

MAY 13, 1931



Recipe For Making Men

Ingredients

One Red Blooded Boy Parents' Loving Care Outdoor Exercise Some Study (not too much) Reasonable Amount of Work Nourishing Food (plenty of good bread)

Method

SEAL OF NUMBESONS Mix work and play with study. Combine wisely under direction of loving parents. Add muscle building foods—plenty of nourishing bread. Rear with patience and understanding. Turn out at 21, a credit to parents. This recipe makes one man.

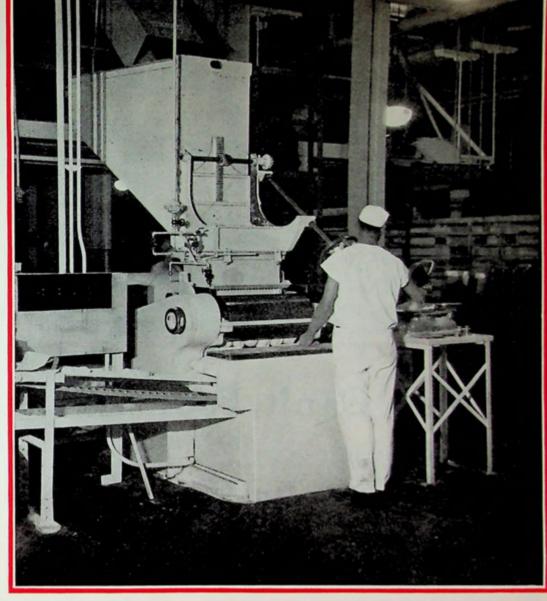
Only a mother knows the painstaking care required to raise a boy right. Good bread and plenty of it is a great help. Is it any wonder that smart mothers patronize bakers who make good bread?

INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY Minneapolis, Minnesota Buffalo, New York

SEAL OF MINNESOTA FLOUR MILLED FROM TESTED WHEAT







\$20.00 Saved Every Day_

There is a useless loss at the divider!

IN MANY bakeries where the divider is not properly controlled, from three to four cents is lost for every dollar's worth of dough that goes through. This loss can be reduced to less than $\frac{1}{2}c$ per dollar. In the average three-oven shop, better control of the divider should save about twenty dollars a day. A mighty good salary is thrown away in many dividers every year!

But you cannot control your divider unless your dough is uniform throughout the run. You lose at the divider if the dough is too slack, and you lose if it is too stiff. Your doughs *must* be uniform, and the only way to get them uniform is to use a uniform flour.

Many mills produce good flour, but not every mill produces a flour that is uniform. Buy from a miller who produces a flour that is both uniform and of highest quality. Don't try too hard to save money on the original cost of your flourspend a little more if necessary for a uniform flour, and you'll see a greater saving on your books at the end of the month. It's not the purchase price of flour that determines your earnings. It's the invisible losses in labor and waste from irregular flour that eats up your profits. Buy a uniform flour -buy Pillsbury's-you'll get more perfect loaves in less time from every mix-more profit from every barrel.



The Nurthwestern Milleri Pub. wkly, on Wednesdays, except (th Wed. of each month, by the Miller Pub. Co., 118 H. 6th St., Mpin. 18c per copy; yearly rate 13 domestic, 15 for eign. The Northwestern Miller and American Baker, pub. 4th Wed. of each month, 19c per copy; II per year dom., 11.55 fpth. Constituation annual subs. to The Northwestern Miller and The Northwestern Miller and American Baker 13 dom, 45 fpth. Vol. 156, No. 6. Entered as second class matter at Minneapolis P. O. Copyright 1511, Miller Pub. Co





You Can't Fool The Biscuit

The Provident Baking Laboratory knows its biscuits. In the making of over 2400 complete studies, it has baked some twenty thousand biscuits in the past few years. And when they are opened the things they show tell whether the phosphate is right, or not.

This department is just part of the many elaborate precautions Provident takes to help protect the investment you have in your brand. Women buy a new flour on trial. The first batch of biscuits decides whether they buy again or not.

So we operate our ovens constantly, making biscuits just as they are made in the home-but subjecting the result to searching, scientific analysis. From the records of 20,000 biscuits we have set up standards of biscuit quality, by which self-rising flour may be definitely rated on a point system.

No poor phosphate can stand up against the Standard Score Card. All selling-talk crumbles before the facts when the biscuits come out below the margin of tolerance permitted by our baking chemists.

The twenty thousand biscuits we have baked tell us conclusively that HT Phosphate in your flour makes a better biscuit. A whiter biscuit with more volume, more uniform texture, and better flavor is consistently the result when HT has been used.

* * * * * * * *

HT Phosphate is uniform in neutralizing strength, in 98% purity, in particle size. It is better phosphate because it is made with Swann patent Electrothermal Distillation process Acid, from the clean white heat of the electric furnace, under accurate electric control. It is better phosphate because it is made from heart-of-the-vein lime. It is better phosphate because it is made by an organization which pioneered in phosphate making, and has led the way in many major improvements.

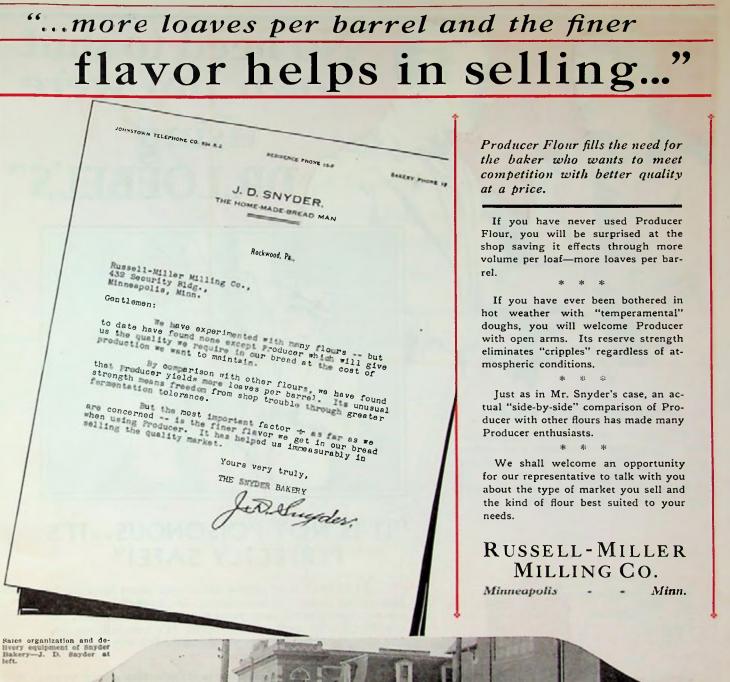
Our three laboratories, grouped under the name of Technical Sales Service, are eager to work with you in the development and improvement of self-rising flour at all times. Consultation with them will prove valuable and helpful to you, as it has to many other leading millers.



WILCOM, MARTIN, WILCOM, COMPANY



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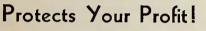
PRODUCER FLOUR

RESTAURANT

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

May 13, 1931

No need to shut down.Jim,we're using DR.LOEBEL'S"



If insects are cutting down your income, destroying your reputation and depriving your customers of a clean, bealthful, fit-to-eat package of food, you can stop them quickly, easily and positively, without shutting down your plant.



State

"IT IS NOT POISONOUS«»IT'S PERFECTLY SAFEI"

YOU don't need to shut down your plant for a costly fumigation to control insect pests. Dr. Loebel's insecticide can be applied while your plant is in operation without the slightest danger to food in process. It's non-inflammable and there is absolutely no fire hazard. It's non-poisonous and cannot harm your men.

We will gladly demonstrate its effectiveness in your plant and show you how a definite program of regular spraying with Dr. Loebel's Insecticide will completely eliminate the insect pests which are now costing you so much in profits and good will. Use the coupon now.

THE HUNTINGTON LABORATORIES, INC. Huntington, Indiana

Canadian Office and Warebouse, 36 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario



Capacity 2500 Barrels

In the Strong Wheat Country

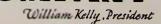
Anybody who knows the Southwest will tell you that Hutchinson is the very heart of the strong wheat country, so it is here that **KELLY'S FAMOUS** is made better than ever in our fifty years of milling

COMPAN

LYS

FLOUR

ELLY MILLING COMPANY The WILLIAM K **HUTCHINSON, KANSAS**



May 13, 1931



Sold Coin Whole Wheat and Sraham Flours

ANY DESIRED GRANULATION





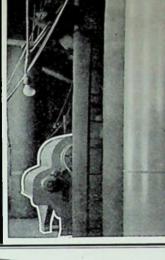
Bakers of Whole Wheat and Graham Bread Should Investigate these Flours.

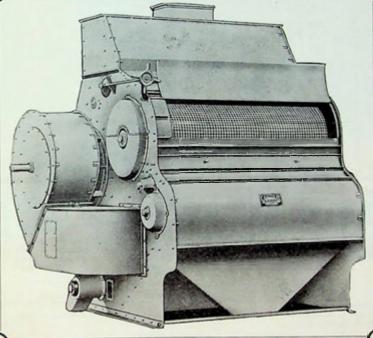
EAGLE ROLLER MILL CO. NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

Daily Capacity: Wheat Flour 5,000 Barrels Rye Flour... 1,000 Barrels

Elevator Capacity: 2,600,000 Bushels

A Typical Installation of Two Carter Scalperators





Efficiency In the Mill Elevator

U NLOADING cars at 6,000 bushels per hour is no trick with a Carter Scalperator. Outstandingly different from any other type of equipment for rough scalping the grain as it is received, the Carter Scalperator is *proving* itself in many of the largest mill and terminal elevators of the world today.

Built in three sizes to handle maximums of 3,000 to 6,000 bushels per hour, the Carter Scalperator

takes care of this great volume of grain, requiring only 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the floor space ordinarily required for the same capacity.

A saving of 20 horsepower on a 6,000-bushel per hour receiving job is the record of one Carter Scalperator. The saving in cost of power where Carter Scalperators are used for high speed receiving work is fully equal in importance to the great capacity the machine gives for a small amount of floor space.

If you are not familiar with this big, high speed Carter receiving machine we will gladly mail you a copy of the 8-page Scalperator Red Book.

CARTER-MAYHEW MFG. CO.

HART-CARTER COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Leading the Field

Carter grain cleaning equipment is all steel equipment, and in this respect is quite unique in the industry. Built with few moving parts, normally from 20 per cent to 80 per cent less moving parts than old-style equipment, Carter grain cleaning machines stand out as leaders in their field of engineering.

America's Largest Manufacturers of Grain Cleaning Equipment

623-19th Avenue North East



Modernize Your Purifying System with the New Universal Purifier

Flour and Cereal Milling Machinery

Aspirators — Attrition Mills — Bulters — Bolting Cloth and Cleaners — Bran and Shorts Dusters — Buhr Mills — Car Pullers — Corn and Feed Mills — Experimental Reduction Machines — Flour Dressers — Flaking Machines — Flour Feeders and Mixers — Flour and Bran Packers — Purifiers — Reels, Grain and Chemical — Rolls, Chilled Iron — Rollers — Service Elevators — Sifters — Electric Motors — Tetrope Drives — Power Transmission Machinery. This machine, which is a combined purifier and aspirator with many other improvements, should not be confused with purifiers of ordinary type. The Universal Purifier is a distinctly different machine than offered heretofore—coming nearer to solving 100% the purification problems which have caused the miller much concern for years. No mill can afford to operate obsolete machines or those which have long served their usefulness. Write today for our recommendations for modernizing your purifying system.



May 13, 1931



Modernize **Your Purifying System** with the New Universal Purifier

Flour and Cereal Milling Machinery

Aspirators - Attrition Mills - Bolters - Bolting Cloth and Cleaners - Bran and Shorta Dusters - Buhr Mills - Car Pullers - Corn and Feed Mills - Experimental Reduction Machines - Flour Dressers - Flaking Machines - Flour Feeders and Mixers - Flour and Bran Packers - Purifiers - Reels, Grain and Chemical - Rolls, Chilled Iron - Roll-er Mills, Grain and Chemical - Scalpers — Service Elevators — Sifters Electric Motors — Terrope Drives Power Transmission Machinery.

This machine, which is a combined purifier and aspirator with many other improvements, should not be confused with purifiers of ordinary type. The Universal Purifier is a distinctly different machine than offered heretofore-coming nearer to solving 100% the purification problems which have caused the miller much concern for years. No mill can afford to operate obsolete machines or those which have long served their usefulness. Write today for our recommendations for modernizing your purifying system.



THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER





AYING a fair price is the only assurance of invariably high quality in the flour you buy. The miller who sells too cheaply is bound at times to take chances on a little cheaper wheat or on

using less wheat to make flour. In either case the buyer is certain to lose in the end through lost customer satisfaction and lost trade. The quality of "I-H" Flour does not vary. It always is good flour at a fair price.



DULUTH-SUPERIOR MILLING CO.

DULUTH, MINN.

DOMESTIC and EXPORT

Direct loading from Mill to Lake Steamers

Quick delivery at seaboard and all Eastern points SPRING WHEAT Duluth Imperial, Patent "Without a Rival"

Zenith, First Clear

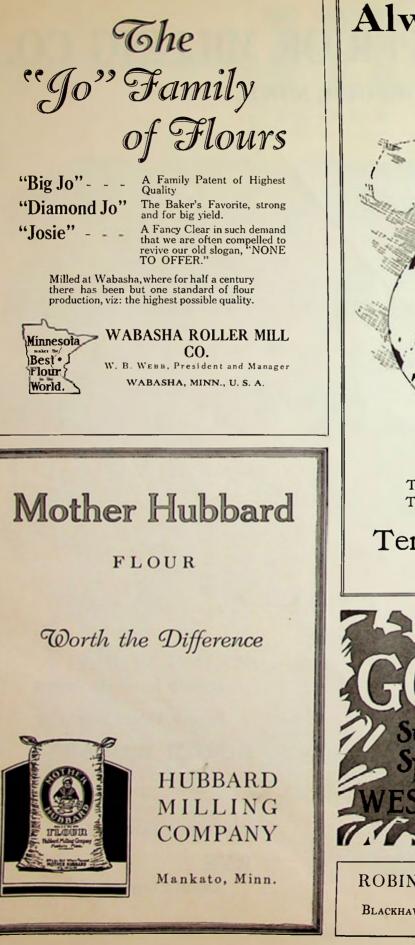
DURUM WHEAT

Hourglass, Semolina "Sharp-Bright-Uniform"

Ambo Semolina Durum Patent Flour

RYE

Duluth Imperial Rye



Always Ace High



Ge FLOUR with The Vim and Pep left in, and The Doubt and Trouble left out.

Tennant & Hoyt Co. LAKE CITY, MINN.





Carries the assurance of success to the baker striving to materialize his ideal in the quality of his product.

KING MIDAS MILL CO. MINNEAPOLIS





THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

May 13, 1931



JUDGE a flour (1) by the results it gives, (2) by the reputation of its makers. Do that and you certainly will use these excellent flours, (1) prepared specially for bakers, (2) by the Quaker Oats Company.

The Quaker Oats Company CHICAGO, U.S.A.

GILSTER MILLING CO. OHESTER, ILLINOIS Manufacturers of Gilster's Best and Featherlite Plain and Self-Rising Flour

Hezel Milling Company EAST ST LOUIS. ILL. Established 1801 Manufacturers of bard and soft Whote Flour Pfeffer Milling Company Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winfor Wheat Flour Brands: Lebanon Bell, LEBANON, ILL, Etheroal, Jowel Capacity: 1,000 bbls

Hanover Star Milling Co. GERMANTOWN, ILL.

Manufacturers of High Grade Soft Winter Wheat Flour

ELEGANT Pure, Soft Red Winter Wheat Flours PH. H. POSTEL MILLING Co., Mascoutah, Illinois

Enjoy the benefits of Independent Engineering by having the

> A. E. BAXTER ENGINEERING CO. BUFFALO NEW YORK

prepare your plans and specifications for Flour and Feed Mills, Elevators and Warehouses. Thirty Years' Experience.

We are not Contractors or Machinery Salesmen!

Your Own REGIMENT

GREATER in number than the modern army regiment are the employees of the Northern States Power Company.

These 5.000 men and women comprise your own regiment, and their battle cry is SERVICE.

The fact that 80 per cent of them are shareholders in the Company is your guarantee that each is personally interested in seeing that you get GOOD ELECTRIC SERVICE.



THE WOLF COMPANY

MACHINERY FOR FLOUR AND FEET WOLF MANUFACTURERS & ENGINEERS

TOTACTORERS & ENGINE

PENNSYLVANIA

66 COMMERCE ST.

94 So, 11th Street

Wedding Invitations Announcements

Finest Hand Cut Engraved Plates

BUSHNELL

MINNEAPOLIS

CHAMBERSBURG,





Montana Wheat Exclusively

Hot Weather Difficulties Eliminated

The hottest months of the year are just ahead. Dough in the bakeshop is very susceptible to summer heat. During that period particularly, bread flours are called upon to show the stuff from which they are made.

Instead of dreading this period for our flours, we welcome it. We know that our brands, SAPPHIRE, JUDITH and GOLD CROSS, meet this hot weather condition. They bring satisfaction and relief to bakers. So dependable do we know our flours to be, we are always glad to start new customers using them at this trying season of the year.

"IT'S THE WHEAT" Plus Intelligent Milling

Montana Flour Mills Co.

General Offices, Great Falls, Montana

CASCADE MILLING AND ELEVATOR CO.

Shippers of Wheat Daily Capacity, 600 Barrels

Cascade, Montana "CASCADE" High Grade Montana Flour Storage Capality 600,000 Bushels



Gallatin Valley Milling Co. MONTANA Flours and Grain D. R. FISHER, Mgr. BELGRADE, MONT.

OCCIDENT TER

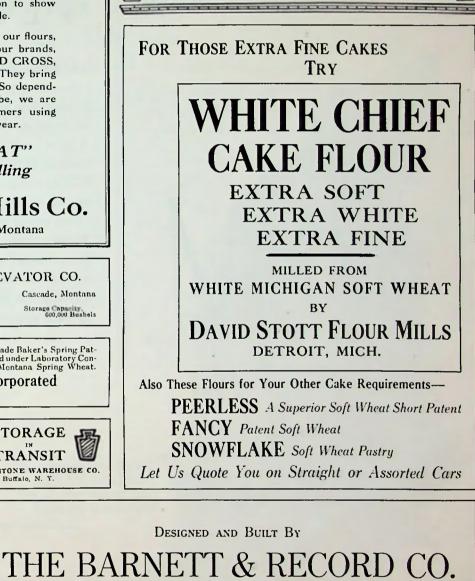


I BULLETIN OF (NEW ADVERTISERS I

The Northwestern Miller, presenting to the trade herewith its new The Northwestern Miller, presenting to the trade herewith its new advertisers, commends them to the reader in the belief that they are worthy of confidence. Knowingly, The Northwestern Miller will not advertise any save reliable and trustworthy concerns. The appearance of an advertisement in the columns of this journal, therefore, is an indication of the financial and moral responsibility of the advertiser. If evidence proving the contrary is submitted to The Northwestern Miller, the advertiser will not be permitted to renew his contract, and the advertisement will be discontinued as soon as possible.

New advertising in this issue follows, a page reference being appended to the firm name:

Calcyanide Co., New York, N. Y....



PIONEERS IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF

GIRE PROOF MILL BUILDINGS and GRAIN ELEVATORS

OFFICES

FLOUR EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

LYCEUM BLDG., DULUTH, MINNESOTA

442

"A BAKER CANNOT RAISE THE STANDARD OF HIS LOAF ABOVE THE STANDARD OF THE FLOUR HE USES"

F LOUR The jobber who Seizes the opportunity of Present low prices To build distribution on A premier quality flour Such as TOWN CRIER FLOUR Will have a good will asset He never thought possible When prices and Trade trends

Return to normal. Now is the time to start TOWN CRIER FLOUR In your quality trade.

ILLING CITY C

If there were dreams to sell, Merry and, sad to tell, And the crier rung his bell, What would you buy? T.L. Beddoes-1840

OUR

THE

I D LAND KANSAS



Established in 1873

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A., MAY 13, 1931

Volume 166 Number 6

Terms and Customs in the Export Wheat Trade

By Alonzo E. Taylor

Reprinted from "Wheat Studies," published by the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Cal.



HE term "basis wheat" we ap-ply to the wheat which con-stitutes the base line of trading transactions in a country. In transactions in a country. In the United States, basis wheat

includes the varieties and grades deliver-able without premium or discount at sell-ers' options on future contracts, for wheat in store at Chicago. For the purwheat in store at Chicago. For the pur-pose of this study we regard Chicago as the ruling market. Basis wheat may be either No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 or No. 2 soft red winter, or No. 1 or No. 2 hard winter. With due regard for the particular advantages of the exchanges in Minnenpolis, Kansas City and other cities in respect to cash wheat, the fact that 80 per cent of the annual volume of trading in wheat futures in the Unit-ed States is done in Chicago suffices the make the price of Chicago futures the base line of export transactions. The base line of export transactions. The majority of export transactions are con-ducted on the basis of bids or tenders, with the price of Chicago futures as base prenium differentials are set up for de-livery against futures.

NO. I NORTHERN MANITOBA

For Canada, basis wheat is No. 1 northern Manitoba futures quotation on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, for wheat in store at the head of the Great Lakes. For the grades of wheat below No. 1 a set of differential discounts apply, less frequently changed than differentials at Chicago.

Basis wheat in Argentina rests on fair average quality as determined for the crop, despite the fact that there is a futures market in Buenos Aires. Basis wheat in Australia rests upon fair average quality. For Russia, the Danubian states, India, and other occasional wheat exporting countries, no generally accept ed definitions of basis wheat are in effect at present.

Basis wheat in Liverpool is determined largely by weight, with consideration of condition. The weights specified on the future delivery contract of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association are in terms of the imperial Winchester bushel, for wheat in closer in Liverpool as at the Munchester the imperial Winchester bushel, for wheat in store in Liverpool or at the Manches-ter docks, or in Birkenhead, with a stat-ed discount. Within the definition of weight and condition, all varieties and types of wheat are tenderable, with the required weights varying slightly. The minimum weight is strictly observed, and no wheat more than one pound under its stated basis weight may be tendered Once the basis weight and condition are established, each lot tendered is examined and the price adjudicated by a grad-

There is a range of premiums and dis-counts established, but no fixed differ-entials, which contributes to the flexibility of the system. The maximum pre-mium is 3d per cental, the minimum dis-count 1d per cental; no matter how good a premium wheat may he, it cannot se-cure more than the maximum premium, Copyright, 1931, by The Miller Publishing Co.

and if a wheat is so poor it will not grade on a discount of 1d it is rejected. As a rule, the United States basis wheats, when shipped to Liverpool from American ports, are graded without pre-mium or discount, which does not hold for shipments through Canadian ports. As a rule, No. 1 Manitoba carries the maximum premium of 3d per cental, No. 2 carries 2d or something over, No. 3 usually carries 1d, No. 4 may or may not grade; if it grades it may carry the dis-count of 1d, but it occasionally grades without discount. The fair average qual-ity of wheats of Australia and Argentina ity of wheats of Australia and Argentina grade at basis, or with premium or dis-count, as the case may be. The system is so flexible that, within the limits of is so flexible that, within the limits of weight and condition, the export wheats of all countries find a market according to milling values in terms of English flour, and are tenderable against futures contracts. The international wheat mer-chant is able, within a narrow range, to adjudge the basis wheat of the wheat exporting countries in relation to the basis wheat requirement of Liverpool. The term "shipping differential" corre-sponds to the aggregate of the costs

The term "shipping differential" corre-sponds to the aggregate of the costs from the elevator in the departing port of price registration, particularly Chi-cago, to the receiving port of price reg-istration in western Europe, particularly Liverpool. It is a frequent understate-ment to combine the land freight and the ocean freight and regard the sum as the shipping differential; an erroneous procedure, since it neglects incidental but the shipping differential; an erroneous procedure, since it negleets incidental but unavoidable costs of considerable amounts. There are fobbing costs in the terminal of origin which include eleva-tion, inspection and weighing. To the rail freight must be added an allowance for shortage of weight. At the port of departure there are again fobbing charges, including elevation, inspection, weighing and commission. To the ocean freight must be added marine insurance and outturn insurance. Finally, the exand outturn insurance. Finally, the ex-porter adds interest from the date of sole to the date of delivery to consignee in the port of delivery to consignee in the port of destination. The land freights are constant, except for an-nounced changes; most of the folbing charges are also constant. Insurance and interest vary with price level. Lake and ocean freight rates are variable, often foreseeable but sometimes changed on short notice.

TRAMP STEAMER CARRIAGE

Wheat from Argentina, Australia, Russia and India moves largely in tramp steamers; to some extent in freighters with scheduled sailings; to no significant extent in liners. From the north Atlantic Coast large amounts of wheat go in liners; from Gulf and Pacific ports North American wheat moves largely in tramps or scheduled freighters. Rates for carrying grain need not be the same with different kinds of vessels, and in-deed usually are not the same; nor are the fluctuations in rates proportional among them. For years the charter market has had the complexion of a buyer's market, but an excess of space over car-go has not the same effect with parcels and with cargoes.

REPRESENTATIVE SHIPPING DIFFERENTIALS The owner of a vessel in England with

The owner of a vessel in England with a tender of a cargo of coal for Argentina may rarely find himself compelled to buy wheat and become a shipper for the re-turn voyage, in order to get the work. We have secured representative ship-ping differentials to serve as illustrations. In February, 1931, it cost, to take wheat out of store in Chicago and deliver it c.i.f. in the hold of the vessel in the har-bor of Liverpool, 21.25c per bu, via Bal-timore. The cost via Philadelphia or New York was a fraction of a cent high-er, which figure also represented the cost of moving Canadian wheat from store in Buffalo, adjusted for the difference in interior transfer. In November, 1930, before the close of lake navigation, the inclusive shipping differential from the Head of the Lakes to Liverpool was 17.55c. The ocean rate for wheat from Galveston is usually a little higher than from Atlantic ports; the inclusive shipping differential would vary consid-crably with the interior terminal involved. In the use of the shipping differential in the Used of the shipping differential in the Used of the shipping differential from fuction is usually a little higher than from Atlantic ports; the inclusive

In the use of the shipping differential In the use of the shipping differential in the United States it is to be kept in mind that little wheat is exported from store in Chicago and a considerable pro-portion is shipped at relative costs some-what lower than the Chicago basis. This is especially true of shipments of hard winter wheat through Galveston. It is indeed the particular province of the fobber to uncover parcels of wheat in po-sitions from which the cost of transfer is lower than from Chicago. Also, not in-frequently, parcels of wheat are for one reason or another in distress and a part of the distress appears in reduction of reason or another in distress and a part of the distress appears in reduction of the shipping differential. Finally, a par-ticular parcel of wheat may have milling value superior to the basis grade in Chi-cago or may have been purchased for cash at less than the price of Chicago futures for basis wheat. Broadly con-sidered, therefore, the inclusive shipping differential tends to represent the outside differential tends to represent the outside figure of cost. The actual figure of cost is often (perhaps usually) lower, by varying amounts. Each active exporter knows what is, for the time being, the formal inclusive shipping differential; he also knows by how much he is able at the moment to work under that figure.

In the case of the wheats of Canada, Argentina and Australia, similar quali-Argentina and Australia, similar qual-fying circumstances influence the ship-ping differential. In Canada, on ac-count of the choice between American and Canadian Atlantic ports, the ship-ping differentials resemble those of the United States, though tending to be low-er execut for marcels on liners. In the er except for pareels on liners. In the case of Canadian shipments through Vancouver, different influences apply, and surprisingly low shipping costs are some-

For wheat from Argentimes observed.

times observed. For wheat from Argen-tina and Australia the costs of transfer to Europe depend directly on the inter-national position in charters, which late-ly has been so easy that wheat from the Southern Hemisphere has been shipped to Europe at astonishingly low rates. The term "export price parity" is a convenient designation of a price rela-tion, but one to be employed strictly in accordance with definition. Export price parity has a different meaning applied to futures markets and cash markets. Also, it has a different meaning applied to futures markets and cash markets. Also, it has a different meaning applied on the one hand to products regularly hought and sold on commodity exchanges under futures trading, and on the other to commodities not so dealt in. With some commodities the prices are largely fixed in the importing country, and the exporting country accepts the price minus the shipping differential. With other commodities the prices are largely fixed in the exporting country, and the import-ing country accepts the price plus the shipping differential. For wheat we have price registration for international wheats in Liverpool and London, and also for in Liverpool and London, and also for domestic wheat in the exporting country,

domestic wheat in the exporting country, in particular North America. Wheat prices have a fairly wide range, but in each market there is a basis wheat. Price registration on both sides of the Atlantic is sensitive and selective. Prices in Chinese and Lienzed index. in Chicago and Liverpool influence each other directly but no exclusively. There are influences acting on Liverpool di-rectly which act on Chicago only indi-rectly and to less extent; there are in-fluences acting on Chicago directly which act on Liverpool only indirectly and to less extent. The price of wheat in every country engaged in international trade is influenced by the price of wheat in every other country engaged in similar trade; but these influences are variable between countries, within countries, and at dif-ferent times. In the broad sense it may be said that wheat prices in countries engaged in international trade in wheat are irregularly oscillating within a range and around a point; but the oscillations vary in extent and in irregularity.

WHEAT EXPORT PRICE PARITY

Wheat EXPORT PARTY PARTY Wheat export price parity means such a price in an exporting country as will enable the wheat merchant in the cus-tomary course of trade to purchase wheat and deliver it, c.i.f., port of des-tination, so that the importer may un-load it and sell it to millers and mer-chants at going prices as of type, grade, and quality, with a profit to the exporter and the importer. The definition does not apply to occasional or exceptional transactions, but to the customary course of trade. of trade.

How is wheat export price parity de-termined to exist? The occurrence of exports implies a presumption that wheat exports infines a presumption tests the ex-ports represent deferred deliveries on earlier sales. Secondly, the quotations

(Continued on page 153.)

Private Brands—Asset or Liability?

By Wayne G. Martin, Jr.

LOUR millers, along with many other busi-ness men, have had their attention directed for the past two years to pressing prob-lems of the moment. Artificial control of grain markets and other unnatural condi-tions have demanded such concentrated consideration

Items of the moment. Artificial control of grain markets and other unnatural conditions have demanded such concentrated consideration in the text determined of the background. But regardless of the problems confronting milling within the industry itself, certain major and highly important merchandising trends are going steadily forward which, ultimately, may have a far-reaching effect upon all millers who do any business whatever in the family trade.
The changes now occurring in retail distribution of the manufacturers of food products. Any one at all familiar with retail merchandising of the past deciad knows the tremendous alterations it has caused in nearly all lines of manufacturing. What has previously gone on has largely been of a physical nature. The changes that will undoubtedly occur in the coming few years will be in the methods of employing those facilities which are now at hand.
Judging from present tendencies, and certain already established facts, one of the prominent problems shall his own continue to dominate markets because of their recognized value for distributors, or will they be outdistanced by the private brands. "Some have already reached a point where this would be impossible. What the writer does hope to do is to set down certain facts and conditions which may be helpful in study reached apoint where this would be impossible. What the writer does hope to do is to set down certain facts and conditions which may be helpful in study reached apoint where this would be impossible. What the writer does hope to do is to set down certain facts and conditions which may be helpful in surface, wholesalers and retailers have been and some still are, antagonistic, rather than friendly, they house this so is a secondary consideration to the majority of jobbers, who constantly seek to buy at losone still are, antagonistic, rather than friendly. The miller realizes that he mainers, in order to meet competition. This surfaces in order to meet compilition the mouse private brands.

carrying on co-operative movements, but they were forced into them by chain store competition rather than by an original desire to help one another. In some instances manufacturers have entered into these

than by an original desire to help one another. In some instances manufacturers have entered into these efforts, thus presenting the complete triangle of manu-facturing, wholesaling and retailing. As far as millers are concerned, however, the de-velopment of this co-operative movement, regardless of the causes back of it, has presented further and more complicated problems. For with the banding together of retailers and wholesalers has come re-newed activity in behalf of privately owned brands. Many chain store organizations have long pushed the sale of merchandise bearing their own labels, and to this number have now been added numerous voluntary chain institutions. However, it is significant that mill brands of flour far outnumber private ones in the great majority of chain stores, indicating the popular-ity of the former in the estimation of consumers. What is making the problem more complicated is the fact that private brands are no longer unadvertised. Heretofore, such brands were almost solely used by jobbers, who did little or no advertising. But that regular and voluntary chains are heavy advertisers in the communities they serve, and those wholesalers who feature private brands aggressively are large users of advertising space. Also, the quality of this advertisers in sis improving, and it will not be long until it will be on a par with that done by many manufacturers. In fact, the development of this type of advertising is poing forward at such a rate that some students of ad-vertising predict that within a few years it will over-shadow that of manufacturers. The growth of chain organizations among inde-

shadow that of manufacturers. The growth of chain organizations among inde-pendent retailers and wholesalers has been brought about by the competition of regular chain stores. Some about by the competition of regular chain stores. Some feel that only through such co-operative effort can in-dependent distributors remain in business. Because of reasons which will be pointed out later in this article, many of these independent organizations have believed they needed privately branded merchandise which would not be directly competitive with chain stores, and undoubtedly this desire has provided a tremendous stimulant to private brands. By no means does this movement toward private

By no means does this movement toward private labels mean that advertising has failed the manu-facturer. On the contrary, it has been the most power-ful factor in enabling many—and certainly millers are

no exception—to withstand the drive of chain stores in behalf of merchandise carrying their own brands on the one hand and cheap, unadvertised merchandise on the other

What has happened, however, is that wholesale and retail distributors are using advertising as they never have before. Nor has this movement reached its peak. Manufacturers have pointed the way to this through the success of their own advertising, and distributors are learning that what it did for one it will do for another.

Aside from the face value of the advertising, the in-dependent wholesaler and retailer, or their co-operative organizations, have the additional advantage of per-sonal acquaintance in their communities, which is usually denied manufacturers. The combination of these two facts—that the private brand is now ad-vertised and that the personal contact of the dis-tributor is a powerful factor in his favor—provides keen competition for manufacturers' brands. Furthermore, many local distributors have had the foresight to see that the quality of the goods they merchandise under private brands is on a par with that of manufacturers' goods. Heretofore, private brands were usually handled for the sole purpose of underselling more widely known merchandise, but that fault is being eradicated. Often flour sold under a private label is of exactly the same quality as that uncehandised by mills under their own brands.

private label is of exactly the same quality as that merchandised by mills under their own brands. However, the fact remains that mill brands con-tinue to be the best assurance of uniform quality to consumers. No mill can afford to jeopardize its reputation by cheapening the quality of its flour, and distributors who are awake to this fact, and act upon-it, have a sales argument at their disposal which can-not be overcome by any claim for private brands. It cannot be denied that price has been, and still is, the primary factor in the controversey between private and manufacturers' brands. Unfortunately for the manufacturer, his best-known and best-advertised merchandise has been featured by retailers at prices leaving little or no profit, solely for the purpose of getting trade into their stores. It has not been uncommon to see chain stores selling some of the most widely advertised brands of flour at an actual loss in an effort to attract trade. in an effort to attract trade.

loss in an effort to attract trade. Consequently, independent retailers who have been utterly unable to meet this competition have cast their eyes about for a private brand. They feel that, though they do a smaller volume of business with it, they will be better off than handling a brand which they are compelled to sell at a much higher figure than that quoted by the chain stores. Even the latter have become tired of selling a product which can be duplicated by other chains at a loss, and have directed their attention toward their own brands. In such cases millers have obviously been victims of circum-stances over which they held little or no control. The only way in which millers can hope to over-come this unfortunate condition is through the adoption of a very rigid price policy wherein the chain organ-an unfair advantage over other competitors. True, they cannot prevent their flours being sold at a loss

BAKING DAY

- "I WANT to write a poem," I told myself that day. Then I phoned Rosemary's teacher, And cleared the crumbs away.
 - I set my sponge, I shined my pans, I wound the kitchen clock, And darned a fine new pattern On a devastated sock!
 - Then I had to knead the dough, And fold my laundry down, And read a bit of history For club, next day, in town.
 - At dusk I sighed, "My poem-
 - But my hungry family said,
 - "You've made five gorgeous verses In those perfect loaves of bread!"

ANNA MANLEY PEARSON.

if distributors see fit to do so, but through adopting and adhering to a price policy that is obviously fair to all concerned, they will at least help to remedy this situation. In fact, something of this kind must be done by all mills that hope to sell to both chains and independents. independents.

