEETS THE REQUIRE-
MENTS OF MILLERS OF THE
NORTHWEST



**NORTHWESTERN
NATIONAL BANK**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Affiliated With
NORTHWEST BANCORPORATION
Resources Over \$478,000,000

LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES

Export Flour Insured ALL RISKS by
The Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.
of LIVERPOOL

U. S. Branch Assets	\$2,922,372
Capital Deposited in U. S.	200,000
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	883,109

ORIGINATORS OF ALL RISKS
Insurance on Flour
Policies of this Company are
held by all leading millers

CHUBB & SON
United States Managers
5 and 7 South William St., New York
424 Insurance Exchange, Chicago

Established 25 Years
**Comprehensive Service to
Exporting Millers**

Steamship Service Marine Insurance
(Including "All Risks" & Special Coverages)
Routing and Supervision Trade Information

A Complete Service for Every
Miller Who Exports Flour

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, JR.
Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Marsh & McLennan
INCORPORATED
Chicago New York
Minneapolis

*Transportation
Insurance on Flour
Against All Risks*

Correspondents in American
and Foreign Ports

Policies arranged by us include the
services of the
Millers' Export Inspection Bureau

MILL MUTUAL SERVICE

For Policy Holders

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 East Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.

HINDOO

JUTE TWINE

has that strength



COIL



TUBE

YOU can be sure that every length—every needlefull is going through to the end—clean, smooth sewing and tying.

HINDOO MAKES THE JOB EASIER.

HINDOO has exceptional yardage per pound, making it a most economical all-round service twine. For sewing Burlap and for tying Paper Bags.

Packed in 50-pound tubes and coils, 50 strands, also in bales of 144 pounds of 1/2-pound skeins, packed 12 pounds to the package.

Factories: Buffalo, Toledo, Goshen, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Dallas, New Orleans.
 Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Denver, Hutchinson, Louisville, Charleston, Charlotte.
 Affiliated Company THE ADAMS BAG COMPANY, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
 Manufacturers of NEVER BURST Paper Bags.



CHASE BAG CO.

LEADING MILLS OF THE DAKOTAS

Dakota Maid....Dakota Pride....Dakota Warrior
PURE SPRING WHEAT FLOURS FOR BAKERS

It Will Pay You to Get in Touch With Our Representatives!



STATE MILL & ELEVATOR
GRAND FORKS

- Sands, Taylor & Wood Co.,
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- Frank R. Prina Corp., 442 Produce Exchange,
New York City, N. Y.—Greater New York.
- H. C. Hagerman, 2105 Ferry St.,
Easton, Pa.—for Pennsylvania.
- Haywood & Co.,
317 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
- J. M. Bour & Co., 323 Erie St.,
Toledo, Ohio—for Michigan, Indiana, western
Pennsylvania.
- Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co.,
Washington, D. C.
- C. B. Munday Co.,
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- Kotvis Bros., 687 30th St.,
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Millers of Hard Spring Wheat
Flour made from the famous
Red River Valley Wheat.
FARGO, N. D.

"SNOW WHITE" flour, a high quality
spring patent.
"PIONEER" Rye flour.
"PIONEER" Whole Wheat flour.
Split cars a specialty
MINOT FLOUR MILL COMPANY
Minot, North Dakota

RIEDEL'S WAXED
GLASSINE
Jewel Brand
MADE BY
THE WARREN MFG. CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

H. T. PHOSPHATE
HIGH-TEST
PROVIDENT CHEMICAL
WORKS
Established 1876 ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL PATENT

WATERTOWN MILLS
CHOICE
ROLLER FLOUR
GARLAND
MADE TO MAKE GOOD
STOKES MILLING CO.
WATERTOWN, SO. DAK.
GARLAND

Stokes MILLING CO.
WATERTOWN
SO. DAK.

MADE TO MAKE GOOD

DAILY CAPACITY
1200 BARRELS

SUNSHINE
MILLED FROM SELECTED
HARD WHEAT
SUNSHINE FLOUR
QUALITY STANDARD PATENT



DESIGNED AND BUILT BY
THE BARNETT & RECORD CO.

PIONEERS IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF
FIRE PROOF MILL BUILDINGS
and *GRAIN ELEVATORS*

OFFICES
FLOUR EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA LYCEUM BLDG., DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Occident Terminal
GRAIN ELEVATOR LOCATED AT DULUTH, MINN.

THE STANDARD OF STANDARDS



CERESOTA FLOUR

PURE—WHOLESOME—NOT BLEACHED

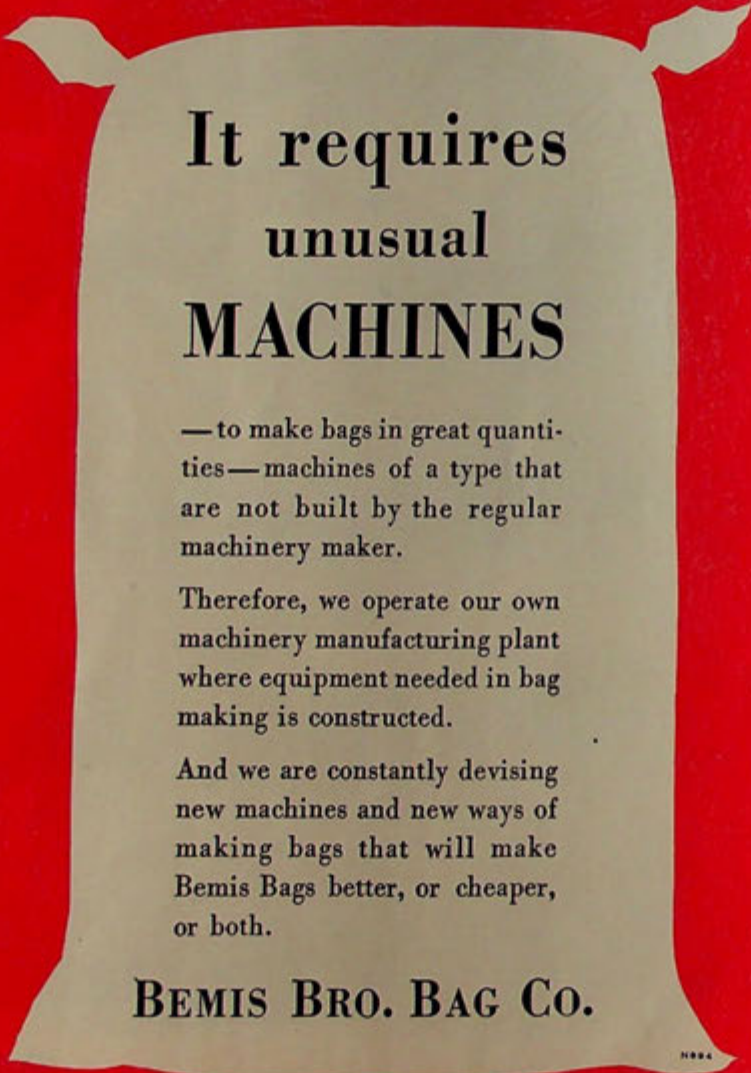
MADE BY

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSOLIDATED MILLING CO.

H. P. GALLAHER, PRESIDENT

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

BEMIS



**It requires
unusual
MACHINES**

— to make bags in great quantities— machines of a type that are not built by the regular machinery maker.

Therefore, we operate our own machinery manufacturing plant where equipment needed in bag making is constructed.

And we are constantly devising new machines and new ways of making bags that will make Bemis Bags better, or cheaper, or both.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

BAGS

LEADING MILLS OF INDIANA

Attention Soft Wheat Flour Users

We are Headquarters for Soft Winter Wheat Flour
Get our prices before buying

Igleheart Bros., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1856

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, U. S. A.

WE INVITE THE INVESTIGATION OF OUR CLAIMS.

- First—Strategic location, ideal for obtaining the best grain in each important growing territory.
- Second—Railroad facilities. No mill enjoys better shipping and transit.
- Third—Modern plants, which assure you of the best finished product. Large capacity, 3,000 barrels flour, 500 barrels corn meal, 350 tons feed.
- Fourth—Up-to-the-minute organization, working to one end, to better serve you.
- Fifth—Uniformity of products: flour as well as feeds are tested regularly in our up-to-date laboratories, as uniformity not only holds but increases trade.
- Sixth—Our complete line, soft winter wheat flour, hard winter wheat flour, hard spring wheat flour, plain and self-rising, corn meal, stock, dairy and poultry feeds.
- Seventh—Liberal Policy based on a full appreciation of the buyer's needs.

1871 **100 Years of Progressive Milling** 1921
ACME-EVANS COMPANY, Indianapolis

“Extras” Make the Difference!

TEMPERATURE CONTROL, air conditioning, wheat washing, laboratory supervision of wheat selection and milling—these and many other “Extras” make

Lawrenceburg Flours Better

WRITE OR WIRE for QUOTATIONS to

Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

Daily Capacity, 2,500 Barrels

Elevator Capacity, 750,000 Bushels



J. ALLEN SMITH & COMPANY, Inc.
KNOXVILLE : TENN.

MILLERS OF
Soft Wheat Flour
Hard Wheat Flour (for Bakers)
White Corn Meal

Domestic and Export Ask for Prices

Mixed Cars

of Spring and Winter Wheat Flour and Feed

MAYFLOWER MILLS

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Evans Milling Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

Manufacture Kilo-Dried
WHITE CORN PRODUCTS

Capacity, 5,000 Bushels

Lyon & Greenleaf Co.

MILLERS OF

High Grade Soft Winter Wheat Flour

LIGONIER, IND.

WAUSEON, OHIO NORFOLK, VA.

MILL-O-CIDE

Positive eradication of flour moths, weevils and all other insect pests

SAFE AND EASY TO USE

MIDLAND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
DUBUQUE, IOWA, U. S. A.

Ambassadors of Good Will

Here they come, six wonderful flours, flying high in quality, purity and uniformity. They make friends wherever they go—ambassadors of good will!

- KISMET—soft winter wheat—for Crackers
- KISMET SUPER-PATENT—soft winter wheat—for Cakes
- EARLY RISER—hard spring wheat—for Bread
- REXOTA—hard winter wheat—for Bread
- COMPETITION—hard spring wheat—for Bread
- GOOD CATCH—hard winter wheat—for Bread

Write us for any information desired

NOBLESVILLE MILLING COMPANY

NOBLESVILLE, INDIANA

Elevator Capacity, 750,000 Bushels

Mill Capacity, 1,200 Barrels Daily

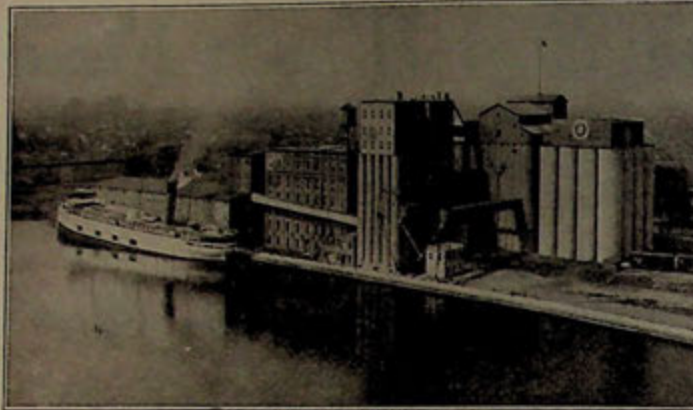


LEADING MILLS OF CANADA



BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS
"OGILVIE, MONTREAL"

CODES USED—PRIVATE,
A B C 4TH & 5TH, WESTERN UNION,
RIVERSIDE, A L,
BENTLEY'S



PORT WILLIAM MILLS

MILLS AT
MONTREAL, FORT WILLIAM,
WINNIPEG, EDMONTON AND
MEDICINE HAT

DAILY MILL CAPACITY
22,750 BARRELS

ELEVATOR CAPACITY
10,335,000 BUSHELS

WAREHOUSE CAPACITY
377,000 BARRELS

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, CANADA

BRANCH OFFICES AT ST. JOHN, QUEBEC, OTTAWA, TORONTO, LONDON, HAMILTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" Flour

Export Flour INSURANCE

"All Risks"

Special Service to Flour Mills on
Export and Domestic
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and Transportation

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in
Export Flour Handling

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Company

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F. C. THOMPSON CO., LTD.
Canadian Agents
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BEMIS BAGS

If you want a new flour brand or wish one of
your present brands redesigned, let us solve
your problem. For this purpose we maintain
the Bemis Art Service Department, whose
work is solely confined to originating and de-
signing brands.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.



JUTE, BURLAP, COTTON
PAPER BAGS. TWINE
Winnipeg Manitoba

VANNATTER & CO., LTD.

TORONTO, CANADA

GRAIN... FLOUR... FEED

Domestic and Export

Cable Address: "VANCO"

COPELAND AND ELLIOTT

Flour, Feed and Grain

C. P. R. Building TORONTO, CANADA

Correspondence Invited

Cable Address: "COELL," Toronto

Canadian Hard Spring

Wheat 340 Elevators in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta.

High Test United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Country Run Winnipeg, Manitoba

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

Head Office, TORONTO, CANADA

MILLS

WINNIPEG	CALGARY
GODERICH	EDMONTON
BRANDON	VICTORIA

Total Daily Flour Milling Capacity
10,000 Barrels

Rolled Oats and Oatmeal
800 Barrels

Cable Address: "LAKURON"



Winnipeg Plant (St. Boniface) Daily Capacity, 5,500 Barrels

Manufacturers

of

Manitoba Hard Wheat
Flours

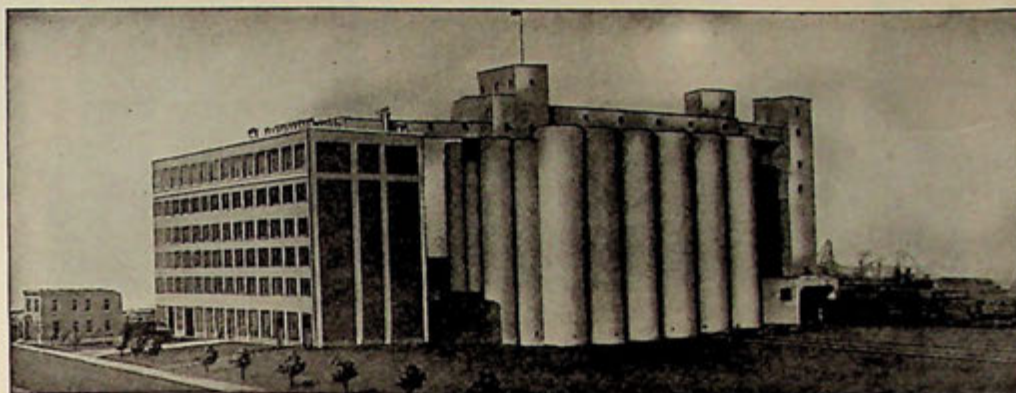
100 Interior Elevators
throughout Western Canada's
famous Wheat Belt

NEW YORK AGENCY:
44 WHITEHALL STREET

PURITY - THREE STARS - BATTLE

COMPETITION ONLY STIMULATES OUR SALES

CHOICEST
CANADIAN
HARD SPRING
WHEAT
AND
PERFECT
MILLING
FACILITIES
HAVE
PLACED
OUR
PRODUCTS
IN THE
VAN



BRANDS
"Victory"
"Prairie
Blossom"
"Woodland"
"Homeland"

MILLS
MONTREAL
HAMILTON
BRANTFORD

Capacity, 8,000 Bbls

Cable Address:
"DOMFLOUR"
Riverside Code

OUR SEABOARD MILL AT MONTREAL

The Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd.

Branch Offices at HALIFAX, QUEBEC and TORONTO

MONTREAL, CANADA

Direct from Producer
to Miller

WHEAT
OATS
BARLEY
RYE
FLAX

Selling more than
half of Canada's
total wheat crop
every year



Head Office:
WINNIPEG
Canada

Branch Offices:
Calgary
Toronto
Fort William
Montreal
Vancouver
New York
London
Paris

Representatives in
All European Countries

QUALITY UNIFORMLY MAINTAINED SINCE 1887

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited

Cable Address
"HASTINGS"
Montreal



Codes
ABC 4th & 5th Editions
Riverside 1901

Makers of CANADIAN HARD SPRING WHEAT Flour

Owning and Operating
125 Wheat-Receiving Elevators in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta

Mills at
Montreal, Brantford, Keewatin, Portage la Prairie,
Medicine Hat

Daily Capacity, 40,000 Bags of 98 lbs.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

WESTERN OFFICE: WINNIPEG

Offices:

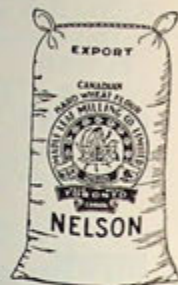
TORONTO, OTTAWA, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N. B., HAMILTON, BRANTFORD, SUDBURY, LONDON,
SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, KEEWATIN, MEDICINE HAT, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
CALGARY, MOOSE JAW, REGINA, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA

Seven Mills
with Total Daily
Capacity
22,500 Barrels



TORONTO MILLS

Cable
Address—
"Shawley."
Toronto,
Canada



Maple Leaf Milling Co. Limited.

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A. R. MACDONALD
General Manager

C. W. BAND
Vice-President

W. C. DUNCAN
Export Manager
25 Broadway
New York, U.S.

N. P. LAMBERT
Western Manager
(Also Exports to Orient)
Winnipeg, Man.

WOODS MFG. CO. LTD.
COTTON AND JUTE
BAGS

CABLE ADDRESS
"WOODSBAG"

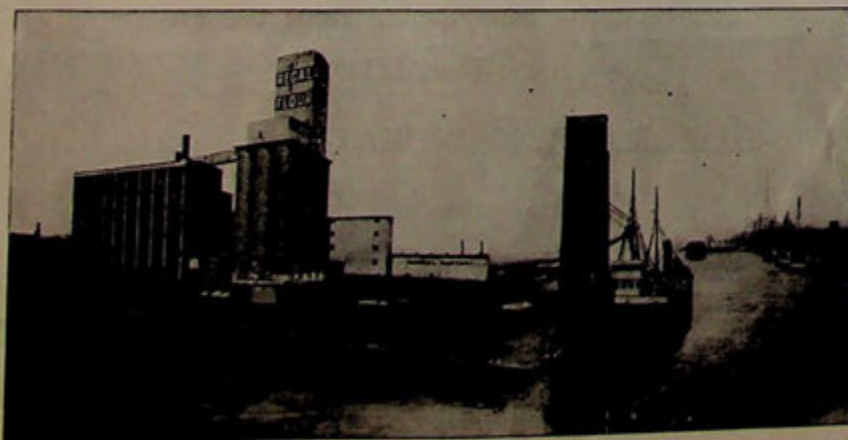
MONTREAL - TORONTO - WINNIPEG - OTTAWA - WELLAND

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Limited

MONTREAL

CAPITAL, \$1,800,000

CAPACITY, 3,000 BARRELS DAILY



*Brands: Regal, Premier,
National, Daily Bread,
Citadel*

TO IMPORTERS

We guarantee that our flours are not bleached, blended nor "improved" in any shape or form, but are the pure product of the best MANITOBA HARD WHEATS.

A trial is all that is required to make a contented customer.



Robin Hood Mills

LIMITED

*Western Canadian Spring Wheat Flour
Rolled Oats and Oatmeal*

Mills and Western Offices at
MOOSE JAW, SASK. ~ CALGARY, ALTA. ~ SASKATOON, SASK.

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Cable Address: "ROBINHOOD," Montreal....Codes: Riverside and A B C 5th Edition

J. G. WOLVERTON,
President and General Manager

W. R. CLARKE,
Vice President and Manager of Sales

Wolverton Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

MILLERS OF

Select Hard Spring Wheat Flour

"SILVERKING"
(BEST PATENT)

"GREAT STAR"
(PATENT)

"WOLF"
(PATENT)

Choice Ontario Winter Wheat Flour
"KEYSTONE"

Mills at—New Hamburg, Seaford, St. Mary's

Cable Address: "WOLMAUS"

Address all correspondence to ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO, CANADA

TORONTO ELEVATORS, Ltd.

Two Million
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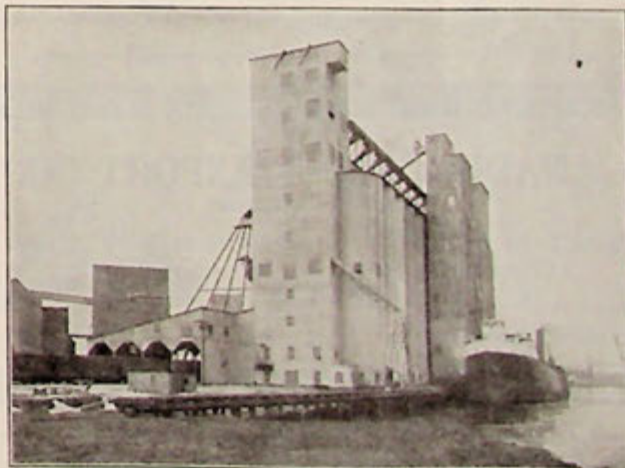
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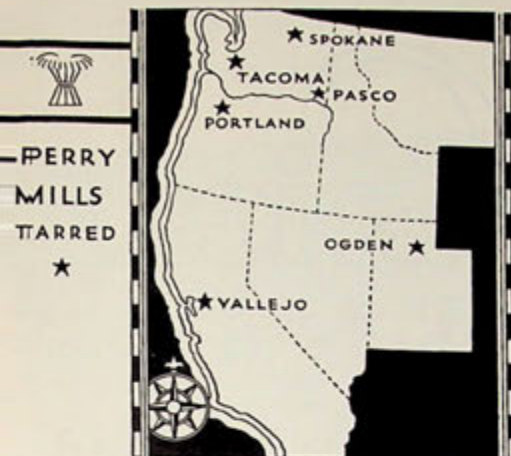
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"TRUTH WELL TOLD"
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Merry and sad to tell,
And the crier rung his bell,
What would you buy?*

J. L. Beddoes - 1840

THE MIDLAND FLOUR MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY



The Odkalek Flour Mill at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia

Czecho-Slovakia's Intensive Milling Industry

By Francis Miltoun

THE milling industry of Czecho-Slovakia appears to be in the ascendency, if not in prosperity at least in activity. The National Millers' Federation reports that 9,703 mills of all major and minor grades were in operation in 1928, grinding 200,000 cars of grain, an output equivalent to 2,000,000 metric tons of cereal foods. It is pointed out, however, that in 1924 there were actually 10,221 mills in operation, though the output was no greater.

The Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, a post-war political growth, absorbing a part of Austria, is now shorn of its commercial hinterland which formerly so greatly supported Bohemian and Moravian industries. Customs barriers in Europe have sprung up on all sides to heights never before known. Austria and Hungary are no longer bound by political liens, nor are Jugoslavia and Poland. Czecho-Slovakia, however, as a result, did come to be the possessor of 80 per cent of the industry of former Austria. The country has an area of 140,000 square kilometers and 13 million inhabitants, a population which places it directly after Italy, though of an area but half the size.

The immediate aftermath of war found the country's resources far below what they previously had been. Raw materials from abroad were lacking in

variety and quantity and there was an almost total lack of export trade relations which had to be built up anew. While going through the readjustment period cereals, flour and other foodstuffs entered freely but a brake was put on the import of manufactured consumer goods from abroad, notably from Germany, where the mark and consequent production costs had fallen to a derisory figure.

Czecho-Slovakia's area of cultivated wheat land in 1928 was slightly above the equivalent of 1,500,000 acres, the crop reaching 10,991,000 quintals, this being a third less than that of Serbia and Poland, a quarter less than Bulgaria and virtually a third of that of Roumania.

Close Co-operation with Agriculture

THE milling industry of the country works more or less in close co-operation with agriculture and other branches, notably the distributing of flour and, in one instance, the production and distribution of bread. Naturally, in this case the miller-baker is in a position to demand that his cereal in grain is of a nature to give the best results.

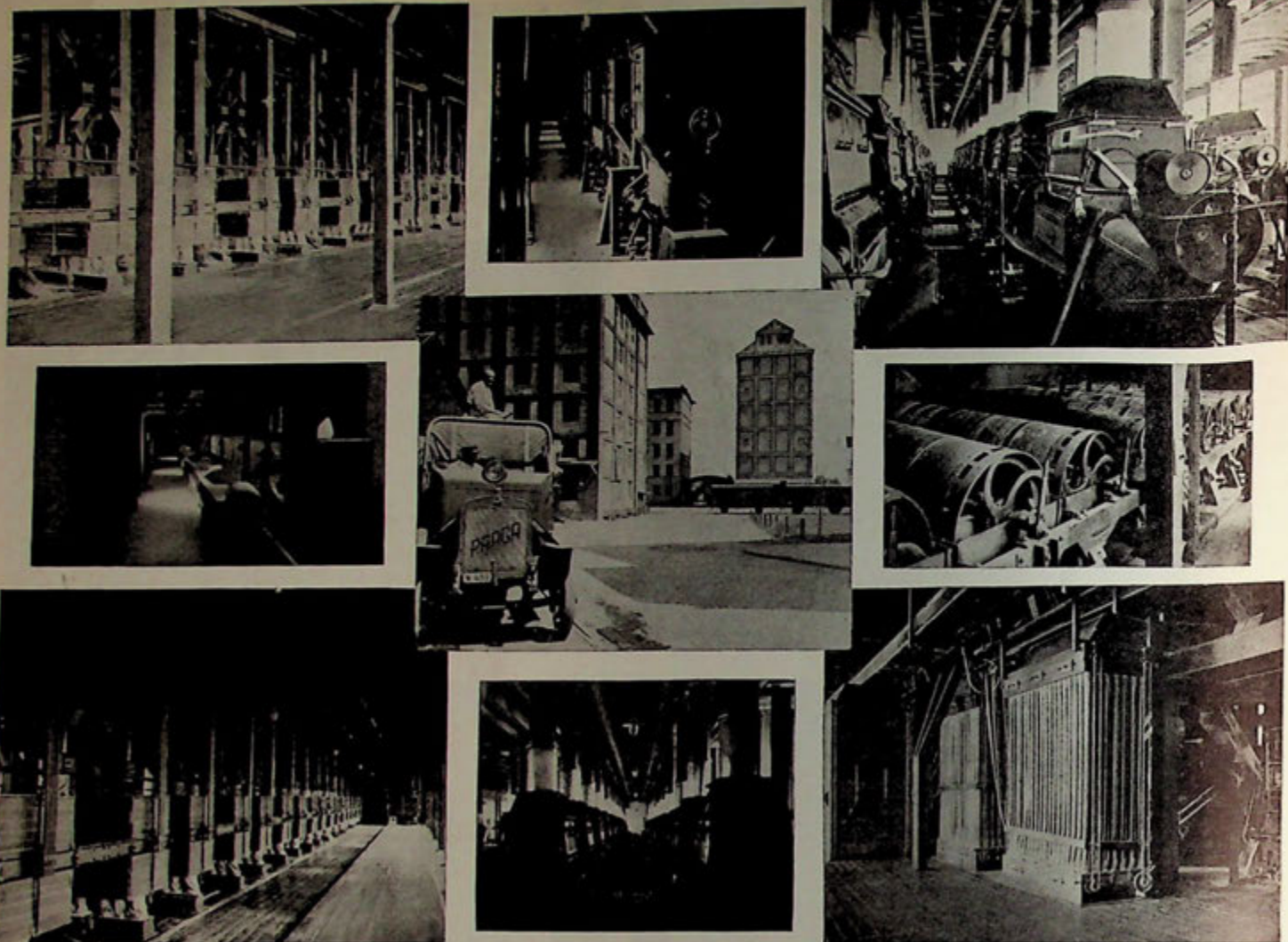
The practice referred to comes dangerously near the perpendicular cartel which one school of economists decries, but in this particular class of consumer goods, in which after all the public will not stand for

price exploitation, it seems to work very satisfactorily.

With the aid of the Masaryk Labor Institute the milling industry, co-operating also with various agricultural institutes and the milling section which forms a part of the Czecho-Slovakian Manufacturers' National Association, has been able to carry out many phases of scientific research concerning grain and flour handling and storage, even to aiding the large and small independent baker to get results not otherwise possible.

The water mill wheel has been the prime mover in Czecho-Slovakian milling for centuries. In Bohemia alone, in the seventeenth century, there were 8,500, as history tells. Real modern development came when the first "American mill"—a plant brought entirely from the United States—was erected in 1846. Individual mill capacity henceforth increased, new and improved hydraulic power was supplemented by steam, and milling from being a mere trade became an industry.

The constant progress made by the neighboring Hungarian milling industry, as a result of that country's extensive grain growing previous to the war, had spurred on the Czechs to evolve a technique which should be in no way second. Modern mills were built, grain transport and storage facilities improved and a generally adopted machine equipment had supplant-



The Prague Stock Co. Flour Milling Plant at Prague, Czechoslovakia

ed manual processes both in production and handling and conveying.

Taking Bohemia alone as the chief district, 6,940 mills functioning, 11,810 grinding, and a number of cylinder units in 1875 were by the end of the century reduced to the number of 5,547, although the operating machinery had increased to 14,433 units. The smaller mills formerly operated directly by water power were now transforming their force into hydro-electric power and utilizing the excedent in neighboring enterprises, bringing an additional profit.

After-the-War Trade Development

MILLING was now rapidly developing, even becoming stabilized, and an export flour business had been built up with Austria, the Balkans, Poland and Russia. After-the-war trade development, born of political preferences and alliances, or contrariwise hindered by tariff barriers, has changed the whole trade distribution but nevertheless the country's milling industry is increasing annually.

Of the 10,713 mills existing just after the war, giving employment to 30,000 persons (of which 16,662 are trade unionists, with another 507 directly associated with the Socialist party, the German speaking element accounting for 3,617 syndicate or trade unionists in addition) and using 70,000 H.P. of motive force, 5,276 were in Bohemia, 2,100 in Moravia, 337 in Silesia, 2,500 in Slovakia and 500 in Sub-Carpathia.

The production capacities by regions, taking the largest units only into consideration, for 390 mills in Bohemia were 4,000 metric tons per day; Moravia, for 137 mills, 1,500 tons; Silesia, for 36 mills, 500 tons; Slovakia, for 18 mills, 900 tons; Sub-Carpathia, 200 tons.

Of these 606 mills specifically inventoried in the government's last report, production for each averaged rather less than 12 tons per day, which is rather a better showing than might at first have been thought.

Daily capacity production throughout the country, taking all the mills currently operating today (9,703), calls for 17,290 tons, which, on the basis of 300 working days per annum, gives a total of 5,187,000 tons. It is estimated that, on the basis of a ten years' survey,

the producing population consumes 275 kilograms of cereal per annum per capita and the nonproducing population 210 kilograms. The total of bread grains for home consumption is 3,180,000 metric tons. This figure taken from the milling capacity of 5,187,000 tons, shows that local mills cover national needs while leaving an excess for contingencies and export, taking no account of flour imports from abroad.

The mills in general grind wheat, rye, barley, corn, millet and buckwheat. The small mills work on order for local needs while the larger plants are direct buyers of grain and sellers of flour and by-products.

The Prague Milling Co. is typical of the best equipped of the largest plants. It paid a dividend of 8 per cent in 1928. It benefits from water and rail transport and in the 24-hour run can mill 1,500 quintals of wheat, 600 quintals of rye, and 200 quintals of barley. Grain storage and flour warehousing facilities are adequate and modern, as are its steam and electric plant and laboratories.

Grain storage is cared for in 22 cement structures, with two manipulating chambers attached. The wheat and rye mills, as well as that for pearling barley, while entirely separate as to their functions, occupy the same central building in common.

The wheat flour mill operates seven gangs of cylinders, a length of 25.4 meters. The rye mill, 19 pairs of cylinders of 17.6 meters. The barley mill runs two cylinders.

The flour storage warehouse can accommodate 80,000 quintals. The machine and tool shop is fitted for all mechanical operations and repairs. The two steam plants are of 750 H.P. and 280 H.P., the triphase generator is of 200 kw for the supply of current to motors operating the conveying machinery, lighting, etc.

The second of importance is that of the Fr. Odkaelek Mill at Vysocany. Production is based on 1,000 quintals per 24 hours. This concern is a most interesting example of the application of rationalization. It buys its grain, to be sure—though one does not see why it might not well grow it—but its entire product is used in its own bread and pastry bakeries. An ideal method is used which is going to gain ground

throughout the world if rationalization comes one day to be spelt in upper-case letters.

The Italian paste and macaroni industry lost out considerably during the war and immediately after by reason of the difficulty of securing the semi-raw material. Thus was lost the considerable export markets through the gateways of Vienna and Trieste. From a normal production of 600 metric tons a month, output fell to 120 tons. This has lately shown an increase. There are 20 firms engaged in the industry, employing 300 hands. Zátka Brothers, at Budejovice, and Ed. Prapper, at Trnovany, produce respectively 16,000 and 6,000 lbs per day.