Distributors who sell well-advertised brands of flour Distributors who sell well-advertised brands of flour at no profit, or even at a loss, are a distinct measer to the industry. So far, no legal means are available for preventing this, but should Congress see fit to enact legislation bearing upon this subject, millers, if for no other reason than self-preservation, should see that it is enforced to the limit. Until such time as such legislation may be enacted, the only procedure available to millers is to select distributors enrefully, and educate them to the advantage and necessity of selling flour at a profit. Using basic commodities, such as flour and bread, as loss leaders, is obviously econom-ically unsound.

as flour and bread, as loss leaders, is obviously econom-ically unsound. Occasionally, wholesalers and retailers will sell their brands of flour on the basis of its being "just as good as" the mill's own brand. Where it really is, mills are up against stern competition. However, private label flour sold at a price considerably under a mill's brand is usually inferior in quality, and then the mill has a real advertising story to take to consumers— one backed up by facts and that can be used most effectively. effectively.

effectively. The argument is sometimes advanced against certain advertised brands of merchandise that the price does not follow market trends as closely as it should, thus making it difficult for retailers to sell in competition with other merchandise, the price of which has followed market quotations more exactly. In this respect, at least, milling has an advantage over many other in-dustrice. Because of its nature of manufacture, flour prices follow closely the range of wheat quotations, as was brought out at the recent hearing in Washington on bread prices. on bread prices.

on bread prices. In the case of flour, the raw material, wheat, represents such a large percentage of the cost of the finished product that its fluctuations can be quickly and clearly followed. Bread, however, presents an entirely different situation, as do many other com-modities, Here the price of flour, the basic material, is such a small percentage of the total cost that its range must be wide indeed before a change in the price of bread is justified. Unfortunately, distributors and consumers, as a class, do not seem to be aware of this fact, which, of course, reacts against the interest of bakers and manufacturers of other commodities in a like condition. a like condition.

From a careful study of the entire field of private versus manufacturers' brands, it would seem that the miller must decide whether he is to cater to the one class of trade, or to both. It goes without saying that the miller who sells the great part of his output under private brands has the least control over his own private brands has the least control over his own business. He is building nothing for himself in the light of consumers, and he has little or no control over the distribution and advertising of his product once it leaves his mill. He has no assurance that he will continue to get this business, which is almost in-variably placed upon a price basis, quality being equal. On the other hand, the volume of the private label business in the family flour trade has reached a point where it cannot be iemored. It seems, therefore, that

where it cannot be ignored. It seems, therefore, that the best course is to maintain the identity of mill brands through the natural advantages they enjoy, and at the same time sell what private label business can be obtained from distributors who will afford the mill fair treatment.

be obtained from distributors who will allord the mill fair treatment. Advertising is the best means available to a miller to hold and improve such a position. Not only can he use it to create consumer demand, but, what may be of greater importance, through it he can sell the ideas and ideals of his institution to distributors. A properly directed business paper campaign, emphasir-ing the points the miller wants to make in behalf of his own brands and soliciting the business of the better class of dealers who also sell some flour under private labels, will bring large returns. This is not theory, but has been proven time and time again. Millers who do not avail themselves of the op-portunity presented in business papers to educate dis-tributors to the value of flour which is sold under mill brands, and in turn advertised to consumers, are fail-ing to utilize one of the most effective weapons at their disposal in the contest between private and manufacturers' brands. This cannot be done in one issue, nor in two issues, but only by constant repetition, backed up by the work of the mills' representative and brokers.

and brokers

and brokers. Despite the growth that has occurred in private brands, there is every reason to believe that the ad-vertised brands of manufacturers will not only their own, but continue to increase in popularity same reasons which made this true 10 years are still operating.

EDIT

IN COMMENDATION

THE flour milling industry and grain trade would be less than fair to the Grain Stabilization Corporation if it failed to commend its management for the fine spirit of co-operation displayed in assuming ownership of a vast stock of wheat either taken over on May contracts or purchased from mills and elevators in connection with the windup of the stabilization operation. May deliveries alone were of unprecedented volume, but so capably was the procedure handled both by the stabilization officials and elevator operators that the entire transaction was completed with scarcely a ripple on the surface of prices and the normal functioning of markets.

Commendation also is due for the arrangement which permitted private owners of wheat to make tenders in advance of actual delivery so that the wheat would not have to be mixed to grade, to the general lowering of its milling value, but could be held and merchandised as required by millers. Stabilization corporation officials and the elevator association worked harmoniously to bring about this desirable result, and somewhat similar accord characterizes, with few exceptions, the taking over of nonterminal surplus wheat stocks. What threatened to be a painful transaction in government participation in business has been, on the whole, so nearly painless as almost to inspire the trade to faith in the prospect for better days ahead.

This publication has for many months urged that there was room in the grain trade for the co-operative marketing experimenters if they would do the least thing to invite co-operation. Unhappily, for most of these many months their attitude was hopelessly bureaucratic and dictatorial, perhaps in subconscious emulation of the farm board's vigorous minded former chairman who was so inclined to mistake helling and damning for constructive effort for the good of the country. Whether or not the new policy of the grain agencies reflects the attitude of the board's new chairman we have yet to learn.

. . . **OVERBOOKING**

A^T a recent meeting of millers a speaker expressed wonder if the flour salesman in his zeal for business was not often responsible for overloading a buyer when an analysis of the buyer's bookings would show that he already had amply anticipated his requirements. He believed this might be a factor in producing delayed shipping directions and cancellations and losses for millers.

We share the speaker's belief, but we go beyond him in respect for the rule of conduct which tells us to give the devil his due. Whence arises the salesman's zeal for business which leads to overbooking? Is it, perhaps, inspired by some hard driving sales manager who points out to the salesman that he is behind in his territorial quota and intimates that salesnien are being weeded out? And whence, in turn, arises the sales manager's zeal when he knows as well or better than the salesman that the customer is being overbooked? Does it, perhaps, arise from the zeal of the executive head to get bookings and bookings, to insure volume, volume and volume, so that he can run full time and thus lower his costs?

Of course, salesmen overbook, for they have jobs to hold and their efficiency is measured by volume. And sales managers have jobs to hold and they, too, are measured by volume. And the head man too often knows of no other way to win success save by volume and the lowered costs resulting from volume. The zeal is all along the line and the alibi is all along the line, and when the overbooking becomes apparent and the cancellation inevitable, there is no more reason for holding the salesman at fault than for holding the Prime Minister of England at fault.

Overbooking and "big bag" volume prices are of the same brood. It is useless to seek to place the blame for them upon any part of the industry's per-



sonnel. They are fundamental faults to be corrected only when the captains of milling develop sufficient self-restraint to say "no."

. . .

THE WUFUS BIRDS .- And we have with us also those who cant to return to the good old times. They are of the order of the Wufus Birds. As you know, these interesting birds fly backward to keep the wind out of their eyes and they are not interested in where they are going, but only in where they have been.—Walter S. Gifford, presi-dent American Telephone & Telegranh Co. dent American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

WHEAT PRICES AND DIMPLES

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, quotes the views of Victor Murdock on wheat consumption and prices and prescribes his own cure for present ills, in the following recent editorial:

'Victor Murdock, writing in the Wichita Eagle, propounds his own formula for farm relief:

"As the need for agricultural relief in all na-ns is scrutinized, it develops that seekers for better farm rewards are turning more to under-consumption than they are to overproduction. Apparently overproduction has hit all lines. There is no way for the producer to turn for improve-ment in his marketing prospects. The promising field is in additional consumption.

"The Canadian pool recently issued the aston-ishing statement that each Canadian annually consumes 211 pounds less of cereals than he did be-fore the World War. Belgians consume 108 pounds less, the Argentines 57 p cans 46 pounds less, and so on. pounds less, Ameri-

"The world, on the other hand, is consuming twice as much tea, half again as much tobacco, more coffee, more sugar and more of many other products.

"If cereal consumption were at the pre-war rate per capita, there would be no excess of wheat in the world. There are, in addition, ten millions of underfed people in the world who eat little, if any, wheat. If the wheat could reach them, there would be table of correspondent properties instead of any, wheat. If the wheat could reach them, there would be talk of acreage expansion instead of acreage reduction.

"The products gaining in world consumption have improved their channels of distribution and have increased public favor by advertising, by modernization of products, or both. There is a world of room for wheat consumption progress in these same fields.

"But how may increased wheat consumption be obtained? The answer is simple, easy and effective. Instead of the farm board spending half a billion dollars buying surplus wheat which no one else wants and which must inevitably be sold and further depress the market, why not join in with the dressmakers' union to bring back the bulging curves and double chins of two decades ago?

"Time was, and not long past, when the skinny girl shamefacedly swathed herself in half a dozen petticoats, reinforced the stinginess of nature with a bustle, and padded her shirtwaist with cotton before venturing out on the street.

"Now she walks haughtily into the store and slips easily into readymade dresses, while her plump sister agonizes over dicts, writhes on the floor with reducing exercises, and longs for the pipestem legs and crisp thin lines which go with modern style fads.

"This half billion dollars, spent on style advertising, would overnight banish lettuce, carrots and spinach from the dinner menu in favor of the old-time thick slices of bread generously spread with butter and jam.

"Every soft curve and silken dimple on the American flapper means an extra dime per bushel of wheat for the American farmer, and Victor Murdock should bear this in mind next summer when the judges in the Eagle's annual bathing beauty contest are considering some thin-flanked, skinny-ribbed maiden because she conforms to Ziegfeld's 'boyish' lines."

BERNARD A. ECKHART

TO Bernard A. Eckhart, miller, banker, captain of industry, civic leader, who died Monday following a long illness, belongs exclusive credit for modern cost accountancy in flour milling. A quarter of a century ago, in a year when milling was especially low in its state of mind and state of profits, Mr. Eckhart invited a hundred or more millers from every part of the country to be his guests at dinner. In a brief address at its close he presented the then novel theory that if millers in reckoning their flour costs would discount their realization from hy-products two dollars per ton, they would thereby make a profit on their feed as well as on their flour. It is difficult to believe that what now is a standard method was at that time hailed as a sensational discovery. Out of Mr. Eckhart's proposal grew a new theory and practice of cost construction, and to it and its author millers owe a debt for whatever prosperity they since then have enjoyed.

Mr. Eckhart's long and useful life epitomizes the romance of American business. A poor immigrant boy, he rose by industry and application to a high place in his chosen calling and in the confidence and affection of the community in which he lived. As first president of the Millers' National Federation he pointed the way toward breaking down sectional lines and antagonism, at that time so destructive to milling. Later, as a member of the milling division of the food administration, he rendered invaluable service to the trade, at the same time giving freely of his time and ability to war work in his own city.

His services to Chicago were outstanding, and much of that city's great public park system is the result of his vision, intelligence and energy. In his death, milling loses one of its great leaders and Chicago one of its most useful citizens.

CONVENTIONS FOR STUDY

THERE was a time when meetings of operative millers, perhaps taking their cue from conventions of owners and managers, followed the get-the-boystogether and make whoopce style. Song and merrymaking whiled away the hours of day and night, while a few serious-minded souls sat at attention in the assembly hall, passed resolutions and otherwise gave service to the fiction that conventions were instructive and valuable.

Today the annual meetings of the Association of Operative Millers, like the district meetings held from time to time throughout the year, are in fact schools for the education of operatives. An overwhelming proportion of whatever advance is being made in the art and science of flour milling is directly due to the research and experimental work inspired by or directed by these meetings co-operating with the Kansas, Pennsylvania and Minnesota schools and the organization of cereal chemists.

In the battle for profits the commercial side of milling constantly is in danger of losing sight of the importance of advance in the technical department of the industry. This it must not do. Owners of mills are even more interested and more in position to profit from these annual schools of milling than are the operatives themselves. Every merchant mill owner in the country should make it possible for his superintendent miller to attend the June convention of operatives at Kansas City, not only by granting leave of absence but, if necessary, paying his expense. No money can be better invested.



Little Change in Flour Business

T HERE isn't enough new flour business to pay for having the roof reshingled, as one miller expresses the general thought. Buyers continue to enter the market only on necessity, and then their purchases are confined to small lots. Inquiry for new crop deliveries is developing, but few sales have been made except by Texas mills. The average of husiness last week in the United States as a whole was between 30 and 40 per cent of capacity, or about 10 per cent less than in the preceding week. Comparatively, family flours are experiencing a better demand than bakers' brands, the latter class of trade being more unwilling to follow recent advances. Every one, however, is concentrating on using stocks before the new wheat crop starts to move, and the only prospect for increased business lies in the consumption of these old supplies; dwindling reserves may bring increased interest in the next month or six weeks. In the meantime, millers and buyers alike are showing extreme caution in discussing new crop values, and heavy future sales appear improbable for several weeks. Current needs will continue to dietate the volume of business, just as they have all winter and spring.

Export.—An advance in the July wheat option caused export sales to decline, even from the small volume of other recent weeks. Virtually no business is being done in flour between the United States and Europe, although the Latin American markets continue to take small lots regularly. Pacific Coast mills receive only occasional orders from the Orient, but are doing fair business with the Philippine Islands. Canadian millers also report a curtailment in export demand.

Clears.—Light production has helped the market for first clear, and prices for that grade are 30e above recent low levels, with demand more than sufficient to absorb offerings. Second clear, influenced by weak feed values, has not shared in this strength.

Prices.-Increasing cash wheat costs and low millfeed returns resulted in flour quotations being advanced 10@15c bbl over a week ago.

Production.—Mill operations are steadily being restricted as unfilled orders are reduced and not replaced by new sales. The course of operations is marked by irregularity, but the trend has been downward for several weeks. In the seven day period ending May 10, United States mills reporting to The NonTHWESTRAN MILLER mode 1,277,537 bbls of flour, compared with 1,305,952 in the preceding week, 1,528,668 in the corresponding week of last year and 1,462,664 two years ago. Of the loss reported last week, 20,000 bbls were in the Southwest, 18,000 in Buffalo and 14,000 in the Northwest. On the other hand, the central and southern group of mills gained 12,000 bbls, the Pacific Coast 8,000 and Chicago 3,000.

European Markets by Cable

LONDON, ENG., May 12.—(Special Cable)—Demand for Canadian flour is very slow in all United Kingdom markets. Trade is moderate in Australian, French and home milled flour. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents 21s 6d@22s 6d per 280 lbs (\$3.66@3.83 bbl), Canadian export patents 19s 6d@20s (\$3.32@3.40 bbl). Buffalo patents 20@21s (\$3.40@3.57 bbl), Australian patents 17s 6d (\$2.98 bbl). home milled straight run 20s 6d (\$3.49 bbl), French flour 14s 9d (\$2.51 bbl).

Amsterdam.—The uncertainty regarding the regulations for mixing flour is stopping all import business. Today's quotations: Canadian export patents \$3.90 @4.10 per 100 kilos (\$3.44@3.62 bbl), Kansas top patents \$4@4.10 (\$3.53@3.62 bbl), Kansas straights \$3.80@4 (\$3.35@3.53 bbl), home milled, delivered \$3.90 (\$3.44 bbl), Belgian flour \$3.65 (\$3.23 bbl).

Hamburg.—Home mills will reduce prices 3 marks per 100 kilos after May 18. The imported market is at a complete standstill here and in Czechoslovakia. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents \$4.20 per 100 kilos (\$3.71 bbl), Canadian export patents \$4.05 (\$3.57 bbl), Kansas patents \$4.10 (\$3.62 bbl).

Copenhagen.—Flour buying is only on a hand-to-mouth basis. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents \$4.45@4.65 per 100 kilos (\$3.92@4.11 bbl), Canadian export patents \$4.10@4.45 (\$3.62@3.92), southwestern patents \$4.30@4.90 (\$3.80@ 4.34 bbl), Oklahoma patents \$4.20@4.80 (\$3.71@4.25 bbl), home milled, delivered, \$2.80@3.30 (\$2.45@2.90 bbl).

Wheat.-Demand is generally quiet. Increased foreign mixtures, permissible in France and Germany, is increasing continental demand.

Millfeed.-There is an easler tone, but demand for all types is still active. Bran is quoted at £5 2s 6d ton, ex-mill.

Millfeed Supplies Are Reduced

URTHER losses in millfeed production in the important milling areas of the United States are reported for the week ending May 9. Millfeed output for that

period, as computed from operation reports made to THE NORTHWESTERN Many was 971 tons smaller in the Southwest than it was in the preceding week, 477 tons smaller in the Northwest and 680 tons smaller in Buffalo. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the Southwest produced 4,122 tons less, the Northwest 4,034 and Buffalo 1,627. Millfeed supplies since July 1, 1930, show a deficiency of 12,565 tons from the same period of the preceding crop year, in spite of which fact current prices are about \$10 ton under a year ago. The season's production in Buffalo is 43,820 tons greater than last year, but the Northwest shows a deficiency of 18,978 tons.

The following table shows the computed production of millfeeds for the current and prior two weeks, together with season totals of (1) all mills of Nobraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and the cities of Kansas City and St. Joseph: (2) all mills of Minnesota, North and South Daketa and Montana, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior; (3) mills of Buffalo, N. Y:

•	WEEKLY PROD	DUCTION (IN TONS)		
	Southwest	Northwest	Buffalo	Combined
Mny 3-9	18,436	13,700	7.787	39,923
Previous week	19,107	14,177	8,467	42.051
Two weeks ago	19,716	14.633	8.286	42,609
1929-30	22.558	17.734	9,111	49.706
1928-29	24.018	16.905	7.458	48.382
1927-28	29 789	18,211	6.916	47,939
1926-27	30.577	16.188	7.076	44.141
Five-year average	21 674	16.603	7,736	46.018
			1,130	10,018
	PRODUCTION	JULY 1 TO DATE		
1930-31	999.865	767.251	400.019	2,167,165
1929-30	. 1.018.843	804.688	356.199	2,179,730
1928-29	1.081.409	870,183	324.793	2,276,365
1927-28	1.001 881	206.974	339.421	2.248.276
1926-27	1 097 148	823.311	321.234	2.241.723
Five-year average	1 0 39 8 99	834.493	318.333	2,222,655
			010,000	2.222,033
Note: The foregoing fi	gures of total n	nilifeed production are	computed	from operation

capacity of the territories included.

Flour Production and Percentage of Mill Activity

The first column of the tablo below shows actual four production in barrols of mills at principal centers, together with production of a group of represonative mills in each section, for the week indicated. In the second column actual production is interpreted in form of percentage of maximum production, based on full operating schedule of 28 hours daily six days per week:

NORTHWEST May 11 May 12	NORTHWEST-	May 11 May 12
May 10 May 2 1930 1929	May 10 May 2	1930 1929
Minneapolis 138,968 113,894 213,704 194,626	Minneapolis 35 36	
Duluth-Superior 16,265 19,665 26,380 18,530	Duluth-Superior 44 53	
Outside mills* .189,097 194,802 213,637 203,651	Outside mills* 13 15	48 41
Totals 314,330 358,361 453,721 416,807	Average 40 41	51 45
SOUTHWEST-	SOUTHWEST-	
Kansas City 131,338 131,080 160,432 169,974	Kansas City 70 69	85 81
Atchison 17,860 27,187 28,299 30,109	Atchison 57 86	90 96
Wichita 17,462 22,495 35,808 42,861	Wichita	5.8 69
Salina	Salina 91 96	\$1 \$2
St. Joseph 4,746 5,478 24,595 25,693	St. Joseph 10 12	62 51
Omaha 20,528 19,123 26,068 20,011	Omaha 75 71	95
Outside millst. 165,820 170,923 183,368 208,682	Outside millst 51 53	57 63
And A		
Totals 402,735 422,273 497,120 526,797	Average 55 58	C8 TI
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN-	CENTRAL AND SOUTHER	N-
St. Louis 31,900 35,100 32,400 33,300	St. Louis 44 50	53 55
Outsidet 35,300 31,500 38,600 18,300	Outsidet 54 49	11 55
Central States[, 76,133 69,150 82,734 72,967	Central States 60 60	67 55
Southeast 71,204 66,949 66,130 76,975	Southeast 62 64	59 59
second convert second because		
Totals 214,537 202,699 219,861 231,542	Average 57 57	57 57
PACIFIC COAST-	PACIFIC COAST-	
Portland 16,848 17,363 23,417 20,957	Portland	63 56
Scattle 24,402 18,321 20,538 19,840	Scattle	44 42
Tacoma	Tacoma 60 56	49 33
Totals 76,600 68,102 72,902 59,816	Average	5.2 43
Buffalo	Buffalo 71 77	91 75
Chicago 31,786 28,986 33,739 28,998	Chicago 70 72	81 7:
"Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Montana	entrage in the in the	
Superior. tSouthwestern mills outside of cent	ters named. tMills outside of	St. Louis but

controlled in that city. [Mills of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, including Toledo,

UNITED STATES FLOUR DISAPPEARANCE

Russell's Commercial Nows's estimate of the apparent flour disappearance in the United States for the most recent month for which flyures are available and for the crop season up to that time, with comparisons, in barrols (000's omitted):

		0-31	-1929-30	1928-29
	ebruary	to date Febr	uary to date	to date
Stocks beginning of period	6,370	9,300 8,4	600 8.000	6.200
Production	8,750	85,377 9.3	86.768	87.718
Imports	111	114		2
Totals	15,120	94.677 17.8	23 91.768	93.950
Exports		8.669 9	25 9.079	8.707
Stocks at end of period	5,620	5,620 8,8	00 8.800	7,100
Totals		11,289 9.7	25 17,879	16,107
Apparent disappearance	8,738	\$0,388 8,0		77,843

SUMMARY OF FLOUR QUOTATIONS

				BUMMARY U	F FLOUR QU	UTATIONS					
Flour quotations reporte nacked in 98-lb cottons or 140-li	d to The No	orthwestern M	iller as of Tu- basis of carle	esday, May 1 ad lots, pror	12. (Pacific C npt delivery.	oast prices as	of previous	day.) Unless	otherwise noted	, flour per bbl	of 196 lbs.
packed in 98-bb cottons or 140-ll Spring first patent	b jutes. All Chicago 4.35 % 4.65 4.15 % 4.65 4.26 % 4.50 3.30 % 3.80 4.20 % 4.50 3.30 % 3.60 4.20 % 4.50 3.70 % 4.50 3.70 % 3.60 3.00 % 3.00 3.00 % 3.00 3.00 % 3.00 3.00 % 3.00 5.00 % 3.00 5.00 % 5.	quotations on Minneapolls \$5.1547 5.45 4.8067 5.05 3.5047 3.65 	basis of caric Kanana City \$6 4.4567 5.00 4.2061 4.50 2.756 3.20 nt— Seattle 5.1066 5. 4.256 5.	ad lots, prov St. Louis \$4.604 4.55 3.604 4.55 3.004 2.70 4.204 4.70 3.0064 3.60 4.504 3.60 4.504 3.60 3.506 3.70 	Tauffalo SL804 5.90 1.404 4.75 3.704 3.80 	New York \$4.7564 5.00 4.504 480 4.006 4.20 4.556 4.85 4.356 4.65 4.356 4.65 3.756 4.10 3.356 3.85 top patent recond patent first clear	Baltimore \$4,600 + 486 4.3567 + 4.00 4.3667 + 4.00 4.1067 + 4.35 	Philadoinhia \$5.006/; 6.30 4.606/; 4.85 4.156/; 4.60 4.706/; 4.95 4.406/; 4.70 3.506/; 4.70 3.506/; 3.75 3.00@ 3.25 Winnipeg 	Boston \$4.85.69 5.15 4.65.61 4.90 4.15.61 4.10 4.05.64 5.10 	Columbus \$5.00 % 5.35 4.75 % 5.05 1.25 % 4.80 1.25 % 1.50 1.65 % 4.90 4.10 % 4.65 	*Nashville \$5.1064 5.50
Hard winter straights.											

LARGE WINTER WHEAT **CROP IS PREDICTED**

Department of Agriculture Estimates Production at 652,002,000 bus-Condition Set at 99.3 Per Cent-Yield High

WABULNGTON, D. C.-Production of winter wheat in the United States this May 1, was estimated by the condition on May 1, was estimated at 652,902,000 bus, compared with 604,337,000 harvested in compared with 60,337,000 harvested in 1930, according to the report of the De-partment of Agriculture. The average yield for the past five years is 547,427,-000. May 1 condition was reported as 90.3 per cent of normal, compared with 86, the 10-year average. The average es-

000. May 1 condition was reported as 90.3 per cent of normal, compared with 86, the 10-year average. The average estimate of private crop experts was 658, 500,000 bus, May 1.
Considered by classes, the probable crop of hard red winter wheat is indicated at about 408,900,000 bus, about 12 per cent more than the 365,600,000 of this class produced in 1930. The probable output of soft red winter wheat is 203, 600,000 bus, or about 5 per cent more than the 19,200,000 produced in 1930, while the probable crop of fall sown types of white wheat is indicated at about 40,200,000 bus, compared with 44, 800,000 bus, or about 5 per cent more The department estimates that there remained about 40,432,000 acres of winter whent for harvest, May 1, compared with 38,608,000 acres harvested in 1930, and a five-year average of 36,466,000 acres. The revised estimate of acreage sown last fall for harvest in 1931 is 41, 993,000 acres. The abandonment of acreage to May 1 is reported as but 3.7 per cent of the 1930 crop and a 10-

cent of the sown acreage, compared with 10.9 per cent of the 1930 crop and a 10-year average abandonment of 12.2 per cent.

VIELD PER ACRE HIGH

The yield per acre indicated for the crop is 16.1 bus, compared with a real-ized yield of 15.7 bus in 1930 and a 10-year average yield of 14.9. "The improvement in winter wheat prospects during April," says the de-partment, "is the result of generally fa-

worable growing conditions in all but a few of the leading winter wheat states." The acreage of rye for harvest, May 1, was 3,793,000 acres, indicating the pro-duction of 50,676,000 bus, compared with 50,234,000 in 1930 and a five-year average of 46,129,000 hus. The present condi-dition of 85.4 per cent indicates a vield of 13.4 hus against 13.5 hus in 1930. No spring wheat forecasts appear in a yield

the government May crop report. Based on average yield, spring wheat produc-tion this year has been forceast at about 221,000,000 to 225,000,000 hus. Such a yield would give a total wheat crop of about 874,000,000 to 878,000,000 hus, a figure surpassed only six times in the his-tory of United States wheat growing.

CANADIAN ACREAGE CUT

WINSHEEG, MAN. The spring wheat area in all Canada this season will be 1,930,600 acres less than a year ago, ac-cording to the first estimate of acreage issued by the Dominion Bureau of Sta-tistics at Ottawa, May 12. The total area will be 22,152,300 acres, compared with 24,082,900 in 1930, according to seeding plans of Canadian farmers on May I. In Alberta the spring wheat

area will be 89 per cent of last year, in Saskatchewan 92 per cent and in Mani-toba 98 per cent. It is pointed out in the report that these plans may change as the result of soil, wenther and price conditions. The areas in the respective provinces of the West compared with 1930 in brackets, are as follows: Manitoba, spring wheat 2,431,400 (2,-470,000), oats 1,557,000 (1,590,000), har-tey 1,485,800 (1,991,000); Saskatchewan, spring wheat 13,180,000 (14,326,000), oats 4,667,000 (4,531,000), hartey 1,714,000 (2,016,000); Alberta, spring wheat 6,-294,000 (7,040,000), oats 2,143,000 (2,-165,000), barley 723,000 (74,85,000). The report states that at the time of

165,000), barley 723,000 (748,000). The report states that at the time of collecting farm schedules there was con-siderable uncertainty in the prairie prox-inces where highly unfavorable soil con-ditions, low prices and inability to hire labor are serious factors. The seeding of coarse grains was just beginning and less reliance should be placed on these figures than on those for wheat.

Canada Still Generally Dry

Canada Still Generally Dry WINNEG, MAN. — Widely scattered showers last week brought some relief to the dry wheat lands of western Can-ada in parts of southern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan, but the supply of moisture on the whole is disappointing, and did not materially alter the serious situation that exists in the prairie prov-inces at this time. Seeding operations are progressing rapidly. are progressing rapidly.

Sanford Evans, Winnipeg statistician, says that recent rains have been of meas-urable benefit in southern and northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan and a few parts of southwestern Saskatchewan, but that the greater part of southern and central Saskatchewan and central Alber-ta base not seesing adjecuste tains.

central Saskatchewan and central Aber-ta have not received adequate rains. In Ontario, recent weather has been more favorable, and preparations for the usual amount of spring acreage are re-ported to have been made.

E. G. GILKEY DEAD

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-Edwin G. Gil-MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Edwin G. Gil-kev, for 45 years an employee of the Pillshury Flour Mills Co., died May 11, at his home in Minneapolis, after an illness of three years. For some years he had heen superintendent of the pack-ing and loading departments of the Pills-bury mill at Buffale. He was 71 years of age, and is survived by his wife and six children. of age, and six children.

JOHN HOERR IN NEW POSITION

JOHN HOERE IN NEW POSITION ST. Louis, Mo.—John Hoerr, St. Louis flour salesman, has joined the Luchtmann Milling & Grain Co., of St. Louis, and will take charge of flour sales. Mr. Hoerr was previously connected with the Larabee Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, but in recent months had been employed by the Plant Flour Mills Co. He is the son of a prominent St. Louis baker and is well known in the city's flour trade.

Food Stocks Show Improvement

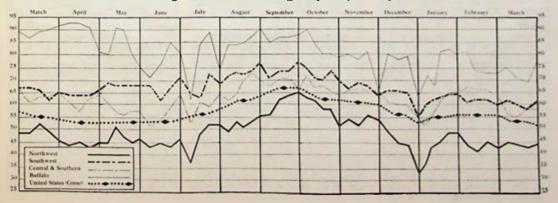
While the general market for stocks was stendier in the first half of the past week and fairly buoyant later, it again witnessed declines in important shares to prices unfamiliar since the years 1921 and 1926. There has been an absence of professional selling, however, which has given encouragement for trading operations on the hull side. The spectacular episode of the week was the reduction for the ninth time since August, 1929, of the federal reserve rediscount rate in New York. The cut to 1/2 per cent was preceded by lowering of the rates in the reserve districts of Boston, Philadelphia and Dallas. In the food stocks list new lows were registered by Gold Dust, down a point, and by National Tea, off /4 point. Kroger Groeery and Baking touched its 1931 high at 35/2, later dropping hack (May 12) to 32/4. Irregular movement within previous limits was evident throughout the list, but the majority of quotations showed gains over the previous

The highest and lowest prices for food stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange registered in 1931 and the close on May 12, 5 and April 28, are here shown (quotations by courtesy of Chas. E. Lowis & Co., Minneapolis):

19	31	Dividend in			-Close-	
High	Low	dollara		May 12	May 5	April 21
5.62	4.16	. 60	tAllied Mills, Inc	13, 11514	17,05	436 12.4 %
1814	361/4	•2.00	American Stores Co.	4114		41%
30	10		Continental Baking A	13	124	13
3.%	11/2		do B	a	1%	1.5
77%	41%	8.00	da pfd		52 %	511
86%	62 1/2	°3.50	[Corn Products	687.	67	661.
25%	17%		General Baking	water.	21.54	194
56	47.3%	3 00	General Foods	51	50 %	45 %
50	41	* 3.50	General Mills, Inc		42.24	43.5
100	96	6.00	do pfd		99	
20 %	135%	2.00	(Globe Grain & Milling Co	13=4	1334	1114
4.2.%	30 %	2.50	Gold Dust Corporation		354	35
35 %	18	•1.00	Kroger Grocery & Baking		33 4	29 1
16	13	2.00	\$Langendorf I'. Bak. Inc. A	13	13	13
8	5		do B	A	5	
515	4334	• 2, 60	Loose-Wiles			181.
326.59	118	7.00	do pfd			
#3.54	67.%	2.80	National Biscult Co.	73 4	725	78.9
217,	15%	2.00	National Tea Co		17%	171
11	5 %	*2.60	Park & Tilford			
37	26	3.00	Pittshury Flour Mills		31	29 2
7114	63	2.00	Procter & Gamble		6.8	66
5514	29 %	1.00	Purity Bakerles		3334	301
170	130	4.00	#tQuaker Oats		141	1311
6512	38%	5.00	Safeway Stores		1445	395
2016	2646	1.50	Standard Brands, Inc		17%	165
43.%	337.	1.60	United Biscult of America	384	371%	
2236	614		Ward Baking A		4435	
8.%	3 %		do B		414	.55
57	21	7.00	do pfd	24	25%	39
		ra cash divid	lend. 18an Francisco Stock Ex-			is a curl on both

†Chicago Board of Trade. ††Chicago Stock Exchange New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

Percentage of Flour Milling Capacity in Operation



CROP OUTLOOK BETTER AS RESULT OF RAINS

Winter Wheat Reports Continue Favorable —Northwest Gets Fairly General Precipi-tation—Canadian Condition Spotted

-Sorthwest dets Fairly General Precipi-ntion-Canadian Condition Spotted Beneficial rains over the spring wheat helt and continued good weather in win-ter wheat sections have improved crop prospects since a week ago. Rains in the Northwest were fairly general and have given the crop a good start, in view of the fact that the seed bed is reported as the hest the Northwest has had in sev-eral years. Outside of the decrease in acreage, the outlook for the crop through-out southern Minnesota and South Da-kota is good. North Dakota, with the exception of a few isolated spots, has had enough moisture to give the crop a fair start, but Montana will need rain very shortly to germinate late seeding. During the eight months ended April 30, North Dakota had 6.11 inches of rain, compared with a normal of 6.75, while South Dakota, with 7½ inches, was near-ly 1½ inches below normal. Montana, with 6.40 inches, was 1½ inches below normal.

normal.

normal. There were scattered rains throughout the week in Montana, and the Judith Basin reported a heavy snowfall. How-ever, there is a general lack of moisture throughout the state, and winter wheat in various sections has been damaged, while rescaling nearsance. making reseeding necessary

WINTER DAMAGE SMALL

WINTER DAMAGE SMALL No important indications of damage have come from the winter wheat helt since a week ago, and prospects are uni-formly favorable. Moisture supply is adequate, a more than normal rainfall has occurred over Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas during the past few months, while Nebraike unscibilitation is shown average Kansas during the past few months, while Nebraska precipitation is about normal. Most other winter wheat states also are in good condition in this respect. Good rains last week were received over a con-siderable part of the winter wheat area, and were distinctly beneficial in some sec-tions, such as parts of northeastern Ne-braska, where there had been a mod-erate deficiency.

Stands of winter wheat in the South-west are exceptionally heavy and there-fore susceptible to greater injury, either from too nuch moisture or ton little, as well as from plant disease. Complaints of rank growth have increased from some parts of the Southwest, where mois-ture has been especially abundant. The crop is earlier this year than usual, cut-ting is expected to begin in parts of Texas late this month, and the crop will be close to maturity over a wide area within 30 days. Prospects in the Pacific Northwest are

Prospects in the Pacific Northwest are very good, and beneficial rains were re-ceived last week. Some sections still are in need of rain, especially in the eastern part of Oregon, but on the whole the re-cent precipitation has repaired much of the previous damage done by high winds and dust storms.

L. C. NEWSOME FORMS SUBSIDIARY IN CHICAGO

The Newsome Feed Co., of Chicago, has been organized as a subsidiary of the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., of Pitts-burgh. An office has been opened at Room 1020, 166 West Jackson Boulevard, in charge of Chester W. Chapin, formerlv of Chapin & Co.

ly of Chapin & Co. The company has been started prima-rily to assist the Newsome Millfeed Co., of Kansas City, the Reliance Feed Co., of Minneapolis, and the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., of Pittsburgh, in giving service to the trade surrounding Chicago. It will buy and sell millfeeds, the same as the other companies named. L. C. Newsome president of the new

L. C. Newsome, president of the new company, has long been a factor in the millfeed business, and is well and favorably known to the trade the country over. He is a member of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association and an officer of the United States Feed Dis-tributors' Association.

With Mr. Chapin as manager of the new company, it should soon become a leader in its market, as have the other Newsome units,

May 13, 1931

B. A. ECKHART DIES AT HOME IN CHICAGO

Prominent Miller and Business Leader Was First President of Millers' National Fed-eration-Activities Were Numerous

First President of Millers' National Fed-ention-Activities Were Numerous Cuicago, InL.-Bernard A. Eckhart, president of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., one of the organizers and the first president of the Millers' National Fed-eration, and a recognized leader in mill-ing affairs for more than 50 years, died at his home in Chicago on May 11. He was 70 years old. Death resulted from heart disease, which had affected his health for nearly two years. He had not been active in the management of the mill during that period. He under-went a major operation in 1929. Mr. Eckhart was born in Alsace, Ger-many, in 1852 and was brought to the United States by his parents while he was still an infant. The family settled in Vernon County, Wisconsin, Until he was still an infant. The family settled his father on the Wisconsin farm. After graduating with honors from a Milwau-kee college he started work as a clerk with the Eagle Milling Co. of Milwau-kee. A year later he was placed in charge of that firm's trade in the East, afterwards becoming manager of its Chi-cago branch. afterwards becoming manager of its Chicago branch.

cago branch. In 1874 he became associated with James Swan in Chicago in the formation of the firm of Eckhart & Swan, which bought out the Eagle Milling Co³s branch house in Chicago and established a wholesale four business. In 1854 the firm erected a mill at Chicago, which has grown to its present canago, which is grown to its present canago, which is of 4,000 bbls of wheat flour and 800 bbls of ryc flour daily. Mr. Eckhart was president of that company since its organization.

HAD MANY INTERESTS

HAD MANY INTERESTS While Mr. Eckhart was, first of all, a highly successful miller, his experience in other directions was marked and ex-ceptional. He became known as one of Chicago's foremost citizens, being a di-rector of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, the Chicago Title & Trust Co., the Eric Railroad, the Chicago & Eric Rail-road, Dodge Brothers, Inc., Armour & Co., and Montgomery Ward & Co. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1887 to 1889, a member of

Senate from 1887 to 1889, a member of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago for nine years, serv-ing as its president for four of these. From 1905 to 1908 he was president of the West Chicago Board of Park Com-insciences he was a delegate to and missioners; he was a delegate to and chairman of the committee on rules, pro-cedure and plans of the Chicago Charter Convention.

Convention. He assisted in organizing and was an officer of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guards, and an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Deneen from 1906 to 1913. He was a director of the Chi-cago Board of Trade from 1888 to 1891, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in 1903, vice president of the Council of Commerce in 1908. United Council of Commerce in 1908, vice president of the States delegate to the International Con-gress of Education in Vienna in 1910, a trustee of the Lewis Institute of Tech-nology, and he also served as a member of the Illinois State Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

During his term in the Illinois senate he was author of some of the most important legislation passed. Many other important offices were included in Mr. Eckhart's multifarious activities. In all of them he served with great distinction, but he was always able to give personal attention to his large milling business, which never suffered from the demands of his outside interests.

of his outside interests. Mr. Eckhart was a member of the Chi-cago, Union League, Commercial, Art, Shoreacres, Onwentsia, Old Elm, and Chicago Riding clubs of Chicago, the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles, and the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C. He had traveled ex-tensively both in Europe and America and was known as a close and intelligent observer of conditions. A result of his observer of conditions. A result of his travels was shown in his broad and liberal views.

A gift made by Mr. Eckhart made it

possible for the University of Chicago to build its \$600,000 Eckhart Hall of Math-ematics, Physics and Astronomy. This building was completed in 1929. On Feb. 12, 1902, 32 millers, represent-ing mills in all parts of the country, with a total daily capacity of 420,000 bbls, met at the Great Northern Hotel, Chi-cago, and formed the Millers' National Federation. Mr. Eckhart was permanent cago, and formed the Millers' National Federation. Mr. Eckhart was permanent chairman of that meeting and was sub-sequently cleeted first president of the federation. Since that time he was al-ways extremely interested in its affairs, and until more or less recent times was active in presenting suggestions for the general improvement of the industry. During the war Mr. Eckhart was chosen chairfman of Division No. 4, Mill-ing Division, United States Food Ad-

ing Division, United States Food Ad-

duty. He has been connected with ad-vertising ever since his arrival in St. Louis over 60 years ago and is said to have handled a greater volume of ad-vertising in his career than any other man in the United States. Mr. Staud-inger organized the advertising depart-ment of Anheuser-Busch and directed it when the company was one of the five largest buyers of space in this country.

MEXICAN DUTIES INCREASED

Washixoron, D. C.—The rates of im-port duty on wheat, wheat flour and other flours and starches, biscuits and crackers have been increased measurably by a decree of the president of Mexico which became effective on May 2.

The rate on wheat has been increased

ministration. He devoted himself to this

ministration. He devoted himself to this work with his usual fidelity and success, his judgment being exceptionally sound and his counsel practical. Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Kate Johnson Eckhart, whom he married in 1874, two sons, Percy B., of Kenilworth, Ill., and Castor K., of Chicago, and two daughters, Mrs. T. W. Brophy, Jr., of Chicago, and Mrs. E. Reginald Williams, of Milwaukee. Funcal services will be held at two

of Milwaukee. Funcral services will be held at two o'clock, May 14, at the Fourth Presby-terian Church, Chicago, with burial at Rosehill Cemetery. A committee will be appointed to represent the Millers' Na-tional Federation at the services. Ac-tive pallhearers will be E. A. Weaver, F. A. Kucera, Jr., Ray F. Sopher and William M. Hommerding, of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., and John W. Eck-hart and Harold Eckhart.

CHARLES W. STAUDINGER RETIRES

Sr. Louis, Mo.—Charles W. Staudinger, advertising manager of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., after 36 years with the company, announces his retirement from active

from 0.07 to 0.10 pesos per kilo; the rate on wheat flour from 0.19 to 0.28 pesos on wheat four from 0.19 to 0.28 pesos per kilo, and starches and flours, not specified, weighing with the immediate container up to 5 kilos, from 0.35 to 0.45 pesos per kilo; the same weighing more than 5 kilos from 0.19 to 0.28 pesos per kilo; food pastes per kilo, including macaroni, from 0.35 to 0.50 pesos per kilo. kilo.

MINNEAPOLIS FEED SHIPMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS MINN.—Millfeed ship-ments from Minneapolis during April were 46,999 tons, compared with 63,710 a year ago; screenings, 4,250 tons, against 5,230; linseed meal, 12,144,727 lbs, against 8,604,068.

M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers' Union Terminal Associa-tion, St. Paul, sailed May 12 for Lon-don, where he will be one of the three American representatives at the inter-national wheat conference. Mr. Thatch-er was chosen by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. After the confer-ence, he will spend some time investigat-ing agricultural conditions in Europe.

RAILROADS WIN ORDER DELAYING RATE CUT

Petition of 72 Lines Granted-L C. C. p. strained 60 Days in Application of New Tariffs Aunounced for June 1

Tarlffs Announced for June 1 CHICAGO, LL.—Three federal judges, sitting en hanc, late May 7 granted 72 railroads a temporary order restraining for 60 days the application of reduced grain rates announced for June 1 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They allotted to the government 10 days to reply to the railroads' brief for an in-junction and gave the railroads the five days following that to file a reply. The decision has the effect of delaying for five weeks the reduced rates, which the railroads had heen required to post May 15.

May 15

Circuit Judge William M. Sparks, pre-Circuit Judge William M. Sparks, pre-siding, and District Judges Charles E. Woodward and Walter C. Lindley delib-erated only five minutes on the decision after listening to two days of argument on behalf of the western and eastern carriers, the Interstate Commerce Com-mission, the regulating bodies of 14 states and other interested parties. The order of the commission, raising freight rates on many coarse grains but reducing rates on wheat throughout the western district, was announced last July

western district, was announced last July 2, and was to have gone into effect last Oct. 1. Its enforcement has been post-poned several times at the request of the railroads.

COURT IGNORED, IS CHARGE

The carriers are seeking an injunction against the commission on the ground that the rate making group misinter-preted its powers and duties and disre-garded the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Hoch-Smith resolution passed by Congress in 1925 by reducing already reasonable rates to the "lowest possible lawful rates."

Their chief counsel, Frederick H. Wood, of New York, argued that the commission was not empowered or di-rected by the resolution to reduce rates on agricultural products, already reason-able and lawful under the Interstate Commerce Act, in order to relieve agriculture.

riculture. The commission, in reply, argued the new rates would be reasonable and law-ful, had heen arrived at after months of henrings, and that it was sole judge of their reasonableness, that it had not abused its discretion in denying a rehear-ing to the carriers, and that the court could not say the commission should have erranted a rehearing on the new low granted a rehearing on the new low

John E. Benton, of Washington, counsel for commerce commissions of 13 western states, contended that if the rate finding data on grain were stale and the order therefore invalid as the carriers claimed, then all such data in other cases were stale and such rate orders could not be enforced.

The commission claimed its new rates were a "leveling up process" by which some were advanced, and that corrections in transit practices would save the rail-roads about \$30,000,000 annually. Mr. Wood had charged that the pro-

posed rates would cut \$21,500,000 from the average annual carnings of the railroads. le held that the Interstate Commerce Commission had fixed the schedule on shipping data of 1928, now obsolet and inapplicable, and that the commission had wrongly used the railroads' annual reports in rate-making, going outside the record of the heaving, record of the hearings.

FIVE-YEAR EARNINGS

For five years, Mr. Wood stated, the railroads had carned less than the 5% per cent return allowed, and the proposed cut would reduce their average annual revenue by 11.29 per cent. Intervening in defense of the commis-cien were the attent of baiered. Colorado

Intervening in defense of the commis-sion were the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Ne-vada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Oregon. They contended that present rates are un-reasonably high. Wood countered that agricultural conditions have improved since the Hoch Smith surgulation of 1928 directed an examination of freight rates, and in the same period the railroads' economic condition has grown worse.





Goodell, Chairman of the Crop Jesse B. Smith, Chairman of the Sales C. M. Hardenbergh, Chairman of the Com-Improvement Committee Contract Committee Contract Committee Contract Committee R. W.

Committeemen Who Figured in the Work of This Week's Convention of the Millers' National Federation at Chicago

INCREASED FOREIGN DEMAND IS FORECAST

Department of Agriculture Predicts Improved Market Abroad for Wheat-World Surplus Is 751,000,000 Bus

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Recent developments abroad indicate that a good de-mand from wheat importing countries is in prospect during the next two or three months, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture.

of Agriculture. This prospective improvement in the foreign market is predicated upon two successive increases in the quota of for-eign wheat which may be milled in France; relaxation of German restric-tions, and evidences of reduced stocks in continental European countries. "Supplies available in exporting coun-tries to meet this demand are of course more than ample," the department re-ports, "but there is every evidence of great unwillingness of certain exporters to sell on declines. Exports from North America have recently been at a relative-

America have recently been at a relative-ly low level of about 4,000,000 bus weekly, whereas Australian exports have been high for that country, at between 4,000,-000 and 5,000,000 hus weekly."

NORTH AMERICAN WHEAT STRONGER

"In general, Australia and Argentina appeared to be the weakest of the sellers, while Canada and the United States were the strongest. The situation for the Danubian countries and for Russia re-mains somewhat uncertain, but with the failure of Burgine generate to show any failure of Russian exports to show any marked increase with the opening of spring, there appears to be little likelihood of heavy shipments from that

Winter wheat acreage in the 13 countries for which reports are now available tries for which reports are now available in the Department of Agriculture, is about equal to last year, but reductions in the spring wheat acreages, for which definite estimates are not yet available, are expected, says the department, to re-sult in a net decrease in the acreage sown to wheat in the world outside Russia and thing for the 100 are acreage. China for the 1031-32 crop. Decreases in winter wheat area of North America and North Africa are nearly offset by in-creases in Europe and India.

EUROPEAN CONDITION DECLINES.

According to the department, condi-tions in Europe appear to be generally less favorable than last year. Official con-dition reports as of April 1 received for Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Po-land and Switzerland show conditions above average but helow April 1, 1930. Shipments from the principal export-ing countries have continued consider-

ing countries have continued consider-ably larger than last year but below the

level during the first few months of 1929. During February, March and April of 1929 there was a steady decline in world slipments from a point of about 22,000, 000 bus to a level of about 15,000,000 bus in the middle of April, whereas this year, despite temporary fluctuations, the level of shipments has continued to fluctuate about the 15,000,000-bu level since the middle of February.

HUGE UNITED STATES STOCKS

Total stocks of wheat in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, probably amounted to around 530,000,000 hus as of March 1. Assuming domestic requirements of 240,-000,000 bus for the remainder of the sea-290,000 bis. Net exports during January and February were 7,000,000 hus

The department also estimated a sur-plus of 735,000,000 bus as of April 1 for the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia combined.

It is estimated also that on April 1, there were approximately 19,000,000 bus of wheat available for export in the four surplus wheat countries in the Danube basin

TEXAS BREAD PRICE WAR DISCUSSED AT CONVENTION

GALVESTON, TEXAS .- The bread price GALVESTON, TEXAS.—The bread price war sweeping Texas, and the evils at-tending the malady, featured the discus-sions of the Texas bakers at their an-nual convention here, May 3-6. Fear that if something is not done to halt price cutting on the part of chain stores, a good many independent bakers will be furged out of heimes was expressed at forced out of business was expressed at the convention. Chambers of commerce in Texas cities probably will be asked to make a survey of the baking situation in their communities with a view of relieving the aggravating conditions. At the close of the convention, Robert A. Danicl, of Beaumont, was re-elected presi-dent. Joseph Juergens, of Austin, was named vice president, to succeed Walter Scheiner, of San Antonio. Other officers were re-elected.

DEATH OF MRS. L. S. MOHR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.- Mrs. Sarah Amanda Mohr, 80 years old, wife of Lewis S. Mohr, former president of the defunct Zenith Milling Co., of Kansas City, died May 10 at her home here, following a heart attack.

Mrs. Mohr was born in Reading, Pa., Mrs. Monr was born in recently, e.a., Dec. 31, 1851. She was married to Mr. Mohr May 6, 1875, and the couple moved to Kansas City in 1879 and have resided here since. Besides her husband, Mrs.

Mohr is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Paul J. Leidigh, of the home, and Mrs. H. C. Hays, of Bonner Springs, Kansas, and a son, Paul M. Mohr, former sales manager for the Zenith company and now engaged with his father in the in-surance business here. Enneral services were held May 12 at Funeral services were held May 12 at

the home

J. JUUL RETURNS FROM SOUTH

KANSAS CITY, Mo.-J. Jual, president of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, has returned from a short visit at Biloxi, Miss.

FORMATION OF WRIGHT BAG **CO., BROOKLYN, ANNOUNCED**

Formation of the Wright Bag Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been an-nounced. President and general manager is Edward A. Wright, who was connect-ed with the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. for more than 18 years, resigning as sales man-ager at the Brooklyn plant to form the new company. George Reekie, vice pres-ident and treasurer, has been actively ident and treasurer, has been actively identified with the bag industry in Can-ada and Scotland for over 27 years. John J. Walsh, secretary, was associated with the Acme Bag Co., of Brooklyn, for more than 20 years. Production will be in charge of Adam A. Watson, who has served 13 years in the jute and bag industry of Canada and Scotland, recent-ue bolling the residue of moderate theory. industry of Canada and Scotland, recent-ly holding the position of assistant man-ager of one of the large Canadian bag companies. Offices of the company will be at 1 Main Street, Brooklyn, and de-liveries will be available commencing June 15, it is announced.

MILES P. McNALLY DIES IN MINNEAPOLIS HOSPITAL

Miles P. McNally, president of the Bank of New Richmond, Wis., and vice president of the New Richmond Roller Mills, died May 5, in a Minneapolis hospital, where he had been a patient since his return from California a few weeks ago. Diabetes was the cause of death. The funeral was held at New Richmond, May 7. Mr. McNally, who was 67 years of age, was a native of Wisconsin, and had been a resident of Wisconsin, and had been a resident of New Richmond for 46 years. He was one of the founders of the New Richmond mill, always took a keen interest in civic affairs, and was looked upon as one of the leaders in the community. Coming as he did from the farm, he was particularly interested in agricultural problems, and he was often credited with much of the prosperity for which St. Croix county is noted.

MILL WHEAT STOCKS DOWN TO 1928 LEVEL

Department of Commerce Report Shows 81,-811,063 Bus in Merchant Mills March 31-Flour Stocks Also Off

Mills reporting to the Department of Commerce, March 31, held wheat stocks totaling \$1,\$41,000 hus, compared with bolds of the second sec wheat stocks in these years approximat-ing \$5,000,000 bus, with a greater num-ber of mills reporting. Stocks of wheat flour on hand at mills totaled 3,712,138 bbls, compared with 4,238,804 bbls a year ago. Stocks were distributed as follows,

Stocks were distributed as follows, with last year's figure for comparison in parentheses: in country elevators 5,-683,865 bus (4,626,165); in public terminal elevators, 5,783,590 (7,351,402); in private terminal elevators not attached to mills 5,757,226 (7,348,122); in transit and bought to arrive 8,180,140 (8,661,-505); in mills and mill elevators attached to will 5, 56,252,04 (66,157,751) to mills 56,436,242 (69,178,771)

The number of milling concerns The humber of mining concerns re-porting totaled 833, operating 986 mills with a daily capacity of 626,410 bbls. Based on the 1929 census of manufac-tures, these mills produce 96 per cent of the flour output.

INTERIOR ELEVATOR CAPACITY

The car service department of the American Railway Association, at Min-neapolis, has compiled the following table, showing the capacity of country elevators in the Northwest, by states, in hushels (000's omitted):

	1	- Elecators Indepen		
	Line	Farmers ant	MIDA	Total
Minn		2.945	7.632	34,914
		15.14 13,325	2,329	62.593
4. Dak	\$,148	7,914 5,135	103	24,300
Montana.	12,725	1,552 1.911	4,947	20,668
Totals.	52,915	35.145 32,032	15,111	134,375

PIEDMONT MILLERS INVITE NONMEMBERS TO MEETING

The Piedmont Millers' Association is inviting all millers in its territory, wheth-er members or not, to attend its June meeting to be held in Richmond, Va. All members of the Piedmont association are asked to write personal letters to their competitors, asking them to come. Cooperative advertising, freight rates and other topics important to southern mill-ers are to be discussed at the meeting, according to S. F. Poindexter, secretary of the association. Exact dates of the meeting have not yet been announced.



Outlook Improving in Northwest

Outlook improvi	Outlook improving in rootinwest						
MINNEAPOLIS mills advanced flour prices on May 8, and there was a	Output of Minneapolis mills, with com parisons, as reported to The Northwester Miller:	n n					
fairly heavy rush of buying on	Weekly Flour Pe	t					
that day at the old level. Bookings were	capacity output of an						
reported at around 70 per cent of ca-	bbls bbls tivit	5					
		15					
pacity. Prior to that, however, and since	Previous week 395,100 143,894 3	ü					
then, inquiry has been light. Total sales	Year ago 407,100 213,704 5	13					
	Two years ago 460,800 194,626	2					
for the week ended May 9 probably did	Three years ago. 460,800 213,795	16					
not reach 30 per cent of capacity.		1					
A big percentage of the business	Five years ago 529,200 208,087 3	9					
booked last week was family flour. Bak-	OUTSIDE MILLS						
ers, however, are beginning to show more	Flour output by the principal interio	т					

OUTSIDE MILLS

Flour output by the principal interior mills in Minnesota, including St. Paul, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Iowa, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, with comparisons;

	Weekly	Flour	Pct.
	capacity	output	of ac-
	bbly	bbis	tivity
May 3-9	437,250	1\$9,097	13
Previous week	137,250	194.802	45
Year ago	438,450	213,637	48
Two years ago	135,750	203,651	47
Three years ago.	128,700	232,860	54
Four years ago	440,700	211,823	-19
Five years ago	121,890	223,453	53

CROP YEAR OUTPUT AND EXPORTS Flour output and foreign shipments by mills of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior, also by 'outside'' mills in Minne-sota, North and South Jakota, Montana and Jova, from Sept. J. 1330, to May 3, 1831, with comparisons, in barrels (000's omitted): Output State States

	Ou	put-	- CAL	
	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30
Minneapolls	. 7.115	7.383	ť.	23
St. Paul	. 295	267	1	- 11
Duluth-Sup.	77G	773		1000
Outside	. 7,328	7,521	399	210

Little Business at Duluth-Superior DULUTH, MINN.—The flour market has not undergone any particular change during the past week. Although more

or less huying continues to be done, it drags along and mostly concerns the sale of single cars. In a majority of cases

drags along and mostly concerns the sale of single cars. In a majority of cases shipping instructions accompany orders, immediate delivery being wanted. Be-yord 30-day delivery there is virtually no interest, as buyers hope to secure lower prices after June. Interest was shown for clears, but with mills pretty well sold ahead and little or none to offer, it was difficult to negotiate business. Old contracts are slow to be filled because of the present draggy market for patents. A few ex-port offers out of line were received, but no actual sales were reported. Demand for semolinas holds just as slow and limited as before. Buyers who hold mill contracts have not been doing anything for some time. Others not so fixed buy an occasional spot car taken for quick shipment. Quotations, May 9, Duluth-Superior, f.o.b., mills, in 98-lb cottons: first patent, \$5.05; first clear, \$4.406-65; second clear, \$366:325. FLOUR OUTPUT

\$3(a 3.25.

FLOUR OUTPUT

Flour output at Duluth-Superior mills, with capacity of 37,000 bbls, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

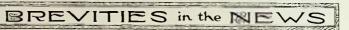
lty 50

		bbla	activ
May 3-	9	16,265	
Previous	week	19,665	
Year ag	0		
	Trade Is	Murking Time	

Trade Is Marking Time GREAT FALLS, MOST.—The trend of flour business indicates that the trade is marking time to see what is going to bappen in the next 60 days. Inquiry shows some improvement, evidently due to the fact that more buyers are getting cleaned up on their old bookings. With competition very keen, not many inqui-ries materialize into orders, but, as a whole, business for the week is somewhat

better. Prices advanced, due to higher cash wheat and lower feed. Shipping direc-tions are fair and, together with new business, continue to permit operation on

Automatical and a satisfactory scale. Quotations, May 9, f.o.h., mill, car lots, 98-lb cottons: short patent \$1.70@4.90 bbl, standard patent \$4.50@4.70, first class \$140.10 clear \$1@4.40.



Charles W. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, is a Minneapolis visitor.

Fred O. Quigley, Boston manager for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., is in Minneapolis on a vacation trip.

The Marquette Elevator Co., Minneapolis, has taken out a building permit for \$15,500, covering a new storage shed.

Minneapolis flour shipments fell off ap-proximately 100,000 bhls during April, compared with the same month a year ago.

Charles S. Pillsbury, vice president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapo-lis, has returned home from a trip to Europe.

II. P. Gallaher, president of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, returned, May 9, from Florida

H. W. Gunderson, district sales man-ager for the King Midas Mill Co., Min-neapolis, left May 9 to visit his company's trade connections in central states.

During the week ending May 9, stocks of grain in Duluth-Superior elevators decreased only 440,278 bus and now aggre-gate 43,345,595 bus, of which 35,099,512 bus are wheat.

The State Mill & Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D., has discontinued its brokerage connection in Chicago, and opened an office under its own name at 1545 South State Street.

Several vessels loaded at Duluth by the Grain Stabilization Corporation with durum wheat, which were expected to sail soon after the opening of navigation, will be held until June.

David R. Jones, former superintendent for the Red Wing (Minn.) Milling Co., now retired, was in Minneapolis, May 10, on his way home from California, where he had spent the winter.

Carl C. Johnson, who has been as-sistant buyer for the International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, has gone into the feed jobbing business on his own ac-count, at 310 Corn Exchange, Minneap-olie olis. . .

President C. C. Blair and Secretary C. F. Macdonald, of the Duluth Board of Trade, have returned from attend-ance at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City. . .

The water rate on wheat from Duluth to Buffalo continues at 2c bu, with little business heing done. A few charters have been made for Buffalo delivery and none for Montreal, for which port the rate continues at 9c.

Daniel F. Bull, president of the Cream of Wheat Co., and John D. McMillan, president of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., have been elected members of the board of the First Bank Stock Corporation, Minneapolis. . .

William A. Anderson, nominated for the office of mayor of Minneapolis, was for several years connected with the milling and grain trades. At one time he was vice president of the old Sleepy Eye (Minn.) Milling Co. He is a lawyer by profession.

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO. TO INCREASE OMAHA STORAGE

MINNEAPOLAS, MINN.—The Cargill Ele-vator Co., of Minneapolis, has awarded contract for a 5,000,000-bu addition to its terminal elevator at Omaha, Neb., dou-bling the capacity of the plant, which was built last year. Work has already begun, and the enlarged terminal is to be ready to receive run by the time the

hegun, and the enlarged terminal is to be ready to receive grain by the time the new crop begins to move. This will give the Cargill company a total storage ca-pacity of approximately 29,000,000 bus. With this addition to the Cargill ele-vator and the completion of the 350,000-bu terminal to be built immediately by the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., the Omalia market will have a grain storage capac-ity of a little more than 26,000,000 bus-n increase of autoximately 73 are cent an increase of approximately 73 per cent in one year.

CHEMISTS LEAVING FOR CONVENTION

CHEMISTS LEAVING FOR CONVENTION MINNEAPOLIS, MINN,—An unusually large delegation of northwestern cereal chemists will attend the annual convention at Louisville, Ky., next week. A private ear on the Pioneer Limited will leave Minneapolis at 9:30 p.m., May 16, on which the following have made reserva-tions: L. H. Patton, State Mill & Eleva-tor, Grand Forks; J. H. Monson, Robin Hoods Mills, Ltd., Moose Jaw; Fred J. Lumsden, King Midas Mill Co., Dr. R. C. Sherwood and Dr. F. A. Collatz, Gen-eral Mills, Inc., Miss Betty Sullivan, Rus-sell-Miller Milling Co., M. A. Gray and John T. Flohil, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Julius Hendel, Cargill Elevator Co., Leslie R. Olsen, International Milling Co. W. B. Young, state grain inspection de-partment, and C. G. Harrel, Commander-Laradee Corporation, Minneapolis, Several will be argumenting by their mine. M Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis, Several will be accompanied by their wives. At Chicago, the party will be joined by Ru-dolph Adel, Bay State Milling Co., Winona. dolph Adel, Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn., and Leo Fratzke, Western Flour Mills, Davenport. In addition to the foregoing, the following will motor to Louisville, accompanied by their wives: G. Moen, General Mills, Inc., E. C. Paul-sel and E. N. Frank, International Mil-ing Co., Minneapolis; Thomas W. San-ford, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Um, Minn., Ralph G. Mitchell, American Bak-ery Materials Co., Menomonie, Wis, and Samuel J. Lewellyn, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., New Um, Minn.

LONGSHOREMEN CONTINUE SERVICE

DULUTH, MINN.—A strike of long-shoremen employed by the package freight lines has been on for a week. The vessel companies proposed a reduc-tion of wages from 70 to 60c an hour for regular time and 85 to 75c for over-time. Both the Great Lakes Transit Corporation and Minnesota-Atlantic Transit Co. were involved, but the latter reached an adjustment with the men. The former has held out. At a meeting toward the end of the week the men of-fered to accept a reduction of 5c, half the proposed amount. Settlement of the matter awaits the arrival of the general superintendent of terminals. More or less disturbance, some of it approaching the point of rioting, has taken place, but with no one seriously injured.

The movement of flour from interior mills for shipment down the lakes has been active and about 250,000 bbls have been accumulated at Duluth. Several cargoes have been loaded and shipments will continue steadily. During April wheat to the amount of 15,108,676 bus moved through the Sault Canal; coarse grains, 5,765,013; flour 230,900 bbls.

H. L. Beecher, president, E. C. Veeck, vice president and superintendent, and H. F. Raabe, manager of the elevator line, of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn, made an inspection trip of the company's elevators in South Dakota last week

Edward F. Emmons, vice president of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, has been in the Northwest several days visiting old friends, on his way to the Millers' National Federation convention at Chicago.

The decision of the durum mills to al-low a refund of 15c bhl on new sales, arrival draft basis, has brought in a num-ber of single car lot orders, but has not caused buyers to cover their future needs. Shipping directions against old contracts are still very scarce, but, of course, this delinquent business is much smaller than in other years. Macaroni manufactur-ers are having their own difficulties. Competition has been very keen, price Competition has been very keen, price cutting has been rampant and, in conse-quence, quality in many markets has been lowered. Prices are unchanged. No. 2 semolina, 23/c lb, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapo-lis, and No. 3, 21/c. In the week ended May 9, seven Minneapolis and interior mills made 35,628 bbls durum products, compared with 49,861, made by nine mills, in the Previous week.

in the previous week.

booked last week was family flour. Bak-ers, however, are beginning to show more interest. Inquiry from that source would indicate that baking stocks are very light. Few are interested in anything beyond June shipment, but it looks as though there might be freer buying any time now for 30-to 40-day shipment. Inquiry for Deferred.—There has also been a little inquiry for July-August shipment flour. Mills ask spot prices for this shipment. For later delivery, mil-ers would have to ask more, because of uncertainty as to premiums during the early movement of the new crop, and the probability of lower prices on millfeed.

and the first of the new crop, and the probability of lower prices on millfeed, No such bookings are reported, but where millers and buyers have discussed probable prices, their ideas of values have been far apart. Prices obtainable on family patents are fairly remunerative and steady, but prices at which bakers are willing to buy show the miller little or no conversion. Complaint is general on this score. Clears Are Higher.—Light production has had a stabilizing influence on the top grades of spring clears. Choice first clears are fully 30c bbl up from recent low levels, with demand more than suffi-cient to absorb the output. Second clear,

cient to absorb the output. Second clear, however, is inclined to drag, but the price on this grade is, of course, influ-enced by feed values.

Domestic prices prohibit any possible sales to Europe, but a little patent is being sold right along to Cuba and other Latin-American markets at relatively

close prices. No big sales possible. Shipping directions are extremely slow about coming in, so that no increase in production is looked for.

production is looked for. Quotations, May 12, hard spring wheat flour, basis cotton 98's or in jute 140's, Minneapolis: short patents, \$5.15@5.45; standard patent, \$4.80@5; second pat-ents, \$4.60@4.80; funcy clear, \$4.40@ 4.70; first clear, \$3.50@3.65; second clear, \$2@2.50; whole wheat, \$4.50@4.75; gru-harm standard \$4.40@4.16@

Main, standard, \$4.40(0,4.00. Mills in Operation.—Of the 26 Minne-apolis mills, the following 13¹/₂ were in operation, May 12: Atkinson, Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., King Midas, Min-

Augmenbaugh & Co., King Midas, Min-neapolis, Northwestern Consolidated A, Pillsbury A (one half), A South, An-chor, Palisade and Phoenix, Washburn Crosby A (one half), C (one half), F, rye and Gold Medal feed.

SUMOLIN AS

ham, standard, \$4.40(a 4.60.



Sharp Decrease in Southwest Sales

May 3-9 Provious week Year ago Two years ago.

May 3-9 Previous week

Year ago Two years ago...

May 3-5

Year ago Two years ago...

May 3-9 Previous week ... Year ago Two years ago...

ago, 17.

16 dull.

two years ago.

Millis are running again on a day-curtailment in buying. Buyers are even more reluctant thian usual to add to their stocks. Last week, bakery and family sales were about of equal volume. Total sales for the Southwest were slightly more than 30 per cent of ca-pacity. The majority of orders called for spot shipment, indicating that con-sumers are allowing their stocks to dwin-dle to almost complete exhaustion be-fore sending in replacement orders. In fore sending in replacement orders. In numerous instances, more distant ship-ment orders were accompanied by instructions.

Good Mixed Car Trade .- Sales of mixed cars of flour and feed were quite numerous, and mills were anxious to get the business, since it furnished a good outlet for a surplus of feed, which has been a drug on the market for several weeks. Aside from the mixed car orders there were very few that were for more than one straight car.

than one straight car. Good New Crop Inquiry.—Buyers con-tinued to display decided interest in tak-ing on new crop supplies. Only one sale of new crop flour was reported among the Kansas mills, although re-ports from Texas indicate that new crop sales, while not common, have been fair-ly numerous. The Kansas sale reported last week was for 2,000 bbls at a profit-able price to the mill able price to the mill

Slightly Better Directions .- Mills have been devoting so much time to getting their old contracts cleaned up that it is only natural that an improved flow of shipping directions should be received. One local mill that has not operated for the past fortnight opened up again last week. Interior mills found directions hard to get

hard to get. Decrease in Export.—Less flour was sold for export last week than for sev-eral weeks past. The advance in the July option was instrumental in shutting off export, at least temporarily, with the Continent. Scattered bids from foreign buyers were far below mills' ideas. The West Indies furnished the best export outlet. Buying from that source was in small lots, mostly for immediate shipment.

Prices Firm .- In spite of continued declines in the milleed market, flour prices held firm for the week. Quotations, May 9, f.o.b., Kansas City, in cotton 98's or jute 140's, basis dark hard winter wheat: short patent, \$4.156 5 bbl; 95 per cent, \$4.206, 4.50; straight, \$4.100 95, 6 st class 54.576 900 conserved data 1.25; first clear, \$2.75@ 3.20; second clear,

\$2.80; low grade, \$2.50. Foregoing are nominal prices named by established terminal and interior mills on flour under their own brands. round lots, to large buyers or for export, actual sales may range, particularly the better grades of flour, 10@ 50c under figures named.

FLOUR PRODUCTION

The first table below shows the flour pro-duction and rate of activity of 62 repre-sentative southwestern mills, exclusive of Kansas City, Wichtia, Omaha, St. J. sph, Salina and Atchison. Additional tables give the production and activity of principal milling centers in the territory:

	Weekly	Flour	Pct
	capacity	output	of ac-
	bbla	bbls	tivity
May 3-9	315,650	165,820	53
Previous week	325,650	170.923	53
Year ago		183,348	57
Two years ago	329.550	203,632	03
Five-year average			59
Ten-year average			52
КА	NSAS CIT	Y	
May 3-9	185,700	131,338	70
Previous week	145.700	121,080	1.9

3-9	185,700 131,335	70
DUN Week	188,700 121,080	2.9
ago	155,700 100,432	85
years ago	197,700 109,974	>1
		70
ear average		68.

business transacted was on a very un-favorable basis. Shipping directions were slow and millers are up against the proposition of either accepting very small running orders or shutting down. There proposition of either accepting own. There vans quite a sharp decline in output and millers anticipate irregular operations up to the new crop. Quotalions: hard wheat, short patent, \$4.70@4.80 bbl; straight, \$4.40@4.50; first clear, \$3.20@3.30.

Wichita Mills Report Improvement

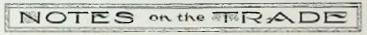
Wiehita Mills Report Improvement WIEHITA, KANSAS.—A slight improve-ment in business was noted here last week. Some of the mills have been operating from 80 to 100 per cent of capacity while others are around 50 per cent. Bookings are better although most of the dealers are buying from hand to mouth for immediate shipment. There is no change in the export situation. Quotations are unchanged with best hard wheat, short patent, f.o.b. Kansas City, at \$4.80 bbl.

Salina Mills Selling Small Volume

Salina Mills Selling Small Volume SALINA, KANSAS-—Some millers report an improvement in shipping instructions, but there is not much change in flour demand, business being but fair, with bookings mostly for inmediate shipment. Export shipments are going forward on old orders but new sales are light. Quo-lations, basis cotton 95's, Kansas City, May 7: short patent, \$4.75@5 bbl; stand-ard patent, \$4.25@4.50; straight, \$4@4.25. Sell Only Small Lots Sell Only Small Lots

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.-Interest in new flour commitments continued light last week, business being confined to single car lots and sales to mixed car buyers, all for spot shipment. With export de-mand absent for weeks, domestic users mark absent for weeks, domestic users of clears have been showing less incli-nation to buy. Shipping directions came much more freely. Quotations, basis cotton 95's, Kanasa City: short patent, 85 bbl; straight, \$4.50; first clear, \$3.35.

Contraction in Texus Sales DALLAS, TEXAS.—Flour sales were of smaller volume last week as retailers and jobbers are mostly well supplied and only occasional fill-in orders are be-ing provided. There was contaring eing received. There was scattering of local bakery orders to fill current needs and eastern bakeries showed some incliand eastern observes shower when high nation to purchase for forward shipment. Some new crop flour was sold for scat-tered delivery over three- and four-month periods. An increase in shipping direc-tions was responsible for improved oper-



J. D. Journee, sales manager for the Weber Flour Mills Co., Salina, Kansas, is in the South on a sales trip.

WICHITA

62,100 62,400 62,400 62,400 62,400

SALINA 48,000 48,000 48,000 48,000 48,000

ST. JOSEPH

47,400 47,400 47,400 47,100

ATCHISON

 $\begin{array}{r}
 31,500 \\
 31,500 \\
 31,500 \\
 31,500 \\
 31,500 \\
 \end{array}$

OMAHA

Reports of about 70 mills to THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER showed sales rep-

resented per cent of capacity as follows: May 3-9, 39; previous week, 39; year

Of the mills reporting, 9 reported domestic business fair, 16 quiet, 5 slow and

Direct export shipments by all report-ing mills outside of Kansas City were 6,570 bbls last week, 8,839 in the pre-vious week, 25,634 a year ago, and 10,536

Atchison Reports Slow Business Atchison, KANSAS.—Sales are very slow, averaging around 25 to 50 per cent of capacity. Declines in future options have complicated the situation. Buyers

are shopping for bids and most of the

17,462 22,495 35,808 42,861

41,981 45,657 38,850 39,164

4.746 5.478 24,595 25,693

17.860 27.187 28. 30 109

20.528

19,123

26,068

94

10

51

75

A. J. Hazle, of the B. F. Gump Co., Chicago, spent two days in Kansas City last week calling on the feed trade.

R. A. Harris, cottonseed broker of Dallas, Texas, visited members of the feed trade in Kansas City last week.

H. T. Shaffer, treasurer of the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kansas, has re-turned from a trip to the central states.

J. K. Pickerill, sales manager for the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, is on a sales trip in the central and southern states.

W. H. Boon, manager of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., is calling on the trade in the Arkansas and Louisiana markets.

Wiley T. Hawkins, sales manager for the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichi-ta, spent several days traveling in Kansas and Missouri last week.

A. B. Anderson, vice president of the Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, was in attendance at the bakers' convention held at Galveston, Texas, last week.

Herbert A. Harms, sales manager for the Barton County Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, Kansas, was in Kansas City a day last week on his way to eastern markets.

He plans to return by way of Chicago, attending the meeting of the Millers' National Federation there.

John W. Burns, formerly sales man-ager for the Stanard Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, spent a few days last week renewing acquaintances in Kansas City. . .