Big industry in the baking line is rare as yet. The chief establishments are the Hlasivec firm, at Prague, and the Fr. Odkaelek Co., before mentioned, which begins with the cereal in the grain and ends with the loaf delivered to the consumer.

The Production of Sweet Biscuits

THERE is some production of sweet biscuits (running as high as 15 per cent sugar) of the nature commonly known in Europe, the chief production being that of the Theo. Fieder firm, of Opava. Gingerbread is a well-known trade specialty under the name of "Pardubice spice-bread." The best known firm for its production is Melartos, at Pardubice. Some "health biscuits" are manufactured, notably the brands "Nutra" and "Vydra," the former in a very complete modern plant at Pitkovicky.

Czecho-Slovakia has not as yet accepted the recommendations of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations as to bakeshop labor, referring particularly to night work, though her delegates helped to form this same convention which has been ratified and applied by seven European countries.

A congress of nationalist workers in the industry was held at Prague in August, 1928, and protested against the bakeshops being allowed to enroll workers before 3 a.m. A like assembly of shop workers known as the Federation of German Bakers of Czecho-Slovakia, on the other hand, were in favor of it. Industrializing the daily loaf is a matter of legislation yet to be enacted here.

EDITORIAL



FARM BOARD'S WISE CHOICE

THE decision of the Federal Farm Board to place the conduct of the affairs of the Wheat Stabilization Corporation in the hands of an experienced miller and grain man is one of the most practical steps it so far has taken, and among all of the men conceivably available and willing to undertake the onerous and largely thankless duties, it could hardly have made better choice than that of Mr. George S. Milnor, of Alton, Ill. Mr. Milnor enjoys in equal degree the confidence of millers and leaders among the grain trade, and is well equipped by experience, intelligence and the very essential quality of diplomacy to make the most of what, in the best of circumstances, must be a difficult assignment.

Mr. Milnor himself fully appreciates the probably troublesome days ahead of him. From months of intimate association, he knows the attitude of millers and the grain trade toward the effort of Congress to strong-arm the wheat market, and he has had plenty of opportunity to see and appreciate the trials of Mr. Legge and his associates in their efforts to make the will of Congress effective. Along with this, he doubtless understands the need of experienced and technical knowledge of grain marketing and is willing to contribute what he can of these qualities in order that the present system may not be disrupted to the great injury not only of those engaged in the trade but of wheat growers themselves.

Recent weeks have witnessed gradual emergence of farm board activities from the fog of politics. The appointment of Mr. Kellogg, a practical and experienced grain man, to head the marketing corporation was followed by that of Mr. Lang to a place on the wheat advisory committee, and now, by placing Mr. Milnor in charge of the stabilization company. All of these are forward steps. Almost certainly, they will sooner or later be interpreted politically by radical elements in Congress as capitalistic gestures. Such charges will be completely untruthful, because there is not one man among them who will not give the most loyal and faithful service to the co-operative marketing cause and his best talents toward making it a success.

In the case of Mr. Milnor, it is certain that he will command, both by reason of his position and because of the confidence millers and members of the grain trade have in him, the full co-operation of both industries. They will go along with him so far as it is at all possible for them to do so. They may not, almost certainly do not, believe in the ultimate success of the whole scheme as a help to the wheat grower or to anybody else, but they will try fully and fairly to adapt their methods to changed conditions.

THE SELF-RESPECTING WAY

THE Allied Trades of the Baking Industry has bulletined to its members a circular recently issued by the Kansas Bakers' Association, which reads as follows:

"At a recent meeting of our executive committee, it was decided to adopt a different style of program for our state convention to be held here in Topeka, Kansas, next March 25 and 26, at the Hotel Kansas.

"Instead of a booklet, as we have used for years, we will use a folder on which there will be just the program and other information incidental to the convention.

"We have greatly appreciated the splendid co-operation you have given us in the past by advertising in our booklet, but feel that perhaps the advertisers feel that these ads are little more than contributions. Kansas Bakers' Association is no longer in the need of contributions and so we decided to adopt the new style program.

"You can, however, continue to assist us greatly by giving our convention all the publicity possible, by your attendance, and having your salesmen who work Kansas talk up the convention to all Kansas bakers."

It is something less than five years since this publication first began to urge bakers' associations to discontinue their traditional policy of calling upon members of allied industries to provide funds for entertaining conventions, either by direct subscriptions or through some thinly veiled program or ticket scheme. In the beginning it was much criticized for its expressions on the subject and accused, among other things, of carrying favor with millers and manufacturers of equipment and supplies.

Today, the practice of panhandling the friends of baking for convention expenses is almost wholly at an end, and for conventions to pay their own way is regarded by them as a measure of self-respect. This is as it should be.

Participating in a free-for-all debate in the Senate on the problem of the state of the nation with particular reference to unemployment, Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, last week expressed the opinion that Congress should "contribute less oratory and more legislation to the situation." With great respect for Senator Vandenberg's exalted office, we hazard the suggestion that he has the burro behind the cart. If the Senate would but adhere to its vocal specialty, the country would engage to keep the wheels turning.

THE WHEAT CARRYING CHARGE

A SOUTHWESTERN miller recently prepared the charts shown below in illustration of the heavy toll taken in carrying charges on wheat where flour is booked for a distant date of delivery and the sale protected by purchase of wheat futures. The figures shown are actual prices in the Kansas City market, and the computation is based on carrying each future contract to expiration of the option and then transferring the transaction to the next delivery. The second table shows the reverse of the same transaction, the same figures being applied to the storage and hedging of wheat in an elevator.

THE MILL OPERATOR

March 1, 1929—A miller made a flour sale and bought option instead of cash wheat. He could have bought cash wheat at \$1.17 Kansas City.

Feb. 18, 1930—The flour has been carried for the buyer for 11½ months and today the miller buys in the cash wheat and sells his hedge. He bought in cash wheat at \$1.09 Kansas City.

	Carrying charge	Option loss penalty
	per bu	per bu
March 1, 1929—Bought May \$1.30		
April 30 Sold May 1.12	-18c	
April 30 Bought July 1.17		- 5c
June 29 Sold July 1.15	- 2c	
June 29 Bought Sept. 1.20		- 5c
Aug. 31 Sold Sept. 1.34	+14c	
Aug. 31 Bought Dec. 1.44		-10c
Nov. 30 Sold Dec. 1.29	-15c	
Nov. 30 Bought May 1.40		-11c
Feb. 17, 1930—Sold May 1.17	-23c	
Loss	-44c	-31c
Gain in cash wheat, actual cost comparison	+ 8c	
Loss in premium basis of cash wheat		- 5c
Total gross loss	-36c	-36c

March 1—Cash wheat worth \$1.17 Kansas City or 13c under Chicago May.

Feb. 18—Cash wheat worth \$1.09 Kansas City or 8c under Chicago May.

The 31c carrying charge penalty for 11½ months would leave 8c loss IF the miller had added 2c per bushel per month to the cost of his flour.

THE ELEVATOR OPERATOR

March 1, 1929—An elevator buys No. 2 hard wheat in Kansas City at \$1.17 and sells Chicago May option.

Feb. 18, 1930—Cash wheat is sold at \$1.09 and the hedge bought in, which has been transferred as follows:

	Option Carrying profit	Carrying charge
March 1, 1929—Sold May \$1.30		
April 30 Bought May 1.12	+18c	
April 30 Sold July 1.17		+ 5c
June 29 Bought July 1.15	+ 2c	
June 29 Sold Sept. 1.20		+ 5c
Aug. 31 Bought Sept. 1.34	-14c	
Aug. 31 Sold Dec. 1.44		+10c
Nov. 30 Bought Dec. 1.29	+15c	
Nov. 30 Sold May 1.40		+11c
Feb. 17, 1930—Bought May 1.17	+23c	
Total plus...	+44c	+31c
Bought @ \$1.17		
Sold 1.09—Less loss in cash wheat		- 8c
Bought @ 13c under option		
Sold 8c under option		
Plus premium gain in cash...		+ 5c
Gross profit per bu.....	+36c	+36c

Who pays this carrying charge for 11½ months, of 31 cents per bushel? The miller who buys the option against his flour sale helps the speculator pay it unless he adds this carrying charge to the cost of his flour in committing himself to long time shipments.

Disregarding the second column, which shows merely the speculative gain or loss through market changes, it will be observed that the miller's hedge, including the additional loss through changes in the cash premium, was approximately three cents per month, to which, of course, should be added the interest charge on margin deposits and broker's commissions. Had the miller's flour sale price included even ten cents per barrel per month as the cost of carrying flour for deferred time of shipment, he still would have been out the equivalent of nearly forty cents per barrel on the not quite twelve months shown in the computation.

THE UNLIMITED BONUS

THE following is quoted from an authorized interview with Mr. Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Magazine of Wall Street:

To the pointed question as to what would happen if with new crops coming on it was found that the co-operatives could not sell their holdings at bought or loan prices (with wheat futures selling as much as 20 cents below the board's loan price), Mr. Legge answered that while the risk of the margin between advances and later realization prices was theoretically that of the co-operatives that borrowed the money from the board, the risk was actually that of the board—of the government. "We might as well face the facts," he bluntly said. "If the price cannot be maintained, some of us close by are going to know where the loss is going to fall."

This is not an equalization fee, proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill. It is not a "debenture plan" bonus, as proposed in another bill passed by Congress and embodied in the present text of the tariff bill. It is a bonus which well may be greater than that provided for in either of the discarded plans. The farm board establishes a "loan basis" and loans money on that basis. If the price falls lower, no matter how much lower, the federal treasury assumes the loss, be it ten cents a bushel or a dollar a bushel. This is not Mr. Legge's fault. It is the law's fault. But Mr. Legge goes far in defending a foolish law,

SWEDEN CONSIDERS CHANGE IN FLOUR IMPORTING RULES

A government agricultural legislative bill presented to the Swedish Riksdag Feb. 25, requests the Riksdag to grant discretionary power to the government to require flour mills to mix a percentage of domestic and imported wheat, and also to require a corresponding mixing of imported and domestic flour, under regulations to be issued by the government. It was considered that the licensing of flour imports would contravene the Geneva convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions, according to J. E. Wrenn, of the Department of Commerce.

The following increases in import duties also are proposed (all in crowns per 100 kilos): rye, wheat, barley, peas and beans, from 3.70 to 6.00; oats, formerly free, to 4.00; oatmeal, from 3.50 to 10.80; other meals (except rice meal), flour (except oat flour), and malt, 6.50 to 9.60.

The export debenture plan on wheat and rye, which has been in force since August 1, 1926, is to remain effective. Further government proposals for aiding live stock and dairy industries are expected.

B. E. RICKETTS TO NEW TERRITORY FOR COMPANY

ATLANTA, Ga.—B. E. Ricketts, southeastern representative for the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, Kansas City, and 1929 president of the Atlanta Bakers' Club, has been appointed eastern representative by his firm, and will assume complete charge of sales activity in Maryland, District of Columbia, eastern

many small merchants curtail the number of credit accounts that they will carry this year, mainly confining themselves to such farmers as can furnish ample collateral to secure their accounts.

"This financial condition has had the effect of materially decreasing the consumption of flour, and cheaper flour is more popular than is usually the case. Potatoes, of which there was a large crop in both states, have been substituted as an article of diet. Commercial bakeries are suffering decreased business as well as the sellers of soft winter wheat flour. Chain store bakeries are not profiting to any appreciable extent, as the general belief is that the quality and color of the loaf they make is so poor as to make it unpopular with consumers, even at a discount in price. It would seem that all soft wheat mills tonnage in the Carolinas will be much smaller than normal this year."

CALL TO BUFFALO MEETING SENT OPERATIVE MILLERS

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Association of Operative Millers will meet in Buffalo, N. Y., June 2 to 6 inclusive, according to official announcement issued this week by M. F. Dillon, secretary of the association.

"It will be a 'great' convention," says Secretary Dillon. "Buffalo is a huge milling center with many fine mills to visit, and where you will be welcome. Our technical program will be surpassingly superior. Suggestions by the membership will make it up. Headquarters and daily sessions will be at the Hotel Statler."

Convention week will be shortened up a bit this year, says Secretary Dillon. Men need not stay away from home so

long, unless they prefer to. The local Buffalo committee has plans for extensive entertainment. The ladies will receive special attention, "but the men will not be slighted."

An exhibition is planned in conjunction with the sessions of the convention and will be placed in a special room. Arrangements for space must be made in advance, with the secretary.

Monday, June 2, will be registration, visiting and sightseeing day. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday there will be business sessions in the morning with one afternoon business program on Wednesday. The convention banquet will be held Thursday evening, and the entire closing day of Friday, June 6, will be devoted to trips to Canada, Niagara Falls and Silver Creek, N. Y.

BEMIS BRANCH MANAGERS MEET

Thirty branch managers of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. were on hand at the company's annual branch managers' meeting held in Chicago, March 10-12. Sessions took place at the Drake Hotel. The annual managers' dinner was held the evening of March 11.

MEDICAL GROUPS ACT TO CONDEMN FOOD FADDISTS

CHICAGO, ILL.—The National Food Bureau has received word that the Polk County Medical Society of Des Moines condemned food faddists in a resolution passed at a meeting of the society on Feb. 25. It is understood that the passage of the resolution was due to the efforts of Miss Alice McCue, of the food bureau staff.

A similar resolution, passed by the "Council," governing board of the Ohio State Medical Society, on March 2, will

FLOUR FROM ECUADOR

EXPLANATION of the appearance of a 2,000-bbl shipment of flour from Ecuador to the United States in the Department of Commerce report for 1928, to which reference was made in a recent issue of The Northwestern Miller under the heading of "Believe It or Not," has been received. Although classified as an import from Ecuador, the flour was of American origin, consisting of flour shipped from the Pacific Coast to that country, rejected by the South American consignee, and reshipped to the United States.

be transmitted with a recommendation for passage to the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the Ohio society at Columbus, May 13 and 14. R. R. Rosell, of the food bureau staff, aided in securing this action.

MINNESOTA LEADS STATES IN JANUARY PRODUCTION

Of the 9,509,875 bbls of flour made by United States mills in January, 1930, Minnesota produced 1,468,956 bbls. The next highest output was in Kansas, with 1,384,406 bbls; next in order were New York, 1,184,241; Missouri, 868,427; Washington, 432,447; Texas, 501,251; Illinois, 378,058; Oklahoma, 364,936, and Ohio, 337,372.

The highest percentage of capacity operated was in Indiana, where mills ran 96 per cent of full time during the month. Michigan mills averaged 90.1 per cent, Minnesota 86, South Dakota 85.2, Nebraska 85.1, Tennessee 84.3. Kansas mills were 80.3 per cent active, New York 81.7 and Missouri 82.3. The average for the entire United States was 81.3.

ILLINOIS BAKERS TO MEET AT ROCKFORD CONVENTION

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Associated Bakers of Illinois will meet April 22 and 23 at the New Faust Hotel, Rockford, Ill. W. A. Ziekgraaf, president of the organization, promises a program that will be interesting to all bakers. "We are assured of the utmost in co-operation from the Rockford Bakers' Association, as live an organization as there is in the trade," says Mr. Ziekgraaf. "This means that the social features in connection with the convention will be well cared for."

The Illinois officers announce that they are planning a program that will be of real value to bakers.

ARGENTINE BRAN OFFERED AT BALTIMORE; NO SALES

BALTIMORE, Md.—Quotations of March 11 showed Argentine millfeed offered at Baltimore at \$24.50@25.50, with prices for April shipment. There were no sales.

MILLER IS CENTENARIAN

BALTIMORE, Md.—James H. Gambrill, pioneer miller of Frederick County, Maryland, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth recently. A dinner attended by relatives and friends was on the day's program, the town fire bells rang in his honor, and the chimes in Trinity Reformed Church pealed forth a birthday greeting. Mr. Gambrill has lived all his 100 years in Frederick County, Maryland, and during the Civil War, after the battle of Monocacy, the wounded of both sides were brought into his house for first aid. The centenarian, who retired from active business some years ago, has two sons, James H. Gambrill, Jr., and C. Staley Gambrill, who operate a milling and grain business at Frederick, Md., and the Gambrill Grain Products Co., of Baltimore.

German typewriter exports during 1929 set a new record, with 80,474 machines sent out during the first 10 months. Imports of typewriters amounted to 22,392, of which 21,004 came from the United States.

Biscuit Shares Feature Food Stocks

FURTHER headway on the upside was made in the stock market during the past week, after irregular price movements during the first few days, and the various industrial averages showed important gains. In general, food stocks lagged behind the market, with about as many net losses as gains for the week. Leaders in the food list were stocks of biscuit and cracker bakers, which have been receiving much attention of late with their highly favorable earnings statements. Loose-Wiles, National Biscuit and United Biscuit all set new highs for the year, and National Biscuit took all the honors for the greatest net gain among the food issues, climbing 8 points. Loose-Wiles showed a net advance of 2 3/4 points, while United Biscuit lost 3/4. All three dropped off two or more points from the new high set. Rumors that Loose-Wiles was buying United Biscuit stock in an attempt to get control of the company were widely spread. Most of the other gains and losses were within the range of a point or two. New lows were set by General Baking, common and preferred, as well as Standard Brands and Pillsbury. Consistent weakness has been evident in the General and Standard Brands stocks during the past few weeks.

The highest and lowest prices for food stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange registered in 1930 and the close on March 11, 4, and Feb. 25, 1930, are here shown (quotations by courtesy of Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Minneapolis):

1930		Dividend in dollars	Close		
High	Low		March 11	March 4	Feb. 25
15	12 1/2	.....	.....	12 1/2	.....
53	46 1/2	*2.00	.....	51	46 1/2
52 1/2	39	.....	.....	43 1/2	44
7	5 1/2	.....	.....	5 1/2	6
94 1/2	88	8.00	.....	89	89
99 1/2	87 1/2	*3.50	.....	94	93
4 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....	2 1/2	3
55 1/2	35 1/2	8.00	.....	40 1/2	38
55 1/2	44 1/2	3.00	.....	52 1/2	51 1/2
25 1/2	5 1/2	*2.50	.....	50 1/2	50 1/2
94	90 1/2	6.00	.....	.....	.....
26 1/2	26	2.00	.....	26	26
48 1/2	37	*1.00	.....	42 1/2	39 1/2
26 1/2	25	2.00	.....	.....	.....
25	24	.....	.....	25	25
66 1/2	50 1/2	2.60	.....	63 1/2	59 1/2
119 1/2	118 1/2	7.00	.....	.....	119 1/2
221 1/2	177	*6.00	.....	219 1/2	207 1/2
11 1/2	2 1/2	2.00	.....	24 1/2	.....
29	25	2.00	.....	26 1/2	26 1/2
37 1/2	33 1/2	*2.00	.....	33 1/2	35
.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....
70	52 1/2	2.00	.....	67	66 1/2
88 1/2	77	4.00	.....	82 1/2	82 1/2
293	270	4.00	.....	.....	.....
122 1/2	98 1/2	5.00	.....	102 1/2	99 1/2
29 1/2	25 1/2	1.50	.....	25 1/2	25 1/2
50 1/2	26	1.60	.....	49	42 1/2
31	21 1/2	.....	.....	27 1/2	29
7	4 1/2	.....	.....	5 1/2	.....
68 1/2	58	7.00	.....	66	64 1/2

*Includes extra cash dividend. **New York curb. †San Francisco Stock Exchange. ‡San Francisco curb. ††Chicago Stock Exchange.

Our Argentine Crop Cable

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, March 11.

WEATHER in Argentina is wet, which is favorable for new plowing in the North. Exporters are daily reducing prices of offerings abroad, with poor responses. Country offers are decreasing, but are better than expected.



B. E. Ricketts

Pennsylvania, and all of New England. His headquarters will be in Baltimore.

Succeeding him in Atlanta as southeastern representative, is Austin Morton, who has formerly been associated with the home office of the Kansas City firm. Mr. Ricketts will remain in Atlanta and southern territory for the present month, working with Mr. Morton as he becomes acquainted throughout the territory.

SALESMAN FINDS POOR CONDITIONS IN CAROLINAS

Poor financial conditions in the Carolinas are indicated in the statement of a Carolina salesman published in the Piedmont Bulletin. Bakeries are affected, with flour sales decreasing and cheaper flour in demand.

The salesman reports that "the financial status of eastern North Carolina and South Carolina is said to be worse than in 1920. This is the third and worst successive crop failure of cotton and tobacco. It has had the effect of making

NO DUMPING OF WHEAT ABROAD, LEGGE SAYS

Millers of United States Will Be Able to Buy Government Grain as Cheaply as European Millers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nothing in the marketing program of the Grain Stabilization Corporation even approximates "dumping" of grain on the foreign market, according to Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

"There is nothing like dumping in the picture," Chairman Legge said. "There is no intention of shipping wheat into the foreign markets without due consideration for the ability of the market to absorb the shipments."

Inquiry at the farm board disclosed that it realizes the importance of the American mills as outlets for American wheat, and that ordinary business acumen would prevent the board from approving any policy in regard to foreign shipments by the stabilization agency that would tend to place European mills in a stronger position in their competition with American mills. Chairman Legge said that the stabilization corporation now had about 2,100,000 bus of wheat at the several ports, but that there was no intention of rushing that grain into foreign markets.

It was pointed out that such a policy would not be "orderly marketing," and would tend further to depress world market prices, the last thing that the Federal Farm Board desires.

Chairman Legge pointed out that many European countries have tariff arrangements which permit of their protecting themselves against "dumping" of any commodity. He said that he was not convinced that American wheat could be dumped on the foreign markets even if the stabilization corporation were to attempt such a hazardous marketing experiment. The clear intimation that the stabilization corporation was ready to carry over into the next crop year as much of its wheat holdings as are not absorbed by the market further indicated that there is no disposition to unload accumulated stocks without regard to normal demand or without regard to profitable prices.

FARM STOCKS FAVORABLE

Asked to comment on the Department of Agriculture's announcement that the total volume of wheat remaining on the farms as of March 1 was 129,153,999 bus, practically 20,000,000 bus less than the total on the farms March 1, 1929, Chairman Legge said the figures only confirmed information already in the hands of the board.

"Representatives of the co-operatives in the recent Chicago conference," he said, "had their own estimates on wheat remaining on the farms and they put the total lower than the figures of the Department of Agriculture."

In his interview on March 10, Chairman Legge again stated that a consideration in the stabilization corporation's recent entrance into the futures market was the fact that in taking delivery on futures contracts the corporation got wheat already in storage and therefore did not add to its own storage problems.

MORE MONEY AVAILABLE

President Hoover, on recommendation of the Federal Farm Board, sent to the House of Representatives on March 10 a request that \$100,000,000 more be made available for the board immediately. This will supplement the \$150,000,000 originally made available, and will leave \$250,000,000 still to be used from the revolving fund of \$500,000,000 authorized in the Agricultural Marketing Act. This action on the part of the bureau of the budget and the President puts to rest rumors that have been current that the White House has not been in full accord with the farm board's policies. It is pointed out that if the President entertained any misgivings as to the marketing activities fostered by the board, probably he would have been in no haste to request additional funds at this time.

According to a statement made by Chairman Legge on March 10, the farm board has extended credit lines which total about \$125,000,000, and has actually

paid out on these credit commitments about \$60,000,000.

In the course of his comment, Chairman Legge pointed out that a large volume of wheat held by the stabilization corporation was in fact insurance against unduly high prices of wheat, a phase of the situation which, he said, ought not to be overlooked.

"The wheat market has fluctuated 60 per cent during the last two months," he said. "It has fluctuated so violently that it has not been a market at all. Statistics show that with a world crop approximately 500,000,000 bus short, the market has been on the lowest level in 15 years with two exceptions; once following the panic of 1921 it was lower and at the end of last May it was lower."

When asked what would determine the buying in the market by the stabilization corporation, Legge said: "The stabilization corporation will be active whenever in the judgment of the management the market becomes so hysterical that it pays no attention to values."

The chairman professed to have no opinion as to whether or not the agricultural committee of the Senate would undertake an investigation of the board and the grain trade in line with a resolution introduced by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

The impression prevails at the capitol

that the committee will not go in for a general investigation at this time.

GEORGE H. MANNING.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A cablegram to The Northwestern Miller on March 10, from Osieck & Co., flour importers, Amsterdam, said that a rumor had reached Holland that the Federal Farm Board planned to ship unsold wheat to Europe, thus using money furnished by the United States government to place European mills in a better position to compete against American flour. The Northwestern Miller immediately asked George H. Manning, its Washington correspondent, to obtain a statement on the matter from Alexander Legge.

HUGE ELEVATOR ADDITION FOR NATIONAL MILLING CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—The National Milling Co., Toledo, a subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co., has announced plans for doubling its storage capacity. Approximately 2,250,000 bus will be added by the new construction, making the total nearly 5,000,000 bus. Nearly \$600,000 will be spent for the addition, which will be ready for use by the next harvest.

A New York Flour Broker's View of the Agricultural Marketing Act

JOHN L. BRAY, New York flour broker who has devoted much study to agricultural problems, has written a comprehensive review of conditions leading to the enactment of agricultural relief legislation, and the results following thereafter. After mentioning some of the early efforts for farm relief, he states:

"The World War put a dent in the farmer's economic condition when he indulged in the wildest orgy of farm land speculation this country has ever seen, besides which the late stock market crash, with its deflated values and actual losses, seems infantile in comparison. If the farming industry had not been in a much better condition than generally supposed, it never could have stood up as well as it did under this speculation.

"The records tell the story. Farm land values were forced up in the whole United States during the period including the World War 160 per cent, despite the fact that values had advanced during the previous 10 years over 100 per cent. In view of the radical farm agitation in some of the western, northern and central states, it is interesting to note the advance in farm land values during the period mentioned. In Minnesota, the advance was 246 per cent; in South Dakota 300 per cent; in Nebraska 230 per cent; in Iowa 320 per cent—even though the advance in these states during the previous 10 years was from 100 to 250 per cent. Can it be that farm land values have no relation to their earning power?"

Mr. Bray points out that no government relief was asked for, nor offered in behalf of, industries adversely affected by the stock market break, and then goes on to say that "in spite of the setback mentioned in deflated farm property values, in the 50 years from 1880 to 1930 the value of all farm property increased \$50,000,000,000—an average of \$1,000,000,000 a year. Can it be the indigent, bankrupt farmer the politicians constantly remind us of is responsible for this increase in wealth?"

In writing directly of existing agricultural legislation, Mr. Bray states: "A study of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as far as it has been interpreted by the Federal Farm Board, will also bring the conclusion that it is, to an extent, confiscatory of the rights, guaranteed under the constitution, of a portion of our citizens and may well be the entering wedge to the enforcement, in time, of the full powers of the act, which, if successful, would mean the elimination from private business of all those engaged in the marketing, manufacturing and merchandising of the products of the farm. Can it be

we are attempting to sovietize American business as well as agriculture?"

"In the application of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the similarity of the manner in which we do some things and the way they do them in Soviet Russia is remarkable. In Russia, the successful, well-to-do farmer is called a Kulak, which in English means 'strong'. In the attempt to eliminate him, the Soviet government taxes him very heavily and places no tax on the farmer who joins the state farm co-operatives. In this country, the independent farmer who will not join a co-operative is barred from getting a loan on his crops through the Farm Board's Co-operatives and must pay 6 to 7 per cent for the money he needs, while the government-aided and managed co-operative can borrow the full value, or more, on its crop at low interest rates, said to be 3½ to 4 per cent. Is there any essential difference in methods or possible results?"

Mr. Bray then raises the issue that if the government co-operatives are to compete with private business on unequal terms, some steps must be taken by independent farmers, merchants and manufacturers to determine just what rights remain for them under the Constitution. He suggests the Supreme Court as the only place for this to be decided, and is of the opinion that its decision should be secured as soon as possible, for then "the greater will be the possibility of an early resumption of business to a normal level, as there can be no doubt that the uncertainty and hesitancy brought on by the attempt to enforce the marketing act have had much to do with the present depression in business."

A BULL ON WHEAT IS FOUND

Milwaukee, Wis.

WHEAT has one friend at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Inventory shows that Walter Holstein is one of the few grain men in Milwaukee bullish on the staff of life. He points out that Argentine and Australian shipments are only half what they were last year and that the peak of Argentine shipments in the past had been reached by Feb. 22. To his viewpoint farmers who raise rye have more complaint than have the wheat growers. May rye on March 1, was 75c bu, or about 40c below wheat. The grain man says that the relative value of rye as compared to wheat is only 20c lower. A big crop in Germany is blamed for the discount on the American crop.

CHICAGO IS HOST TO BAKERY ENGINEERS

Annual Meeting of Society Will Be Held March 17-20—Bakers' Courtesy Club Plans Co-operation

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Bakers' Courtesy Club of Chicago held a largely attended luncheon meeting on March 7 at the Bismarck Hotel. A. W. Fosdyke, president, presided, and told the members that the American Society of Bakery Engineers had accepted with much appreciation the offer made by the club to co-operate at the convention to be held March 17-20. Victor E. Marx, secretary of the Society of Bakery Engineers, was present, and said that the engineers were very happy to learn that the club members were to co-operate at the meeting.

The luncheon meeting was devoted to appointing committees and making plans for the club's activities at the convention. The following committee chairmen were appointed: door committee, C. H. Grupe, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; registration and information, Fred P. Siebel, Jr., Siebel Institute of Technology; train committee, P. E. Minton, Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co.; ushers, F. J. Bergenthal, Red Star Yeast & Products Co.

A committee was also appointed to assist the officers of the engineers' society in getting the members into the meetings on time. H. G. Teller, of Bakers' Helper, is chairman of this "round-up" committee.

A short discussion took place on the work members of the Bakers' Courtesy Club intend to do at the national convention and exhibit to be held in Atlantic City next fall. Tom Smith, secretary of the American Bakers Association, was present, and mentioned several ways the club could co-operate, but another luncheon meeting will be held within the next few months, when more definite plans can be worked out. At the suggestion of the Bakers' Courtesy Club here, a similar organization is being formed by the allied trades in the East, for the purpose of assisting convention officials at Atlantic City.

The Bakers' Courtesy Club was formed two years ago, by a small group of allied men, to assist in work at the national bakers' convention when held in Chicago. The work has been so effective that the scope is being widened, and now for the first time they will also assist at the bakery engineers' meeting.

Those present at the luncheon meeting were: A. W. Fosdyke, Champion Machinery Co., president; C. S. Jacobson, Malt-Diastase Co., vice president; S. O. Werner, Northwestern Miller and American Baker, secretary; L. A. Rumsey, W. E. Long Co.; Charles H. Grupe, William Yaeger, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; V. E. Marx, American Society Bakery Engineers; H. G. Teller, R. T. Risley, Bakers' Helper; T. E. O'Neill, J. W. Allen & Co.; F. L. Watts, Procter & Gamble; Harry Sullivan, E. DeClercq, Standard Brands, Inc.; Ralph Morris, Swift & Co.; Tom Smith, American Bakers Association; G. W. Perrigo, Central Waxed Paper Co.; F. J. Bergenthal, R. Gravel, Red Star Yeast & Products Co.; E. Kuttner, Kelly Grates; A. H. Mertens, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.; Fred Siebel, Jr., Siebel Institute of Technology; P. E. Minton, Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co.

CREAM OF WHEAT PROFITS UP

Report of the Cream of Wheat Corporation, for year ended Dec. 31, 1929, including earnings of the predecessor company to May 31, 1929, shows net profit of \$1,882,122 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to \$3.13 a share on 600,000 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with \$1,702,325, or \$2.83 a share, in 1928.

CUTSINGER PLANT BURNS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The mill and office building of the Martin Cutsinger Co., Shelbyville, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire recently. About 25,000 bus of wheat stored in the building were also destroyed. The loss is said to be covered by insurance.

GEORGE S. MILNOR IS STABILIZATION HEAD

Prominent Miller Named Vice President and General Manager of Farm Board Agency—Greater Activity Expected

St. Louis, Mo.—George S. Milnor, president of the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., has been appointed vice president and general manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, Federal Farm Board agency. The appointment went into effect on March 8.

It is believed that Mr. Milnor's principal duties will be concerned with the purchase and sale of grain by the corporation. The official announcement was given out in Washington, said:

"George S. Milnor, of Alton, Ill., on March 8 was made vice president and general manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, which has headquarters in Chicago. He at once took active charge of the corporation's operations, relieving William G. Kellogg of the double responsibility of directing the activities of the stabilization corporation and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

"When the Grain Stabilization Corporation was organized on Feb. 11, Mr. Kellogg, who is vice president and general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and also president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, consented to take over the management of the stabilization corporation's affairs, pending the completion of negotiations for a general manager which were begun at once. The appointment of Mr. Milnor affords opportunity now for Mr. Kellogg to give more of his time to the management of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

"Mr. Milnor is a man of wide experience in the milling and banking business."

Mr. Milnor has been with the Sparks Milling Co. for about 30 years, having joined the company as soon as he left college. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Milnor. Frank Milnor was formerly a banker in Litchfield, Ill., but, upon his marriage to the only daughter of the late Captain David R. Sparks, founder of the Sparks Milling Co., he went to Alton and became connected with the mill. George S. Milnor was, until last year, when Hosea B. Sparks resigned from the presidency of the company, vice president and general manager of the mill. Since H. B. Sparks's retirement, Mr. Milnor has been president of the company, continuing in active management of its affairs.

A KEEN STUDENT

Always a keen student of market and milling conditions, Mr. Milnor has occupied a number of posts in milling and grain organizations. He is a director of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and also a director of the Millers' National Federation. He was one of the members of the federation's trade practice conference committee and was very enthusiastic in his report before the local meeting about the possibilities of such a conference. He was chairman of the local committee appointed to submit rules to the national group, but it is understood that he will automatically resign from all federation and milling activities with his new appointment. He will probably remain as vice president of the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois, which has its headquarters in Alton.

For the present, Mr. Milnor will not move his family to Chicago, where he will make his headquarters, but it is believed that later in the year when school arrangements for one of his three sons permit he will take up his permanent residence in Chicago.

Much favorable comment was heard when news of the appointment became known on the local market, as it is believed that Mr. Milnor is fully aware of the problems to both millers and grain men presented by the operations of the farm board in the wheat market. It was felt that if any one could solve these problems honestly, and to the just satisfaction of all, Mr. Milnor could, while at the same time he would not permit

any injustice to the miller or grain man such as might unwittingly be allowed by a manager of the stabilization corporation who did not have as thorough a knowledge of the situation as Mr. Milnor has.

Mr. Milnor has submitted his resignation as president and manager of the Sparks Milling Co., and this will be acted upon at the regular meeting of the board of directors of the company in April. In the meantime, W. L. Sparks, of Terre Haute, Ind., is fulfilling Mr. Milnor's former duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of George S. Milnor as general manager to devote his entire attention and time

to the stabilization of the market conditions will permit."

An opinion current here is that the buying policy of the stabilization corporation, as outlined in the board's statement, is a concession to those in Congress who have insisted that the purchase and removal of the "surplus" was a proper function of the board and a function which Congress considered essential to the success of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

During the prolonged controversy on farm relief legislation, the leaders of the old McNary-Haugen "equalization fee" program repeatedly expressed the view that whatever agency set up, if it were to be effective, would have to handle the

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR BAKERY SALES GROUP

Tentative Outline for Chicago Conference Lists Score of Topics on Advertising and Sales Promotion

CHICAGO, ILL.—A tentative program for the conference of the Bakery Sales Promotion Association to be held in Chicago, April 14 and 15, has been announced. The program calls for four business and educational sessions, beginning with registration at 9 a.m., Monday, April 14. It is planned to call the conference to order one hour later.

A wide range of subjects of interest to the bakery sales manager are on the suggested program. Some of these are: "What the Bakery Owner Expects of His Sales Manager," "New Varieties and Outlets and Their Effect on Sales," and the question, "Are We Meeting Rapid Merchandising Changes?"

"Sales Manager Responsibilities," "Sales Meetings," "Sales vs. Delivery Costs," "Radio Advertising," "Establishing Brand Leadership"—are others of the 15 or so topics which will be discussed at the conference.

Novelties in the program include a "Skit" for the afternoon session on the first day, and a debate, "The Pros and Cons of Sliced Bread," scheduled to take place during the final session on Tuesday afternoon.

As planned, the conference will be in session during the full time of two business days, with evenings left free for anything which those attending may care to do. The various topics are as a rule allowed a half hour each, which will tend to compel concentration and brevity of presentation. Speakers are not named in the tentative outline.

HARRISON-GUTHRIE AGENCY IN NATIONAL AFFILIATION

Affiliation of Harrison-Guthrie, Inc., prominent Minneapolis advertising agency with offices in the First National-Soo Line Building, with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, one of the world's largest advertising agencies, with headquarters in New York, has been announced by Murray K. Guthrie, vice president of Harrison-Guthrie, Inc., and Roy S. Durstine, vice president of the New York agency.

Under the terms of the affiliation the Minneapolis agency becomes the Northwest office of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, with no changes in personnel or policy. Mr. Guthrie becomes a vice president of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn and will be in charge of the Northwest office. Associated with him as executives will be Merton E. Harrison, Russell D. McCord, Curtiss G. Noble and Ralph B. Campbell.

"We are very happy indeed to announce this affiliation," said Mr. Guthrie, "as it brings to our clients, and to the Northwest, the resources and talents of one of the oldest and largest advertising firms in the country, with offices in New York City, Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Pittsburgh, and now, Minneapolis. The firms of the Northwest that have been our clients will continue to be served by the same executives as in the past, but with the further benefits of the extensive and complete organization of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn."

Bruce Barton, widely known author and writer, is chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn. William H. Johns, one of the deans of American advertising, is president. Other officers are Roy S. Durstine, vice president and general manager, and Alex F. Osborn and Murray K. Guthrie, vice presidents. The firm of Barton, Durstine & Osborn was organized in 1919. In 1928 it merged with the George Batten Co., one of the oldest advertising agencies in America, under its present name.

INDIANA MILL BURNS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the plant of the Lake Milling Co., at Richland, Ind., on the night of March 6. Included in the loss are 7,000 bus of wheat and 1,000 bus of corn. The mill was valued at \$30,000, with \$15,000 insurance.



George S. Milnor, Newly Appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation

to the activities of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, was accepted here as further evidence that the co-operative agencies and the farm board expect the stabilization corporation's activities to be greatly accelerated. It is learned from thoroughly authoritative sources that the Federal Farm Board is prepared to go the limit in preventing any considerable decline in wheat prices. It was intimated that the "limit" meant the entire visible supply in the United States if the purchase of that volume of wheat proved to be necessary to prevent declining prices. In announcing the policy the farm board said:

"The Grain Stabilization Corporation will continue buying wheat at the market and remove from the market whatever additional quantity that may be necessary to relieve the pressure and prevent any considerable decline in wheat prices. The farm board is prepared to advance to this farmers' organization whatever funds are necessary for that purpose.

"The stabilization corporation is being accused of speculating in the grain market. There is no foundation in fact for such statement. The stabilization corporation is prepared, and expects, to take delivery of all grain purchased on fu-

exportable surplus which generally was fixed at about 200,000,000 bus.

The stabilization corporation's buying, of course, will not be limited to co-operative grain, and it is altogether independent of the loan policy established for this crop year, and handled through the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. The new policy means that there will be no discrimination against old-line grain trade agencies.

COMMANDER-LARABEE SENDS T. J. BUSH TO BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—T. J. Bush, formerly district sales manager for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has been appointed Baltimore manager for the Commander-Larabee Corporation, of Minneapolis, succeeding C. E. Mounts. Mr. Mounts, who came to Baltimore 15 months ago from the Philadelphia office of the Commander company, has made many friends while here. He will leave in a few days, to be gone a month, for the Southwest and Northwest preparatory to embarking on May 1 as a flour broker and mill agent, to cover Baltimore and surrounding territory.

CHICAGO CLUB PLANS FOR NATIONAL MEETING

Great Convention Foretold by Flour Men's Committees—May 26-27 Is Time Set

CHICAGO, ILL.—The dinner meeting of the Chicago Flour Club, held the evening of March 6, was devoted entirely to the discussion of plans for the annual convention of the National Federated Flour Clubs, to be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, May 26-27. The various convention committee chairmen gave reports as to what they had done so far, and these indicated that the May gathering should be one of the best in the history of the organization.

J. W. Eckhart, president of the National Federated Flour Clubs, discussed briefly the tentative program and also expressed his appreciation for the wonderful work the committees had already done. The tentative program calls for three business sessions this year, instead of two, but there will also be a great amount of high grade entertainment. The members of the Chicago Flour Club are very much pleased that the national convention will be held in this city, especially as one of their members, Mr. Eckhart, is the president, and they are all co-operating with the various committees to the fullest extent.

Harry Korzeniewski, president of the local club, presided at the meeting, and first called for a report from the general convention chairman, C. C. Anthon, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc. Mr. Anthon said that in his years of contact with flour organizations, he had never seen committees get started so early, or take the interest in the work that these committees had.

The committees in charge of the convention arrangements are: general convention chairman, C. C. Anthon, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc.; convention secretary, S. O. Werner, The Northwestern Miller; finance committee, V. J. Petersen, Petersen Bros. Co., chairman, Walter S. Johnson, W. S. Johnson Co., and Fred Larsen, Habel, Armbruster & Larsen Co.; hotel and registration, L. R. Merrill, Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., chairman, M. E. Gifford, Chase Bag Co., George Hohendal, Pieser-Livingston Co., F. J. Bergenthal, Red Star Yeast & Products Co.; program and publicity, H. E. Burgess, Gold Medal Flour Co., chairman, J. E. Dister, Anchor Mills, Inc., C. M. Yager, Modern Miller, C. A. Bunnell, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.; entertainment, John Reget, Jr., chairman, W. E. Albright, Minneapolis-Larabee Flour Co., Phelps Cowan, William Cowan & Co., W. H. Urey, Standard Brands, Inc.

Those present were John Reget, Jr., V. J. Petersen, Petersen Bros. & Co., Frank C. Sickinger, flour inspector, James P. Curry, James P. Curry Co., George L. Faber, King Midas Mill Co., George Shields, New Century Co., Fred H. Brinkman, Gold Medal Flour Co., John W. Eckhart, John W. Eckhart & Co., W. S. Johnson, W. S. Johnson & Co., Harry Korzeniewski, Ray Korzeniewski, J. Korzeniewski & Co., A. E. Schuele and L. R. Merrill, Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., Fred Larsen, Habel, Armbruster & Larsen Co., M. E. Marquardt, Milwaukee, K. L. Burns, Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis., Frank E. Lange, Lange Flour Co., S. O. Werner, The Northwestern Miller, R. Graybiel, Red Star Yeast & Products Co., C. M. Yager, Jr., Modern Miller, C. W. Dilworth, Oscar F. Greiner, J. E. Dister, Anchor Mills, John F. Benes, Lothes & Benes, J. A. Rheinstrom, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., F. M. Rosekrans, Bertley Co., Grant C. De Groat and C. C. Anthon, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., and Nelson K. Reese.

RECEIVERSHIP TO PERMIT SHIPPERS' REORGANIZATION

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—With the company's consent, Detroit and Security Trust Co. and A. Miller McDougall have been named by the Federal Court of this district as co-receivers of the Terminal & Transportation Corporation of America and its subsidiary, the Minnesota-Atlantic Transit Co.

Mr. McDougall, former president of

the company, stated that the receivership would not interfere in any way with the operation of the companies during the current year; that the proceedings had been instituted to protect the security holders of the corporation pending a probable reorganization of the companies involved. He further stated that although the properties had shown a substantial gain in earnings last year, the companies' resources had been heavily drawn upon in meeting a very difficult local storage situation in Detroit caused by the failure of the Detroit Railway & Harbor Terminal Co.

It is announced that no change in personnel is contemplated in consequence of the receivership, which is designed to facilitate a satisfactory rearrangement, internally, of the companies' affairs.

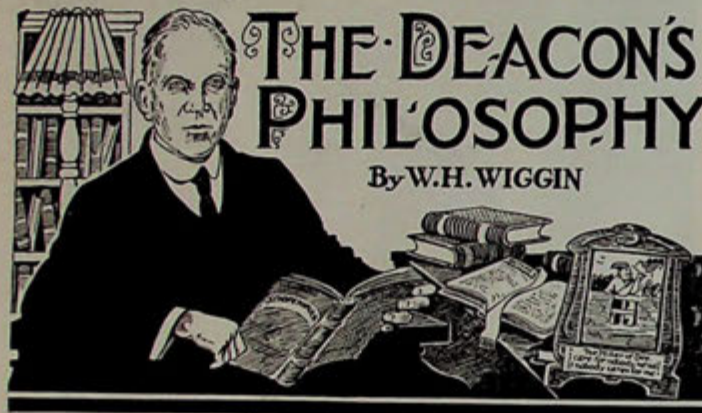
WORLD WHEAT ACREAGE SMALLER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 1930 winter wheat acreage, as reported by 12 countries, is 116,156,000 acres, a decrease of

.6 per cent from the 1929 acreage in the same countries, according to the current report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Six European countries have reported an acreage 1.5 per cent below 1929. Acreage in the three North African countries, however, is slightly above last year, Morocco being the only country where the preliminary estimate shows a reduction as compared with last year. In Morocco a long period of drouth delayed and partly prevented seeding.

KENTUCKY BAKERS GATHER FOR ONE DAY'S MEETING

FRANKFORT, KY.—A one-day spring meeting of the Kentucky State Bakers' Association was held at the Capitol Hotel in Frankfort on March 12. The session opened at 1 p.m., and closed with a banquet at 5:30. The meeting was chiefly concerned with pending legislation which affects the members of the association.



Editor's Note.—Mr. Wiggin, as a member of the staff of this publication, is at liberty to express under this caption his own views; these, however, should not be taken necessarily as representing the opinions and policies of The Northwestern Miller.

EVERY AMERICAN is supposed to be endowed, by birth and nature, with a strong sense and love of justice, especially if his citizenship be of long standing and, mayhap, if it goes back to the pure and undefiled springs of Americanism. But Americans have no prescriptive right to that endowment—it is instinctive in human nature, however thwarted and denied its full play and expression.

Hardly anything else can make an American boil with indignation as can an absence of fair play or an injustice, and particularly when it is perpetrated in the name and under the mask of justice, and in his own country and by his own country. It then becomes unbelievable except after the fact of its commission.

When the government of the United States enters into a compact, an offensive and defensive alliance, with one class of its citizens to wage a destructive warfare, both by pseudogovernmental agents and by the use of public moneys, against another class who have done no legal or moral wrong but are representative of its best citizenry in character and accomplishments, to deprive them of their legitimate investments and to exterminate their business, and without adequate compensation,—then the spectacle becomes hideous and all but unbelievable.

Fair play is closely allied to justice; it has its roots in a sense of justice. Our sense of it is an invaluable English heritage. Without it this country would never have come into existence. It is the bed rock foundation of American liberties. In the present instance we have a one-sided encounter in which the United States plays the role of bully and usurper, and the weaker side is deprived of even a chance to save its life.

This is what the Act for the Marketing of Agricultural Products is empowered to do and proposes to do. It probably cannot be successful without the extermination of the independent grain trade. Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Federal Farm Board, and an ex-governor of one of the states of this

Union, in an address before the Millers' National Federation in Chicago stated, in effect, that there could be no hesitancy or scruple in cutting square across established grain practices, and interests and rights, if necessary, in carrying out the mandates of this act. It was an amazing statement.

As an afterthought, and only under pressure, there was inserted in the act a clause against unnecessary duplication of elevators and equipment in the country, but the administrators of the act have already intimated that these would be taken over only on "hard" bargains. The owner, having been rendered powerless in his business, must sell his properties to governmental agencies at the buyer's price. And there is to be no compensation for the destruction, or virtual confiscation, of a lawful and legitimate business. Business is property—no less than investment in land, buildings and equipment.

If memory serves correctly, these intimations were made by no less a person than Alexander H. Legge, head of the Federal Farm Board, who also made the unhappy reference to the buggy manufacturers being put out of business by the automobile as a comparable illustration of progress. There was certainly nothing very profound in this reference. The buggy manufacturers were not put out of business by a conspiracy of their government against them, and through the use of public money, in league with automobile manufacturers. Business is always in a state of flux, recording many vicissitudes due to economic changes and inventions, such as the application of steam, gas, electricity, that work real hardships but are not economically unsound and unjust.

It is now proposed to set up a plan the economic soundness of which is open to grave question, not only inherently but in all tests of it so far made. It is political in its inception. It is fathered and sponsored by people who are political agitators, self-appointed and self-anointed friends of the farmer. There have

been many co-operative grain movements in this country, more or less limited in scope, for a number of years, and their history does not beget confidence. They have not achieved the benefits sought for the farmer. They have not reduced the cost of marketing grain.

One of the justifications of the present movement is supposed to be found in the precedent and principle embodied in the tariff, which it is alleged was devised exclusively for the benefit of industry. It is claimed that a comparable protection and benefit should be extended to agriculture. The tariff is a tax on all the people to foster and build up industries which otherwise might not be possible. Therefore, a tax on all the people to benefit agriculture is justified if some formula can be devised for making it effective. Hence the agricultural marketing act. It will probably be agreed by all that the correct formula was not so obvious and easily findable as in the case of the tariff.

The reasoning and conclusions are not quite sound. Even if the primary point of benefit accruing from the tariff was the building up of the prosperity of the country and thereby the making of a market for agricultural products which would not otherwise exist. It has probably benefited agriculture not less than industry, and hence is a joint act for the benefit of both. Without it the country might still be largely an agricultural nation, like Argentina, with the main outlet for its products in exports,—a comparatively poor country and not the richest nation in the world.

The farmer has always been coddled. He is the favored and spoiled child of the nation, and he naturally exhibits some of the traits and qualities of the spoiled child. Perhaps he would develop greater robustness of character if he were left to his own devices, to shift and take care of himself, as are the other children of the country. But the politician will not permit it, because of the numerical importance of his vote. So he must be mollycoddled and exploited, and his character undermined. A special diet must be meted out to him, special acts and dispensations made for him, and, in one instance, he has already been exempted from the operation of its laws.

One of the best things that ever happened to the farmer, bewailed by his would-be friends and accomplished in spite of them, came about through the inevitable working of economic laws—the movement away from the farms. There were too many farmers. If his friends and the government could have prevented it they would have done so. The farmers' problem will be solved on a sound basis, and on the only one that is safe, if it is left to its own solution, like every other economic crisis and problem.

LEADERS OF GRAIN TRADE HOLD EXECUTIVE SESSION

CHICAGO, ILL.—On March 5 a number of grain men, representing the principal grain exchanges, met in executive session at the Union League Club, Chicago. No official statement in reference to the meeting was given out, but it was understood that the grain men had decided to terminate the disputes in regard to the policies of the farm board and its agencies. The grain people intend to get back to business as best they can.

Those who attended this conference were: John H. Caldwell and C. B. Rader, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; William Beatty, New York Produce Exchange; A. L. Johnstone, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce; H. A. Butler, Omaha Grain Exchange; John A. Bunnell, Fred Uhlmann, Lester N. Perrin and S. C. Harris, Chicago Board of Trade; George S. Case, John McHugh and C. T. Stevenson, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; S. P. Mason, Sioux City Board of Trade; K. D. Keilholtz and H. R. De Vore, Toledo Produce Exchange; Otto P. Deluse, Indianapolis Board of Trade; E. E. McConnell, Buffalo Corn Exchange; B. E. Wrigley and H. H. Dewey, Peoria Board of Trade; R. A. Jeanneret and F. A. Theis, Kansas City Board of Trade; H. S. Newell, Duluth Board of Trade; D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati Board of Trade.

FARM GRAIN RESERVES ARE BELOW YEAR AGO

Wheat Stocks on Farms, However, Are Larger Than Either the Five- or Ten-Year Averages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As announced by the Department of Agriculture on March 10, 129,153,000 bus of wheat of the 1929 crop remained on farms on March 1. On the same date last year it was estimated 151,396,000 bus were on farms, and on March 1, 1928, the estimate was 130,944,000 bus. The five-year average, 1924-28, was 122,242,000 bus and the 10-year average was 141,719,000. The department estimates that farm stocks on March 1 were 16 per cent of the previous crop and that the percentage of the previous crop shipped or to be shipped out of the country was 69.6 per cent. The percentage of the previous crop which was of merchantable quality is estimated at 77 per cent.

Volume of other grains on the farm March 1, 1930, is shown as follows, the figures in parentheses being comparable figures for 1928: corn, 989,469,000 bus (1,021,873,000); oats, 399,222,000 (497,335,000); barley, 73,280,000 (97,167,000); rye, 5,358,000 (5,724,000).

Expressed in percentages of the previous crop, there was on the farms as of March 1, 37.7 per cent of corn, 32.2 per cent of oats, 23.9 per cent of barley and 13.2 per cent of rye.

Commenting on the wheat figures the Department of Agriculture states: "The estimates relate to the total quantity on farms for all purposes, including seed for most of the spring wheat. From 23,000,000 to 27,000,000 bus are each year utilized for spring seeding. When grouped by states, stocks on the farms in the four principal hard spring and durum wheat producing states are about 38,000,000 bus compared with 62,000,000 on March 1 last and 54,000,000 two years ago. Stocks in a group of six principal hard winter wheat producing states are about 39,000,000 bus, compared with 52,000,000 a year ago and 29,000,000 two years ago. Stocks in a group of 12 principal soft winter wheat producing states were about 33,000,000 bus compared with 18,000,000 last year and 27,000,000 two years ago."

W. C. EVANS ELECTED BOARD CHAIRMAN OF WARD BAKING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Ward Baking Corporation, William C. Evans, New Rochelle, N. Y., was elected chairman of the board, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Charles A. Ward. Mr. Evans has been a director of the Ward Baking Corporation and the predecessor company since 1906, retiring from active office in 1925, after being treasurer for 11 years. After his resignation from active office, he continued as a director of the company. Howard B. Ward, a director of the company for over a year, was elected vice president; the other officers, Ralph S. Kent, president, Harry Kehoe, vice president, John M. Barber, secretary-treasurer, and George Zacharias, controller, were all re-elected.

Commenting on the annual statement of the company, the Wall Street Journal says:

Earnings for 1929 showed a sharp decline from the preceding year, making the fourth consecutive year in which the company has shown lower profits. Net profit was \$3,124,413, equivalent, after dividends on the \$30,006,400 7 per cent preferred, to \$8.47 a share on the 86,275 shares of class A stock.

In 1928 net profit was \$3,293,542, equal to \$8.71 a share on the class A stock. If a considerable reduction had not been made in depreciation charges last year, the decline in profits would have been much larger. Net profit reported in 1928 was after deducting \$2,051,577 depreciation, while in 1929 depreciation charge was only \$1,052,254.

Ward Baking has been charging off depreciation at a much higher rate than the majority of baking companies. Its reserves for this purpose have been con-

siderably larger. The management, therefore, felt justified in reducing the rate of charge-offs on its property last year.

In a letter to stockholders, Charles A. Ward, chairman, pointed out that over \$16,000,000 has been spent on the property since Jan. 1, 1923. Total property account at the end of last year was \$25,460,813.

Ward plants are among the most modern in the industry. The company, however, apparently has met with marketing difficulties in the past few years. It depended in the past on its cake business for the largest portion of its profits, but this division of the business apparently has been meeting with competition that has reduced sales and earnings.

Strong efforts have been made by the management in the past year to improve the character and quality of the company's products. A new advertising campaign is planned for 1930. After a survey of the property, it was decided to eliminate obsolete and less efficient machinery. This program has been in effect for some time, and when completed doubtless will increase operating efficiency.

The company closed the year in satisfactory cash and working capital position. Cash totaled \$3,644,898, against \$2,736,403 a year previous, and inventories showed a slight reduction at \$1,557,886, against \$1,761,544. Funded debt has decreased to \$4,757,000 from \$5,114,300. Current accounts payable show a slight gain to \$808,410 from \$421,505.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN FIRM PLACED IN RECEIVERSHIP

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—As a direct result of the recent debacle in the wheat market, the Continental Grain Co., of Minneapolis, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The company owns and operates a modern terminal elevator of 1,250,000 bus capacity. Harry A. Murphy, Jr., is president of the company, B. J. Dodge, vice president, and A. B. Marey, secretary-treasurer.

The failure has attracted more than ordinary attention for the reason that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the agency of the Federal Farm Board, had 103,000 bus of wheat, which it recently purchased in this market, stored in the elevator. The grain corporation had leased a tank in the terminal and, consequently, had not asked for the usual warehouse receipts on the grain.

It now develops that the Continental Grain Co. hypothecated the papers representing this grain with local banks, as security for loans made to the elevator company, so that, temporarily at least,

the grain corporation has lost title to the grain.

The records of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission indicate that there are 800,000 bus of grain in store in the Continental elevator, including the government owned wheat, and that official storage receipts covering the entire 800,000 bus are outstanding. All these certificates, it is said, have been deposited with local banks as collateral.

The wheat stored by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was bought with government funds, and only the grain agency had authority to mortgage it. William G. Kellogg, general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, has been in Minneapolis endeavoring to straighten up the affair.

Thus far, the total liabilities of the bankrupt company have not been made public. Oscar F. Clayton, an employee of the Continental Grain Co., has been named receiver.

GERMANY CONSIDERS NEW INCREASE IN FLOUR DUTY

LONDON, ENG.—The German government is seriously considering a further advance in the tariff on wheat to 12.00 marks per 100 kilos. This also would mean an advance in the flour duty. The present duty on wheat is 9.50 marks per 100 kilos and on wheat flour 18.50.

The German Reichstag passed the farm relief bill which set the present duties only a short time ago. The bill gives the government a free hand over a wide range in fixing duties in accordance with the prices for domestic grain. The basic price for wheat has been fixed at 260 marks per ton, and when the average price for cash wheat has been below this level for a length of time, the duty may be raised.

It is provided that the tariff on wheat flour must be one and one half times the duty on wheat plus 4.25 marks. If the wheat duty were raised as proposed, the new tariff on flour would be 22.25 marks per 100 kilos. Such an increase would mean that the duties would be nearly twice as high as a year ago.

HEART ATTACK FATAL TO JAMES MAHONY, IMPORTER

LONDON, ENG.—James Mahony, of Byrne, Mahony & Co., Dublin, well-known importers and handlers of flour, died suddenly on March 4 as the result of a heart attack. The funeral was held on March 6. Mr. Mahony was 68 years old.

SURVEY OF MILL STORAGE CAPACITY IS COMPLETED

Returns received by the Department of Commerce from 1,057 mills, which manufacture 93.9 per cent of the total flour output shown in the census of manufactures, showed a total wheat storage capacity of 228,876,000 bus, of which 182,981,000 was represented by mill and private terminal elevators and 30,445,000 by country elevators. Mill buildings, warehouses and other facilities accounted for 15,450,000. The figures are as of Jan. 1, 1930. Of the 1,057 mills which reported, 59 idle mills accounted for wheat storage capacity as follows: Total, 11,213,000; mill elevators and private terminal elevators, 9,255,000; country elevators, 1,306,000; mill buildings, warehouses and other facilities 652,000.

The following table shows the capacities by states, which are arranged according to wheat flour production in 1929, in bushels ('000's omitted).

	No. mills	Total capacity	Mill and private terminal	Country	Other facilities*
Minnesota	65	27,974	25,465	1,687	682
Kansas	198	38,818	32,218	5,457	1,143
New York	44	15,729	14,662	34	1,033
Missouri	72	19,185	17,119	1,023	1,043
Washington	25	17,884	6,737	9,109	2,038
Texas	37	13,966	12,529	1,077	269
Illinois	48	10,776	9,913	543	320
Oklahoma	28	11,727	10,420	954	353
Ohio	68	6,643	6,133	230	280
Oregon	23	5,118	2,474	429	2,215
Nebraska	41	4,398	3,500	683	215
Indiana	51	6,628	5,371	779	278
California	12	3,828	2,434	265	1,029
Iowa	14	2,826	2,689	40	97
Montana	16	7,892	4,792	3,094	96
Colorado	21	4,210	2,928	1,181	98
Michigan	39	3,368	1,727	238	403
Tennessee	34	2,776	2,353	59	373
Utah	21	5,389	4,178	972	239
Kentucky	35	3,882	3,903	—	850
Pennsylvania	70	2,117	1,496	60	561
N. Dakota	17	2,170	1,970	136	64
Wisconsin	9	1,798	1,695	85	18
N. Carolina	32	979	832	5	142
Virginia	45	1,463	1,326	14	123
Idaho	21	4,295	2,152	1,876	267
Maryland	19	667	619	27	121
S. Dakota	9	641	426	194	21
All other states	23	52,729	1,636	75	1,018
U. S.	1,057	228,876	182,981	30,445	15,450

*Includes capacity of mill buildings and warehouses, 14,735,000 bus; tanks and bins (principally metal), 439,000 bus; other facilities (not specified), 276,000 bus.

*Includes Arizona, 5 mills; Arkansas, 4; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 4; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 2; South Carolina, 2; West Virginia, 6; Wyoming, 5.

*Includes Arizona, 1,065,000 bus; Arkansas, 102,000; Georgia, 567,000; West Virginia, 336,000; Wyoming, 841,000; Delaware, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico and South Carolina, 278,000.

MILLERS INFLUENCE FARM BOARD IN POLICY CHANGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said in a recent special press conference that one consideration in the change in buying policy of the government agencies had been the effect of the old policy on millers.

"We had been creating an unhappy situation for the millers, and they had been perfectly friendly," Mr. Legge said. He then explained that as long as the co-operative agencies bought wheat at the loan schedule prices, millers deeding on farmers for their wheat supply had to pay the higher prices, while millers in the terminals could buy from the regular grain trade at the lower levels of the general market.

Mr. Legge also indicated that the present market policy is subject to change if and when conditions indicate that a change would be expedient.

NEW SOUTH BEND BAKERY

Charles L. Rouse, Jr., formerly representative for the Big Diamond Flour Mills in Indiana, and latterly sales manager for the Bon Ton Bake Shoppe, Inc., South Bend, Ind., has organized the Dutch Maid Bakeries, now operating in that city. E. T. Shaw is associated as a partner in the business.



MORE than 100,000 persons are said to have visited the food show held in Motor Square Garden, Pittsburgh, Feb. 19 to March 1, under the auspices of the Retail Grocers' Association. Bakers who had booths and displays were Brann Bros. & Co., Liberty Baking Co., Pittsburgh Pretzel Co. and the National Biscuit Co. Flour mills represented were Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., and the Commercial Milling Co. Miss Ruth Sweatt, of the Gold Medal organization, and Miss Dorothy Dedman, of the Commercial Milling Co., were in charge of the cake baking demonstrations at their booths. Macaroni and noodle manufacturers who had displays were Foulds Milling Co., Mueller's, W. Boehm Co., of Pittsburgh, and the Viviano Co., of Carnegie, Pa. Standard Brands, Inc., had a fine display of products with a special section devoted to Fleischmann's yeast. In the picture are shown the two cake baking demonstrators and domestic science experts; left to right (attired in white and without hats), Miss Sweatt and Miss Dedman.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES

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TOLEDO

Certain implications in what was said in this department last week have already, within so short a time, turned out to be almost prophetic in significance—although there was no such intent or anticipation at the time of writing them. The question was raised as to whether, in view of past experience, the Federal Farm Board could be depended upon to continue the policy, on which it had just embarked, of trying to maintain wheat levels at around the loan basis, and whether millers could safely make any such deductions and be guided accordingly. There was an implied doubt in what was said.

Changing with the Wind.—These words were hardly written, and had not been printed, when there came a clear announcement that such would not be the policy, and consequently a complete upset to any such inferences as to its probable position, based upon its previous support of the market by buying futures, which had resulted in May wheat advancing about 14c in three days, from \$1.02½ to \$1.17. The general market was not to be supported; the loan basis would be maintained in accord with pledges for the balance of the crop. Such congestion of wheat stocks existed at the terminals that it was necessary to discontinue bids to the country and embargoes might be declared. This entailed another bad break in the market. It seemed as if nobody knew—and the Federal Farm Board least of all—where they were at.

Such was ostensibly the situation up to Thursday, March 6, at least the understanding of it in some quarters, when there came still another announcement that Mr. Legge would make a statement after the close of the market. This was available over the radio, in late issues of the day's papers and in those of Friday morning. It was to the effect that the market would be supported, that the stabilization corporation would take all the surplus wheat off the market, if necessary, and would be furnished with the money for doing so. Seventy-five million dollars is said to be immediately available and Congress may be asked for more. The surplus is estimated in excess of 160,000,000 bus and the amount of money required at possibly not less than \$150,000,000.

Government Speculation.—The trade is treated to another dramatic exhibition of the government in the wheat market. The spectacle has become so extraordinary that one never knows what to expect next, and yet certain legitimate and necessary lines of business must continue to function under these governmentally imposed handicaps. One week it is announced that the Federal Farm Board is concerned only in making loans and in purchasing wheat from farmer-owned cooperatives in the country at the equivalent of the loan basis, and not at all in the general wheat level—and that was not effective, and the market broke to 98½c for March and \$1.02½ for May, the lowest price in 16 years at this season of the year. That was not altogether pleasant.