J. R. Edwards, president of the West-ern Feeders' Supply Co., Fort Worth, Texas, has been spending a few days vis-iting the trade in the Kansas City mar-

Harvey Williamson, sales manager for the Goerz Flour Mills Co., Newton, Kan-sas, has been confined to his home by illness since returning from a trip through the southern states.

Hannaford, assistant manager H. K. of the Oklahoma City office of the Pills-bury Flour Mills Co., went to Cleveland, Ohio, last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hannaford's mother.

Edwin Pincoff, president of Shellbuild-er, Inc., Houston, Texas, manufacturers of crushed oyster shell, has been a visi-tor at the offices of the J. T. Sexton Co., Kansas City, southwestern representative of the company.

R. Ward Magill, secretary and sales manager for the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is attending the meeting of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mugill and they plan to go on to New York and other eastern points before returning

FREE ROOM FOR CHEMISTS' BEST GUESSER

Omaha, Neb.

Omaha, Neb. A MONG the members of the American Association of Cereal Chemists attending the seventeenth annual convention of that organiza-tion in Louisville, May 18-21, there will be one who will receive his lodging at the Brown Hotel abso-lutely free.

lutely free. The free room, one of the finest in the hotel, is to be the reward of the chemist who most accurately forecasts the registration at the meet-ing, as it will stand at 12 noon, on Tuesday, May 19. Predictions will be received at association head-quarters, 833 Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb., until May 15. Members are warned not to arrive at Louisville before Sunday, May 17, as it will be impossible to secure hotel accommodations except at far from "free" rates due to the holding

from "free" rates due to the holding of the Kentucky Derby on Saturday. Those wishing to attend the derby must make their own arrangements.

ations. Export sales were limited to modest orders from the West Indies for July and August shipment. Quotations, basis delivered consuming territory of Texas and western Louisiana; hard winter short patent, in cotton 15's, \$1.70 4.80 bbl; standard patent, \$1.10@4.30. SL.7060

Quiet Week in Oldahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.-Sales were OKLMIONA CITY, OKLA,—Sales were about one-third of capacity last week, the quietest week of the calendar year to date. Exports amounted to less than 10 per cent of the total sold. Operations were reduced 10 per cent from the pre-vious week. Prices have advanced some-what, quotations as follows: hard wheat, short patent, \$4.60 hhl; soft wheat, short patent, \$4.70; standard patent, \$4.20.

Sluggish Demand for Nebraska Flour

OMAILA, NEB. The flour market is in-clined to sluggishness. A moderate num-ber of buyers came in for small lots to be shipped out early, but very few made commitments for their summer and au-

The notion seems to prevail quite wide-ly among buyers that they will be able to make their purchases at a lower price after the beginning of the new crop year. On the part of millers, however, there is a failed by the the second second second second second failed by the second second second second second second failed second se On the part of miners, however, there is a feeling that buyers may be mistaken in this view of the situation. Wheat is still coming into the Omaha market in fairly large volume. Mills are

taking only a limited number of selected samples, most of the offerings going to elevator interests.

LEE SUBSIDIARY PLANS

TO BUILD SALINA STORAGE

SALINA, KANSAS. Construction of a SALINA, KANSAS.—Construction of a storage elevator of 500,000 hus to be completed July I, has been announced by the Salina (Kansas) Grain & Milling Co., recently incorporated here for \$218, 918, as a subsidiary of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co. The new structure will be just north of the present Lee elevator building where an old elevator burned several years ago. It will consist of 21 bins combined in eight large tanks, three small round tanks and 10 intermediate bins. bin

Their construction will give the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co. storage capacity in Salina of 828,000 hus. Steel tanks now in use here will be taken by the company to Ellsworth and made a part of the property there. They have a capacity of 20,000 hus. The contract for the new structure will be let at once. Incorporators of the company include

L. G. Gottschick, L. C. Staples, J. R. Miller, H. C. Vogtel, all of Salina, and J. P. Harris of Prairie Grove, Ark., all of whom are directors in the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.

North Dakota produces an average of about 32,000,000 bus harley each year. Of this, two thirds are fed on the farms and one third is shipped out of the state.



Business Curtailment and Co-operation

THERE isn't anything new to report about the milling business of this section. It is difficult to maintain operation at even the reduced rate which has been current lately and there seems to be a definite trend toward still fur-

has been current lately and there seems to be a definite trend toward still fur-ther curtailment as the crop year ap-pronches its end. The worst feature about the situation has been the price structure which has been demoralized, as always, by some millers, probably con-strained by the need of business, offering flour so low that it drags the general level down to an unprofitable basis. It has not been possible to find any except through mergers, giving some con-trol over the production and prices of various units, and the gradual elimina-tion of the unprofitable sellers through bankruptey or voluntary retirement from a business in which they could make no profit but only operate at cumulative losses, thereby using up whatever capi-tal and surplus they may have had to draw on and extinguishing their credit. There comes a time when banks are no longer willing to stand in the breach and throw good money after bad. throw good money after bad.

Full Co-operation Impossible.—It might em singular, if not so commonplace, seem that the milling business has been so im-potent to correct its own disastrous competition but the law of the land will not permit it. The law is not concerned at all with the disaster which it imposes on its industries, or with the ultimate effect its industries, or with the ultimate effect of such disaster upon them, so long as the ultimate consumer profits somewhat by the price he pays for this production. Meantime the law piles up increasing burdens in the way of regulations and taxation. "The power to tax is the power to destroy"—but, also, the power to regu-late is the power to destroy.

Some curious and interesting situations arise from this condition which might be described as manifestations outside the described as manifestations outside the law, illustrative of efforts to get around the law, or at constructive action in de-fiance of the law. According to a report in the Chicago Tribune last March, which should be of interest to millers, Dr. Ben-jamin M. Squires, arbiter of the cleaning and dyeing industry in Chicago, "an-nounced an increase in prices at a meet-ing of 3,000 tailors, drivers, inside work-ers and plant owners" whereby the mini-mum price for cleaning a man's suit was set at \$1.25. S1.25.

Dr. Squires is described as "economist, federal arbitrator during the war and arbiter for capital and labor in many industries." He said, "Bankruptcy threatthe price war is raised. Under the old scale workers were unable to receive a decent wage and the owners a proper re-turn on their investment. The new scale will win public confidence and put an end to charges of racketeering. It provides for a fair service at a fair pay."

for a fair service at a fair pay." A Price Agreement.—"Approximately 90 per cent of the members of the asso-ciation," continues the report, "formed the Cleaners' and Dyers' Institute and signed a price stabilization contract un-der which Dr. Squires was given author-ity approaching that of K. M. Landis in baseball and Will Hays in the movie in-dustry. The contract provided for a fair return on invested capital, a return to labor to afford maintenance of present living conditions, and equitable service to the public, and that the business of a cleaner giving unsatisfactory service, or cleaner giving unsatisfactory service, or violating the contract can be taken over

by the arbiter." This may sound strange to millers who are not permitted to co-operate in any

and Co-operation such fashion. According to another re-port last April in the Chicago Tribune, the Pure Milk Association, comprising 167 local units in 26 counties in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, controlling all milk delivered in Chicago and some 50 near-by communities, has adopted a plan of readjusting the distribution of this supply among some 18,000 dairy farmers by which the largest shippers accept a reduction of 5 per cent in the amount they ship to be allocated among the smaller shippers. Imagine that being done among the millers of the country or any group of millers.

or any group of millers. Oil Industry Proposals.—Herbert Hoo-ver is reported as commending efforts to stabilize the oil industry, "to bring supply into relation to demand, reduce steadily the present enormous storage of oil and gasoline above the ground, restore prices to a point at which the hundreds of thou-sands of small wells can continue to exist, and through saving of independent operators from bankruptcy preserve com-petitive conditions in the nation's second largest industry." largest industry."

largest industry." Now, if these things are within the law it would seem that the millers might be permitted some small measure of co-operative effort to restore sounder busi-ness conditions in their industry which never contemplated such far-reaching plans as recited above. This business, like many others, has been reduced too closely to a profitless basis, or where the profit, if any, must be made on extrane-ous activities.

Flour Prices .- Soft winter wheat standard patent flour was quoted, May 8, at \$1.20@4.30 bbl, local springs and hard

winters \$1.50, 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 re-

porten to The M	ortnwestern	miller:	
	Weekly	Flour	Pct.
	capacity	output	of ac-
	bbls	bbla	tlvity
May 3-9	126,150	76,133	GO
Previous week	115,650	69,150	60
Year ago	122.250	\$2.734	67
Two years ago	131,580	72.967	56
Three years ago.	137,700	\$1,160	60

Indiana Business is Quiet

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Flour business was generally light last week. What business developed was chiefly for mixed car lots, for immediate shipment. Ship-ping instructions are coming along fairly well and there is no complaint about overdue bookings. In fact, no cancella-tions are anticipated on old contracts. Orders are for rush shipments, and small jobbers and bakers continue to provide the principat demand.

Jobbers and bakers continue to provide the principal demand. There is no export demand, and in-quiry from domestic buyers is very light. Operations continue about normal. Cash wheat rules steady to firm, and flour prices remained unchanged to steady. Quotations, May 9, f.o.b., Indianap-olis, basis car lots, 98-lb cottons; soft winter, short patent \$5.15@5.40 bbl. 95 per cent \$1.75@5, straight \$4.35@4.60, first clear \$3.90@3.95; hard winter, short patent \$5.25@5.50, 95 per cent \$4.85@ 5.10, standard patent \$4.45@4.70, first clear \$1@4.10; spring wheat, short pat-ent \$5.35@5.60, standard patent \$4.95@ 5.20, first clear \$4@4.15.

Southeastern Demand Moderate

Southenstern Demand Moderate NASHVILE, TENN.-Demand for flour from the Southeast continued to hold up fairly satisfactorily last week, though current sales have been the lightest for some time. New bookings last week were less than 40 per cent of capacity of soft wheat mills, with orders in small quantities, and chiefly for current ship-ments. Specifications on contracts were bolding up well this being the main ferholding up well, this being the main fea-ture of trade. While there was slightly decreased production, output was larger than last year, and aggregate shipments were absorbing all of the flour being erround ground.

Buyers are reported much concerned as to the policies of the Federal Farm Board, disposition of surplus wheat, and what the new crop may do. There seems

The Fisher Grocery Chain's New President

FISHER BROS. CO., of Cleveland, operating a chain of 316 grocery stores, has a new president. He is Joseph Salmon, who began as a clerk in the first Fisher store in Cleveland, and is now one of the larg-est flour buyers in Obio

and is now one of the large-est flour buyers in Ohio. Manning F. Fisher, foun-der of the chain, was presi-dent until a short time ago, when he was killed in a train wreak in Canada. When he wreck in Canada. When he started the grocery enter-prise in 1907, the first man he hired was Joseph Salmon, he hired was Joseph Salmon, and the two worked hand in hand in building the enter-prise. Born in Ireland, Mr. Salmon came to this country when he was 18 years old. Almost "broke," he met Mr. Fisher in New York, and got a job through him with James Butler, then operator of a large retail grocery in Manhattan. He worked with Manhattan. He worked with Mr. Fisher in the Butler company for 12 years, and went to Cleveland when the Fisher enterprise was start-

ed there. He did everything in the first store on Lorain Ave-

nuc, and as the firm en-larged, he became a more and more important factor in it. When the founder died, directors of the com-pany did not hesitate to name Mr. Salmon as his successor.

A modest, unassuming person, Mr. Salmon as his successor. A modest, unassuming person, Mr. Salmon at the same time has a very forceful way about him. He is rated as one of the best grocery buyers in the country. Food brokers characterize him as a man of extraordinary business ability, possessed of sound judgment, and say that he has a way of making them feel good, even if they do not receive an order.





T. LIPFORD, for the past 12 years J. T. LIPFORD, for the past 12 years manager of the Pittsburgh district of the International Milling Co., will assume management of the New York office of the company late this month. Mr. Lip-ford is president of the Pittsburgh Flour Club and one of the mast popular flour men in the Steel City. He was manager of the Michigan district offices of the company at Jackson prior to locating in pittsburgh. His transfer to New York is a well-deserved promotion.

to be little probability of marked change in policy until there are some definite developments along these lines.

The trade continues to take a consid-crable amount of medium and low grade flours, though some improvement has been mentioned in the high priced established brands. Activity is mentioned in demand for blended flours, with volume

demand for blended flours, with volume of all business close to normal. There was practically no change in flour prices last week. Quotations, May 9: best soft winter wheat short patent, 98-1b cottons, f.o.b., Ohio River stations, \$5.606 6.10 bbl; first clears, \$3.6064.10. Mill agents reported moderate current demand for Minnesota and western flours, with bakers and large buyers con-servative. Quotations. May 9: suring

wheat first patent, 98-1b cottons, deliv-ered at Nashville, \$5.10@5.60; standard patent, \$4.80@5.10; hard winter wheat short patent, \$4.40@4.75; straights, \$4.10 @4.30.

FLOUR OUTPUT Output of four by southeastern millers as reported to The Northwestern Millers Workly - Flour - Pet

	capacit bbls	y output bbls	of ac-
May 3-9		71,204	82
Previous week	101,620	66,949	64
Year ago	112.620	66,130	59
Two years ago		76,975	59
Three years ago.		80,166	C2
Few S	ales in	Atlanta	

Few Sules in Atlanta ATLANTA, GA.—The flour market was very quiet in the Atlanta territory last week. There was a slight demand for clears. Quotations: hard winter wheat, short patent \$5 bbl, standard patent \$4.70, low protein straights \$4.55; soft winter wheat, short patents \$1.90, stand-ard patents \$4.50, first clears \$3.85. Prices quoted all in 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Atlanta. Atlanta.

Virginia Demand Fair

Virginia Demand Fair NORFOLK, VA.—Sales of flour were fair last week, with the market some-what stronger, though sales have been for small quantities in the main. Quo-tations, May 8: top springs, \$5.75(6.25) bbl, second patents \$5.40(@5.70; Kansas top patents \$4.50(@5.25, second patents \$4.10@4.80; soft winter patent \$4.80(@ 5.20, second patents \$4.30(@4.65; Virginia and Marvland straights, \$4:0:4.30. and Maryland straights, \$4(a 4.30.

Improvement in Evansville Sales Evansville, IN.—There is slight, but gradual, improvement in flour trade, with the exception of exporting, which running dead. Shinning instructions remains dead. Shipping instructions are fair. Quotations, May 9, in 98-lb sacks, car lots, f.o.b., Evansville: soft winter wheat, short patent \$5,80@6.30 bbl, 95 per cent \$5; Kansas hard winter, short patent \$5, first clear \$4.80@5.05, second clear \$1.55@1.80.

May 13, 1931



Output Cut in Prospect

ILL operations were about normal M ILL operations were about hor the the past week, but some of the millers interviewed said that unmillers interviewed said that un-less orders and directions picked up im-mediately there would be a curtailment in output next week. New business was generally described as very quiet. One mill reported that established trade on their brands is keeping up fairly well, but sales are in small lots and buyers are only interested in covering their ac-tual requirements. At least one plant will be closed down next week for re-pairs and fumigation, and no doubt oth-ers will do likewise in the near future to be ready for the new crop. Millers certainly are more optimistic

Millers certainly are more optimistic since the government crop report was issued. The report indicates a record wheat crop unless unfavorable harvest weather should materially change present prospects.

ent prospects. Directions Hold Up.—Shipping direc-tions have held up well and mills are operating at a satisfactory rate. Some mills, however, report that directions are coming in slow. As most buyers have their requirements booked until the new erop begins to move, mills will very likely devote most of their time for the next few weeks to getting instructions on old orders. old orders.

old orders. Export business continues fair with most mills. Sales are reported to the United Kingdom and the Continent, as well as to Latin American countries. One fair-sized lot was sold to London. Not all mills shared in the export busi-ness, however, one or two reporting no related. sales

sales. Flour Prices.—Quotations, May 9, basis jute 140's, St. Louis: soft winter short patent \$4.50@5 bbl, straight \$4@ 4.30, first clear \$3.50@3.70; hard winter short patent \$4.20@4.470, 95 per cent \$3.90@4.10, first clear \$3.10@3.60; spring wheat top patent \$4.60@4.95, standard patent \$4.40@4.50, first clear \$3.60@3.70. ELOUID OUTPOINT

FLOUR OUTPUT

Output of St. Louis mills, with a weekly capacity of 69,600 bbls, as reported to The Northwestorn Miller: Output Pet. of

	bbls	activity
May 3-9	31,900	
Previous week	35,100	50
Year ago	32,400	53
Two years ago	33,300	55
		weakly
Output of outside mills,	with	L WEEKIN
capacity of 64,800 bbls, the	product	of which
is sold from St. Louis:		
	Output	Pct of

	bbls	activity
May 3-9	36,300	54
Previous week	31,500	4 9
Year ago	38 600	44
Tear ago	18 200	55
Two years ago	43,300	0.

Fair Volume from Small Orders

MEMPHIS, TENN.-Although orders are for small lots for immediate or near-by shipment only, volume of business in this territory is reported to be fairly satis-factory. There is no interest whatever in forward purchases, and mill represen-tatives are making no effort to stir up

any. Quotations are steady at the slightly any. Quotations are steady at the slightly higher level recently attained, but for the rest of the season very little change is anticipated. Reports on the growing wheat crop encourage expectation of cheaper prices, with the result that flour stocks in all hands are going to be kept at a minimum. General conditions show little change, but crop conditions show little change, but crop conditions are fairly satisfactory, despite the recent subnormal temperatures. Quotations, May 9, basis 98's, car lots, f.o.b., Memphis: spring wheat short pat-ent \$5.756 5.85 bhl, standard patent \$5 65.40; hard winter short patent \$4.50 6.5.30, standard patent \$4.356, 4.75; soft winter short patent \$5.2566, standard patent \$4.506 4.75; western soft patent

\$1.40@4.50, low protein \$4.10@4.35, blended 95 per cent patent \$4.35@4.40.

TOLEDO GRAIN FIRM INCORPORATES TOLEDO GRAIN FIRM INCORPORATES TOLEDO, OTHO.—The business of one of the oldest grain firms at Toledo, estab-lished in 1881, has just been incorporated as E. L. Southworth & Co., Inc., with a capital of \$50,000, including 500 shares of no-par common stock and \$50,000 of pre-ferred stock. The change was made largely because of the extensive interests of members of the firm in other business enterprises, and because it is expanding its business into other lines of investment, such as stocks.

its business into other lines of investment, such as stocks. Officers are Kenton D. Keilholtz, presi-dent, John W. Luscombe, vice president, Charles R. Keilholtz, treasurer, S. M. Bender, secretary, Herman F. Nesper, assistant treasurer, W. D. Keilholtz, traf-fic manager, and E. C. Frochlich, counsel.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR IOWA CONVENTION NOW COMPLETE

According to C. O. Schweickhardt, sec-retary of the lowa Bakers' Association, arrangements for the twenty-eighth an-nual convention of the association, at Waterloo, May 18-20, are about com-pleted. Elaborate plans have been made for the meeting, both along lines of prac-tical features and of entertainment. Contrary to the usual practice, registra-tion at the convention headquarters in the Alternoon. Entertainment and a the afternoon. Entertainment and a buffet luncheon will constitute the first husiness of the meeting during the eve-ning of May 18.

ning of May 18. Promptly at 10 a.m., Tuesday morning, May 19, the first regular session will get under way, with Walter Warrick, of the W. E. Long Co., of Chicago, as the fea-tured speaker. Mr. Warrick's subject will be, "Where Does the Baker Stand New?" Now?

During the afternoon session there will be a symposium on the state of affairs in the haking industry. Otto L. Cook, of Standard Brands, Inc., will answer the question, "What Is the Consumers' At-titude?" O. C. Pfaff will follow with, "What About the Dealer?" Then Chris Lowenberg, of Ottumwa, will talk on

Roy A. Woodall, of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., of Memphis, spent several days in Birmingham, Ala., last week.

A. T. B. Dunn, treasurer of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City, was in St. Louis, May 9, on his way east.

Charles B. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Com-mission Co., of St. Louis, is in the East on business and will stop in Chicago on his return to attend the meeting of the Nilleer's Veticial Endemnio

Five new retail grocery stores and markets, the first of a chain, were opened in Memphis, May 9, by the Stratton Stores Co., headed by L. M. Stratton. The new chain features a "local owner-

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A special car has been provided for those of the St. Louis territory who plan to attend the Millers' National Federa-tion convention in Chicago. The follow-ing have already made reservations on the special car: Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stan-

A special car has been provided for

Millers' National Federation.

ship" plan.

the subject, "What Is the Production Man's Problem?" Open discussion and a question box will follow, with Louis Kautz leading the discussion. In the evening the annual banquet and dinner dance will be held in the main dining room of the Hotel Russell Lam-room.

Wednesday morning W. E. Doty, of General Mills, Inc., will speak on "House-wife's Cake Versus Baker's Cake," after which the husiness session of the con-vention will be held. In the afternoon there will be discus-

in the afternoon there will be discus-sion of retail bakers' problems, led by John M. Hartley, and a series of ad-dresses on display, manufacture of retail products, and retail selling. A talk by the new president will close the meeting.

CHAINS OFFER BREAD AT 3C

CHAINS OFFER BREAD AT 3C Three-cent bread (retail price) on Sat-urdays and te bread on most other days of the week is the latest development in a "bread war" at Dallas, Texas. Chain stores are responsible for cutting to these prices, according to Paul Fuqua, field representative for the Texas Bakers' Association, who said that one chain con-cern which operates its own beking plant resolution, who shall that one chain con-cern which operates its own baking plant had started the move, later followed by the others. The coming of the 3c loaf is understood to have brought dismay to wholesale bakers of the eity, as prices were already so low as to eliminate pos-sibility of profit. Retail bakers at a sibility of profit. Retail bakers at a special meeting decided to ignore the chain move.

PITTSBURGH BAKERS GOLF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The "ASGN," the aggregation of Pittsburgh bakers and al-lied tradesmen who indulge in golf, opened the 1931 season with a tourna-ment at the Shannopin Country Club, April 24. E. R. Braun, of the Braun Baking Co., Pittsburgh, won first prize. II. C. Elste, of Standard Brands, Inc., and Walter S. Grant, of the Grant Paper Box Co., tied for second place, and R. R. Sanborn, of the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Sanborn, of the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills, took third.

PIONEER MILLUR DEAD

INDIANATOLIS, IND.—Charles G. Car-penter, 91, who for more than 50 years was head of the Richmond (Ind.) Roller Mills & Elevator Co., died May 8. His brother-in-law, the late Daniel W. Mar-mon, of the Nordyke & Marmon Co., established the milling company whi Mr. Carpenter later headed, after the Marmon family moved to Indianapolis. which the

TEXAS MILL GETS PANAMA ORDER

NEW YOWN, N. Y.—The Panama Rail Road Co., May 7, through its commissary purchasing agent, W. J. Sheridan, pur-chased 2,000 sacks of hard winter wheat flour from the American Maid Flour Mills, Houston, Texas, at \$3.23, and also 900 sacks of spring wheat flour from the

ard, Paul M. Marshall, A. V. Imhs, W. E. Henry, W. J. Niergarth, A. E. Ber-net, L. J. Jones and D. L. Boyer.

L. C. Chase, president of the Valier & Spies Milling Corporation, of St. Louis, is spending a few days in Nor-folk, Va., and A. J. Oberg, sales director of the company, is spending a week in traduce to with weights.

C. B. Rader, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, will attend the thirty-eighth annual convention of the

Illinois Grain Dealers' Association in Peoria, May 12-13, after which he will

go to Chicago to attend the meeting of the Millers' National Federation. The St. Louis Flour Club held a din-

ner meeting at the Hotel Lennox, May 5, at which the following delegates were

at which the following delegates were appointed to attend the annual conven-tion of the National Federated Flour Clubs in Philadelphia, June 1-2: Julius J. Albrecht, of the Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co., and Hugh Harris, flour bro-

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Indiana territory.

ker.

NEWS and PERSONAL

SPANISH PRISONER TO MEXICO MOST readers of this have at one time or another heen ap-pealed to for assistance by an un-fortunate gentleman writing from a Spanish prison about his heauti-ful daughter and his portmanteau full of money, one or both of which he was willing to give in return for certain financial aid. We just now learn that the unhappy don, evi-dently having received succor or been assisted to escape, again is in jail in Gundalajara, Mexico, and again is in trouble about his daugh-ter and a trunkful of money checked at the customs house. For some curious reason, or perhaps only because their names chance to be on his mailing list, he is ap-pealing to millers for help, promis-ing a third part of the money in the trunk as reward. Any miller who wishes to do a good deed and has not yet received an invitation to the party can obtain full partic-ulars by telegraphing, don't write, fundalajara, the phrase "am send-ing merchandise."

same mill at \$3.68. Both lots are to be shipped from the Gulf during June, and both quotations are made on the basis of delivery, c.i.f., Cristobal.

FORMER BALTIMORE JOBBER DEAD BALTMORE, MD.—Frank J. Boehmer, of the former flour jobbing concern of Boehmer & Roschen, for years prominent in East Baltimore, died at his home there, May 2.

MILL OPERATIONS SINK TO LOW LEVEL DURING MARCH

LOW LEVEL DURING MARCH Flour mills of the United States re-porting to the Department of Commerce showed a lower percentage of operation during March than in any month since April, 1929. Percentage of capacity op-erated was 52.3, compared with 55.8 in February and 54.6 in March a year ago. These mills produced 8,722.291 bbls of four during March, compared with 8,-241,737 in February and 9,346,948 in March a year ago. Wheat grindings to-taled 40,133,009 bus, compared with 43,-082,758 in February and 43,082,758 in March, 1930.

082,758 in February and 43,082,758 in March, 1930. With an average of 33 fewer mills re-porting this season, production of flour since the opening of the crop year, July, 1930, totaled 85,623,506 bbls, compared with 87,819,060 in the previous season. The percentage of operation thus far this reason is 58.2 compared with 58.2 here season is 58.2, compared with 58.3 a year ago.

Production of millfeed during the first nine months of this crop year totals 7,069,275,950 lbs, compared with 7,106,-015,575 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

PANHANDLE GRAIN DEALERS

AT AMARILLO, MAY 21-22

AT AMARILLO, MAY 21-22 Members of the Panhandle Grain Dealers' Association will hold their annual meeting in the municipal audi-torium of Amarillo, Texas, May 21 and 22, according to an announcement made by Joe S. Morris, secretary. The grain dealers will convene immediately after the meeting of the Southwest Shippers' Advisory Board, to he held in Amarillo the morning of May 21.

JOINS DREYER COMMISSION CO.

JOINS DREYER COMMISSION CO. Sr. LOUIS, Mo.—The Dreyer Commis-sion Co., St. Louis feed broker, an-nounces that W. B. Pickerill, well-known miller and grain man, has joined its or-ganization and will travel in the inter-ests of the St. Louis millfeed futures market. Mr. Pickerill formerly was in the milling business at Claffin, Kansas. He will devote most of his time is his He will devote most of his time in his new connection to enlarging the volume of millfeed futures trade handled by the Drever company.

SPANISH PRISONER TO MEXICO



New York Trade in Same Old Rut

TUCKED away among wartime inci-dents is the old story about the Tommy in the trenches who had been told to look upward for strength and help, but thereupon only found the "blasted planes droppin' bloomin' bombs." "blasted planes droppin' bloomin' bombs." Local flour men are now having a similar reaction. They have looked to an upward market for strength and help, only to find it little different from what they have been experiencing. Such, at least, was the report of the majority of the trade. "No improvement, just a few cars here and there, the same sort of business we've been having now for months," were various comments, with an occasional of-fice with brighter returns just to give truth to the old wheeze about exceptions proving the rule.

No Buying Incentive .--There was lit No Buying Incentive.—There was lit-tle in the market to cause a changed viewpoint, and to incline a buyer into large purchases. Prices were firmer, the ones that have recently been low coming up 10@15e, and the mills that beat the wheat market in raising their prices holding firmly to their higher levels. For purchase, buy invending the evidence of the second holding firmly to their higher levels. For anything but immediate shipment, there also was a premium, while some mills did not care to sell heyond 30 days, and therefore made such prices prohibitive. The spread on all grades was narrower, with the low prices stiffening up, but buyers with their natural reluctance to follow an advance based their offers on the mericies of a work wore and wate in the markets of a week ago and were in some cases too far below existing levels for any consideration. Hard Winters Slow .- Although there

there are no offers of new crop flour, the excellent prospects in the Southwest incline consumers to buy sparingly of the hard winter wheat flours now offered, and hard winter wheat flours now offered, and while usually at this time they are be-ginning to cast a speculative eye around for their future needs, they now seem in-terested only in the barest necessities. Even Texas flours on the new crop are not turning over, and buyers are marking time on them also. High glutens from this section were 50@75c below northern this dut gue to dut net command this section were 50@75c below northern grades, but even so did not command great interest. Wide Range in Clears.—Clears both from the North and the Southwest were

from the North and the Southwest were still governed by the mills' available sur-plus. Where this was large, the prices were attractive, although still not down to the levels of recent weeks, and where there were no big quantities available, the asking prices were nearly up to stand-ard nature levels.

ard patent levels. Cake Flours Firm.—Cake flours were also firm, with the majority of the offers from the West Coast and Pennsylvania around the \$4 mark, although there were still a few left at 25c below this to make a range. Business on them was dormant at any price. Flour Prices.—Quotations, May 8, all

in jutes: spring fancy patents \$4.75@5 hbl, standard patents \$4.50@4.80, clears \$4@4.20, high glutens \$4.75@5; hard win-ter short patents \$4.55@4.85, 95's \$4.35@ 4.65; soft winter straights \$3.75@4.10.

New Sales Slow at Buffalo

New Sales Slow at Iuffalo BUFFALO, N. Y.—No part of the mill-ing picture was very bright last week. New sales were slow to fair, and ship-ping directions on old contracts were hard to secure. The main thought in the minds of flour buyers seems to be to get enough flour for May needs and to let June take care of itself. New crop flour prices were not discussed, but it seems to be the opinion of most huyers that, in to be the opinion of most buyers that, in view of the large supplies on hand and good crop prospects, prices will come down.

Family patents were in best demand,

but the total volume was only fair. Standard patents moved slowly, with bakers refusing to buy if they have any stocks on hand. Sales of hard winters were confined to well-established brands and made by salesmen whom the buyers felt would allow them any concession the market permitted. There was some im-provement in demand for soft winter wheat flour, and cake and pie bakers reported some gain in consumption of their products. Spring house cleaning, it was suggested, sent more housewives to the suggested, sent more nousewives to the bakeries for their desserts. Some old or-ders for semolina were filled last week, but new business was slack. Manufac-turers of macaroni and similar products

are meeting with sales difficulties. Quotations, May 9, 98-lb cottons: spring fancy patent \$5.80@5.90 bbl, standard patent \$4.40@4.75; first clear \$3.70@3.80,

sion Co., St. Louis, was in Boston last week.

Milling Co., Minneapolis, was in Phila-delphia last week.

About 2,000 bags of millfeed were re-ceived at Boston from Argentina last week. A similar shipment is expected

Bond trading on the New York Prod-uce Exchange during 1930 totaled \$4,-128,000, almost eight times the volume of 1929.

Stevens B. Turner, vice president in charge of the purchasing department of the Hecker H-O Co., Inc., Buffalo, is in Chicago.

George P. Urban, president of the George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, and Mrs. Urban, motored through Canada recently.

H. S. Pearlstone, New York flour bro-ker, has returned from a northwestern and southwestern trip, visiting his mill connections.

Henry P. Smith, president of the Bos-ton Grain & Flour Exchange, has re-turned from a three weeks' vacation trip

Philip J. Baird, a Boston flour broker, has been elected a member of the Boston Curb Exchange, which is affiliated with the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

Buffalo was advertised over the network of the Columbia Broadcasting Co. recently, as a feature of the weekly pro-gram of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc.

with his family, following a trip abroad.

second clear \$2.75@2.90; hard winter standard patent \$1.50@4.60; soft winter family patent \$3.15, standard patent \$4.80 @4.90. Semolina, 24/c lb, lake-and-rail shipment, New York.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Weekly	Flour	Pct.
	capacity	output	of ac-
	bbis	bbls	tivity
May 3-9	291,000	207,519	71
Previous week	291,000	225,531	77
Year ago	276,000	251,012	91
Two years ago	255,500	198,904	78
Three years ago.	238,000	1\$5,232	73
Four years ago	235,000	188,682	79

Pittsburgh Sales Slightly Improved

PITTSBURGH, PA.-Slight improvement was noted in flour sales last week. The bulk of the business was of the small lot bulk of the business was of the small lot variety, bought chiefly by medium sized bakeries. Not much interest was taken by the larger consumers and jobbers. Little interest was manifested in new crop talk, and there has practically been no such inquiry. The general opinion is that it is a trifle early to get excited about the new crop about the new crop. A moderate amount of southwestern

A moderate amount or southwestern four was marketed during the week, due to the exceptionally attractive prices that prevailed. Buying of springs was con-fined to the established brands, with con-sumers taking on only small lots. The market for soft winters was allowed upphared demand for clears was about unchanged. Prices of all flours were about unchanged. Bakery sales managers at a meeting last

week indicated that buying on part of bread and cake consumers showed a de-cided improvement over the previous week. Salesmanship on part of the bak-ers was never more intensely demonstrat-ed than at present. Semolina was quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c lb, f.o.b., Pittsburgh. Sales were light. light.

light. Quotations, May 9: spring wheat short patent \$1.75@5.50 bhl, standard patent \$1.25@4.75; hard winter short patent \$1.75@5.25, standard patent \$1@4.50, clears \$3.75@1.25; soft winters, \$3.50@3.75, hulk

Boston Buyers Cautious

Boston Bayers Cantions Boston, Mass.—Buyers of flour still are inclined to pursue the path of caution, being greatly disturbed over the outlook with the Federal Farm Board still in the field, and seeing no reason for antici-pating their requirements. There is on the whole a fair husiness being done. Prices have been maintained on a fairly steady basis in spite of all the adverse circumstances. circumstances.

Spring wheat flours have been in medspring which flours have been in mod-erate demand. Special pattents are quot-able mostly around \$5.25, with sales all the way from \$5.15 up to \$5.40. For short patents, there is some business be-ing done as high as \$5 and as low as \$1.75, and possibly \$1.70. Standard pa-ents are mostly quoted around \$1.556. 4.60, with some business as low as \$1.55. and up to \$1.70. The range in prices is rather narrow.

Hard winters are more or less in the Hard winters are more or less in the same price range as springs, a bit lower. Standard hard winter patents are gen-erally about 5c under the quotations for spring flours of like quality. There has been some business in hard winter short patents around \$4.75, while specials are sometimes quoted at \$5.30 and even \$5.40. Soft winter patents are slow, and quot-d in the range of \$1.50.65. Soft winter

ed in the range of \$1.50@5. Soft winter straights have been moving moderately at \$1.10@4.50, depending upon the flour, while clears are quoted at \$3.90@4.30. Pacific Coast straights are still quoted around \$3.80, ex-dock.

W. T. CARRINGTON, GRAIN MAN, DEAD W. T. CARRINGTON, GRAIN MAN, DEAD NEW YORK, N. Y.-W. T. Carrington, who formerly conducted the New York office for Bartlett, Frazer & Carrington, died at his Park Avenue home, May 4, at the age of 76. He had been a presi-dent of the Tolecdo Produce Exchange, and was also in the grain business in Chicago. At the time of his death, he was a member of many clubs, and a patron of music and art. patron of music and art.

SHATTUCK EARNINGS OFF

SHATTECK EARNINGS OFF New York, N. Y.—The net carnings of the Frank G. Shattuck Co., operating the Schraft Stores, for the first quarter of the year were \$556,896 after all charges and provision for taxes, equiva-lent to 48c a share on the 1,220,000 shares of common stock. This compared with \$749,029 or 58c a share for the first quarter of 1930.

The Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minne-polis, has moved into its new Buffala apolis, has moved into its new Buffala office building, although some work re-mains to be done. The excavation for the firm's new clevator is almost completed, and moving was necessary so that the old office building could be torn down.

Miss E. M. Shuler, secretary of the Cannon Valley Milling Co., Minucapolis, who is calling on the mill's connections in the East, spent several days last week with the S. R. Strisik Co., which han-dles the account in the New York district.

David E. Stott, president of the David Stott Flour Mills, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has been spending several days in New York recently. F. J. Lingham, president of the Federal Mill, Inc., Loekport, N. Y., also was in New York recently.

Several members of the Baltimore Flour Club contemplate making the trip to Philadelphia by airplane on the Sun-day preceding the first day's assion of the annual convention of the National Federated Flour Clubs, June 1-2.

NOTES on the TRADE

Ashby Miller, of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, visited Buffalo recently.

C. B. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commis-

C. T. Vandenover, of the International

John D. Shanahan, representative of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, Chi-cago, was a recent Baltimore visitor.

The Acheson Flour Co., Boston, has been appointed eastern representative of the Stokes Milling Co., Watertown, S. D.

500D.

in the South.

Charles S. Pillsbury, vice president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minne-apolis, landed in New York last week

Howard W. Jackson, recently elected mayor of Baltimore by the largest plu-rality ever given a candidate for that office, began his career as a baker's helper.

The spring golf tournament of the New York Produce Exchange Golf As-sociation will be held at the Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, L. L, May 21.