Then followed a conference at the White House and federal agencies suddenly and unexpectedly appeared as purchasers of wheat and wheat futures; the market staged a recovery in May wheat in three days of 14½c, up to \$1.17. So much for that. Then, in the third week, with another reversal of front, at least as observed and interpreted from the outside, there resulted the collapse in wheat of the first half of last week when May got as low as \$1.10½. This was not satisfactory either, so on Thursday came the further and final announcement up to the time of this writing.

Inconsistency Consistent.—There seems to be only one thing which is consistent and logical in the administration of the Federal Farm Board, and that is its inconsistency. Is it possible that, with its vast resources, and with the government back of it, it purposes to exploit the grain interests as expressed in the market, rigging that market and playing it up and down to its own profit and advantage? That might seem to be the logical conclusion, however heinous and abhorrent it might be. It is no more iniquitous than the agricultural marketing act itself. It could be done. The United States government as the most gigantic and unprincipled speculator in wheat the world has ever known. What a travesty! But that is, in reality, what has already happened.

Millers should not beguile themselves with false hopes. Any government that can confiscate and destroy the legitimate business of one class of its citizens, conducted in a lawful and competitively efficient way—the independent grain dealers (and the provisions of this act probably cannot be made effective otherwise)—is capable of perpetrating the same outrage on that of milling, processing and other lines of business without suitable compensation. In fact, there is no such thing as any suitable compensation. It is an impossibility. Under a government and constitution such as is supposed to obtain in the United States, when a law-abiding citizen is deprived of his business without legal cause by his own government, as when an innocent man is deprived of his life—what compensation is there? The only thing comparable can be found in Russia.

Toledo Flour Market.—Soft winter wheat standard patent flour was quoted, March 7, at \$5.50@5.75 bbl, local springs \$5.75, and local hard winters \$5.40, in 98's, f.o.b., Toledo or mill.

CENTRAL STATES MILLS

Output by mills in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, including those at Toledo, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output of ac-bbls	Pct. of activity
March 2-8	126,150	81,543	64
Previous week	113,850	92,768	82
Year ago	127,400	86,784	68
Two years ago	148,750	106,779	69
Three years ago	47,100	32,752	69

NOTES

L. B. Miller, of the Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio, and F. Y. Henkel, of the Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich., were in Toledo March 6.

C. R. Decker, vice president of the Chase Bag Co., with headquarters in Chicago, was in Toledo, March 7, visiting D. C. Kressler, manager of the Toledo branch.

C. J. Travis, until recently connected with the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., now has his office with J. H. Wilkes & Co., and is selling flour under the name of the Dollar Flour Mills.

C. B. Stout, of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., Memphis, operating blending plants at Memphis, Mobile and Jacksonville, has just installed another plant at Atlanta, which will be conducted as the Fulton Flour Mills.

Cohen E. Williams & Son, flour brokers, Nashville, Tenn., have opened a branch office at Atlanta, Ga., 232 Candler Building, in charge of Ellis Fite, who has been traveling for the firm for several years. Particular attention will be given to selling southern blenders as well as the wholesale grocery and baking trade.

The Pinnacle Mills, Inc., Morristown, Tenn., has recently completed a new 1,200-bbl flour mill, which was put in operation last month. The building is of

brick construction, was erected under the direction of the W. J. Savage Co., Knoxville, although considerable Allis machinery was used. The old flour mill has been converted into a feed mill to manufacture all kinds of feeds. W. S. Howell is president and manager.

NASHVILLE

Demand for flour from the Southeast held up fairly well, notwithstanding the uncertainty of the wheat market. Current sales are larger than at the corresponding time last year, though the aggregate volume of business is slightly below a year ago. Buyers have shown some inclination to come into the market on the breaks for moderate supplies, but changes have been so rapid of late that it has been difficult for both them and the mills. Current sales are in excess of 50 per cent of capacity of the mills, with fairly satisfactory specifications on contracts.

Purchases continue chiefly in moderate quantities of 100 to 500 bbls for shipment within 60 days. Occasionally on the breaks there are some buyers who come into the market for round lots of 1,000 bbls or better, but these have been far between recently.

Quotations, March 8: best soft winter wheat short patent, 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Ohio river points, \$7.40@7.90 bbl; straights, \$6@6.50; first clears, \$4.75@5.

Mill agents have been making fair sales of Minnesota and western flours, though business has been somewhat unsettled. Stocks of flour at Nashville are running behind a year ago, being 51,900 bbls, against 64,500 bbls last year. Blenders are having close to normal business. Quotations, March 8: spring wheat first patent, 98-lb cottons, delivered at Nashville, \$7@7.50 bbl; standard patent, \$6.75@7; hard winter wheat short patent, \$6.25@6.75; straights, \$5.75@6.

Output of flour by Southeastern mills as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output of ac-bbls	Pct. of activity
March 2-8	118,520	69,646	63
Previous week	115,420	77,925	67
Year ago	121,020	74,408	61
Two years ago	133,120	95,871	69
Three years ago	152,520	95,360	62

NOTES

Dr. W. H. Strowd, secretary of the National Soft Wheat Millers' Association, has been in Biloxi, Miss., for a short vacation, following illness of tonsillitis.

Ralph H. Missman, manager of the Sunnyside Milling Co., Evansville, Ind., and W. B. Anderson, Jr., president of the Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky., and also president of the Southeastern Millers' Association, were visitors to Nashville recently.

The Kentucky senate has passed a bill levying a retail tax of one twentieth of one per cent on business of \$400,000 annually and graduated up to one per cent for \$1,000,000 or more annually. This bill is aimed at the chain store, as few of the "independent" merchants will be required to pay more than one twentieth of one per cent.

EVANSVILLE

The flour market is stronger after a slightly erratic period. Business is fairly general, with small trade coming to the fore. Shipping instructions are satisfactory and exporting fair. Prices are steady. Quotations, March 8, 98-lb sacks, carload lots, f.o.b. Evansville: soft winter wheat best patent \$7.75 bbl, 95 per cent \$7.50, straights \$7; Kansas hard, \$7.75, first clears, in jutes, \$6.50, second clears \$6.25.

NOTES

Fire resulting from defective wiring destroyed the Martin Cutsinger & Co. grain elevator at Shelbyville. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The plant, established in 1846, was a city landmark.

Miss Grace Steinhauer, who heads the domestic science department of Igleheart Brothers, Inc., conducted a cooking school each afternoon of the ninth annual Evansville food show held under the auspices of the grocers' and butchers' association. Among exhibitors at the show were: the Miller-Parrott Baking Co., Terre Haute; the Union Biscuit Co., St.

Louis; Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, and the Loose-Wiles and National biscuit companies.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Lake Milling Co. plant at Richland, 10 miles west of Rockport. Seven thousand bus of wheat and 1,000 bus of corn, together with a large quantity of flour, were lost in the blaze. The total damage is estimated at approximately \$40,000. The mill is owned by Kincaid Brothers of Richland.

During the past year Igleheart Brothers, Inc., operated 95 per cent of the total of working days, 24 hours each. Each work day 20 railroad cars carrying some 400 tons of Swans Down products leave Evansville for distribution in various sections of the United States and foreign countries. The company now operates 47 wheat buying stations in southern Indiana and Illinois. One thousand women and girls attended the free cooking school courses given in the mills' domestic science department last year.

INDIANAPOLIS

Only moderate activity was noted in the flour market last week. Lower prices had little effect on buyers, and bakers especially showed little inclination to buy for other than immediate needs. Most orders were for small lots for delivery within the next 30 days.

Inquiries from domestic trade are none too plentiful, and there is little interest in deferred bookings. Stocks are reported very low, and it would appear that buyers will be compelled to replenish in the very near future.

Some difficulty is reported in securing directions on old contracts, and pressure is being brought to bear in that direction. Inquiry from exporters resulted in one lot being sold for the United Kingdom. Operations continue normal.

Quotations, March 8, f.o.b., Indianapolis, basis 98-lb cottons: soft winter special short patent \$6.80@6.90 bbl, fancy short patent \$6.40@6.60, straight patent \$6@6.20, first clear \$5.30@5.60; hard winter short patent \$6.80@6.90, fancy patent \$6.40@6.60, standard patent \$6@6.20, first clear \$5.30@5.60; spring short patent \$6.80@7, standard patent \$6.40@6.60, first clear \$5.50@6.

ATLANTA

Lowered prices have not attracted noticeable increase in buying, which is still light, and in small lots only. Demand in family flour continues normal, however, and shipping directions are holding up fairly well. As a result, southeastern mills are operating at par or better for the season. The flour price decline for this week over last has been 15@20c.

Quotations, basis 98-lb cottons, f.o.b. Atlanta: hard winter wheat, short patent flour \$6.50@6.75 bbl, standard patent \$6.20@6.45, straight \$6.10@6.35; soft winter wheat, short patent flour \$7.20@7.45, standard patent \$6.20@6.45, straight \$5.40@5.60; spring wheat family flours, short patent \$7.40@7.65, standard patent \$6.40@6.65, straight \$5.10@5.65; spring wheat bakers flour, short patent \$6.90@7.10, standard patent \$6.60@6.85, straight \$6.45@6.60.

NOTES

George E. Howe, of the Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Ligonier, Ind., was in Atlanta calling on the trade.

E. F. Shafer, of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, is calling on the trade in representative points over the South.

A. E. Hegewisch, export broker of New Orleans, is visiting various southeastern points following a recent trip to Kansas City.

G. C. Cobb, of Memphis, Tenn., southeastern representative for the Kansas Mill & Elevator Co., Arkansas City, Kansas, was visiting the trade in Atlanta recently.

J. Juul, president and general manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., of Kansas City, is at present in Florida with Mrs. Juul on a three weeks' tour of the state.

W. F. Birdsong, southeastern representative for the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., is at home in Atlanta con-

lined to his residence with an illness of malaria and chills. He reached here from a business trip over his territory March 6.

Theodore W. Martin, Atlanta flour and feed broker, has returned from a vacation of 10 days in Florida. The purpose of the trip was that of a vacation, but Mr. Martin returned with more accurate information upon the movement of feeds and flour in the peninsula state than upon how the fish are biting.

NORFOLK

The flour market has been going up and down but at the end of the week the situation was little changed from the previous week, and a fair demand was reported. Quotations, March 7: northwestern spring patents \$7@7.40 bbl, second patents \$6.80@7.15; Kansas top patents \$6.35@6.45, second patents \$6.10@6.15; top winters, \$6.25@6.35; second patents, \$6@6.10; Virginia and Maryland straights, \$5.75@6.15.

QUANTITY OF ARGENTINE BRAN NOT THOUGHT LARGE

Commenting on the situation arising from the importation of Argentine mill-feed the Millers' National Federation said in a recent bulletin: "The mill capacity of Argentina is limited, hence it is not believed that any considerable quantity of this foreign bran is available for American shipment. An investigation is being made as to whether the provisions of the antidumping law can be invoked. The present tariff has a levy of 7½ per cent against bran. The pending Hawley-Smoot bill increases this to 10 per cent."

NORFOLK RECEIVES FIRST ARGENTINE FEED IMPORT

NORFOLK, VA.—A recent shipment of bran and middlings received by the Davis Milling Co. from the Argentine was the first of its kind handled through the port of Norfolk. W. C. Scott & Co., brokers, sold 1,000 tons of the foreign feed, about 600 of middlings and 400 of bran. The bran sold at \$28 and the middlings at \$27 ton, f.o.b., Norfolk.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS' MUTUAL ELECTS OFFICERS

The forty-third annual meeting of the policyholders of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was held in the home office of the company in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Feb. 25.

The board of directors elected follows: Robert C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre, A. T. Collins, Mount Pleasant, Griffith Ellis, Indiana, John D. Greybill, Harrisburg, George V. Dayton, Towanda, H. C. W. Patterson, Saltsburg, J. E. Lentz, Laurys Station, John Hoffa, Wilkes-Barre, W. H. Manbeck, Millin.

Officers elected were: R. C. Miner, president; A. T. Collins, vice president; Griffith Ellis, treasurer; John Hoffa, secretary; C. R. Hoffa, assistant secretary; R. D. Hughes, auditor.

The company has been operating successfully for 43 years, insuring flour mills, grain elevators, factories and general mercantile risks at a considerable saving to policyholders. The company is licensed in 35 states. Net cash assets on Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to \$1,965,446 and the net cash surplus \$1,403,803.

Robert C. Miner, the newly elected president, is prominent in milling circles in Pennsylvania, being also vice president and general manager of the Miner-Hillard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, and president of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association. He succeeds Colonel B. F. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, who died a few weeks ago. Mr. Miner's father, General Asher Miner, was president of the company for 20 years.

Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed on the death of Colonel Isenberg, who was a director of the company from its inception in 1887. He also served 17 years as its president.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

ARTHUR F. G. RAIKES, MANAGER

517 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents at Memphis and New Orleans

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ST. LOUIS

Flour demand last week was only fair and sales were in the small lots for quick delivery that have been so prominent since the farm board's influence began to be felt in the wheat market. Neither buyer nor seller has any idea of what is likely to happen and both are doing the best thing they possibly can when they stay close to the shore.

Directions Satisfactory.—Most mills, however, report that shipping directions continue to be received in very satisfactory volume, and so long as mills can go on running the way they are at present, there should be no real complaint about the slowness of sales.

Exports Light.—Export flour business last week did not represent any great volume, although one or two sales of fair sized lots were made to Europe while Latin American customers took several small lots.

Soft Wheat Situation.—Local soft wheat millers say that they are finding it very difficult to get their fair share of business as the prices of mills in other parts of the country are far too low to allow them to compete. Soft wheat, on the St. Louis market, closed last week at about the same level as in the previous week, while hard wheat was off about 4c. Therefore it will be seen that the old problem of soft wheat premiums is still present in St. Louis and the only solution to the problem seems to be the attempt that is now being made to grow more and better soft wheat in this territory.

Quotations, basis 140-lb jutes, March 8, St. Louis: soft wheat short patent \$6.15@6.45 bbl, straight \$5.65@5.75, first clear \$4.40@4.75; hard winter short patent \$5.50@5.75, 95 per cent \$5.10@5.35, first clear \$4.40@4.70; spring wheat top patent \$6.10@6.50, standard patent \$5.80@6.10, first clear \$4.80@5.

Output of St. Louis mills, with a weekly capacity of 60,900 bbls, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 2-8	39,200	64
Previous week	37,000	61
Year ago	38,600	60
Two years ago	27,400	45

Output of outside mills, with a weekly capacity of 87,000 bbls, the product of which is sold from St. Louis:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 2-8	45,400	52
Previous week	46,800	54
Year ago	47,900	55
Two years ago	46,400	53

NOTES

William Berger, manager of the St. Louis branch of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., Kansas City, visited headquarters in Kansas City last week.

William Warner, of the specialty department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, called on the St. Louis branch of the company last week.

The late F. W. Seale, of the Seale Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, who died last September, left an estate valued at \$487,892, according to a will filed last week.

S. J. Lawellin, of the Novadel-Agene Corporation, F. Luby, superintendent of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., and J. L. Grigg, of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, were the speakers at the dinner meeting of the Missouri and Illinois group of the Association of Operative Millers, held at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, on the evening of March 8.

The St. Louis district committee to consider rules to be suggested to the committee on the trade practice conference of the Millers' National Federation met last week, but some of the members

were unavoidably absent. The committee is now under the chairmanship of Paul M. Marshall, of the Hall Milling Co., who has taken the place of George S. Milnor, recently resigned from Federation and other activities on his new appointment, announced elsewhere in this issue.

W. H. Burt, the much traveled representative of the Centennial Mill Co., Seattle, was in St. Louis last week calling on representatives of his company. Mr. Burt was on a trip that would take him to the three coast lines of the United States before he returned to Los Angeles where he lives during the rare occasions when he is "at home." Leaving the Pacific Coast he spent some time at points on the southern coast line, and from St. Louis he was going to New York, Boston and other points in the East.

NEW ORLEANS

While the local flour market continues to show a fluctuating tendency, it is much more steady. Prices have worked back to levels of a week ago and buyers are taking hold for immediate requirements.

The market has been unsteady for the past few weeks, but now seems to be returning to normal.

The consuming demand has been fairly good and this has helped business a great deal, although the demand is still classed by many dealers as slow. However, business could not be expected to show an increase with prices fluctuating as they have been during the past two weeks.

When prices reached a low point for the week, a few bakers entered the market and bought for 60-day delivery. These sales are scarce, however, as most buyers believe prices are due to decline further, as indicated by the weakness the market has shown.

Country buying is also slow, and most bakers in this section have their requirements covered, or else are buying for immediate requirements only.

Flour quotations, March 7, basis 98's: spring wheat short patent \$7.20 bbl, 95 per cent \$6.90, 100 per cent \$6.70, cut \$7.40; hard winter short patent \$5.90, 95 per cent \$5.60, 100 per cent \$5.40, cut \$5.10, first clear \$4.75, second clear \$4.10; soft winter short patent \$6.75, 95 per cent \$6.35, 100 per cent \$6.15, cut \$5.85, first clear \$5, second clear \$4.30.

A decline in semolina prices was the signal for some buying, most of it on a hand-to-mouth basis. No. 2 semolina was quoted on March 7 at 4c lb, bulk.

The export call is fair, although somewhat lighter than during the previous week. Many buyers in foreign countries have their requirements covered for the present, and the rest are taking hold for immediate needs only. This condition tends to hold down the volume somewhat, and as usual most of the flour shipped was handled direct by mills.

A total of 44,438 200-lb bags was shipped from this port during the seven days ended March 7, of which Latin America took 28,910 and Europe 15,528 as follows: Bremen 5,100, Rotterdam 3,578, Bergen 2,500, Copenhagen 2,250, Amsterdam 1,500, Oslo and Bergen 600, and Gothenburg 200.

rice

Trading in the local rice market is slow. Sales of rough are far behind what they were last year at this time. However, there is seldom a strong demand for this product. Some clean sales are reported by mill representatives, but many have found it necessary to lower their prices before large sales can be made. Receipts of both clean and rough rice are slow, although receipts of rough are ahead of those at the same period

last year. Export call is fair, and rice is moving through this port in what is considered good volume for this time of the year.

Rough receipts during the season to March 7 amounted to 299,204 sacks, same period last year 266,216; clean this season 593,704, same period last year 776,281.

Rough sales during the season to March 7, amounted to 7,077 sacks, same period last year 35,972; clean this season 208,958 pockets, same period last year 207,868.

NOTES

H. S. Cowgill, Sr., of the Cowgill Flour Milling Co., Carthage, Wis., was a visitor here with Mrs. Cowgill.

A. C. Falen, of the Lindsborg (Kansas) Milling & Elevator Co., was a visitor in New Orleans last week.

Patout Burns, of J. S. Waterman & Co., Inc., returned from a trip through Mississippi, and reports business conditions improving.

Lawrence B. Chapman, president, Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kansas, was in New Orleans last week and called on P. L. Thomson & Co.

MEMPHIS

Little buying is being done in flour and apparently developments of the past few days have failed to cause the trade to fear any material change in prices. Volume of business is the lightest for some time, but the outlook is regarded with favor by the trade because stocks in the hands of consumers are small and distributors have not loaded up. Shipping instructions are slow, for the easiness in the cotton market and lack of demand for the unsold remnant of the crop brought a pessimistic feeling. Nearness of the hot weather season causes the baking trade to expect better demand for their product, and some of them are showing a little more interest in securing their supplies.

Quotations are little changed although slightly lower for some grades, most mills making no quotations, except when business is offered, and then generally off 10 @15c from previous prices.

Flour quotations March 8, basis 98's, car lots, f.o.b., Memphis: spring wheat short patent \$7.25@7.40 bbl, standard patent \$6.20@6.90; hard winter short patent \$6.25@6.75, standard patent \$5.90 @6.25; soft winter short patent \$7@7.65, standard patent \$6.50@6.75; western soft patent \$6.20@6.30; low proteins \$5.70@5.85; blended 95 per cent patent \$6@6.25.

NOTES

W. H. Burt, Los Angeles, Cal., representing the Continental Mills, spent a week here and called at the office of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co.

R. H. Moran, local manager for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., is back from a trip through western Tennessee and finds prospects fairly good.

BAKERY MANAGER DEAD

T. F. Kearns, manager at Rochester, N. Y., for the Continental Baking Corporation, New York, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, from injuries received in an automobile accident. His son who was riding with him escaped with lacerations of the head and face. Mr. Kearns is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter.

W. EYTON COX RESIGNS

St. Louis, Mo.—W. Eyton Cox has resigned as superintendent of the improved risk department of the Missouri Inspection Bureau in order to accept a position with the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Alton, Ill. Mr. Cox had been with the Missouri bureau for 23 years.

An international bakery exhibition will be held in Tilburg, The Netherlands, this year, June 14-22, in the halls and gardens of the Netherland Royal Harmony. The commissary of the queen of the province of North Brabant, Dr. A. Van Rijekevorsel, has accepted the honorary presidency of the exhibition. The secretariat is situated at Willem I Straat, No. 50, Tilburg.



DOMINION OF CANADA

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ONTARIO RUNNING DOWN

THE fact that Canadian made butter is rapidly being replaced in its own home markets by imports from New Zealand is becoming a general subject of discussion in Ontario and the eastern provinces. This startling state of things has come about in the last two or three years and has met with considerable skepticism on the part of the public whenever attention has been sought by those who sensed its importance. In the cities of Montreal and Toronto, and indeed in all the larger centers of the East, astonishingly large percentages of the butter now entering into daily consumption in the homes of the people come from that distant source of supply.

Scarcity and high cost of all kinds of dairy feed and especially of millfeed is one of the primary causes of the falling off in production of butter in Canada. This in turn is due, so far as the millfeed is concerned, to the deplorable state into which the Canadian milling industry has fallen through the strangulation of its exporting business by artificial interference with the marketing of wheat plus discriminatory ocean freight rates on export shipments of flour.

Now that the province of Ontario, formerly the banner agricultural section of the Dominion, has become dependent on New Zealand for its butter, Chicago for its eggs and other parts of the United States for its oatmeal, oats, corn, meat, and many other food products, the pundits who have been preaching crack-pot economic theories in this and other parts of Canada ever since the war will have a chance to do a bit of explaining. A different course of treatment has become necessary and will have to be applied soon if farming is to remain one of the fundamental industries of this province.

TORONTO

The domestic market for spring wheat flour remains in the same stagnant condition as for some time. This really does not mean that no business is being done, but simply that routine orders to take care of current requirements only are all that millers are receiving. There is no expansion. All grades were reduced 30c bbl on March 3. Quotations, March 8: top patent, \$7.90; patent, \$7.65; second patent, \$7.30; export patent, \$6.90; first clear, \$6.20; Graham flour, \$6.60; whole wheat flour, \$6.60, all per bbl, in 98-lb jute bags, f.o.b., mixed cars, less 10c bbl for spot cash, plus cartage if delivered.

Ontario Winters.—There is a certain amount of demand for winter wheat flour from Ontario mills, mostly from biscuit and pastry bakers. Household trade also is running along steadily. Mills are finding it difficult to get wheat enough for their requirements at current prices. Any farmers who have wheat left are holding it for chopping purposes as this is now about the cheapest form of feed they can find. The price for bulk lots in buyers' bags is a shade firmer. Quotations, March 8: good quality 90 per cent patents from country mills \$1.60 bbl, bulk, seaboard, for export; \$1.90@5, in second-hand jutes, car lots on track, Montreal or Toronto.

Exporting.—Mills in this part of Canada are reporting a steady run of sales for export, all of which are of spring wheat grades. British and European buyers evidently find the current level of prices within their reach, and advantage is being taken of the opportunity to stock up. Apparently, this business is confined to the mills, as Toronto brokers doing an exporting business in springs say they have booked very little new

business lately. A new interest is being taken in West Indian markets which are again buying in Canada after a period in which they met most of their needs with cheaper flour made in England from Argentine wheat. Prices are practically unchanged since a week ago. Good quality export patents were priced, March 8, at 31s 6d@32s per 280 lbs, jute, c.i.f., London or Liverpool, March-April seaboard, with Glasgow 6d over.

No Ontario winter wheat is being sold for export. A nominal price would be 32@33s for 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, seaboard basis.

NOTES

The grain elevator at Preston, Ont., suffered damage of \$5,000 on Feb. 25 when fire broke out in adjoining work houses. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The price of wheat at Winnipeg now has declined to the level of 1908. If it goes much lower there will not be more than two or three of the last 25 years with which it can be compared.

Reports from the country state that the blanket of snow which has been protecting the winter wheat crop is rapidly disappearing and that alternate freezing and thawing will now have a chance to do some damage.

The Kingston elevator being built by the Canadian Steamship Lines, Ltd., is to be ready for operation by Sept. 15. Its capacity is 2,500,000 bus. The contract for the superstructure was awarded last week to Carter, Halls, Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Russell Snider, flour miller, Conestogo, Ont., who was seriously ill some weeks ago, is now convalescent and ready for business again. He is a popular figure among the younger millers of this province, and his friends in the trade are relieved to know that he is now back to his old-time form.

MONTREAL

Millers here describe the spring wheat flour situation as "expectant." That is, they are hoping now that prices have worked lower than the expected increase in business will materialize. This applies to both domestic and export markets.

Some business has been done in spring wheat flour for export, but most bids have been too low. Some nervousness exists in the domestic market, owing to the price drops of late, and buyers seem to be buying only what they have to, not knowing but that further drops will occur any day. A 30c drop in prices on March 3 froze up business in many directions, and deliveries became limited to contracts for immediate consumption only. Prices are now \$7.90 bbl for first patent, \$7.30 for second patent, and \$6.90 for straight, less 10c for spot cash.

Prices on winter wheat flour have also been reduced 10@30c, the decline being attributed to inactivity and lower wheat prices. Choice grades in car lots are now \$5.40@5.60 bbl, with broken lots at \$5.70 @5.90.

NOTES

Charles Rita, eastern manager of Rob-in Hood Mills, Ltd., is still away on a vacation in the southern states.

W. A. Black, president of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is taking a month's vacation, to be spent principally in Bermuda.

Thomas Williamson, vice president and managing director of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is back from a trip to the West Indies.

Fraser Ross, feed specialist with the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., at Toronto, is visiting Montreal and other points in the province of Quebec.

Leger Drolet, manager of La Boulangerie Nationale, at Quebec, and president of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Association of the Province of Quebec, paid a visit to the city of Montreal.

The Canadian grain trade generally is reported quiet, with normal domestic movement, but with a reduction in exports due to lower prices in Great Britain. Dealers here expect export orders in greater volume after the opening of navigation.

The wheat situation continues pessimistic here. Not a single full cargo of wheat has been booked for the opening of navigation. A small amount of liner space has been chartered. The grain trade is hopeful for business but not too sanguine.

The Canadian National Millers' Asso-

ciation now has its head offices in the Board of Trade Building. The offices were moved from the Coristine Building on March 3. It is felt that the new location will be more advantageous, not only for officials of the association but also for the members.

WINNIPEG

Another very dull period was experienced in western milling circles last week, with domestic business still on a hand-to-mouth basis and export trade so small as to be of little account. The large mills are operating only about one-third capacity and have nothing on their books for the future. Prices in top patents only were reduced 40c bbl, and the spread between tops and seconds is now only 60c bbl.

For delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary, top patent springs were quoted, March 8, at \$7.65 bbl, jute, and seconds at \$7.05; cottons 15c more; Pacific coast points 50c more. Second patents to bakers were quoted at \$7.05, car lots, basis jute 98's.

NOTES

C. F. Watt, of Earle & Stoddart, Inc., New York, last week visited the offices of K. B. Stoddart & Co., Winnipeg.

J. C. Murray, a vice president of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, was a visitor in Winnipeg last week and spent some time on the exchange.

W. C. Duncan, of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, spent a couple of days in Winnipeg following a trip which took him to New York and Chicago.

Norman P. Lambert, western manager with headquarters at Winnipeg for Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, left last week for Vancouver and will be gone for some days.

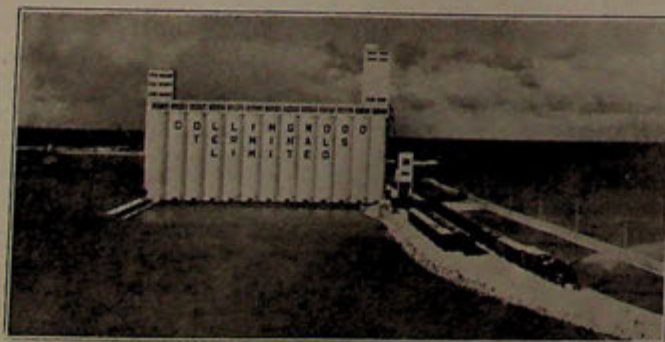
The wheat position in Canada at the end of February showed 214,339,862 bus of wheat in the visible supply in all positions, compared with 208,260,870 a year ago, but the stocks in farmers' hands are now estimated at less than 11,000,000 bus, compared with 50,000,000 delivered between March 1 and July 31, last year.

Nixon J. Breen, western general manager for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal, left Winnipeg last week with Mrs. Breen on a holiday trip to the Mediterranean. Mr. Breen spent a couple of days in Montreal before sailing from New York, and it is his intention while abroad to visit not only England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also the place of his birth in the Emerald Isle from which he has been absent 45 years.

VANCOUVER

A little activity developed in the Oriental flour market last week, and several parcels were sold but mostly in 500-ton lots. The first shipment for Takubar in some time was booked during the week while a certain amount has been trickling out of the port to Shanghai. The Shanghai spot market was reported at \$4.55 and export flour prices have followed the trend in wheat values. Recent sales of Canadian clears to Japan and China have been on the basis of \$4.70@4.75, while American straights are generally quoted around \$5, although some business is reported as low as \$4.75.

Eastern Canada shippers have been offering low grade straights to the Orient recently at \$4.25@4.30, prices at which the local trade cannot compete. Some Tientsin purchases are reported on Puget



THIS fine new grain elevator at Collingwood, a port on Georgian Bay, Ont., was completed and put into active operation in September, 1929. It is the property of Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., and is one of the units of the Canadian Terminal System, Ltd., which in addition to this plant controls rail and harbor terminals at Montreal and Toronto. This elevator is on a direct line from Fort William to Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard, and is conveniently located for terminal service to the flour and feed mills of Ontario, Quebec and the eastern provinces. It has a total storage capacity of 2,000,000 bus. That an elevator of this kind at Collingwood was needed is shown by the fact that a large portion of its capacity has been occupied with grain throughout this winter. John Kellogg, vice president of the Stratton Grain Co., Chicago, is a director of Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., and his company is agent for the elevator in the United States and Canada. It also superintends the operation of the plant.

Sound and Columbia River. Space is plentiful with the going rate \$3.40 to Japan and \$4 to China ports including Hongkong, Shanghai and Takubar.

It is reported in export circles that American mills in Buffalo have bought 300,000 bus of Canadian No. 6 wheat in storage, in bond, at that point. Whether that wheat will be for milling for oriental business, or for Cuban shipment is unknown, but it indicates that there is still a moderate amount of old crop Canadian wheat to be cleaned up.

GRAIN TRADE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The new Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada held its first meeting with the Vancouver grain interests last week, at which a discussion of the Canada Grain Act took place. Chairman E. B. Ramsay informed his audience that the board could not allow any official to exceed the Canada Grain Act. The board, he said, was not at all interested in mixing. He thought the old act was too rigid in some of its clauses, but the new act, as now before Parliament, would allow some elasticity.

Mr. Ramsay stated that the new act proposed a marked reduction in the number of grades, and the commissioners displayed no particular approval of a suggestion that in loading vessels, grades should be raised by introducing higher grade grain in order to meet the inspection. It was pointed out that an elevator might innocently, through the inspection of a deputy inspector, be placed in a bad position, if such were not allowed, since the deputy might pass the grain and the chief inspector then reject it. With the grain on the ship, the situation presented a difficult problem to the elevator, unless it was allowed to add sufficient higher grades to make the required standard. Mr. Ramsay and his colleagues promised to give this matter their consideration.

Considerable discussion took place regarding unloading conditions in the Orient. Buyers there have made numerous claims on account of short weight. It was claimed that Vancouver held a high reputation for weights and grades, and that claims for shortages from the United Kingdom and the Continent were very small. This was due, it was thought, to the employment of superintendents in these markets.

In the Orient, no superintendents are engaged to check out the grain. Each buyer goes to the ship and takes what he considers his quantity. Sometimes the last buyer finds a shortage and makes complaint. The trade at Vancouver asked the board to allow separate weighing and grain certificates on cargoes to Japan and China. The board promised to take the matter up with its inspection department.

EUROPEAN BUYERS IGNORE PROTEIN FACTOR IN WHEAT

WINNIPEG, MAN.—There seems to be no practical way in which protein content can be used effectively in the marketing of Canadian wheat in Europe, according to a report by Dr. Robert Newton, professor of field crops of the National Research Council of Canada, which was submitted to the Canadian government last week. Dr. Newton recently returned from a tour of European countries, where he collected data regarding the feasibility of using protein content as a factor in the grading and marketing of Canadian wheat.

Constancy in grade qualities seems to be the outstanding requirement of the European trade, he reports. While most Canadian cereal chemists and some of their English colleagues are convinced of the importance of the protein content as an index of baking strength and blending value, most English millers either do not accept this view or do not feel it practical to act upon it.

With regard to grade standards, the chief complaints encountered by Dr. Newton had reference to shipments which dropped close to the minimum of the grades, particularly with reference

to weight per bushel and percentage of hard red kernels.

Another complaint was that the grades deteriorated toward the end of the season. One mill manager, said the report, produced records of his laboratory tests for the past two years, showing the "quality factor" in No. 4 wheat dropping 10@15 per cent toward the end of August or in September.

A suggestion by European millers in view of reports as to the increasing use of new varieties in Canada, was that dissimilar varieties should be graded and shipped separately and not mixed with the standard Manitoba grades. On the whole, the report says, European merchants were well satisfied with the Canadian system of grading.

Dr. H. M. Tory, chairman of the National Research Council, in submitting the report to Parliament, recommends an exhaustive survey of the United States system of paying premiums for high protein wheat.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS FAR BELOW LAST YEAR

January Wheat Exports Only One Quarter of Year Ago Figure—Flour Little Over Half as Large

A marked decline in Canadian exports of both wheat and flour is shown by figures published in Canadian Grain Statistics, a bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce. January wheat exports were only about one quarter as large as they were a year ago, having fallen from 20,831,304 to 4,994,054 bus. Flour exports, on the other hand, are proportionately larger, being slightly more than half what they were a year ago with 502,888 bbls against 933,450.

A decline in export volume is also to be noted from the month previous—December, 1929, figures being considerably over January, 1930. In December, 15,960,792 bus of wheat and 604,979 bbls of flour were exported.

Great Britain continued to be by far the Dominion's best customer for wheat and flour. Approximately 75 per cent of all Canadian wheat sold abroad the past six months went to the mother country while nearly one third of all flour exports went to the same destination. Next in order as to amounts received are, in the case of wheat, the United States and Belgium, with 4,649,393 and 4,247,608 bus, respectively. Canada's next best flour customers were China and Germany, with 410,000 and 395,297 bbls, respectively.

In answer to the question, "Who is buying most of the Canadian flour," the following table indicates in order the Dominion's 10 best customers by countries of destination:

Country—	January, 1929	6 mos ending January, 1930
Great Britain	196,271	1,669,662
China	32,173	419,000
Germany	53,461	395,297
Jamaica	16,989	189,922
Newfoundland	12,455	169,159
Hongkong	28,528	177,625
Trinidad	15,942	169,129
Norway	14,822	97,555
Irish Free State	15,972	89,426
Finland	11,497	67,582

Leading buyers of Canadian wheat during the six months covered in the above table rank in the following order:

Country	Bus
Great Britain	61,276,242
United States	4,649,393
Belgium	4,247,608
Germany	2,269,138
Japan	2,127,427
Italy	1,759,593
France	1,688,910
Netherlands	1,122,669
Sweden	693,279
Norway	398,448

The total of all Canadian exports during the past six months was: wheat, 81,687,670 bus; flour, 3,335,571 bbls.

MOIRS, LTD., EARNINGS LARGER

TORONTO, ONT.—The annual report of Moirs, Ltd., chocolate and confectionery manufacturers, Halifax, N. S., for 1929 shows an increase in earnings over the previous year. Net profits amounted to \$273,958, against \$244,196 in 1928 or \$4.25 a share on the common stock compared with \$3.01. The balance carried forward was increased to \$221,072 from \$156,749 a year ago. Considerable expansion in plant activities is planned for the coming year.

CHICAGO DISTRICT

SIGURD O. WERNER, CHICAGO MANAGER

166 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Cable Address: "Palmking" Correspondent at Milwaukee

CHICAGO

Due to extremely unsettled conditions few buyers appear willing to enter the market in a large way. Mills are also staying close to shore, and many are only quoting prices for near-by shipment. Locally business is not very active, sales of any size being few in number. Buyers are showing interest, and if there was any stability to the market, they would no doubt cover their future needs, but under present conditions only absolute needs are being cared for.

Spring Wheat Flour.—Business is not satisfactory. Most agents report only small orders of patents to those in need of flour, although a few have secured some orders of 1,000 up to 2,500 bbls. These are too few in number, however, to arouse much interest. There is some activity in second clears, several orders having been put through ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 bbls. Shipping directions are only fair.

Hard Winter Flour.—Scattered sales are reported, chiefly in one and two car lots, with a few orders ranging to 1,000 and 1,500 bbls. Buyers on the whole are watching market conditions, and since these are unsettled sales are not numerous. There is a wide range in quotations, and some mills are naming special prices. These are not producing the results desired, but rather are demoralizing conditions more. Directions continue fair.

Soft Winter Flour.—Demand for soft winters is considerably less following a previous period of fair activity during which many buyers covered their current needs. Sales now are scattered, and chiefly in small amounts.

Flour Prices.—March 8 quotations, basis Chicago, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes: spring top patent \$5.60@6.25 bbl, standard patent \$5.35@6.05, first clear \$4.70@5.20, second clear \$3.40@4; hard winter short patent \$4.40@6, 95 per cent patent \$5.10@5.65, straight \$4.90@5.35, first clear \$4.60@4.85; soft winter short patent \$5.40@6.15, standard patent \$5.10@5.80, straight \$4.90@5.40, first clear \$4.45@4.80.

Durum.—Prices on semolinas down 1/4¢ but no business following. Directions also are hard to get. Quotations, March 8: No. 2 semolina, 3/4¢ lb bulk; standard semolina, 3/2¢; No. 3 semolina 3/4¢; durum patent, 3/4¢; special grade 3/4¢.

Output of Chicago mills, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 2-8	24,231	86
Previous week	24,988	87
Year ago	29,462	74
Two years ago	32,925	59

NOTES

B. N. Lathrop, millers' agent, Chicago, has been calling on the trade in Illinois.

J. J. Kelly, Kelly Flour Co., Chicago, has returned from a month's visit in Florida.

J. L. Walker, vice president, Commander-Larabee Corporation, stopped in Chicago en route East.

Paul Rutherford, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, spent March 7 in Chicago.

Alex Dombrowski, of the Chicago Flour Co., returned March 5 from a several weeks' visit to Florida.

Walter D. Warrick, vice president of the W. E. Long Co., Chicago, left March 5 on a business trip to Mississippi.

John Ribeldaffer, the Tenney Co., and Frank Butler, Montana-Dakota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, were local visitors.

W. M. Hommerling, of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago, has returned

from a trip to Minneapolis and Kansas City.

A. M. Chrystall, of the Crown Mills, Portland, Ore., visited the offices of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago recently.

Clarence Woolman, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, returned March 3 from a 6,000-mile business trip through the Southwest.

K. L. Burns, president Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis., spent March 6 in Chicago, visiting the trade. He also attended the Chicago Flour Club dinner meeting.

George S. Chesbro, Chicago manager for J. P. Parks, feed broker, has returned to his office following a stay at the St. Luke's Hospital, where he underwent an operation.

Grant C. De Groat, who recently resigned from the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., has joined the staff of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of St. Louis. Mr. De Groat will take up his new duties as field manager for Illinois, Indiana and Michigan some time this month. He was with the Southwestern Milling Co. Inc., for 12 years as central states sales manager, and prior to that had been with the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Inc., Schuyler, Neb., for many years. Mr. De Groat is very popular with the trade in the Middle West, and his many friends wish him success in his new position.

MILWAUKEE

Little has taken place in the wheat market at Milwaukee. The demand is still very limited, the bakery trade doing about the only buying. Shipping directions are poor, one broker reporting that in his 25 years in the grain business, he has never found shipping directions so hard to get. Quotations, March 8, basis Milwaukee, patents in cotton 98's and clear in jutes: spring top patents, \$6@6.80 bbl; standard patents, \$5.70@6.50; first clear, \$5.20@5.75; second clear, \$3.75@5.35; fancy pastry flour in 100-lb packages, \$4.95@5 per 100 lbs; soft winter wheat, \$3.75.

Southern flours are just about the same as last week, and with a greater range in current northwestern prices than in the preceding week, the current spread between northwestern and southwestern offerings has become 35@90¢ bbl as compared to 40@75¢ at the close of the preceding week. Quotations, March 8, basis Milwaukee: hard winter short patent, \$5.65@5.90 bbl; 95 per cent patent, \$5.45@6.10; first clear, \$5.30; second clear, \$3.75.

DRY MILK INSTITUTE WILL HOLD MEETING APRIL 23-24

CHICAGO, ILL.—The fifth annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute will be held in Chicago on April 23-24, according to an announcement by Roud McCann, director.

The program for the meeting is not yet complete, but will be available shortly. A number of paramount questions of the industry will be discussed.

Invitations to attend are being extended to everyone interested, either directly or indirectly, in the industry.

A. & P. BAKERY COMPLETED

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The bakery department of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.'s warehouse has just been completed and is said to be one of the largest in the state, having a capacity of 50,000 loaves per day.

NEW DISCOVERIES ARE MADE BY STEENBOCK

Wisconsin Scientist Announces Isolation of Rare Ergosterol Compounds Which Are Powerful Carriers of Vitamin D

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Additional discoveries of apparently far-reaching importance have been announced by Dr. Harry Steenbock and his aids at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, which follow closely upon announcements of the impregnation of vitamin D in milk through feeding the cows on vitalized yeast. Rare ergosterol compounds isolated after many experiments from yeasts and molds, according to Dr. Steenbock and his co-workers, have been found recently to take up and hold 75,000 or more times as much of vitamin D, the ricket-curing element, as the most potent of cod liver oils.

"Being 75,000 or more times as effective in stimulating lime deposition in the bones of undernourished animals when thoroughly irradiated with ultra-violet rays, these rare ergosterol compounds are particularly abundant in most strains of yeasts and molds," Dr. Steenbock states. "They are present in only small amounts in most foodstuffs.

"Consumption of common foods that have been loaded to full capacity with vitamin D by ultra-violet ray irradiation can never cause disastrous consequences, as common foods do not contain sufficient high percentages of ergosterol to make such a thing possible. Only the rare ergosterol compounds extracted from yeasts and molds by the most thorough laboratory technique have a large enough vitamin D capacity to prove injurious to animals after being irradiated and fed excessively."

Foods that have been found by the Wisconsin investigators to be particularly susceptible to ultra-violet ray activation are rolled oats, farina, corn meal, corn flakes and other cereal products. By irradiating these cereal products for only a fraction of a second at a distance of nine inches from the source of ultra-violet light they have been found to become potent carriers of vitamin D and therefore good bone building agents.

It was Dr. Steenbock who discovered practicable methods of irradiating compressed yeast and cod liver oil. In assigning rights to the use of his discoveries and methods to The Fleischmann Co. for activating yeast and to other interests for the activation of other substances, including cod liver oil, Dr. Steenbock insured the devotion of the proceeds from these licenses to the foundation of chemical research at the University of Wisconsin. Growing realization of the importance of these studies has been manifested in the medical profession, particularly the recent investigations which disclosed the conveyance of vitamin D by milk from cows fed with irradiated yeast. Credit is given in Dr. Steenbock's latest announcements to work in this field which was done under his direction by S. W. Kletzien, G. Schrader and Blanche Rising at the university.

W. S. EVANS ONLY MEMBER TO OPPOSE POOL AID BILL

WINNIPEG, MAN.—W. Sanford Evans, conservative member of the Manitoba legislature, was the only dissenter to the bill to guarantee bank loans to the Wheat Pool, when the bill came up for final reading last week. In order to oppose the principle of the bill, Mr. Evans deserted his political party and took an independent seat in the house. The bill passed third reading following his address to the house and now awaits royal assent.

In the course of a speech lasting more than an hour, Mr. Evans reviewed the whole situation as it appeared to him. He told the government that he thought their action had not accomplished what was desired; that its effects on the pool itself had up to the present time been unfortunate; that there had been unfavorable reactions in the outside world.

He was opposed to the government coming to the aid of a commercial un-

dertaking and thought it should be made known that the present action of the government would not be regarded as a precedent and that this particular guarantee was for the present crop year only.

Passing from the statistical situation in which he pointed out that there was much more wheat available for export than importers were taking and that supplies in North America were piling up, he said that Europe had this year taken a defensive position particularly against North America. He thought there had been a growing belief in Europe, perhaps a mistaken view, that it was the intention of certain countries to make them pay the maximum possible price for what foodstuffs they must import. He thought it should be made clear that the governments of the prairie provinces when voting this guaranty were not entering into any fight against the countries of Europe or elsewhere.

BAKERS HAVE OWN "TRUE STORY" HOUR AT DINNER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Thirty members were present when the Bakers' Club of Philadelphia gathered for its monthly supper meeting, March 3, at the Penn Athletic Club. President G. L. Conly was in the chair. A new member elected to the club at this meeting was C. S. Perkins, Philadelphia manager of the Read Machinery Co., York, Pa. The meeting closed with the novel feature of a "true story hour," during which members related true stories, some amusing, some instructive, of incidents in their own lives.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT PROTEIN TESTING ASKED IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Protein testing laboratories, maintained by the federal government under supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, are proposed in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Clifford Hope, representing the Seventh Kansas district.

The bill provides "that the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish, maintain, and operate protein testing laboratories at such places as he may deem advisable and practicable for the official protein testing of wheat for and in connection with the purposes specified herein. The secretary is authorized to have tests made in any such laboratory on the protein content of wheat of any year prior to or during the harvesting and marketing thereof, and he may compile and disseminate estimates based on such tests on the probable amount of protein in the wheat in any given area; and the secretary is further authorized to collect and disseminate information pertaining to protein in wheat as a merchandising factor and relative to the conditions affecting the quality and quantity of protein in wheat and surrounding the marketing of wheat with respect to protein."

The bill further authorizes the secretary to prescribe the regulations for these testing laboratories, and to co-operate with state or private agencies in

their establishment and operation. An appropriation of \$50,000 is proposed for the fiscal year 1930-31, with authorization for such appropriations to be made thereafter as may be required to meet the expenses of the laboratories system.

Producers in Kansas and adjoining states have complained in recent years that they have not been able to get the benefits in prices on wheat of high protein content. One factor has been their inability to get proper tests on protein content. The Hope bill is intended to correct this situation in so far as it can be corrected through making testing laboratories accessible to the producing areas.

HEAVEN FOR DUSTIES IS ENVISIONED BY SPEAKER

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—C. D. Alexander, assistant manager of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Minneapolis, spoke recently at a meeting of the northwestern district of the Association of Operative Millers. His subject was "The Boss and the Man," and Mr. Alexander ended the talk with a parody of Rudyard Kipling's poem, *L'envoi*, which he made applicable to his topic as well as to the business of milling. The verse, as given by Mr. Alexander, follows:

When Earth's last barrel is bolted, and the rolls are twisted and sprung,
When the newest bleaches have yellowed, and the youngest yes-man is hung,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—
Till the Master of all good millers shall put us to grinding anew.

And those that were good shall be happy;
They shall sit in Presidents' chairs,
They shall grind on ten-mile roll stands
hooked up like comets in pairs.
They shall find requitals as assistants—
Matthew, Peter and Paul;
They shall grind for an age on one shift
and never be weary at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and
If of course will not blame:
And no flour shall be sold for money, and
no one shall work for fame.
But each Miller for joy of milling, and
each, in his separate star,
Shall mill the Grain as he wants it for
the God of Mills as They are!

ANCIENT MILLER'S HOME RAZED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another landmark is now being razed to make way for the extension of Nassau Boulevard from Elmhurst to Flushing, on Long Island. It is the home of Captain John Coe, the miller, who came from England and broke the ground at Newton for his homestead and mill in 1665. On the banks of Old Horse Brook, his mill ground the grain into flour, and his home became a central meeting place for the scattered settlers. For more than 100 years the property was in the hands of the Coe family, but later was owned by Daniel Rapaleye, whose son Daniel was a distinguished soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War. The frame of the house was made from brick imported from Holland and carried over from New York (then Nieuw Amsterdam). Over the brick the clapboards that the old Queens builders hewed out by hand seem as sound today as when they were put on.

TRADE CONFERENCE IS AUTHORIZED IN SOUTH

Federal Trade Commission Will Co-operate with Mixed Feed Manufacturers in Group of 13 Southern States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mixed feed manufacturers in 13 southern states have been authorized to hold a trade practice conference with the Federal Trade Commission, the date and place to be determined later. Commissioner Charles H. March will preside. The commission states that the majority of mixed feed manufacturers in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia will be represented. Long time contracts, guarantee against price decline, inducing breach of contract, enticement of employees, misbranding, imitation of trade-marks or trade names, use of inferior materials, repudiation of contracts and misrepresentation are among the practices to be discussed.

BRITISH MILLERS CONSIDER WHEAT POOL SALE PROJECTS

LONDON, ENG.—As announced by cable in The Northwestern Miller, of Feb. 19, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, minister of employment, held a conference on Feb. 18 with the representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the representatives of the National Association of British & Irish Millers. Mr. Thomas had had a previous discussion with the representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the object of the further conference was "to continue the discussions on the development of wheat shipments from Canada and thus facilitate the shipment of coal and other products from the United Kingdom."

It is understood that the representatives of the National Association of British and Irish Millers made it quite clear that they did not intend to bind themselves to make purchases through the Canadian Pool, but would buy when and where they so desired and through whichever source they found the most competitive. At the same time they said they would be glad to increase their purchases of Canadian wheat—a step which enabled them to use a higher proportion of home-grown wheat—and that they had already made a recommendation to their members which would have that result. They emphasized, however, that the amount of Canadian wheat purchased by the millers depended on its price relation to the price of other wheats.

MUCH OF FLOUR RECEIVED IN MILWAUKEE RESHIPPED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Figures which were recently cited in The Northwestern Miller regarding flour receipts at Milwaukee via railroads have aroused some conjecture as to the amount which was actually retained in the city. To be fair to local salesmen of the city, it should be pointed out that a large portion of this flour after being received here is later sent across the lake by vessel, either in the form of bulk cargoes or loaded in transit cars on the car ferries of the Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk railroad systems. Since 1927, accurate figures as to vessel loadings not going out of the United States have been extremely difficult to obtain. In 1927 total receipts of flour reported at Milwaukee were 2,733,321 bbls, out of which 700,000 bbls went to Buffalo and 381,026 to Depot Harbor by all-water routes, while 1,690,620 bbls went directly across Lake Michigan, mostly on car ferries, and 114,975 went out by rail, mostly to southerly points. Apparently only 536,700 bbls were retained locally in 1927.

Since Jan. 1, 1930, 144,200 bbls of flour have been received at Milwaukee as compared with 109,420 during the same period a year ago. Accurate figures as to shipments are not obtainable but it can be estimated that about half of this amount has been shipped out by water.

How the Ass Got His Reputation

IT seems that the donkey had not shown his true colors when the world was young and was widely esteemed as a most sagacious beast. A famous sheik, exceeding proud of his large herd, invited the Prophet himself to test their wisdom. Mahomet addressed the asses. "Let us test your wisdom," said he. "Answer me this question: What should an ass require for a three days' journey?" And they counseled among themselves and then made reply: "For a three days' journey, O Prophet, any ass should require six bundles of hay and three bags of dates." This answer was considered eminently wise by the assembled company. The Prophet answered: "Wait," and he again addressed the asses. "I have to make a three days' journey, but I will not give you six bundles of hay and three bags of dates for making it. Let him who will go for less stand forth." And behold, they all stood forth and began to talk at once. Each underbid the other until finally one especially long-eared ass agreed to go for one bundle of hay. Then spoke the Prophet: "Pool, you cannot even live for three days on one bundle of hay, much less profit from the journey." "True," quoth the long-eared one, "but I wanted the order." And from that far-off day to this, asses have been known as fools, and price cutters have been known as asses.—*Chemical Markets.*

EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT

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GERMAN BREAD LAW AN AID TO RYE PRODUCER

Measure Adopted by Council of Ministers Will Be Submitted to Reichstag—Must Contain 95 Per Cent

HAMBURG, GERMANY.—A new German bread measure has been adopted by the council of ministers, which is being submitted to the Reichstag. This bill prescribes that under the name of "rye bread" only such bread may be sold as contains at least 95 per cent of rye, and that designated as "wheat bread" must contain at least 95 per cent of wheat. Bread made from a mixture of flours must be sold under the name of "mischbrot" or "mixed bread." Bread chiefly baked from mixed rye flour must be called "Roggenmischbrot" and from mixed wheat flour "Weizenmischbrot." The admixture of rye flour to wheat flour for bread making must not exceed 3 per cent, but the German government will have authority to change these rates if the yield of the domestic rye or wheat crop should necessitate it. The various kinds of bread must be clearly marked on the loaves, so that consumers can easily see the kind of bread that is being delivered to them. The weight of the loaf must be at least 500 grams or a multiple of the same, and must also be clearly marked on the loaf. No bread must be sold without such indications and any failure to follow out the regulations will result in a fine of 150 reichmarks (\$36).

In the course of the preamble to the bill it is stated that the price of rye has been such a serious matter to the farmers during the last crop year that energetic measures are absolutely necessary to try and improve the situation.

Consumers must know that they can buy pure rye bread at a cheap price, for which there seems to be an increasing demand. If this demand can be fostered the consumption of rye will consequently increase. According to a government estimate the increase in the consumption of rye should amount to 500,000 tons, which would spell considerable relief to the domestic rye market and reduce the wheat imports by 120,000 tons per year.

COMPULSORY WHEAT POOL FOR AUSTRALIA SUGGESTED

LONDON, ENG.—It is reported from Canberra, Australia, that proposals are on foot for the formation of a compulsory wheat pool for the bulk handling of grain. A conference of federal and state ministers and growers, to consider the question, was held on Feb. 18. Parker Maloney, the minister for markets and transport, introduced the scheme to the conference. The proposals put forward were as follows:

1. A compulsory pool for the bulk handling of wheat.

2. A scheme for marketing Australian wheat under the control of a board in each state, elected by the growers and a commonwealth board.

3. That the commonwealth and the states should unite in guaranteeing to the grower 4s per bu in the country, which would be equal to 4s 8d, f.o.b., the ministers agreeing that this guaranty as to prices should hold for a period of three years.

The prime minister, who was present at the conference, said the object of the proposals was to increase production and stabilize the industry. He appealed to

growers to grow more wheat. A ballot of the growers is to be taken in regard to these proposals before July 31. It would appear that the representatives of the growers were not in favor of any state control or interference as regards the pool and that the scheme would be acceptable only on condition that the growers controlled it themselves.

EGYPTIAN TARIFF CAUSES EXCITEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA

LONDON, ENG.—The new customs tariff, which has been introduced by the Egyptian government as a sign of its new found independence, was put into force on Feb. 18. This tariff places a duty of £2 5s per ton on all imported flour and 18s per ton on wheat. Many other commodities are also affected. Countries that refuse to enter into a commercial treaty with her will be subjected to a prohibitive tariff, amounting to double the new duty or four times the old one, by which Egypt endeavors to protect herself against the possibility of foreign countries raising their tariffs against Egyptian goods.

Large quantities of goods have been bought and shipped to Egypt during the last few weeks with a view to getting them into the country before the new tariff went into effect. Every available scrap of storage room is crowded to overflowing, while the goods are piled up on the quays, with practically no covering, which is likely to result in a lot of damage. Exciting scenes took place at the various ports just previous to the new duties going into effect and unprecedented sums were paid in custom dues. At Alexandria the custom receipts for the first half of February were about 1,000,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 900,000 pounds as compared with the same period last year, and on one day the receipts amounted to 137,688 pounds, compared with the normal 40,000.

LONDON, ENG.—The following information regarding the new wheat and flour duties in Egypt has been given by a correspondent: "From Feb. 16, 1930, flour entering Egypt will have to pay a duty of £2 5s per ton, and wheat 18s per ton. Hitherto the duties on wheat and flour have been 8 per cent ad valorem. As the new duty on wheat is small compared with that on flour it is evident that the high duty on flour has been imposed with the idea of protecting the home flour milling industry. There is no discrimination between the different exporting countries, but, as Australia was the largest shipper to that market to the extent of about 50 per cent of the flour imports, the Australian mills will be most seriously affected. However, it is anticipated that the imports will continue much the same for the present, as the home mills will be unable to cope with the demand, but it is feared that the extra cost will in due course have the effect of reducing the consumption of flour. On the other hand, there may be an increased demand for wheat, but as the trade at present is constituted in Egypt the millers have not sufficient outlet for their offal to permit them to increase their flour output without causing difficulties of oversupply in their own market and the neighboring European markets."

FRANCE'S LARGE CROP

LONDON, ENG.—It is doubtful whether many people who are interested in wheat and flour realize that the wheat crop of France this year exceeds by nearly 100-

000,000 bus the crop of western Canada. It is by far the largest crop on record for France, the latest estimate being 368,000,000 bus, compared with 273,000,000 for western Canada. France is still pressing to sell wheat and flour in the United Kingdom at exceedingly cheap prices, and the French mills have sold a very considerable quantity of flour both of the lower and higher grades to London and Glasgow. The French straight flours are selling at 27s 6d@31s per 280 lbs, according to quality. Australian flours are the next best value at about 34s 6d. In view of these prices it will be seen how difficult it is for American soft winter wheat and Ontario mills to compete.

FARMERS OF SCOTLAND ARE AROUSED BY OAT IMPORTS

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—The farmers in the north of Scotland are organizing district meetings in large centers, such as Aberdeen and Inverness, to protest against the deplorable market conditions for cereals and potatoes. British arable farming has entered a crisis. Scottish oats are selling at only 5s@6s per 112 lbs; in some areas the price is nearer 4s. Before the cheap German grain came on to the market in early autumn the ruling price for Scots oats was about 25s@27s per quarter (336 lbs). It is now about 16s.

At one of these big mass meetings of farmers held in Aberdeen, at which the attendance was about 10,000, mostly composed of farm servants, who recognize that any further lapse of land back to grass will mean that they will be unemployed, one of the speakers, Joseph Duncan, secretary of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union, declared that they must not work up any bad blood against the Germans for sending in these cheap oats to Scottish markets. He contended that the merchants in this country, rather than the Germans, were the persons to blame for the trouble. Scot merchants, he asserted, were only too anxious to make a profit out of anything, and it was they who brought in the German oats. The farmers' job, he said, was to organize their own marketing so that it would not be possible for any merchants to depress the prices of their produce.

This speech has not gone unchallenged. A merchant, writing in the Glasgow Herald, asks if Mr. Duncan expects merchants to have more solicitation for farmers than the government has shown for them in leaving ports open for the foreign grain. "I know many merchants who have expressed to me, over and over again, their repugnance at having to buy German goods, but who have been forced into it to meet the competition of others who were buying these foreign goods." This merchant states that there is only one way of dealing with such countries as Germany and that is to do unto them what they are doing to us—put a tariff on their exports to us.

LONDON FLOUR ARRIVALS

The arrivals of flour in London by weeks, in sacks of 280 lbs, showing countries of origin:

From—	Week ending—	
	Feb. 14	Feb. 7 Feb. 15
United States—	1,920	1,325
Atlantic—	3,132	1,256
Canada—Atlantic—	2,950	4,554
Pacific—	4,000	—
Australia—	2,450	1,560
Argentina—	5,814	1,200
Continents—	19,847	5,672
Coastwise—	1,932	1,939

About one half of the forests of Germany is owned privately, and about one third by the state.

GOVERNMENT BUYING PROPOSED IN ENGLAND

Socialist Member of Parliament Would Have Board to Purchase All Wheat Needed for Home Use

LONDON, ENG.—A new note has been introduced into the discussions in regard to British agriculture and the ways and means by which it can be helped. A meeting was held recently at the Houses of Parliament, at which representatives of the three political parties were present to listen to a scheme put forward by E. F. Wise, Socialist member of Parliament for East Leicester, for the bulk purchase of wheat for home consumption. He proposes the formation of a government corporation, or boards, which would buy all the supplies of wheat needed from abroad and would also acquire the output of the British farmers at a guaranteed price.

His scheme covers other agricultural produce, in addition to wheat, but is mainly concerned with wheat. It is claimed that such a scheme of control would prevent the fluctuations that now take place in the wheat market. It is understood that in the discussion which followed the proposal was criticized in a very keen manner.

It was suggested ultimately that a non-party agricultural committee should be formed, which suggestion has since been carried into effect. Some exhibits of bread made from Empire products and also from British grown wheat were on view at the meeting. The bread made from Empire grown wheat contained 50 per cent Canadian, 10 per cent Australian and 40 per cent British.

HUGE LOSS IN FAILURE OF ROTTERDAM GRAIN COMPANY

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—With further reference to the failure of the Rotterdam grain firm, Algemeene Commissiehandel, according to a statement of the liquidator, the firm has lost the whole of its capital, amounting to \$800,000 with the addition of a further loss of \$400,000. The creditors' claims are estimated at about \$680,000 but it is expected that they will receive around 40 per cent in settlement. The firm was one of the largest of the Rotterdam grain houses and had considerable interest in German flour mills.

FLOUR RIVALRY IN IRELAND

BELFAST, IRELAND.—The shipments of flour to Belfast for the week ending Feb. 8 were nil, the total shipments since Aug. 1 being 60,000 sacks of 280 lbs. The shipments to Dublin for the same week were also nil, the total shipments since Aug. 1 being 85,000 sacks. The arrivals in Belfast were 2,200 sacks and in Dublin nil.

NEW BREAD FACTORY AT HAARLEM

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—It is understood that a new bread factory is about to be erected at Haarlem, Holland, by the N. V. Electriche Luxebroodfabrieken H. Franken, Jr., at an estimated cost of 70,000 florins (\$28,000).

The number of motorcycles registered in Germany during the year ended June 1, 1929, increased 38 per cent over figures of the previous year, which in turn had shown an increase of 23 per cent over 1926-27. In France the number has risen from 150,000 in 1926 to 325,000.

EASTERN STATES

WAYNE G. MARTIN, JR., EASTERN MANAGER

25 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

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NEW YORK

These days anything may be taken as a prognostication of the market, and it seemed safe last week to prophesy that since the flour business came into March like a lamb, it would go out like a lion. The month started with quiet business, and sales last week were very limited, the good business of February being lacking. Buyers seemed to have readjusted their ideas on price until current levels no longer looked low and they appeared to fear that anything might happen to the bottom of the market. Since much of their undelivered flour was bought at considerably higher levels, they were interested in averaging their prices down if they could be sufficiently reassured that a further drop was not imminent. In other instances they filled their needs at the beginning of the decline and for a while will not be in position to buy in quantity.

Pastry and Cracker Sales.—Although there was a good volume of spring wheat flour sold on the low market, it was believed that proportionately as good, or better, business was done on pastry and cracker flours. Buyers of these covered their needs well into the future in several cases, according to the policy of nearly all the bigger trade of buying when the market seems right for long-time shipment.

Directions Slow.—Many brokers and mill representatives reported great slowness of buyers in ordering out flour bought at higher prices. This difficulty always accompanies a big decline, and when prices are \$1 bbl lower, it is hard for the earlier orders to look good.

Prices Fairly Firm.—Lack of active interest on the part of consumers kept prices fairly firm. The range therefore was narrower, but it was generally believed that firm offers would force some mills much lower. This was not always true, however, as occasional instances were reported where business was lost by a difference of only 10c in buyers' and sellers' ideas.

Export business was disappointing as foreign buyers have not come in as strongly as had been hoped for on the lower markets.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, March 8, all in jutes: spring fancy patents \$6.30@6.75, standard patents \$6@6.30, clears \$5.60@5.90; hard winter short patents \$5.90@6.50, 95's \$5.60@6; soft winter straights, \$6.40@6.85.

NOTES

The United Biscuit Co. of America is reported as earning \$4.39 a share in 1929, in comparison with \$3.02 in 1928.

Earnings of the Corn Products Refining Co. for 1929 are reported equal to \$5.49 a share, as compared with \$4.35 in 1928.

F. E. Sands, of Sands, Taylor & Wood Co., Boston, visited the New York office of the company toward the close of last week.

The Ward Baking Co., New York, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on preferred stock, payable on April 1 to stockholders of record March 17.

John A. Sim, president of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., New York, was back at the mill offices on March 3 after a month's vacation in California with Mrs. Sim.

Mark N. Menzel, treasurer and vice president of the Menzel Milling Co., Toledo, stopped off in New York for a couple of days last week following a New England trip.