Clearances of wheat and flour from the port of New York for the week end-ed May 2 amounted to 1,141,000 bus, decided increase over recent weeks, and 67,301 bbls.

Stocks of unsold flour at Boston, as estimated by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, were 40,000 bbls, May 1, com-pared with 43,000 bbls April 1 and 10,000 bbls May 1, 1930.

In order to attract a larger attendance, the next meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club will be held at the Alcazar on the evening of May 20. Bowling and a light luncheon are on the program.

The flour blending and reconditioning plant formerly owned by W. E. Potter & Co., at 331 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., with a weekly capacity of 500 bbls, is now being run by I. Spitz.

Among the recent visitors at the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange were E. J. Thomas, of the Capital Flour Mills, Inc., St. Paul, and C. H. Williamson, of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., St. Louis.

Harrison W. Gladwin, of the Harry E. White Co., one of the best known brokers in the New York market, has suffered a loss in the death of his wife, May 6, after a short illness with pneu-

David Coleman, of David Coleman, Inc., and Leopold Gross, president of W. P. Tanner-Gross & Co., Inc., are two of the New York broker-jubbers attend-ing the Millers' National Federation

meeting. J. G. Webster, former New York rep-resentative for the International Milling Co., Minneapolis, is now handling the account of the Commander Milling Co.,

Minneapolis, formerly represented by the

late A. S. Leo.



Steady Buying Is Reported

Steady Duryn Steady Duryn Smaller users is reported hy most mill agents and brokers. No one is entering the market in a big way, but havers are taking on regularly for cur-rent needs. Shipping directions have been fairly active, and old orders are being reduced so that stocks are said to be light. Little or no interest in the new erop is reported. Mills and their agents are not pressing new crop sales, and in fact are encouraging their customers to hold off and merely take on enough old flour to fill their absolute needs. It is thought that many bakers will soon order fairly large amounts of old crop flour to earry them over into the new crop, in order to have stocks on hand. Spring Wheat Plour,—Sales of small mounts are holding up well. Most rep-resentatives report a steady buying of oward sales are heing made. Stocks are low, and users are entering the market frequently for small orders. The retail trade also is taking its usual amounts. Shipping directions are a little better. Mard Winter Flour,—A fairly active demand is reported for single and two-car low, and users have permitted their stocks to get very low, and due to the uncer-tainty and unsettled conditions at pres-CTEADY buying by both larger and

to get very low, and due to the uncer-tainty and unsettled conditions at present are only taking on current require-ments. Only very few mills are quoting new crop flour. It is difficult to obtain new crop flour. It is difficult to obtain new prices, and many mills are discour-aging buyers from contracting for new crop flour. Some mill agents are of the opinion that there will be heavy buying

opinion that there will be heavy buying shortly of old crop flour to carry buyers over into the new crop. Larger bakers have very little flour on hand or con-tracted for, and it is thought they will enter the market again soon. Soft Winter Flour.—There is a slight improvement in the call for soft winters, but sales are chiefly in single car lots. Pie and cake bakers and jobbers are taking on small amounts to carry them alone, but they will not anticipate their along but they will not anticipate their future needs. These sales are now fairly numerous and are mainly for immediate to 30-day shipment.

Flour Prices .- Nominal quotations, car Flour Prices.—Nominal quotations, car lots, basis Chicago, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes, May 9: spring top patent \$4.35@4.65, bbl, standard patent \$4.156 4.65, first clear \$3.40@3.80, second clear \$2.20@2.60, hard winter short pat-ent \$4.20@4.50, 95 per cent patent \$3.20 @4.20, straight \$3.70@4, first clear \$3.30 @3.60; soft winter short patent \$4.20@ 4.50, standard patent \$3.90@4.30, straight \$3.70@4.05, first clear \$3.40@3.60. Durum.—A few single car orders made up the business in semolinas last week, and the market continues inactive. Shin-

Shipand the market continues inactive. bind the interctions were fair. Bulk quota-tions, May 9: No. 2 semolina $2V_{2c}$ h, standard semolina $2S_{2c}$ No. 3 semolina $2V_{8c}$, durum patent $2V_{8c}$, special grade 21/10.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	bbla	Activity
May 3-9	31,786	75
Previous week	28,986	73
Year ago	33,739	84
Two years ago	28,998	73

Dullness Prevails in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Once again flour men are all of the same mind regarding conditions in the Milwaukee flour mar-ket. Business is dull, they say, and ship-ping directions are only fair. New or-ders being received are all of the hand-to-mouth type, and call for shipment within a short time. Only a very few of the older bookings remain to be cleaned up.

Nothing in the line of quotations from the mills or interest from the trade is being shown in the new wheat crop. Prices for the week ending May 9 show Prices for the week ending May 9 show variations amounting to 10c bhl above those quoted the previous week. Quota-tions, May 9, basis Milwaukee, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes: spring top patent \$4.50@5.20 bhl, a 10@5c in-crease; standard patent \$4.25@4.65, a 5 @10c increase; first clear \$3.50@3.95, un-changed; second clear \$2.50@3.25, also unchanged; fancy pastry flour in 100-lh packages, \$4@4.75, a 5c increase; soft winter wheat, 95 per cent standard pat-ent unchanged at \$4.15. All classes of trade are sharing in the limited amount of buying now heing done

All classes of trade are sharing in the limited numburd of buying now heing done in the southwestern field. The orders being placed are all for immediate needs, calling for prompt shipment. Large bookings for deferred shipment are absent. Few old bookings are still left. No change for the better is anticipated for some time to come, local houses in-

The current range between northwestern and southwestern offerings has be-come 5@55c compared with 5@45c a

ent \$4.30@4.50, a 5c increase; first clear \$3.45@4.20, up 20c; second clear \$2.90 @3.45, unchanged. The durum market is also dull and un-changed, with shipping directions only fair. Quotations, basis Milwaukce, May 9: No. 2 fancy 21/2c lb, standard 25/3c, No. 3 semolina 21/4c, durum patent 21/4c, durum clear \$2.50 bbl.

FLOUR CLUB DINNER POSTFONED MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Due to a number of conflicting engagements, the dinner meet-ing of the Milwaukee Flour Club at the Wisconsin Club, scheduled for Friday evening, May 18, has been postponed un-til Monday evening, May 18, it is an-nounced hy Phil Orth, Jr., president. At the time the original date was fixed, the convention of the Millers' National Fed-eration, May 14-15, at Chicago, and the meeting of the Chicago Flour Club on May 13 were overlooked. Either of the events usually attract Milwaukee flour men in considerable numbers. FLOUR CLUB DINNER POSTFONED

TEXAS PHYSICIANS HIT FADDISTS

TEAAS PHOSICIASS HIT FADDISTS CHICAGO, LL.—The National Food Bu-reau, with headquarters in Chicago, has received word from R. R. Rosell, a mem-ber of its staff, that the Texas Medical Association, at a meeting May 7, passed a resolution condemning food faddists and indorsing white flour products. The Texas association is the twenty-first med-ical holdy to have taken this estion. ical body to have taken this action.

PURITY FIRM'S EARNINGS SHOW 50 PER CENT DROP

Purity Bakeries Corporation, Chicago, for the 16 weeks ended April 18, 1931, reports earnings of \$630,994, after inter-est, depreciation, federal taxes and all other charges, and after dividends and undistributed net income accruing to present minority interests. This net in-come is 75c per share on 805,044 shares of common stock now outstanding. This compares with \$1,248,544 earned in the first 16 weeks of 1930, which was \$1,55 compares with \$1,245,341 carned in the first 16 weeks of 1930, which was \$1,55 per share on \$05,061 shares of common stock then outstanding. The board of di-rectors of the Purity Bakeries Corpora-tion has declared a dividend of 75c per share on the common stock of the comtion has declared a dividend of 55e per share on the common stock of the com-pany, payable June 1, 1931, to stockhold-ers of record on May 15, 1931. M. L. Molan, president of the com-pany, commented on the earnings and dividends as follows:

"In addition to a marked reduction in the selling prices of our products, busi-ness recession was particularly acute in the first part of this year. However, a substantial upturn in volume is noted in April. The management feels confident



Oscar F. Greiner, of Meyer & Greiner, Chicago, brokers, spent a day in Mil-waukee recently, visiting the trade.

E. O. Wright, president of the Wis-consin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis., stopped in Chicago last week on his way east on a business trip. . .

G. L. Van Lanen, sales manager for the Wabasha (Minn.) Roller Mill Co., spent most of last week visiting the trade in Illinois, Chicago and Wisconsin.

Colonel Ashby Miller, of General Mills, Inc., Mineapolis, was in Chicago May 8, and attended H. E. Burgess' annual ban-quet, leaving later on a trip to the South-

William Cowan & Co., flour brokers, Chicago, are moving their offices from 29 South La Salle Street, to suite 447 Monadnock Block, 53 West Jackson Deulement Boulevard.

H. E. Burgess, of the Gold Medal Flour Co., Chicago, gave his annual din-ner to his sales staff the evening of May 8, at the Medinah Country Club. There were around 35 present.

L. C. Newsome, of the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., spent several days in Chicago last week, at his new office at 166 West Jackson Boulevard. C. W. Chapin is in charge.

Oscar C. Jacobson, who has operated the American Brokerage Co., dealing in feeds, at Chicago, will move his office shortly to Minneapolis, where he will op-erate under the same name.

The Chicago offices of Washburn Cros-hy Co., Inc., located at 332 South La Salle Street, will be moved from the sev-enth floor in that building to the tenth, where they will occupy 18,000 square feet of space.

W. H. Burtt, special traveling repre-sentative for the Centennial Mill Co., Seattle, Wash, spent most of this week in Chicago, visiting the trade. He is just returning from the East where he visited the markets.

Howard W. Files, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and Perry Hayden, of the William Hayden Milling Co., Tecunsch, Mich., were visi-tors at the Millers' National Federation office in Chicago Just week.

CHICAGO BOARD'S OLDEST MEMBER PASSES

FRANK E. WINANS, the oldest H living member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died May 2, at his home in Evanston. He was 77 years of age and had been an active mem-ber of the board for 56 years, his last ber of the board for 50 years, his last connection having been with the Rogers Grain Co. He served as a di-rector of the exchange from 1598 to 1900. The death of Mr. Winans left B. A. Eckhart, of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., as the oldest member of the hoard for the few days that intervened before the latter's death.

A BAKERY IS "NO MAN'S LAND"

LAND" Danville, Ind. THE business field for women con-tinues to widen. With a complete force of women "manning" the mixers, ovens and wrapping machines, the first all-lady bakery at Gary, Ind., has opened for business, according to an announcement by Mrs. J. L. Johnson's Country Syle Bakery it will be called and the owner says all care and art grandma used back on the farm will go into the production of the line of baked goods the company will pro-duce. Mrs. Johnson has been in the bakery business for many years in Valparaiso, Ind.

that with a continuance of present husi-ness conditions, earnings for the halance of the year will justify payment of the dividend at the rate of \$3 per annun, which is the same rate as prevailed up to June 1, 1929. "The financial position of the company is satisfactory and net working capital has increased since the end of the last fiscal year. On April 18, 1931, cash amounted to \$2.621,343, compared with \$1,595,776 at the close of the last fiscal year. Current liabilities consist entirely of current lacounts payable and accrued charges. Requirements for capital ex-penditures are much lower than in pre-vious years and lower commodity levels have reduced the investment in inven-tories."

NEARLY ALL BOARD WHEAT IS SUITABLE FOR MILLING

WASHINGTON, D. C. Of the wheat held the Grain Stabilization Corporation by the Grain Stabilization Corporation 98.5 per cent was in good or normal con-dition for milling, a survey conducted by the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economies revealed. The inspection was made between March 18 and April 15. In his report on the sub-ject to the Federal Farm Board, George S. Mihor, head of the stabilization cor-poration, said that the remaining 1.5 per cent of wheat, not suitable for milling is being disposed of for feed. Inspection was undertaken at the request of the stabilization corporation, and covered 226 elevators. The 20 inspectors who han-dled the work filed 227 detailed reports.

E. E. KIRKENDALL ELECTED HEAD OF ILLINOIS BAKERS

Prosts. In.-E. E. Kirkendall, of Ot Proms. In. E. E. Kirkendall, of Ot-tawa, was chosen president of the As-sociated Bakers of Illinois at the annual convention here, recently. Mr. Kirken-dall succeeds William A. Zickgraff, of Peorla, who automatically becomes vice president. George Geissler, of Joliet, was again chosen treasurer, and George Chus-sler, Jr., of Chicago, secretary. A new feature of the convention this year was the holding of separate retail and whole-sale sessions, at which the problems of each group were thoroughly discussed.

BOSTON EXCHANGE RESOLUTION

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange recently adopted a reso-lution protesting against the use of public money in competition with private business, as exemplified in the Agrical-tural Marketing Act. Copies of the res-olution were presented to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, senators and representatives from New England, governors of the New England states, and the Boston Chamber of Commerces. and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

H. L. LANG, BAKER, DEAD PITTSBURGH, PA-Harry L. Lang, an xecutive of the Freihofer Baking Co., Philadelphia, died a short time ago. Mr. Lang, who was 50 years old, was con-nected with the Freihofer company for shout 15 years. His widow and a son survive.

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

May 13, 1931

THE REAL PROPERTY. **EUROPEAN** · **DEPARTMENT** C. F. G. RAIKES, EUROPEAN MANAGER 59 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England Correspondents in Amsterdam, Belfast, Budapest, Copenhagen, Glasgow, Hamburg, Liverpool and Osla Cable and Telegraphic Address, "Millefiori"

J. F. SHEPPARD, LONDON FLOUR IMPORTER, DEAD

Former Member of Coventry, Sheppard & Co. Succumbs to Bronchitis—Spent Some Time in America

Loxnors, Exc.--J. F. Sheppard, for-merly of the firm of Coventry, Sheppard & Co., London, died, May 1. Mr. Shep-pard retired from active business in Oc-toher, 1930, turning his connections over to his acception and coherman Stapley ober, 1930, turning his connections over to his associate and salesman, Stanley William Holloway, who had been con-nected with the firm for over 20 years. During the past winter, he had been troubled a good deal with bronchitis, and it was a very bad attack of this malady that caused his death. Mr. Sheppard was 79 years of age, and is survived by his wife, a son and daugh-ter. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard celebrated their golden welding in 1928, an occa-sion which will long be remembered by his family and friends. Shortly before his retirement from business he hought a house at Parkstone, Bournemouth, where

his retirement from business he hought a house at Parkstone, Bournemouth, where he died, but whenever his health permit-ted during these intervening months, he came up to London to attend the mar-ket, being quite unable to cut himself off from business and his old associations. The first years of Mr. Sheppard's busi-ness career were spent in a government office, but desire to travel caused him to visit relatives in Canada, where he re-mained for 18 months. Later, he went to California, and with several school friends, bought a ranch and devoted him-self to raising horses. Four years later, he was married in San Francisco and re-turned to London, where he joined his

he was married in San Francisco and re-turned to London, where he joined his father's firm of Coventry, Sheppard & Co. This firm is nearly 100 years old, hav-ing been founded about 1840 hy Mr. Sheppard's father and Mr. Coventry, the father of the late Edward Coventry. Mr. Sheppard has been the doyen of the Mark Lane market for some years, and throughout his business career inspired the highest confidence and respect among all with whom he did business, while his quiet dignity and charm of manner won him many friends. The news of his death was received with very deep regret on the Mark Lane market, and there are others in Canada and the United States who will also feel that the world is poor-er for his passing. er for his passing.

C. F. G. RAIKES.

BRITAIN REFUSES EMBARGO AGAINST RUSSIAN IMPORTS

LONDON, ENG.—In view of the refusal of the present Socialist government to allow the introduction of a hill to prohibit the importation of goods made by forced labor, the United States and Can-ada may as welt face the fact that they will have to compete in the British wheat market with supplies from Russia as long or the parent recommendation to see the as the present government remains in power.

power. In support of the proposed bill Com-mander O. Locker-Lampson, a conserva-tive member, said that the question of excluding Russian slave produced goods was not a party policy at all, but a ques-tion of right and wrong. It was a ques-tion of ethics as well as economics—of honor as well as trade. He further said that the Socialists were doing violence to their own antisweating sentiments and policy in permitting the importation of Russian goods, which were not merely stolen, but sweated out of the life's blood of disinherited persons and political prisof disinherited persons and political pris-oners. It was the voice of freedom in

England that had sounded the knell of black slavery across the sea, he declared. In the time of Wilberforce 300,000 citi-zens went without sugar rather than al-low slavery in the West Indies, he point-ed out, and asked the Socialists to raise a protest against the entry of Russian goods into Great Britain. A Socialist replied that the hill was simply propaganda to stir up ill will and



The Late J. F. Sheppard

hostility against Russia and to prevent the development of peace and economic relations with that country. The bill was defeated by 166 to 137 votes.

BRITISH WHEAT QUOTA PROPOSAL LONDON, ENG .- Reference to the proposed wheat quota scheme was made re-cently in the British Parliament, when the secretary of the dominions was asked if British wheat growing dominions would be consulted before an attempt was made to introduce the measure. The secretary, J. H. Thomas, said that the dominions would be consulted. Asked whether or not the dominions would be consulted before a decision was reached

by the British government, he declared that the policy of the dominions was to consider their own interests first, and that such a policy also must be followed by Britain. The date for the imperial economic conference at Ottawa has not yet been fixed, Mr. Thomas said.

PRICE OF BREAD IN IRELAND BELFAST, INELAND.-The price of bread continues to fluctuate considerably all continues to fluctuate considerably all over Ireland, without any apparent rea-son. In Newry, County Down, 6d per 4-lb loaf was paid by the board of guardians, whereas in Cork, further south, the mental hospital has been able to get good supplies at $4\frac{1}{4}$ d, although the price of flour is about equal at both places. There are other places in south-ern Ireland where retail bakers are get-ting as much as 8d per 4-lb loaf. ting as much as 8d per 4-lb loaf.

GLASGOW RATES OUT OF LINE

GLASGOW RATES OUT OF LINE GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—SCOTISH flour im-porters complain that the port of Glas-gow is being prejudiced all along the line by shipping freight rates. By the Anchor-Donaldson Line, with whom im-porters received Manitoba wheat of the same grade at 25s 6d and 25s 1½d, while an autiside heat landed the same wheat some grade at 235 66 and 255 1/260, while an outside boat landed the same wheat at 255. It was possible to buy the same wheat at Leith at 4/2d less than at Glasgow. Also in the case of flour, the freights are against Glasgow by 2@3c per 100 lbs, as compared with Liverpool and Mundpacter and Manchester.

NEW GERMAN SEMOLINA DUTY

NEW GERMAN SEMOLINA DUTY HANTUNG, GERMANY.—The increased duty on semolina imported into Germany became effective May 1. This duty has been raised to the same level as the duty on wheat flour, 51.50 marks per 100 kilos. When the duty on semolina was considerably less than on wheat flour, enormous quantities were imported by German millers, who could mix it prof-itably with their flour. This lucrative business is now at an end. business is now at an end.

London Flour Arrivals

The arrivals of flour in London by weeks,

AND ARCING OI MOU	1021	anowing	COUNT	LICH UL	
origin:					
From-		Apr. 17 2	pr. 10	Apr. 18	
United States-		1931	1931	1930	
Atlantic		2,625	4,100	1,312	
Canada-Atlantic		6,675	5,800	6,310	
Australia		9.150	8,400	400	
Argentina			8,180		
Continent			2,175	5,576	
Coastwise		2,864	1,060	1.311	

Czechoslovakian Wheats Deficient in Baking Strength

Summarized by Tom Bright from a United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin

United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin DESPITE the fact that production of wheat in Czechoslovakia is above the pre-war level, large quantities are imported. In 1927-28 imports were in excess of 21,000,000 bus, while the 1928 production was approximately 51,499,000 bus. Winter wheat comprises nearly the entire total. The heaviest producing areas are in the northwestern and south-central sec-tions of the country. Extreme winter temperatures and summer storms are often detrimental to wheat raising in this country as are frequent low tempera-tures in the fall and spring. The wheat crop is often retarded in the tillering stage by hot summer winds because of slow development. Prominent varieties grown include Dioseg bearded winter wheat No. 2, Dregr Bohemian red winter wheat No. 12, Dregr winter B 1/22, and Sebek winter-spring wheat No. 11. Czechoslovakian wheats, although possessing very good milling properties

Czechoslovskian wheats, although possessing very good milling properties, are lacking in baking strength, the volume of the loaf being low and the texture crumbly and coarse.

HOME MILLS DOMINANT IN SCOTTISH FLOUR MARKET

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,—Home millers are still enjoying the lion's share of what-ever flour business is being done in Scot-land. The relatively high price of mill-feeds gives them an advantage over both Canadian and Australian millers. They are now milling Australian wheat for gradual delivery, which is making things still more difficult for flour importers. Current prices of the home millers on a c.i.f. basis are 186%22s per 280 lbs for home milled Manitoba flours, but they have sold a good deal at about 1s 6d be-home figures. Imported American winter wheat patents are offered around 24s per 280 lbs, and Canadian winters at 22s. Hungarian flour is cheap at 21s 3d per 280 lbs for April-June shipment, and Australian flour, which was at one time as low as 15s 9d@16s per 280 lbs is be-ing offered at 17s on spot and also for April-May shipment. The rise in the price of Australian flour followed the ad-unce in Australian flour is cholewed the ad-GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.-Home millers are April-May shipment. The rise in the price of Australian flour followed the advance in Australian wheat

SWEDISH IMPORTERS CLAIM DAMAGES FROM GOVERNMENT

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.-A number of Swedish firms have sustained a serious loss of business as a result of the introduction of compulsory milling regula-tions, whereby the use of a certain per-centage of homogrown wheat is required. They estimate the damage to their busi-ness at about \$26,800. In connection with the claims entered by these firms, the Swadish Computerial Collace and the Arr. Swedish Commercial College and the Ag-ricultural Council have requested the Swedish government to appoint a com-mittee to investigate. Both institutes have expressed the opinion that a large number of private firms have sustained losses, and that it is only right that the state should indennify them to a certain when the firms have nucleic hous made extent. The firms in question have made an alternative proposal that they be permitted to import a certain quantity of foreign wheat flour which shall be ex-cupt from compulsory milling regula-

SPILLERS, LTD., REPORTS LARGE GAIN IN PROFITS

LONDON, ENG.-A marked increase in LONDON, ENG.—A marked increase in profits is shown in the report of Spillers, Ltd., of London, large English milling firm. The report shows profits during last year of £413,000, compared with a loss of £170,000 in the previous year. A 10 per cent dividend has been declared on the common shares of the company, compared with no dividend in the previ-ous year and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent paid two years ago. ago.

SIEGMUND STEEG TO VISIT U. S. SIEGMUND STEEG TO VISIT U. S. LONDON, ENG.—Siegmund Steeg, of Hamburg, will shortly make a trip to the United States. Prior to the war he was in the flour trade in Chicago, but of recent years has resided in Hamburg. Mr. Steeg is an importer of flour and feedingstuffs into the German and Cen-tral European markets, and is well known among exporters and buyers.

FARM BOARD RUMORS

LONDON, ENG.-A report alleged to have come from the New York corre-spondent of the London Times, stating that the United States Federal Farm Board had decided to sell its holdings of

wheat on the European markets, was giv-en prominent space in the London press, and it is surprising the report did not create a heavier break in the Liverpool wheat market. It was soon learned that the farm board had denied the report and that their contemplated offerings to Europe consisted of only 35,000,000 hus, of which 7,000,000 have already been sold. However, there is no doubt that the un-wieldy surplus of wheat in store in the United States is a very unhealthy fea-ture of the market, as there is always the uncertainty as to what will become of it, especially now that the new crop is so near at hand, with so little grain stor-age space available. age space available.

IMPROVED CROPS IN FRANCE

IMPROVED CROPS IN FRANCE LONDON, ENG.—Crop reports coming from France show that the erop situa-tion there improved during April, owing to the mild and fine weather. Spring sowings have made rapid progress. There is every likelihood that the French erop will be more normal than was at first expected.

FARMERS' NATIONAL PLANS **NEW STORAGE AT PORTLAND**

PORTLAND, OREGON.—By a decision of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation that Portland is the logical storage point for large quantities of wheat, three ware-houses expressly for the accommodation of wheat to be routed to tidewater from interior points by the grain corporation are to be built at terminal No. 4 here. It is estimated that some 120,000 tons of grain will be handled. of grain will be handled.

of grain will be handled. The commission of public docks, in co-operation with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, has completed ar-rangements for the assignment of ade-quate ground space north and east of the present grain elevator. The plan in-cludes the construction of railroad tracks necessary to serve the warehouses. Two of the warehouses will be 150 feet wide Two and 500 feet long, while the third will be 150 feet wide and 850 feet in length.

On its part the dock commission will install a conveyor connecting the wareinstall a conveyor connecting the ware-houses with the grain elevator for "cut-ting in" sacked grain. In addition to the special storage being provided, the government corporation will continue to move other wheat through the elevator with the regular facilities.

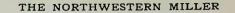
with the regular facilities. Harry W. Collins, vice president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation in charge of the Pacific Coast division, nided by Edgar W. Smith, assistant to Mr. Collins, and A. A. Ryer, manager of the Portland branch, acted for the corporation, and John H. Burgard acted for the Portland Dock Commission.

GLOBE PROGRAM CALLS FOR CUT IN COMMON DIVIDEND

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Due to lower earnings and to plans to retire its pre-ferred stock and debentures in 1932, diferred stock and debentures in 1932, di-rectors of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. have voted to reduce the common divi-dend from 50c a share quarterly to 25c, placing the issue on a \$1 annual basis as against \$2 previously. The regular quar-terly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent annually on the first preferred and 8 per cent or the acted preferred and 8 per cent on the second preferred were de-clared. All shares are \$25 par value.

In his report for the three months ended March 31, last, C. C. Hine, vice president, showed a net loss of \$16,860.40. While no figures for the comparative pe-riod of last year were available, the showing was better and in view of conditions was considered satisfactory. For the six months ended Dec. 31, last, the company reported a net loss of \$117,-\$03.80. In the year ended June 30, 1930, net profits totaled \$259,710.51.

The company is in a strong financial position with quick assets of \$4,127,-974.15, of which \$725,284.50 is eash There is no current indebtedness except \$124,553.26 in accounts payable. Surplus amounted to \$2,209,763.73 on March 31, last, compared with \$2,371,009.07 on Dec. 31, last.





Competition Much Increased

A BUYERS' market still prevails in the four trade in Scattle territory. Buyers are indifferent as to adding to their light supplies, and millers have difficulty in finding an outlet even for their light production. Competition for local trade has much increased. With the large capacity of the coast mills de-pendent on foreign markets for an out-tlet and after over four months' stagna-tion in foreign buying, mills are unusu-ally hungry for business and the local buyer is the beneficiary. Offers of flour at bargain prices do not tempt buyers to make substantial

Others of flour at bargain prices do not tempt buyers to make substantial purchases, however, and sales are almost exclusively confined to short time ship-ments. On the other hand, bakers and distributors in most cases continue to reduce stocks.

Instructors in most cases continue to reduce stocks. Flour Prices.—Washington flour quo-tations, car lots, coast, May 8: bluestem family short patent \$4.70(6.20 bbl, 49's; standard patents \$3.90(4.25, 98's; pastry flour \$3.30(3.80, 98's; blends, made from spring and Pacific hard wheats, \$1@4.75; Montana first patents, car lots, arrival draft terms, \$4.40(5.40. Export Trade.—Shanghai mills, with good supplies of Australian wheat, con-tinue to undersell American flour, and only an occasional small lot can be worked to China or to Hongkong. The Philippine Islands are now the principal over-sea outlet for coast flour. May shipments to the islands exceeded total shipments to China and Hongkong. shipments to China and Hongkong.

Output of Scattle mills, with weekly ag-gregate capacities of 46,800 bbis, as report-ed to The Northwestern Miller:

(Output	PcL of
	bbis	activity
April 26-May 2	18,321	39
Previous week	17,893	38
Year ago	19,501	43
Two years ago	19,252	41
Three years ago	29.523	63
Four years ago	15.694	34
Five years ago	12,392	23
Output of Tacoma mills		weekly
aggregate capacities of 57,0	000 bbls,	as re-
ported to The Northwestern	a Miller:	
-	Output	
	bbla	activity
April 26-May 2	32,118	5 G
Previous week	32,990	57
Year ago	25.638	45
Two years ago	24,666	43
Three years ago	42,169	74
Four years ago	33, 197	59
Five years ago	23,500	61

59 42,169
33,197
23,500 Feed Values Aid Exports PORTLAND, OREGON.-City flour trade remains at a rather low level, with most of the buying for immediate needs.

Prices are being maintained: \$5.40 bhl for the best family patents, \$1.60 for hard wheat patents and \$4.30 for blue-stem patents in straight car lots. A fairly good export business was done, with sales estimated up to 10,000 tons, all for north China. Prices were reported around \$2.05@2.10 for the most part. Mills were willing to accept these low prices only because of the better values prevailing in the millfeed market.

FLOUR OUTPUT

Output of Portland mills, with a weekly capacity of 36,900 bbls, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

vity

23

	Output bbla	Pet
oril 26-May 2	17,363	
revious week	23,132	
'ear ago	26,421	
wo years ago	23,512	
bree years ago		
our years ago	21,362	
ive years ago	16,230	

Small Lot Sales Continu-

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-Small-lot sales SAN FRANCISCO, CAL—Small-lot sales continue fairly active and comprise the bulk of business being done. Since bak-ers will not contract ahead, there is less interest shown in quotations, the trade apparently heing satisfied that present prices are at about the level which will be maintained for the balance of this crop year.

Quotations, car lots, San Francisco, draft terms: Idaho family patents \$5@ 5.20, Oregon-Washington bluesten blends \$1.90@ 4.20; northern hard wheat patents \$4.10@ 4.30, straight grades \$3.60 (a).80; Dakota standard patents, \$5.50(a). 5.75; California pastry \$1(a).20, blue-stem patents \$4.20(a).40.

Hard to Effect Deliveries Los ANGELES, CAL-Millers are find-ing it extremely difficult to effect deliv-eries on old contracts. It is a continual erics on old contracts. It is a continual problem to make deliveries, in view of current values and the fact that some mills report cancellations and adjust-ments by buyers. Flour prices have not materially changed, and business con-tinues about average for this time of the year, with somewhat increased fam-ily flour trade.

Quotations, car lots, sight draft terms: Quotations, car lots, sight draft terms: Idaho family patents \$5.30(6.5.50; Mon-tana standard patents \$4.60(6.5.0); Idaho hard wheat patents \$4.60(6.5.0); Oregon-Washington bluestem patents \$4.20(6 4.50; northern hard wheat patents \$4.20

@4.70, straight grades \$3.90@4.10; Cali-fornia pastry \$430@4.50, bluestem pat-ents \$4.50@4.70, BREAD WAR CONTINUES

BREAD WAR CONTINUES SAS FRANCISCO, CAL.—Announcement of a 4e lb retail price on bread has been made by the McMarr-Piggly Wiggly Stores, of San Francisco. This further reduction follows the cut made several weeks ago by the Public Food Stores of San Francisco and Oakland to 5e lb. Independent bakers met the original cut with a price of 5e to the grocer, to re-tail at the same price, but later offered independent grocers a 4e loaf to com-pete with the chain stores. With the latest cut by the San Fran-cisco chain to 4e retail comes the pos-sibility of a further reduction by whole-sale bakers to enable grocers to compete with the new retail price. Strenous efforts are being made by William Foley, secretary of the Cali-fornia Bakers' Association, to restore the price to a profitable figure.

price to a profitable figure.

KERR GIFFORD & CO. TO **OPERATE PENDLETON MILL**

PORTLAND, OREGON, Kerr Gifford & Co., flour millers and grain exporters of this city, have leased the Collins Flour Mills and wheat cleaning plant at Pen-dleton, Oregon, and also the Pendleton Elevator & Warehouse Co. plant at the came plane. same place. The flour mill, which is strictly modern

The flour mill, which is strictly modern and has a daily capacity of 1,000 bbls, is owned by Henry W. Collins, Pacific Coast manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. The elevator is owned by Mrs. Sophia Byers McCounas, and has a capacity of 200,000 bus, half of which is bulk. The Portland firm will take possession of the properties on July I. The leases, it is understond, cov-er a three-year period. A grain office has been maintained at Pendleton for years by Kerr Gifford & Co. with J. J. Bauer in charge. Mr. Bauer will remain as manager of the grain department and R. M. Crommelin will continue as manager of the milling department.

department.

HIPMENTS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

SHIPMENTS SHOW IMPROVEMENT PORTANN, ORGON. Total flour ship-ments from Portland and Astoria last month were 172,839 bbls, of which 76,-049 bbls went to California, 48,107 bbls to the Orient, 32,838 bbls to Atlantic ports, 8,140 bbls to Europe and 7,705 bbls to Central and South America. In the same month last year shipments were 147,174 bbls. For the season to date, shipments from the Columbia River have been 2,250,655 bbls, as compared with 2,301,385 bbls in the corresponding pe-riod last season. riod last season.

Wheat shipments from the Columbia River in April were 395,679 bus. There were exports to Europe. California re-ceived 320,008 bus, 75,005 bus were sent to South and Central America and 1,666 bus to the Orient. So far this season wheat shipments have been 16,187,953 bus, against 18,431,292 bus a year ago. Export wheat trading has been on a

Export wheat tracking has been on a better scale. A full eargo of 7,000 tons, and parcels aggregating 3,000 tons were sold to the United Kingdom and 3,000 tons to the Orient. The wheat was sup-plied to exporters by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

PACIFIC CHARTER MARKET STEADY

Sys FRANCISCO, CM. Grain move-ment to the United Kingdom and the Continent has been confined wholly to British Columbia loadings, and has been fairly active. Charterers have been able to absorb all offerings of tonnage and liners have had no difficulty in filling up. Rates have varied between 20s 9d and discussion and dis-22s 6d, according to position and dis-charging options. One charter was done for Mediterranean ports at 21s, one port and 24s 6d for two ports, a little below liner rates. On the whole, the balance between charterers' requirements and available tonnage has been evenly main-tained, and rates should remain fairly steady. Nothing has been done toward disposing of grain stocks in the Pacific Coast states, and no full eargo business has developed for oriental trade.

NEWS GRISTINBRIEF

Domestic water shipments of flour from Seattle and Tacoma in May: to Atlantic and Gulf ports, 13,262 bbls; California, 51,965.

Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., millers and grain exporters, of Portland, have leased the Collins Flour Mills, Pendleton, Oregon.

Water shipments of wheat (flour in-cluded) from the Pacific Northwest, July 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, were 41,087,925 bus, compared with 45,174,166 the year previous.

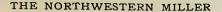
Flour shipments from the Pacific Northwest to the Orient for the crop year to May 1 were 2,480,930 bbls, against 4,010,830 for the same period the year previous.

Over-sea shipments of flour from Puget Sound (Seattle and Tacoma) in April were 130,642 bbls, as follows: to China,

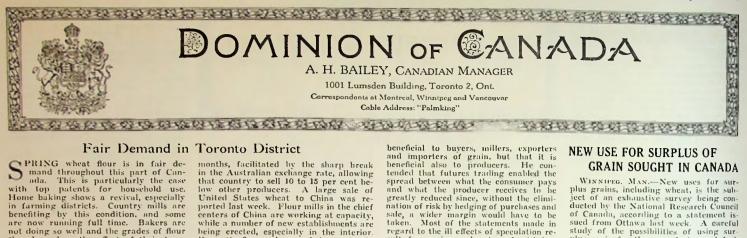
17,950 bbls; Japan, 4,172; Hongkong, 14, 000; Philippine Islands, 42,765; Central and South America, 8,051; United King-dom, 13,704; continental Europe, 19,718; Hawaii, 10,282

SPERRY CO. "CANS" FLOUR FOR GOBS

Portland, Oregon PRACTICALLY everywhere that the stars and stripes wave over submarine, destroyer or cruiser, gobs submarine, destroyer or cruiser, gobs gobble historits, hread or bannock made from "Inland Empire" wheat, according to W. R. Austin, of the Sperry Flour Co. The company has just completed the canning and crat-ing of 2,000 cans containing 100.000 lbs of flour for ships of the Pacific fleet in Mursil and at Builteria. This in Hawaii and the Philippines. This large shipment was packed according to the navy's specifications. Crating prevents the smashing of the cans.



May 13, 1931



CPRING wheat flour is in fair de-S mand throughout this part of Can-ada. This is particularly the case with top patents for household use. with top patents for household use. Home baking shows a revival, especially in farming districts. Country mills are benchting by this condition, and some are now running full time. Bakers are not doing so well and the grades of flour they buy show the effect of their trou-bles in cut prices and other trading evils. Mill lists show no changes. Quo-tations, May 9: top patent, \$5.20; pat-ent, \$1.95; second \$4.60; export patent, \$4.30; first clear, \$3.60; graham and whole wheat flour, \$4,-all per barrel, in 98-lb jutes, freight paid, mixed cars, less 10c bbl discount for spot cash, plus cartage if delivered. cartage if delivered.

Ontario Winters .- Ontario soft win-Outario Winters.—Ontario soft win-ters are selling in moderate quantities at former prices. Most of the current demand is from retail stores and pastry bakers. Supplies are none too plentiful. Quotations, May 9: fancy patent winters, in mixed cars to the trade, \$5.30 bbl, jute; 90 per cent patents, in buyers' hags, hasis seaboard freights, \$3.05; in second-hand jute bags, car lots. Mont-real or Toronto rate points, \$3156,320. real or Toronto rate points, \$3.15@3.20.

real or Toronto rate points, \$3.15(3.20. Exporting.—Sales of springs to the larger export markets are light. Great Britain and northern Europe are most in evidence, with the British West In-dies next. None of this business is more than hand to mouth in volume. Prices follow the markets for wheat. Quota-tions, May 9: export patent springs 19s 6d per 280 lbs, jute, c.i.f., London, May-June seaboard loading, Glasgow 6d over. Business in winter wheat flour for export is light. Any sales being made are to special accounts only. The price is unchanged at 21s per 280 lbs, jute, c.i.f., London, May-June seaboard load-ing.

ing.

Slight Improvement at Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, MAN.-If anything, a slight improvement in the demand for flour improvement in the demand for flour was noted by western mills last week, hut export trade continues to disap-point, and the domestic market is not broad enough to keep plants busy. Some of the large mills had good runs, but they have very little booked ahead, and the future is uncertain. Prices showed no change. For delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary, top patent springs were quoted, May 9, at stand and the Alberta boundary, top patent springs were quoted, May 9, at \$4.75 bbl, jute, seconds at \$4.35, cottons 15c more; Pacific Coast points 50c more. Second patents to bakers were quoted at \$4.35, car lots, basis jute 98's.

Montreal Business Quiet

MONTREAL, QUE.—Flour trade was quiet last week, both export and domes-tic. Prices have had an easier tendency, tic. Prices have had an easier tendency, and in the case of second patents, have been shaded as much as 20c bbl, for the mixed car trade. Spring wheat flour is now quoted at \$5:20 bbl for first pat-ent, \$1:40@4:60 for second patent, and \$1:30 for straights, less 10c bbl for cash. Quotations on winter wheat flour have not heen changed, although the market is juict and inclined to be easy. Choice quiet and inclined to be easy. Choice grades, in car lots, are quoted at \$3.40 (a 3.50 hbl, and \$3.90@4, l.c.l. Choice

Oriental Flour Demand Slow

VARCOUVER, B. C.—Oriental demand for Canadian wheat flour was at a mini-num last week, with little or no prospect of any interest being shown by Chinese buyers for four or five weeks. The silver situation continues unchanged to slightly weaker. Reports indicate that imports of low priced wheat into China have been extensive during the past few

months, facilitated by the sharp break in the Australian exchange rate, allowing that country to sell 10 to 15 per cent be-low other producers. A large sale of United States wheat to China was re-ported last week. Flour mills in the chief centers of China are working at capacity, while a number of new establishments are wirds created, correctively in the interview. while a number of new establishments are being crected, especially in the interior. Domestic flour sales are being seriously hampered by the bread price war. Hone baking is being curtailed, owing to the low price offered by stores. First patents are steady at \$5.25 bbl, in 98-lb jutes or cottons, cash, car lots. Second patents are fluctuating widely, the price ranging from \$1.35@4.85. Straights are worth \$5.05, while export patents are still quot-ed at \$4@4.45. The local pastry business is still highly competitive, due to the reed at \$464.45. The local pastry ousness is still highly competitive, due to the re-bates and allowances being given. The list price is \$5.60 bbl, in 98-lb jutes, while United States distributors are quoting \$5.50.

ROSWELL GOLDIE, RETIRED CANADIAN MILLER, IS DEAD

Tonosto, Ost. - The death of Roswell Goldie, brother of the Hon. Lincoln Goldie, former provincial secretary, oc-curred at Guelph, Ont., on May 4. Mr. Goldie, a member of one of Guelph's old-est families, was in his seventieth year. As a young man, he entered the flour milling firm of James Goldie Co., Ltd., of which he was carenteen tropware for of which he was secretary-treasurer for many years. Besides his business inter-ests, Mr. Goldie had hobbies, one of these being amateur photography, which he developed to such a degree that it became an art.

DEPRESSION CAUSES RETURN TO HOME BAKING IN CANADA

Tonosto, Ost.—A curious by-product of the current business depression in Canada is the extent to which it is caus-ing a return to the simpler things of life. Home cooking, for instance, is becoming almost fashionable once more. A few almost fashionable once more. A few years ago trade statisticians were telling us that the modern bread factory had completely supplanted domestic baking in all but the remotest sections of the country. Today there is a new and growing demand for the top patent flours that used to be the housewife's standby, and a very confortable percentage of the business being done by flour mills is in this class of flour for domestic bread baking. And it is gratifying to find that memories of the brands that were so popular in former days still linger in the feminine mind and that these old favorites have in a most natural sort of way slipped back into public favor. A. H. BALEY.

A. H. BAILEY.

GRAIN EXCHANGE SECRETARY DEFENDS FUTURES TRADING

DEFENDS FUTURES TRADING WINNIPEG, MAN. — "The chamber strongly deprecates all forms of out-side or even governmental interference with futures trading and with specula-tions on futures markets." Speaking on the above resolution placed before the seventh hiennial congress of the Inter-national Chamber of Commerce, at Wash-ington, D. C., last week, A. E. Darby, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Ex-change, stated that members of his or-ganization were convinced that un-restricted futures trading was not only

benchicial to buyers, millers, exporters and importers of grain, but that it is benchicial also to producers. He con-tended that futures trading enabled the spread between what the consumer pays and what the producer receives to be greatly reduced since, without the elimi-nation of risk by hedging of purchases and sale, a wider margin would have to be taken. Most of the statements made in regard to the ill effects of speculation re-sult from misapprehension of misinfor-mation, he stated.

GREAT BRITAIN BUYS MORE CANADIAN FLOUR IN MARCH

CANADIAN FLOUR IN MARCH Tonowro, Owr.—Exports of flour from Canada in March were considerably bet-ter than in the previous month, but less than in March, 1930. Great Britain in-creased her lead as a market over all tothers and also her percentage of the total. The British West Indies also took more than in February and retain their place as second only to the motherland. Almost every country shows increasing purchases of flour from Canada. The following table gives the March figures for all markets taking over 5,000 bhls, with comparisons, in barrels:

	March	February
Great Britain	233,388	168,038
British West Indies	95,120	63,499
Japan	27.165	21,750
Denmark	25.811	25,751
Germany	22.785	14.374
Hongkong		15.950
Irish Free State	17,134	9.341
Norway	16,501	9,973
China	14.278	4.137
Notherlands .	11.009	13,974
Finland	8.672	7.989
Venezuela	7.413	1.720
British Guinna	6,482	5,890
French West Indies	5,592	4,030
Newfoundland	5,499	5,370
Other countries	41,814	39,997

560.553 414.773 March, 1930, 680,697 bbls.

For the eight months of crop year ended with March, Canadian exports to all countries were 4,037,020 bbls as compared with 4,196,855 last year.



CHARLES RITZ was elected general manager of the Robin Hood Mills, 1.td., at a recent meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Rits has been eastern manager, with headquarters at Montreal, for the past 17 years.

ducted by the National Research Council of Canada, according to a statement is-sued from Ottawa last week. A careful study of the possibilities of using sur-plus grain for the manufacture of fuel, alcohol, starch, dextrine, glucose and other sugars, acids and laquer solvents by means of fermentation, oils, elc., is being made. This included a study not only of the trebuilded by the second made. This included a study not only of the technical, but also of the economic aspects. The latter, it is pointed out, are clearly important, as the fact that a given method of utilizing grains for manufacturing purposes is economical only in sensors when prices are ab-normally low, is obviously an important consideration in determining the feasibil-ity of establishing plants based on such a method. a method.

ity of establishing plants based on such a method. Dealing with the present program of the council, the statement says: "Two researches initiated are already yielding interesting results. One of these is a study of the refuse screenings (Largely weed seeds) which accumulate at the elevators at the head of the lakes to the extent of more than 50,000 tons yearly. Today, these screenings if marketable at all, fetch almost nothing. The research is already indicating that they could be made to yield products, such as oil for soap making and fertilizer, which would make them distinctly valuable. "In the other research a beginning has been made on the problem of finding methods of utilizing straw. This big problem is not likely to be solved in a hurry, but is surely one which a Canadian research institution should tackle. The traveler through western Canada after harvest cannot fail to be impressed by the almost mountainous piles of straw

the almost mountainous piles of straw which dot the landscape. But few prohably realized that the total amount of straw grown in western Cannda each year ag-gregates about 50,000,000 tons."

"KING TUT" WHEAT VARIETY

"KISG TOT" WHEAT VARIETY EDMOSTON, ALTA.—The old gag about wonder wheat from Egypt is out again, and Professor O. S. Aanuolt, of the Uni-versity of Alberta, has found it necessary to sound a warning to possible dupes in this province. King Tut wheat that is supposed to have come from Tutankha-ners's tomb at Luyar is the particular supposed to have come from Tutankha-men's tomb at Luxor is the particular va-riety under fire. Wheat, generally known as Egyptian, is sometimes sold as Alas-kn, Miracle, Seven-Headed, Egyptian Wonder, and now as King Tut, and ev-cry few years the old strain is revived under a new name and sold at exorbitant urings. It is again dicturgited by its under a new name and soft at evolution prices. It is easily distinguished by its branched head, but while having the ap-pearance of being highly productive it does not in fact yield as well as the commonly grown varieties of good bread wheats. In milling and baking quality it is now how it is very low.

LONDON WHEAT CONFERENCE WINNERS, MAN.—The conference of wheat exporting countries will be opened in London, Eng., May 18, and Canada will be represented by her high commis-sioner, the Hon. Howard G. Ferguson, who will convene the sessions. The ad-visers who were present with Mr. Fergu-son at the Rome conference will be in attendance at London in the same capac-ity, according to an announcement by Tre-mier Bennett. The Winnipeg Grain Ex-charge will be represented by A. E. Da-by, secretary. by, secretary.

MEETING DECIDES TO ASK FOR WHEAT BOARD

Gathering of Reads of Provinces and Form Organizations at Saskatoon Agrees o Necessity of Government Control

Necessity of Government Control WINNIPG, MAN.—A decision to sug-gest to the Dominion government that a wheat board be set up to handle the 1931 Canadian grain crops was reached at a conference held in Saskatoon last week, at which the premiers of the three prairie provinces were present, as well as representatives of farmers' organizations. Expressing the opinion that a return to normal conditions can only result from increased purchasing power to the agri-cultural population of western Canada, the conference decided that unless within the present month, there is strong evi-

the present month, there is strong evi-dence of a considerable increase in the wheat price levels, the federal govern-ment should consider the establishment of a wheat board, with provisions for the highest possible initial payment. It was felt that with prevailing price bands any initial payment which could

levels, any initial payment which could be made by the pools or advanced by the grain trade generally, especially in the lower grades, would not be ade-quate to leave any margin over and above cost of harvesting and threshing the crops.

FORECLOSURE OF CALGARY MILL REOPENED BY COURT

MILL KEOPENED BI COURT WINNER, MAN.—Judgment reopening foreclosure action on the flour mill of Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Ltd., in East Calgary, Alta., was handed down by Justice J. R. Boyle in the Calgary court last week at the request of 1,200 share-holders in Alberta, whose investment in the plant in its beginnings is said to have totaled \$875,000. This decision by Jus-tice Boyle sets aside the sale of the plant for \$1,200,000 to the Royal Trust Co., acting for the English firm of Spillers, Ltd., which hid for the property when no other tenders were given in the fore-closure sale. closure sale.

Some years ago, the Alberta Flour Mill Co. began to erect a plant at Calgary, which they were unable to complete. The English firm of Spillers, Ltd., took over the unfinished building and at considerthe output completed the mill and organ-ized the Spillers Canadian Milling Ca, the parent firm becoming first mort-gagee on the plant. The foreclosure pro-ceedings were instituted some months ago by the English interests on bonds taken out by them for money advanced to com-plete the mill.

Alberta shareholders of the original company were dissatisfied with the action taken and applied to the attorney gen-eral's department in the Alberta governdeclared that the sale for \$1,200,000 would mean heavy loss to them and to other shareholders in Saskatchewan and Manitoha.

By the latest judgment, the western shareholders will be given a voice in the sale proceedings, if they are carried out.

VANCOUVER BAKERS MERRILY **CONTINUE BREAD PRICE WAR**

VANCOUVER, B. C .- The local bread war has assumed the aspect of a battle to the bitter end. Started two weeks ago by some of the smaller bakeries in an effort to boost sales, the contest has drawn all the plants but one mill-controlled bak ery into the struggle. The general impression is that the length of the war will be determined by the amount of capital behind the various bakeries.

The large bakeries, through their re-duction to 31/60 4c for a 16-oz loaf, wholesale, are gradually wearing down the small bakers. A new phase appeared re-cently, when the prices quoted to bakers by some of the larger flour mills were 30@40e helow the list price. As a result of this trend, the large bakeries have started to fight among themselves for volume and have reduced the price of house delivered bread from 7' c to 6e for a 16-oz loaf. This brings bread down below the cost of production, and in or-

der to reduce their heavy losses, many of the bakeries have inaugurated drastic salary cuts for their employees. The smaller bakeries are still reported in the contest to the end, but their volume is understood to have been cut practically in half since the price war started. Some of these firms are now offering a 24-oz milk loaf for 9/6 loc, and even offering premiums in the way of cake with the sale of a certain number of loaves. The Master Bakers' Association is holding meetings daily to discuss the con-tinually changing aspects of the price

MONTREAL MILLERS REDUCE FLOUR PRICES BELOW LIST

FLOUR PRICES BELOW LIST MONTREAL, QUE.—Reductions of 10@) 20c bil were made in flour prices here by one large milling company, putting the firm's prices that much below the of-ficial quotations of the Canadian Nation-al Millers' Association, which were un-changed. The firm making the reduc-tions quoted spring wheat first patent aj \$5 bil, second patents \$4.40, and straights \$4.20. Millfeed prices also have been re-duced by some millers here, although the official quotations remain at \$22.25 ton official quotations remain at \$22.25 ton for bran, \$21.25 for shorts, and \$27.25 for middlings. Bran and shorts are being sold \$1@2 below these levels, while one company is offering at \$2 below the list on middlings. The same firm offers a loc per bag reduction on rolled oats. Ap-parently, the cuts were made to stimu-late sales.

DAMAGED FLOUR FOR FEED

Mastraca, Que, –Buyers of feed in this vicinity have been enjoying bargain days recently, as a result of the fire which destroyed the warehouse of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., at Montreal. The warehouse contained about 70,000 bags of flour and grain, which were so completely damaged that the insurance underwriters decided to sell the goods as feed for the price they would bring. Farmers within 100 nulles, hearing of the sales, have driven into the city, making purchases of from two to three bags to more than 500 in the case of some co-operative purchases. Some of some co-operative purchases. Some of the stocks, unfit for feed, are being sold for fertilizer.

RUSSIAN GRAIN SHIPMENTS DISORGANIZE GREEK MARKET

PIR.EUS, GREECE .- Large Russian grain Shipments to Greek ports, made in April, have disturbed the Greek grain market. One of the consequences is that Greek orders for Turkish grain have been re-duced to almost nothing. The last Rus-sian shipments were offered in Greece at about \$2.40 per 100 kilos. The grain markets at Athens and Saloniki have been affected by Russian offers to such extent that a regular business is hardly possible.

MOISTURE IN BRITISH BREAD

LONDON, ENG.-Recently the British minister of health was asked in parliament whether or not he would introduce legislation to increase the amount of four used in break and to reduce the percentage of moisture, in view of the present world's surplus of wheat. The minister replied that he was about to set up a committee to consider the law relating to the composition and descrip-tion of articles of food, but that he had no intention of introducing such legisla tion as was suggested,

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE ASKS FIXED PRICE FOR NEW WHEAT

EDMONTON, ALTA .- Fear that the price EDMONTON, ALTA.—Fear that the price of wheat at country points next fall may not be more than 15c bu, if the condi-tions of last fall are repeated, kay be-hind the resolution passed by the Al-herta legislature at its recent session, re-questing the Dominion government to establish a domestic price of 70c bu for the 1931 error basic Vancaura Vest

estantish a comestic price of the on so-the 1931 crop, basis Vancouver, Fort William or Winnipeg. The legislature felt that federal action in order to save the situation will sooner or later he necessary, but the fixing of constitution will a to be a fixed fortune. a profitable price by law for all future

years was not considered practical. Cur-tailing of production rather the stabili-zation of world prices is the immediate need, in the opinion of Premier Brown-lee, who suggested that, if the present conditions continue, the only way out will be to renew the wartime wheat board or some other federal organiza-tion to exercise control over the situation. The request for setting a 70c price next fall is in line with the policy agreed upon by the three provincial premiers some months ago, the desirability of the three provinces moving together in the matter being conceded. At the same time, the native hopeful-ness of the West continues to assert it-self, and Premier Brownlee, after facing the possibility of serious truuble in the

the possibility of serious trouble in the fall, said in a recent address that he be-lieves there will be a greater world de-



C. E. SOWARD is export manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, one of the largest concerns in the Canadian flour milling business. The facts that this company has always made facts that this company has always made a special study of exporting trade and has been a pioneer in many of the foreign markets where Canadian flour is now favorably known, lend additional im-portance to the position Mr. Soward oc-cupies. It is also to be noted that he rose to this position from within the ranks of the company. At the moment he is about to leave on a trip that will provide (usther currents) further personal contacts with the cus-tomers and agents of this company in British and European markets. He sails from Montreal for England by the Duchess He sails of York on May 15.

mand for Alberta wheat within five years. One of his reasons was the like-lihood of Russia soon requiring for its own consumption a larger proportion of the wheat it is now exporting. Being now near the lowest margin upon which it can maintain its human life, its graduat movement toward higher standards of living, together with increasing popula-tion, will mean more wheat at home and the consequent relief of world markets.

HARRY H. HUNTER, KANSAS **MILLER, DIES SUDDENLY**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.-Harry H. Hunter, manager of the Attica (Kansas) Mills, died suddenly on May 3, of apoplexy, Funeral services were held on May 5 from the old family home at Wellington, Kansas, preliminary to interment Prairie Lawn Cemetery.

Mr. Hunter, who was 17 years old, was one of four sons of George H. Hunter, one of four sons of George H. Hunter, founder of the Hunter Milling Ca, Well-ington. Several years ago he and his older brother, Charles W., engaged in business for themselves at Attica. A few months ago, Charles W. Hunter re-turned to Wellington to become presi-dent of the parent company. The Attica mill will continue in business without in-terruntion under direction of other memterruption under direction of other mem-bers of the family.

MANITOBA WHEAT POOL **MAY CHANGE POLICY**

Members to Vote on Change in Contract to Permit Outright Sale to Manitoba Pool Elevators

Permit Outright Sale to Manitoba Pool Elevators WINNIPEG, MAN.—Members of the Manitoba wheat pool will be given an opportunity to choose between pooling their grain as in former years or selling outright at the open market price, ac-cording to proposals made by directors of the Manitoba pool at a recent confer-ence in Winnipeg. If these are adopted by the general membership, they will come into force on June 1, 1931. Special meetings of the 94 wheat pool locals in the province will be held the last week in May, and the new plan put hefore them. The changes suggested in the pool contract will make it possible for members to sell outright through the Manitoba Pool Elevator, Ltd., which will handle the operations, hedging their pur-chase in the open market in the manner followed by the private grain trade, and returning to the producer the foll amount obtainable on the day of the sale. For those members who still desire to pool those members who still desire to pool their grain and take the initial payment and interim payments as in the past, pro-vision will also be made.

vision will also be made. It is suggested that the new proposals will help the farmers' co-operative organi-zations through present troublesome times and also permit of continued operation of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., as a co-operative marketing organization and the handling of members' grain through pool terminals. The provincial pools in Saskatchewan and Alberta an-nonnee that they do not contemplate any nounce that they do not contemplate any change in their former policy. change

A letter has been addressed to all members of the Manitoba pool by Colin II. Burnell, president of the organiza-tion, setting out the reasons for the pro-posed change in pool contract. Follow-ing is an excerpt from Mr. Burnell's let-tor. ter:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manitoba wheat pool, special con-sideration was given to the resolution passed at the annual meeting last Novender, asking that a special meeting of delegates be called this summer to con-sider the question of handling the 1931 crops, should the economic depression continue. As prices have not improved, the hoard discussed tentatively, methods which would include pooling and open marketing, and generally provide co-op-erative services to meet the present needs of the members."

ALBERTA POOL MEMBERS TO VOTE ON COMPULSORY PLAN

WINNIERS, MAN. Members of the Al-berta wheat pool will ballot, between July 1 and July 15, on the 100 per cent pool in that province. The ballot will read: "Are you in favor of a 100 per cent pool by legislation?" Answers will be contined to "Yes" or "No." Announcement of the vote declared that the pool executive would take no initiative regarding support or opposition to the 100 per cent pool plan, but would pro-vide all information, pro and con, which pool farmers might request. The result of the vote will be placed before delegates at their 1931 convention to be held in the autumn. There has been no or-ganized effort on the part of Alberta farmers for or against a compulsory pool, such as was seen in Saskatchewan and and Manitoba, but the premier of Alberta has been behind the establishment of a federal wheat board.

SLICED BREAD IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND. Sliced bread has made its appearance in Holland, and has hade its appearance in running any several Amsterdam bakeries are trying it out. Bakers are not charging any more than for the unsliced loaf, and are stressing the advantages in their selling.

Howard W. Adams, manager of the Howard W. Adams, manager of the Pratt Food Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont., is unaking a business trip through eastern Ontario. He reports quietness in the sale of poultry and eattle feeds.

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

Stronger Liverpool and Egyptian Prices Help Small Advances—Acreage Cut of 12½ Per Cent Indicated

Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s cotton goods Beenis Bro. Bag Co. s cotton goods index, a composite figure reflecting wholesale prices of principal cotton cloths used in bag making, expressed in cents per yard of cloth, is 3.96, as compared with 5.37 a year ago. The Benis composite figure reflecting duty paid early shipment prices of heavy and lightweight Calcutta bur-lan expressed in courts car nound of lap, expressed in cents per pound of cloth, is 8.64 as compared with 10.35 a year ago.

New YORK, N. Y.—A better tone pre-vailed in the cotton market last week, despite the fact that advances were small and in some cases offset by later de-clines. Pronounced recovery from the lows of the preceding week limited buy-ing nowar, and preceding further ading power, and prevented further ad-vances. Professional operators were very cautious, and paid particular attention to weather reports, evidently believ-ing that the market would be sensitive to all crop predictions. An improve-ment in prices in both Alexandria and Liverpool also stimulated covering of contracts.

ACREAGE REDUCTION FORECAST

Private estimates indicate a reduction of about 12½ per cent in the area plant-ed to cotton, according to a statement of the Federal Farm Board. Fertilizer sales are practically 1,000,000 tons under those of the corresponding period last year. The National Fertilizer Associa-tion states that sales to May 1 in 13 southern states amounted to 3,513,000 tons, compared with 4,922,000 last year, a decrease of 28.6 per cent. Reports from the dry goods industry indicate that mills are attempting to re-strict output so that production will be more evenly balanced with the decreased distribution. Exports of American cot-ton continue to run materially behind those of last year, and are now approxi-mately 227,000 hales less than on the corresponding date in 1930. of about 121/2 per cent in the area plant

The market has been unusually sensi-tive to outside developments in recent tive to outside developments in recent weeks, following rather closely the trends in stocks and grains. This fact, coupled with the importance traders are placing in crop news, has created a very uncer-tain feeling, and it is not likely that a pronounced price movement in either direction will occur until these outside factors become more stabilized.

BURLAP

The present feature of the burlap mar-ket is the low per capita stocks in the bag trade and the small supplies held by dealers. This is a very healthful situa-tion, even though the present volume of business is light. The Calcutta mills are operating cautiously, and keeping output well within the limits of the curtailment program. The inventory in that market decreased 12,000,000 yards during April, and on May 1 amounted to 236,000,000 yards. The fact that the South Ameri-can countries are approaching their pe-riod of heaviest requirements is of par-ticular interest to the trade, and even though such needs will be materially less than normal, they will go far toward taking care of the surplus. The present feature of the burlap mar

TRADE QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS

New ORLEANS, LA.-Trade is still quiet in this territory and sales are limited to immediate requirements. How-ever, sales have showed a slight tendency to increase, although the improvement was not enough to cause much change in the market. Prices advanced a little, but most buyers believe they will not hold their present level long, although many dealers consider this a fair basis.

Some dealers report that business has shown an increase over last year at the same time, when the business depression was at its height, and this is looked upon as an indication that business will soon return to normal. Several bakers report that retail trade in this territory has improved slightly.

Flour prices, May 8, basis cotton 98's: spring wheat short patent \$5.10 bbl, 95 per cent \$4.55, 100 per cent \$4.65, cut \$4.50; hard winter short patent \$4.45, 95 per cent \$4.20, 100 per cent \$4, cut \$3.75, first clear \$3.45, second clear \$3: soft winter short patent \$5, 95 per cent \$4.60, 100 per cent \$4.45, cut \$4.20, first clear \$3.90, second clear \$3.50. The demand for semolina is still up to portaal. Some meargoni manufacturers

normal. Some macaroni manufacturers are entering the market, but no unusually large shipments are reported. Prices can hardly go any lower, according to local bandlers, and buyers are taking hold. No. 2 semilina was quoted, May 8, at 27% e lb, bulk. Foreign demand for flour remains fair,

Foreign demand for flour remains fair, Latin American shipments being steady, while exports to European ports show a slight improvement. Foreign buyers have virtually the same iden as those in the eity, that is, they are holding off, or pur-chasing from other ports until they see how the market acts later in the senson. During the series dury coded May S. During the seven days ended May 8, a total of 30,670 200-lb bags of flour was shipped through this port, of which Lat-in America took 16,678 and Europe 14,-062, as follows: Rotterdam, 4,881; Am-sterdam, 2,971; Copenhagen, 3,591; Glas-gow, 1,001; Bremen, 920; Antwerp, 618.

FARM BOARD MEMBERS WILL ATTEND WHEAT CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.-Samuel R. Mc-Kelvie, Federal Farm Board member, has Active, Federal Farm Board member, has been designated by the board to attend the conference of delegates from the principal wheat exporting countries to begin in London on May 18. He will be accompanied by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, as technical ad-visor viser

This is the same conference Nils A. Usen, chief of the Bureau of Agricul-tural Economics, will attend as a repre-sentative of the Department of Agriculture, and it is believed that another announcement designating the pair as offi-cial American delegates will follow from the state department.

The following announcement accom-panied the naming of Mr. McKelvie: "Regardless of tangible results, the board feels that such a conference will develop facts relative to the world situa-tion and worldware conferenciated bill tion and problems confronting the dif-ferent exporting countries that will lead to a better understanding of the nutual difficulties of these countries and what must be done to meet them.

"The board wishes to emphasize that participation in the London conference does not change in any way its recommendation to wheat growers of this coun-try that they gradually reduce production to a domestic market basis. That recommendation stands."

The world wheat surplus problem will be the principal question discussed at the conference.

DULUTH BAKERS THREATEN STRIKE

DULUTH, MINN.-A strike of bakery employees in Duluth and Superior to the number of 100 looms as a result of an announcement by the master bakers of a 10 per cent cut in wages to be effective May 11. The employees have asked the May 11. The employees have asked the sanction of the national organization of employees for a strike, and labor inter-ests in Duluth have pledged support to the bakers in their resistance to the cut. About 15 shops will be affected. The Purity Bakeries Corporation operates open shop and will not be involved.

OGDEN TRADE CONTINUES ACTIVE

OGDEN, UTAH.-Continued activity for Ogden mills resulted from excellent husiness developing in southeastern states and also good trade in intermountain states, though California buying was slow.

Milling operations continued at over 85 per cent of capacity, larger mills op-erating six days during the week. Coun-try mills operated at less than 15 per cent, largely supplying local demand. Mixed car shipments predominated in Utah and Idaho, with carload trade active to Mississippi River points

Prices remain unchanged. Quotations, to southeastern dealers: first patents \$5.20

@ 5.60 hbl, straights \$4.70@5.10 and sec-ond grades \$4.50@5.70, car lots, f.o.b., Memphis and other lower Mississippi Riv-er common points; to California dealers: family patents \$4@4.40, second patents \$3.60@4, straights \$3.45@3.75, and second grades \$3.25@3.65, car lots, f.o.b., San Francisco and other California common Prantiseo and other California common points: to Utah and Idaho dealers: fancy patents \$1.60@5.20, second patents \$1.30 @1.60 bhl, straights \$3.80@4.40, and stuffed straights \$3@3.30, ear lots, f.o.h., Orden.

MILL SALE BRINGS SUIT

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-F. W. Clifford, of Minneapolis, and I. H. Dahn, of New York, are named as defendants in a suit of accounting filed in the district court, in Minneapolis, by B. B. Sheffield, rep-resenting former stockholders in the Commander Mill Co., Minneapolis. It is set forth in the complaint that at the time of the sale of the company in 1926, it was agreed that if the "net quick" assets exceeded \$1,250,000, the excess would be divided among the old stock-holders. The plaintiff alleges that there was an excess of \$117,000. York, are named as defendants in a suit

PITTSBURGH FLOUR CLUB MEETING

PITTSBURGH, PA .- The Pittsburgh Flour Club will meet at the Fort Pitt Hotel. May 15, at 6 p.m. Dinner will precede the business session. Delegates will be chosen to the National Federated Flour Clubs convention at Philadelphia in June. J. T. Lipford, president, will retire be-cause of his transfer to New York by the International Milling Co. V. M. Win-termantel, vice president, will succeed him, and a new vice president will be elected.

N. Y. EXCHANGE OFFICERS NAMED FOR RE-ELECTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The nominating committee of the New York Produce Exchange, of which F. O. Seaver is chairman, has announced its selections for officers and managers for the coming year, to be voted on at the annual election, June 1. Herbert L. Bodman of Milmine, Bodman & Co., and Samuel Knighton, of Samuel Knighton & Sons, Inc., have been nominated for re-election as president and vice president, and among the other officers, B. H. Wunder, of the Harry E. White Co., has been nominated a trustee of the gratuity fund for a period of three years



M.C. SAUER, who recently resigned M. C. SAUER, who recently resigned after 14 years' connection with the Robinson Milling Co., Salina, Kansas, the last several years of which he acted as sales manager, has announced that he will enter the grain trade at Salina under style of the Sunflower Grain Co. Mr. Sauer will do a general cash grain business and handle flour and millfeeds on a broker-age basis. He will spend much of May on a combined business and pleasure trip, and will engage actively in business about June 1. about June 1.

DISTRIBUTION THEME OF SOUTHERN MEETING

Seventcenth Annual Convention of Southers Bakers' Association, at Chattanooga, Centers on Marketing Problems

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Southern Bakers' Association opened here May II, at the Signal Mountain Hotel, with a rep-resentative attendance of bakers and alresentative attendance of bakers and al-lied tradesmen from throughout the South. Problems of distribution loomed

South. Problems of distribution loomed largest in the program of the meeting as it unfolded, while straight production questions were approached from the marketing point of view. The outstanding speakers slated to ap-pear hefore the convention carried out the distribution theme in its various phases, with W. E. Doty, of General Mills, Inc., discussing the building of loaf for the market, and John C. Sum-mers, former head of the baking de-parlised on service. apolis, and now a nationally known serv-ice man for Standard Brands, Inc., showing how public taste can be ascertained and products made to suit that taste and

thus capture the market. Other important speakers scheduled to speak on the program were: M. L. Pen-ick, of the experimental bakery of Ar-mour & Co., Chicago, discussing the kind of cake the housewife wants; John Thirs, head of the cost accounting department of the Online Wiley of the other states of the cost accounting department head of the cost accounting department of the Quality Bakers of America, speak-ing on "Distribution from the Costs An-gle"; L. A. Runnsey, of the W. E. Long Co., on automobile expense in distribu-tion: J. K. Swan, of Knoxville, president of the Quality Bakers of America, on "The Bread Salesman's Earning Power and the Other Fedlaws" and John L and the Other Fellow's," and John I-Greer, of Knoxville, on "Are We Giving Too Much in the Way of Service?" It was the duty of W. C. Allison, chair-

man of the operating committee of the Quality Bakers of America, to summarize the results of the meeting, ability to do which has won him a considerable reputation as a closing speaker on convention programs. W. J. Barr.

W. J. Barr, of Chattanooga, president of the Southern Bakers' Association, gave the keynote address on the ques-tion, "How Shall We Develop Our Po-tential Markets?" Grooms Mattingly, of Hattiesburg, Miss., and vice president of the southern association, was chairman of the program committee.

CROP IMPROVEMENT WORK DESCRIBED AT GATHERING

DESCRIBED AT GATHERING MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Summer, secretary of the Northwest Crop Im-provement Association, the speaker at the meeting of the local section of the American Association of Cereal Chem-ists, May 8, told of the work heing done to raise the standard of the wheat pro-duced in the Northwest. The losses sus-tained through smut and the seeding of mixed wheat, and how these can be largely overcome by using certified seed. mixed wheat, and how these can be largely overcome by using certified seed, are pointed out to farmers. Much prog-ress has been made, but the full effects will hardly be noticed for some years to come. The chemists agreed to co-operate with the crop improvement as-sociation, by testing new varieties of wheat for their milling and baking qualities

PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS QUIET

PHILADELEUIA, PA.-Trade in flour last week was quiet, as buyers were reluctant to take hold except in a small way to supply immediate needs. Supplies on hand, however, were light, and the market ruled firm with a hardening tendency. The little business accomplished was chiefly in established brands. Semolinas were firuly held, with stocks in the hands macaroni manufacturers very small, but the volume of business transacted was of limited proportions. There was very little export business noted. Quotations, May 9: spring wheat short patent \$5 5.30 bbl, standard patent \$4.60(0.4.85, first clear \$4.15(0.4.60, hard winter short pat-ent \$4.70(0.4.95, 95 per cent \$4.40(0.4.70; soft winter straight, \$3.90(0.4.40; No. 2 semolina, 2%c lb; No. 3, 2%c.

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

CURRENT FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN STATISTICS

Bradstreet's Weekly Visible Grain Supply			01	D '		Flour and Grain-Receipts and Shipment
Following are Bradstreet's returns of ocks of wheat held on May 2, in the nited States, Canada and the United King- m, and the supply on passage for Europe:	Grain Fu Closing prices of grain futures WHEAT		option markets CC	n in cents pe RN (CONTI	NUED)	Receipts and shipments of flour and gra at the principal distributing centers for th week ending May 9, as compiled by th Daily Trade Bulleting flour given in barrel
so the stocks of corn and of outs held in o United States and Canada, with com- ulsons, in bushels (000's omitted);	May May July May	neapolia July 714	May Ma	hicago y July 59%	Kansas Cit; May Ju 53 % 54	ly DECEMPTS
Changes Week from Totals	82% 62 79% 82% 62% 79%	69 %	9 60 ¥	61 ½ 61 ½	51% 54 51% 54	Flour Wheat Corn Oa Chicago 181 819 726 2
ending pre- May 1 May 2 vious week 1930 United States* 199,561772 136,368	82 % 63 % 80 82 % 63 % 80 12	72 69 % 71 %	12 61	61 % OATS		Indianapolis 297 1
United Statest. 6,902 +108 3,957 Canada		Louis Sept.		Chicago	Minneapol May Ju	a Milwaukee 13 315 191
Totals	6 74 ½ 57 ½ 60 ½ 1	697. 585.	May May 6 273 7	25.%	25 26	Comaha
floating supply (Broetnhall) Totals	8	59 % 60 %	8 28 9	3 2816	2 25 25 % 26	Sloux City
nerican and United Kingdom supply— Fotals	12	59 ‰ rtland	11 283 12 283	i 25.5i	25% 24	
RN—United States and Canada— Fotals	May May July May 68 58 1/4 68	July 59		RYE Chicago	Minneapol	Totals
TS-United States and Canada- otals	6 68 581/4 68 7 68 581/4 68	584 585 585	May May 34?	July 375	May Ju 33 35	Baltimore 11 136 15
cky Mountains. (Continent excluded, combined aggregate wheat visible sup-	8	58 % 57 %	354 8 9 363	35 16	33 34 33½ 35 34 35	New York 153 1,987 25
es, as shown by Bradstreet, follow, in hels:		th durum July	11 37	38 %	34 35 35% 34	Philadelphia 27 2
East Pacific 930- of Rockies Const	. 621/3 631/6 7334 . 041 6135	72%		FLAXSER		Totals 298 2,202 53 2
y 1 109,985,000 2,770,000 112,755,000 161,666,000 3,950,000 165,616,000	8 61 ½ 62 ½ 9 62 ½ 63 ½ 1 62 ½ 63 ½	72%	May May 6 1513		Duluth May Ju 155½ 156	Grand totals 663 8.359 2.706 1.3 ly Last week 7,576 3.916 2.4 Last year 752 4.686 3.354
t 1	12 63 64 74	72% tos Aires	s 151 %	1563ú 4 154	155% 156 155% 156	SHIPMENTS
1 202,475,000 5,004,000 207,479,000	May May July May 6 66% 68% 19%	June	9 152	154%	156 156 155 155	Chicago 141 1,510 1,055
1 195,716,000 4,291,000 200,007,000 1 197,219,000 5,318,000 202,537,000 ch 1 201,862,000 6,240,000 208,102 000	661/2 671/2 177/2 8 67 671/2 477/2 671/2 477/2	48 4 47 % 48	12 1535	4 155 % BARLEY	157½ 157 Y	Indianapolis 210 Kansas City 668
11 1 207,138,000 6,472,000 213,052,000	47% 47% 47% 47%	43	Min May May	nneapolis	Winnipeg May Ju	Milwaukee 391 Minneapolis ly Omaha \$35 433
y 2 .199,561,000 6,902.000 206,463,000 Totals, U.S. U.King-	CORN		33	345 ₃ 3135	3136 33 3116 33	Sioux City 50
and Canada doin aud 930— Canada both coasts affort*	May May July May	Sul City July 54 34	8 323	34 344	31 % 32 31 % 32 31 % 32	k Joseph 139 260 h Louis 79 4
1 106,544,000 272,160,000 46,000,000 1 90,617,000 292,158,000 53,000,000	58 59 % 52 %	54 %	327		31 . 31	Wichita 289 14
1158.653.000 377.761.000 51.700.000 . 1178.827.000 390.427.000 51.400.000	UNITED ST.	ATES VISI	BLE GRAIN	SUPPLY		Totals
1	Visible supply of grain in the cago Board of Trade, in bushels (United Sta	tes, as compile	d by the sec	retary of the C	Baltimore 10 320 Boston 3 3 Galveston 216 3
rch 1. 193,855,000 396,395,000 53,200,000 rch 1. 183,704,000 391,806,000 71,000,000	of a year ago		rn	Ry	e-Barley	New York 63
11 1 177,991,000 391,043,000 60,000,000	Baltimore 5,358 1,	038 33	1930 1931 31	1930 1931 52 1		24
2	Boston	154 378 11	2,526 1,152	1,340 551	1.036 671 :	Totals
otal American, Canadian and British blo supply for week ending: 330- 1931-		446 3,115		1,678 2,719	6,832 661 : 616 2	31 Last week 7,816 1,711 3,4 Last year 121 6,387 5,043 3,1
e 1	Detroit	103 19 373 785	19 52 317 3,421	15	11 20	3 Some allowance should be made for d 33 plication. fincludes 1,613,000 bus bonded.
1 318,160,000 March 1 451,013,000		661 165 590	142 103	93 3	8 2 1	07 83 Western Canada—Visible Grain Suppl
1	Hutchinson 6,316 1. Indianapolis 721	\$18 50 400 2,0\$1	33 1,493 154	105	** **	Visible supply of grain in the western spection division, May 8, 1931, and recei
United States-Grain Stocks	Kansas City	585 1,303 657 1,278		37 135 1,710 222	16 65	and shipments during the past week, bushels (000's omitted):
ommercial stocks of grain in store and at at the principal markets of the Unit-	New Orleans 1,466	015 97 231 67 726	244 2.011 134 78	5,217 3,589 75	863 3.° 120 3	 Fort William and Fort Arthur— Wheat Oats Barley
States at the close of the week ending 9, 1931, and May 10, 1930, as reported	New York	861 11	21 10 2,493 228	49 13 218 11	55 46	34 Public terminals 3,208 219 597 28 Semi-public ter-
he United States Bureau of Agricultural nomics, in bushels (000's omitted):	Peorla \$7 Philadelphia \$7	5 390 51	21 26 5 15 1,225 113	128 114 6 298 24	25	minals 40,642 3,016 10,738
Canadian -American	Sloux City 516	009 753 300 281 122 1470	446 169	83 91	11 45	15 Totals
1931 1930 1931 1930 1931 1930 1931 1930 ent		245 10 296	14 59 140	399	3 4	elevators 6,153 1,001 1, Country elevators 68,129 5,594 3,571
n 10,869 12,694 240 322 n 17,940 17,370	Lakes	104 326 120	50 323 52	300 300	** **	Vancouver 12,906 139 Prince Rupert 1, 263
12,157 15,018 376 251	Totals	310 16,863	17,056 11,646 1	4,250 10,111	12,492 5,295 6,	93 Tetals 134,757 10,134 16 767 1.
tocks of United States grain in store in adian markets on May 9 (figures for	WFERLY	BRAIN AN	D FLOUR EN	PORTS		Year ago 133,250 9,852 20,321 Receipts during week-
parentheses): wheat, 6,437,000 (5,500,000)	Exports of grain from the prin	cipal ports	of the United	States to fo	reign countries.	Ft Wm -Pt Ar. 2,123 809 as Int. term elevs. 27
: rye. 2.093.000 (3.330.000); corn. 709.000 9.000); barley, 226.000 (982.000); oats, 1	reported by the Department of Co the case of flour (000's omitted th	roughout):	Week ending-	e tare of Ki		in Int. prl. and mfg. elovators 497 261 56 Country elevators 11 120 166
	United States grains-	May 2, '31		pr. 25, 131 1M	July 1 to- ay 2, 31 May 8.841 19	
Bonded Grain in United States onded grain in the United States re-	Barley Corn—To Canada Other countries	28	70	21	1,263 6,	Totals 6.112 1,563 309
ed this week, compared with last week a year ago, in bushels (000 a omitted):	Totals	. 19	:0	21	2,373 7.	Shipments during week
Wheat Oats Rye Barley	Oats Rye		5		149 2.	Rall
ton 2.282 305 275	Wheat—To Italy United Kingdom Other Europe		467 381	2,354	15,621 21. 25,515 28.	Int pri and mfg elevators 340 275
float 1.529 353 uth 25 51	Canada		35	237	6.528 11,391 16,	Country elevators 4,367 1.175 203 Vancouver
adelphia 12 York 516 50 23 50 do-Canal 2,007 163	Totals		939	2.621	61,866 79.	- Ocean 1,565
akes 635	Total United States grains	508	1.099	2.669	24.044 114,	()
	Canadian grains in transit cleared from U. S. Atlantic ports- Barley	136	17	157	1,684	Totals 14.263 2.374 1.190
t week 4.782 310 162 818	Onts			2		TOTAL RECEIPTS 15 Aug. 1, 1930-May 8, 1931
t week 4.782 310 162 818	Ryc	1 400	1.374	1,459	61,992 43.	149 Ft. Wm -Pt Ar 141,777 11,972 12,509 3
it week 4.782 310 162 818 it year18.051 251 427 2.249 Millfeed—Receipts and Shipments tecopyti and shipments of millfeed at the	Rye	-				Vancouver differ net
t week 4.782 110 162 818 tt yenr	Wheat Total Canadian grains Wheat flour-United States and C	1,756	1,391	1.617	64,092 44.	Victor's 926 1
Millfeed—Receipts and Shipments Receipts and shipments of millfeed at the meipal distributing centers for the week ling May 9, in tons, with comparisons: Receipts - Shipment 1931 1930 - Shipment 1931 1930 - Shipment	Wheat Total Canadian grains Wheat flour—United States and C nadian in transit United States	1,756 	1,391 215 172	162 143	11,158 12, 10.613 11,	Prince Rupert 315 173 Victoria 936 1 125 Terrat Statements
at work	Wheat Total Canadian grains Wheat four-United States and C nadian in transit	1,756 1,756 1,756 1755 17136 139 10,175	1,391 215 172 43 2,300	162 143 39 7,779	11,156 12, 10.613 11, 1.175 1, 247,709 203,	Prime Eupert 315 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 1



Renders who are interested in markets for feeds, feeding grains and hay, and in information about the manufacture and distribu-tion of feeds beyond the necessarily condensed market summries given in this department, are invited to subscribe to FEEDSTUFFS, a feed newspaper issued every Saturday by the publishers of The Northwestern Miller. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year, or 50 cents per year to regular subscribers to The Northwestern Miller. Sample copy on request.

New Low Reached by Feed Prices

CONTINUED declines in the prices of most feeds carried averages to new lows for the season last week. Index price of important feeds at the larger distributing markets on May 6 averaged 69.4 per cent of the 1926 levels, which are taken as a basis. A week ago the average was 72.2 per cent; for all of April it was 80.4 per cent and for March 79.2 per cent. The week's decline was led by gluten feed and meal, hominy feed and linseed meal. Wheat millfeed, coltonsced meal and alfalfa meal were steady. Dairy, live stock and poultry products continue to sell at levels that provide little incentive to heavy feeding, and pastures are offering sharper competition than usual this year, because of the scarcity of funds in agricultural districts.

WHEAT MILLFEED

WHEAT MILLFEED Bran and middlings are about \$1 ton higher than a week ago, the mar-ket having become steady to firm after the recent drastic declines. Light supplies furnished the main stabilizing influence, as buying still is moderate even at the low prices. Flour mill operations have been undergoing curtailment for several weeks, with the result that not much millfeed is available. Small lot buying for imme-diate shipment is fairly active, and mills are also applying a good part of their current production against May contracts. Deferred deliveries are offered at sub-stantial discounts under spot feed, but buyers and sellers alike are cautious about entering into such contracts. The undertone of the market is firm at the present levels, however, as only light production is anticipated for the next two months.

LINSEED MEAL

Moderate demand for linseed meal, together with the rather gloomy outlook in the dairy industry, caused a drop of \$2 ton in prices. Offerings are not heavy, but buying is almost altogether of a hand-to-mouth character. Mixers are taking little, reflecting the dull demand for mixed dairy rations, and dealers are hesitant about building up their stocks. Eastern crushers experienced a relatively better demand than those in the Northwest.

COTTONSEED MEAL

COTTONSEED MEAL Dull trading in cottonseed meal was offset by lack of selling pressure and prices are about unchanged from a week ago, although declines are reported from a few markets. Much the same influences that are affecting linseed meal are evident in the cottonseed meal market. Pastures in the South are in good condition and this is restricting buying. Buyers are not inclined to book their requirements except as meeded, although many in the trade believe that present prices are attractive in view of the uncertain outlook for the new cotton crop.

CORN BY-PRODUCT FEEDS Corn feeds are unusually weak. Gluten feed is \$3 ton lower than a week ago, meal \$2 lower and hominy feed \$1.50 lower. Weakness in corn, together with ex-tremely slow demand, resulted in the decline. Offerings are heavy, and stocks are said to be accumulating in first hands.

ALFALFA MEAL

Alfalfa meal manufacturers continue to concentrate on liquidating old contracts, although selling pressure was noticeable in some markets last week. Prices are generally steady to 50c ton lower than a week ago. Demand is moderate.

Wheat Advance Stopped

FAIR rains over the Northwest wheat belt and evidence that European demand has been satisfied for a while, have halted the recent that European demand This been satisfied for a while, have halted the recent upward trend in wheat futures, although there is not much indication of weakness for the present. New crop options lost 1@1½c compared with a week ago, and the May future showed a fractional gain. Large shipments of wheat during the past week and in-creases in stocks on ocean passage were reflected in the Liverpool market, which declined.

The Winnipeg market displayed a little more strength relatively, due to unfavorable crop reports. Some rain has been received in Canada recently, but the greater part of southern and central Saskatchewan and central Alberta did not

preder part of southern and central Saskatchewan and central Alberta did not benefit much. Private reports have suggested a decrease of 6@8 per cent in the Canadian acreage. Rainfall improved the spring wheat prospects in this country, but more is needed. European prospects are generally fair, but some countries report unfavorable conditions. Russian spring seeding is reported to be less than half what it was a year ago, and conditions are said to be very unfavorable. World's shipments last week were 19,659,000 bus, of which North America supplied 9,996,000 bus. Stocks on ocean passage increased 6376,000 bus, and the total now is 54,432,000, compared with 34,648,000 a year ago. Liverpool and continental stocks are low, however, and it is generally predicted that good buying will continue for the remainder of the crop year. The domestic situation continued about unchanged. Primary receipts are running higher than a year ago and probably will continue so for the remainder of the season. The visible supply declined only 1,860,000 bus, compared with 126,510,000 a year ago. Eastern and gulf port stocks dropped only 529,000 bus, despite the new export arrangement. The Canadian visible supply declined 6,137,000 bus, but there was a gain of more than 2,000,000 bus in honded stocks in this country. country

Under normal conditions, Texas new crop wheat begins moving about the last of this month, and it is thought that there will be a broad demand for the early movement. New crop cash prices are expected to command a high premium for a while at least, especially if farmers show a disposition to hold back. Such a situation would probably strengthen futures prices considerably. Cash demand continued at about the level of a week ago. Premiums at Kansas City are unchanged, but at Minneapolis, active buying of heavyweight wheat by mills raised premiums. St. Louis premiums also are a little higher.

CORN

CORN The fate of corn futures prices, apparently, depends on the cash demand. Prices have rallied considerably from the low points touched early in the month, and it seems probable that market receipts will remain low. Shipping demand remains limited, but increased activity by eastern buyers probably would bring a further price rise. The visible supply declined 1,407,000 bus, making the total 16,663,000, compared with 17,056,000 a year ago. An increase of about 5 per cent in acreage is now expected by the trade, but there are some complaints of small moisture reserve. reserve

OATS

OATS Only fractional changes occurred in onts futures since a week ago, and interest is light. Cash demand is fair, and primary receipts small, being about 50 per cent of a year ago last week. The visible supply declined 1,506,000 hus, making the folal 10.41,600, compared with 12,402,000 a year ago. Seeding of the new crop has been nearly completed under generally favorable weather conditions, and an in-crease of about 5 per cent in acreage is expected.

RYE

BYE Moderate strength featured the type futures market, prices gaining 2@3c since a week ago, with the May option the strongest. The gain was made in spite of a government erop report indicating a larger crop than last year. The present low price is the chief source of strength, and it is thought that on the present basis many farmers will not market their rye at all. Another strengthening factor was reports of export sales of American rye stored in Canada while domestic prices were nearer an export basis. The visible supply increased 136,000 bus, making the total 10,414,000, compared with 12,402,000 a year ago.

BARLEY

Slight weakness appeared in barley futures after the tone of the market had been firm for several days. Malting types still are in good demand, but feed grades are less active. Prices are now near an export parity, and only about 1c above the Winnipeg basis. The visible supply decreased 304,000 hus, making the total 5,298, 000 compared with 6,293,000 a year ago. Crop news was a little better and this was a weakning influence. was a weakening influence.

FLAXSEED

FLAXSEED Prices of flaxseed for future delivery were irregular, and showed considerable weakness at times, finishing slightly lower than a week ago. Cash demand is fairly active, and spot prices were strong compared with futures. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior totated 90,000 bus, compared with 94,000 a year ago. Slock-at the two markets increased 5,000 bus, making the total 981,000 hus, compared with 538,000 a year ago. The Argentine exportable surplus is being shipped at a good rate, with Europe doing most of the buying. Crop news was more favorable.

Millfeed Markets in Detail

CENTRAL WEST

Chicago.-Demand inactive: supplies limited; trend slightly firmer. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Chicago, in 100-lb jutes: spring bran \$16.75, hard winter \$17; standard middlings \$16@16.50, flour \$17.25@17.50; red dog, \$19@19.50.

Milwaukee .- At the recent sharp ad-Milwankee.—At the recent sharp ad-vance in feed prices, a number of mills accumulated stocks of flour in order to take advantage of the rise in millfeed, hence prices hold about unchanged. Manufacturers have reduced price on gluten feed \$3 and gluten meal \$2, which makes them the lowest in a number of verse. Outputies par ten husis cormakes them the lowest in a number of years. Quotations, per ton, busis car lots, Milwaukee, in 100-lb jutes: durum bran \$166/16.50, standard \$16.506/16.75, pure \$16.756/17.25; standard fine mid-dlings \$16, flour \$17@18; red dog, \$19.50 @21.50; rye middlings, \$11.50@12; rye flour middlings, \$13@14; second clear flour, \$21.50@22.50.

St. Louis .- Demand very dull; supplies freer; trend steady to lower; offerings from the Northwest and Southwest are from the Northwest and Southwest are in excess of needs. Quotalions, per ton, basis car lots, St. Louis, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$16@16.50; standard middlings \$16.75@17, flour \$17.75@18; gray shorts, \$18.50@19.

THE NORTHWEST

Minneapolis. — Supplies of millfeed available for immediate shipment are available for immediate shipment are very meager, and this is the chief factor of the present strength, rather than de-mand. Some of the larger mills are far behind on deliveries. In fact, some have been in the market to buy feed, during the last week, in order to keep their cus-tomers satisfied. No early increase in production is looked for, so that the un-dertone is very strong. The market is in a position to respond to any huying. There has been a little speculative in-quiry for late summer shipment, but bids have not been attractive to mills, even though they look for better running after July 1. Red dog is becoming scarce, and July I. Red dog is becoming scarce, and the spread has widened between it and bran. Bran is quoted firm at \$15,50 ton, standard middlings \$15(6), four mid-dlings \$16(@17, red dog \$18,50(@19.50), wheat mixed feed \$16,50(@17.50, and ryc

middlings \$12, in 100-lb sacks, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Duluth.-Demand better for immediate prompt; supplies scant; trend firm; mills sold ahead and ordinarily have only an occasional small lot to offer. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Duluth, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$15.50; standard mid-dlings \$16.50, flour \$19; red dog, \$21.

Des Moines .- Demand generally firm: down 50c@ \$3 supplies adequate; trend down 50c@\$3 on bran, 50c on standard, \$1 on gray supplies adequate; trend down bodg so on bran, 60c on standard, \$1 on gray shorts. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Des Moines, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$17@20; flour middlings \$21@20, stand-ard \$17; gray shorts, \$19@26; red dog. \$20@30 \$226 32.

THE SOUTHWEST

Kansas City.—There was a good de-mand for bran from Wisconsin toward the close of the week; otherwise, the market was featureless; a large percentage of the output is being applied on mixed car contracts, but offerings are still plen-tiful. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, f.o.b., Kansas City: bran, \$14.50 for standard and \$15 for pure; gray shorts \$16 brans \$15 \$16, brown \$15.

Atchison .- Market seems to have hit Attension.—Auricet seems to have out a snag; millers more or less independent on account of mixed car business; prices firm; very little distress feed offered. Quotations, per ton, hasis car lots, f.o.b., Atchison: bran, \$14.50; mill run, \$16; shorts \$16,50. shorts, \$16.50.

Oklahoma City.—Further drastic de-cline has brought feed to the season's low level; mills are able to more than satisfy their straight car customers, yet no surplus stocks are being accumulated. Quotations, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Oklahoma City: bran, 90c; mill run, \$1; shorts, \$1.05

Omaha.-Demand fair; supplies very bight; trend downard. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Omaha, in 100-lb jutes: standard bran \$14.75, pure bran \$15.25; wheat shorts \$15.50, gray shorts \$1666.50; flour middlings, \$17.50; red dog, \$20.50.

Denver. - Demand is unsteady; supplies ample; trend downward. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Denver, in 100-lb jutes: red mill run bran \$19, white \$23; gray shorts \$26, white \$28.

Wichita.—Demand slower; price trend lower; supplies ample. Quotations, per ton, hasis car lots, f.o.b., Wichita; bran, \$15@16; mill run, \$17@18; shorts, \$18@

Hutchinson .- Demand slightly better; supplies light; trend stronger. Quota-tions, per ton, basis car lots, Kansas City, in 100-lb jutes: bran \$15@16, mill run \$17, gray shorts \$18@19.

Dallas .- Demand fair; supplies ample; trend steady. Quotations, basis car lots, delivered, Texas common points, 100-lb jutes: bran, \$1.15@1.22; brown shorts \$1.25@1.30, white \$1.33@1.38.

Solina.—Better demand for hran than for heavier feeds; there is a better in-quiry from the mixed car trade, and fair sales are being made for immediate ship-ment. Interest from jobbers and mixers not very active; much of the current outnot very active; inflet of the current out-put is moving to the southern states and Texas; offerings moderate. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Kansas City, in 100-lb jutes: bran \$14.25@14.50, shorts \$16.50@17.

Fort Worth.--Demand is slightly het-ter; supplies moderate; trend fairly steady. Quotations, basis car lots, in jutes: wheat bran \$1@1.05 per 100 lbs, gray shorts \$1.12@1.15, white \$1.20@1.25, delivered Texas common points; bran 95 @97c, gray shorts \$1.10, group one (in-cludes Fort Worth).

THE EAST

Buffalo.—Demand fair; supplies am-ple; trend easy. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Buffalo, in 100-lb jutes: standard bran, \$19; standard middlings, \$18; second clear, \$22; flour middlings, \$20; red dog, \$21; wheat mixed, \$20.50.

New York .- Demand flat; supplies are Plentful; trend touching new low levels. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, New York, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$23.50@ 23.85; standard_middlings, \$23@23.35; red dog, \$25.50@26.

Boston .- Demand moderate; supplies poston.—Demand moderate; supplies fair; trend casy. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Boston, in 100-lb jutes: spring bran \$23.50@24, winter \$23.50@ 24, prompt, lake-and-rail \$22.75@23.25; middling, prompt, lake-and-rail \$22.67@23.25; rail, \$23,623.50; mixed wheat feeds (light), \$23,60,24; red dog, \$25,50,626.

Baltimore .- Demand decreasing; supplies increasing; trend lower; selling pressure by mills and resellers has caused a pronounced decline. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Baltimore, in 100-lb jutes: spring wheat bran \$226,02.50, win-ter \$23; standard middlings \$22, four \$23@23.50; red dog, \$26@26.50.

Philadelphia .- Demand light: supplies ample; trend downward. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Philadelphia, in 100-lb jutes: standard spring bran \$22@22.50, pure hard winter \$22.50@23, pure spring \$22,506 23, soft winter \$236 23.50; standard middlings \$22@ 22.50, flour \$23@ 25; red dog, \$25.50@26.

Pittsburgh.-Demand fair; supplies ample; trend unsettled. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Pittsburgh, in 100-lb jutes: spring bran, \$20.75@21.25; stand-

ard middlings \$20,75@21, flour \$22@23; red dog, \$23.50@24.50.

CENTRAL STATES

Toledo.—Demand has moderated, but largest producer has nothing to offer short of 14 days' shipment; prices lower. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, f.o.b., Toledo: soft winter wheat bran, \$186, 20; mixed feed, \$18,756,20,50; flour middlings \$18.50@20, standard \$15.50.

Cleveland.—Demand very light; sup-plies ample; trend downward. Quota-tions, per ton, hasis car lots, Cleveland, in 100-lb jutes: hard winter %16/22, spring \$20.806/21.40; standard middlings \$20.40

@23, flour \$21.10@23.05; red dog, \$23.50. Cincinnati.—Demand limited; supplies light; trend weak. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Cincinnati, in 100-lb jutes: basis car lots, conclimate, in 1050/6021, hard winter \$19.50@20; middlings, standard spring wheat \$19.50@20, soft winter \$22.50@23; gray shorts, \$22@22.50; red dog, \$23@23.50; wheat mixed feed, \$21@ 21.50.

Indianapolis .- Demand quiet; prices staady to lower; offerings fair. Quota-tions, per ton, basis car lots, Indian-apolis, 100-b jutes: soft winter wheat bran \$20.50@21, standard uiddlings \$19.25 @19.75, mixed feed \$21.50@22, four mid-lines \$20 coco22, and des \$20 cocod dings \$22.50@22, red log \$23.50@24; spring wheat bran \$17@17.50, standard middlings \$17@17.25, mixed feed \$18@ 18.50, flour middlings \$21.25@21.75, red dog \$23.50@24.

Louisville .- Demand slow; supplies are Louisculle.—Demand slow; supplies are light; trend casy; red dog very quiet. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Louis-ville, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$18; brown shorts \$20, gray \$21; wheat mixed feed, \$19; red dog, \$24.

THE SOUTH

New Orleans.-Demand fair; supplies ample; trend steady. Quotations, basis car lots, New Orleans, in jutes: Texas wheat bran \$1.17 per 100 lbs, gray shorts \$1.22; Kansas wheat bran \$1.15, gray shorts \$1.25; red dog, \$1.35; standard middlings, \$1.20.

Atlanta-Dennand fair: supplies am-ple; trend barely steady. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Atlanta, in 100-lb jutes: wheat bran, \$25; standard mid-dings, \$25.50; gray shorts, \$27; red dog, \$20 \$30.

Birmingham. Demand fairly strong; supplies plentiful; trend upward; book-

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Spring bran Hard winter bran ... Soft winter bran ... Standard middlings* Flour middlings* ... Red dog

SUMMARY OF MILLFEED OUOTATIONS Millfeed quotations reported by wire Tuesday, May 12, based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, packed in 100-1b sacks:

Shorts \$23.00 a 21.00 @ 18.00

ings mostly for immediate shipment. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Bir-mingham, in 100-lh jutes: bran, standard grade \$22,50@23, pure wheat \$22,756 23.50; gray shorts, \$24.506 25.

Memphis.-Demand lessened. tions, per ton, basis car lots, f.o.b., Mer phis: wheat bran, \$18; gray shorts, \$20. Mem-

phis: wheat hran, \$18; gray shorts, \$20. Nashville.—Demand fairly active: supplies ample; trend irregular and lower on hran, and steady on middlings. Quota-tions, per ton, basis car lots: Nashville, wheat bran \$25, standard middlings \$26 @27; f.o.b., Ohio River stations, soft wheat bran \$18@23, standard middlings \$20@25.

Norfolk .- Demand very light: supplies plentiful: trend downward. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Norfolk, in 100-b jutes: red dog, \$25.756/26.50; winter bran \$23.506/26.50, winter middlings \$23 @,26; standard middlings or bran. \$22@ 22.50

PACIFIC COAST

Seattle.-Demand has improved and few mills have any to offer. Quotation, per ton, f.o.h., transit points: Washing-ton standard mill run, \$166 17.

Portland .- Demand strong; supplies Roordand.—Demand strong: supplies moderate: trend upward; inquiries from California feature of week's market. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Port-land, in 100-lb juties; standard mill run, \$18; middlings, \$24.

San Francisco .- Demand is improved: close-by and spot resale offerings are be-ing absorbed, but there is no interest in futures; mill offerings are confined to scattered car lots; the trade is consid-ered well booked for 30 to 60 days. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, draft terms, f.o.b., San Francisco: Kansas bran, \$24@25; Ogden white mill run \$22 @23, blended \$216#22, red \$206#21; northern red and standard mill run \$18.50 @19.50, white bran and mill run \$21(a 22, shorts \$21.50(22.50, middlings \$24.50(a 25.50; Montana bran and mill run \$21(a 22, low grade flour \$266 27.

22, low grade flour \$206/27. Ogden.—Demand brisk, especially from southern California. Quotations, per ton, hasis car lots: to California, red bran and mill run \$21, hended \$22, white \$23, middlings \$28, f.o.h., San Francisco and other California common points; to Utah and Idaho, red bran and mill run \$16, blended \$17, white \$186/19, middlings \$23, f.o.h., Ogden.

Los Angeles.-Demand steady; sup-plies ample; trend firm. While values

17.75 (19.6) Columbus

Middlings \$26,00 + 27 65 25 00

seem somewhat high for the immediate
future, reasonable supplies are on hand
at current prices. Quotations, per ton
basis car lots, f.o.h., Los Angeles: Kan-
sas bran, \$27.50@28.50; Utab-Idaho red
\$18, blended \$20@21, white \$21@ 22; local
red \$17@18, blended \$18@ 19, white \$19
(.)··

CANADA

CANADA Toronto.-Demand slackening; prices weaker; car lots are reported at various prices, mostly below mill lists; other and cheaper feeds are cutting into the trade. Surplus stocks are being sold to eastern states. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, bags included, delivered, Ontario points; bran, \$216/22; shorts, \$236/24; middlings, \$266/27. Winning Demand understry, and

middlings, \$26@27. Winnipeg. Demand moderate: sup-plies not burdensome: trend steady: some export business in bran, but sales of shorts negligible; domestic trade broadening, but farmers still feed sub-stantial quantities oats and barley. Quo-tations, per ton, basis car lots, Winnipeg, in 100-lb jutes: Manitoha and Saskatche-wan, bran \$15, shorts \$18, middlings \$25; Alberta, bran \$18, shorts \$19, middlings \$26. \$26

826. Uncouver, Demand for bran good, for shorts slow; supplies very light; trend uncertain; a general shortage ex-ists: United States bran is still coming in, while Montana mill run is being of-fered at a very low price, but owing to its inclusion of screenings, importation has been forbidden by the authorities. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Van-couver, in 100-fb jutes; bran, 821; shorts, 822; middlings, 829. Montreal.—Market duller than for a

Montreal. Market duller than long time: prices have been shaded. Quo-tations, per ton, basis car lots, f.o.b., Montreal, less 25c for cash: bran, \$20,25 @ 21.25; shorts, \$22.25@ 23.25; middlings, \$27.25

Russell's Commercia inited States flour pri- tent as follows, in bar	oductio	n and	move-
Production	2.111	2,255	2.30%
uly 1, 1930, to April 25, 19311	02 135	195,850	107,351
Imports uly I, 1930, to April 25, 1931			
Exports	292	134	
revious week uly 1, 1930, to April 25, 1931	0.010	137	257

Recepts, shi	pme	ts an	id -to		e na	Lord
at prin ipal p ending May 9	, in	ri p	oints isand	for hust	the tels,	with
omparisone						
				11+11		
				19 10		
Minneapalla	5.6	-25	33	-18	1.13	112
Duluth	24	- 71	1	31	242	9 9
-						
Import	s of	Can	dian	Whe	ut.	

The United States Department of Com-merce reports injusts of Canadian wheat at the principal northern border ports as follows: Imports for consumption, duty paid, bus: tuly 1, 1939, to

-Week e	nding-		July	1, 1930, 1.,
May 2	Apr. 25			ay 2, 1931
1,000				25.000
Imports	into bot	ided mills	lar	grinding
into flour		t, bus;		
-Week e	nding		July	1, 1930, to
May 2			31	4 . 2, 1931
427,008	525,999			16,810,000

Winter Wheat by States

Estimated winter wheat production of nter wheat states in 1931, based on con-tion April 1. compared with the revised of 1930, and the 1925-29 average. winter dition

in Easterla (460's	omitted):		
	1925-29	1930	1931
Kamaa	130,748	158,422	177.000
Nobriackia	62,011	70.257	58,660
Oklahoma	47,472	33.594	19,000
Ohlo	24.952	28,619	35,909
Hinois	51,319	37.5%1	35,900
Indiana	21,951	2 998	28,090
Missourc	19,099	19.710	21,000
Texas	23,454	23.279	11,000
. Colorado	12,552	16.632	11,500
Pennsylvania	20.029	25,110	14,000
Washington	25.793	29,210	39,404
Michigan	16,67%	19.240	11,500
Oregun	17,454	14,038	19,009
Idaho	21,039	13,529	12,064
6 mlafort.us	13.147	12.929	14,004
Montana	8,858	1.419	8.001
Maryland	9,931	11.797	6,960
Virginia	9.114	9.942	7.669
North Carolina	5.287	1.255	5,000
other states		19,997	57,520
United States,	547,427	604,337	\$43,929

Range of Bran Prices 1 4 15 22 2 13 29 2 14 31 2 36.0 35 0 1.16 34 0 33 0 13 00 +-+ 32.0 31.0 30 00 29,00 28 00 1.00 17 0 21.04 24 D 14. 24.0 23 00 1.14 21.0 20.00 120 11.00

FEED FUTURES FIRM: SHARP ADVANCES MADE

Near-by Deliveries Up Most, While New Crop Futures Also Gain in Favor-Trend Seems Definitely Upward

Trend Seems Definitely Upward Sr. Louis, Mo.—Sharp advances have been scored in millfeed futures during past week, especially in near-by de-liveries. The new crop futures are also galning in favor and the whole market is firm. Neither demand nor offerings are insistent but trend seems definitely upward. Although traders are not anxious to take hold, volume has been rather light. rather light.

Closing prices of millfeed futures on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in dollars per ton, Tuesday, May 12:

	Bran	Shorts	Middlings
May	16.20*	17.70*	16.25*
June	15.00	16.50	15.30*
July	13.30*	15.35*	13.55*
August		15.50*	13.85*
September		15.70*	14.00*
October	13.90*	16.25*	14.50*
•Bid.			

J. A. LECLERC TO ADDRESS NEW YORK CEREAL CHEMISTS

NEW YORK CEREAL CHEMISTS New Yoax, N. Y.—The New York sec-tion of the American Association of Cereal Chemists will hold its final meet-ing of the season at the Governor Clin-ton Hotel, May 26, at 7 p. m. As this follows directly after the national con-vention at Louisville, there will be re-ports and discussion of those meetings, and Dr. J. A. LeClere of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, will speak on the work of the department in the field of cereal chemistry. chemistry.

V. M. HINOJOSA WILL TAKE **NEW EXPORT CONNECTION**

KANSAS CITY, Mo .- Victor M. Hinojosa KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Victor M. Hinojosa has resigned as export sales manager for the Robinson Milling Co., Salina, Kansas, and will on June 1 become as-sociated in like capacity with the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. His duties with the Robinson Company will be taken over by John C. Koster, who recently was appointed sales man-ager for that company.

NYE ASKS WAR ON CHAINS

BALTORE, MD.—Independent dealers throughout the country should band to-gether to defeat the unfair competition of chain stores, Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, told members of the Independent Retail Grocers of Balti-more, Inc., at the annual dinner of the organization, April 30. Senator Nye characterized the chains as cold-blooded

monopolies that do not huild, but take monopolies that do not huid, but take over and drive out of existence the in-dependent pioneers. "There is a need," said the senator, "for a government that cares for the welfare and protection of every citizen instead of a few."

WEST VIRGINIA BAKER DEAD PHILABELPHIA, PA.—William G. Hichle, baker, of Parkersburg, W. Va., was found dead in his bedroom, on May 3, from a self-inflicted bullet wound in his head. He was engaged in business in Parkersburg for more than 25 years. He was 50 years of age, and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

CORN PRODUCTS

Minneapolis .- On May 12, yellow and white corn meals were quoted at \$3.25@ 3.35 per 200 lbs.

St. Louis.—Quotations, per 100 lbs, ba-sis car lots, f.o.b., St. Louis: cream meal, \$1.55; standard meal, \$1.45; grits and hominy, \$1.70.

Memphis.—Demand for meal moderate; offerings not large, but ample; huyers showing preference to cheaper grades. Quotation, basis car lots, f.o.b., Memphis, in 24's: cream, \$2.90@3.25.

Buffalo.—Demand fair; supplies am-ple; trend steady. Meal, per 100 lbs, ba-sis car lots, f.o.b., Buffalo, \$1.85.

Pittsburgh.—Demand slack; supplies ample; trend unsettled. Quotation, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Pittsburgh: yellow or white meal, fancy, \$1.95@2.

Evansville.—Demand for meal holds up well; hominy, limited; supplies ample; trend lower. Quotations, per 100 lbs, ba-sis car lots, f.o.b., Evansville: cream meal, \$1.70; fake hominy, \$2.80; pearl, cracked and grits, \$1.90.

Indianapolis.—Demand is fairly good; market firm to higher. Quolation, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., mills, In-dianapolis: cream mcal, \$1.70@1.80.

Nashville .- Corn meal and hominy feed in fair demand; hominy feed \$1 lower; meal unchanged. Quotations, car lots, f.o.b., Nashville: cream meal, 96-lb bags, \$1.60@1.70; hominy feed, \$26 ton.

Philadelphia. — Steady, but demand only moderate. Quotations, per 100-1b sack, basis car lots, f.o.b., Philadelphia: fancy kiln-dried meal, yellow \$1.80, white \$1.85; pearl hominy and grits, \$1.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Pittsburgh.—Demand light; supplies ample; trend slow. Quotation, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Pittsburgh, \$3@ 3.50.

Jumigation Combining Simplicity and Effectiveness Calcyanide is the most efficient

form of hydrocyanic acid.

No other agents or vehicles are necessary. Merely dust the powder, through the sprinkler lids with which cans are equipped, upon paper runners laid on the floor.

Excellent results are secured in all parts of mill or warehouse because liberated gas diffuses uniformly and possesses great powers of penetration. All stages of flour mill insects -adults, pupe, larvæ and eggs-are destroyed.

Descriptive booklet contains simple directions for use which any miller can easily and conveniently follow

CALCYANIDE COMPANY 60 E. Forty-second St. Main Office NEW YORK CITY Name of Nearest Distributor Upon Request

Special Notices

The rate for advertisements in this de-partment is five cents per word; minimum charge, 31 advertisements of Stuations Wanted will be accepted at one half the above rate, 25 cents per word; minimum charge, 50 cents. "Display" advertisements will not be in-serted at these rates, but will be charged for at \$4 per column inch. Advertisements under this heading are transient and the advertiser's responsibility is not necessarily vouched for by The North-western Miller. Only advertisements entitled to Special

Western Miller. Only advertisements entitled to Special Notice classification will be accepted for publication herein. Forms for advertisements in this depart-ment are open until Tuesday for the issue of the following day. Cash should accompany all orders.

HELP WANTED

LARGE MILLING ORGANIZATION, MAN-ufacturing complete line of quality flours ARGE MILLING URGANERATION, MAR-ufacturing complete line of quality flours, both northwestern and southwestern, re-quires services of a few more salesmon; interested only in men of ability who have following in the trade and are recognized as business-getters; if you can show a record of successful past accomplishments. let us hear from you, all applications treated confidentially; our salesmen are aware of this advertisement Address 2477, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

SITUATIONS WANTED

- POSITION WANTED BY CEREAL CHEM-ist, eight years' experience, university and baking education. J. C. Zvanovec, New Prague, Minn.
- EXPERIENCED FLOUR SALESMAN OF 15 years in Indiana or adjacont territory, have very fino following; can furnish sat-isfactory references as to ability and in-tegrity: ago 12. Address Joe E. Sullivan, 6152 Primrose Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind

AN EXPERIENCED FLOUR AND MEAL salesman with trade in Arkansas, Okia-homa, eastern Toxaa and Louisiana, avail-able June 1; references or bond; small salary and commission on sales over an agreed amount per month. Address 606, enro Northwestern Miller, Kansas City, Mo.

ONE OF BEST KNOWN AND EXPERI-enced flour salesmen in Indiana open ser connection with good mull. Stanley C. Byrum, 2323 N. New Jersey St. Indian-npolia, Ind.

CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED SALE-man, thoroughly acquainted with Scheral trade in Iowa, would like position with aggressive mill for Iowa, or claswhere. Address 2473, caro Northwestern Miller, Minnenpolls.

MILLS FOR SALE

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE-600-BBL PER day capacity, brick, four-story, latent mili-ing machinory, all A-1 shape, trackage and good shipping facilities; large town; mill made owners a fortune; sacriface price to settle cestate, \$20,000; replacement coal, \$150,000. For full particulars and photo, write Scott Reality Co., Lid., 11 C. P. R. Office Bidg., Winnipog, Man.

MILL MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED-DOUBLE ROLLER MILL

Must bo in first class condition, Nordyke & Marmon 9x36 double roller mill with corrugated rolls and metal housing preferred. Pittsburgh Piato Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Division, Barberton, Ohio.

WANTED-GOOD HALF TON BATCH mixer; also good used Diesel, 100 h-p to 120 h-p; quote us on other good used milling or feed equipment Address 2614, enro Northwestern Millor, Minneapolis.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—N & M 9x30 ROLLS, N & M 4-27 Sclf-balancing Sifter, N & M Meal Driers Union Special Typo L motor-drivon Bag Closing Machine, 32x8 Fraser ball-boaring Centrifugal Reels. New Gauntt Feeders, sizo 12-5, type 4-F. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Hedge millfeed and you have a sound price basis for your flour.

Guess-work is unsound, uncertain -usually unprofitable; Hedging is sound in theory and practical in operation.

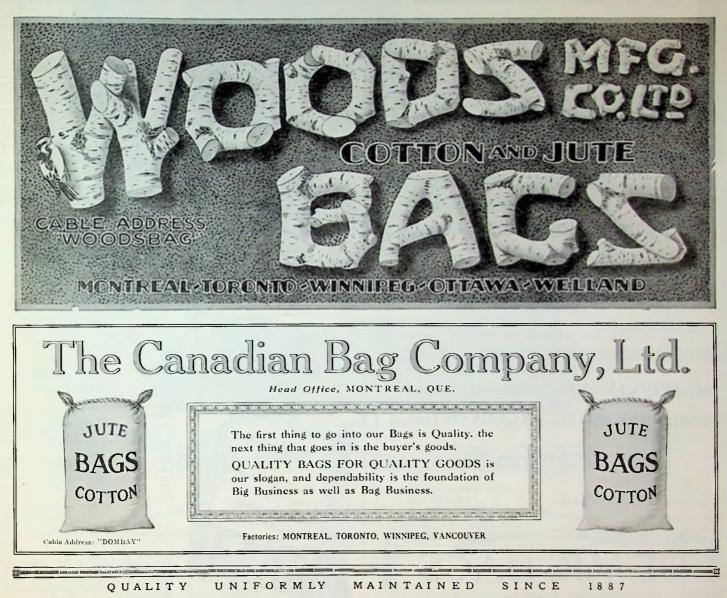
Wire today for more data about how you can profitably use the St. Louis Millfeed Futures Market.

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO. O. H. WILLIAMSON, MANAGER

405-406 Merchants Exchange

SAINT LOUIS





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

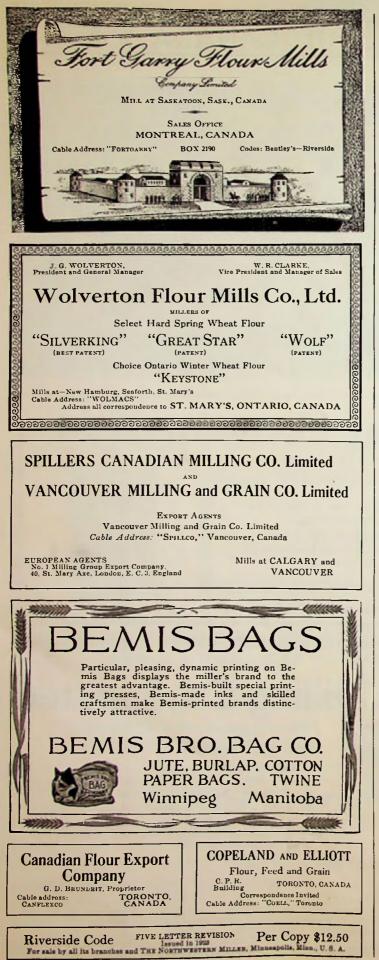
Daily Capacity, 40,000 Bags of 98 lbs.

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



CATMEAL

Winnipeg.—No material change is noted in the restricted market for rolled oats and oatmeal, and western mills are doing only a moderate business. Prices are unchanged. Quotations, basis car lots: rolled oats, in 80-lb sacks, \$2.65 in all three prairie provinces; oatmeal, in 98-lb hags, 25 per cent over rolled oats.

Toronto.—Demond is declining; all business in this territory is in package goods; offerings are liberal; prices unchanged. Rolled oats \$4.30 bbl of 180 lbs in 90-lb jute bags, car lots, \$4.80 in mixed cars, with discount of 10c bbl for cash; oatmeal, in 98-lb jutes, 10 per cent over.

Minneapolis.-Rolled oats were quoted on May 12 at \$1.621/2 per 90 lbs.

Buffalo. — Demand active; supplies ample; trend firm. Rolled oats, basis car lots, f.o.b., Buffalo, \$1.85 per 90 lbs.

Philadelphia.—Demand normal, and values steadily maintained in sympathy with strength of raw material. Quotation, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Philadelphia, in jute, \$2.18.

SCREENINGS

Minneapolis,—There is no life whatever to the screenings market. An occasional mixer comes in for a few cars, but there is no general inquiry. Prices are weak. Seeds, \$5@7 ton; 35-1b seeds for grinding, \$3@4; refuse, \$3@3.50; elevator dust, \$1. Mixed feed oats, 18@21e bu.



RYE PRODUCTS

Chicago.—Only hand-to-mouth buying is reported in the local ryc flour market. There is more inquiry hut sales arconfined to a fair number of single car lots. Shipping directions are fair. Thlocal output totaled 4,014 bbls, against 3,875 the previous week. Mill asking prices, May 9: patent white, \$36,330 bbl, jute; medium, \$2.90@3.15; dark, \$2.70g 2,85.

2.85. Duluth.—Trading very light, in assorted cars with wheat flour. Choice milling rye scarce. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, f.o.b., Duluth, in 98-lb cottons: pure white, \$3.35; No. 2 straight, \$3.15; No. 3 dark, \$2.95; No. 5 blend, \$3.45; No. 8 rye, \$2.90. Winnequelis — Baye flour, sales are

\$3.45; No. 8 rye, \$2.90. Minneapolis. — Rye flour sales are steady, but not in large volume. Car lots orders are exceptional, but there is fair day-to-day buying ex-warehouse, er in mixed cars, individual orders being small. Buyers temporarily are taking dark rye and are neglecting the white grades. Pure white rye flour, \$3.206.330 bbl, in 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Minneapolis; pure medium, \$3.@3.10; pure dark, \$2.50 @2.90. Four northwestern mills last week made 9,497 bbls, compared with 9,154, made by four mills, in the previous week.

Indianapolis.—Demand moderate; supplies light; prices steady to higher. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, f.o.b., Indianapolis; pure white, \$±63.05; medium, \$3.80@3.85; dark, \$3.40@3.50.

Boston.—Demand for flour narrow: prices are slightly dearer. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, Boston, in 98-lb cottons: choice while patents \$3.75(3.55, standard \$3.65(3.75; medium light straights \$3.66(3.70, medium dark \$3.15 (3.55; pure dark rye, \$3.30(6.3.40; rye meal, \$3.25(6.3.35).

Pittsburgh.—Demand light; supplies plentiful; trend unsettled. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, f.o.b., Pittsburgh: pure white, \$3.25(3.75; medium, \$36 3.50; dark, \$2.75(3.25.

Milwaukee.—Business dull; shipping directions fair. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, f.o.b., Milwaukee: pure white four, \$3.45@3.60; medium, \$3.35@3.50; hight, \$3.25@3.40; dark, \$3.05@3.20; med, \$3@3.15.

St. Louis.—A better demand at somewhat higher prices. Quotations, per bli, basis car lots, f.o.b., St. Louis, in cotton 98's: pure white patent, §3.70; medium, §3.50; pure dark, §3.30; rye meal, §3.15.

New York.—Buyers appear moderately interested in flour at prices at the lower end of the range. Quotation, per bbl, hasis car lots, f.o.b., New York, in jutes: white patent, \$3.35@3.85.

Buffalo.—Demand fair; supplies ample; trend steady; no change in prices. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, f.o.b., Buffalo, in 98-lb cottons: white flour, \$3.50@3.70; medium, \$3.30@3.40; dark, \$3.10@3.40.

Philadelphia.—What little business is accomplished in flour is in small lots, but limits steadily maintained. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, f.o.h., Philadelphia, in 98-lb cotton sacks: white, \$3.50@3.75; medium, \$3.30@3.40; dark, \$3@3.25.

BUCKWHEAT

Buffalo.—Demand fair; supplies ample; trend casy. Quotation, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Buffalo, \$1.25@1.30.

TORONTO ELEVATORS, Ltd.

Two Million Bushels Capacity

JAMES PLAYFAIR. President

GORDON C. LEITCH, General Manager



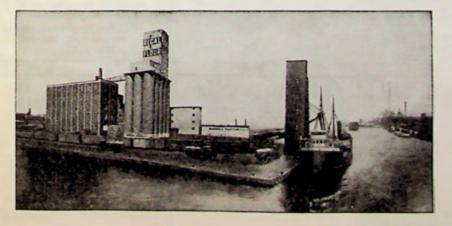
Canadian and United States shippers will find our storage and service equal to the best on this continent.

We invite your letters or wires if interested.



The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Limited MONTREAL

CAPITAL, \$1,800.000



CAPACITY, 3,000 BARRELS DAILY

Brands: Regal, Daily Bread, National, Citadel, Signal

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



VAN

The

Branch Offices at HALIFAX, QUEBEC and TOBONTO.



OUR SEABOARD MILL AT MONTREAL

Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd.

Cable Address: "DOMFLOUR" Riverside Code

MONTREAL, CANADA

447

May 13, 1931



White Crest _ The Perfect Hour

The Best Flour for the Best Trade.... WHITE CREST

J. C. LYSLE MILLING COMPANY





"KANSAS EXPANSION"

Among the dozen or so southwestern flours which enjoy a quality reputation in the class with "Kansas Expansion," we know of none that has more consistently held and increased its trade through the years. "Kansas Expansion" buyers have no reason to change brands.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co.

WHEAT STORAGE CAPACITY ONE MILLION BUSHELS CAPACITY, 2,500 BBLS.



A young lady who is now employed in an eastern branch office of a well-known northwestern milling firm sends the fol-lowing grammatical gem:

PERFECTI

Teacher: "Parse the word kiss." Pupil: "This word is a noun, but it is usually used as a conjunction. It is never declined and more common than proper. It is not very singular in that it is usually used in the plural, and it agrees with the pronoun 'me.'" (Applications for the name of the young lady may be filed at our Minne-apolis office.)

Boss: "What are you two doing walk-

Boss: "What are you two doming wak-ing so slowly up those stairs?" Midnite: "Wc's workin', boss. Wc's carryin' dis desk upstairs." Boss: "I don't see any desk." Midnite: "Fo' d' Lord's sake, Carbon, we dun forgit de desk."

Auntie: "I notice your dolly doesn't ery 'Mamma' when she is squeezed now." Modern Child: "No, auntie; but you forget this is her second season out." . .

NOT MUCH PASTURE

NOT MUCH PASTURE "Nearly a generation and a half ago my head was grazed by a bullet at the battle of Chickamauga." "The little fellow looked at the old man's head thoughtfully and said: "There isn't much grazing there now, is there, grandpa?"

CALL THE WRECKER

CALL THE WHECKER Attorney (as he noticed a Negro tcoman struck by a street car)—"Come with me; you can get damages for this." Negro woman (limping away from the scene of accident)—"Good Lawd, man! Ah don't need no mo' damages; what Ah needs is repairs." . .

Mother: "Why did you strike your lit-

Young Bobby: "Well, we were play-ing Adam and Eve, and instead of tempting me with the apple, she ate it herself."

Flubb: "That's the girl I used to be

engaged to; isn't she catty?" Dubb: "Why do you say that?" Flubb: "Didh't you see? When she passed us she held her dog's tail so he

couldn't wag it at me."

The train robber was holding up a Pullman car. "Out with your dough! I'm going to kill all men without money and kiss all the women."

An elderly gentleman said: "You shall not touch these ladies."

An old maid in an upper hirth shouted: "You leave him alone; he's robbing this train."

AN ACCOMMODATING LAD

Little Albert came home one evening with his clothes full of holes.

"What in the world has happened to you?" cried his mother.

"Oh, we was just playin' grocery store," replied Albert, "and ever'body had to be somethin' so I was the cheese."

TRUE CONFESSIONS

"And now that I've told you I'm going to marry Agnes, there's one more thing I'd like to get off my chest." "What's that?"

"A tattooed heart with Maggie's name on it*

The best things to eat take their names from where they are produced naturally and in their natural surroundings, - Baltimore oysters, Virginia hams, Kansas City steaks, California and Florida fruits, Michigan celery, Kansas flour. We like that phrase, Kansas flour, rather than hard winter wheat flour. For we live and mill out here in central Kansas, where Kansas wheat first was grown and still, as we believe, grows better than anywhere else in the country. And we believe, too, it is milled better, in these mills, such as ours, that are right just outside the wheat farm fences. None of the wheat we grind is juggled around here and there, stored and mixed to grades. We get it directly from the farmer who grows it, - much of it bought through our own country elevators and shipped directly from there to one of our five wheatfields mills. And this direct-from-grower-to-you handling and milling shows itself in the quality, too, and in the steadiness and certainty of the quality car after car. Look into this "Kansas Best" proposition and see if you don't become as "sold" on it as we are.

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A Kansas Turkey Wheat Flour

that for nearly half a century has stood at the very top of the fine quality list.

The Hunter Milling Co. Wellington, Kansas

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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 be-come colebrated.

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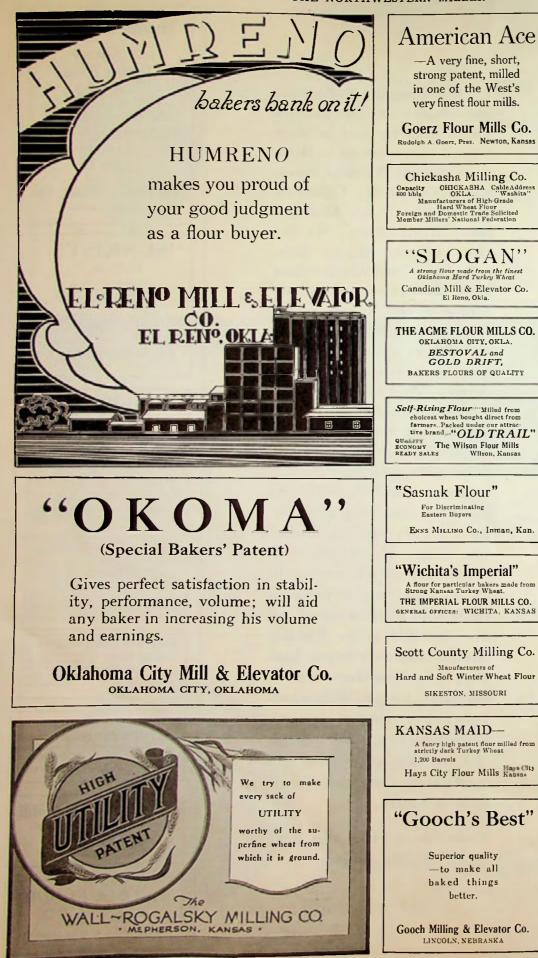
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cinating way. Arthur Brisbane carns as Calumnist \$250,000 yearly; Will Rogers as Humorist and Columnist, \$150,000; O. O. McIntyre, \$100,-000; Walter Winchell, \$75,000; Heywood Broun, \$50,000; Floyd Gibbons (spare time), \$25,000. Scores of others \$10,000 and up. Why not YOU?

Why not YOU? My system of instruction will write the system of the system of the system dreamed it could be made so simple and so easy!"

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Readers of S. S. are hereby warned to watch for a marvelous improvement in it. We have already sent for our free sample lesson. Fame, influence and big money are just around the corner!

4 4 ·

Somebody says an optimist is a fellow who uses a paper weight to keep his bills down. We always thought he was the chap, who when falling overboard, always insists that he is thirsty anyhow.

And speaking of optimism, we don't overlook the fact that the "late" depression came with longer skirts. Probably that's what has gotten us out of the habit of looking cheerfully ahead.

4 4

Have you heard the one that was going the rounds at a party the other night? It was about a deputy sherif. The one under discussion had been sent to take inventory of the furnishings of a house to be sold at a sheriff's sale. He didn't come back.

A searching party found him stretched out on a couch in the house. Near by, on a table, was a list reading: "One dining table, six chairs, one lamp, one quart whisky." The last item was scratched out and beneath it was written: "One pint whisky." That also had been scratched out and "One whisky bottle" inserted. The last entry, in a wavering scrawl, noted "One revolving rug."



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THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER





Terms and Customs in Export Wheat Trade

(Continued from page 421.) (Continued from page 421.) of prices of wheat futures in the export-ing countries and in Liverpool, with con-sideration of each prices at both ends, serve in general to indicate the position, when taken in connection with the ship-ping differential. It is a range rather than a line, is modified by many circum-stances, and is determined day by day through bids and tenders between im-porters and exporters.

SOME QUALIFYING POINTS

SOME QUALIFYING FOINTS Several points are important in quali-cation. When wheat export price parity exists between the United States and Liverpool, it does not follow that wheat must go freely into export. That de-pends on miller's choices in the import-ing country and on the bullishness or bearishness displayed in the import-ing country and on the bullishness or bearishness displayed in the import-gountry in relation to the holding of stocks. If, for example, Canada, the united States, Argentina and Australia should all stand in positions of wheat ex-port price parity, Europe would import proportionately much more from some than from others and might conceivably import from the United States only small or even negligible amounts. Type and quality of wheat tend to govern the transactions, prices being equal. Given a sufficiently large accumulation of wheat stocks in the United Kingdom, it is pos-sible that for a brief period export price parity might not be found in any export country. country.

A second point relates to the scope of exporters' activities when wheat export price parity exists. It is not implied, when a full shipping differential exists between Chicago and Liverpool futures, that an American exporter, without mak-ing a relia in Liverpool computer works that an American exporter, without mak-ing a sale in Liverpool, can purchase a cargo of wheat at the price of the Chica-go futures, sell futures in Liverpool, ship the wheat unsold to Liverpool, and de-liver it against the contract for sale on the Liverpool Corn Trade Association exchange. This does not obtain, because the shipping differential terminates when the vessel arrives in port, and does not include the expense of unloading, stor-age and delivery on the exchange. De-livering wheat against futures in Chi-cago merely involves transferring a ware-house receipt; but delivering wheat from a vessel lying in the harbor against a futures contract on the Liverpool grain exchange involves a series of expensive operations.

exchange involves a series of expensive operations. The local merchant, under favorable conditions, is able to deliver against fu-tures in Liverpool for a cent a bushed above the c.i.f. price; but the shipper in an exporting country, working under unfavorable conditions, might need to pay as much as 6c or 7c bu to deliver from the vessel on futures in the Liver-pool market. From time to time the Liverpool importer is able to buy wheat c.i.f., sell a future, and deliver the wheat at a profit. On highly exceptional occaat a profit. On highly exceptional occa-sions, shippers in wheat surplus coun-tries have sold futures in Liverpool and delivered on the contracts, of which perdelivered on the contracts, of which per-haps 1929 furnished the best illustration with Argentine wheat. If in some ex-ceptional manner the spread between Chicago and Liverpool futures should ever widen to such an extent as to make it practicable to buy wheat in the Unit-ed States, sell futures in Liverpool, and when the wheat mere and deliver it argingt ed States, sell futures in Liverpool, and ship the wheat over and deliver it against the contract, the position would be promptly corrected by decline in the Liverpool price. Otherwise, Liverpool would be "holding the bag" for the wheat of the world, and the system of futures trading does not work out that way.

NO RECORD OF EXPORT SALES

NO RECOMD OF EXPORT SALES A third qualification relates to the lag between sales for export and the exports reported by the Department of Com-merce. There is no public record of sales for export. Departures of export wheat are reported for the month in the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and can be secured by weeks in mineo-graphed reports. A sale for export may be made for immediate shipment. The terms of sale may allow a limited term (say, several weeks) for the convenience of the exporter in securing ocean space. (Continued on page 454.)

(Continued on page 454.)



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May 13, 1931

Terms and Customs in Export Wheat Trade (Continued from page 453.)

The sale may be for deferred shipment. The sale may be for deferred shipment, several months later. If one will com-pare the exports of the month with the position during that month of the spread between Chicago futures and Liverpool futures, he will encounter months in which it is clear that the exports could not have represented sales during the month.

month. Finally, when wheat is exported from east of the Alleghenics, from Pacific ports, or from northern Texas and south-ern Oklahoma through Galveston, the shipping differentials from Chicago (and Kansas City) do not apply. Not infre-quently, certain types of wheat are so cheap on the Pacific Coast as to facili-tate export to Europe when the margin between Chicago futures and Livernoal cheap on the Pacific Coast as to facili-tate export to Europe when the margin hetween Chicago futures and Liverpool futures is narrow. Of more importance is the relation of the country tributary to Galveston. When the lower fringe of the hard winter wheat belt raises more wheat than the local mills are able to absorb, this wheat must go abroad or to Kansas City. The distance to Galves-ton is short, and the freight rate rela-tively low; the distance to Kansas City is considerably longer, and the freight rate relatively high. Directly after the harvest the exportable surplus of wheat tributary to Galveston is apt to be in "distress," in the sense that exports are sought in order to avoid carrying charges. Therefore, both for wheat and flour, July-September are favorable months for export from Galveston, and, within lim-its, quite irrespective of the spread be-tween Chicago and Liverpool. The no-table exports during July-September, 1929, were largely the result of ship-ments from Galveston, consequent on the relatively abundant crop in Texas and southern Oklahoma. It is of course to be recognized that weekly averages offer merely reperal in-

It is of course to be recognized that weekly averages offer merely general in-dications. The exporter does not work on averages, but on specific bids and quotations. It is possible for the average for export, while on one day the spread was wide enough to enable exports to be worked. Strictly speaking, one ought perlaps to contrast the closing price of Liverpool with the lowest Chicago quo-tation subsequently on the same day. For the purpose of the present discussion these refinements are unnecessary, since the averages of spreads correspond with the trends of export. There is a natural seasonal trend in It is of course to be recognized that

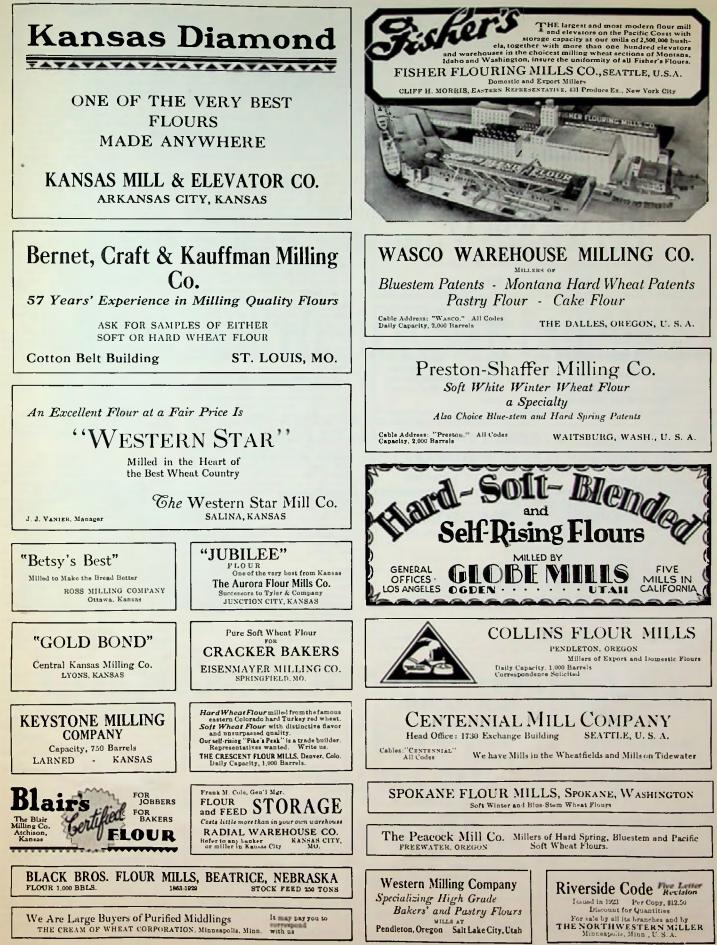
The averages of spreads correspond will the trends of export. There is a natural seasonal trend in export price parity. At the time of the year most appropriate for export there is marketing pressure, which tends to depress the price of domestic futures and widen the spread between domestic fu-tures and Liverpool, and also often drives cash wheat to a significant dis-count under the future. This seasonal relation is to be seen more or less dis-tinctly during the crop year in each ma-jor wheat exporting country. When for any reason domestic merchants accumu-late stocks at the time when marketing pressure usually depresses the domestic price, the spread between domestic fu-tures and Liverpool does not widen and the seasonal flow of exports does not occur. occur.

LOW PRICED SPOT WHEAT

LOW PRICED SPOT WHEAT Tow paper contradiction to the state-ment that wheats flow from exporting countries to western Europe only with formiliar experience that it is usually pos-sible to purchase on the spot market in the large cities of western Europe par-prices of wheat at prices lower than the prices of the day in the countries of origin, adjusted to the c.i.f. hasis. This detail in the investigations of the British Royal Commission on Food Prices in plot, if taken at its face value, would imply either that the merchants engaged in international trade are working for detail on the investigations on hold. When the eircumstance is analyzed, moutine of wheat involved are usually not large, and all varieties are not avail-(Continued on page 156.)

(Continued on page 156.)







Terms and Customs in Export Wheat Trade

Southern Hemisphere are largely under the control of the European importers. Imports from North America are closely connected with trading on the grain ex-changes of the United States and Can-

Imports from North America are closely connected with trading on the grain ex-changes of the United States and Can-ada. There is one active futures market in Europe, at Liverpool, the ruling market Liverpool futures register the basis on which there is conducted an internation-al trade in wheat approaching or ex-ceeding 500,000,000 bus. Sometimes cash wheat sells in Winnipeg, Chicago and Kansas City significantly above or below futures; in Europe, spot prices may fluctuate above or below Liverpool fu-tures. The cash price is what the ex-porter pays in the United States, direct-ly or indirectly; the spot price is what the importer receives in Europe, direct-ly or indirectly. Nevertheless, futures prices represent the base line of opera-tions on each side. Hedging has gradu-ally become more advantageous to the European importer as an insurance and in facilitation of transactions. Probably the commonest method of importing wheat into Europe at present (especially into the United Kingdom, and particular-ly from North America), is to close the deal on bid or on tender c.i.f., with ledg-ing in Liverpool, or Chicago, or Winni-peg, delivery of the wheat in the vessel in port to the importer, and final closing out of the hedge at the most favorable date before maturity. Thus, exporter and importer meet at the port of destination and here the price computations apply. This holds even when the European importer hedges in Chicago, as is often the case. On account of the high costs of delivery from vessel against wheat futures in Liverpool, prac-tically all businesss is done on the c.if-basis. Importers do not hedge all trans-event and the date futures in Liverpool, prac-tically all business is done on the c.if-basis. Importers do not hedge all trans-

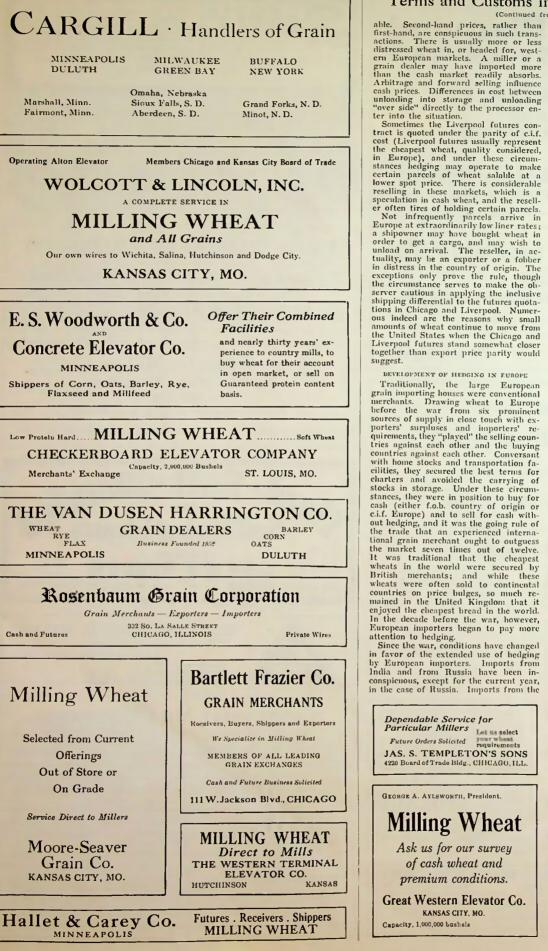
ically all business is done on the c.f. basis. Importers do not hedge all trans-actions, but mix hedged trading with speculative trading; and when the im-porter uncovers what he regards as a bargain, he is inclined not to hedge the transactions. transaction.

THE WHEAT CARRY-OVER

THE WHEAT CARRY-OVEN When a wheat exporting country has a small exportable surplus, the domestic price may rise above export parity; on the other hand, even with a small ex-portable surplus, the domestic wheat under such circumstances, particular fac-tors influence the domestic price in one or the other direction, and the case need not detain us here. When a wheat ex-porting country has a large exportable surplus, the domestic price in one or the other direction, and the case need not detain us here. When a wheat ex-porting country has a large exportable surplus, the domestic price must approxi-mate export parity (shipping differential and quality considered), or wheat re-narged earry-over. When an exporting country disposes of its surplus, this indi-cates that export price parity has ob-tained; looking forward, if export price parity does not obtain, this indicates that, if the relation continues, an um susal amount of the surplus will be car-ting over into the new cop year.

usual amount of the surplus will be car-ried over into the new crop year. Whenever two countries (let us say Argentina and Australia) disposed of their surpluses and entered the new crop year with the customary low carry-over, while two other countries (let us say Canada and the United States) did not dispose of their surpluses but entered the new crop year with unusually high carry-overs, three possible explanations are available: (1) The wheats of North America were so poor and those of the Southern Hemisphere so good that Eu-rope preferred wheat from the Southern Hemisphere, with Canada and the United States refusing to take appropriate dis-Hemisphere, with Canada and the United States refusing to take appropriate dis-counts for low quality; (2) The wheats of Argentina and Australia stood helow export parity, while those of Canada and the United States stood at export parity, on the basis of price quotations, quality considered; (3) The wheats of Argen-tina and Australia stood at export par-ity, while those of Canada and the Unit-ed States stood a toxy parity, quality considered. When the situation is appraised from the side of the importers, of these three possible explanations the last one has held in recent years. The spread be-tween Chicago and Liverpool necessary (Continued on page 152.)

(Continued on page (58.)



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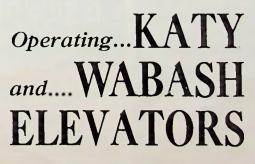


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Terms and Customs in Export Wheat Trade

(Continued from page 456.)

(Continued from page 456.) to establish export parity can never be stated to the cent. Only occasional ex-ports can be consummated when futures in Chicago stand within 10c of futures in Liverpool; when the spread is 15c, considerable amounts of wheat can be exported, type and quality considered; when the spread is 20c, European import-ers can pick and choose freely in the United States.

United States. Below a certain point, exports are practicable only by renson of particular circumstances—quality, adaptability, po-sition, distress of holders, or extraordi-marily low freight rate, with the cir-cumstances expertly exploited by Inge-nuity of exporters. These may be not ineptly called "specialty" exports. Above a certain point, exports become more or less routinely practicable, and the move-ment depends on competitive circum-stances of quality and type in the im-porting country. Such exports may be not ineptly termed "bulk" exports. Ex-port price parity implies not specialty exports, but bulk exports, the free move-ment of United States wheat into Euro-pean markets in competition there with ment of United States wheat into Euro-pean markets in competition there with wheats of other countries on the basis of quality and type. The line of export price parity, the spread hetween futures in Chicago and Liverpool necessary to permit of free movement of wheat across the Atlantic Ocean, is not rigid but flex-ible, and the range varies from time to time. It is largely due to the lack of accurate and timely data that wheat ex-port price parity cannot be sharply deport price parity cannot be sharply de-fined at any time; but the experts of the trade know when wheat is on the export basis and when not.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Installments of this treatise by Dr. Taylor appeared in Tur NonTIVENTERS MALER of April 15 and 29. Other installments are scheduled for publication in early issues.

Slicing by Retailers Is Chicago Topic

The slicing of bread in the retail bak-ery was an important topic before the regular April meeting of the Chicago South Side Master Bakers' Association. The excellent work which the enter-tainment committee of the South Side as-sociation has been doing was rewarded to exempt the committeemen from pay-ment of dues for one year in recognition of their services. Just preceding this action, George Popp, treasurer, reported substantial returns from the masquerade recently promoted by the committee.

Dallas Bakers to Go "On the Air"

"On the Air" -The Dallas Retail Bakers' Association is planning to "go on the air" with the idea of bringing the neighborhood bakery closer to bread and cake consumers. At the recent meeting of the organization the question of a half-hour program over the radio every week was discussed at length and the proposals made by the Dallas radio stations submitted. The retailers have been discussing the ques-tion of "taking the air" since the big wholesale houses began broadcasting. It is prohable that the retailers will start broadcasting during May. broadcasting during May.

Maine Bakers Ask Standard Weight Law

Weight Law At a recent meeting at Portland, Maine, the bakers of that state voted to ask the legislature to enact a uniform weight law for bread, starting with the pound as a minimum size and increasing by quarter pound steps to four pounds. It has been decided by the Maine bak-ers that they will hold monthly meet-ings. At a meeting in Lewiston, just prior to the Portland meeting, Fred R. Walton was elected chairman of the group, and H. D. Likins was asked to serve as secretary.

May 13, 1931

Refer to This Journal

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER



459

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

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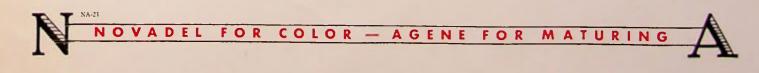
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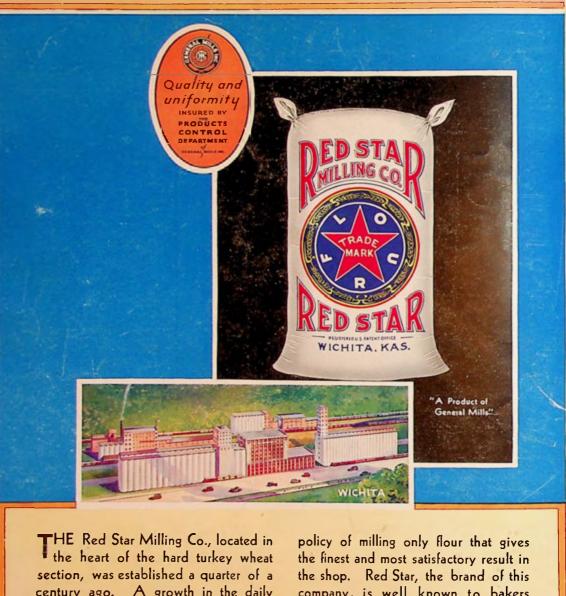


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