Carl Feldhusen, of Chicago, representative for the Rogers Bros. Seed Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, made his headquar-

ters last week with B. Christoffers, New York, flour broker.

Joseph Hexter, former president of the Columbia Baking Co., New York, has been able to leave the hospital following a recent operation and is progressing nicely toward recovery.

Edward Knighton, sales manager for Samuel Knighton & Sons, Inc., New York, spent last week visiting the New England trade with his headquarters in Boston and Providence.

A. W. Martin, manager of the American Elevator Co., Buffalo, was introduced on the New York Produce Exchange last week by John F. Gerard, wheat buyer for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., New York.

The largest flour clearances last week from the port of New York, according to compilations of the Barr Shipping Corporation, were 12,056 bbls to Hamburg and 11,750 to Oslo. All others were less than 10,000-bbl lots and covered 21 ports.

Among the out-of-town visitors on the floor of the exchange last week were W. E. Foster, of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., H. C. Moore, manager of the export department of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal, and Arthur Cutten, Chicago grain man.

Harry P. Gallaher, president of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, was in New York last week after a brief vacation in Miami with his family. W. B. Hanna, Boston representative for the mill, came to New York to meet him at the offices of the Broenniman Co., Inc.

Rehearsals for the annual musical show to be given under the auspices of the Bowling League of the New York Produce Exchange indicate that this year's production will surpass previous years. Many of the stars of last year's show will be headliners again, along with new talent recently discovered.

On March 6, the Panama Rail Road Co. purchased 1,500 sacks of hard wheat flour from the Imperial Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas, at \$5.44, delivered, c.i.f., Cristobal, 750 sacks to arrive on the isthmus between April 1 and 10 and 750 between April 20 and 30. About 30 mills submitted offers, the Barton County Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, losing by 1c and the Harry E. White Co., New York, by 3c.

Exports of flour from eastern seaboard ports totaled 146,777 bbls during the week ending March 1, distributed as follows: New York, 57,777 bbls; Boston, 10,000; Philadelphia, 1,000; Baltimore, 1,000; Newport News, 3,000; New Orleans, 16,000; St. John, N. B., 49,000. Wheat shipments totaled 1,969,000 bus, of which 810,000 were shipped from New York, 64,000 from Boston, 32,000 from Philadelphia, 85,000 from Baltimore, 255,000 from New Orleans, and 723,000 from St. John, N. B.

BOSTON

A feeling of uncertainty concerning the course of the market from day to day has caused buying of flour to fall off to negligible proportions. There has been a little buying for actual requirements but no substantial commitments appear to have been made, for most of the larger buyers have covered their requirements fairly well ahead. Mill agents are now seeking to get shipping instructions. Feeling against the Federal Farm Board continues to grow in intensity here.

Sales of spring wheat standard patents have been comparatively limited. Some business has been done, however,

around \$6.40@6.50 bbl, and some for a type of flour, as low as \$6.15. For short patent flour, prices usually are \$6.50@6.75 with some houses declaring firmly for \$7, and evidently getting it for the choicer flours. Special patents are quoted mostly at \$7.25@7.50.

Sales of hard winter flours are few. Some business, however, has been done in a small way at around \$6.25 for fairly good standard winter patent. There have been sales of lower content flour at as little as \$6. The general range for short patent flour is \$6.30@6.50.

Pastry flour moves moderately. There has been some business in soft winter straights at \$5.75@6 for fair to good flour. Patents are usually quoted around \$6.40@6.50 for really choice flour. Soft winter clears have been quotable around \$5.35@5.40 for fair flour and up to about \$5.50 for good.

Quotations, car lots, 98-lb cottons: spring special patents \$7@7.50 bbl, short patents \$6.50@7, standard patents \$6.15@6.60, first clears \$5.60@6; hard winter patents, \$6@6.60; soft winter patents \$5.80@6.50, straights \$5.65@6.10, clears \$5.50@5.90.

NOTES

W. D. Graves, a former representative of western mills, but lately in the brokerage business with offices in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, died here March 3.

A. T. Safford, of Safford & Smith, Boston flour mill agents, is at Ormond Beach, Fla., as the guest of George A. Zabriskie, New York manager for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis.

William I. Morse, of Prentiss, Brooks & Co., of Holyoke, Mass., died at his home in Holyoke, March 7. He was an associate member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and had been an active member.

Joseph L. Walker, sales manager for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, accompanied by Robert Schlicht, visited in Boston. It is understood that Mr. Walker is planning to extend his company's interests in this territory, and that Mr. Schlicht may represent the mill here.

PHILADELPHIA

Trade in flour continues slow and unsatisfactory and prices generally are slightly easier in sympathy with the downward movement of wheat. The reduction in prices failed to stimulate business to any extent and consumers generally seem to be well satisfied to buy as requirements demand. Buyers are not inclined to stock up in advance, especially in view of the outlook for the winter wheat yield, where indications point to favorable prospects for more than an average crop, both as to quality and quantity. It would require a drastic change in the crop outlook or a decided lowering in values to bring about a healthier tone to this market.

Quotations, March 8, basis 140-lb jutes: spring first patent \$6.60@7.10 bbl, standard patent \$6.35@6.60, first clear \$5.75@6; hard winter short patent \$6.60@6.85, 95 per cent \$6.10@6.35; soft winter straight, \$5.25@6.

NOTES

George Schele has been appointed manager of the Philadelphia plant of the General Baking Co.

The Flour Club of Philadelphia will hold its monthly luncheon meeting on March 14 at the old downtown club.

L. R. Elsroad, Philadelphia manager for the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., has returned from a business trip through Pennsylvania and New York states.

John Christian Freihof, retired baker and brother of William Freihof, of this city, died in Berkeley, Cal., recently, after an illness of several months. He was 62 years old and had lived in California for some time.

The Midwestern chapter of the American Society of Bakery Engineers met at the Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa., on March 1. There were 108 members and guests present and a most enthusiastic meeting was held. The principal speaker was Peter G. Pirrie, of New York, associated editor of Bakers Weekly, who delivered an address on shop management and organization.

BALTIMORE

Trading in flour is light, being confined principally to car lots of standard spring at and around \$6, cotton, prompt shipment; standard hard winter at and around \$5.75, cotton or jute, prompt, and near-by soft winter straight at and around \$4.75 in second-hand cotton, prompt. Some mills were holding for more than these rates, while ordinary stock in instances could be had for less. The whole trade is complaining of business.

Nominal closing prices, March 8, car lots, per barrel, in 98-lb cottons, 70@80 more in wood, or 15@25c less in bulk. First spring patent \$6.40@6.65, standard patent \$5.90@6.15; hard winter short patent \$6.15@6.40, straight \$5.65@5.90, soft winter short patent (near-by) \$5.35@5.75, straight (near-by) \$4.75@5.

NOTES

Included in Baltimore receipts last week were 3,017 bbls flour destined for export.

E. G. Broenniman, vice president of the Standard Milling Co., New York, visited the larger bakers of Baltimore recently.

Canadian wheat inspections at Baltimore last week were 44 cars, grading as follows: 1 No. 1 hard spring, 6 No. 2 durum and 37 sample grade northern.

Charles A. Ruth has been elected superintendent of the maritime department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for his twenty-ninth successive term.

George E. Morrison and Herman Runge, who have been trading as George E. Morrison & Co., grain and hay, Baltimore, have separated and each will continue the business in his own name.

Clarence M. Stickell, formerly of B. A. Stickell & Sons, Inc., millers of Hagerstown, Md., but now operating as a flour broker and mill agent, has applied for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

The Baltimore Flour Club has yet to decide when and where it shall hold its annual meeting and election of officers. The committee on entertainment has the matter in charge and will doubtless come to a decision in a few days. Last year's annual was held at the Baltimore Country Club on March 19.

Maryland millers on 'change in Baltimore recently included Ernest J. Spenseller, of Englar & Spenseller, Westminster; W. C. Geeting, president of the Keedysville (Md.) Milling Co.; S. P. F. Kline, head of Kline Bros., Inc., Boonsboro, and A. R. Selby, treasurer and manager of the Liberty Milling Co., Inc., Germantown.

PITTSBURGH

Flour sales are not only light, but most unsatisfactory, and it is stated by well informed men that business is the "slowest in many months." Prices are lower and unsettled, and there is a disposition on the part of some of the mills to make radical concessions to "get business." On the other hand, some of the mill men take a waiting attitude under the assumption that not much good can be derived from slashing prices.

With spring and hard winter flours being quoted on practically the same price level, the natural result is a move in favor of springs by such buyers as are in the market. They are few, however. Some of the bids made by consumers are lower than mills are disposed to accept, with the result that very little business is done.

The larger consumers are not in the market, except as onlookers. They keep a close eye on the situation, but being well supplied with flour do not place any extensive commitments.

Soft winter flour moves very slowly with prices unchanged. The demand for clears is nominal. The family trade in flour is also slow, grocers being inclined to "wait a while" until there is more stability to quotations.

Semolina is quoted at 3½c lb, f.o.b. Chicago. Sales light. Shipping directions better.

Quotations, Pittsburgh, March 8: spring wheat short patent \$6@6.75 bbl, standard patent \$5.50@6.25; hard winter

F E E D S T U F F S

MILLFEED

CENTRAL WEST

Chicago.—Early in week, demand was fairly active from East; behind on directions; not able to get stuff as fast as desired to fill contracts; trend fairly steady. Spring bran \$24.25@25, hard winter \$24.50@25; standard middlings \$24@24.25, flour middlings \$26.50@27; red dog, \$29@30.

Minneapolis.—After an advance of 50c @ \$1 a ton the latter part of last week, buyers withdrew from the market. Mixers and the jobbing trade were hesitant about taking hold. Purchases were confined in a general way, to near-by requirements. The consuming trade took on scattering cars for immediate shipment, indicating that in some sections of the country stocks were getting low. Buyers, however, were hesitant about taking on full cars of any particular commodity in view of the uncertainty of prices, feeling that in view of the continued low prices of dairy products there was not very much incentive for purchasing any quantity of feed at present levels. Heavy feeds continue to lag, although a season of the year is approaching when there should be an improvement in the demand, especially for pig feeding. Interest is being shown by feed manufacturers for middlings for April-May shipment, but their ideas are on present levels of prices. Argentine bran and shorts continue to be a disturbing factor in the Norfolk and New England territories. Quotations: standard bran \$23.75@24.25, pure bran \$24.50@25, standard fine middlings \$23.50@24, flour middlings \$26@27, red dog \$28.50@30.50, rye middlings \$19@20.

St. Louis.—Demand a little better; although some feed has been bought recently by mixers, supplies are believed to be growing burdensome, with the result that the outlook is somewhat bearish. Bran, \$23.50@24; brown shorts \$24.50@25; gray shorts \$25@26.

Louisville.—Demand light; trend weak; bran in best demand. Bran, \$28@29; mixed feed, \$28@29; brown middlings \$28@30, gray \$30@32; red dog, \$35.

THE NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—The only change in the millfeed market is an improvement in demand from the smaller dealers. There has been general inquiry in the last week from this source, city mills reporting heavy sales in the aggregate to car lot and mixed-car buyers. Enough was disposed of in this way to take surplus offerings off the market. Jobbers report offerings as really light. Mixers, however, are still out of the market. Some of these, in fact, have been reselling. One company sold back 500 tons to a mill, paying the difference in the market, which represented a loss to the original buyer of about \$5.50 ton. City bran is held nominally at \$22.50@23 ton, standard middlings \$22@22.50, flour middlings \$26@27, red dog \$29@30, wheat mixed feed \$25@26.50 and rye middlings \$19@19.50, in 100-lb sacks. Country prices average 50c ton less.

Duluth.—Demand light; trend steady to easier; buyers cautious; mills are not pressing sales for new business; more concern in getting out stuff already booked. Bran, \$24; standard middlings, \$25; flour middlings, \$27; red dog, \$31.

THE SOUTHWEST

Kansas City.—Demand for both bran and shorts continues extremely sluggish, with generous offerings and a continued lower trend to prices. Millers generally lack confidence in the market and, while they are not unduly pressing sales, are disposed to book on any little current showing of firmness. Bran is quoted at \$21.50@22, brown shorts \$23.50@24.50 and gray shorts \$24.50@25.

Atchison.—Demand continues practically unchanged, with a slightly better



Feed Prices at Low Levels

CONTINUED declines in all of the principal feedstuffs, extending over a period of several weeks, have brought prices to very low levels. Buying increased somewhat at the full decline, but demand still is extremely dull. The usual spring buying in the South has shown no sign of getting under way as yet, while in the North the volume of business is greatly curtailed by the low returns on dairy products. The general dairy situation has improved a trifle during the past month, although only once in the past 10 years have February butter prices approached the low levels current in February of this year. The present low price level for feed grains compared with last month and a year ago is also a weakening factor in the feedstuffs market.

Meadows and pastures are doing well in most sections east of the great plains, with much greening reported. Wintry weather in the northern plains states caused a general resumption of yard feeding, and some parts of the Southwest are dry, but ranges generally are in good condition. Grass is unusually good in California and northern Idaho.

Increased sales of poultry feeds are reported as the dealers build up their stocks for the spring season. Sales of horse and mule feeds are also better through the South than in other recent weeks, but other commercial feeds are a slow sale. Dairy mixtures are particularly difficult to move at present. The prices of virtually all mixed feeds have been declining recently in line with raw materials.

Wheat Millfeed.—Bran and shorts, responding to a short flurry of buying and a stronger grain market, advanced in price as much as \$1 a ton early in the week, but buyers withdrew from the market at the higher levels and prices again declined, going 50c ton under the quotations of a week ago. Mixed feed manufacturers and jobbers are hesitant about taking hold, confining their purchases mainly to near-by requirements. The consuming trade has been taking increased amounts of millfeed for immediate shipment, indicating that stocks are getting low in some sections of the country. However, there is an unwillingness apparent on the part of buyers to take full cars of any one commodity, in view of the uncertainty in prices. Heavy feeds, such as middlings and red dog, continue to lag, despite the fact that a season is approaching when demand should increase, particularly from pig feeding interests. Some interest is being shown by feed manufacturers for middlings for April-May shipment, but their ideas are on present price levels, which millers are not willing to accept. Argentine feed continues to be a disturbing factor in the New England and other eastern states.

Production of United States mills is about normal for this time of the year, and millfeed offerings are considerably in excess of demand. Millers, anticipating a further increase in output, generally lack confidence in the market for offals; while they are not unduly pressing sales, they are disposed to book orders on any little current showing of firmness.

Cottonseed Meal.—With the trade awaiting the census report, due late next week, giving the rate of consumption on cottonseed meal, the market for that product remains about unchanged. Sentiment appears to be fairly well divided, but there is little expectation of values going lower than they have been already. Prices now are \$1@1.50 ton above the low point for the season, the rally being caused mainly by short covering and a slightly stronger market in grains. Increased buying of the lower grades of meal for use as fertilizer is reported. Cottonseed mills are experiencing good shipping directions on old bookings of meal, and these old contracts are a factor in keeping new buying light. Competition from foreign concentrates is more potential than actual, but some of the recent pressure on cottonseed meal is attributed to the low-priced offerings of soy bean meal and peanut meal in the South and East.

Linseed Meal.—Prices are 50c@1 ton lower than a week ago. Demand picked up at the lower levels, with several sales reported made by crushers to mixed feed manufacturers. Recent sharp declines in gluten meal were partly responsible for the weakness in linseed meal prices. Canadian oil meal is being offered at Minneapolis and some of the other northern markets, but is not meeting with much demand.

Gluten Meal.—Quotations on this product were further reduced \$3 ton on March 1, making a total decline since Jan. 1 of almost \$12 ton. Gluten feed is unchanged, and is now only \$10 per ton under gluten meal. Mixed feed manufacturers have bought heavily of gluten meal on the decline, as some of the principal makers of the product are giving a price protection guarantee to June 1. Offerings are liberal, although the corn grindings during February totaled only 6,568,000 bus, the smallest February output since 1926. Wet process corn grindings since the beginning of the season, through February, were 14 per cent less than during the corresponding period last season.

Hominy Feed.—Prices are about unchanged from a week ago. Demand is fair and about equal to the rather liberal offerings.

Alfalfa Meal.—Alfalfa meal continues to reflect the weakness in other feeds and the slow demand. Production since the beginning of the season has been about 9 per cent less than during the same period last year. Fair amounts are being sold out of Kansas City to the southern states at reduced prices.

Tankage.—Prices dropped \$5 ton, more as a readjustment to the weakness in other feeds than because of a material decrease in demand.

Brewers' Dried Grains.—This product is now selling at very attractive levels. Current prices are a little under those for bran, while six months ago brewers' dried grains were bringing a premium of \$6 ton over the millfeed. The decline is due to increased production and slow demand from feed manufacturers and the consuming trade.

Unless otherwise specified, feed quotations named in The Northwestern Miller are of Tuesday, the day preceding publication, and are per ton, sacked, in car lots, f.o.b., at the points named.

inquiry for bran, but shorts still lagging; trend lower. Gray shorts, \$24.50; mill run bran, \$23.25; bran, \$22.

Oklahoma City.—Demand is sluggish; trend downward. Straight bran \$25@26, mill run \$27@28, shorts \$29@30, delivered, Oklahoma points.

Omaha.—Demand fair; inquiry limited; trend downward. Standard bran \$21.50; pure bran \$22; wheat shorts \$23@23.25; gray shorts \$23.50@24; flour middlings, \$26; red dog, \$30@31.

Salina.—Demand is draggy; a great deal of bran is being offered, but the basis remains unchanged; it is doubtful if buyers will absorb present offerings, as interest is very sluggish; what sales are being made are for small lot shipments for immediate delivery; there is little interest in future delivery; a large part of the output is going out in mixed cars; these shipments are not as far behind schedule as a week ago, although mills still are unable to keep up with the requests; instructions for straight cars have shown quite an increase the last few days, and there seems to be a brighter outlook for millers; bran prices are unchanged. They are quoted at \$2; shorts are down 50c@1.50, quotation being \$24.50.

Wichita.—Demand fair to slow; trend steady to weak; market is a little more settled than a week ago, but rather listless; most sales small. Bran, \$23; mill run, \$25; shorts, \$26@27.

THE EAST

Buffalo.—Demand fair; inquiry steady; trend firm. Bran, \$26.50; middlings, \$25.50; wheat mixed feeds, \$31; flour middlings \$30; red dog, \$31.50@32.

New York.—Lack of interest for domestic grades; competition felt from Argentina; trend sharply lower. Bran, \$25.50@32.50; standard middlings, \$31@32.10; red dog, \$37.10@38.10.

Boston.—Demand slow; trend easier. Spring bran \$30.50@31, winter \$30.50@31; middlings, \$30@30.50; wheat mixed feeds, \$33.70@35; red dog, \$36@37.50.

Baltimore.—Demand cautious and reserved; inquiry narrow; trend unsettled; continued liberal offerings of wheat feed, both domestic and imported, coupled with a slow demand, deprive the market of support. Spring wheat bran \$30@30.50, winter \$30.50@31; standard spring wheat middlings \$30@30.50, flour middlings \$33.25@33.50; red dog, \$34.50@35.

Philadelphia.—Demand light; trend lower. Spring and hard winter bran \$31@31.50, pure bran \$31.50@32, soft winter \$32@32.50; standard middlings \$30@31, flour middlings \$33@37; red dog, \$35@37.

Pittsburgh.—Demand light; trend is downward; offerings liberal; prices much lower. Spring wheat bran, \$28.50@29, standard middlings \$27.50@28, flour middlings \$29.50@30.50; red dog, \$32.50@33.50.

CENTRAL STATES

Toledo.—Demand light; trend steady to lower; unsettled condition prevailing in all grains has affected the feed business in general, and more especially the wheat feeds. Soft winter wheat bran \$29; flour middlings, \$28@29; mixed feed, \$28.50; unbolted meal, \$31@32.

Cleveland.—Demand better on bran; trend downward. Hard winter wheat bran \$28.50@29, soft winter \$30.50@31, spring \$28.80@29.30; standard middlings \$28.40@28.50, flour middlings \$30.40@31; red dog, \$33.40.

Cincinnati.—Demand heavy; inquiry is active; trend steady. Bran, soft winter wheat \$28.50@29, hard winter \$28@28.50; middlings, standard spring wheat \$27.75@28.25, soft winter wheat \$27.75 shorts, \$29@29.50; red dog, \$31@31.50; gray wheat mixed feed, \$29.50@30.

Indianapolis.—Demand sluggish; supplies ample; trend steady; dealers hesitant about buying large amounts; other

CURRENT FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN STATISTICS

Bradstreet's Weekly Visible Grain Supply

Following are Bradstreet's returns of stocks of wheat held on March 1, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, and the supply on passage for Europe; also the stocks of corn and of oats held in the United States and Canada, with comparisons, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and various supply metrics like 'Week ending', 'Changes from previous week', and 'Totals'.

Combined aggregate wheat visible supplies, as shown by Bradstreet, follow, in bushels:

Table showing United States and Canadian wheat supplies for 1929 and 1930, categorized by month and week ending.

Total American, Canadian and British visible supply for week ending: 1929-1930 comparison table.

Ocean rates on flour, all subject to confirmation, as quoted by Charles Andrews, of the United Kingdom and Continental Freight Conference, and the F. C. Thompson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., and by Irving H. Heller, St. Louis, in cents per 100 lbs:

Table of ocean rates for various ports including Aberdeen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Avonmouth, Belfast, Bergen, Bordeaux, Bremen, Bristol, Cardiff, Copenhagen, Cork, Danzig, Dublin, Dundee, Genoa, Naples, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Havre, Helsingfors, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Malmo, Manchester, Marseilles, Newcastle, Oslo, Piraeus, Rotterdam, Southampton, Stavanger, Steettin, and Stockholm.

Wheat exports from Hungary in 1929 increased 74 per cent in quantity, while flour exports gained 23 per cent.

MILLEFED FUTURES

Closing prices of millfeed futures on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in dollars per ton:

Table of millfeed futures prices for Standard Bran and Gray Wheat Shorts (Flour Middlings) from March to August.

Exports of grain from the principal ports of the United States to foreign countries, as reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels in the case of grain and barrels in the case of flour (000's omitted throughout):

Table of weekly grain and flour exports from March 1 to March 11, 1930.

Total United States grains, Canadian grains in transit cleared from U. S. Atlantic ports.

Table of total United States grains and Canadian grains in transit.

*Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 315,000 bus, flour 124,800 bbls from San Francisco, barley 376,900 bus, rice 400,000 lbs. †Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. ‡Corrected to Jan. 31, 1930, to include all ports.

UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

Visible supply of grain in the United States, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, in bushels (000's omitted), of date March 8, and corresponding date of a year ago:

Table of United States visible grain supply for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley from 1929 to 1930.

United States—Grain Stocks

Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the United States at the close of the week ending March 8, 1930, and March 9, 1929, as reported to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table of United States grain stocks for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, and Flaxseed.

Stocks of United States grain in store in Canadian markets on March 8 (figures for corresponding date of a year ago are given in parentheses): wheat, 6,194,000 bus (2,241,000); rye, 2,712,000 (1,566,000); corn, 144,000 (642,000); barley, 926,000 (172,000); oats, 2,631,000 (410,000).

Western Canada—Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain in the western inspection division, March 7, 1930, and receipts and shipments during the past week, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table of Western Canada visible grain supply for Fort William and Port Arthur, including wheat, oats, and barley.

Totals for Western Canada visible grain supply.

Receipts during week ending March 7, 1930.

Table of receipts during the week ending March 7, 1930.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

Aug. 1, 1929, to March 7, 1930.

Table of total receipts from August 1, 1929, to March 7, 1930.

TOTAL SHIPMENTS

Aug. 1, 1929, to March 7, 1930.

Table of total shipments from August 1, 1929, to March 7, 1930.

Flour and Grain—Receipts and Shipments

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 8, as compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, flour given in barrels, grain in bushels (000's omitted throughout):

Table of flour and grain receipts and shipments for Chicago, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Toledo, and Wichita.

RECEIPTS

Table of flour receipts for Chicago, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Toledo, and Wichita.

SHIPMENTS

Table of flour shipments for Chicago, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Toledo, and Wichita.

Receipts and Shipments of Millfeed

Receipts and shipments of millfeed at the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 8, in tons, with comparisons:

Table of millfeed receipts and shipments for Minneapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, and Milwaukee.

Flaxseed—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of flaxseed at principal primary points for the week ending March 8, in thousand bushels, with comparisons:

Table of flaxseed receipts, shipments, and stocks for Minneapolis and Duluth.

For the first 10 months of 1929 United States exports to Europe were about 3 per cent higher than in 1928 and our imports from Europe were about 10 per cent higher.

OATMEAL

Toronto.—There has been some falling off in demand for rolled oats and oatmeal, and cereal millers say they are now doing only a small business. Apparently, buyers covered their requirements pretty fully at the low point in values. Compared with a week ago, prices are down 10c. Quotations, March 8: rolled oats \$6.80 bbl of 180 lbs, in 90-lb jute sacks, mixed cars, less 10c bbl for cash; car lots, \$6.50; oatmeal, in 98-lb jutes, 10 per cent over rolled oats.

Winnipeg.—A moderate business in rolled oats and oatmeal, confined to the domestic market, was reported last week. The scarcity of high grade milling oats and the competition from foreign products continue to curtail the business of the Canadian oatmeal miller. Quotations, March 8: rolled oats in 80-lb bags, \$3.65 in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and \$3.50 in Manitoba; oatmeal in 98-lb bags, 25 per cent over rolled oats.

Minneapolis.—Rolled oats were quoted on March 11 at \$2.32½ per 90 lbs.

Philadelphia.—Quiet, with ample offerings at former rates. Quotation, March 8, \$3 per 100-lb sack.

Montreal.—Rolled oats, March 8, \$3.55 per 90-lb bag.

Chicago.—Oat products are in very slow request. Quotations, March 8: rolled oats, \$2.30 per 90-lb sack; oatmeal, \$2.55 per 100 lbs.

RYE PRODUCTS

Milwaukee.—The fact that so many people are unemployed has caused the retail baker and the family trade to practically stop buying. Few shipping directions were given last week. Quotations, March 8, basis Milwaukee, in cotton 98's: pure white, \$5@5.15 bbl; light, \$4.75@4.90; medium, \$4.50@4.65; pure dark, \$3.75@3.90; meal, \$3.90@4.05.

Minneapolis.—Rye flour mills report demand as holding up fairly well. No big lots are being worked, but there is a fair day-to-day inquiry for small lots ex-warehouse or in mixed cars for mill shipment, with an occasional car lot order coming in for good measure. Prices are working lower, showing a new decline for the week of 30c. Pure white is quoted at \$4.70@4.85 bbl, in 98-lb sacks, pure medium \$4.20@4.35 and pure dark \$3.45@3.60. Four northwestern mills last week made 7,257 bbls, compared with 10,296, by five mills, in the previous week.

Chicago.—A few orders of 500 to 750 bbls were taken by local buyers, and some sales to eastern trade of 1,000 and 2,000 bbls for 30-day delivery were reported. The average buyer, however, continues to take on just what he requires for current needs. Directions were fair. The local output totaled 2,959 bbls, against 2,000 the previous week. Mill asking prices, March 8: patent white, \$4.90@5.15 bbl, jute; medium, \$4.50@4.65; dark, \$3.60@4.10.

Duluth.—The sagging rye market has caused flour buyers to hold back. Market is quiet and featureless. The mill reported purchases of scattered split or full cars for quick shipment, but no indications of improvement in buying for deferred delivery. Very little choice milling rye arriving or offered. Quotations, March 8, f.o.b., mill, in 98-lb cottons: pure white, \$5.15 bbl; No. 2 straight, \$4.65; No. 3 dark, \$3.90; No. 5 blend, \$4.95; No. 8 rye, \$4.15.

Buffalo.—There was steady grinding of all grades last week, with prices holding firm. Quotations, March 8: white, \$5.80@5.90 bbl; medium, \$5.25@5.35; dark, \$4.80@4.85.

Baltimore.—Rye flour seems unable to find bottom. Buyers are giving it a wide berth, when they should be providing for the future. All qualities are bunching closer together, with dark holding relatively the strongest. Nominal quotations, March 8, in 98-lb cottons: top

patent \$5.15@5.40 bbl, straight \$4.50@4.75 and dark \$4@4.25.

St. Louis.—Business in rye products was rather slow last week, as buyers preferred to wait on the declining market. Quotations, March 8, f.o.b., St. Louis, basis cotton 98's: pure white patent, \$5.45 bbl; medium, \$4.95; pure dark, \$4.20; rye meal, \$4.55.

Indianapolis.—There is only a limited demand for rye flour; medium and dark are more in demand than white, and those two grades are steady to higher. Quotations, March 8: pure white, \$5.50@6 bbl, Indianapolis, basis 98-lb cottons; medium, \$5.10@5.35; dark, \$4.75@5.25.

New York.—Business in rye flour was spotty last week, with limited demand. Quotations on white patent in jutes, March 7, \$5.35@5.70 bbl.

Pittsburgh.—Demand light; trend is downward. March 8: pure white, \$5.50@6 bbl; medium, \$5@5.50; dark, \$4@4.50.

Philadelphia.—Quiet last week, with ample offerings at former rates. Quotations, March 8, in 98-lb cotton sacks: white, \$5.75@6 bbl; medium, \$5@5.25; dark, \$4.25@4.50.

Boston.—Rye flour was unstable last week, and buyers took on only enough for actual needs. Quotations, March 8, in 98-lb cottons: choice white patents, \$5.70@5.80 bbl; standard patents, \$5.45@5.55; medium dark straights, \$4.90@5; medium light straights, \$5.20@5.30; pure dark rye, \$4.45@4.55; rye meal, \$4.60@4.70.

PROPOSED KANSAS RAIL RATE ADVANCE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Freight schedules of the Santa Fe railroad, proposing to cancel free out-of-line service on grain and grain products from various Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas origins to certain destinations in southeastern Kansas when transited at Hutchinson, Kansas, have been held up by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The order suspends from March 10 to Oct. 10 the operation of certain schedules as published in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rail-

way Co.'s tariff I. C. C. No. 10,909.

The suspended schedules would result in increases of generally 3½c per 100 lbs on shipments involved. As an example the present rate of 17.5c, Harper to Cherryvale, Kansas, would be raised to 21c, while the present rate of 22c from Woodward, Okla., to Cherryville would be advanced to 25.5c.

TRACK DELIVERIES MADE VALID

CHICAGO, ILL.—Taking cognizance of the tight local storage situation, the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade has passed a resolution invoking the emergency car lot delivery rule, and effective Friday, March 7, delivery of wheat, corn, oats or rye in car lots was made valid on March, 1930, contracts.



CARLISLE M. WEEKS, who has joined S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc., Chicago, as manager of the advertising and milk engineering departments. Mr. Weeks formerly was with the C. E. Rogers Co.

False Bread Propaganda in Virginia Is Brought to an End

GOING quietly and effectively about its business of seeing that the nutritional value of bread is properly represented, the National Food Bureau, working with millers and bakers of Virginia, has brought to an end one of the most flagrant instances of anti-bread propaganda that has recently come to its attention. A report of this propaganda was published in a recent number of The Northwestern Miller. The following extracts were reprinted from a publication entitled "Bread for the New Family," issued by the Bureau of Child Health of the Virginia Department of Health, co-operating with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and distributed to children and parents throughout the state of Virginia:

"This white flour makes a beautiful white light loaf, and it at once became popular with housewives and bakers, who did not stop to inquire as to its food value. This great dietetic error, in reality a tragedy of world-wide proportion, is based upon commercial and money-making reasons.

"The people have learned to prefer the fine white germ and bran-free flour made in the large mills of the West and the Virginia mills, which, yielding to the demand, have changed off to the modern roller system and also are making the same kind of white flour. This is in reality a national calamity, working untold damage to the present generation.

"While economy is of secondary importance in comparison with the well being and health of the family, it alone would be sufficient reason why the housewife should see that she is not cheated out of the most valuable and important part of the grain, as she is when the miller removes the germ, which, though constituting only 1.5 per cent of the

grain, contains 35 per cent, or over one third of the life-giving material found in the grain.

"The white bolted flour—this is what is left after taking out the best part of the grain and consists chiefly of starch. The protein, the vitamins and the minerals are mostly gone. Rats fed on this remnant of the grain do not thrive, and either produce no young or puny runts which soon die. Fed on whole wheat flour they thrive and rear healthy young. Dogs fed only on bread from bolted flour will starve in three weeks, while pigeons will develop beri-beri and die."

Miss Ethel Clarke, eastern manager of the National Food Bureau, undertook a diplomatic mission to the Virginia officials responsible for the false propaganda contained in these paragraphs, and provided authoritative information which is being made the basis for revised editions of the booklet, "Bread for the New Family," and a companion piece entitled "Feeding the New Family." These revisions are being carried out under the guidance of August Nolde, of the Nolde Bros. Bakery in Richmond, Va., who is a member of the legislative committee of the Potomac States Bakers' Association.

State officials, including the governor and the commissioner of public health, are reported to have been much impressed by the protests and representations made by bakers and by members of the Piedmont Millers' Association. These representations were rendered all the more persuasive by virtue of the fact that on Oct. 24, 1929, the Medical Society of Virginia had adopted a vigorous resolution denouncing food fad propaganda against white bread and asserting its important place in the human diet.

CORN PRODUCTS

New Orleans.—Demand quiet; inquiry fair; trend steady. Cream meal and grits, March 8, \$2.35 per 100 lbs; standard meal, \$2.22.

Memphis.—Buyers took small amounts of meal on contracts last week as low as \$3.80, desiring more, but offerings dried up and most mills want \$3.90 upward. Easiness in corn checked inquiry late in the week.

St. Louis.—Cream meal in cotton sacks was quoted, March 8, at \$1.98, and standard meal at \$1.88, per 100 lbs.

Indianapolis.—Demand sluggish; prices unchanged; little interest on part of buyers. March 8, cream meal, \$2.50@2.55 per 100 lbs.

Nashville.—Demand fairly good for meal, with some moderate contracts and car lot trade; inquiry fair; trend slightly irregular to steady. Degerminated cream meal, March 8, 96-lb bags, \$2.15@2.25.

Pittsburgh.—Demand slow; trend downward. March 8: kiln-dried yellow and white meal, in 100-lb lots, \$2.40@2.45.

Minneapolis.—On March 11, yellow and white corn meals were quoted at \$3.90@4 per 200 lbs.

Baltimore.—Corn meal, hominy and grits are all selling in a limited way at the recent decline, but buyers say there can be no activity until prices fully reflect the present drop in raw material. Closing prices, March 8: meal, \$2.05@2.15 per 100 lbs; hominy and grits, \$2.40, the latter representing a recent reduction of 8c.

Toronto.—White corn flour is selling in the usual small quantities. Quotation, March 8, \$6.50@6.80 bbl, in bags, car lots, delivered.

Evansville.—Demand active; supply of both white and yellow corn from local sources ample for present and future needs. Prices steady. Cream meal, March 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs; flake hominy \$3.40@3.50; pearl, cracked and grits, \$2.45@2.50.

Dallas.—Demand improving; inquiry fair; trend about steady; offerings heavy. Delivered, Texas common points, 100-lb bags: corn chops \$1.86@1.90; corn feed meal, \$1.75@1.80; ground ear corn, \$1.65@1.70; corn, \$1@1.04 bu.

Montreal.—White corn flour, March 8, \$6.50@6.60 bbl.

Chicago.—Business in corn goods is not active, although it has improved some over the past two weeks. On March 8, corn flour, meal and hominy were quoted at \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia.—Demand only moderate last week, and prices favored buyers. Quotations, March 8, in 100-lb sacks: fancy kiln-dried meal, yellow \$2.50, white \$2.55; pearl hominy and grits, \$2.55.

EASTERN TRADE PRACTICE MEET TO BE AT BUFFALO

Millers in the eastern territory will meet at the Buffalo Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on March 14, at 12:30 p.m., for a discussion of trade practice questions. This is the fifth and final meeting of the series arranged by the trade practice committee of the Millers' National Federation.

Henry P. Fowler, trade practice specialist of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will be the principal speaker. He will tell of the experiences of other industries with trade practice conferences, and will be prepared to answer questions which may be asked by the millers present.

The trade practice committee of the Millers' National Federation which had scheduled a meeting in Chicago on March 11, has been obliged to postpone this meeting on account of the illness of C. B. Warkentin, chairman of the board of the federation. The meeting will be held as soon as Mr. Warkentin is able to attend.

Make way for current receipts over the year. Possibly, the owners of that wheat would be pleased to have it back in Canada, now that it is unlikely a better price will be received for export than is available in the domestic market. Car-lift prices are possibly a little lower. Quotations, March 8: No. 2 red or white soft winters \$1.10@1.15 bu, wagon lots at mill doors; \$1.20@1.22 for milling grades, on track, at country points. Western spring wheat has declined 7/8c. Quotations, March 8: No. 1 northern, \$11.12 1/2 bu, c.l.f., Bay ports; No. 2, \$1.10.

OATS

Slight recessions were made in oats futures toward the close of the past week on general weakness in grains. Trading was dull. Cash demand is fair and about equal to offerings. Receipts at primary markets were about 200,000 smaller than in the previous week and 400,000 below a year ago, while shipments were about the same as in the previous period and 900,000 bus larger than a year ago. A drop of 1,224,000 in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade on March 8, making the total 20,449,000 compared with 14,671,000 a year ago. The average of private estimates of farm stocks of oats on March 1 was 385,000,000 compared with the official figure of 497,000,000 a year ago.

Minneapolis.—Demand fair to good. Prices off 1c from a week ago. No. 2 white, March 10, 39 3/4@41 1/2c bu.

Duluth.—No offerings or sales of consequence are being made by local operators. With receipts down to a minimum, buyers are finding difficulty in filling needs. Market undertone easier; no change in cash basis. Spot No. 3 white closed, March 8, at 40 1/2c bu.

Winnipeg.—Demand exists only for the lower grades for eastern Canada. Futures trading was extremely light last week, and without feature. No. 2 Canadian western were quoted, March 8, at 56 1/2c bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Toronto.—The week's break in wheat has influenced the oats market, and prices of western feeding grains have declined 3/4c. Ontario oats are not coming out. Quotations, March 8: No. 1 western feed oats 53 1/2c bu, No. 2 50 1/2c, track, Bay ports; Ontario oats, nominal, 53c, point of shipment.

Chicago.—Receipts 95 cars, compared with 95 the week before and 204 a year ago. Shipping sales of fair size and the visible supply is steadily decreasing. Quotations, March 8: white, No. 2 43 1/2@44c bu, No. 3 42 1/2@43 1/2c.

San Francisco.—Demand very dull, with prices steady and unchanged. Receipts, February, 345 tons; stocks on hand, March 1, 34. Quotations, March 7, per 100 lbs: red feed, \$1.65@1.75; red seed, \$1.80@2.

Nashville.—Demand smaller than one year ago, but increasing; inquiry moderate; trend about steady. No. 3 white, March 8, 50 1/2@51 1/2c bu.

Boston.—Demand last week was slow. Uncertainty ruled the market, and buyers followed very closely a hand-to-mouth policy. Quotations, March 8, all-rail:

fancy 40@42-lb, 60@63c bu; regular 38 @40-lb, 54@55c; regular 36@38-lb, 53@54c; regular 34@36-lb, 51@52c.

Milwaukee.—Prices closed 16 1/2c lower. Receipts were 12 cars, against 28 the previous week and 36 for the corresponding week a year ago. No. 4 white, 40 1/2 @41c bu; No. 3, 41 1/2@43c.

CORN

Active selling pressure, due to the decline in wheat and less feeding demand, brought declines in corn futures during the past week. Relatively larger receipts of cash corn for which storage space is limited contributed to the weakness. Offerings, however, were moderate, and cash demand fairly good from industries. Primary receipts totaled 5,148,000 bus last week, about 1,850,000 below the previous week's level, but about 800,000 higher than a year ago. Shipments were 800,000 smaller than in the previous week, and slightly larger than a year ago. An increase of 1,553,000 bus in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, on March 8, making the total visible 24,220,000 compared with 34,168,000 a year ago. The average of private estimates of the farm reserves of corn on March 1 was 973,000,000 bus, compared with an official estimate of 1,022,000,000 a year ago.

New Orleans.—Demand and inquiry fair; trend steady. No. 2 yellow, March 8, 16 1/2 per cent moisture, \$1.03@1.04 bu in new 2-bu bags; No. 3, \$1.02@1.03.

Kansas City.—With futures down approximately 4c, cash corn last week showed relative strength under the influence of moderate offerings and a generally good demand. Where elevators have storage available, there still is a good demand for corn to go into store. Quotations, March 8: white, No. 2 76 1/2 @78c bu, No. 3 75@78c, No. 4 71@73c; yellow, No. 2 77 1/2@78 1/2c, No. 3 75 1/2@77 1/2c, No. 4 72@75c; mixed, No. 2 73@74 1/2c, No. 3 70 1/2@72 1/2c, No. 4 68@70c.

St. Louis.—Industries and elevators bought moderately last week, and there was a scattered demand from mills and shippers, but demand was generally described as slow. Cash prices, March 8: No. 3 yellow, 78c bu; No. 4 yellow, 74 @75c; No. 5 yellow, 71@72c.

Chicago.—Receipts 1,263 cars, compared with 577 the previous week and 755 a year ago. Light shipping inquiry, fair daily "to arrive" bookings from the country, the material increase in the run with as many cars on track on Thursday and Friday as during the entire previous week, and the invoking of the "car lot delivery rule" on March contracts, were all contributing factors to the widening discounts, particularly on the light weight, heavy moisture, low grade offerings. Quotations, March 8: mixed, No. 5 69 1/2@72c bu, No. 6 67c; yellow, No. 2 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 4 72@74 1/2c, No. 5 68 1/2@72c, No. 6 68@70 1/2c; white, No. 4 74@75c, No. 5 71@72c; sample grade, 40@65c.

Minneapolis.—Prices on low grade corn were reduced March 10, but were advanced to the old basis again March 11, following strength at Chicago. Demand is good for the better grades, but soft, wet corn is still hard to move. No. 3

yellow 10@6c bu under Chicago May; No. 4 yellow, 17@11c under; No. 5 yellow, 24@20c under; No. 6 yellow, 28@24c under.

Pittsburgh.—Demand slow; trend is downward; offerings brisk; prices lower and easier. March 8: No. 2 yellow, shelled, 93@93 1/2c bu.

Toronto.—Corn is in slow demand. American has declined 2c, and Argentine 5c. Quotations, March 8: No. 3 American yellow corn 90 1/2c bu, delivered, Toronto; Argentine, 95c, c.l.f., Bay ports.

Milwaukee.—Prices last week closed 5@7c lower; receipts were 165 cars, against 368 cars a week ago and 185 in 1929; yellow was again favored. No. 3 white, March 8, 75 1/2c bu, No. 4 75 1/2c; No. 3 yellow 75 1/2c, No. 4 72 1/2@74 1/2c, No. 5 69@69 1/2c, No. 6 66 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 74 1/2@75c, No. 4 72@72 1/2c, No. 5 67 1/2@69 1/2c.

BARLEY

Influenced by weakness in other grains and continued poor export demand, barley futures declined during the past week, but losses were not as severe as in some other cases. Cash demand for feeding grades continues dull, but good malting type is being taken readily. A decrease of 110,000 bus in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade on March 8, making the total visible 8,378,000 bus compared with 9,239,000 a year ago. European importers continue to receive supplies from the Danubian region, and there is very little movement from North America.

Minneapolis.—Demand only fair. Prices lower with futures. Quotations, March 10, 50@58c bu.

Duluth.—The cash market is a nominal affair in so far as trading is concerned, demand being present but supply scarce and business near a standstill. Bids remain unchanged, except that the choice feeding grades are a shade firmer, buyers paying more attention to them in view of the scarcity of malting quality. Fair car shipments were reported during the week. Closing price range, March 8, 48@55c bu.

Winnipeg.—Export demand remained dormant last week, and shipping interests were unable to interest their customers abroad, even at the low prevailing prices. Small lots of feed barley were shipped to eastern Canada, this being the only cash business reported. No. 3 Canadian western was quoted, March 8, at 48 1/2c bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Chicago.—Receipts moderate, 54 cars, compared with 46 the previous week and 104 a year ago. Fair shipping inquiry for the light run. Feeding quality firm, but malting 1c lower. Quotation, March 8, 59@64 1/2c bu.

Toronto.—There is no movement in the Ontario grain. Western feeding barley is selling actively. Only No. 3 is now available at Bay ports, and this was quoted, March 8, at \$23.50 ton, c.l.f., and the various grades at \$26@28, Montreal freights.

Milwaukee.—Brewers, maltsters and pearlbers buying heavily. Receipts last

week were 101 cars, against 148 in the previous one and 109 in 1929. Prices closed unchanged. Special No. 2, 63@65c bu; No. 2, 59@63c; No. 4, 64c; sample grades, 59c.

RYE

Consistent weakness was shown in rye futures last week, and the market had practically no rallying power. Trading was moderate, and liquidation practically steady. The lack of export inquiry, the large market stocks, and absence of a large domestic demand are responsible for the weak situation. Mills are buying good milling quality rye with fair consistency, but there is no important outlet for lower grades. Visible supplies decreased 54,000 bus, according to the report of the Chicago Board of Trade, on March 8, making the total visible 14,107,000 bus compared with 6,599,000 a year ago.

Chicago.—Receipts 15 cars, compared with 3 the week previous and 17 a year ago. Generally speaking, the market is following the trend of the futures.

Duluth.—Liquidation in the futures resulted in sending prices into new low on the crop, May hitting, March 8, 65 1/2c, and closing at 65 1/2c. Cash market dead; hardly any offerings, although demand holds fair. Milling or any other grade is scarce and hard to buy.

Buffalo.—Little demand for stocks of rye, mills having made sufficient purchases early in the season. An occasional car here by rail was sold at bids, with none suitable for milling.

Winnipeg.—No export business done last week, and domestic trade was not appreciable. Trading in futures was very limited, and prices weakened in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 Canadian western was quoted, March 8, at 61 1/2c bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Minneapolis.—Offerings moderate. Demand good for milling grades. Tone strong. No. 2 rye, March 10, 64@70c bu.

FLAXSEED

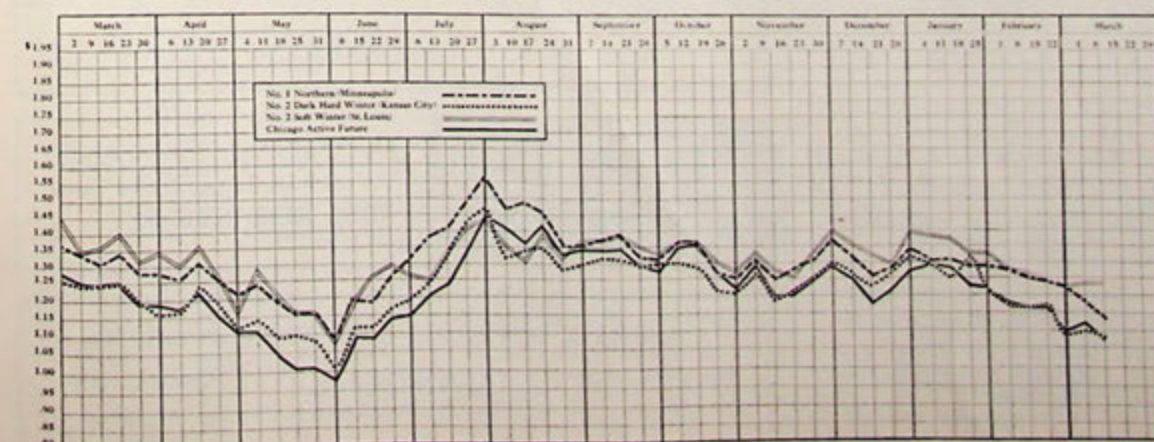
After declining due to the influence of other grains and weakness at Buenos Aires, flaxseed futures rallied slightly toward the close of the past week on crop news from India. Domestic supplies are running low and current offerings are light. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior totaled 44,000 bus, compared with 40,000 in the previous week and 107,000 a year ago. Shipments were 32,000 bus compared with 63,000 bus in the previous period and 93,000 a year ago. Stocks at the two markets declined 13,000 bus, making the total in store 732,000 bus, compared with 706,000 a year ago. Shipments of Argentine flaxseed to this country continue large, the total since Jan. 1 being slightly over 6,900,000 bus, the largest amount for this period shown in the records, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Minneapolis.—Demand rather dull. Receipts small. No. 1 flaxseed, March 10, \$2.88 1/4@2.93 1/4 bu.

Winnipeg.—In the absence of crusher interest, the market simply followed the trend of Duluth, with futures operations largely of a speculative nature. No. 1 northwestern was quoted, March 8, at \$2.38 1/4 bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Duluth.—Acute weakness characterized the futures market, the decline in wheat and general bearish situation mainly contributing to the downfall in prices. On the break, stop-loss orders were uncovered that ran quotations down sharply at times and with no show of support the market went below the 83 mark. May hit low at \$2.91 1/4 and July at \$2.91 1/2, at which point crushers stepped in, checking further decline and bringing about a moderate reaction. Trading was light, both on the slump and the following advance, which ran up about 4c. In the final session, March 8, a new low was established at \$2.88 1/4 on May and \$2.89 1/4 for July, the close being firmer at \$2.90 for both deliveries. Better demand for cash, with trading held up by lack of offerings, hardly any business being possible. No. 1 spot advanced 6c on top price range, closing 3c under to 3c over May, at \$2.87@2.93 bu.

Movement of Wheat Prices



FLOUR BRANDS

The following list of trade-marks, published in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office prior to registration, is reported to The Northwestern Miller by Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, patent and trade-mark lawyers, Washington, D. C. Millers and flour dealers who feel that they would be damaged by the registration of any of these marks are permitted by law to file, within 20 days after publication of the marks, a formal notice of opposition. This journal offers to readers an advance search free of charge on any trade-marks upon which they may desire information. Write direct to us or to Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence.

DIA-MEL; Diabetic Food Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; starch and sugar free flour, bran and cereal for breakfast foods, bran and cereal food products. Use claimed since July 15, 1926.

DOUGHBRAKE; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, Texas; wheat flour. Use claimed since Sept. 29, 1929.

LARABELL; Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; wheat flour. Use claimed since Aug. 5, 1923.

LARABELL, bell and wheat field design; Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; wheat flour. Use claimed since Aug. 5, 1923.

NACOMA and circular design; T. F. Naughtin Co., Omaha, Neb.; prepared cake mixes and other foods. Use claimed since Jan. 1, 1926.

PAN-HANDLE; West Virginia Macaroni Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.; alimentary pastes. Use claimed since 1915.

RONZONI and eagle and rectangle design; Ronzoni Macaroni Co., Long Island, N. Y.; prepared food, namely macaroni. Use claimed since June 1, 1921.

SUPER CAKE FLOUR and design; Reliable Flour Co., Boston; cake flour. Use claimed since Sept. 30, 1929.

GREEN & WHITE; Red & White Corporation, Buffalo; barley, macaroni, spaghetti, egg noodles, buckwheat flour, breakfast cereals, rolled oats, rice wheat, rye, pancake and prepared cake flour. Use claimed since August, 1925.

PELLICAN and design; Albers Bros. Milling Co., San Francisco; wheat flour. Use claimed since June 15, 1928.

VERONA BELL, and representation of a bell; Charles O. Eitzler & Son, Verona, Ohio; wheat flour, corn meal, self-rising pancake flour, self-rising biscuit flour, self-rising buckwheat flour, self-rising wheat flour, and pastry flour. Use claimed since Oct. 30, 1929.

WILLIE SHEFFIELD'S HOGGLY WOGGLY STORE; Willie Sheffield, doing business as Hoggly Woggly Store, San Augustine, Texas; wheat flour, breakfast cereal. Use claimed since Jan. 1, 1929.

Imports of Canadian Wheat

The United States Department of Commerce reports imports of Canadian wheat at the principal northern border ports as follows:

Imports for consumption, duty paid, bus:
—Week ending— July 1, 1929, to
Mch. 1 Feb. 22 Mch. 1, 1930
1,000 28,000

Imports into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export, bus:

—Week ending— July 1, 1929, to
Mch. 1 Feb. 22 Mch. 1, 1930
249,000 530,000 6,658

Special Notices

The rate for advertisements in this department is five cents per word; minimum charge, \$1.

For the benefit of those out of a position, advertisements of Situations Wanted will be accepted at one half the above rate, 2½ cents per word; minimum charge, 50 cents.

"Display" advertisements will not be inserted at the line rate, but will be charged for at the rate of \$4 per column inch.

Only advertisements entitled to Special Notice classification will be accepted for publication herein.

Advertisements under this heading are transient and the advertiser's responsibility is not necessarily vouched for by The Northwestern Miller.

Copy for advertisements in this department must reach us by Friday to appear in the issue of the following Wednesday. Cash should accompany all orders.

HELP WANTED

FLOUR AND FEED SALESMAN

We want an experienced salesman to sell our complete line of flours and feeds in northeastern Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan. We have a well-established trade in this territory; will make liberal proposition to the right man. In answering, give full information in first letter. Address Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

FLOUR SALESMEN WANTED

Large Minnesota mill would like to hear from men who are successfully selling southwestern flour on commission and wish to add a high class spring wheat line. Our capacity is ample, our quality and prices right; several good territories open. Address 2204, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BAKERY salesmen, east of Mississippi River; double commission; perfect, extra strong, short patent; reasonably priced; other grades. Address 2210, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALESMAN IN SEMOLINA WITH ESTABLISHED trade in Chicago, working on commission basis, desires connection; best references. Address 2198, A. A., P. O. Box 1064, Chicago, Ill.

YOU SHOULD HAVE AN OPENING FOR THIS MAN!

He is 31 years old, married, and has had 12 years' experience in three distinct phases of the milling industry.

He is a cereal chemist with an established reputation, a technical baker with practical bakeshop experience, and has three years' successful record as manager of flour sales.

At present he is sales manager for a 1,000-bbl mill, but, owing to restricted opportunity, prefers position as sales manager, or assistant, or some connection with future where his wide experience can be put to the utmost use. Available May 1. Address 2213, Box 2000, care Northwestern Miller, 614 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO the manager by man with many years' experience in mill and office; no objection to part time on road looking after mill's interest and selling; correspondence solicited. Address 2206, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

POSITION WANTED—MARRIED MAN, 32 years old, desires position as sales representative for flour and feed mill; have been operating my own retail flour and feed mill for the past 13 years; can give the best of references. Address 2211, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

WANTED—POSITION AS FLOUR SALESMAN in Wisconsin for spring or winter wheat mill; nine years' experience Wisconsin and upper Michigan; available April 1; references furnished; capable of introducing new flour to trade. Address 2212, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

I WANT PACKAGED CEREAL ACCOUNTS. Write to me, Harvey R. Benham, merchandise broker, 200 Board of Trade Annex, New Orleans, La.

MILLS WANTED

WANTED — HAMMER MILLS, 9x30-IN. and larger roller mills, automatic scales, feed and flour mixers, grinders, attrition mills, 8x32-in. reels, feeders, bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 2044, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—UNION SPECIAL, TYPE L, motor-driven bag-closing machine; 1 Nordyke & Marmon self-balancing sifter 4-17 and 6-17; 68 new Gauntt feeders, size 12-5, type 4-F. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GLASGOW FLOUR MILL COMPANY
HIGH PROTEIN
Spring Wheat Flour
Bakers' Trade Solicited
GLASGOW, MONTANA

LEADING MILLS OF MONTANA AND WYOMING

Milled Where Grown

MONTANA high protein hard wheat is milled in many states—its presence in any milling wheat mix has become a sales argument of great value.

Sapphire-Judith and Gold Cross

flours are milled entirely from this super wheat in the State where such wheat grows—not a blended product, not a terminal wheat mix, but the simon pure article, a fact worth remembering.

Montana Flour Mills Company

Mills at GREAT FALLS, HARLOWTON, BOZEMAN

Head Office: GREAT FALLS, MONTANA



Judith Milling Company

CODES MILLERS ROBINSON

GENERAL OFFICES:
Lewistown, Montana
IN THE FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN

It's An Undeniable Fact

The famous Judith Basin raises a wheat that is second to none in strength and our flour is made exclusively from that wheat.

Without reservation we recommend it for discriminating users who need a strong bread flour.

Mills at Lewistown and Hobson, Montana
Total Capacity, 1,250 Barrels Per Day

"Diamond D" A High Grade Baker's Spring Patent. Milled Under Laboratory Control from Montana Spring Wheat.
Sheridan Flouring Mills, Incorporated
SHERIDAN, WYOMING

CASCADE MILLING AND ELEVATOR CO.

Shippers of Wheat

"CASCADE"

Cascade, Montana

Daily Capacity,
600 Barrels

High-Grade Montana Flour

Storage Capacity,
600,000 Bushels

LEADING MILLS OF OHIO

Spring Wheat Flour

We are giving special attention to the milling of pure and strong spring wheat flour for both the baking and jobbing trades.

The location of our mill is most advantageous for originating spring wheat, either ex-lake or on a milling-in-transit basis.

It is centrally and strategically located for giving quick and efficient service to customers.

All our flours are milled under laboratory control—our own laboratory.

The Mennel Milling Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO

Bakers—

When comparing Spring Wheat Flour use

“BULL DOG”

for your standard

Made by
The Fairchild Milling Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Hardesty Milling Co.

Quality Millers for
Over Half a Century

Domestic and Export DOVER, OHIO

MAS-SOTA Spring Patent Flour
BCCO Blended Patent Flour
ENERGY Horso Feed Mixed Cars
MALTO Dairy Feed a Specialty

The Buckeye Cereal Co.
MASSILLON, OHIO

The Williams Bros. Co.

Merchant Millers KENT, OHIO, U. S. A.
Specialists Ohio Winter Wheat Flour
All our wheat is grown on "Western Reserve" and bought from the growers at elevators we own and operate.

The Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO
MIXED CARS
SOFT WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Red Ball Patent Old Homestead

The Ansted & Burk Co.

MILLERS SINCE 1846,
BUT UP TO THE MINUTE IN IDEAS
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

William Tell's

Master Bread Flour
Master Pie Crust Flour
Master Cake Flour

Each specially milled for its purpose

Soft Wheat Flour Millers Exclusively

WE SPECIALIZE in Soft Winter Wheat milling, having mills at Toledo, Ohio, of 1,000 barrels daily capacity and at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, of 500 barrels, with additional elevator capacity at Fredricktown, Ohio.

Therefore we enjoy whatever advantages accrue to milling from both country and terminal locations. We grind selected soft winter wheats of this section.

Our flour has always had a high reputation for quality and uniformity. Plain and self-rising flours. Open for new connections where not already represented.



The
Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.

Main Office: TOLEDO, OHIO

Gwinn Milling Co.

Millers of soft, hard winter, and spring wheat flours
Self-rising flour
Mixed cars of flour, feed and corn goods

Columbus, Ohio

THE WARWICK CO.

Makers and Shippers of Flour from Choice Winter Wheat
MASSILLON, OHIO
Write for samples and prices



Specialized Laboratory Service for Millers
Grain Dealers Bakers
Feed Manufacturers
Mid-West Laboratories Co.
INCORPORATED
1299 Virginia Avenue
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Ohio Soft Wheat Flour

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

THE
ALLEN & WHEELER CO.
Domestic and Export
TROY OHIO



Ingman Laboratories

Cereal Chemists
326 Fourth Ave. So. Opp. Cham. of Com.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ERNST & ERNST

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
SYSTEM SERVICE
OFFICES IN ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, DALLAS AND FIFTY OTHER CITIES

ANALYSES

The Columbus Laboratories
31 North State Street - CHICAGO

WOLF PROPORTIONAL BLENDERS —

Are the solution to your Blending Troubles —
Simple - Accurate -
- Low in Cost -
Let our Engineers Co-operate with you.
THE WOLF CO.,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

LEADING MILLS OF MINNESOTA



After all,
 "There Is
 No Substitute
 for Quality"



BAY STATE MILLING CO.

HARD SPRING WHEAT & RYE FLOURS

WINONA, MINNESOTA

DAILY CAPACITY
 FIVE THOUSAND BARRELS

"Ethan Allen"
 The Ideal Flour
 Fancy Minnesota
 Patent
 Strong
 Uniform
 Reliable
Wells Flour Mills
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Crown Milling Co.
 Chamber of Commerce
 MINNEAPOLIS
 Brokerage Connections Wanted

"AMERICAN BAKER"
 Choice of the wheat of the whole west—
 a fine flour is the result.
 Pleases the housewives.
 INLAND MILLING CO.
 Des Moines, Iowa
 A. L. GORTMANN, Vice-Prest. & Gen. Mgr.

CHRISTIAN MILLS
Matchless Quality Flours
 SEMOLINAS AND RYES
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
 Capacity:
 1,200 Barrels Spring
 1,000 Barrels Durum
 250 Barrels Rye
 Cable Address:
 "CHRISMILLS"

QUALITY LOAF
 SPRING PATENT
 Strong—Uniform—Economical
 BALDWIN FLOUR MILLS CO.
 Minneapolis, Minn.

"PRIDE of MINNESOTA"
 Fancy Short Patent
 NORTHWESTERN MILLING CO.
 General Offices: 814 Chamber of Commerce
 Mills at MINNEAPOLIS,
 Little Falls, Minn. MINN.

**RED WING
 SPECIAL FLOUR
 RED WING MILLING CO.**

THE HIGHEST PRICED FLOUR IN AMERICA AND WORTH ALL IT COSTS

King Midas Flour

Carries the assurance of success to the baker striving to materialize his ideal in the quality of his product.



KING MIDAS MILL CO. MINNEAPOLIS



Established 1886

The standard that others strive to reach

White Swan Flour

SPRINGFIELD MILLING CO. SPRINGFIELD MINNESOTA



Vanity Fair Flour

Again We Say:

No matter who makes it or where it comes from there is no better flour made than the flour manufactured at Cannon Falls, Minn., by the Cannon Valley Milling Co.

Main Office—567 Chamber of Commerce Minneapolis.

Leading Patents

VANITY FAIR }
TELEPHONE } Laboratory Controlled.
MARITIME }

Mother Hubbard

It's Better Flour



Worth the Difference

MADE FOR

Supreme Satisfaction in Bread

HUBBARD MILLING CO. Mankato Minnesota

Chieftain

OUR BAKERS PATENT

meets the approval of good bakers who are always striving to improve their product. Bread made from it has volume, bloom and flavor—the three elements that go to make the ideal loaf.

LA GRANGE MILLS RED WING MINNESOTA

**FOUR
Good Bread Makers**
From Selected Spring Wheat



DULUTH UNIVERSAL
PRIDE OF DULUTH
DULUTH RELIABLE
APEX
Extra Fancy Clear

Duluth Universal Milling Co.
DULUTH, MINN.

**Choice
No. 2 Semolina
Fancy
Durum Clears**

AMBER MILLING
COMPANY
Flour Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.



ATKINSON MILLING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA

Excelsior Milling Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
High Grade Spring Wheat Flours
and Fancy Semolinas

**Empire Milling
Co.** Minnesota
Millers of High Grade Flour

HIGHEST GRADES OF HARD
WHEAT FLOURS—BRANDS
"New Gold" "Silver Leaf"
Correspondence Solicited
MORRIS CITY MILLS, INC.
MORRIS, MINN.

"CREMO"
Just the Cream of Hard Wheat
CROOKSTON MILLING CO.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Always Ace High



The FLOUR with
The Vim and Pep left in, and
The Doubt and Trouble left out.

Tennant & Hoyt Co.
LAKE CITY, MINN.



Established 1881 "Flour Quality Our Pride" W. G. McLAUGHLIN, Mgr.
GLOBE FLOUR MILLS CO.
PERHAM, MINNESOTA "GLOBE'S BEST" "HERCULES"

Three Great Minnesota Flours

Manufactured
from the finest
wheat in a mod-
ern mill to win
the approval of
the trade.

"BIG Jo"

A high quality
flour that has
gained the ap-
preciation of
the American
housewife.

"Diamond Jo" AND "Little Jo"

are sure win-
ners for bakers,
dealers and ex-
porters of fine
Minnesota and
Dakota wheat
flour.



Wabasha Roller Mill Co.
WABASHA, MINN., U. S. A.
W. B. WEBB, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

\$1000 Per Route

ONE E-A-CO user maintains a minimum of \$1,000 gross per route per week. And they are small routes—none exceed 35 miles.

He saves on overhead through elimination of extra help and equipment necessary for a larger territory. He makes more money because he gets more trade in this smaller territory at smaller overhead costs.

There is only one way this can be done—that is by making a better loaf. A better loaf can only be made from better flour.

If you could talk with this baker, he would tell you that E-A-CO supplies profit for him through its better flavor. This is aside from the production economies E-A-CO insures.

EVERETT, AUGHENBAUGH & CO.

General Offices Minneapolis, Minn.



CAPITAL FLOUR MILLS

INCORPORATED



HIGH GRADE
DURUM WHEAT
SEMOLINA

MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL
MINNESOTA

Repeaters...

**"KOMO" and
"PACEMAKER"**

*Each a peer in its class....
so why look further?*

SAINT PAUL MILLING COMPANY
SAINT PAUL MINNESOTA

"Flours of Quality Only"

GOLD MINE
FAIRY BOW
KING'S GOLD
KING'S BEST HIGH GLUTEN

Our Contribution to Better Baking

H. H. KING FLOUR MILLS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

ROBINHOOD and MYSTIC FLOUR

CORN PRODUCTS
DEGERMINATED AND KILN DRIED
(MEAL, FLOUR AND GRITS)

MYSTIC MILLS
INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

MILLERS OF
CHICKASAW
Whole Wheat and Rye Flours
The Brown-Falggatter Co., Inc.
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

Wedding Invitations
Announcements
Finest Hand Cut Engraved Plates
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C. A. WEAVER
NORTHWESTERN REPRESENTATIVE FOR
Bodmer's Silks Tyler Wire
Webster and Weller line
422 Flour Exchange
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**PAPER SACKS
FOR MILLERS**
The Chatfield & Woods Sack Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

SEMOLINA and DURUM FLOURS

*That Will Satisfy the Most Critical
Domestic and Export*
Ask for Samples

COMMANDER MILLING CO., MINNEAPOLIS


Grain Cleaners
Richmond Mfg. Co.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

*original
Designs
and
Engraving
for the
Milling Trade*
**Freeman-Gross
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709-11 So. 5th St. Minneapolis

J. K. HOWIE, Representative,
20 Flour Exchange,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Riverside Code *Five Letter
Revision*
Issued in 1923 Per Copy, \$12.50
Discount for Quantities
For sale by all its branches and by
THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER
Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

C-APRONS Clerks, Bakers,
Kids, Ladies, Etc.
A 25 Years' Experience Serving Millers
THE MINNESOTA SPECIALTY CO.
P (Formerly a Dept. of Brown & Bigelow)
2nd Avenue N. and 4th St.,
S Samples, prices and Minneapolis, Minn.
distribution plans gladly sent on request.

Red River Milling Company

"CERES"
Highest Quality
Hard
Spring Wheat
Flour

Montana and North Dakota Wheat
used exclusively

Daily Capacity 1,000 Barrels

FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA

"No. A1"
Highest Quality
Hard
Spring Wheat
Flour

LEADING MILLS OF THE SOUTHWEST



The **Wichita Flour Mills Co.**

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT STORAGE CAPACITY
ONE MILLION BUSHELS

CAPACITY, 2500 BBLs.

The quality of SAFETY,—of absolute dependability under all circumstances,—is outstanding in this flour. And our standards have always been of the highest.



Eastern Representatives

ELLIOTT BROKERAGE CO.,
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O. J. HANEBRINK & CO.,
407 Merchants' Exch., St. Louis, Mo.
BULKY-PATTERSON CO., INC.,
Cumberland, Md.

HARRY D. GARST, Huntington, W. Va.
H. C. HAGERMAN,
2105 Ferry St., Easton, Pa.
S. R. STRISIK CO., New York City
W. F. HUTCHINSON,
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Representative for Indiana and Ohio
HUGH MILLER, North Manchester, Indiana

Southeastern Representatives
CHAS. M. BRITT CO., Asheville, N. C. R. H. ADDINGTON, Atlanta, Ga.
FRED BURRALL, Field Manager

"ARCHER"

the Finest Short Patent
THE CAIN BROS. MILLING CO.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Open for connection in some markets

Established 1898

**Country Milled Flour
of the Best Quality**

from the choicest hard winter wheat
Williamson Milling Company
Clay Center, Kansas

"Wichita's Imperial"

A flour for particular bakers made from
Strong Kansas Turkey Wheat.
THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS CO.
GENERAL OFFICES: WICHITA, KANSAS

"GOLDEN EAGLE"

Short Patent
The Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co.
LINDSBORG, KANSAS



"Blair's Certified"

Is "Certified" to produce as fine a loaf of bread and as many of them to the barrel as any flour you can buy at or near the same price.

The BLAIR MILLING CO.

ATCHISON, KANSAS

700,000 BUSHELS STORAGE CAPACITY

Blair's Flours—The Whitest Bread Flours in America



Makes Good Bread

GIBRALTAR

If you are interested in better flour at a reasonable price, you are interested in GIBRALTAR. With the pick of Kansas' fine wheat crop all around our mills, we are in a remarkable position to fill your needs to your great advantage.

4,350 Barrels Daily

THE CONSOLIDATED FLOUR MILLS CO.

FRED F. BURNS, Vice President
and Manager

WICHITA, KANSAS



BOSS PATENT

FAIRLY PRICED—No mill in the Southwest is in better position to compete in any market on good flour. Try "BOSS."

LUKENS MILLING CO.
CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS
ATCHISON, KANSAS

JOHN H. MOORE
PRESIDENT

G. M. LOWRY
SECRETARY



Old Squire FLOUR

Old Squire Says:

So long as I use the kind of wheat I do I can't compete with every price. And I wouldn't lower the quality of the wheat I grind if every mill in the country could beat me on price. My name on a flour sack isn't just a name—it's a kind of flour. And it is the best kind of flour that it is possible to make. To put any other flour in an Old Squire sack would be plain dishonesty.

The MOORE-LOWRY
FLOUR MILLS CO.
KANSAS CITY, U.S.A.

ADDRESS MAIL TO ROSEDALE STATION, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS



KANSAS DIAMOND

A very gem among good flours. Milled to carry every good quality of the finest Kansas wheat into the sack and on into the loaf.

The KANSAS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

FRANK KELL, President

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Formerly
The ARKANSAS CITY
MILLING CO.

CAPACITY
2,000 BARRELS



Lee Flour
"Worthy of its Famous Name"

GREAT WEST FLOUR



A popular high quality Flour for Baker and Family Trade

Great West Mill & Elevator Co.
AMARILLO, TEXAS



LYONS' BEST

From the very heart of Kansas and known for years as one of the very "top notch" short patents.

LYONS FLOUR MILLING CO.
LYONS, KANSAS

"SUNKIST" FLOUR

In milling Sunkist Flour, the special needs of the baker are borne in mind. For family use it cannot be surpassed.

It is through the reputation of its fine, strong flours that the name of Maney has become celebrated.

The Maney Milling Co.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Manufacturers of Quality Flour since 1877

No freak of fortune has allowed "Hunter's Cream" to be popular and profitable to its users and distributors over a 50-year period.

The record behind us constitutes a guarantee for the present, and for the future, of the quality leadership of "HUNTER'S CREAM"



THE HUNTER MILLING CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS

The flour on which distributors base a permanent trade—once sold, it brings the customers back and back again.

The Kansas Milling Company
WICHITA, KANSAS

Daily Capacity
4,000 Barrels
Elevator Storage
2,000,000 Bushels

The
ROBINSON
MILLING COMPANY
SALINA, KANSAS

ROBIN'S BEST

Be assured of rapid turn-over and resultant larger profits by handling "Robin's Best," the high quality flour that can be depended upon for uniform performance.

ROBINSON MILLING CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Polar Bear"
FLOUR
IS KING

Founded by
ANDREW J. HUNT
1899

Everybody likes to give good references. Without asking them, but with full confidence in their reply, we refer you to any miller in the Southwest as to both our company and our products.

The **NEW ERA MILLING CO.**
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS



More loaves
to the Barrel
and
Better Bread

It's Better Flour
for Baker
Grocer, Jobber

There's something about HAVASAK that makes friends. Of course we know that it is its dependable, uniform quality, but we'd like you to find that out for yourself.

W. A. Chain, Manager,
SECURITY FLOUR MILLS CO.
OPERATING
SECURITY MILLS & MIDWEST MILLS
ABILENE, KANSAS

COMBINED
DAILY CAPACITY
1700 BARRELS

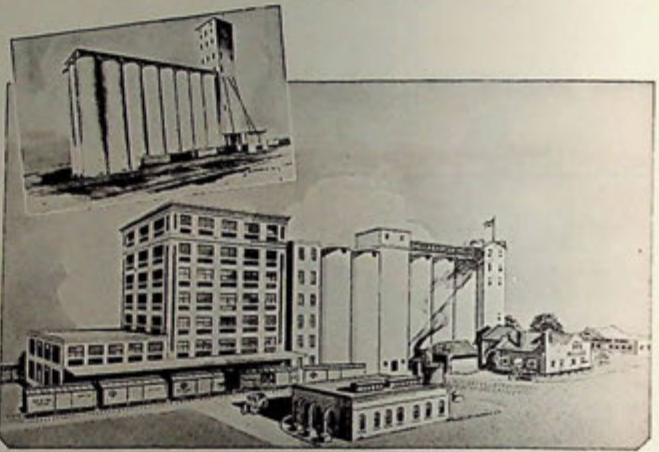
WHEAT STORAGE
500,000 BUSHELS



Great bins full of the finest and strongest wheat insure the high and uniform quality of

"Shellabarger's Special"
"Peacock"
"Big S"

The Shellabarger Mills
SALINA, KANSAS



"Ambassador"

Western Kansas
Turkey Wheat Patent

OUR MILL at Larned is far out beyond the softer wheat sections of Kansas, — out where all of the wheat is strong and fine.

Bowen Flour Mills Co.
Formerly Bowen-Oglesby Milling Co.
Main Office: INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

"CHERRY BELL"

Made exclusively from
Central Kansas
Turkey Wheat

N. SAUER MILLING CO.
CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

A very fine
flour for the most
particular
bakers. Also:
"Page's No. 1"
"Page's Climax"

**Page's
BEST**

HIGH PROTEIN
SPECIAL
SHORT PATENT

THOMAS PAGE MILL COMPANY
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

Mills: 1200 Barrels Capacity at Topeka and Manhattan

"Gooch's Best"

Superior quality
—to make all
baked things
better.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

"JUBILEE"

FLOUR
One of the very best from Kansas

The Aurora Flour Mills Co.
Successors to Tyler & Company
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

Discriminating Jobbers and Retailers

catering to FAMILY TRADE will find

MOTHER'S BEST FLOUR

especially suited to their requirements.

MOTHER'S BEST is milled from the choicest of Nebraska's hard winter wheat, justly noted for its well balanced mellow gluten.

MOTHER'S BEST is designed especially to please the housewife who bakes her own bread, rolls and cakes.

MOTHER'S BEST will please the small baker who caters to the family trade.

MOTHER'S BEST is made right and priced right. Ask us more about it.

Nebraska Consolidated Mills Company

Strictly Country Millers, Catering to Family Trade

Branch Office: 295 Century Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
1513 Sherman Ave., OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Mills at Omaha, Grand Island, Ravenna, St. Edward and Hastings, Nebraska

"Sweetheart"
SHORT PATENT FLOUR

Others may vary with the wheat crop quality, but "Sweetheart" is always the same.

From finest Turkey wheat

REA-PATTERSON MILLING CO.

"SPARTAN" — Export Brands — "ARISTOCRAT"
2600 bbls capacity
COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

THORO-BREAD

THE PERFECT FLOUR



A. L. Jacobson, Manager

If anything will increase your trade,
a better flour will.
THORO-BREAD is a better flour
than any we have ever heard of.

THE ARNOLD MILLING CO.
STERLING KANSAS

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE
315 Read Building
Pawtucket, R. I.



White Crest The Perfect Flour

This company does not seek "quantity production." It makes a very high grade flour and sells it at a reasonable price to those who want that kind of flour.

J. C. LYSLE MILLING COMPANY
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Soothsayer

SOOTHSAYER is a very fine, short, strong, uniform family flour for those who want the very best flour that can be milled. Compared with ordinarily good patents, the price difference is not as great as the quality difference.



Daily
Capacity
1,200
Barrels

The WILLIS NORTON COMPANY
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Quality Millers Since 1879

Strong Flours for Export

**"Slogan"
"Super Silver"**

Specially milled from the best Oklahoma Hard Turkey Wheat

Canadian Mill & Elevator Co.
El Reno, Okla.

OPERATING 4 ELEVATORS **1000 barrels daily** Write FOR SAMPLES
ENID MILLING CO. ENID, OKLA

Chickasha Milling Co.

Capacity 800 bbls CHICKASHA OKLA. Cable Address "Washita" "Washita"
Manufacturers of High-Grade Hard Wheat Flour
Foreign and Domestic Trade Solicited
Member Millers' National Federation

Blackburn's Best—Elko—Golden Glory

Three flours of pre-dominating quality. High Class connections solicited.
BLACKBURN MILLING CO. Omaha, Neb.
Mills at Elkhorn, Neb.

AROMA FLOUR

A most satisfying flour for bakers' use. Milled in an up-to-date country mill.
BUHLER MILL & ELEVATOR CO. 500 Barrels Capacity BUHLER, KANSAS

CEDRO FLOUR MADE IN KANSAS MOUNDRIE MILLING CO. MOUNDRIE, KANSAS.

THE ACME FLOUR MILLS CO.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
BESTOVAL and GOLD DRIFT.
BAKERS FLOURS OF QUALITY

Self-Rising Flour—Milled from choicest wheat bought direct from farmers...Packed under our attractive brand...**"OLD TRAIL"**

QUALITY ECONOMY READY SALES The Wilson Flour Mills Wilson, Kansas

HUMRENO

When the cheaper flour turns out not to be good enough come back to "HUMRENO"

bakers bank on it!

EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
EL RENO, OKLAHOMA

**"Heart of America"
FLOUR**

The Rodney Milling Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Eastern Representatives
Seaboard Flour Corporation
BOSTON, MASS.

American Ace

—A very fine, short, strong patent, milled in one of the West's very finest flour mills.

Goerz Flour Mills Co.
Rudolph A. Goerz, Pres. Newton, Kansas

"Sasnak Flour"

For Discriminating Eastern Buyers

EVNS MILLING CO., Inman, Kan.

"GOLD BOND"

Central Kansas Milling Co.
LYONS, KANSAS

"Whitewater Flour"

Ground Where the Best Wheat Is Grown
WHITEWATER FLOUR MILLS CO.
Whitewater, Kansas

"Betsy's Best"

Milled to Make the Bread Better
ROSS MILLING COMPANY
Ottawa, Kansas

HALSTEAD BOSS

Cream of Kansas Halstead's Bakers
Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
(Mill at Halstead)
Export Sales Office...Kansas City, Mo.



Because of the unlimited elevator space for storing quality wheat, we are assured of a sufficient quantity of this wheat to keep

"That GOOD Flour"
HELIOTROPE

of the same high quality family flour.

Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

1,500 Barrels Daily

ZEPHYR FLOUR

AS FINE A BAKING FLOUR AS A BAKER CAN BUY AT ANY PRICE

BOWERSOCK MILLS & POWER CO.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

ESTABLISHED 1877—FIFTY YEARS IN BUSINESS

A flour which carries a punch. A quick and ready seller. Watch

Velvet

put new life into your business. It's priced right. Try it.

WALNUT CREEK MILLING CO.
GREAT BEND, KANSAS



We try to make every sack of
UTILITY
worthy of the super-fine wheat from which it is ground.

The
WALL-ROGALSKY MILLING CO.
MEPHERSON, KANSAS

An Excellent Flour at a Fair Price Is

“WESTERN STAR”

Milled in the Heart of the Best Wheat Country

The Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

J. J. VANIER, Manager

Frank M. Cole, Gen'l Mgr.
FLOUR and FEED STORAGE
Costs little more than in your own warehouse
RADIAL WAREHOUSE CO.
Refer to any banker or miller in Kansas City
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Snow White Phosphate
Highest Baking Efficiency
The Illif-Bruff Chemical Co.
HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS

LEADING MILLS OF MICHIGAN



A fine Soft Wheat Flour the foundation for cakes that taste *home-made*.

Fenke's
EXTRA FANCY
CAKE FLOURS
"MADE GOOD" since 1885

COMMERCIAL MILLING CO. DETROIT CLEVELAND
PITTSBURGH

“KRAMER'S KREAM”
and **“K-Y”**

TWO splendid flours from Kansas that are always competitive in *QUALITY and PRICE*.

Topeka Flour Mills Corp.
Topeka, Kansas

KANSAS MAID—
A fancy high patent flour milled from strictly dark Turkey Wheat
1,200 Barrels
Hays City Flour Mills Hays City Kansas

KEYSTONE MILLING COMPANY
Capacity, 750 Barrels
LARNED - KANSAS

NEBRASKA'S FINEST MILL
“DAVID HARUM”
FLOUR
Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.
500 Bbls Capacity LEXINGTON, NEB.

“MERIDIAN”
More and Better Loaves per Barrel
Newton Milling and Elevator Co.
NEWTON, KANSAS

“WOLF'S PREMIUM”
“GOLDEN KANSAS”
Wolf Flour Wins Favor
WOLF MILLING CO., Ellinwood, Kansas

Washington Flour Mill
Millers of Missouri Soft Wheat Flour
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Domestic and Export
WASHINGTON, MISSOURI

“OLD HOMESTEAD”
Capacity, 1,200 Bbls Milled from Western Kansas High Gluten Wheat
THE DODGE CITY FLOUR MILLS
Dodge City, Kansas

“PLAINSMAN”
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
is sterilized and will keep indefinitely
HOYLAND FLOUR MILLS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hard Wheat Flour milled from the famous eastern Colorado hard Turkey red wheat. Soft Wheat Flour with distinctive flavor and unsurpassed quality. Our self-rising “Pike's Peak” is a trade builder. Representatives wanted. Write us.
THE CRESCENT FLOUR MILLS, Denver, Colo.
Daily Capacity, 1,000 Barrels.

Majestic Milling Co.
AURORA, MO.
Millers of Soft and Hard
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Live connections wanted in all markets.
Capacity, 1,000 Barrels

VOIGT MILLING COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hard Wheat Flours
MARK TWAIN
COLUMBIAN
PEP
Soft Wheat Flours
CRESCENT
ROYAL PATENT
GILT EDGE SELF RISING

Quality Michigan Flour
Plain and Self-Rising
Made exclusively from Michigan wheat—we grind nothing else. Open for Connections
CHELSEA MILLING CO. - CHELSEA, MICH.

THE A. H. RANDALL MILL Co.
Millers of Michigan Quality
SOFT WHEAT FLOUR
New up-to-date mill just completed. Open for a few additional connections.
TEKONSHA, MICH.

Watson-Higgins Milling Co.
Fancy Soft Wheat Flour
“NEW PERFECTION” “FIRST PRIZE”
Flour Self-Rising Flour
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Michigan Soft Wheat Flour
SUNRAYS
(REG. U. S. PAT. OF.)
Straight and Self-Rising
UNION CITY MILLING CO.
UNION CITY, MICH.

BLACK BROS. FLOUR MILLS, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.
FLOUR 1,000 BBLs. 1863-1929 STOCK FEED 250 TONS

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REX
 (Hard Winter Wheat Flour)
 IS THE CHOICE OF
 DISCRIMINATING IMPORTERS

Hall
 MILLING
 COMPANY
St. LOUIS

*Capacity
 3,000 Barrels
 Daily*

GINGHAM GIRL



*The
 World's
 Finest
 Flour*

Made by Millers of
WHITE STAR
 The Baker's Flour Dependable Since 1840
 Plant Flour Mills Company
 ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Baur Flour Mills Company
 ST. LOUIS, MO.
*Millers of
 Hard Wheat Flour*

HERMANN MILLING Co.
*Millers of Hard and Soft Wheat
 Flour*
 Mill at
 Hermann, Mo. General Sales Office
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Leading Soft Wheat Millers Since 1835

Pure Soft Red Wheat Flours

Milled Exclusively from Illinois and Missouri Soft Wheat

Ringleader Specialized Types

We are experiencing a rapidly increasing demand for l. c. l. shipments from all states east of the Mississippi River, due to the outstanding quality and value of our soft wheat flours.

We desire to establish jobbing connections in all principal distributing centers, to whom this business will be diverted. Write for information and exclusive territory to

SPARKS MILLING CO.
 ALTON, ILL.

Daily Capacity 3,000 Barrels

ESTABLISHED 1864

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

ALWAYS RELIABLE

THE MEYER MILLING COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MO. ST. LOUIS OFFICE NASHVILLE, ILL.
 502 Merchants' Exchange

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Millers of Hard and Soft Wheat Flour

DAILY CAPACITY 2,100 BARRELS

**Bernet, Craft & Kauffman
 Milling Co.** ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Sweet Rose" "Gold Crust"
 Daily Capacity, 2,100 bbls.

Established 1878

Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co.

Exporters

Always open for new
 foreign connections ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pfeffer Milling Company

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade
 Winter Wheat Flour

Brands: Lebanon Bell, LEBANON, ILL.
 Ethereal, Jewel Member Millers'
 Capacity: 1,000 bbls National Federation

Established 1849

Saxony Mills

Hard and Soft Winter Wheat Flours
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Correspondence
 Solicited Daily Capacity, 1,100 Hbls.



Balanced Flour From Selected
 Soft Wheat

for **CRACKERS,
 CAKES, PASTRIES**
 Boonville Mills Co.
 Boonville, Mo.

Scott County Milling Co.
Manufacturers of
Hard and Soft Winter Wheat Flour
SIKESTON, MISSOURI

ANNAN-BURG
GRAIN & MILLING CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DESTROY MILL INSECTS WITH
LION LIQUID
Fumigators Supply Co., Inc., New York

WE ARE LARGE BUYERS
of PURIFIED MIDLINGS
It May Pay You to Correspond With Us
THE CREAM OF WHEAT CORPORATION
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Peerless Ground Cut
Finish for Reduction Rolls
Licensed Under The
Easmueller Patents
Gatchell Cut for Break Rolls
Makes a Big Percentage of
Large, Uniform Middlings
Twin City Machine Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMERICAN BEAUTY



THE FLOUR that blooms in your oven.

STANARD TILTON MILLING CO.
ST. LOUIS - ALTON - DALLAS.
DAILY CAPACITY 5000 BARRELS EST. 1857

Hezel Milling Company
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Established 1861
Manufacturers of hard and soft
Wheat Flour

Industrial Appliance Company
INCORPORATED
The Perfect Flour Maturing System
332 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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to make the }
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THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER
Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Better Leather Belting is Nott made

W. S. NOTT CO., Minneapolis
Mill Supply Headquarters

LEADING MILLS OF ILLINOIS

FLOUR OF QUESTIONABLE QUALITY IS COSTLY AT ANY PRICE

Dependable Wheat Flours
DADDY DOLLAR.....LIBERTY.....SNAPPY
W. P. P.

We Supply Dependable Flour and It's Cheapest in the End

Dependable Rye Flours
MANNA MEDIUM PURE DARK
RYE MEAL

Our Eastern Representatives Can Supply You Truck Loads, Car Loads or Train Loads

THE HARRY E. GORDON CO., Inc., 82-85 Wall Street, New York City
H. J. HORAN, Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Capacity 4,000 Barrels Daily CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

HIGHLAND MILLING CO.
Offers good soft winter wheat flour at a fair price to domestic as well as foreign buyers.
Established in 1837 Highland, Ill.

DECATUR MILLING CO.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE CORN PRODUCTS
H. H. COEMAN, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
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GILSTER MILLING CO.
CHESTER, ILLINOIS
Manufacturers of
Gilster's Best and Featherlite
Plain and Self-Rising Flour

Hanover Star Milling Co.
GERMANTOWN, ILL.
Manufacturers of High Grade
Soft Winter Wheat Flour

LEADING EASTERN MILLS

Established 1774 **UNIFORMITY** Mills—Ellicott City, Md.



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Specializing in
Fancy Cake Flour for Quality Bakers

Manufacturers of full line **Office: 327 S. Hanover Street**
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Flour Millers
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WISCONSIN RYE FLOUR
Of Uniform and Highest Quality Made From Wisconsin Grown Rye
White Heather Blue Ribbon Rye Meal
Milled by exclusive rye millers to satisfy the demands
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GLOBE MILLING Co.
WATERTOWN, WIS.
"WISCONSIN MAKES THE BEST RYE FLOUR"



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WISCONSIN RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL—ALL GRANULATIONS
In the heart of the Rye producing sections of Wisconsin
WEYAUWEGA MILLING CO.
WEYAUWEGA, WISCONSIN

Founded 1795




We ship our famous
Buckwheat Flour
from Maine to
California
Miner-Hillard Milling Co.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ONTARIO PRIDE VICTOR CIRCLE
Pastry Flour King Victor Short Winter Patent
Short Spring Patent
Victor Flour Mills, Inc., Pittsford, N. Y.

F. & R.'s GENUINE GLUTEN FLOUR
Guaranteed to comply in all respects to standard requirements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture
Manufactured by The Farwell & Rhines Co. Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

New Jersey Flour Mills
CLIFTON, N. J.
Millers of High Grade Flour
Located only ten miles from New York



Cream of Wheat Flour
always uniform; always the best at a fair price. We want some live buyers who are willing to pay for quality.
John H. Ebeling Milling Co.
GREEN BAY, WIS.

THE RAYMOND-HADLEY COMPANY, INC.
HOLT & COMPANY, INC.
Special Qualities and Packages for flours required in tropical climates.
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Since 1849 Wisconsin's Par Plus Product
"ROCK RIVER RYE"
All Grades—from the Darkest Dark to the Whitest White
FRANK H. BLODGETT, INCORPORATED, JANESVILLE, WIS.
Successors to Blodgett-Holmes Co., Blodgett Milling Co., and Ford Milling Co.
The buyer purchasing our products pays no commission, no brokerage. Each sale is direct from mill to buyer.

Chas. A. Krause Mfg. Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Manufacturers Amerikorn Kiln-dried White and Yellow Corn Products
DISTINCTIVE QUALITY
Capacity, 10,000 Bushels

Wisconsin Rye Flour
We Specialize in Dark Varieties
FRANK JAEGER MILLING CO.
DANVILLE P. O. Astico WISCONSIN

MOSELEY & MOTLEY MILLING CO.
FLOUR MILLERS
ROCHESTER NEW YORK

Pure Wisconsin Rye Flour
Samples and quotations sent on request
THE PAGEL MILLING COMPANY
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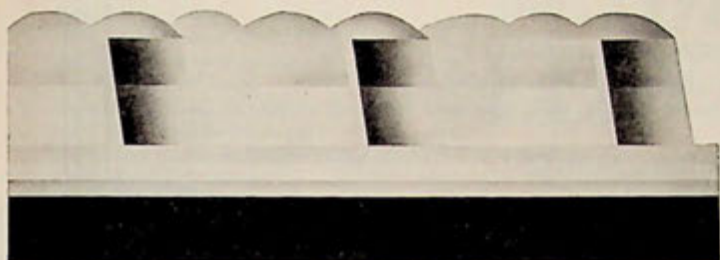


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THE KEYSTONE WAREHOUSE CO.
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Dunlop Mills Winter Wheat Flour—Domestic and Export Correspondence Solicited **Richmond, Va.**

Pure Rye Flour We make a high-grade pure winter rye flour. **Fisher & Fallgatter, Waupaca, Wis.**
Ask for sample and quotations

58 years' experience



Our 58 years' experience in handling cargoes for American shippers is at your service. Our liners ply between principal Atlantic and Gulf ports and the ports of north Europe and the British Isles; also coast to coast via the Panama Canal. Prompt cargo forwarding and transshipment—expeditious handling of freight—prompt deliveries—insurance rates determined by the high rating of our ships—these characteristics commend I. M. M. service to you regardless of what you have to ship.

Special facilities for the expeditious handling of flour.

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For travel to Europe, we offer you a fleet of transatlantic liners which includes the *Majestic*, world's largest ship, *Olympic*, *Homeric*, etc. Three big NEW steamers—the largest ever built under the American flag—operate in fortnightly service between New York and California. Also special winter cruises, including World Cruise of the Belgenland, 46-day Mediterranean Cruises and 11-day Havana-Nassau-Bermuda Cruises.

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WHITE STAR LINE RED STAR LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE LEYLAND LINE
WHITE STAR-CANADIAN SERVICE
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No. 1 Broadway, New York City;
our offices elsewhere or
authorized agents

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

REGULAR DIRECT SAILINGS FROM
New York to Oslo, Copenhagen, and Baltic Ports

For freight and particulars apply
At New York, to Funch, Edye & Co., Inc.
At Philadelphia, to S. L. Burgess & Co., 228
Lafayette Building.
At Baltimore, to Ramsay, Scarlett & Co., Inc.,
Keyser Building.
At Boston, to A. C. Lombard's Sons.
At New Orleans, to American Baltic Chartering
& Shipping Co., 106-147 New Orleans Bk. Bldg.
At Chicago, Messrs. Johnson-Phelps, Inc., 307 No. Michigan Ave.

Also from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans to Copenhagen and Baltic Ports

Special attention given to prompt forwarding of Flour to All Scandinavian Ports.

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For Rates and other information apply to:
New York: Holland-America Line,
21 State Street
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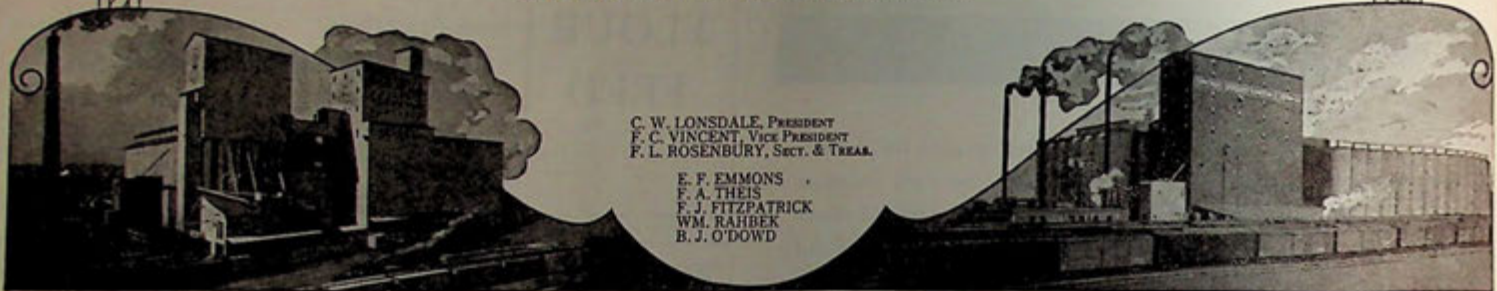
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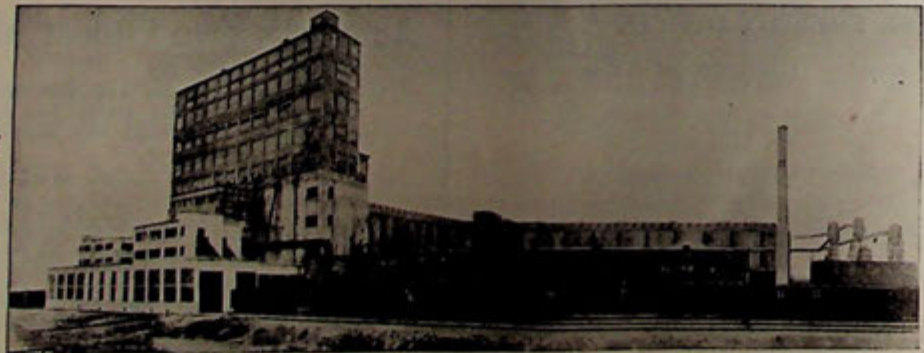
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TO THE AMERICAN MILLING INDUSTRY

Elevators are like thumbprints---



CHIEFLY because they have never been standardized. Various circumstances are factors in their building, and upon their correct interpretation depends the satisfaction the elevator will give.

Therefore you must look for two things from the company which is to build your elevator—good judgment and good craftsmanship.

Just as reading thumbprints takes long practice, so judgment and craftsmanship in building call for experience. This company's experience on more than 70 major contracts is at your disposal.

*Ask us for estimates NOW
Don't wait until summer*

JONES·HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

Engineers, Designers and Builders

MUTUAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MO.



N

A

“How’s Business, Bill?”

“Fine, Jim—



The
N-A Mills
are the
Busy Mills!

“Say, do you know that ever since I have been using the combination NOVADDEL-AGENE treatment my business has been wonderful! I find that AGENE gives my flour fine baking value, with maximum volume and perfect texture —

“While NOVADDEL gives that sparkling, bright — truly white color — that discriminating buyers demand.

“You had better look into
NOVADDEL-AGENE, Jim.”

NOVADDEL-AGENE

CORPORATION

NEWARK · NEW JERSEY

NAS

N

A

Not Only Flour

Flour Plus Service and Performance

Years of constant study of the bakers' problem have enabled Washburn Crosby Company to mill flour that entirely suits the bakers' needs. Every barrel is milled for satisfactory performance under one Products Control Department and is backed by Gold Medal Bakers' Service. . . . Because millions of women have confidence in Gold Medal Flour, it pays bakers to advertise that they use it in all of their bakery products.



WITH Gold Medal Flour is now offered a broader service than ever before through the Products Control and Bakers' Service departments of General Mills, Inc.

MILLED FOR PERFORMANCE NOT PRICE

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY