

The Northwestern Miller



ANOTHER YEAR

Painting by Hyatt Shaw



*Here is Another Actual Photograph Taken in Our
Minneapolis Bakery*

Does Your Dough Squeak?

PUNCH IT—squeeze it—hear the squeak. The sound of strong dough is music to the ears of George Hammer one of our skilled bakers, who is working this Seal dough. Does your dough squeak? If it does, you will invariably have good bread. Squeaky dough results from using flour that contains strong gluten properly developed during fermentation.

Seal of Minnesota flour gives you a dough full of squeaks—a dough that stands the punishment at the divider—a dough that produces bread of large volume, good grain, and fine texture.

INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota Buffalo, New York



SEAL OF MINNESOTA

FLOUR MILLED FROM TESTED WHEAT

RED STAR

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE



*Kansas Grows the Best
Wheat in the World*



WORLD'S FINEST
FLOUR MILL

The RED STAR MILLING CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

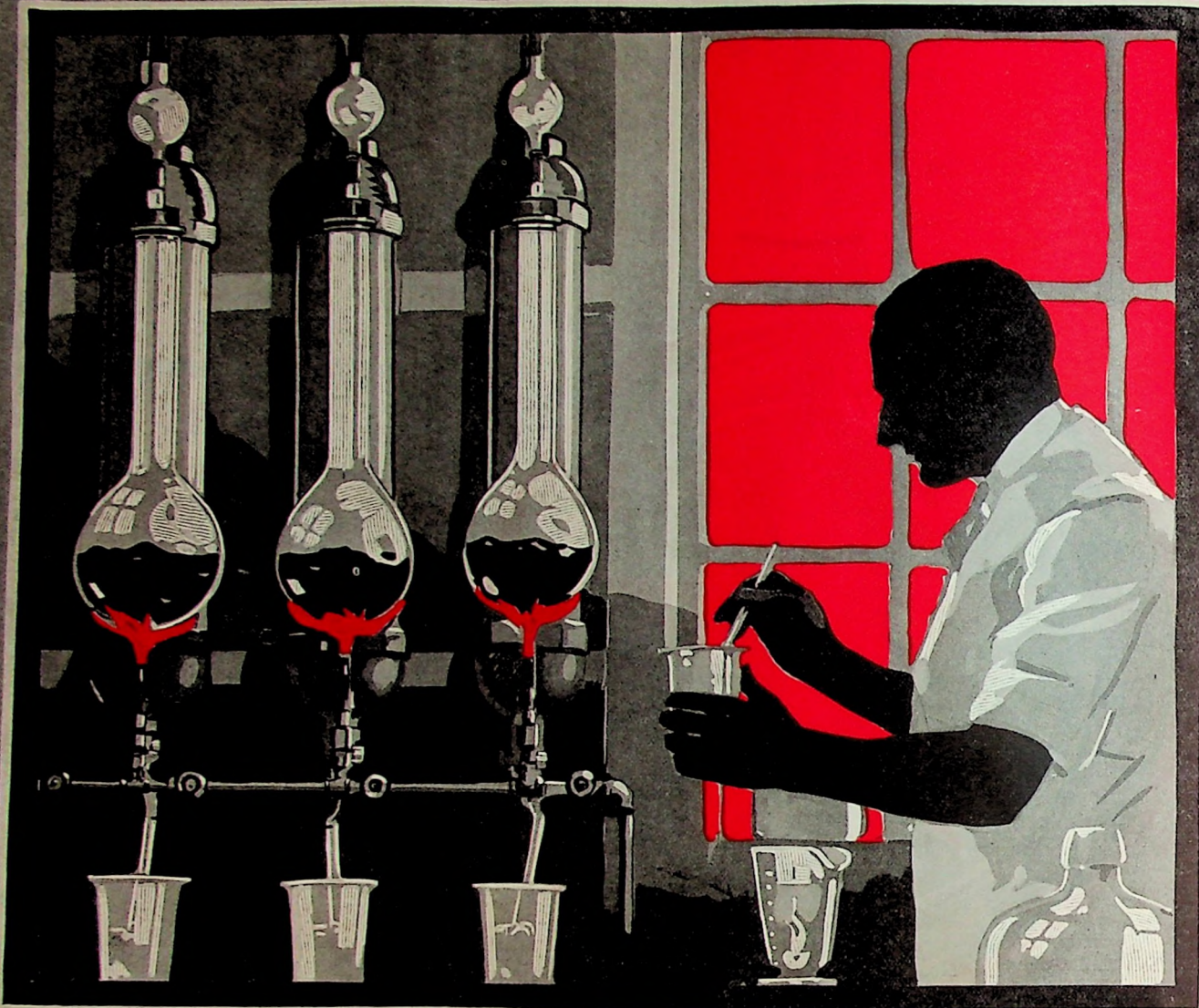
R. S. HURD, PRESIDENT

Elevator Capacity,
4,500,000 Bushels

Total Capacity
4400 Barrels

“Red Star”

*Twenty years ago estab-
lished a new standard
for hard wheat patents
and has not since given
up its leadership.*



If the baker knows his flour will work today exactly as it did yesterday, he has gone a long way toward increasing his profit through the elimination of divider losses, absorption losses, oven losses, labor losses—all of them invisible wastes, hungry thieves of profit.

The retorts bubble day and night in the Pillsbury laboratories, and a real bakery runs tests all day long, maintaining in Pillsbury's Bakery Flours that uniformity which is so precious to the baker.

Pillsbury's must be more than a high quality flour. It must also be uniform and absolutely dependable. Bakers say it is—absolutely.

PILLSBURY'S
BAKERY FLOURS

DANIEL WEBSTER FLOUR

BLEACHED OR UNBLEACHED

EAGLE ROLLER MILL CO.

NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

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

BEMIS SPECIAL THREAD

Has No Knots

—or lint bunches which catch in the needle's eye, break the thread, and stop bag closing operations. Our exclusive method of splicing makes the entire length smooth in quality and uniform in strength.

Ask our salesman for a trial cone.



BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

St. Louis
Minneapolis
Omaha
New Orleans

San Francisco
Indianapolis
Memphis
Kansas City



Seattle
Winnipeg
Houston
Peoria

Brooklyn
Buffalo
Wichita
Ware Shoals, S. C.

Sales Offices: At each of above factories and also at Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Louisville, New York City, Oklahoma City, Salina and Salt Lake City.

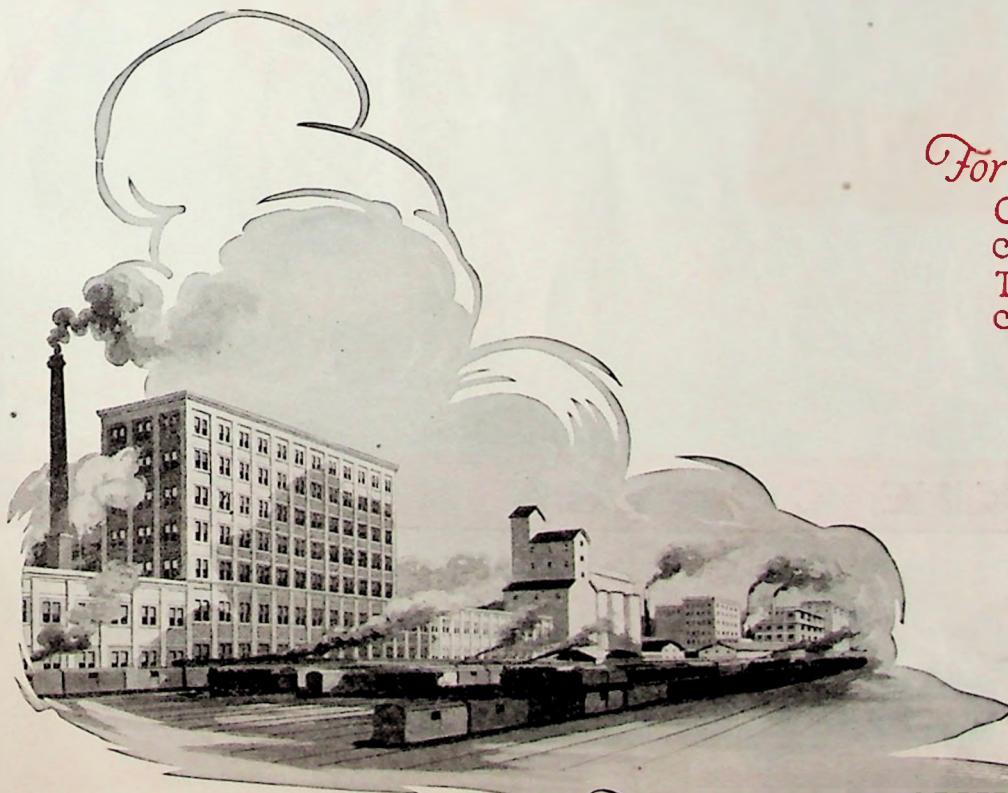


We Help the Dealer....

We realize that the more flour our dealers can sell, the better will be our business.

That is why we give every possible assistance to jobbers and dealers who are attempting to increase the sales of I-H.

Although we honestly believe that the superfine quality of I-H is one of the best aids that the dealer can get from a mill, we are prepared, either in an advisory or material way, to help any dealer in a plan devised to increase the sales of I-H.



For Bakers
ORACLE
A Short Patent
THUNDERBOLT
A Reliable Flour

The ISMERT HINCKE MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Every Kink and Snarl Costs Money

WHEN a packer stops to straighten out kinks and snarls, then it's time to change to "Dixie", a cotton sail twine that doesn't kink or snarl, that is easier on the hands and enables your men to work at maximum speed.

There is one way to test the efficiency of "Dixie". Get a sample or a trial order from your nearest Chase Office in either 8-ply or 14-ply and have your sackers try it out in comparison to the twine you are now using.



USE DIXIE COTTON SAIL TWINE

"Bags of all kinds"

CHASE BAG Co.

BRANCHES

Milwaukee Goshen Buffalo Kansas City New Orleans
 Memphis St. Louis Minneapolis Toledo Dallas

SALES OFFICES

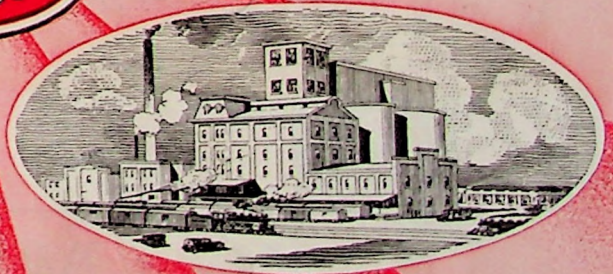
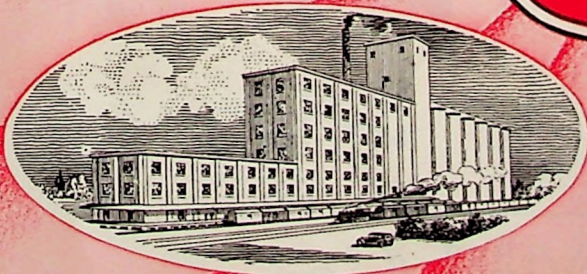
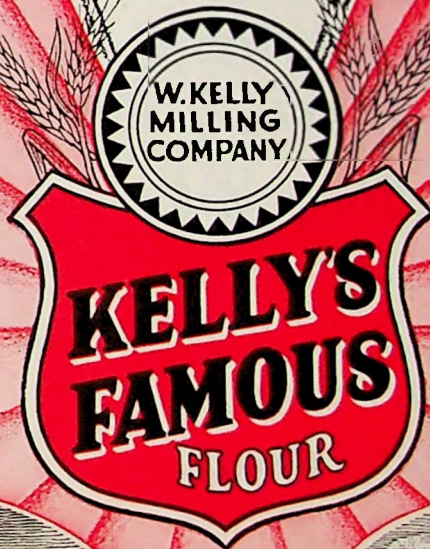
New York Chicago Louisville Detroit Little Rock
 Charlotte Denver Cleveland Hutchinson Charleston

Affiliated Company **THE ADAMS BAG COMPANY** * Chagrin Falls, Ohio
 Manufacturers of NEVERBURST Paper Bags

ONE HALF *of* THE PROBLEM

is solved when you have the
right flour. It's easier
to sell and stays sold.

For 50 years Kelly
has made "right
flour."



The WILLIAM KELLY MILLING COMPANY
Capacity 2500 Barrels **HUTCHINSON, KANSAS** *William Kelly, President*

KING MIDAS

THE HIGHEST PRICED FLOUR IN AMERICA
AND WORTH ALL IT COSTS

NO BUSINESS MAN will deny the old truth that the satisfaction yielded by a quality article is remembered long after the price has been forgotten.

Selling finer bread is the most certain way to a permanent following of loyal customers.



King Midas Mill Co.
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA


We Have Both

It is not much of a trick to grind and corrugate a roll, but it takes the most accurate tools and the most skillful machinists to do it right. *We have both.*

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

LEADING EASTERN MILLS

Established 1774 **UNIFORMITY** Mills—Ellicott City, Md.



The Continental Milling Co.

Specializing in
Fancy Cake Flour for Quality Bakers

Manufacturers of full line **DAIRY, POULTRY, HORSE and HOG FEED** Office: 327 S. Hanover Street **BALTIMORE, MD.**
Inquiries Invited

THE RAYMOND-HADLEY COMPANY, INC.
HOLT & COMPANY, INC.

Special Qualities and Packages for
flours required in tropical climates.

44 Whitehall Street **NEW YORK, U. S. A.**



FEDERAL MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Inc.
FLOUR MILLERS
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Dunlop Mills Winter Wheat Flour—**Richmond, Va.**
Domestic and Export
Correspondence Solicited

MOSELEY & MOTLEY MILLING CO.
FLOUR MILLERS
ROCHESTER NEW YORK

Niagara Falls Milling Company
Flour Millers
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

LIBERTY FLOUR
GEORGE URBAN MILLING CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Founded 1795



We ship our famous
Buckwheat Flour
from Maine to
California

Miner-Hillard Milling Co.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

BUFFALO FLOUR MILLS CORPORATION BUFFALO, N. Y.
1,600 Barrels Capacity

"BUFFALO BEST" Standard Patent
"GREAT LAKES" Special Short Patent Flour
"FAIRYLITE" Fancy Short Patent

New Jersey Flour Mills
CLIFTON, N. J.

Millers of High Grade Flour
Located only ten miles
from New York

ONTARIO PRIDE VICTOR CIRCLE
Pastry Flour Short Winter Patent

King Victor
Short Spring Patent

Victor Flour Mills, Inc., Pittsford, N. Y.

F. & R.'s GENUINE GLUTEN FLOUR

Guaranteed to comply in all respects to standard requirements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Manufactured by
The Farwell & Rhines Co.
Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Industrial Appliance Company
INCORPORATED

The Perfect Flour Maturing System

332 S. La Salle Street **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Riverside Code
Five Letter Revision
Issued in 1923

Per Copy, \$12.50
Discount for Quantities

For sale by all its branches and by
The Northwestern Miller
Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.



Want to build actual SALES, as well as good will for your product? Then write for details about the commercial value of our method of color reproduction of your brand name.

THE RAYMOND BAG CO.
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Raymond Rope Paper Bags



THE SEAL *of* QUALITY

STATEN ISLAND BEST

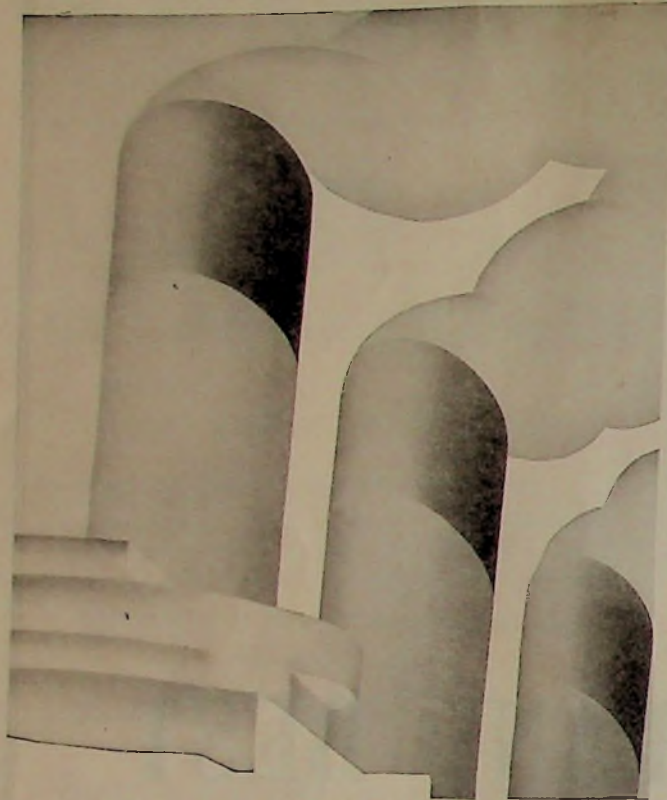
POSSESSES TO A
LARGE DEGREE
THAT ELUSIVE
"SOMETHING"
WHICH SO DEFIN-
INITELY ESTAB-
LISHES "CLASS."

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING Co.

NEW YORK CITY *and* BUFFALO

.....QUICK DELIVERIES TO ALL EASTERN BAKERS.....

LEADING STEAMSHIP & TRANSPORTATION LINES



SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
 REGULAR DIRECT SAILINGS FROM
 New York to Oslo, Copenhagen, and Baltic Ports

For freight and particulars apply
 At New York, to Funch, 1850 & Co., Inc.
 At Philadelphia, to S. L. Burgess & Co., 223
 Lafayette Building.
 At Baltimore, to Ramsay, Scarlett & Co., Inc.,
 2000 Building.
 At Boston, to A. O. Lombard's Sons.
 At New Orleans, to American Baltic Chartering
 & Shipping Co., 115-117 New Orleans Bk. Bldg.
 At Chicago, Messrs. Johnson-Phelps, Inc., 307 No. Michigan Ave.

Also from Boston, Philadelphia, Balti-
 more and New Orleans to Copenhagen
 and Baltic Ports

Special attention given to prompt
 forwarding of Flour to All
 Scandinavian Ports.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

For Rates and other information
 apply to:
 New York: Holland-America Line,
 21 State Street.
 Chicago: Holland-America Line,
 40 North Dearborn Street.
 San Francisco: Holland-America Line,
 120 Market Street.

Regular Sailings from NEW YORK with fast pas-
 senger steamers to Rotterdam via Plymouth, Eng-
 land, and Boulogne Sur Mer, France.
 Also Regular Freight Service from Boston, Phila-
 delphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Savan-
 nah and New Orleans to Rotterdam, Amsterdam.
 Regular Service from NORTH PACIFIC COAST
 POINTS to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London, Liver-
 pool, Antwerp and Hamburg.

FLOUR and FEED } routed via the
 Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Co.
 goes forward to destination promptly

V. H. WILLIAMS, Traffic Manager,
 405 Myers Building,
 Springfield, Ill.

ERNEST IRBER, N. W. Agent,
 310 Corn Exchange,
 Minneapolis, Minn.

To EUROPE
FAST SERVICE
For passengers and freight

A fleet of luxurious steamers led by the *Majestic*, world's largest ship, which have everything to offer you in comfortable, de luxe transatlantic travel. Business men, particularly, like our 17-day round trips, allowing four days in Europe for the transaction of business or for pleasure.

FREIGHT SERVICE

With more than one hundred ships in our services prompt forwarding is assured. Special facilities for the expeditious handling of flour. Sailings between principal Atlantic and Gulf ports and the ports of north Europe and the British Isles.

PRINCIPAL FREIGHT OFFICES

- | | |
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| A. C. FETTEROLF, Vice President
1 Broadway, New York | T. O. NERVIG, W. F. T. M.
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. |
| GEORGE P. CORFINO, Mgr.
137 So. Seventh St.
Minneapolis, Minn. | R. J. GRIFFITHS, S. W. M.
1100 Locust Street,
St. Louis, Mo. |
- J. D. ROTH, Western Traffic Manager, Chicago

For information regarding passenger accommodations, etc., apply to

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES



White Star Line Red Star Line Atlantic Transport
 Leyland Line White Star Canadian Service
 Panama Pacific Line

No. 1 Broadway, New York City:
 our offices elsewhere or
 authorized agents

Fast Freight....

E. Irber, Agent, *The Modern Way*
 316 Corn Exchange,
 Minneapolis.

Special attention to flour and feed shipments. Connections with New York Central at South Bend, Ind., Michigan Central, Monon and Nickel Plate at Michigan City, Ind., Washburn Ry. at Gary, Ind., E. J. & E. at Goff (Gary), Ind., and all principal belt railroads in Chicago. Through rates are published in principal tariffs.

Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad

Missouri & North Arkansas Railway

The Millers' Road to the SOUTHEAST

Frank Kell, Joseph A. Kell, Owners

Ship your Flour via Pennsylvania Railroad

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

FLOUR ANALYSES

40 Years of Service. Practical, reliable reports that show you the exact characteristics of flours and comparison with standard type averages. Know all the qualities of your flours. You can't afford to be without the HOWARD TESTS. HOWARD REPORTS are always unbiased and easily understood. Write for price list of tests. Consultation on mill, bakery and related problems, laboratory control methods, etc.



The Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Laboratory

Drawer 1, Commerce Station MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Just a Little More Service

.....to the Breadstuffs Industry



ANY READERS of *The NORTHWESTERN MILLER* preserve and bind their copies of the paper. The record value of such files is greatly enhanced by the quarterly printed index furnished by The Northwestern Miller to subscribers who desire it. Ask to be placed on the special mailing list that will bring to you regularly this important feature of The Northwestern Miller's service to readers.

Bound volumes may be purchased from the publishers at moderate cost.

The NORTHWESTERN MILLER
 118 South Sixth St. Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICAGO

PEER OF MARKETS

THE great bulk of the grain business continues to flow to the world's central market.

Since 1848, first year of the Chicago Board of Trade, facilities for shipping, storing, receiving, handling, cleaning and conditioning have steadily moved toward perfection; today the vast farm areas and Chicago are in business together.

At the Board of Trade, markets for grain, cotton and provisions assure a fair, competitive price to

both grower and consumer. Better hedging markets are nowhere to be found.

Stagnancy is as dangerous a pitfall to a market as it is to any business. And stagnancy is an unknown condition on the Board of Trade. Farm products arrive, are sold, and move out to their final destination. By lake alone, in 1929, grain shipments from Chicago exceeded 35,000,000 bushels.

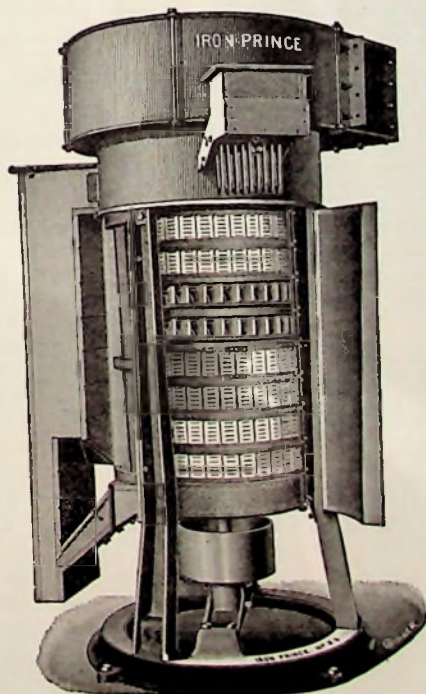
Now a securities market has been added on the Chicago Board of

Trade and will grow soundly into prominence, particularly among investors in the great farm regions spreading out from Chicago. In securities trading, as with products of the farm, Chicago is destined for an even greater market future. Many signs point in this direction, including the predictions of experts that seats on the exchange will go to very high figures in the next two years.

**MAKE CHICAGO
YOUR MARKET**

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
GRAIN COTTON PROVISIONS SECURITIES

THE IRON PRINCE SCOURER



*M*ANY milling problems are overcome by some process of the various lines of our machinery.....Just as better flour results from treatment of the wheat by the Iron Prince Scourer....Better flour...Better bread...Better business... Pleased to answer all inquiries.

Cleans wheat...yes, and... cleans it well! Cleans the wheat better than any other system...does it at a single operation.

The Iron Prince Scourer effectively cleans smutty wheat....so clean that the flour is entirely free from the usual, but undesirable, murky blue tinge.

The PRINZ & RAU MFG. COMPANY *Special Grain Cleaning & Dust Collecting Machinery*
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Southwestern Representative—N. M. Vilm, 216 N. Estelle, Wichita, Kansas

Eastern Representative—John McBride, 137 Minnesota Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

LEADING MILLS OF THE SOUTHWEST



"KANSAS BEST"

Never a *price* bargain, but often a real *quality* bargain,—a little more for the same money.

FIVE MILLS IN THE HEART OF THE WHEAT

4,350 Barrels Capacity

THE CONSOLIDATED FLOUR MILLS CO.

FRED F. BURNS, Vice President and Manager

WICHITA, KANSAS

"OLD HOMESTEAD"

Capacity. Milled from Western Kansas
1,200 Bbls High Gluten Wheat

THE DODGE CITY FLOUR MILLS
Dodge City, Kansas



Flour Mills of America, Inc.

KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.
THE KANSAS FLOUR MILLS CORP., Kansas City, U. S. A.
VALIER & SPIES MILLING CORP., St. Louis, U. S. A.

Eng. U. S. Pat. Off.

Largest Millers of Hard Winter Wheat in the World

"JUBILEE"

FLOUR
One of the very best from Kansas

The Aurora Flour Mills Co.
Successors to Tylor & Company
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS



If the user of LASSEN'S PERFECTION has any trouble in baking, the flour is never blamed. It is taken for granted that something besides the flour is responsible, for PERFECTION means what its name indicates.

The Kansas Milling Company
WICHITA, KANSAS



Daily Capacity
4,000 Barrels
Elevator Storage
2,000,000 Bushels



The Wichita Flour Mills Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT STORAGE CAPACITY
ONE MILLION BUSHELS

CAPACITY, 2500 BBLs.

There are far too many excellent flours to permit proving any one of them "best." But "Kansas Expansion" is our *try* for the championship, and we recognize none as beating it for sound and uniformly high sales and baking worth.



Eastern Representatives

ELLIOTT BROKERAGE Co.,
Bluefield, W. Va.
C. J. HANFRINK & Co.,
407 Merchants' Exch., St. Louis, Mo.
BULEY-PATTERSON Co., Inc.,
Cumberland, Md.

HARRY D. GAIST, Huntington, W. Va.
H. C. HADGEMAN,
205 Ferry St., Easton, Pa.
S. R. STRISK Co., New York City
W. F. HUTCHINSON,
Williamson, W. Va.

Representative for Indiana and Ohio
HUGH MILLER, North Manchester, Indiana

Southeastern Representatives
CHAS. M. BRITT Co., Asheville, N. C. R. H. ADDINGTON, Atlanta, Ga.
FRED BURRALL, Field Manager

**"Heart of America"
FLOUR**

The Rodney Milling Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Eastern Representatives
Seaboard Flour Corporation
BOSTON, MASS.

**Blackburn's Best—Elko—
Golden Glory** Three flours of pre-
dominating quality.
High Class connections solicited.
BLACKBURN MILLING CO.
Mills at Omaha, Neb.
Elkhorn, Neb.

Majestic Milling Co.
AURORA, MO.
Millers of Soft and Hard
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Live connections wanted in all markets.
Capacity, 1,000 Barrels

**KEYSTONE MILLING
COMPANY**
Capacity, 750 Barrels
LARNED - KANSAS

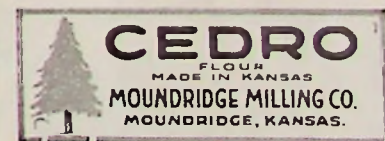
"MERIDIAN"
More and Better Loaves per Barrel
Newton Milling and Elevator Co.
NEWTON, KANSAS



BOSS PATENT

FAIRLY PRICED—No mill in the Southwest is in better position to compete in any market on good flour. Try "BOSS."

LUKENS MILLING CO.
CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS
ATCHISON, KANSAS



Manufacturers
of Quality Flour
since 1877



A TIME-TESTED CERTAINTY—

When Kansas was known as a frontier state, this mill furnished flour to the settlers. Because it was good flour, it grew with the population. Today, Hunter's "Cream" supplies the descendants of those pioneers, and its popularity has been extended to far-away markets.

*It is a flour faithful to its ideals,—
ideals proven over a period of fifty years.*



THE HUNTER MILLING CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS

"Gooch's Best"

Superior quality
—to make all
baked things
better.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

For
discriminating
trade
anywhere



More loaves to the sack
Better bread, cakes and pastry

Great West Mill & Elevator Co.
AMARILLO, TEXAS

Write or wire us for quotations

"ARCHER"

the Finest Short Patent
THE CAIN BROS. MILLING CO.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Open for connection in some markets

"Sasnak Flour"

For Discriminating
Eastern Buyers
ENNS MILLING Co., Inman, Kan.

PURITAN
FLOUR

Made from the very
choicest selection of
strong winter wheat.

WELLS-ABBOTT-NIEMAN
CO., Inc. SCHUYLER,
NEB.

Self-Rising Flour—Milled from
choicest wheat bought direct from
farmers. Packed under our attractive
brand...**"OLD TRAIL"**
QUALITY ECONOMY READY SALES
The Wilson Flour Mills
Wilson, Kansas

Pure Soft Wheat Flour
FOR
CRACKER BAKERS
EISENMAYER MILLING CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

BLAIR'S CERTIFIED
For the Family Trade
FOR BAKERS
ALGOMA
1,800 Barrels Daily
700,000 bu. bbls storage capacity
BLAIR MILLING CO.
ATCHISON, KANSAS

"PLAINSMAN"
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
is sterilized and will keep
indefinitely
HOYLAND FLOUR MILLS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"GOLD BOND"
Central Kansas Milling Co.
LYONS, KANSAS

"WOLF'S PREMIUM"
"GOLDEN KANSAS"
Wolf Flour Wins Favor
WOLF MILLING CO., Ellinwood, Kansas



We try to make
every sack of
UTILITY
worthy of the su-
perfine wheat from
which it is ground.

The
WALL-ROGALSKY MILLING CO.
MEPHERSON, KANSAS

Discriminating Jobbers and Retailers

catering to FAMILY TRADE will find

MOTHER'S BEST FLOUR

especially suited to their requirements.
MOTHER'S BEST is milled from the choicest of
Nebraska's hard winter wheat, justly noted for
its well balanced mellow gluten.
MOTHER'S BEST is designed especially to
please the housewife who bakes her own bread,
rolls and cakes.
MOTHER'S BEST will please the small baker
who caters to the family trade.
MOTHER'S BEST is made right and priced
right. Ask us more about it.

Nebraska Consolidated Mills Company

Strictly Country Millers, Catering to Family Trade
Branch Office: 317 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis.
1513 Sherman Ave., OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Mills at Omaha, Grand Island, Ravenna, St. Edward and Hastings, Nebraska



White Crest

The Perfect Flour

This company does not seek "quantity production." It makes a very high grade flour and sells it at a reasonable price to those who want that kind of flour.

J. C. LYSLE MILLING COMPANY
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS



KANSAS DIAMOND

A very gem among good flours. Milled to carry every good quality of the finest Kansas wheat into the sack and on into the loaf.

The **KANSAS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.**
FRANK KELL, President
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Formerly
**ARKANSAS CITY
MILLING CO.**

CAPACITY
2,000 BARRELS



Soothsayer

SOOTHSAYER is a very fine, short, strong, uniform family flour for those who want the very best flour that can be milled. Compared with ordinarily good patents, the price difference is not as great as the quality difference.

Daily
Capacity
1,200
Barrels

The **WILLIS NORTON COMPANY**
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Quality Millers Since 1879

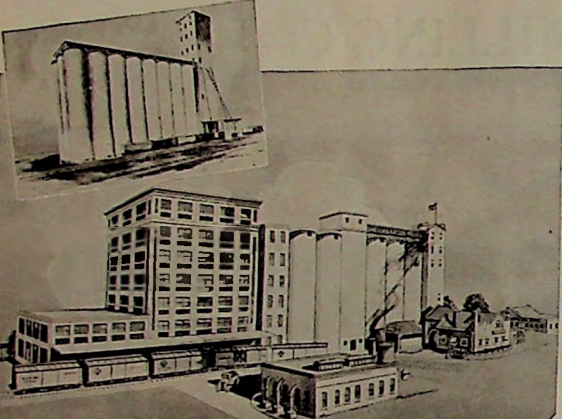


"BIG S"
"PEACOCK"
"SPECIAL"

If you were so fortunate as to have begun using SHELLABARGER'S FLOURS in 1929, you are almost sure to have

A PROSPEROUS 1930

The Shellabarger Mills
SALINA, KANSAS



Established More Than Half a Century

"PAGE'S CLIMAX"

Is a very fine short patent flour milled from the very choicest selections of wheat for the most particular *family trade*.

Fairly Priced

THOMAS PAGE MILL CO.

Mills—1,200 Barrels Capacity
At Topeka and Manhattan

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

"Sweetheart"

SHORT PATENT FLOUR

Others may vary with the wheat crop quality, but "Sweetheart" is always the same.

From finest Turkey wheat

REA-PATTERSON MILLING CO.

"SPARTAN"....Export Brands"ARISTOCRAT"
2400 bbls capacity

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

"KRAMER'S KREAM" and "K-Y"

TWO splendid flours from Kansas that are always competitive in QUALITY and PRICE.

Topeka Flour Mills Corp.
Topeka, Kansas

AMERICAN ACE

A VERY fine, short, strong patent milled in one of the West's very finest flour mills.

GOERZ FLOUR MILLS CO.

RUDOLPH A. GOERZ, Pres. NEWTON, KANSAS

Better flour for Baker, Jobber and Grocer.....

"HAVASAK"

Security Flour Mills Co.
Operating SECURITY and MID-WEST mills
W. A. CHAIN, Mgr. ABILENE, KANSAS

Established 1898

Country Milled Flour of the Best Quality

from the choicest hard winter wheat

Williamson Milling Company
Clay Center, Kansas

We are open for a few high class brokerage connections in several points east of the Mississippi river where we are not already represented.

IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

HARPER, KANSAS

Bowersock Mills & Power Co.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS
ZEPHYR FLOUR

AS FINE A BAKING FLOUR AS A BAKER CAN BUY AT ANY PRICE

1,500 BARRELS DAILY

An Excellent Flour at a Fair Price Is

"WESTERN STAR"

Milled in the Heart of the Best Wheat Country

The Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

J. J. VANIER, Manager

Lee Flour

"Worthy of its famous Name"

"Ambassador"

Western Kansas
Turkey Wheat Patent

OUR MILL at Larned is far out beyond the softer wheat sections of Kansas, — out where all of the wheat is strong and fine.

Bowen Flour Mills Co.

Formerly Bowen-Oglesby Milling Co.
Main Office: INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

NEBRASKA'S FINEST MILL

"DAVID HARUM" FLOUR

Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.
500 Bbls Capacity LEXINGTON, NEB.

BLACK BROS. FLOUR MILLS, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

FLOUR 1,000 BBLs. 1863-1922 STOCK FEED 250 TONS

AROMA FLOUR

A most satisfying flour for bakers' use, Milled in an up-to-date country mill.

BUHLER MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

500 Barrels Capacity BUHLER, KANSAS

Riverside Code FIVE LETTER REVISION Per Copy \$12.50
Issued in 1928

For sale by all its branches and THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.




"Polar Bear" FLOUR IS KING

We refer, without permission but with full confidence, to any miller in the Southwest as to the quality and reputation of "POLAR BEAR."

The NEW ERA MILLING CO.
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Founded by
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1899



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The ROBINSON
MILLING COMPANY
SALINA, KANSAS

ROBIN'S BEST

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ROBINSON MILLING CO.
SALINA, KANSAS



THORO-BREAD

THE PERFECT FLOUR

THORO-BREAD
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MADE FROM KANSAS HARD WHEAT

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Strong Flours for Export
"Slogan"
"Super Silver"
 Specially milled from the best
 Oklahoma Hard Turkey Wheat
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 Manufacturers of High-Grade
 Hard Wheat Flour
 Foreign and Domestic Trade Solicited
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OPERATING 4 ELEVATORS
 1,000 barrels daily
 Write FOR SAMPLES
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THE ACME FLOUR MILLS CO.
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BESTOVAL and GOLD DRIFT,
 BAKERS FLOURS OF QUALITY

Washington Flour Mill
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When the cheaper flour turns out not to be good enough come back to "HUMRENO"

bakers bank on it!

EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
 EL RENO, OKLAHOMA

"SUNKIST"
 FLOUR
 In milling Sunkist Flour, the special needs of the baker are borne in mind. For family use it cannot be surpassed.
 It is through the reputation of its fine, strong flours that the name of Maney has become celebrated.
 The Maney Milling Co.
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA

"Betsy's Best"
 Milled to Make the Bread Better
 ROSS MILLING COMPANY
 Ottawa, Kansas

"Whitewater Flour"
 Ground Where the Best Wheat Is Grown
 WHITEWATER FLOUR MILLS CO.
 Whitewater, Kansas

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Cream of Kansas Halstead's Bakers
 Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
 (Mill at Halstead)
 Export Sales Office... Kansas City, Mo

KANSAS FLOUR
"Flour from The Famous Blue Valley Turkey Hard Wheat"
 Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co.
 Blue Rapids, Kansas

"THAT GOOD FLOUR"

Heliotrope
 The Soft Wheat Family Flour that keeps women interested in baking.
 Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.
 OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

ESTABLISHED 1877—FIFTY YEARS IN BUSINESS

A flour which carries a punch. A quick and ready seller. Watch

Velvet

put new life into your business. It's priced right. Try it.

WALNUT CREEK MILLING CO.
 GREAT BEND, KANSAS

JOHN H. MOORE
 PRESIDENT

G. M. LOWRY
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The **MOORE-LOWRY FLOUR MILLS CO.**
 KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.
 ADDRESS MAIL TO ROSEDALE STATION, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

"GOLDEN EAGLE"

Short Patent

The Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co.
LINDSBORG, KANSAS

"CHERRY BELL"

Made exclusively from
Central Kansas
Turkey Wheat

N. SAUER MILLING CO.
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KANSAS MAID—

A fancy high patent flour milled from
strictly dark Turkey Wheat
1,200 Barrels

Hays City Flour Mills ^{Hays City}
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Hard Wheat Flour milled from the famous
eastern Colorado hard Turkey red wheat.
Soft Wheat Flour with distinctive flavor
and unsurpassed quality.
Our self-rising "Fike's Peak" is a trade builder.
Representatives wanted. Write us.
THE CRESCENT FLOUR MILLS, Denver, Colo.
Daily Capacity, 1,000 Barrels.

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For loading and unloading cars dur-
ing inclement weather use Canopy-
Dry Car Loading Canopies.

Manufactured exclusively by
GENERAL MILL EQUIPMENT CO.
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Frank M. Cole, Gen'l Mgr.

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Particulars sent on request.

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The old Lifting principle as applied
by Modern Management

The most interesting fact about Modern Management is that
its logic is as old and as *so* as the hills.

With Archimedes, 2000 years ago, it says, today, "Give me a
place to stand, and the right *levers*, and I will move the world."

With vision, based on dependable facts and figures, Modern
Management makes for itself the "place to stand." And it
leans on its levers. With sound Organization, Research,
Budget Control, System, Order, it lifts with ease and precision
its ever-increasing load of greater and greater accomplishment.

To assist Management in the right selection of these most
effective tools of business is the service of Modern Account-
tancy. It contributes the resources of specialized knowledge
and experience to developing the lifting, saving, economic
practice of "*leaning on the lever*."

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YOU ENJOY INSURANCE RATES AS LOW AS 13c PER \$100.
YOU CAN PROCURE NEGOTIABLE WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.
YOU CAN ARRANGE FOR A LOAN DIRECTLY WITH US.
YOUR STOCK IS STORED IN MODERN, CLEAN BUILDINGS.

CROOKS TERMINAL WAREHOUSES

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NEW YORK OFFICE—TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

KANSAS CITY

Permit us to quote you on any quantity

LEADING MILLS OF ILLINOIS

FLOUR OF QUESTIONABLE QUALITY IS COSTLY AT ANY PRICE

Dependable Wheat Flours
DADDY DOLLAR.....LIBERTY.....SNAPPY
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*We Supply
Dependable Flour
and It's Cheapest
in the End*

Dependable Rye Flours
MANNA MEDIUM PURE DARK
RYE MEAL

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B. A. ECKHART MILLING COMPANY

Capacity 4,000 Barrels Daily

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Established 1837

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FAIRYLAN', HIGHLAND BEAUTY and MAYROSE

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Millers since 1866
Southern Illinois Soft Wheat Flour
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Capacity 600 bbls
Cable Address: "AVISTOCK" AVISTON ILLINOIS

Charles Tiedemann Milling Co.
O'FALLON, ILLINOIS
Millers of Quality Flours
Mills at O'Fallon, Ill., and Collinsville, Ill.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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PAUL, PAUL & MOORE
PATENT ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS
Patents Procured and Trade-Marks
Registered in All Countries
854 Security Building MINNEAPOLIS

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WHEAT WASHERS & DRIERS
Will not only give you better cleaner wheat but increased profits per bushel.
LET US SHOW YOU WHY.
THE WOLF CO., CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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

of LIVERPOOL

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

ORIGINATORS OF ALL RISKS
Insurance on Flour
Policies of this Company are
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5 and 7 South William St., New York
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JOSEPH V. LANE, PRES.

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

CORRESPONDENTS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PORTS

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

Steamship Service Marine Insurance
(Including "All Risks" & Special Coverages)
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A Complete Service for Every
Miller Who Exports Flour

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

MILL MUTUAL SERVICE

For Policy Holders

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


Complete Electric Equipment for
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Sales Offices in Principal Cities

Riverside Code FIVE LETTER REVISION Per Copy \$12.50
Issued in 1923
For sale by all its branches and THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Investigate New **GRUENDLER**
Feed Grinder, grinding screenings, whole wheat or rye flour, and also for all around feed grinding purposes.
 Highest quality product at the least operating cost.
Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
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Carrier Engineering Corporation
 Offices and Laboratories, Newark, N. J.
 Edgar S. Miller, *Milling Engineer*
 New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Washington, Dallas, Detroit

Better Leather Belting is Nott made

W. S. NOTT CO., Minneapolis
 Mill Supply Headquarters

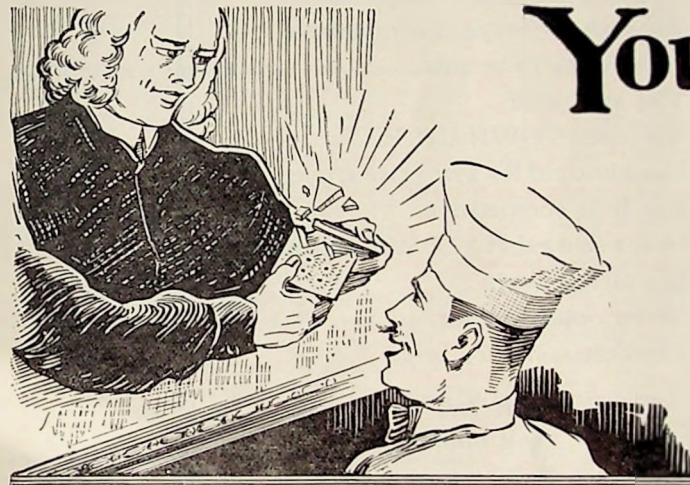
BULLETIN OF NEW ADVERTISERS

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:

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Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad, Chicago, Ill.	12
Morris City Mills, Inc., Morris, Minn.....	65

CARTER
 It's a highly profitable operation to reclaim wheat from screenings with disc separation.
Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. - Minneapolis, Minn.

LEADING MILLS OF INDIANA



You Be the Judge!

Let your baker try **KISMET FLOUR** for Crackers. When he brings you the result, you be the judge. One test will show you why leading cracker-bakers use it—why you, too, should choose it.

More facts, if you want them.

NOBLESVILLE MILLING COMPANY
 NOBLESVILLE, INDIANA

Elevator Capacity, 750,000 Bushels

Mill Capacity, 1,200 Barrels Daily

WE INVITE THE INVESTIGATION OF OUR CLAIMS.

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

100 Years of Progressive Milling

ACME-EVANS COMPANY, Indianapolis

“Extras” Make the Difference!

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

Lawrenceburg Flours Better

WRITE OR WIRE for QUOTATIONS to

Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co.
 LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

Daily Capacity, 2,500 Barrels Elevator Capacity, 750,000 Bushels

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

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

Domestic and Export Ask for Prices

Evans Milling Co.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.
 Manufacture Kiln-Dried WHITE CORN PRODUCTS
 Capacity, 5,000 Bushels

Lyon & Greenleaf Co.
 MILLERS OF
 High Grade Soft Winter Wheat Flour
 LIGONIER, IND.
 WAUSEON, OHIO NORFOLK, VA.

Mixed Cars
 of Spring and Winter Wheat Flour and Feed
MAYFLOWER MILLS
 FT. WAYNE, IND.

Consolidations
 Harry Harper and his Associates are representing many firms in the United States who are consolidating.
Harry Harper & Associates
 Corporation Counsellors
 Atlantic 0401-2-3
 814-32 Roanoke Bldg., Minneapolis

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

Town Crier

FLOUR

We do not mind having them say,
 "Your price is not competitive,"
 Because it always is competitive.
 It never is, to be sure,
 The low price
 Because "TOWN CRIER"
 Does not bid for low-price trade.
 But it is competitive
 In the sense that "TOWN CRIER"
 Is nearly always
 Better *quality* value
 For better *quality* price.

*"TOWN CRIER" will make
 you money.*



*If there were dreams to sell,
 Merry and sad to tell,
 And the crier rung his bell,
 What would you buy?*

J. L. Beddoes - 1840

THE MIDLAND FLOUR MILLING CO.
 KANSAS CITY

Ajinomoto, an Oriental Product Made from Wheat Flour

By Charles H. Briggs

Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis

THROUGH the kindness of a Japanese friend, a most interesting product has come into my hands. Ajinomoto is a condiment manufactured from wheat flour, or, more accurately, from gluten made from wheat flour. Its name in Japanese signifies "condensed flavor." It is a white powder of pleasant flavor suggestive of beef tea or slightly salted chicken gravy.

On account of the fact that many Japanese and Chinese are rigid vegetarians, as required by Buddhist and other religions, flavoring materials are in great demand and constitute an important part of the vegetarian diet. Many products of the soy bean, various seaweeds and other materials which seem to Americans more or less unusual are used in the Japanese and Chinese dietaries. Agar-agar is one of these seaweed products which finds considerable use outside of Japan as the basis of jellies used by bacteriologists in the cultivation of bacteria. The soy bean, though imported in large amounts and grown to a considerable extent in this country, is little used as human food, except in very small amounts in the preparation of diabetic foods. It finds use in these foods because of its practical freedom from sugar forming carbohydrates such as starch. Its chief use is as a source of oil, and the high protein residue as a constituent of stock feeds, but several varieties which the writer has grown as a vegetable make very good additions to the table. Some Americans are familiar with soy sauce, a brown, salty flavored product, often used in Chinese restaurants, and there are many other products prepared by fermentations or other processes from this valuable bean. It is largely because of the soy bean with its high protein content that Japanese and Chinese can maintain a vegetarian diet. The proteins from the soy bean, together with rice and other vegetable materials, seem to be able to supply a sufficiency of protein, but the meat flavors which the meat diet supplies are lacking, and it is this lack which seems to be filled by condiments of the nature of soy sauce and especially ajinomoto.

A Chinese chemist has recently published in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry an article which reveals the chemical nature of ajinomoto, showing that it consists largely of monosodium glutamate. One product examined contained 84 per cent of this compound. This article has revealed the process of manufacture by which ajinomoto is prepared, and satisfied a long-standing curiosity which we have felt concerning the reasons for certain chemical analyses required on flours purchased for export to Japan.

The gluten is broken down by acid hydrolysis into its simpler elements, among which glutamic acid is one of the main constituents.

S. Suzuki & Co., of Tokyo, are the largest manufacturers of ajinomoto in Japan. It is also made in

a number of other Japanese factories, and in several Chinese ones.

Widespread Demand in Orient

WE have no statistics regarding the extent of its use in Japan and China, but there appears to be a very widespread demand for it in both of these countries, and it is exported to other eastern countries in large amounts.

The intensive study of the proteins that has been made from the time of Osborne's first researches about 1890 has shown that proteins are built up from about 20 nitrogenous compounds which, because of their general characteristics, are usually spoken of as amino compounds. Glutamic acid, which has been found to constitute the acidic basis of ajinomoto, is present as a constituent of many different proteins of both vegetable and animal origin. It takes its name from gluten, of which it was discovered to be a constituent by Ritthausen in 1866. It constitutes about 37 per cent of wheat gliadin and about 23 per cent of wheat gluten.



Ornamental Toys Made of Wheat Gluten Are Much Loved by the Children of Japan

Hordein, the nitrogenous principle of barley, contains 36@41 per cent, and zein of maize contains 18@26 per cent. Glycinin, the nitrogenous element of soy beans, contains 19 per cent. In beef and chicken proteins there is present about 15@16 per cent, and other proteins contain about the same or less amounts of this amino acid. So it will be seen that the proteins of the cereals are by far the richest source of this compound, and because of the fact that wheat flour is the only one of these materials from which a fairly pure nitrogenous product can be separated by mechanical methods, that is, by washing gluten, it is the best source for the manufacture of glutamic acid.

Starch the By-Product

ON account of the limited demand for wheat starch in Japan and China, there is some difficulty in disposing of the starch which, in this case, is the by-product, though amounting to 70 per cent of the flour. Canadian flours, high in their content of the proteins, gliadin and glutenin, are preferred sources, as Manchurian and Chinese wheats have less true gluten.

The product can be manufactured from soy beans, but perhaps we can infer from the preference for wheat gluten that the desired flavor is not obtained when the beans are used.

In the process of digestion, proteins are broken down more or less completely in the stomach and duodenum into their separate amino compounds, then absorbed into the blood. Nature then rebuilds the body proteins from these amino compounds. From this point of view, therefore, ajinomoto can be considered as a predigested food, supplying one of the body's important constructional elements but, as has been shown, the use of this material has grown to its present large proportions, not because it supplies one of a large number of necessary elements in tissue formation, but purely on its merits as a flavoring material. Although the price demanded, which is about \$4 a pound, seems high actually, it is relatively cheap, compared with flavors derived from meats such as chicken, etc. The reason for this is in the high flavoring power possessed by this material. A quart of well-flavored soup, having a meaty taste, can be made from a teaspoonful of the powder. It is said that the product has fifteen times the flavoring power of sugar and seven times the flavoring power of salt, though the flavor of the dry powder does not impress one as being powerful or in the least disagreeable. The manufacture of products of this character, valuable for their flavoring ability as well as for the food elements which they contain, might well be considered by Americans, and it is interesting to speculate on the possibilities of various combinations of prepared flavors and other foods manufactured in powder form which may in the future take the place of what we are inclined to term "natural foods."



Threshing in an Argentine Wheat Field

The Great Argentine Wheat Mystery

By James McAnsh

THE Argentine Republic has in recent years been in the forefront of world agriculture, particularly as an exporter of wheat, but never has it played so important a part in the international wheat market as during the past year. Harvesting a record crop of approximately 320,000,000 bus from 20,500,000 acres sown in the early months of 1928, the republic found itself at the beginning of 1929 with a surplus of about 234,000,000 bus, after allowing for seed for the new crop and human consumption for the year. Such a quantity of surplus wheat in a country lacking in storage facilities or organized marketing methods quickly reflected in world markets, especially since Canada, the United States and Australia had also harvested very large crops. The latter countries were able through their excellent elevator systems to control the flow of their grain to world markets, but Argentina, not so organized, had no alternative but to ship its wheat as it arrived in steady volume at the various ports.

Sold at Large Discounts

THE South American grain, being of excellent quality as compared with the frost damaged crop of western Canada and the irregular quality of United States wheat, became popular with importers, and under a system of marketing that practically left price making in the hands of the buyers it sold at very large discounts under North American wheat. Throughout the year it flowed uninterruptedly toward the bins of British and European millers, and in the latter part of the season 1928-29 both Canada and the United States had been practically driven out of the European export trade.

The growing importance of the Argentine Republic, particularly in relation to the wheat export trade of North America, is something in which every wheat producer in the United States and Canada is vitally interested. Here is their strongest competitor in world markets for the sale of an evergrowing wheat surplus, and a country which in the past has been more or less obliged to sell its wheat irrespective of price or return to the grower, because it lacked organized marketing methods.

Comparatively little is known on this continent of the actual farming conditions in Argentina, and the time seems opportune to reveal some of the information that has been gathered relative to growing and

handling methods on the farms and the rural economic conditions of the country. Some very interesting data were collected by W. J. Jackman who, as special representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool, made a three months' tour of Argentina and through his knowledge of the Spanish language was able to gather first-hand information on general conditions. Mr. Jackman has been the pool representative in Argentina for the past three years, and speaks with authority.

In farming methods, allowing for the difference in climatic conditions, he found little difference from those

in vogue in the United States and western Canada, with implements of a similar nature in use. Practically no summer fallowing is done, and the land is never idle, maize usually serving the purpose of a cleaning crop, or in districts unsuitable to the growing of maize, oats, barley or alfalfa being used as a change for wheat. The reaper-thresher has come into extensive use within recent years, the one adopted being similar to that in use in Australia. It is used for wheat only, the other crops being cut with an ordinary binder.

Farmers handle all their wheat in bags, the only bulk handling being done at the loading ports. Each bag contains about 140 lbs of wheat or, roughly, two and one third bushels, and about 200,000,000 of these bags are said to be used annually. There are very few granaries or other storage facilities on the farms, and most of the wheat is hauled direct to the railway stations immediately it is threshed. The farmer himself does not usually haul the grain, this being done by "traperos," or carters, who make a business of freighting, for which they are provided with huge wagons, of strong and heavy construction, drawn by from 10 to 20 horses and loaded with 100 to 200 bags of wheat, according to the condition of the roads.

A Short Grain Haul

A NETWORK of railways serves the grain growing areas, and most farms are within reasonable distance of steel, with the average haul from the farm to the railway station probably not more than 10 miles. The railway companies are required to provide galpóns or warehouses at the stations in which grain may be stored free of charge if no railway cars are available. These galpóns are naturally quickly filled at threshing time, and are liable to be monopolized by merchants to the exclusion of the actual farmer, who is obliged to pile his sacks of wheat on the ground, or rent planchados and canvases from the dealers and exporters, to protect his grain from dampness above and below, unless he disposes of it right away.

The unloading from the wagons is done by laborers called "tanteros," working in gangs, at the expense of the farmer, who pays for his grain to be moved from the wagon to the scales, weighed, and moved then from the scales to the galpón, or planchados, and subsequently from the galpón or planchados to the railway cars when such become avail- (Continued on page 51.)



Typical Small Argentine Farm House and Buildings, Thatched Roof Here Taking the Place of the Usual Corrugated Iron



In Contrast, the Home of an Estancero, or Estate Owner, a Member of the Class That Owns Most of Argentina's Farm Lands

EDITORIAL

MR. SHEFFIELD'S RETIREMENT

RETIREMENT of B. B. Sheffield as president of the Commander-Larabee Corporation to the inactive position of chairman of its board of directors removes from the ranks of active millers one of their great captains and from among the few survivors of the older generation of millers of the Northwest one of their most respected leaders. Fortunately, Mr. Sheffield is to retain contact with milling both through his nominal connection with the Commander-Larabee companies and in his personal association with the grain trade in which he has considerable investments.

Mr. Sheffield's success in his almost fifty years of service to milling has been due in about equal parts to his own intelligence and courage and to his faculty for choosing men of ability and inspiring them with loyalty to their jobs. "B. B." or, affectionately, "Ben," was boss when the time and event required, but he also has been the associate, friend and, on occasion, companion of the hundreds of men in the service of his numerous enterprises. In retiring as head of the largest of these he will continue as the friend, although no longer employer, of every man in the organization.

It probably is safe to assume that Mr. Sheffield will continue in a somewhat similar relationship to the milling industry. Always outspoken in conference, Mr. Sheffield's counsel often has kept milling from straying further from the fold of its own welfare than it otherwise might have done. Through all of his business life, the good of the industry has been uppermost in his thoughts, and it is not likely that the habits of half a century will easily be laid aside by him. Mr. Sheffield is of the type which never retires. He has put aside part of his responsibilities, but he will continue to be a miller through as many more years as may be added to his present active almost three score and ten.

Quite as a matter of course, William H. Sudduth, for many years vice president of the Sheffield-Sudduth companies and long and intimately associated with Mr. Sheffield both in business and personally, succeeds him as president. So closely have these two friends thought and worked together through the years that Mr. Sudduth's coming into command will insure continuance of the policies and maintenance of the same high standards of business conduct and integrity which have brought success to their joint administration.

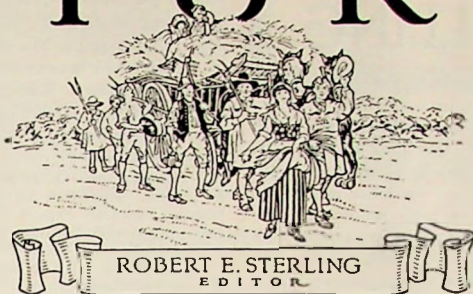
MR. MENCKEN ON THE HOT DOG

RECENTLY we commented briefly on the subject of the hot dog sandwich, directing our remarks particularly to a newly perfected device which, upon the dropping of a coin in the slot, automatically produces the bun from one place, the hot dog from another, toasts them, introduces them, joins them in gustative wedlock and presents them to the customer, all in, so to speak, a moment.

Now comes a distinguished contemporary, Mr. H. L. Mencken, who, in an extended consideration of the hot dog, expresses the opinion that it "has come to stay." That, of course, is more or less a matter of one's digestive efficiency. We have known hot dogs, ingested under tempting but unfavorable circumstances, to linger interminably to our garlicky discomfort, but have not so far had Mr. Mencken's experience of feeling that they had come to stay. It is probable that Mr. Mencken wrote in a moment of gloom or indulged himself, as is his habit, in poetic license.

Where we do go happily, if not hopefully, along with Mr. Mencken is in his dream of elaborated and glorified hot dogs. He pictures them in numerous shapes and sizes, flavors them with herbs and spices of the East, dyes them with the colors of the spectrum and loads them with things that are good for us, even of antitetanic vaccine and green chartreuse. He then visions them reposing in an infinite variety of breads, rolls and buns to form a variegated procession of confections marching out of the doors of delicatessen shops and down through the ages.

The same bakeries that produce the bread used in



drug store sandwiches, he says, can and will produce first-rate rolls once they become convinced of the demand. In the end, he predicts, this country will advance by leaps and bounds beyond Germany in its sausage repertoire and have more kinds of rolls than there are in France. This we accept as a desideratum and cherish as a prophecy. Yet, we some way lack faith. The empiric mind of American butchers and bakers and sausage makers is more drawn to the mechanics of mass production and automatic distribution than to the high vision of Mr. Mencken. We fear the transcendental hot dog is yet far off.

THE WHEAT GROWER REPLIES

ACURRENT official report estimating this autumn's wheat sowing in Kansas to be 12,687,000 acres may be accepted as the answer of the wheat growers of that state to the grave public concern over their distressful condition. The area sown shows an increase of nearly a million and a quarter acres over last year's harvested acreage and exceeds by nearly a quarter of a million acres the state's previous high record seeding. Similar increases are expected to be shown by the sown acreage reports of the neighboring states of Nebraska and Oklahoma; and in the Texas Panhandle, a comparatively new hard wheat section, estimates of the increase over last year's acreage run as high as forty per cent.

It takes a peculiar, although not essentially rare, quality of mind to reconcile these actual evidences of profit and satisfaction in wheat growing with the long continued outcry over the low state of wheat farmers. Just now a new and powerful agency of government is engaged in an effort to carry out the will of Congress to force the price of wheat to a higher and "stabilized" level in order that the wheat grower may be rescued from his present most outrageous fortune. So grave is the assumed need for this major operation that the well-being of the whole great grain marketing industry is being imperiled in the interest of what is held to be the larger good.

Yet the farmer himself, the man who recently substituted the tractor and combine for the plow and reaping hook, is disputing the need for eleemosynary attention by planting more wheat than ever before. On the evidence of his own acts he likes so well the bankruptcy to which he has been condemned by political pleadings that he is determined to get even more of it. It may be, of course, that he is merely betting on the farm board to get him a better price and wants to be ready for the visitation of blessings. If that be true, he has the advantage of virtually unlimited scope for future activities, for in the territory referred to there is still something like thirty million acres of marginal lands available for low-cost wheat raising, and already "corporation farming" is prepared to make the most of the great days in prospect.

Indeed, an entirely possible result of price stimulation by government aid may be so great an expansion of wheat production by mass farming on cheap western lands as to put wheat growers of older sections in greater difficulties than ever. For many years the strong bread wheats of the West have been narrowing the market for wheat grown on older fields of central and eastern states. Extension of this trend by insurance of even greater profits from western cheap-land wheat production would add greatly to the present difficulties of farming in older sections. What is true of wheat would be true, perhaps in less degree, of other cereal crops, the burden of increased

production from new areas falling heavily upon the present agricultural establishment.

The figures quoted in the first paragraph have, therefore, a dual significance; first, their indisputable proof that wheat growing already is satisfactorily profitable under favorable conditions; second, that price enhancement will be promptly reflected in increased production by mass methods on cheap lands. Conceding to the Agricultural Marketing Act all of the power to increase and "stabilize" wheat prices claimed by its friends, it easily is conceivable that the next few years might bring under tractor cultivation a marginal land area equal to that now seeded to wheat in the great plains states.

WHY ALL THE SHOOTIN'

IT is difficult for the lay mind to comprehend what is being accomplished or likely ever to be accomplished by the mighty effort to work out "a plan for the consolidation of the railway properties of the continental United States into a limited number of systems." This was required of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the transportation act of 1920, and for nine years that agency of government has been either working or loafing on the job, having only last week so far advanced it as to warrant the issuance of a tentative scheme to rerearrange the country's railway properties into a new dish that apparently is neither economic fish, flesh or red herring.

Professor Ripley, who had a plan of his own for revising the ownership and management of railways, says that the commission has been engaged in "economic philandering rather than statesmanship." This probably is no more than a high hat way of saying he likes the commission's set-up less than he does his own. This, however, also amounts to little or nothing, for almost anybody could take a railway map and sufficient colored chalk and re-create transportation control on still other lines and defend his scheme against either that of Professor Ripley or the commission.

The country's rail transportation service as it exists today is the result of natural development, of sweat and money and courage triumphing over obstacles. In a broad way it has been created to meet industrial, commercial and agricultural needs, the service expanding as warrant for it appeared. In a broad way, also, it continues to serve this need subject to the ever increasing legal restraints on invested capital, operation, rates and labor. It is by no means a unit or even an altogether orderly system, but it functions capably and supplies the country with the most effective and relatively the cheapest transportation in the world.

What, in view of these facts, is to be accomplished by a gigantic experiment in changing ownership and operating control to comply with a fanciful scheme worked out on a map? Why undertake to create entire new systems, such, for instance, as the amazing one extended into alien territory and touching at either extremity the Northwest and the Florida coast; or of putting twenty or thirty unrelated lines under one ownership and calling it a railway system?

It is to the credit of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it has expressed its own lack of confidence in the scheme and has emphasized the point by taking nine years to formulate even a tentative and admittedly faulty proposal. The railways naturally are for or against the plan outlined according as their own interests are or are not favored. The country, so far as its view is revealed in public statements of its wise men and through newspapers, accepts the affair as either theoretical or political or both.

At the moment, considering how little good ever can be accomplished by the artificial creation of nine or nineteen or any other number of railway "systems" and how much evil easily can grow out of continued agitation of the question, a motion to lay the business on the table probably would carry largely and be of widespread assurance. Since rail transportation has been developed to its present remarkable efficiency through individual initiative, it seems entirely safe to leave its future to the same tested and proved force.

The Story of Haagsche Hopjes

HAAGSCHE HOPJES were invented, not by Heer Hendrik Baron Hop, as has been said, but by Heer Theodor van Haaren, who took up quarters in a building in The Hague, Holland, on April 19, 1793, according to an advertisement in the Haagsche Courant which reads as follows: "Theodor van Haaren, Confectioner, Pastry Baker and Dessert Maker, now dwelling in Leidschewagens in the Voorhout at The Hague, begs to announce that on the first of May he will remove his business to the other side, the seventh house from the Lord's Lodgement; he further solicits the patronage of all Gentlemen and Ladies, Burghers and Inhabitants, and assures them of civil and prompt service."

As an expert among pastry bakers, Heer Van Haaren did not know that he was to lay the foundation for the manufacture of an article which, to no lesser degree than the other attractions of the Netherlands Residence, was destined to carry the fair name of The Hague to all parts of the world. Curiously enough, the making of the first Haagsche Hopjes was the outcome of a political event.

When, on Nov. 14, 1792, the city of Brussels was taken by the French general, Dumouriez, the ambassador of the States-General at the court of the Austrian Netherlands at Brussels, Hendrik Baron Hop, a wealthy, aged and unmarried nobleman, found himself forced to give up his residence in that city and flee with the Austrians to the town of Roermond, in Holland. While the Austrian government marched on to Dusseldorf, Baron Hop received a letter from the States-General in which he was ordered to go to The Hague. He complied with this order and announced his arrival in the capital in a letter dated Nov. 27, 1792. Since he had no residence of his own, he took up quarters in the house of Van Haaren, the pastry baker, as may be seen from old letters addressed to him there. These letters are now in the possession of Messrs. P. Nieuwerkerk & Son, The Hague.

The baron, who was a lover of good coffee,—after his death there was found among his effects a coffee roaster, an appliance then seldom seen in private homes,—asked Van Haaren to make for him a coffee confection or caramel in which the coffee flavor was predominant. By condensing coffee in exact proportions with boiling sugar and fresh cream, a mixture came out of the pan which, when cooled off and cut up into small, square blocks, made the new confection.

Hop was much pleased with this product, bought large supplies of it and presented it to his friends and acquaintances. Even after his death it was found that he owed Van Haaren the sum of eight guilders and fourteen pence. Nothing was more natural but that his friends began to call this product "Hopjes" (little Hops), and so the name of Hopjes came into being. After Hendrik Hop's death his name was to be perpetuated and to attain world fame by the delicacy which had been made for him. P. Nieuwerkerk, Van Haaren's successor and great-grandfather of the present owner of the firm, set to work

with all his power to bring the business to a greater height, and he was successful, for all the sovereigns of the Netherlands and princes and princesses of Orange-Nassau have since honored him and his successors with continuous purchases of all confections required by the court. This example was of course followed by the diplomatic corps, and so the Nieuwerkerks, great-grandfather, grandfather, son and grandson, respectively, Pieter, Frans, Petrus, Laurentius and Gerard Nieuwerkerk, have never ceased to serve the court and elite of the

most international city in the world.—The Hague.

MRS. E. E. SAMUEL DEAD

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. E. E. Samuel, widow of Edward E. Samuel, of the E. M. Samuel & Son Grain Co., died here on Dec. 24 after a paralytic stroke suffered a fortnight ago. Mrs. Samuel was the mother of Aderton Samuel, president of the Orthwein Grain Co., St. Louis. She is survived by another son and a daughter.

Our Argentine Crop Cable

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, Dec. 31.

WEATHER in the Argentine Republic is good. Offers for new crop wheat are light as yet, as the damaged zones are first to harvest, but receipts are increasing. Exporters are buying and market tone is steady. Brazil is prominent as a buyer this week.

In Like Lions, but Out Like Lambs

FOOD stocks, for the most part, closed the year of 1929 with a moderate gain over the previous week. But a comparison with the close on the opening day of 1929 shows disastrous results, most of them due to the crash in October and November. The close on Jan. 2, 1929, is given in a separate column in the table below, illustrating how stocks came into the year like lions and went out like lambs, most of them being closely shorn. General Baking, for instance, entered the year at 103%, but finished at 3%. Other sharp declines for the year follow: General Mills, from 81 to 50; Kroger Grocery & Baking, from 119 1/2 to 43 1/2; Park & Tilford, from 82 1/2 to 25; Purity Bakeries, from 136 to 78 1/2; United Biscuit of America, from 50 to 37 1/2; Ward Baking A, from 77 1/2 to 22 1/2; B from 18 to 4 1/2, and preferred from 80 to 64. With the diagnosis of the huge market crash as a "necessary operation," however, stocks may be said to be convalescing very nicely. In spite of breaks during the week, trading was fairly steady, and the close of the year found most stocks slightly higher than on Dec. 24. National Biscuit made the strongest gain for the week, with 11 1/2 points, followed by Safeway Stores with a 6-point increase and National Tea with 5 1/2. Other stocks to show gains of two or more points for the week were American Stores, Continental Baking A, Corn Products, General Baking preferred, Loose-Wiles and Purity Bakeries. Ward Baking preferred was the only stock to take a real loss, dropping 4 points, although four others lost a fraction of a point.

The highest and lowest prices for food stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange registered in 1929 and the close on Dec. 31, 24 and 17 and Jan. 2, 1929, are here shown (quotations by courtesy of Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Minneapolis):

Table with columns for 1929 High/Low, Dividend in dollars, and Close on Dec 31, Dec 24, Dec 17, and Jan 2. Lists various food stocks like American Bakeries, American Stores, Continental Baking, etc.

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

KANSAS CITY BOARD PICKS CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Nominations for candidates for offices of the Kansas City Board of Trade were posted last week. The nominating committee was composed of W. C. Goffe, chairman, G. F. Hilts, D. C. Bishop, H. F. Spencer and F. C. Vincent. The election will be held Jan. 7.

R. A. Jeanneret, incumbent first vice president, will oppose S. H. Miller for the presidency. F. A. Theis, second vice president during 1929, automatically becomes first vice president under the rules of the exchange. Candidates for second vice president are J. H. Woolridge and W. B. Lincoln.

A board of six directors and an arbitration committee of five also will be chosen.

J. V. LANE CO. AFFILIATES WITH MARSH & McLENNAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To facilitate the work of the all risks flour organization, J. V. Lane & Co., Inc., has announced affiliation with Marsh & McLennan to handle marine and transportation insurance, effective Jan. 1. This insurance business will continue to be supervised by Joseph V. Lane and A. C. Gelderman. J. V. Lane & Co., Inc., will continue work in connection with the all risks organization and the present arrangement will give the company more time for the problems of the export flour trade. The Millers Export Inspection Bureau will function as heretofore. Chubb & Son will continue its support of the Millers Export Inspection Bureau and the all risks flour organization, both here and abroad.

VERY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER FOR WHEAT STRIKES OREGON

PORTLAND, OREGON.—The winter wheat acreage in Oregon is estimated at 896,000 acres, as compared with 924,000 last year. The most unfavorable weather conditions in years continued throughout the seeding period, and as a result the crop was seeded very late and practically all in dry soil. As a consequence of the prolonged midsummer and fall drought, the abandonment is expected to be large as compared to the negligible abandonment last season. The condition of the crop was estimated on Dec. 1 at 54 per cent as against 85 per cent a year ago and a nine-year average of 92 per cent. General rains that fell early in December, however, are believed to have materially benefited the crop.

ROUMANIAN WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE CUT 12 PER CENT

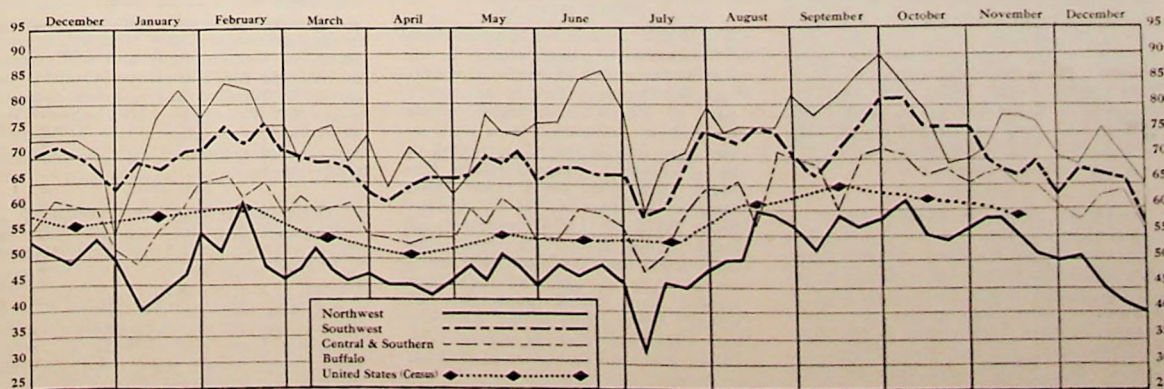
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Department of Agriculture has been advised that the first estimate of the area sown to winter wheat in Roumania for harvest in 1930 is 6,549,000 acres, a decrease of 12.2 per cent from the winter wheat area sown last year, and the smallest acreage sown since 1923.

COLD HURTS OKLAHOMA CROPS

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Low temperatures prevailing the middle of the month in Oklahoma were unfavorable for all grain crops, according to J. P. Slaughter, federal crop reporter and weather-man. Field work was suspended for a few days, though winter plowing on the whole is normally advanced, the report showed. Cotton still in the fields was damaged considerably but is now practically all gathered. Condition of pastures is poor and stock is being fed from feed stocks. The federal-state crop reporters estimate the Oklahoma wheat crop to be 86 per cent of normal as compared with 73 per cent a year ago. Soil moisture over the state is very satisfactory, and the wheat has a good color.

The salaries of the president and cabinet of Ecuador have been reduced 25 per cent in line with a policy of rigid economy.

Percentage of Flour Milling Capacity in Operation



KELLOGG GIVES VIEWS ON NEW GRAIN AGENCY

Speculative Elements in Grain Trade Not Likely to Be Enthusiastic About Plans, Co-operative Head Says

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here in conference with the Federal Farm Board, W. G. Kellogg, of Minneapolis, recently appointed head of the marketing operations of the farmers' national grain corporation, is unwilling to venture a prediction as to the volume of grain the corporation may handle in 1930. He expressed the view, however, that "there are certain branches of the grain business that this is going to hurt." When asked to be specific he suggested that the speculative elements in the grain business were not likely to be very enthusiastic about the co-operative marketing program.

Mr. Kellogg explained that he had not had time of consult with the directors of the farmers' national grain corporation regarding the details of their plans for this year. He was sure that the corporation would acquire such facilities as are necessary for a general grain business. These, it was pointed out, might be acquired by contract with privately owned concerns, by lease, purchase or construction, as circumstances may dictate.

During the discussion of the probable volume of grain to be handled on the market by the co-operative marketing agency this year, Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, the grain representative on the farm board, just returned from the West, said that "grain producers are coming into the co-operatives very generously." A reasonable expectation, he said, is that the farmers' national grain corporation will handle the larger part of the grain marketed through co-operatives this year. He pointed out that about 40 per cent of the grain originated with local co-operatives, but that, heretofore, a comparatively small percentage of this grain had been handled into the terminal markets by the co-operative agencies, "not enough to exercise an influence on the terminal market."

Replying to questions as to whether or not the grain corporation would undertake operations in the foreign market, Mr. Kellogg said that he had given that matter no careful consideration, but that the grain corporation would be prepared to carry out all the functions of a grain marketing organization. He suggested, however, that the foreign field might be the concern of a stabilization organization and the farm board rather than the concern of the grain corporation.

It was Mr. Kellogg's belief that branches of the farmers' grain corporation would be established soon in all the terminal markets and that the directing talent for these branches would be sought in the grain trade in the several markets. That is to say, for the branch at Kansas City, the corporation would endeavor to obtain the services of an experienced grain man in the Kansas City market.

Governor McKelvie said that on his recent western trip he had found no evidence of any concerted propaganda drive against the farm board among the farmers.

GEORGE H. MANNING.

BURLAP AND COTTON BAG PRICES LOW, FIRM STATES

Buyers of cotton bags should have no hesitancy in covering on their near-by requirements at the present time, but an advance in price is likely after the first of the year, the Chase Bag Co., New York, believes. Basing their statement on the last cotton report and on existing conditions, this firm draws the following conclusions:

"Undoubtedly 15,000,000 bales will be sufficient for all requirements. Manchester reports trade slower and below production, with bad advices from India, where the political situation is still tense. The stock market debacle in Wall Street several weeks ago caused an abrupt cessation of buying activity upon the part of consumers throughout the country, which only added depression to an already lethargic and receding market in all manufactured cotton goods. At the

moment demand for goods is practically nil, and the marketing methods adopted by the commission houses several months ago have in the face of adverse conditions been discontinued.

"Mills in an attempt to stem the downward trend in prices have agreed to a curtailment in production of 25 per cent, but this will not begin to have a really noticeable effect until after the first of the year. Prices of all cotton goods are now relatively low, but likely to remain so until after Jan. 1, when we may see an improvement."

Burlap prices also are low at the present time, the company states in its publication, Bagology, and the buyer can hardly go wrong in purchasing burlap bags around present levels for either prompt or deferred shipment.

Although it was expected several months ago when mills increased their working hours from 51 to 60 that demand would not absorb the supply, stocks in Calcutta have not accumulated to any extent, it is pointed out.

"There will have to be a very substantial increase in Calcutta stocks to make them unwieldy and a price determining factor. For economic reasons, and having in mind the operations of jute mills in Europe, we do not believe any change in the present 60-hour schedule is contemplated by Calcutta mills."

Possibilities that the political situation in Calcutta may lead to strikes in the mills after the first of the year are also expressed. "There are now three mills shut down on account of strikes, which indicates a lack of serenity in the labor ranks of the mill workers. If such conditions spread, it is likely that production will be seriously curtailed, with the consequent price resultant following."

KROGER GROCERY & BAKING TAKES OVER SIX COMPANIES

New York, N. Y.—Authorization has been given by the board of directors of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. for the issuance of 122,845 shares of common stock in exchange for the businesses of H. W. Bracy & Co., McCarty Wholesale Grocery Co., Inc., Milgram Stores, Inc., Piggly Wiggly Haynes, Inc., Richards Bros., Roanoke Grocery & Milling Co., as well as to provide for the payment of stock dividends aggregating 5 per cent, payable in common stock during 1930. The 31,166 shares being issued in exchange for these assets and businesses are being capitalized on the books of the company, in the aggregate, for \$1,039,924, this being the combined book value of such concerns.

ELLISON FIRM BUILDS ELEVATOR

The Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta., has completed the construction of a 60,000-bu elevator at Lethbridge, the first unit of a 200,000-bu plant, which the company plans to build. Installation of the machinery has not been fully completed, but since the new elevator will not be needed this shipping season, it is planned to carry forward the work gradually and have the elevator in operation next crop year. The company also operates a chain of 20 elevators in southern Alberta.

89 VESSELS AT BUFFALO AT CLOSE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Moored at the break-wall and at docks ready to go to elevators for unloading, or remaining loaded until spring, 89 vessels held winter grain storage cargoes amounting to 28,572,404 bus at the season's close. With five more vessels in the storage fleet than there were in 1928, the total cargo was only 1,400,000 bus more than last year. In the storage fleet there are 82 boats loaded with domestic or bonded wheat, four with barley, flax cargoes on two with a cargo of oats on another.

MARTIN NESSLER PASSES AWAY

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Martin Nessler, who carried on his flour jobbing business under the name of the Martin Nessler Co. in Milwaukee since 1894, died at Milwaukee, Dec. 22, at the age of 66 years. He had been active in the flour business until a short time before his death. Mr. Nessler was born in Freisack-Mark, Brandenburg, Germany, Oct.

7, 1863, came to New York in 1888 but resumed his residence in Germany during 1890-91. On his return to this country he engaged in the steam pipe and boiler insulation business at West Superior, prior to beginning the flour business in Milwaukee in 1894. In Germany he had been an accountant for several baronial estates in Brandenburg and had served in the Black Hussars. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

VALUE OF NEBRASKA CROPS HIGHER THAN FOR LAST YEAR

OMAHA, NEB.—Nebraska's crops are valued at \$346,915,000 as compared with \$326,666,000 last year, according to final figures on this year's crop by the state and federal division of agricultural statistics. This value has been exceeded but twice within the past 10 years. Twenty crops show increased production and nine crops lower production than last year. Three crops set new records. The cropped area was over 2 per cent greater than last year and yields 4 per cent above the 10-year average.

Winter wheat averaged 16 bus, against 19.1 last year, and the production is 53,664,000 bus, compared with 66,697,000 last year. It is valued at \$53,127,000.

Spring wheat averaged 14.9 bus, compared to 17.9 last year, and the production is 2,891,000 bus, against 3,222,000 last year and the five-year average of 2,814,000. The total production of all wheat is 56,555,000 bus, against 69,919,000 last year and the five-year average of 55,300,000.

BAKERY REINCORPORATES

TOLEDO, OHIO.—The Strabley Baking Co., 4711 Scoville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has reincorporated with a capital of \$200,000, and the following officers: L. R. Strabley, president; W. H. Dixon, vice president; E. G. Giles, secretary-treasurer; Paul Mahler, assistant secretary-treasurer. The bakery does a wholesale business, catering principally to hotels and restaurants.

CORN PRODUCTS DECLARE DIVIDEND

New York, N. Y.—The board of directors of the Corn Products Refining Co. has declared an extra dividend of 75c a share on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75c on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred. In June the common stock was placed on the \$3 annual basis and an extra 50c a share was declared.

NEW MEXICAN RATES EFFECTIVE

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Southwestern shippers to Mexico have been advised that the rates of duty under the new tariff became effective Jan. 1. Goods arriving at Mexican points after Jan. 15 will be assessed the new rates and will not be granted any refund of the consular fee.

INDIANA GRAIN DEALERS TO MEET

TOLEDO, OHIO.—The Indiana Grain Dealers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Indianapolis Jan. 23-24, according to announcement of Fred K. Sale, secretary.

FEWER WHEAT FARMS, BUT MORE WHEAT

DURING a period of 15 years there has been a greater change in the size of farms and character of operators in Montana than in any other part of the United States, while methods of production have been no less than revolutionized, according to the Northwest Bancorporation Review. There were about 35,000 wheat farms in Montana in 1915-17, whereas today there are 14,000; operators of these 14,000 farms are cultivating more acres than did the 35,000 farmers of 15 years ago, and they have trebled the state's production of wheat. Farm lands in the state are now cheaper (statewide average) by 28 per cent than they were in 1912-14.

MISSOURI CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVE IN FEED MILLING

The Missouri Farmers' Association, a strong co-operative organization, will start feed milling operations on a large scale shortly after Jan. 15, when their new plant in Springfield, Mo., will be completed. The entire enterprise, including purchase price of the property and new machinery installed, will represent an investment of approximately \$225,000.

The association has operated a feed mill in Springfield for the past four years, but expansion in the old plant no longer was possible, according to officers, and the mill and elevator of the Meyer Milling Co. was bought last summer at an announced purchase price of \$100,000. About \$75,000 worth of new machinery was installed, and machinery from the old plant is also being moved into the new one.

Sales from the old feed mill have totaled more than \$1,000,000 in each of the past two years, according to William Wadsworth, editor of the Farm Club News, official bulletin of the association. Mr. Wadsworth predicts that, from the new plant, this business will be trebled or quadrupled.

IMPORTS OF SCREENINGS SHOW 70 PER CENT DROP

Shipments of Canadian screenings to United States markets thus far this crop year are fully 70 per cent less than a year ago, according to the estimates of Minneapolis dealers. In view of the fact that screenings forms the basis for many varieties of prepared feeds, the shortage indicates that higher prices and the use of substitutes may be expected.

A statement issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada shows that the total shipments of screenings from Port William and Port Arthur to Duluth-Superior from Aug. 1 to Dec. 7, close of navigation, were 23,451 tons by water, while by rail the shipments up to Dec. 15 to Minneapolis were 276 tons, Duluth 900, Buffalo 4,485, Lancaster, Pa., 581, York, Pa., 542, a total of 30,235.

From interior terminal elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg, there were shipped to Minneapolis all-rail from Aug. 1 to Dec. 15, 1,478 tons, to Milwaukee 152, and to Buffalo 220.

MILWAUKEE FLOUR RECEIPTS

400,000 BBLs LESS FOR 1929

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Flour receipts at Milwaukee, according to figures compiled by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, for the 12 months ending Dec. 28 were 400,000 bbls lower than during 1928. Mr. Plumb's figures are derived from reports furnished each week by railroad freight agents, and omitting the 000's, are as follows:

Commodity	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat flour				
bbls	2,298	2,639	60	90
Wheat, bus.	7,091	5,004	6,875	4,204
Corn, bus.	13,196	17,076	10,284	11,604
Barley, bus.	12,186	11,113	6,113	5,308
Rye, bus.	691	1,120	1,110	587
Oats, bus.	13,178	7,916	9,792	8,500

RESIGNS TO ENTER GRAIN BUSINESS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Guy W. Winston, associated for a great many years with B. J. Aston, Inc., Milwaukee grain brokerage concern, has resigned as secretary of that company and will engage in business for himself under the style of G. W. Winston & Co., grain commission, 373 Broadway, Milwaukee. Mr. Winston is a member of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce and is a veteran trader there.

CELEBRATE 41ST ANNIVERSARY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—On Dec. 22 the Horn & Hardart Baking Co. celebrated its 41st anniversary. The company started in a small shop at 39 South 13th street, this city, and has grown so that it now has 71 separate establishments, including large central bakeries, retail bake shops and restaurants, serving 250,000 Philadelphians daily.

W. H. SUDDUTH HEADS COMMANDER-LARABEE

B. B. Sheffield, Retiring President, Becomes Chairman of the Board of Directors

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, held in Minneapolis Dec. 28, William H. Sudduth, first vice president of the corporation, was elected president, to succeed B. B. Sheffield, retired. Mr. Sheffield was persuaded to accept the chairmanship of the board of directors. Other officers elected were: Clarence M. Hardenbergh, vice president in charge of operations; Martin L. Luther, vice president; J. W. Jolly, secretary; P. J. Wedge, treasurer.

Mr. Sudduth, the new president, has long been a conspicuous figure in milling circles in the Northwest. He started business in 1895 with the W. J. Jennison Co., eventually becoming secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1908, his company gained control of the Commander mill at Montgomery, Minn., and in 1911 consolidated with the Big Diamond mills, Morristown. In 1915 the Empire mill at Janesville was taken over and a few years later, the important Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston mill at Minneapolis.

For many years, Mr. Sudduth has been vice president of each of these individual companies, and was chosen first vice president of the Commander-Larabee Corporation when that merger was formed three years ago. He has a keen, analytical mind, enjoys the confidence of the managers of the various milling units and, under his able administration, the Commander-Larabee Corporation should continue to grow and prosper.

TENDERS ASKED FOR FLOUR FOR SHIPMENT TO PANAMA

The Panama Rail Road Co. invites tenders for 2,500 bbls flour, to be submitted by Jan. 8. Bids are requested covering delivery, free of all charges, at Cristobal. The flour must be of 95 per cent hard wheat, and should be packed in new Os-naburg sacks of 196 lbs. Delivery must be made at the Isthmus of Panama during the second week of February. Bidders should name the brand for which they are quoting, and the successful bidder will be required to mark the name of the brand on each package. The right is reserved to accept any bid in part, or to increase by 10 per cent or decrease by 20 per cent the quantities awarded. Tenders will be received at the office of the commissary purchasing agent of the Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York City.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL IS MERGED WITH GRAIN WORLD

The Grain Dealers Journal, established in 1898 by Charles S. Clark, and the Grain World, formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter, have been consolidated and will be published semi-monthly at Chicago by Mr. Clark. Grain World, first known as the Cincinnati Price Current, was started in the Ohio city in 1844, when facilities for gathering market data were exceedingly crude. The publication was later moved to Chicago and consolidated with the Grain and Hay Reporter, to become the Price Current Grain Reporter. In 1926, through a change in ownership, the name was changed to Grain World and the separate identity of the paper is now lost through its merger with the Grain Dealers Journal.

ALFRED H. RUMBALL DIES AT HOME IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Alfred H. Rumball, vice president of the Minnesota Specialty Co., Minneapolis, died at his home here on Dec. 29. Pneumonia was the cause of death.

Mr. Rumball was widely known and well liked by members of the milling and grain trades, with whom he had transacted business for many years. He was particularly well acquainted in the South-

west, having represented his company in this territory since his first connection with it. Prior to that time he was southwestern representative for Brown & Bigelow, advertising specialties, St. Paul.

Particularly interesting was Mr. Rumball's early career. He was born in eastern Canada in the late sixties. In 1884 he went west in search of adventure, finding it in the North West Mounted Police, which he joined as a constable, or trooper. The Riel Rebellion started in 1885, and Mr. Rumball served throughout that campaign, receiving a medal for

fire the night of Dec. 21 with an estimated loss of \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. Fire is supposed to have originated in the corn drying room from an overheated furnace, and was discovered by an employee passing the building at about 7 p.m. Two concrete storage silos, grain storage sheds and the office building were saved. Severe cold weather and heavy snow hampered fighting the fire. Four cars of grain were saved by being pulled from the siding. Included in the loss were 300 bbls of flour and \$15,000 worth of grain. Ar-



William H. Sudduth, Who Succeeds B. B. Sheffield as President of the Commander-Larabee Corporation

distinguished service. He left the force in the early nineties with the rank of sergeant, and lived in Winnipeg for a time before coming to the United States.

CHARLES R. COX PASSES AWAY
DANVILLE, IND.—Charles R. Cox, 65 years old, for years connected with the Sims Milling Co., at Frankfort, Ind., died at his home following an illness of a complication of diseases. He was born in Madison, Ind., and spent his early life there. In 1879 he moved to Frankfort and learned the milling business with his father-in-law, J. D. Fritch. Later he became connected with the Sims Milling Co. and remained in that connection until ill health forced his retirement. He is survived by his widow.

BAKERY MANAGER DIES
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—George Haffner, 59 years old, president and general manager of the Haffner-Starr Baking Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., and director of the Fort Wayne Community Center, died at his home, Dec. 25.

FIRE AT THIERWECHTER PLANT
TOLEDO, OHIO.—The plant of the Emery Thierwechter Co., Oak Harbor, near Toledo, was partially destroyed by

rangements are being made for rebuilding. The company is engaged in the grain, milling and feed business. Edgar H. Thierwechter, son of the late Emery Thierwechter, is president, and associated with him is Morton Thierwechter, a brother living in Toledo.

PLANT FLOUR MILLS MOVE OFFICE

St. LOUIS, Mo.—The Plant Flour Mills Co. is moving its offices from the Merchants' Exchange, where they have been located for many years, to 340 Planters' Building, which is almost across the street from the former building. By moving to the Planters' Building, the Plant company joins the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. and the Hall Milling Co. in making that office structure one of the most important headquarters of milling companies in St. Louis.

TEXAS HAS SNOW COVERING

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The entire panhandle and south plains of Texas were covered with a light blanket of snow Christmas, ranging from one half to four inches in depth. Snows also extended into New Mexico. Temperatures over this area were rising, the lowest recorded being around 15 degrees.

ASK 2,000,000-BU LIMIT ON WHEAT TRADING IN CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Until Congress, possibly, some day, may decide to wipe out the futures markets in grains and cotton, the policy of the government will be to try to work out a system whereby futures trading will become less profitable, and to where the producer stabilizes his price.

This policy was enunciated by Representative L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, in discussion of an item in the Department of Agriculture bill, providing \$153,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the grain futures act, an increase of \$10,600 over the previous appropriation for that purpose. This increase is designed to supervise the future trading activities at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oregon, and to study the general marketing conditions and other price factors in the Pacific Northwest territory, including activities of the Vancouver Grain Exchange, a Canadian project.

First saying that the Department of Agriculture had found some cases in Chicago in which customers' orders were not executed in the pit, but were taken by brokers for their own account, J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the grain futures administration, informed a sub-committee of the House appropriations committee that the business conduct committee of the Chicago board had informally agreed to hold down the lines of individual traders to 5,000,000 bus of wheat.

"Early in September, 1926, two traders controlled 32.6 per cent of the total open commitments in the 1926 December wheat future," Mr. Duvel added.

Recently, the administration has done some special work in Chicago and elsewhere and has uncovered some factors in connection with the handling of orders, which, in a way, it says, reach the very fundamentals of the whole principle of futures trading. On the ground that the market will not absorb 5,000,000 bus without a correspondingly large increase or decrease in price, the administration has asked the business conduct committee to hold down the lines of individual traders to 2,000,000 bus.

WINTER STORAGE OF GRAIN AT MONTREAL ABOUT SAME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence River, the port of Montreal has a winter storage of 13,705,000 bus of grain in stock and 12 grain boats containing more than 1,000,000 bus of grain in their holds tied up for the winter. Stocks on hand at the close of navigation last year, according to the Department of Commerce, were a little more than 13,000,000 bus.

Total receipts at Montreal this year, as reported by E. G. Sabine, American trade commissioner, were 90,424,712 bus of grain as compared with 216,195,154 in 1928. Total deliveries this year to date were 90,197,325 and last year 210,907,870.

The grain held in Montreal may not be shipped to eastern Canadian ports for reshipment to Europe as usual, owing to the large stores held in western elevators which will be dispatched first to save freight charges. Montreal shipping has thus suffered severely as a result of the short grain yield and holding movement.

TRADING IN JUTE FUTURES IS PLANNED IN NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Futures trading in jute and hemp will be inaugurated on Jan. 7 on the New York Burlap and Jute Exchange. Such action was planned shortly after this exchange opened on Oct. 16, but a delay was encountered on account of difficulties in working out suitable contracts. The trading unit in jute will be 125 bales of 400 lbs net, while that of Manila hemp will consist of 100 bales of 270 lbs each.

BAKERS' CLUB TO MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Bakers' Club of Philadelphia will hold its first meeting of the new year on Monday, Jan. 6, at the Penn Athletic Club. Preceding the business meeting, supper will be served.

COTTON PRICES MOVE IN NARROW RANGE

Short Covering and Profit Taking Are Principal Features in New York Market
—Burlap Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Covering by shorts and profit-taking were the most influential factors controlling the price range of cotton last week. Exports were low and far under the total at the corresponding season last year, but reports of a much reduced output from India acted strongly in favor of the market.

Heavy delivery of local stock on January notices unsettled market conditions temporarily, but the demand for the spot month was active and this soon had the effect of strengthening the later positions. At certain times during the past month the New York market was particularly favorable for trading, compared to other markets, a fact which was taken advantage of by many traders.

Toward the close of the week the market was operating within a narrow range, due, for one thing, to a smaller increase in the visible supply than in the corresponding week last year. Easier tendencies in the wheat and stock markets caused some traders to realize what profits they had, thus checking what advances cotton might otherwise have made on its own initiative.

BURLAP QUIET

Practically no market news was received last week from Calcutta, due to the long holidays prevailing there. Consequently, activity on the New York burlap and jute exchange was almost at a standstill. Buyers and sellers were apart on their ideas of value, the one group being 10 points under nominal quotations and the other a like amount over. Just how active trading will become in the near future is said to depend largely upon the attitude buyers assume toward the large stocks now afloat and expected here in the near future.

Reports current in the New York bag market indicate that buyers are caring only for their immediate requirements, with little tendency to make future commitments just now. Whether or not this attitude will be changed after the turn of the year remains to be seen, but it is at least probable that buying will be heavier than it has been during the last few weeks.

GRAIN MEN ANSWER CHARGE OF WHEAT "PRICE BEATING"

Charges of Senator Gerald P. Nye that grain men are trying to beat down the price of wheat have been answered in several cities of the country by men prominent in the trade. Counter charges that Senator Nye has no basis for his statements have been made, and the senator has been called upon to furnish proof backing up the allegations. Such a move would be utterly foolish, because the grain trade suffers severely when prices fall below the levels fixed by the farm board, George P. Case, president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, asserted last week. "When wheat prices fall the flow of grain to market practically ceases, and the private grain trade suffers a serious loss of business," Mr. Case stated.

FRANCIS MADE QUAKER BAKING HEAD

Bert Francis has been made president of the Quaker Baking Co., of Council Bluffs, Iowa. His election comes after 15 years of employment with the firm, which began as a shipping clerk. For the past several years he has acted as general manager of the firm and member of the board of directors.

FLOUR INTEREST REVIVES AT PEIPING
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appreciable revival of interest in American flour has been reported to the Department of Commerce by A. B. Calder, commercial attache in Peiping (Peking). He reports that American quotations are still slightly above the level which the market can pay, but there is some prospect of a

moderate business being done for arrivals up to March and April.

Stocks of Canadian and Shanghai flour milled at Tientsin are estimated at about 3,000,000 bags (49 lbs.), with little change in conditions previously reported. Flour mills in Peiping are operating at about 75 per cent capacity and one or two mills recently have closed.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN SEEN BY HENRY WALLACE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, discussing new corn breeding methods last week before the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy and the genetics section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Des Moines, Iowa, said it may soon be possible to raise as much corn on 40,000,000 acres of land as it formerly was on 50,000,000. According to Mr. Wallace, the new method of corn breeding is the most practical contribution which the science of genetics has made to the practical farmer.

The best strains of corn, he said, discovered by the new method, yield fully 10 per cent more than best open pollinated strains, and future yields will be much greater, but probably will not come before 10 years. His prediction was that by 1940 corn will have a stiffer stalk, uniform ear, stronger shank and be shorter in ear height.

L. B. Schmidt, of Iowa State College, in an address to the historical and philological science section, said readjustment of agricultural production to fit domestic demand rather than world demand was the most promising method of bettering the farmer's lot.

FARM BOARD CONGRATULATED BY OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE

The National Grain Corporation, buying and selling agency of the Federal Farm Board, was congratulated by the Omaha Grain Exchange here last week after it had stepped into the local market and offered \$1.15 for No. 1 hard winter and \$1.13 for No. 2.

Although no grain was purchased, since the price of wheat immediately went above that mark, the exchange expressed the belief that the farm board's action would stabilize prices. The following statement was given out by the grain exchange:

"The Omaha Grain Exchange extends to Mr. Hoover's farm board and its chairman, Mr. Legge, its congratulations on the effort which is being made in a

constructive and businesslike manner to stabilize the grain market without destroying or crippling the singularly efficient grain marketing system that has been built through 100 years of experience.

"An order has been received from the farm board for the purchase of wheat on the Omaha Grain Exchange on the basis of \$1.15 bu for No. 1 hard and \$1.13 for No. 2 hard.

"This was an open order. The wheat may be bought at the named price from any existing concern, without discrimination or prejudice.

"It is true the price is below the current market price, and the wheat will not be bought overnight."

"But with that open order standing in

PRaise FROM PIEDMONT

THE Millers Review and The Northwestern Miller gave us excellent write-ups on the recent Greensboro meeting. Both of these journals are well worth taking, the first for local news and as your official organ; the second as a journal recognized internationally as one of the foremost milling papers giving news of the industry.—*Piedmont Bulletin*, "issued in the interest of better milling" by the *Piedmont Millers' Association*.

the market place, it will have a steady influence, a stabilizing effect.

"No one knows absolutely what the net result will be, but the effort is worth while, and the Omaha Grain Exchange rejoices that the attempt is being made without antagonizing or interfering with the most efficient grain marketing system the world ever enjoyed."

BUSINESS AT TEXAS PORTS BETTER

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The recent light receipts and export forwardings at Texas ports have shown a slight improvement, according to a report issued Dec. 16 by R. C. Andrews, district manager of the American Railway Association car service division. Referring to industrial conditions, Mr. Andrews said that railroad, industrial and agricultural development in the Southwest is progressing actively, with considerable building being done or being planned. The general condition of business compares favorably with corresponding months a year ago, he said.

GROCERS' PRESIDENT DIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John H. Meyer, who had been secretary and general manager of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association for the past two and a half years, died at his home in Lynbrook, L. I., Dec. 22. Mr. Meyer was 64 years old and had been connected with the grocery business practically all of his life. He was formerly secretary of the New York State Association of Retail Grocers, and had also been connected with B. T. Babbitt & Co., the Shredded Wheat Co., and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and a son.

BUEHLER PATENT TO S. HOWES CO.

The S. Howes Co., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y., manufacturers and distributors of milling machinery, has purchased American patents covering the Buhler vibrationless sieve drive. This is a self-contained mechanism for converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion. It is designed to eliminate the eccentric shaft, eccentrics, connecting rods and post boxes on milling machinery that is actuated by an eccentric movement.

QUAKER OATS TO MOVE OFFICES

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, has leased 56,000 square feet of floor space in the new Board of Trade Building and will move its general offices there next spring. The company has had its executive and general offices in the Railway Exchange Building on East Jackson Boulevard and Michigan Avenue since 1904, when it moved from the Monadnock Building in 1894.

CEREAL CHEMISTS' GROUP REPORTS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The northwestern section of the American Association of Cereal Chemists reports one of the most active and successful years since its start, according to the secretary's summary of activities in 1929.

An average of about 20 chemists from leading mills in the Northwest were present at meetings held in the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. Talks covering a wide range of subjects were presented by men such as C. W. Harrison, chief of the federal food and drug inspection; Professor A. J. Schwantes; Professor A. C. Arny and Dr. C. H. Eckles, of the University Farm, St. Paul; H. G. Nelson, city chemist of Minneapolis, and R. C. Miller, of the Federal Grain Inspection Division.

New members whose names have been added to the membership during 1929 include Joe Zvanovec, Judith Milling Co., Lewistown, Montana; Rudolph Edel, Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.; A. D. McGuire, Tri-State Laboratories, Minot, N. D.; A. J. Kittleson, Bliss Laboratory, Minneapolis; Bert Ingels, Novadel-Agenc Corporation, Minneapolis; John P. Lewis, Aberdeen Protein Laboratory, Aberdeen, S. D.; M. L. Walton, Capital Flour Mills, Minneapolis; and C. G. Harrel, Commander-Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis. At the present time membership comprises 65 chemists—27 out of town and 38 in the Twin Cities.

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE MAY PUBLISH TRADE JOURNAL

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A special election will be held on Dec. 30 by the Merchants' Exchange to determine whether or not the exchange should take on the financing and publishing of the St. Louis Daily Price Current. Under the present system of publication, members are asked to subscribe to a fund which takes care of the deficit entailed by the publication of the market paper. The treasury of the Merchants' Exchange usually donates liberally to this fund.

The proposal put before members of the exchange, and on which they will vote on Dec. 30, is that they should be assessed from \$30 to \$40 on their memberships in order to take care of the publication of the paper, which is considered necessary to the welfare of the exchange.

This proposal has met with some objection on the part of the smaller member, who considers it unfair that he should pay the same amount for the publication of the paper as his larger fellow member.

NORTHWEST MILLS PROTEST MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT RATE

Millers of the Northwest are entering an objection to the wheat rate of \$1.15 set by the Federal Farm Board as the "reasonable price" for that market. There is a difference of about 3c bu in freight rates out of Kansas City as compared with Minneapolis, so if freight were the only consideration, prices should be only about 3c apart instead of 10c as in the farm board schedule, millers say. The quality of northwestern spring wheat adds to its value, however, so there is normally a greater spread between the Minneapolis and Kansas City markets, and for the most of the fall the spread has been 8@10c. Chicago prices normally should be a little higher than those in Minneapolis, they also assert, because of lower freight rates into the East and for export, but the farm board schedule places the price there 7c under Minneapolis. No serious objections have been raised, since the schedule is not intended to be permanent.

TO ATTEND BAKERS' CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—G. Leonard Conly, president of the Bakers' Club here, and J. R. Conly, ex-president of the mid-eastern chapter of the American Society of Bakery Engineers, will head a large delegation to attend the mid-winter meeting of the Pennsylvania Bakers' Association, to be held in Harrisburg, Jan. 6 and 7.



ROLAND A. JEANNERET, one of the younger members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, is unopposed as candidate for president of that organization to be voted on next week. He is associated with Harry C. Gamage in management of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., one of the Kansas City market's leading elevator companies.

TARIFF REGULATIONS IN GERMANY REVISED

Wheat Flour Duty Advanced 4 Marks to
18.50 Per 100 Kilos—Wheat
Raised 3 Marks

A cable from the London office of The Northwestern Miller advises that the German Reichstag has passed a farm relief bill authorizing a sliding scale of duties on wheat and flour. It is also stated that the wheat duty has been advanced 3 marks and the flour duty 4 marks. Under the present schedule, the wheat duty for nations not having a commercial treaty is 7.50 marks per 100 kilos, while for nations having a commercial treaty the duty is 6.50 marks. Applying the advance of 3 marks to the latter classification, which includes the United States, and under the new arrangement which provides that the wheat duty will be one and one half times the duty on grain plus 4.25 marks, the new

wheat flour tariff will be 18.50 marks, an increase of 4 marks above the previous duty of 14.50.

The United States Department of Commerce has released a report from the American consul in Germany which is somewhat at variance with this information insofar as it states that on Dec. 21, the proposal to introduce sliding scale duties on grain was dropped by the Reichstag, and the present general duties on rye and wheat retained with the proviso that the government is authorized to reduce or increase the duties if variation from the fixed standard prices makes it necessary. These changes will be effective Jan. 1, as far as commercial treaties permit.

The department report also states that the duty on fodder barley imported under customs supervision will be until the end of 1930 5 marks per 100 kilos instead of 2 marks; the latter rate will be reinstated in 1931. Polished or unpolished rice for starch manufacture, imported under customs supervision, will be admitted duty free.

The present is from one point of view an inopportune time to make such a report on representation, for flour business has for some weeks been in a state of stagnation following marked increases in world prices of wheat. The trade passing through Hongkong is also somewhat disturbed by recently imposed taxes on all foreign flour imported into Kwangtung province (the Canton area), but these are expected to have comparatively slight effect on the trade in general. It may reasonably be expected that the steady drain on local stocks, which has been going on for the last few months, may shortly result in renewed buying, and on this account Canadian mills which may consider entering the South China

CUBAN FLOUR IMPORTS MAY BE HIGHEST OF FIVE YEARS

Imports of wheat flour in all Cuban ports will be the highest for 1929 of any year since 1924 if December figures come up to usual expectations, according to a government report just issued.

Total shipments received at the end of November reached the 1,173,514-bbl mark, which is 3,000 bbls more than was taken in for the entire year of 1928. If over 100,000 bbls were imported during December, which figure is forecast from previous years, the total for the year should surpass any year since 1924, when 1,312,871 bbls was the final count. In 1924 123,084 bbls were imported during December, 112,139 in 1925, 131,854 in 1926, 100,397 in 1927 and 94,774 in 1928.

If an even 100,000 bbls were imported in December of this year the total would not quite come up to the mark set in 1925, however, when shipments reached 1,276,759 bbls. In 1927 the total was 1,250,438 bbls, and in 1927 1,204,407.

Canadian Flour Market in Hongkong Offers Possibilities of Enlargement

TORONTO, ONT.

A REPORT by the Canadian trade commissioner in China on the market for Canadian flour in Hongkong, as recently published in the Commercial Intelligence Journal, a government publication, contains some information that will be of interest to Canadian millers who contemplate doing business in that market or who already are established there. It is pointed out that discussions with importers in Hongkong confirm the impression that the Canadian flour trade could be considerably increased and that exporters would be well advised to give the matter of representation careful consideration, as this is one of the most important factors. The commissioner's report on the trade of Hongkong follows:

At present only a few Canadian flour mills are exporting to this market. At the same time Canadian flour is being quoted by a considerable number of local agents or importers, the inference being that some Canadian mills ship regularly to several local accounts, presumably under special brands and according to specific requirements as to grade, color and price. This situation alone would be quite a satisfactory one, provided that all other Canadian mills were not interested in a local outlet for their product, but it is not believed that this is the case. Further, the same firms which are now disposing of a part of the total shipments made to Hongkong by one or a very few Canadian exporters are at the same time dealing in several other flours, either of the same or different qualities, and presumably placing orders with Canadian principals only when convenient, or possibly only when supplies can be more advantageously procured from Canada than elsewhere. Altogether, there is very little evidence of definite alignment between individual Canadian mills and individual local agents, the exporter undertaking to confine himself to one or a few accounts in return for an undertaking on the part of importers that reciprocal treatment would be given by them.

This report will not suggest that exclusive and binding agency arrangements should be undertaken by Canadian flour mills or exporters, or that they should require their Hongkong representatives to confine themselves invariably to the sale of Canadian flour alone. Obviously, the latter would be out of the question, since no small part of the flour demand in South China is for qualities which are either not produced in Canada or are available in small amounts only. It is felt, however, that more Canadian mills should be participating in the South China flour trade, and that some approach toward exclusive agency agreements would enable a closer touch with the situation and eventually lead to good results. One undeniable basis for such a statement is the fact that several outstanding British and Chinese firms have

expressed a keen desire to trade in Canadian flour, preferably on the understanding that they be granted controlling agency rights in return for their guaranty to confine their sales of all flour of grades which can be produced in Canada to their Canadian principal. These firms, moreover, are not merely local dealers, but maintain head offices in Hongkong and either branch offices or binding connections with dealers both in Canton, the minor ports and the interior.

The possibility of Canadian mills which have not previously shipped to this market being able to compete successfully is a question about which there need be little apprehension. In order to reach the point where a reasonable volume of business will be established, however, one of two main courses of action seems necessary. The first of these calls for a thorough survey of the market by a representative of the Canadian mills and his working for some time with the agent or distributor whom he selects as most capable. The second, which might to some extent be combined with the first, is the selection of a capable agent and the arrangement between both parties that a six months' or similar period be settled on as the time reasonably necessary in which to establish new brands on the market and during which no profits would be taken by either party, these being devoted to advertising, distribution of samples or similar sales promotion. Both these plans have been suggested by local import houses which have had experience in the flour trade; a combination of them would be recommended as the ideal basis on which attempts to enter the market should be based.



E. K. Pickett

trade are advised to give the matter outlined above their serious and immediate attention. The department of trade and commerce has on file in Ottawa a list of some of the principal Hongkong firms which have expressed their interest in dealing in the Canadian product. Correspondence with them should be accompanied by a complete range of samples and prices, together with a statement of the best terms which could be granted. It is also requested that copies of letters to these firms be sent to the trade commissioner in Hongkong, in order that the matter may be followed up without delay.

The Japanese post office not only handles money orders and postal savings, but also collects taxes, floats securities, collects bills, transfers funds, pays government pensions, issues postal notes and sells annuities and life insurance.

Garnet Wheat Reports Show Poor Dough Quality

TORONTO, ONT.

AS a result of differences in opinion between millers, grain men and western farmers as to the merits of garnet wheat, a new hard spring variety that is being introduced in western Canada, the Dominion government took steps some time ago to obtain independent reports from British and European authorities on the baking qualities of flour from this grain.

Reports on these tests are now coming in, but not all that were asked for have been received, so no settled opinion can yet be formed. However, Noury and van der Lande, of Deventer, Holland, have reported and their results are known to the trade, at least in part. The dough was found to be stiff and tough, long fermentation was required and the loaf is rather small and gluten-bound. Ash content is high and the color yellow. A serious objection to the flour is excessive dryness.

So far as conclusions can be drawn from the information so far made public as a result of these tests, the contention of Canadian millers that garnet should not be admitted to regular contract grades of Canadian spring wheat is justified. That this is already being done in a limited way is nothing to the point. It is a mistake that will have to be rectified and the milling industry has done the western farming industry a service by its action in refusing to recognize garnet as being equal to marquis for milling and baking purposes.

A. H. BAILEY.

E. K. PICKETT ELECTED AS WASHBURN CROSBY OFFICER

Receiving his second promotion within the year, Edward K. Pickett, until now with the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., Minneapolis, has been elected vice president of the Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City.

Last January, Mr. Pickett was elected to the directorate of the Minneapolis firm.

He is expected to arrive in Kansas City within the next few days to become permanently associated with the company's sales staff.

Mr. Pickett has been associated with the Washburn Crosby organization for many years, having started at a very early age as office boy and worked through the various departments. For the past 23 years he has been associated with the sales department, and in consequence brings a wide experience in merchandising to the firm in Kansas City.

BRYCE B. SMITH MAY RUN FOR MAYOR OF KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Bryce B. Smith, first vice president of the General Baking Co. and president of the Consumers' Bread Co., has made it known to Democratic leaders here that he is willing to enter the mayoralty race, if the organization is in accord with him and personal business matters do not conflict. Mr. Smith is said to be withholding his official answer until some time in January.

He is recognized by party leaders as a strong candidate and although not rated a very fluent speaker, he is known as a quiet campaigner with a host of friends, politically and in the business world.

At the present time he is a member of the school board.

GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS WILL MEET NEXT OCTOBER

The next annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association will be held in Chicago, Oct. 13-15, according to an announcement by Charles Quinn, secretary of the organization. This, the thirty-fourth annual meeting, will be held at the Hotel Sherman.

GRAIN STORAGE PLANNED FOR STANARD-TILTON MILL

St. Louis, Mo.—Property adjoining the plant of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. in Alton, Ill., has been acquired by that company, and will be utilized in the building of additional grain storage capacity. Plans have not been completed, but it is expected that the addition will be sufficient to care for 200,000 bus of wheat.

A. and J. Lorentzen, of the Royal Bakery, Concrete, have taken over the plant of the Edmonds (Wash.) Baking Co.

prorations of money received in sale of oats belonging to the plaintiff.

Joe Darnell, 22-year-old chemist for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., of Enid, Okla., died Dec. 19 from a mysterious cause. His body was found face downward in a small ravine, though there was no evidence of foul play.

The annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Oklahoma will be held in Tulsa, Jan. 28, it has been announced by H. V. Kahle, secretary. An invitation has been extended to Robert P. Lamont, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, to address the meeting. J. E. Edgerton, New York City, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, will be one of the prominent speakers.

OMAHA

There was little doing in flour trade circles last week. Mills report that new business was in small volume, with buyers strongly inclined to take hold cautiously.

For several weeks a moderate volume of new business has been booked on every substantial decline in the market, but when a several cent advance comes, buyers promptly turn away.

POOR WEATHER LENGTHENS COLORADO FEEDING SEASON

DENVER, COLO.—Live stock feeders in several Colorado districts were forced to begin feeding late in October this year, instead of in December, as is usually the case. This was due to inclement weather, and meant at least six weeks more of feeding. Those who had just enough feed to carry them through the winter are finding themselves short. Those who did not have the money to buy hay, or who could not get it, were forced to sell part of their stock, with the result that profits in feed lots have been cut to quite an unfavorable extent. Some of the feed yards are in rather bad condition on account of the storms and this is adversely affecting the stock.

FEED SUPPLY GOOD IN NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Reports of range conditions, supply of feed and condition of livestock in New Mexico are particularly favorable at this time, according to a report recently issued by R. F. Hare, agricultural statistician.

Feed supplies in most sections of the state are ample for the needs of feeders and ranges are still affording pasturage except in a few localities where the snowfall has been heavy.

Cattle and sheep are in excellent condition with very little market demand for them.

Hay is plentiful in most sections, bringing around \$15@22 ton. In the less favored regions, first class alfalfa is being sold at \$35 ton.

Choice ewes are bringing around \$12 a head, while the old ewes are being sold in some markets for \$3.50@5.50.

EXPERIMENT WITH TEXAS FEEDS

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—A feeding demonstration of Texas grown feed to Texas cattle now being conducted by County Agent R. S. Miller of Waco, Texas, has resulted in the calves showing a gain of 64 pounds after a 30-day period of feeding.

The ration used was ground corn, cob meal, ground barley, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay.

SWINE LOSSES HEAVY THIS FALL

Heavy losses by swine owners already this winter have caused the United States Department of Agriculture to issue warnings to all farmers. The losses have resulted largely from two diseases, pneumonia and swine influenza, commonly known as "flu." Losses from these two diseases can be greatly prevented by providing dry shelters to protect the animals from exposure to cold wind, rain, sleet and snow. Sudden severe changes in the weather cause great havoc among swine and farmers should take particular pains to provide comfortable feeding and resting places for their hogs during such periods, warns the department.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES

WILLIAM H. WIGGIN, MANAGER

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Correspondents at Atlanta, Evansville, Indianapolis, Nashville and Norfolk

Cable Address: "Palmking"

TOLEDO

The wheat market has been up, and it has been down—rather substantially in both directions—and yet it does not seem to have had any marked effect of late on the purchasing of flour. It may be that this is neither the time nor the place for such activity to show itself. There is never much buying of flour at the end of the year, and if it appeared, it would be more likely to occur in hard wheat milling quarters.

Those who were disposed to provide for their future requirements have already done so to the extent they are willing to go, and the others seem indifferent and uninfluenced by the course of prices. So business has resolved itself into a humdrum affair without especial features, outside happenings in the wheat market and developments in connection with activities of the farm board.

Recent developments have included the entrance of the Rural Grain Corporation, the handmaiden of the farm board, as an active bidder for wheat at the loan price. This is perhaps intended as an intimation that support will be given to the market at this level, and that it will be pegged there. This may prove an effective discouragement to short selling below this price.

Argentina appeared in the role of Santa Claus to the farm board and farm relief movements last week. Wheat shot up about 5c bu at Chicago, 7½¢ at Liverpool, Dec. 24, on an official report from which a cut in the exportable surplus to 58,000,000 bus was estimated. It was said that all previous outstanding offers on wheat exports were accepted and a considerable business was closed.

DECLINE IN VISIBLE SMALL

It began to look to some observers as if the groundwork was being laid by which earlier anticipations of higher prices in the second half of the crop year might be realized, and which had met with disaster through contact with the record accumulations and visible supply in North America. This should have some effect on European demand and exports where real relief must come from. However, the decline in the visible supply was only 10,000,000 bus in November.

Another development was the issuance of the government report showing winter wheat acreage to be 2 per cent larger than last year with condition 86 per cent of normal, as compared with 84.4 last year, and a 10-year average of 84.6. There is a heavy blanket of snow over much of the winter wheat belt with no section where conditions are unfavorable. There are no present indications of any relief coming to farmers from decreased acreage or failure of crops.

INHIBITIONS REPLACE FORECASTS

Any prophetic urge that the wisecracks may have felt in wheat has been tamed down by recent events until now it has been displaced by inhibitions. Forecasting may be left to the farm board and the United States Department of Agriculture. Many a man has come to grief by being too optimistic and having too great faith in his own personal judgment. The successful speculator must be able to change his mind and position almost instantly and not hesitate to take losses. The average speculator takes a small profit, but rides his losses down to the bitter end.

The year closes with perhaps a better outlook for prices. Nothing would help more than export sales and good clearances with steady and substantial reductions weekly in the visible supply. This wheat which has been backed up in Canada and the United States must be moved out of the way before a safe basis

is arrived at for the maintenance of much higher prices.

Flour Prices.—Soft winter wheat standard patent flour was quoted, Dec. 27, at \$6.15@6.20, local springs \$6.50 and local hard winters \$6.25, in 98's, f.o.b., Toledo or mill.

CENTRAL STATES MILLS

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

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output of ac-tivity bbls	Pct. tivity
Dec. 22-28	123,150	65,449	50
Previous week	53,000	63,914	67
Year ago	123,630	68,412	50
Two years ago	156,200	81,969	52
Three years ago	54,300	27,227	60

NOTES

Harold Anderson, president of the National Milling Co., Toledo, subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co., Unecda bakers, will sail from New York Jan. 4 for England.

Jesse D. Hurlbut, manager of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., who has been ill, has sufficiently recovered to spend part of every day at the office of his company.

Cyrus S. Coup, vice president and general manager of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo, with Mrs. Coup, spent Christmas visiting a married daughter in St. Louis, Mo.

NASHVILLE

Demand for flour from the Southeast was slow last week, business showing the usual falling off on account of the Christmas holidays, being pronounced on account of the unsettled tone of the market. Only scattered sales were being reported, these being made to buyers who were in urgent need of flour and had permitted their stocks to run low. Business came to a standstill part of the week, and the remainder of the time was exceedingly light, though about the same as for the corresponding time last year. The inventory period will not be over until about Jan. 10, and mills are looking for trade to mark time until that date. Mills are hopeful that the government stabilization plans will be more effective after the first of the year, and that business can be handled on a more satisfactory basis.

The year 1929 has been somewhat difficult for mills in the Southeast, though the principal companies will show a volume of business close to that of last year. The aggregate business, however, will show some falling off as compared with the preceding year. With the wheat market the most erratic of recent years, the situation has been difficult in the milling industry, and it is not thought that profits have been up to the average, though fairly satisfactory, as a rule, considering the situation, with the rapid fluctuations that have featured the market. General holiday trade has been satisfactory, and mills look for the 1930 business to be better, as buyers are not heavily supplied, and consuming demand is about normal.

The flour market has been somewhat unsettled on account of the wheat situation, though selling prices have made very little change, with probably some concessions where opportunities were open for large sales. Asking prices for soft winter wheat flour were as follows, Dec. 28: best short patent, 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Ohio river stations, \$7.90@8.25 bbl; straights, \$8.25@6.50; first clears, \$5@5.25.

Distributors of Minnesota and western flours had a moderate volume of business for the Christmas week, and are looking for more activity after the first

of the year. Stocks of flour at Nashville have been on decline, being 51,000 bbls, compared with 60,000 bbls last year. The blending trade has slowed down for the holidays, and winds up the year with business close to former years. Quotations, Dec. 28: spring wheat first patent, 98-lb cottons, delivered at Nashville, \$7.50@8 bbl; standard patent, \$7.25@7.35; hard winter wheat short patent, \$6.75@7.25; straights, \$6.25@6.50.

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

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output of ac-tivity bbls	Pct. tivity
Dec. 22-28	113,520	71,030	63
Previous week	111,250	73,282	76
Year ago	123,720	72,998	59
Two years ago	131,520	80,261	69
Three years ago	151,020	73,913	50

NOTES

Mrs. Katherine Norton Wells, wife of J. E. Wells, one of owners of State Milling Co., Nashville, died last week.

James A. Ransom, aged 74, died at his home in Murfreesboro, Tenn. Mr. Ransom was a man of large business interests, and for more than 25 years owned and operated the old Bridgeview Mills, on Stone's river near Murfreesboro.

Responding to a radio appeal, grain dealers at Louisville donated two tons of grain to be fed to starving birds recently. On account of the extremely cold weather and the ground being covered with snow and ice, many birds were reported to be dying.

EVANSVILLE

Flour trading continues good, with shipping instructions brisk and exporting satisfactorily steady. Prices are unchanged. Quotations, Dec. 28, f.o.b., Evansville, 98-lb sacks, car lots: soft winter wheat best patent \$8 bbl, first patent \$7.50, straights \$7; Kansas hard, \$7.75; first clears, in jutes, \$6.75; second clears, \$6.50.

NOTES

Joseph Craig, Cadick Milling Co., Grandview, and Mrs. Craig spent the Christmas holidays with friends in Evansville.

Leslie Igleheart, of Los Angeles, Cal., spent the Christmas vacation in Evansville with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Igleheart, Igleheart Bros., Inc.

NORFOLK

The fluctuating wheat market has kept local prices unsettled, and the market is somewhat weaker. Quotations, Dec. 27: northwestern spring patents, \$7.25@7.45 bbl; second patents, \$6.95@7.15; Kansas patents, \$6.90@7.15; second patents, \$6.60@6.85; soft winter patents, \$6.80@6.95; second patents, \$6.50@6.65; Virginia and Maryland straights, \$5.75@6.

INDIANAPOLIS

Little interest is being shown in the flour business, and very few sales are reported. Liberal concessions have failed to attract buyers, and buying continues in small scattered lots for immediate use only. Millers and brokers anticipate some heavy buying after the New Year, as buyers have not covered their requirements for 1930. Mill operations are about normal, and directions on old contracts are very hard to secure. Inquiry is very poor from local consumers. Although there is some inquiry from foreign buyers, no sales are reported for export.

The market ruled strong at the close, and prices advanced 30@45c bbl. Quotations, Dec. 28, f.o.b., Indianapolis, basis 98-lb cottons: soft winter special short patent \$7.30@7.65 bbl, fancy short patent \$6.50@7.25, straight patent \$6.30@6.85, first clear \$6.25@6.85; hard winter short patent \$7.15@7.55, fancy patent \$6.80@7.15, standard patent \$6.40@6.75, first clear \$5.95@6.05; spring short patent \$7.35@7.75, standard patent \$6.95@7.30, first clear \$6@6.10.

Papers and articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state as follows: Central States Elevator Corporation, Indianapolis; capital stock

of 100 shares, having a par value of \$10 each common and \$50 preferred; objects, shipping, buying, selling, handling or utilization of wheat, corn, oats, barley and other grains. Incorporators, Guy Cantwell, Claude M. Record and B. B. Brenner.

WHEAT EXPORTS RALLY TO GAIN OVER THOSE OF 1928

Wheat exports came out of their slump in November and totaled higher for the month than during the same period last year, according to a Department of Commerce report. Shipments amounted to 12,338,000 bus, against 10,561,000 last year, bringing up the totals for the first 11 months of 1929 to 85,341,000 bus, compared to 88,650,000 last year.

With 7,641,000 bus shipped out during December, 1928, and a 1928 total of 96,300,000, it will be necessary for export figures for December, 1929, to show 11,000,000 bus to equal that total for the full 12 months. Preliminary reports indicate, however, that this year's total will be smaller.

Wheat flour, on the other hand, showed a slight decline for November, although the total shipments for the year are about 1,600,000 bbls ahead of 1928, and even if no flour had been shipped out in December this year, the total for the 12 months would still be well above that of last year. Shipments in November were 1,156,000 bbls, against 1,199,000 in the same month of 1928.

Broken rice and macaroni were the only other grain products or grain which showed an increase in exports for the month. Shipments of most products were much less than for November, 1928, and in most cases were lower than during October of this year.

Total grains and grain products exported during November amounted to \$23,401,000 and for the 11 months ended November \$266,174,000, compared with \$287,623,000 for the same period last year. Details as to individual items follow:

Rice: total for the month 28,327,613 lbs and for the 11 months 278,446,000, compared with 244,724,000 for the same period last year. Germany was the largest purchaser, taking 5,938,437; United Kingdom, 3,358,690; Argentina, 3,411,973; France, 2,585,000.

Broken rice: total for month 5,748,000 lbs, of which Japan took 3,392,000.

Wheat: total for the month 12,337,902 bus and for the 11 months 102,539,000, compared with 110,736,000 last year. The United Kingdom took 4,762,894 bus; Canada, 2,076,896; Japan, 1,217,661.

Wheat flour: total for the month 1,156,362 bbls, and for the 11 months 12,595,000, compared with 10,913,000 for the same period last year. China (including Hongkong and Kwantung) was by far the largest purchaser, taking 259,000 bbls and bringing the total exported to that country for the 11 months of 1929 up to 2,539,615, or more than 20 per cent of the total. The United Kingdom took 129,532 and Cuba 87,753.

EARLE E. SPENCER STARTS NEW FEED FIRM IN ARKANSAS

Earle E. Spencer has resigned as vice president and sales manager of the Whyte Feed Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., and has organized the Spencer Feed Co. at that place. The new concern will act as car lot distributor of mixed feeds and grain products throughout Arkansas, Louisiana and eastern Texas.

Mr. Spencer, who has been in the feed business for the past nine years, states that his firm "will ship under attractive brands a complete line of balanced rations for all classes of farm live stock and poultry, and will offer in one car everything in the grain line needed by the up-to-date feed dealer."

Headquarters of the Spencer Feed Co. are with the Cook-Bahlau Grain Co. on West Fourth Avenue, Pine Bluff.

Cottonseed meal and alfalfa meal generally cost less per 100 lbs than tankage, yet when they are mixed with tankage the pigs fed the mixture do better than on tankage alone, says a bulletin of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

ARTHUR F. G. RAIKES, MANAGER

517 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.
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ST. LOUIS

"Oh, that the holidays might end so that we could get back to work," said a miller last week, and in that sentence he summed up the situation that has prevailed in the local flour market and with local mills for some time. It is true that there were one or two large sales in the week before last, but that type of business which is usually obtained by only one or perhaps two mills does not reflect itself in any better demand for flour generally. Two local mills report that their sales in December of this year were larger than in the year before, but it is doubtful if that has been the experience of the majority of mills.

If one were asked to estimate the quantity of flour on mills' books carried over into 1930, he would say that without a doubt it is less than it was in 1929, but, in at least one case, bookings are not much below last year's carry-over. It probably depends largely on the class of trade the mill serves. Those selling to the large bakers probably have more flour on their books than those serving the moderate sized baker and the jobber.

The outlook seems to be that some good buying should develop in January, especially on the breaks. Buyers believe that the price of wheat is being held up by the farm board and have no faith in higher prices, and it is not likely that they will cover their requirements for any long period so long as this situation exists. They must have flour, however, and, generally speaking, stocks and bookings are low, so that millers ought to be able to look for a good hand-to-mouth demand for the next few weeks.

Export Business Very Light.—Local millers are very disappointed in the volume of export flour business. They say that they are unable to compete with home mills' prices, and just as it seems that their quotations are getting in line, something like the Argentine crop report of last week comes out and puts them out of line again. Trade with Europe was characterized as very light last week, while Latin America was hardly heard from.

Shipping Directions Still Fair.—Fortunately, millers have one redeeming feature in the situation,—that shipping directions continue satisfactorily free. Mills in this territory have operated at above normal for December.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, basis 140-lb jutes, Dec. 28, St. Louis: soft wheat short patent \$6.95@7.25 bbl, straight \$6.50@6.60, first clear \$5@5.25; hard winter short patent \$6.30@6.50, 95 per cent \$5.90@6.15, first clear \$6.10@5.30; spring top patent \$6.75@7.10, standard patent \$6.45@6.75, first clear \$5.55@5.65.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Dec. 22-28	37,000	61
Previous week	34,700	57
Year ago	28,500	43
Two years ago	25,700	42

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

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Dec. 22-28	42,900	49
Previous week	48,400	56
Year ago	42,700	49
Two years ago	41,600	51

NOTES

T. L. Brice, southeastern representative of the Valier & Spies Milling Corporation, is expected to visit the main offices of the company here this week.

Cyrus S. Coup, vice president and general manager of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo, Ohio, called at

this office last week. He was here visiting his daughter.

A mill nearly 60 years old is being torn down at Edwardsville, Ill. It was originally the Dunstedter Mill, but the building has served for many purposes besides that for which it was built. Molasses, cider, wine and yeast have all been manufactured there and for some time the building was used as a machine shop. A new building will be erected on the site.

MEMPHIS

Not much business in flour is being reported, and even shipping instructions have been received sparingly during the week, due to general desire to have stocks as small as possible for inventory. Quotations are slightly firmer in sympathy with higher wheat, but holidays caused little interest to be taken. Outlook is favorable for the new year, as stocks are believed to be moderate and bookings are much less than last season, with no reason for expecting less consumption. Expressions from the baking trade indicate that their holiday business measured up to expectations and was fairly good.

Flour quotations, Dec. 28, basis 98's, f.o.b., car lots, Memphis: spring wheat short patent \$7.85@8.15, standard patent \$7.25@7.70; hard winter short patent \$6.85@7.45, standard patent \$6.50@7; soft winter short patent \$7.60@8.25, standard patent \$6.85@7.25; western soft patent \$6.75@6.85, low proteins \$6.15@6.35, blended 95 per cent patent \$6.25@6.50.

NOTES

R. H. Moran, Memphis manager for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., is home after a trip to Wichita, Kansas.

H. R. Kauffman, of Atlanta, southeastern manager for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., was a visitor in Memphis on Dec. 26.

Charles B. Stout, of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., Memphis, left last week for



A. W. BOSWORTH, Memphis representative of the Cereal By-Products Co., who has been elected president of the Memphis Grain & Hay Association for 1930. Mr. Bosworth succeeds H. C. Mills, of the Quaker Oats Co. Other officers elected were: Ferd Heckle, vice president; J. B. McGinnis, secretary-treasurer; C. G. Robinson, S. T. Pease, Sr., W. R. Smith-Vaniz and Walter M. Browne, directors.

a trip to points in the Mississippi Valley and Mobile.

Sim F. Clark, Jr., 16-year-old son of the senior member of the grain and feed firm of Clark-Burkle Co., Memphis, was killed when his auto was struck early Christmas morning.

NEW ORLEANS

Flour trading continued slow last week, but the market was somewhat active and prices fluctuated, mostly showing an upward trend. During the last three days of the week prices worked upward sharply.

Buyers are not in the market to any great extent. They are taking hold for immediate requirements only and will continue along these lines until the turn of the year, at which time they are expected to buy in larger quantities. There are several reasons for buyers to remain out of the market, the most important one being that in most instances they are taking inventories.

The wheat market was somewhat active and showed a strong upward tendency, prices advancing as much as 10c bu during the last three days of the week. This caused most buyers to drop out of the market, and the demand was accordingly fairly slow.

Country trading was also slow, and purchasers in this quarter have been out of the market almost entirely during the Christmas holidays. The general opinion of the trade is that country buyers will not enter the market until more inducements are offered in the way of lower prices.

Flour quotations, Dec. 27, basis 98's: spring wheat short patent \$7.80, 95 per cent \$7.50, 100 per cent \$7.35, cut \$7.15; hard winter short patent \$6.55, 95 per cent \$6.25, 100 per cent \$6.10, cut \$5.85, first clear \$5.30, second clear \$4.70; soft winter short patent \$7.25, 95 per cent \$6.85, 100 per cent \$6.65, cut \$6.35, first clear \$5.25, second clear \$4.75.

Semolina trading continued along even lines, with buyers entering the market only when forced. No. 2 semolina was quoted at 1 1/2c lb, bulk.

Foreign call continued slow, although shipments to Europe picked up slightly. The call in this section is only enough to keep exporters from classing it dead. With prices showing a gradual upward trend, little business can be expected here, for even with prices much lower than they are Canadian competition is keen. The unsteady condition of the market recently has led many buyers to believe prices are climbing to a peak and will break again. Traders, however, can see no reason for another break.

During the seven days ended Dec. 27 a total of 41,282 200-lb bags flour was shipped from this port, of which Latin America took 24,630 and Europe 16,652 as follows: Rotterdam 7,700, Glasgow 7,000, Avonmouth 1,172 and Bremen 780.

Wheat exports climbed upward sharply, and during the week a total of 354,315 bus was shipped from this port. At the close of the week the wheat market, both local and export, was advancing.

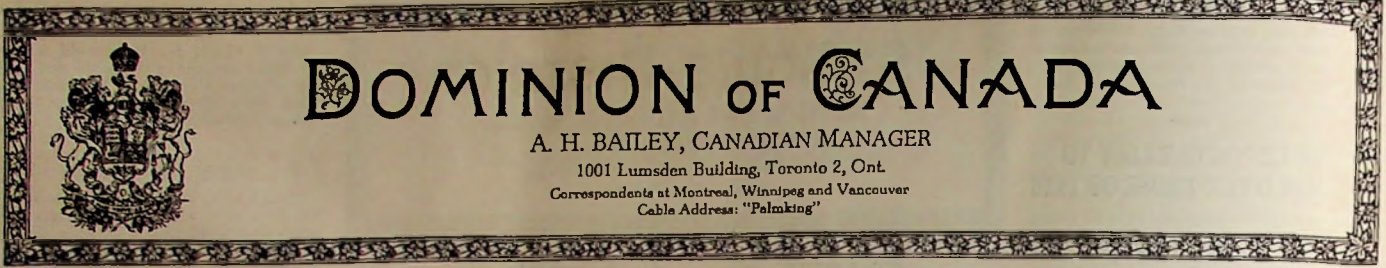
PRICE

The rice market was a little more active last week, and buyers were showing some interest in local offerings at the close. Most trading, however, was on a deferred shipment basis, and there were few cash sales. The Christmas holidays probably were the cause of slow cash business, it was believed by local traders. It is thought that after the first of the year there will be an increase in activity of this market. Prices were steady and showed little change from last week's levels. Blue Rose was quoted on Dec. 27 at 37 1/4@1c lb; second heads, 3 1/4@3 1/2c; screenings, 2 1/2@2 3/4c; bran, \$22.50 ton at mill; polish, \$22.50.

Rough receipts during the season to Dec. 27 totaled 256,727 sacks, same period last year 242,874; clean this season 107,911, same period last year 589,249.

Rough sales during the season to Dec. 27 amounted to 7,007 sacks, same period last year 35,972; clean this season 133,741 pockets, same period last year 129,576.

The King City (Mo.) Bakery has been opened.



DOMINION OF CANADA

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TORONTO

The Christmas holidays, which really extended over most of the week, interfered with the volume of trade in spring wheat flour, and nothing of any consequence was reported by mills to this office. Most of the bakers are working on old contracts and others are buying just as they need from month to month. After the first of the year there will be some new bakers' contracts to be considered. An advance of 10c bbl in prices took effect on Dec. 26. Quotations, Dec. 28: top patent, \$8.60; patent, \$8.35; second patent, \$8; export patent, \$7.40; first clear, \$6.90; graham flour, \$7.30; whole wheat flour, \$7.30; all per bbl in 98-lb jute bags, f.o.b., mixed cars, less 10c bbl for spot cash, plus cartage if delivered.

Ontario Winters.—Ontario winter wheat flour is extremely dull, partly owing to the holidays and partly owing to natural conditions in the market. Prices are unchanged. Quotations, Dec. 28: good quality 90 per cent patents from country mills, \$5.20@5.30 bbl, bulk, seaboard, in buyers' bags; Montreal, \$5.40@5.50; Toronto, \$5.40.

Exporting.—A little business was done on the Monday and Tuesday before Christmas, but since then trading has amounted to little or nothing. It is believed that after the turn of the year British importers will be in the market for a certain amount of flour, but no great volume is looked for. Quotations, Dec. 28: mill prices for spring wheat export patents, 38s per 280 lbs, London, January-February seaboard, with cable offers coming in at 37s. These are very close prices.

Ontario winters are not selling for export and are quoted nominally at 35s 6d per 280 lbs, London, January-February basis.

NOTES

Exports of oatmeal and rolled oats from Canada in four months ending November amounted to 7,732 tons.

In the four months ending with November Canada exported 30,000 tons of millfeed, mostly to the United States.

In the month of November British flour mills shipped 6,396 bags of flour into Trinidad and British Guiana as against 30,595 bags from Canada and 2,372 from United States.

W. R. Clarke, vice president and manager of sales of Wolverton Flour Mills Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont., visited Toronto on Dec. 26. Mr. Clarke was on his way to New York where he will spend a few days on business for his company.

In spite of the shrinkage during recent months, Great Britain remains by far the largest outlet for exports of Canadian flour, total shipments in four months ending November being 678,767 bbls. China had second place with 298,578 bbls, British West Indies third with 280,618 bbls, Germany fourth with 165,711 bbls and Newfoundland fifth with 132,831 bbls. Most of the sales to Germany were for reshipment to central Europe.

Late next April or early in May, 60 per cent of the new Welland ship canal, the fourth to be built across the Niagara peninsula to circumvent the great Niagara cataract, will be used for navigation, and by July 21 all the new link in Canada's vital inland waterway will be open for ships. It is hoped that it may be possible to fittingly celebrate on Dominion Day of 1930 this notable event in the country's commercial history. It is estimated that the total cost of the new Welland ship canal will be slightly in excess of \$120,000,000.

MONTREAL

Spring wheat flour was advanced 10c bbl last week, following upturns on the wheat markets on the news of still smaller prospects for the new Argentine wheat crop. Trade continues quiet and featureless. Spring wheat flour is now \$8.60 for first patent, \$8 for second patent, and \$7.40 for bakers patent, per barrel, less 10c for spot cash.

Winter wheat trade is reported dead, with prices steady at \$5.90@6.20 for choice grades in car lots, per barrel.

NOTES

W. H. McCarthey, vice president of the Standard Milling Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, spent Christmas in Montreal.

George W. Stephan, maritime provinces sales manager for the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., spent the Christmas holidays with his family at St. John, N. B.

H. Groom, of London, S. Legree, Sudbury, and T. G. Crawford, Toronto, representatives of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., were in Montreal last week visiting the company's head office for a business conference with J. E. Weeks, sales manager for Ontario and the maritime provinces. They were entertained at a luncheon at the Canada club by R. R. Dobell, vice president, at which were present also G. A. Morris, assistant to the president, and J. L. V. Mallette, manager for the province of Quebec.

WINNIPEG

Last week's flour sales were light in the aggregate, with no marked improvement either in the domestic or export demand. Some of the larger mills are not operating, and a good number of small mills in the West are doing very little. Prices have not changed.

For delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary, top patent springs were quoted, Dec. 28, at \$8.85 bbl, jute; seconds, \$7.85; cottons, 15c more; Pacific Coast points, 50c more. Second patents to bakers were quoted at \$7.85, except at Vancouver, where a lower price prevails.

NOTES

G. E. Stanley Thompson, well known in Winnipeg grain trade circles, has been

appointed manager of the grain department for H. S. Shannon & Co., Ltd., newly formed grain stock brokers' company in Winnipeg.

Farmers in western Canada have delivered since the middle of August over 190,000,000 bus of wheat or about 90 per cent of what will come off the farms for the season ending July 31, next. In the corresponding period of 1928, 395,000,000 bus were delivered, which represented about 80 per cent of the wheat that came off the farms.

Wheat inspections for the first five months of new crop year show that only 356 cars graded No. 5 wheat and 168 No. 6 wheat, compared with 38,455 and 35,741 cars, respectively, in the same period a year ago. The number of cars graded No. 1 northern this year is over 33,000, compared with only 3,500 up to the end of December, 1928.

The \$300,000 plant of the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers' Association was formally opened at Moose Jaw, Sask., last week. The Hon. W. R. Moth-erwell, minister of agriculture in the Dominion government, was to have performed the opening ceremony, but illness prevented his being there. The plant is said to be the finest of its kind in North America.

VANCOUVER

Export business in flour last week was further hampered by the rapid advance in wheat prices. Cables indicate that oriental firms are endeavoring to secure stocks at low prices which are under the best quotations that local exporters can offer. The cost basis on this side is around \$5 net, and the bulk of offers are for February and March. Stocks in north China are still large, although heavy reductions have been reported in Tientsin due to the embargo on native flour shipments. The space situation remains soft, with plenty available.

EXPORTS THROUGH UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the Department of Commerce, the following shipments of breadstuff originating in

Canada moved from Atlantic Coast customs district during October:

Barley, 95,982 bus through New York; oats 7,837 bus through New York; oatmeal and rolled oats, 294,996 lbs through New York; wheat, 3,373,268 bus through New York, 47,599 through Philadelphia, 121,885 through Maryland, a total of 3,572,752; wheat flour 11,751 bbls through Massachusetts, 117,180 through New York, a total of 128,931.

CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS ONLY HALF THOSE OF 1928

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Exports of grain through the four Canadian ports of Vancouver, Montreal, St. John and Quebec were for the first 11 months of the year only 57 per cent of the total during the same period in 1928, according to Dominion figures just issued. This year only 189,762,840 bus were received, all but 2,700,000 of which were shipped, compared with receipts last year of 328,120,657 bus and shipments of 320,793,440.

The greatest decline is noted in the figures for the port of Montreal, where receipts were only 41 per cent of the 11 months' total for 1928, while shipments were 42 per cent. The proportions are not altered with respect to the St. Lawrence port by the few remaining days in December when further receipts and deliveries were made.

For the 11 months of the present year Montreal receipts totaled 88,354,364 bus, as against 213,039,376 last year; while deliveries to the extent of 89,266,855 bus were made, compared with 210,531,181.

Not so marked was the reduction in the grain business through Vancouver, when receipts this year up to the date noted were 71,640,606, while deliveries were 68,913,436. Corresponding receipts in 1928 were 88,593,850, and shipments totaled 84,399,696.

Quebec joins in the general reduction from 10,821,542 bus received last year to 7,761,708 in 1929. Deliveries in 1928 were 10,068,144, and this year 6,193,733.

An exception to this decrease in the grain business is furnished by the port of St. John, whose figures for 1929 are

Where Wheat Still Grows at the Door of the Mill



ENLARGED mill and wheat storage of the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., at Saskatoon, Sask., was recently completed. The mill is in two units of 1,500 bbls each, with total storage capacity of 1,400,000 bus. The buildings and tanks are of concrete construction, and electric power is used throughout. Adjoining the mill is a warehouse, with floor space of approximately 31,000 square feet. The plant, one of the most modern in western Canada, presents a unique appearance, with its huge battery of storage tanks, and wheat field in the foreground.

50 per cent greater than for 1928. Last year 15,665,889 bus were received at the New Brunswick port, and this year so far the figure has risen to 22,006,162. Figures for deliveries are about the same as for receipts.

SPILLERS OVERSEAS, LTD.

The directors of Spillers, Ltd., announce that it is intended, at an early date, to take the necessary steps to wind up Spillers Overseas Industries, Ltd. This implies no alteration in the general policy of the company, but will result in the subsidiary companies of Spillers Overseas Industries, Ltd., namely, Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Ltd., and the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., becoming direct subsidiaries of the parent company.

Canada—Milling In August

Preliminary statement of the grain ground by the merchant and custom mills of Canada in August, 1929, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels:

Table with columns: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Corn, Mixed grain. Sub-columns: East, West, Totals.

Preliminary statement of the products resulting from the above grindings in August, 1929:

Table with columns: Wheat flour, Manitoba 1 patent, Manitoba 2 patent, Ont. wint. straight, All other wint.

Table with columns: Totals, flour, Feed, tons, Low grade flour, Bran, Shorts and middlings, All other offal.

Table with columns: Other cereals, lbs., Oatmeal, Rolled oats, Barley, pot and pearl, Corn flour and meal.

Total products in months of April, May, June and July, 1929 (000's omitted):

Table with columns: Wheat flour, Manitoba 1 patent, Manitoba 2 patent, Ont. wint. straight, All other wint.

Table with columns: Totals, flour, Feed, tons, Low grade flour, Bran, Shorts and middlings, All other offal.

Table with columns: Other cereals, lbs., Oatmeal, Rolled oats, Barley, pot and pearl, Corn flour and meal.

Total wheat flour output and percentage of operation of Canadian mills, for the 12 months from Sept. 1, 1928, to Aug. 31, 1929:

Table with columns: September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August.

Totals

Canada—Crop Year Exports

Exports of wheat and flour from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1929 and 1928, via United States and Canadian seaboard ports, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Table with columns: WHEAT, BUS, To—, United States, United Kingdom, Via U. S. ports, Via Canadian ports, Other countries, Via U. S. ports, Via Canadian ports.

Totals

WHEAT FLOUR, DBLS

Table with columns: To—, United States, United Kingdom, Via U. S. ports, Via Canadian ports, Other countries, Via U. S. ports, Via Canadian ports.

Totals

CHICAGO DISTRICT SIGURD O. WERNER, CHICAGO MANAGER 166 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address: "Palming" Correspondent at Milwaukee

CHICAGO

Flour buyers again were indifferent last week and there was practically no business to speak of. It was the usual holiday week with extreme dullness, and there are no signs of any change until the inventory season is over. Old orders have been greatly reduced. Not only has the lack of business during the month of December been a great disappointment to local dealers, but the difficulty in obtaining shipping directions has caused much trouble. There was no improvement in the latter.

Spring Wheat Flour.—Demand for springs was exceedingly quiet last week. Buyers were not interested, and the week was as dull as any on this crop. Old orders are being reduced slowly, and no improvement is looked for until after the turn of the year, although mill agents believe there will be a fair business done in January.

Hard Winter Flour.—There was practically no business booked last week, and the month of December was a great disappointment both as regards new orders and specifications. The trade feels now that the worst is over, and that after inventory taking and the first of the year business should show a decided improvement. The belief is that buyers will begin shortly to reduce old orders, following which there should be opportunities for further business. Although dealers have been discouraged this past month, they feel rather optimistic over prospects during the first few months of the new year.

Soft Winter Flour.—There has been very little buying of soft winters for several weeks, but during the last few days buyers began to display a little more interest. While they did not enter the market, they made numerous inquiries, which dealers hope is an indication that business will pick up after Jan. 1.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, Dec. 29, basis Chicago, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes: spring top patent \$6.50 @7 bbl, standard patent \$6.25@6.70, first clear \$5.70@6, second clear \$4.25@4.60; hard winter short patent \$6.20@6.60, 95 per cent patent \$5.90@6.25, straight \$5.70 @6, first clear \$5.10@5.40; soft winter short patent \$6.40@6.90, standard patent \$5.85@6.35, straight \$5.65@6.10, first clear \$5.25@5.50.

HIGH AND LOW FLOUR PRICES

The high price of spring standard patent flour during 1929 was on Aug. 3, being \$7.65; low point was \$5.05 on June 1. High point on spring top patent was \$8.30 on July 20; low, \$5.35 on June 1. High on hard winter short patent was \$7.90 on July 20, and low was \$5.15 on June 1. High point on soft winter short patent was \$7.50 on Feb. 23 and July 20; low, \$5.30 on June 1. The high price for patent white rye was \$7.25 on Feb. 23, and low point was \$5.40 on June 1.

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

Table with columns: Dec. 22-28, Previous week, Year ago, Two years ago. Sub-columns: Output bbls, Pct of activity.

NOTES

The Chicago Board of Trade adjourned at noon, Dec. 24, for the Christmas holiday.

S. T. Edwards, of S. T. Edwards & Co., Chicago, feed system engineers, left Dec. 26 for a short trip to Omaha, Neb.

C. W. Dilworth, broker, Chicago, returned Dec. 26 from Auburn, Ind., where he spent the holidays with his family.

O. C. Jacobsen, of the Continental Brokerage Co., Chicago, left Dec. 30 to spend

a few days in Minneapolis calling on the trade.

E. O. Wright, president of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis., left Chicago, Dec. 26, after having spent Christmas with his daughter, who resides here.

Ernest G. Dahl, Chicago flour distributor, recently was elected president of the Nordic Country Club. He has served on the board of this organization since it was formed, and also has been vice president for the past three years. The Nordic Country Club was organized about five years ago, and has a beautiful 18-hole golf course about 22 miles from the Chicago loop. The Chicago Flour Club has held two golf tournaments on this course.

The Chicago office of The Northwestern Miller has been recipient of many fine calendars and beautiful Christmas and New Year's greetings. They are too numerous to mention, but we take this opportunity to thank the many friends in the trade for their good wishes. Among the concerns sending calendars were Red Star Yeast & Products Co., Milwaukee, H. W. Kleinstaubler, flour broker, Milwaukee, New Century Co., Chicago, Goetz Flour Mills Co., Newton, Kansas, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto.

A meeting of the trade practice committee of the Millers' National Federation has been called for Jan. 3, to be held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. The following members are expected to be present: Frank Hutchinson, chairman, Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Co.; H. L. Beecher, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.; W. L. Harvey, International Milling Co., Minneapolis; George E. Hincke, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City; George S. Milnor, Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.; Jesse B. Smith, Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kansas; George Livingston, executive vice president of the Millers' National Federation, and Carl B. Warkentin, Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City.

MILWAUKEE

No business is being done between the holidays, and the infrequent inquiries are mostly for mixed cars with a decided preference for feed. Directions continue to show improvement, and some buyers of northwestern flours are reported to have even ordered out considerable quantities ahead of time. Some large mills' representatives are hopeful of a revival shortly after the first of the year when the grocers have completed inventories, but the majority in the trade do not expect buying to begin until well along in January. Lack of interest at this time is attributed largely to the stiffening of prices, as contrasted with drops in the market which formerly often took place during the holidays. Nominal quotations, Dec. 28, basis Milwaukee, patents in cotton 98's, clears in jutes: spring top patents \$6.55@6.85 bbl, standard patent \$6.25@6.55, first clear \$5.60@5.95; soft winter short patent, \$9.10.

Scattered sales of established family hard winter wheat brands to jobbers are reported. Directions on southwestern flours are still reported unsatisfactory although slightly improved. The spread between current quotations is 10@5c under northwestern prices as compared with \$0@25c for the previous week. Quotations, Dec. 28, Milwaukee basis: hard winter short patents \$6.45@6.80, 95 per cent patents \$6.25@6.70, first clear \$5.30 @5.60.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN PIG CROP INDICATED

If Degree of Error Is Same as in Other Years, Supply Should Be Larger

The fall pig crop of 1929, as shown by the tabulation of reports from some 65,000 farmers, was practically the same as in 1928 for the United States as a whole. In the corn belt states, however, the fall pig crop was about 4 per cent larger.

Decreases in most regions outside the corn belt, but especially in the South, offset the increase in the corn belt. This survey was made in co-operation with the post office department through the rural mail carriers.

Combining the report of the survey of last June, showing change in the spring pig crop, and of the present December survey showing the change in the fall pig crop, the total pig crop of 1929 as reported was 5.4 per cent smaller than that of 1928 for the United States and 3 per cent smaller for the corn belt.

CONDITIONED BY MARKETING

These surveys, however, are of value only to the extent that changes in the pig crop shown agree with subsequent marketings. The surveys for the years 1927 and 1928, as checked by subsequent marketings, underindicated the total pig crop of the corn belt by about 4 per cent.

If the 1929 surveys underindicated actual changes in the pig crop this year by the same amount, the total pig crop of the corn belt this year was a little larger than that of last year.

Similar checks cannot be made in other regions, because of the small proportion of hogs produced that go into the commercial supply.

BREED MORE SOWS

With respect to intentions to breed for next spring, this same tabulation shows increases in the number of sows bred or to be bred to farrow in the spring of 1930 amounting to 6 per cent for the United States and 5 per cent for the corn belt, compared to the number of sows farrowed in the spring of 1929.

In other years the number of sows reported the following June as farrowing in the spring has always been a smaller percentage of the previous spring than that shown by the breeding intentions in December.

The reported increases in intentions shown by the present report indicate that the survey next June will show a small decrease in sows farrowing next spring.

If a decrease of from 3 to 5 per cent is reported in the corn belt next spring and the survey report underindicates the actual farrowings as did the spring reports in 1927 and 1928, the actual number of sows farrowing next spring in the corn belt will not be greatly different from the number farrowed in the spring of 1929.

WISCONSIN FEED RULES ARE SUBJECT OF BOOK

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A book of codified rules relating to the marketing of animal feeds in Wisconsin is expected to be ready for the press shortly. The codification is to include all of the standing rules of the department relating to purity, truth in advertising and standardization of live stock feeds. Seventeen concisely stated regulations pertaining to inspection and sales of feeds will be a feature of the publication. Approval by the attorney general of the form in which the compilation is worded has been signified to C. S. Hill, chairman of the inspection commission of the Wisconsin department of agriculture and marketing.

REBUILDING MILWAUKEE FEED MILL

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Rebuilding of the damaged portion of the plant of the Smith Milling Co., Thirty-sixth and Lincoln avenues, Milwaukee, is proceeding rapidly. The total damage from the explosion, Oct. 13, which was caused by dust, is estimated at about \$25,000.

EASTERN STATES

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THE NEW YORK IDEA

CUSTOM and the Gregorian calendar have developed January first into a time of new things—new ideas, new ambitions, new resolutions seem the order of the day. It is a day of high resolves for the betterment of ourselves and our neighbors, unfortunately forgotten by the first rainy Tuesday. However, in the hope that a faint memory may cling for a while, the New York trade is starting a prayerful, or profane according to temperament, campaign to try to give western mill executives a new and proper idea of this market.

If a drawing were made of the mental picture of New York held by the average miller living west of Hoboken's water towers, it would probably feature a yawning, unfillable chasm into which millions of barrels of flour could be dumped without making the slightest impression. On one side of the chasm would be a flour buyer, pounding with all his might on a set of figures (the mill's current quotations), while on the other side the mill's local representative would sleep peacefully.

As the largest city of the country, New York has always been an immense consumer of flour. Millers have therefore grown to feel that their surplus could be disposed of in this inexhaustible market, and in the past this has been true.

What they have not understood, however, is the change in the character of the market, resulting from the immense buying volume taken from the range of the broker or mill representative by the bakery mergers. Ten years ago there were Cushman, Shultz, Hildebrandt and other good, big bakers now included in combinations; there were not the big combinations, nearly all purchasing directly from the mill.

A rough estimate places the big chain baker and grocery store buying at about 60 per cent of the market's consumption, and even in a 7,000,000-lbl city this does not leave a tremendous volume for the small baker to buy or much for each mill which wants a share of it. The classified telephone book lists about 75 flour brokers, each of whom handles from one to seven mill accounts, and any one who cares to figure just how much business each mill can get on an even distribution of business can get a mild picture of what competition is like in New York and why conditions do not always reflect sweetness and light.

Therefore as the New Year starts the local flour man sends out a plaintive plea to the miller for a revision of ideas about New York. Its capacity is limited, and it cannot consume all the flour each miller wants to get rid of. The time has surely come to temper the wind to the shorn lamb!

NEW YORK

The flour business ran true to form last week. Sellers, having expected no business, were not disappointed but felt free to turn their thoughts to other and more interesting activities. Where a car or two was sold, the broker looked upon it as a Christmas gift either from the buyer or from the mill, to prove there is a Santa Claus.

Even without the holiday lull, it would have been difficult to attract consumers with current prices. They have grown so used to lower levels that considerable educating must be done before they can appreciate that higher prices may still be cheap. Furthermore, having made up their minds to hold off until after the first of the year, it would be a difficult task to get them to buy any sooner. Some brokers are complaining that,

while their previous sales have been large, the flour is not being ordered out as had been expected. Mills are pressing them for the shipping directions that are due, but buyers cannot be hurried into any more prompt orders. The credit situation remains unimproved, and considerable uneasiness is manifested over the difficulty of making proper collections. The extension of credit lines has become an important factor in this market, entering into transactions in which five years ago the buyer would not have demanded, nor the seller permitted, anything but arrival draft business.

There has been no feature to the flour demand. Since bakers had previously arranged for their holiday requirements in flour, all buying was limited to a few scattered cars, usually purchased where the price was particularly attractive.

It was difficult to compile an accurate range on prices last week. Most brokers could only estimate mills' ideas, since the holiday slightly disorganized communication, and unless actual business was in sight, many millers were not in their usual close touch with New York representatives. The range on all flours seemed fairly narrow because there was no possibility of buying to drive levels downward.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, Dec. 28, all in jutes: spring fancy patents \$7@7.50, standard patents \$6.75@7, clears \$5.90@6.15; hard winter short patents \$6.50@7, 95's \$6.20@6.60; soft winter straights, \$5.80@6.15.

NOTES

J. H. Condon, assistant freight traffic manager for the Munson Steamship Lines, is expected East from Seattle, after a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

H. N. Weinstein, secretary of the Topeka (Kansas) Flour Mills Corporation, returned to New York last week after an extended trip through the Middle West and Southwest, planning to remain here for a few weeks.

Charles Chinski, president of the Chinski Trading Corporation, domestic and export flour brokers, left Dec. 27 for a visit to the company's mill connections in Oklahoma City and Waco, Texas, planning to be gone about 10 days.

The Weston Biscuit Corporation, of Toronto, it is announced, plans to place a plant in Passaic, N. J., in operation about Feb. 1. This will make its second plant in the United States, the other being located in Watertown, Mass.

While on an eastern business trip last week, J. R. Hessey, advertising manager for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, spent the Christmas holiday with relatives in New York. The balance of the week was spent in conferences at the New York office of the mill.

Clearances of wheat and flour from the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 21, as compiled by the Barr Shipping Corporation, amounted to 322,100 bus and 37,835 bbls. The flour shipments were all less than 10,000 bbls, the largest being 6,450 to Cavalla; next was 5,705 bbls to Alexandria and 4,040 to Ceuta.

M. Lee Marshall, chairman of the board of directors of the Continental Baking Corporation, and Ellis Baum, head of the cake department of the same company, spent the Christmas holidays in Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Marshall went on to Kansas City before returning East, while Mr. Baum made a more extensive trip.

Philip P. Brown, who, as a member of Brown & Guest, helped handle the publicity for the grain futures trading of the New York Produce Exchange, died at the New York Hospital, Dec. 19. Mr. Brown was born in San Francisco

37 years ago, and for the past 10 years had been director of publicity for the chamber of commerce of the state of New York.

BUFFALO

With Christmas Day well observed and no immediate need for flour, the output last week fell below that of other years.

No urgent call or immediate need for flour was observed by any of the mills, nor were they expected. The rapid advance and fall of the wheat market did not mean much to anybody. Buyers saw no necessity for purchasing at even the low mark, and less so on the advance.

With January well started there may be some call, but that will probably materialize only on lower wheat prices.

With no need at home for flour during this time, grocers put in a few light calls for the smaller packages of family flour. The usual eighth and quarter barrels were neglected.

Occasionally a small baker put his order through for a small lot, but only for an absolute necessity. The slow delivery caused by heavy snow and ice has had much to do with the lessened demand.

Export demand was affected by much the same conditions.

Semolina had a limited sale, with only a few urgent calls.

Quotations, Dec. 28, 98-lb cottons, car lots, f.o.b., Buffalo: spring fancy patent \$7.40@7.50 bbl, standards \$6.70@6.80, first clear \$6.10@6.25; hard winter standards, \$6.50@6.60; soft winter standard, \$7@7.20; second clears, \$4@4.25; No. 2 semolina, 1/4c lb, bulk, New York, lake-and-rail.

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

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
Dec. 22-28	276,000	178,744	65
Previous week	276,000	203,115	70
Year ago	255,600	139,820	55
Two years ago	238,000	166,142	65
Three years ago	238,000	131,752	56

NOTES

W. F. Farrell, of the Buffalo office of the Novadel-Agene Corporation, was in Newark over the holidays.

M. F. Tiernan, president of the Novadel-Agene Corporation, was in Buffalo last week with Dr. John C. Baker, also of that company.

M. C. Burns, president of the Traders' Feed & Grain Co., has been made vice president of the staff of managers of the Transportation Club of Buffalo, and chairman of the entertainment and house committee; James B. Stever, traffic manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was made chairman of the membership committee of the club.

BALTIMORE

Flour was practically a dead letter in the local market last week. Buyers would not come up on the bulges, and sellers would not come down on the slumps, hence the situation was largely a standoff. In fact, quotations were scarce, and nobody cared even to talk flour. The small decrease in the wheat visible was another disappointment to the trade. Lower feed brought some comfort to the flour buyers, while a revival of export demand put new life in the grain trade. Values showed a small gain over the previous week.

Closing prices, Dec. 28, car lots, bbl, in 98-lb cottons, 70c more in wood, or 15 @25c less in bulk: first spring patent \$7 @7.25, standard patent \$6.50@6.75; hard winter short patent \$6.85@7.10, straight \$6.35@6.60, soft winter short patent (near-by) \$6@6.25, straight (near-by) \$5.25@5.50.

NOTES

J. B. Davis, traveling sales manager for the H. H. King Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, was on 'change on Dec. 23 as the guest of C. De Peyster Valk, a local millers' agent.

David H. Larkin, chief grain inspector of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, held an informal reception for his friends in the trade, male and female, in his office Christmas Eve. The office was adorned with holly, the season's greetings and a Christmas tree.

Blavan Lines, Ltd., is the name of a

new fast freight and refrigerating steamship line which, it is announced, will operate large and up-to-date steamers between Baltimore and leading ports on the east coast of South America. The first sailing is scheduled for Jan. 25, and the new service promises, it is claimed, to revive our old predominance in the South American trade.

Lewis Blaustein, president of the General Flour Co., and doing business in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and surrounding territory, slipped and fell on the ice on Christmas Day. The fall caused a compound fracture of his left leg below the knee. This will confine Mr. Blaustein to his home for some time, but his son, Irving, who is also sales manager for the company, is running the business without interruption.

The Maryland Agricultural Society and the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, together with their affiliated associations, will hold their fourteenth annual convention in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Jan. 8-10. The annual banquet will be held on Jan. 9. James W. Davis and M. Melvin Stewart, president and secretary, respectively, of the allied organizations, will make their annual reports, and some national authorities on agriculture and co-operative marketing will address the convention. A large attendance is expected.

PITTSBURGH

With the Christmas spirit dominating the usual "blase" business world, there was little activity last week in flour selling circles in the Steel City and adjacent territory.

Sales were very light, being confined to small lot purchases by the small bakers. The larger consumers, well stocked, did not venture near the market.

The outlook for a prosperous and active year ahead is considered as exceptionally good by both bakers and flour men. It is generally conceded that there will be little active buying until mid-January and the usual inventory taking is over.

The market for springs was inactive, and even shipping directions were difficult to obtain. Prices were higher and held firm. The demand for hard winter flour showed a decline. The market for clears was slow, while sales of soft winter wheat flour appeared to be improved. Pastry and cake bakers reported a record breaking list of sales of cakes, etc.

Semolina was quoted at 4c lb, f.o.b., Chicago, an advance in price. Sales were slow with shipping directions about the same.

Flour quotations, Dec. 28: spring wheat short patent \$7@7.50 bbl, standard \$6@7; hard winter short patent \$6.50@7.25, standard \$6@6.50; low protein hard winter standard patent \$6@6.50, clears \$5.50@6; soft winter, \$5@5.50, bulk.

NOTES

S. Irving Higgins, a prominent miller near Cambridge, Md., died at his home there, aged 71 years. He was the owner of the Higgins Mill, near Linkwood, Md.

W. A. Low, manager of the feed department of the Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, has returned from a trip to Binghamton, N. Y., where he spent the Christmas holidays with relatives.

R. T. Hambleton, manager of the Pittsburgh branch of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., and also president of the Pittsburgh Flour Club, who spent the Christmas holiday season at his old home at Great Meadows, Minn., has returned to his desk.

More than 250 employees of the office, warehouse and bakery departments of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., at Altoona, Pa., held their second annual Christmas party at the Penn Alto Hotel. The hosts were the company officials. There was a real Santa Claus who distributed gifts.

Mrs. Mary J. Swindell, aged 82 years, mother of J. A. Swindell, a well-known flour man of Pittsburgh, died at her home in Millvale, Pa., on Dec. 22. Mr. Swindell is the local representative of the Gwinn Milling Co., of Columbus, Ohio. The Pittsburgh Flour Club sent a floral tribute for the funeral.

OUTPUT OF ALFALFA MEAL HAS BIG DROP

Very Indifferent Demand Causes Large Decrease in Production During November of 13,000 Tons

Production of alfalfa meal during November dropped 13,000 tons from that of October, making the season's total about 29,721 tons less than for the corresponding period last year, according to a Department of Commerce report just issued.

Preliminary figures for November place the output at only 27,848 tons, as compared with 40,847 in October and 33,132 during November, 1928. Since July 1, 1929, the total production has amounted to 152,186 tons, against 181,907 for the same five months in 1928. In only one of the five months did production this year exceed that of last, while considerable reductions were evident for each of the others.

The drop-off in November is more important when compared to the production of 1927, when an increase was shown over October of that year. Although the output from July 1 to Dec. 1 in 1927 was only 136,636 tons, production during November was 37,760 tons, a gain of over 1,500 tons from October, 1927, and 10,000 tons more than was made this year in November.

A sluggish demand for alfalfa meal this fall has probably restricted production somewhat, but with such a decrease in output during one of the important producing months of the year, demand may pick up considerably at the start of 1930.

As yet, however, alfalfa meal is something no one seems particularly interested in. Contrary to expectations, colder weather has failed to increase demand, and even in dairying sections, where it is usual to feed the meal even when using considerable amounts of home-grown grains, there is little or no call.

HALF OF SHANGHAI MILLS IDLE FOR LACK OF WHEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Late cable advice to the Department of Agriculture states that more than half of the flour milling capacity of the Shanghai district became idle on Dec. 1, due to lack of supplies of domestic wheat and inability to buy foreign wheat at current quotations.

The report states that seven flour mills belonging to the largest milling company have been closed and are not expected to do much milling until the arrival of the new crop wheat next May. Country buyers, however, may secure enough wheat for short period operations, but the available supplies are considered very small.

"Millers are constantly watching foreign wheat quotations and flour prices, along with exchange rate, in the hope of making purchases of American wheat for January or February shipments, but have little confidence of being able to buy American wheat this season," the department states.

WISCONSIN HAY CROP 50 PER CENT LARGER THAN IN 1928

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin produced more than half again as much tame hay during 1929 as during 1928 according to estimates of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, but totals are not ready to be divulged until after the first of the year. A large portion of the crop was alsike and red clover. White clover acreage had been greatly reduced but the yield per acre was liberal. Very little pure timothy was raised, and pure timothy seed is scarce and wanted at premiums in all parts of the state.

FEED MAN'S WILL PROBATED

St. Louis, Mo.—E. C. Andrews, Sr., president of the Always-A-Head Mills, Inc., St. Louis, who died last October, left an estate valued at \$181,658, according to the inventory filed in the probate court recently. His widow is the sole beneficiary.

PACIFIC COAST

WALTER C. TIFFANY, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

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SEATTLE

With nearly all bakers well booked forward in north coast markets, any large volume of business is not on the cards. Family flour sales are adversely affected by the usual seasonal dullness, but as distributors of that class of flour seldom buy for long-deferred requirements in this territory, the outlook for family flour trade is at least normal.

South Pacific and north Atlantic Coast markets are too far out of line to make much business possible, as is also central western and southeastern territory.

Export Trade.—Further weakness in oriental exchange has increased the spread between the ideas as to prices of Chinese buyers and coast mills and business was not workable last week. Tientsin has been cleaning up some of its excessive flour stocks, and has been bidding \$5.15 bbl, c.i.f., less 2 per cent, which is about 50c bbl below exporting millers' quotations. Dairen, which has been a very heavy flour buyer throughout all the present season, is now overstocked, and buyers there are trying to get the mills to hold back shipments for a month.

Flour Prices.—Washington flour quotations, carloads, coast, Dec. 27: bluestem family short patent \$6.80@7.40 bbl, basis 49's; standard patents, \$5.90@6.50, 98's; pastry flour, \$5.10@5.70, 98's; blends, made from spring and Pacific hard wheats, \$6.10@6.70, 98's.

Hard wheat top patents, carloads, coast, arrival draft terms, Dec. 27: Dakota, \$6.80@7.60; Montana, \$6.50@7.20.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
Dec. 15-21	46,800	28,382	60
Previous week	46,800	30,985	66
Year ago	46,800	37,278	80
Two years ago	46,800	31,075	66
Three years ago	46,800	28,606	60
Four years ago	52,800	32,026	61
Five years ago	52,800	21,132	40

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

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
Dec. 15-21	57,000	45,111	79
Previous week	57,000	41,032	71
Year ago	57,000	48,488	85
Two years ago	57,000	34,513	60
Three years ago	57,000	28,606	50
Four years ago	57,000	59,101	88
Five years ago	57,000	25,113	44

NOTES

The North Pacific Millers' Association will hold a special meeting at Portland Jan. 10 to discuss trade practices and traffic matters.

A. C. Rath has succeeded Joseph F. Shields, resigned, as sales manager for the Eureka Mills, Walla Walla, Wash., owned by Strauss & Co., Ltd., Portland. Mr. Rath at one time sold flour for the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. in San Francisco territory, later for the Sperry Flour Co., and in recent years has been operating a feed mill in the Imperial Valley, California.

Winter wheat condition in the Pacific Northwest is very poor. There was abnormally unfavorable weather during seeding time and the wheat was seeded very late on account of prolonged summer and autumn drouth. Heavy general rains since Dec. 1 have been of great benefit, but at best it is anticipated that there will be considerable abandonment. The Washington federal statistician estimates the Dec. 1 condition of winter wheat to have been only 40 per cent of normal, against a 10-year average of 88.

Flour is outstanding among all Canadian goods shipped to Hongkong, China,

from the point of view of money values. In fiscal years ending in both 1928 and 1929, values for this product made up 60 per cent of the total for all exports.

PORTLAND

Aside from several changes in prices, there were no new developments in the flour market during the week. There was very little buying for local account, and hardly any shipping orders from other coast points. An inactive market is anticipated until after Jan. 1. The advance in prices also tended to restrict export flour business. City mills are listing family patents in 49's and second hard wheat and second bluestem in 98's at \$7.50 bbl, in straight cars.

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

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Dec. 15-21	27,227	73
Previous week	26,878	73
Year ago	27,266	73
Two years ago	26,133	42
Three years ago	24,346	39
Four years ago	21,845	35
Five years ago	18,919	63

OGDEN

Although prices were firmer during the past week, Ogden millers report that very little new business developed, while shipments on old contracts were limited. This was considered as due to holiday and inventory conditions affecting all buying. Ogden's large mills operated at full capacity, with some larger warehouse stocks accumulating. Smaller mills of northern Utah and southern Idaho are operating about 40 per cent of capacity. What new business developed was limited almost entirely to mixed car shipments. Future bookings have been extended into March, with indications that there will be continued milling activity throughout the winter months.

Quotations to California dealers were advanced 20c bbl, those for southeastern dealers and intermountain buyers being unchanged. Quotations, Dec. 28: to southeastern dealers, high patents \$6.90 and straights \$6.50@6.70 bbl, car lots, f.o.b., Memphis and other lower Mississippi River common points; to California dealers, 20c bbl advance, first patents \$6.45 @6.75, second patents \$6.05@6.45, and straights \$5.60@6, car lots, f.o.b., San Francisco and other California common points; to Utah and Idaho dealers, fancy patents \$6.70@7.10, second patents \$6.30 @6.70, and straights \$5.90@6.40, car lots, f.o.b., Ogden.

NOTES

Ray L. Brang, general sales manager of the Gold Medal Flour Co., was in Ogden from San Francisco during the past week.

John L. Dower, president of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., accompanied by Clyde Williams, general manager of the company, has been visiting in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and other Utah and Idaho cities.

ALFALFA MEAL SHORTAGE FORECAST FOR CALIFORNIA

A shortage of about 7,000 tons of alfalfa meal is forecast in California by experts, who point out that with 72,400 tons available for shipment, the estimated demand runs up to about 79,500 tons. From these figures, it is expected that the market should in no case be lower, and has a chance of being \$10 ton high-r. "To offset the bullish idea on alfalfa," one expert says, "we have a very poor credit situation among the dairymen, who in southern California, at least, are op-

erating at cost, or less, at the present prices of hay and feed against the price they are getting for their milk."

Barley stocks, on the other hand, are reported to be about 100,000 tons more than they were a year ago. Farm stocks Dec. 1 totaled about 91,600 tons, compared with about 76,400 tons last year, while market stocks totaled nearly 342,000 tons, against 255,000 on Dec. 1, 1928.

While the 1929 crop totaled slightly less than 705,000 tons, the total supply for the current season amounted to 775,000 tons, since the carryover at the first of the season was about 70,000 tons. Exports this season to date were about the same as for the corresponding period last year, and totaled 175,000 tons. This would leave about 165,000 to be accounted for in domestic disappearance for feed, loss and waste, compared with about 284,000 tons used for these purposes for the corresponding period last year.

CATLEMEN IN CALIFORNIA HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

The supply department of the California Cattlemen's Association handled approximately \$190,000 worth of business the past year, it was brought out at a joint convention of the organization with the Western Cattle Marketing Association at San Francisco, Dec. 13-14.

The department grew rapidly this year, and indications are that it will expand still further. The satisfactory condition of affairs was shown by the status of the reserve fund, which had reached a total of \$65,000. Selling charges were reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent following the announcement that cost of selling had amounted to 2.18 per cent of sale prices.

The association also voted in favor of having the selling agency handle feeder cattle as well as fat cattle. This will be a new feature. P. S. Doris, president, spoke, as well as Hubbard Russell.

FRANCE ADOPTS FURTHER LAWS FOR WHEAT IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the announcement that the French government, effective Dec. 5, required mills in France to use at least 97 per cent of domestic wheat in the manufacture of ordinary flour, the United States Department of Commerce has received a further report on the policy of the French government. The commercial attache at Paris, F. W. Allport, in pointing out the significant features of the measure regulating the wheat trade, passed by the Chamber of Deputies Nov. 30, points out that the measure calls for the declaration of the total stocks on hand of foreign wheat, domestic wheat and derivatives, and requires re-export within three months of wheat or flour equivalent to the wheat imported under temporary permits.

The government is authorized to establish and require the flour mills to use a fixed proportion of domestic wheat in the production of flour; the ministerial authority is extended to increase the duties on agricultural products subject to subsequent ratification.

The measure also provided for a two-day retroactivity in the application of the wheat duty increase of May 23 last to penalize certain mills that imported excessive quantities of wheat immediately prior thereto. The law was formulated for the purpose of causing the ultimate reduction of the wheat imports and to relieve the present congested market condition.

EXTENDS TIME LIMIT ON WHEAT

BALTIMORE, Md.—Word has been received here that Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury, has directed the customs authorities to extend indefinitely the time in which bonded wheat for export may be held on New York docks. This action has been taken to enable continuous shipments without penalty under the requirements of the pier regulations, which limit the time for dock storage to 30 days.

EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT

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FINLAND INCREASES DUTY ON ALL FLOUR

Higher Rates, Effective on Jan. 1, Thought to Be for Revenue Purposes of Government

LONDON, ENG.—Finland, one of the best markets for imported flour, has decided to increase the duty on flour entering the country, to be effective from Jan. 1, 1930. The new duties will be as follows, per 100 kilos, in Finnish marks:

	Duty	
	Old	New
Flour and meal—		
Wheat meal, whole (Graham)	100	125
Wheat flour other than whole	120	150
Durum wheat coarse semolinas	120	125
Rye meal, whole	65	80
Rye flour, patent	95	130
Oatmeal, flour and groats	55	80
Barley, buckwheat, millet flour and groats	80	100

It is understood that the increased tariff has been imposed to encourage home production, but as no large quantity of grain can be grown in the country, in all probability the new duties have been imposed for revenue purposes. Since the war the production of wheat has shown a tendency to increase and it is estimated that this year the wheat crop reached about 1,000,000 bus.

EXTEND SCOPE OF LONDON WHEAT FUTURES MARKET

LONDON, ENG.—At a meeting of the London Grain Futures Association recently it was decided to extend the scope of the London wheat futures market by making No. 3 northern Manitoba, Nos. 1 and 2 hard winter, and Argentine (62½-lb and 63½-lb), as well as choice white Karachi wheat tenderable at contract prices, and a number of other descriptions tenderable at fixed differentials. The scheme includes ex-store tenders of wheat stored at warehouses authorized by the association.

Prior to these alterations, the only wheats tenderable on the London option market were Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Manitobas. A market limited to Manitoba wheats was not found satisfactory, as very little business was possible. Under the new rule there will undoubtedly be a broader market.

LONDON FLOUR TRADE MEETING

LONDON, ENG.—The annual meeting of the London Flour Trade Association was held in the board room of the Corn Exchange on Friday, Dec. 13. After the usual routine business had been disposed of five members were elected as members of the executive committee to take the place of those retiring. The election resulted in the following members being chosen: A. Vaughan Thomas, C. E.

AUSTRALIAN MILL PROVIDES AMERICAN SHIP

WHEN the S. S. Malolo, carrying a large party of American business men on a world tour, stopped at Sydney, Australia, recently, it was provisioned with flour by Edwin Davcy & Sons, well-known millers of Sydney. The firm has been active in business since 1865. The proprietors are close students of the situation in the milling and grain industries and, in a letter to The Northwestern Miller, said they took particular pleasure in filling the order of the American tourist party.

Feast, A. E. James, Percy Cooper, A. G. Grimsdale. The meeting was presided over by W. T. Odam, who is the president of the association for the current year.

WHEAT REGULATIONS CHANGED

HAMBURG, GERMANY.—The German food minister has issued a regulation dated Nov. 29, prescribing that during the months of December, 1929, and January, 1930, every German mill will have to grind at least 50 per cent of German wheat in the total quantity of wheat milled during these months.

OUTPUT OF DANISH MILLS CONTINUES TO DIMINISH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Diminishing production, because of foreign competition, continued in the milling industry in Denmark during 1928, according to a survey made by Paul H. Pearson, assistant trade commissioner in Copenhagen. Tendency toward lower production of flour has been apparent in Denmark since 1924 when 1,607,000 bbls were ground as compared with 1,199,000 bbls in 1928.

Concurrently with the decline in local production, Mr. Pearson reports, there has been a rising importation of wheat flour and in 1928 the quantity purchased abroad, chiefly in United States and Canada, amounted to about 876,000 bbls or fully 73 per cent of the domestic production. This compares with 360,000 bbls or about 22 per cent of the Danish output imported in 1924.

Activity of mills grinding rye flour increased during 1928 and the development of this branch of the industry more than equaled the decline apparent in the milling of wheat flour. The total output of the rye mills was 1,500,143 bbls in 1928, as compared with 1,405,125 bbls in 1927. Imports of rye flour, which generally equal only about 1 per cent of the domestic consumption, revealed little variance in 1928 as compared with 1927, the figures being 23, 918 and 24,615 bbls, respectively.

Exports of wheat and rye flour totaled 82,676 bbls in 1928, a decline of 8,966 bbls or about 10 per cent under the previous year. The greater part of the exports went to Germany and France.

Barley flour production in Denmark steadily is falling off. Production of oatmeal gained by about 400 metric tons in 1928 and totaled in all 4,179 metric tons as against 3,817 metric tons during the previous year. Imports of oatmeal, most of which come from Sweden and the United States, have remained in the neighborhood of 3,000 metric tons during the past three years.

At present the Danish milling industry embraces 82 establishments employing 845 workers.

ROMANIA LACKS GRAIN STORAGE

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA.—Measures to relieve the unsatisfactory condition caused by the lack of grain storage space at the port of Constanza will be taken soon, according to a promise made by the Roumanian minister of trade, who recently visited the port. The grain storage capacity of Roumanian railways also is hardly sufficient for present needs, and it is thought that some action will be taken to remedy the situation.

FLOUR REBATES IN GERMANY

HAMBURG, GERMANY.—Negotiations between the South German Millers' Federation and the flour trade associations of the southern districts of Germany re-

garding a special rebate, or yearly bonus in proportion to turnover, and regarding the division of the amount of this bonus among parties interested recently have led to a final result. Details of the arrangement were given in a previous issue of this paper, but as will be remembered, objections were raised by the smaller and medium-sized firms. These objections have meanwhile been removed so that the middle and smaller firms have given their accord to the agreement.

CANADIAN BID FOR ENGLISH PLANTS PROMISES SUCCESS

LONDON, ENG.—After spending about two months in London, C. W. Rowley, director of the Toronto Industrial Commission, has sailed for home. Mr. Rowley, formerly of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and known by a large number of millers in Canada and the United States, was sent over to London by the Toronto Industrial Commission to encourage British manufacturers to erect manufacturing plants around Toronto, or elsewhere in Canada. The Toronto Industrial Commission could not have selected a more suitable representative than Mr. Rowley, as he is a man that creates a favorable impression wherever he goes, brimming over with energy and with the faculty of converting the worst form of pessimism into optimism. It is understood that the propaganda put forth by him will result in several British firms establishing manufacturing plants or distributing depots in Canada. While Mr. Rowley was connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce he made frequent visits to Minneapolis and was one of the Canadian representatives at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of The Northwestern Miller in 1928.

ARGENTINE WHEAT NOT POPULAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Argentine wheat is not popular in France, according to the Department of Commerce, for the reason that the irregularity of types from year to year prevents the French miller from knowing whether or not he is going to receive the types he desires. Of those types of Argentine wheat sold on the French market, however, Bahia Blanca types are in the greatest demand for the reason that they more nearly resemble Manitoba wheat which has a large gluten content. Another damaging factor in the sale of Argentine wheat in France, says the Department, is the fact that the trading documents are printed in English. The smaller French miller, it is reported, does not care to sign documents printed in a language he does not understand.

ITALY'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, ENG.—Advice received from Rome state that the under-secretary of state for agriculture reports that, since the Fascist regime began, millions of acres of waste land and land which was inundated, have been brought into cultivation. He stated that Italy now produces 257,000,000 bus of wheat per annum, and will presently cease to import.

London Flour Arrivals

Arrivals of flour in London, by weeks, in sacks of 250 lbs, showing countries of origin:

From—	Week ending—		
	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	Dec. 7
United States—	1929	1929	1928
Atlantic	4,069	5,272	2,250
Canada—Atlantic	12,179	7,580	10,256
Pacific	2,000	2,000	500
Australia	400	3,224	...
Argentina	6,321	1,840	4,000
Continent	5,467	3,325	330
Coastwise	1,040	820	4,451

ARGENTINE WHEAT IS PLENTIFUL IN ENGLAND

Year Has Brought Steady Stream of South American Grain to Europe—Much Shipped Unsold

LONDON, ENG.—The following figures demonstrate very clearly the large proportion of wheat that comes to the United Kingdom from the Argentine. In a recent week 393,000 qrs of wheat entered the port of Liverpool. Of this quantity 208,000 qrs came from the Argentine, while in addition 169,000 qrs went to Manchester for storage. On the east coast, out of 177,000 qrs of wheat that arrived in Hull, over 100,000 qrs came from the Argentine. This deluge of Argentine wheat has been continuous throughout the season and has undoubtedly provided the British and continental millers with a cheap mill mixture. Judging from reports received from the Argentine—most of which are unfavorable as regards the crop—the deliveries of wheat from farmers continue very heavy and are being shipped unsold by exporters to European ports. If this is true European millers will continue to obtain cheap supplies of the raw material.

FLOUR IMPORTER ELECTED CORN EXCHANGE DIRECTOR

LONDON, ENG.—J. L. Pillman, of the flour importing firm of Pillman & Phillips, London, has been elected a director of the London Corn Exchange Co. This is regarded as a considerable honor and the London flour importers are gratified at having such an able representative of their trade serving on the Board of the London Corn Exchange.

Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1932 will be the scene of a world grain exhibition which will be of historic importance, and in which 60 countries will take part. The conference will open on July 29 and will last until Aug. 12. The executive committee now working out the plan looks for an attendance of 500,000 people.

BRITISH MILLER DEFINES "LUCK"

London, Eng. JOSEPH RANK, the milling "king" of the United Kingdom, recently gave a new interpretation of the word "luck." Speaking at a meeting he said he was once told by his father that "luck" consisted of working 18 hours a day, and then, continued his father, if you are not lucky you want shooting. This interpretation has certainly worked successfully in the case of Mr. Rank, as he has been a hard worker all his life and has the faculty of inspiring those around him to do likewise.

Mr. Rank started his milling career by running a windmill in Yorkshire, near Hull, and is today the head of one of the largest milling groups in the United Kingdom. In all probability he has made more money out of flour milling than any other individual miller in any part of the world. The value of his business and plants runs into millions of pounds sterling. During recent years he has given or set aside enormous sums for church and charitable purposes.

F E E D S T U F F S

MILLFEED

CENTRAL WEST

Chicago.—Demand a little improved latter part of week; inquiry fair; trend unsettled. Spring bran \$28.75@29, hard winter \$28.75@29, standard middlings \$29.25, flour middlings \$30.25; red dog, \$32.50@33.

St. Louis.—Demand slightly better; inquiry improving; mixers do not seem to be in the market, but there is fair retail trading; offerings are not heavy. Bran, \$27.75@28.25; brown shorts \$29@29.50, gray \$31; standard middlings \$30, flour middlings \$31.

Louisville.—Demand good; inquiry better; trend firm. Bran, \$34; mixed wheat feed, \$34.50; middlings, \$35; gray middlings, \$39; red dog, \$41.

THE NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—At no time in recent months has the market on millfeeds been as dead as at present. There is an absolute dearth of inquiry for shipment. Eastern buyers apparently are able to satisfy current needs from distress shipments in transit at prices materially lower than shippers ask. It is understood that good-sized quantities of transit bran were bought late in the week at Chicago for less than what mills ask here. Reduction in butterfat prices in middle western states has curtailed the demand for all feeds from dairying interests. Country flour middlings and red dog are particularly weak, sales being reported at \$2.50@3 ton under Minneapolis prices. Local quotations are largely nominal. Mills quote bran at \$27@27.60 ton, with sales reported at \$26; standard middlings \$27.50; flour middlings, \$31@33; red dog, \$34@35; wheat mixed feed, \$28.50@31, and rye middlings, \$23@24, in 100-lb sacks, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Duluth.—Demand and inquiry light; trend steady; few scattering car lot sales of bran. Bran, \$28; standard middlings, \$29; flour middlings, \$31; red dog, \$36.

Des Moines.—Demand rather light; inquiry good; trend slightly higher on shorts and standard middlings. Winter wheat bran \$28, spring wheat \$28.50@31; gray shorts, \$37@39; standard middlings \$36@37, flour middlings \$42; red dog, \$38@47.

THE SOUTHWEST

Kansas City.—Persistent sluggishness has brought the market to a standstill. Inactivity is due principally to lack of demand, for prices are fairly low for this time of year and offerings are ample. Very little inquiry is being received, particularly for future shipments, and those are on the basis of present prices and cannot be met by mills. Middlings are relatively weak as indicated by the small spread. Bran, \$25.75@26; country bran, \$25; gray shorts, \$27.50@28; brown shorts, \$26.50@27; red dog, \$33@34.

Atchison.—Demand slightly better; inquiry fair; trend firm; farmers seem to be interested in round lots, and mills are looking for a better demand after Jan. 1. Shorts, \$28; mill run bran, \$27; bran, \$26; for deferred delivery mills are either refusing to offer or are asking \$1 @2 premium, feeling that millfeeds are bound to go higher, in view of firmer flour prices.

Oklahoma City.—Demand very slow; trend steady. Straight bran \$28, mill run \$31, and shorts \$34, delivered, Oklahoma points.

Omaha.—Demand fair; inquiry improving; trend downward. Standard bran \$25.50@25.75, pure bran \$26@26.25; wheat shorts \$27, gray shorts \$27.50@28; flour middlings, \$30; red dog, \$33.50@35.

Birmingham.—Demand fair; inquiry moderate; trend unchanged. Bran, \$33; shorts, \$36; red dog, \$42.25.

Denver.—General tone of market weak; trend downward. Red mill run bran, \$26



Feed Demand Continues Slow

THE usual year-end dullness prevails in feedstuffs markets, but prices of most feeds are about unchanged from a week ago. Only linseed meal showed a decided weakness, and that slump was not large. Smaller offerings of cottonseed meal helped to maintain levels of that commodity. Weather continues such as to cause a greater demand, but thus far the effects of the coldness have not appeared. Unsettled grain markets have contributed somewhat to the dullness.

Millfeed.—Demand for millfeed continues slow, but prices remain about unchanged from a week ago. Nervousness in wheat markets, as well as the curtailment of buying over the holidays, added to the dullness, which has been a characteristic of the market for some weeks. Offerings in the Southwest are very liberal, but buyers are not purchasing at any price, with shorts harder to move than bran. New business is also lacking in the Northwest, but shipping directions are rather free and it is expected that the bulk of December business will be cleaned up on time. Although offerings of interior mills are not large, enough millfeed is coming to Minneapolis to keep prices below city mill levels. There are no buyers for country flour middlings and red dog, so there is a wide spread in these grades. The Chicago market showed a slight improvement late in the week, but is still inactive, while business at eastern points also is quiet. There is a fairly good demand in northern Pacific Coast markets, but otherwise purchasers are showing no interest.

Linseed Meal.—Weakness has developed in linseed meal prices, and mill offers at some points are 50c@1 lower than a week ago. Resellers still control the market at Minneapolis and are underselling crushers \$1@2 ton. Mills have little to offer, however, due to light operations, and have plenty of orders and shipping directions to take care of current output. Demand in all markets is quiet, but comparatively is a little better at Buffalo, where prices are practically the same as a week ago. Crushers are not pressing the market at any point, and this fact has helped to keep quotations from breaking very much.

Cottonseed Meal.—Dullness prevailed in most cottonseed meal markets over the holiday, with little demand of consequence at most points. Values are generally unchanged, as offerings have been reduced to offset restricted buying. Open interest in futures at Memphis is believed to be unusually large and heavy tenders on contracts are expected in January. Most of the current production of mills is being applied on commitments. Severe winter weather has stimulated consumption and this probably will be reflected in sales after Jan. 1. Prices at some points in the Southwest are comparatively high, reflecting the scarcity of offerings and good demand. Strength in grains helped to hold prices steady, although values of competitive feeds have shown very little change, and offerings are comparatively plentiful.

Hominy Feed.—The price trend in hominy feed is irregular, with a few points reporting a slight weakness and others recording small gains. In general the level remained about the same as a week ago. Demand is fair to good, with inquiry showing a slight improvement at most points.

Gluten Feed.—Practically no change is shown in gluten feed values compared with a week ago. Demand generally is slow to fair, but there is a slight improvement reported at Buffalo.

Alfalfa Meal.—There is no change in alfalfa meal markets. Demand remains slow, but prices are about the same as a week ago. The Chicago market still is largely a nominal one. Reluctance to enlarge stocks until after the first of the year has been offered as the principal reason for the dullness.

@30; white bran, \$26@32; gray shorts, \$31@38; white shorts, \$36@41.

Wichita.—Demand and inquiry better; trend higher. Bran, \$26@27; mill run, \$29; shorts, \$30@31.

Salina.—While demand for bran and shorts is not active, there is no accumulation. Due to disappointing flow of specifications on flour orders, mill operations have fallen off sharply, leaving mills with hardly enough feed, especially shorts, to fill mixed car orders; deferred business is in the smallest volume in some weeks; mills' asking prices are well above the ideas of the trade; December contracts are rapidly being completed, and

this is taking all carload offerings. Bran \$25.50@26, shorts \$28@28.50, basis Kansas City.

THE EAST

Buffalo.—Demand fair; inquiry steady; trend should improve with light flour output; middlings, with no demand from hog producers, are barely able to keep up with bran. Standard bran, \$30.75; standard middlings, \$30.75; flour middlings, \$33; red dog, \$39.

Baltimore.—Demand rather poor; inquiry below normal; trend downward; offerings are in excess of trade requirements; general market lacks support.

Spring wheat bran, \$34.75@35; winter wheat bran, \$34.75@35; standard spring wheat middlings, \$34.75@35; flour middlings, \$38.50@39.50; red dog, \$39.50@40.50.

New York.—Demand little better than routine; inquiry inactive; trend lower. Bran, \$36@37; standard middlings, \$36@37; red dog, \$44.50@45.50.

Boston.—Demand slow; inquiry is moderate; trend firmer. Spring bran \$34.75@35.50, winter \$34.75@35.50; middlings, \$35@35.50; wheat mixed feeds, \$38.50@42; red dog, \$41@42.50.

Philadelphia.—Demand limited; inquiry indifferent; trend downward. Spring and hard winter bran, \$35@35.50; pure bran, \$35.50@36; soft winter bran, \$36.50@37; standard middlings, \$35@36; flour middlings, \$37@40; red dog, \$40@41.

Pittsburgh.—Demand slow; inquiry is light; offerings liberal; prices lower. Spring wheat bran, \$33.50@34; standard middlings, \$33.50@34; flour middlings, \$35.50@36.50; red dog, \$39.50@40.

CENTRAL STATES

Toledo.—Millfeed is slow, with slack demand, weak undertone and not much sale. Soft winter wheat bran, \$30.75@32; mixed feed, \$32@32.50; standard middlings, \$30.25; flour middlings, \$32.25@33.50.

Cincinnati.—Demand very poor; inquiry light. This is dull season, but the general comment is that it is worse than anticipated. Bran, soft winter wheat \$31.50@32, hard winter \$31@31.50; middlings, standard spring wheat \$32@32.50, soft winter wheat \$33@33.50; gray shorts, \$32@32.50; red dog, \$38.50@39; wheat mixed feed, \$32@32.50.

Indianapolis.—Demand quiet; trend downward; little activity expected until Jan. 1; stocks are low, and dealers are buying sparingly. Soft winter wheat bran, \$31.50@32; standard wheat middlings, \$32.25@32.50; mixed wheat feed, \$34@34.50; flour middlings, \$34.50@35.50; red dog, \$38@39.50.

Evansville.—Demand satisfactory; inquiry good; trend steady; inventory and holiday season has slowed trade. Bran, \$32; wheat mixed, \$33; shorts, \$34.

Columbus.—Spring wheat bran, \$35@35.50; hard winter bran, \$34.50@35; soft winter bran, \$34@34.50; standard middlings, \$35.50@36; flour middlings, \$38@38.50; red dog, \$41@41.50.

THE SOUTH

New Orleans.—Demand fair. Texas wheat bran \$1.50 per 100 lbs, gray shorts \$1.70; Kansas wheat bran \$1.63@1.65, gray shorts \$1.80; standard middlings, \$1.75; red dog, \$2.05.

Norfolk.—Demand negligible; trend downward; too much local grain, and, up to very recently, much open weather and hog butchering. Red dog, \$42@43; winter middlings, \$31@38; standard middlings, \$35@36.50; standard bran, \$35@36; winter bran, \$34@36.

Nashville.—Demand slow and less active; inquiry moderate; trend easier. Wheat bran, \$28@31; middlings, \$33@37.

Memphis.—Demand negligible and spasmodic, and only for limited lots; waiting until after end of year; trend slightly easier. Wheat bran, \$28; gray shorts, \$32.

Dallas.—Demand strong; inquiry steady; trend firm; offerings liberal. Delivered, Texas common points, 100-lb bags; bran, \$1.40@1.50; brown shorts, \$1.75@1.80; white shorts, \$2.30@2.40.

PACIFIC COAST

Seattle.—The market retains the strength it has shown for several weeks, though prices are not quotably higher. Supplies are moderate and demand good, and the tone is healthy and appears to indicate a higher trend. At the close of last week Washington standard mill-run was generally quoted at \$30. Montana mills are offering very little feed to this

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

M. A. REYNOLDS GIVES MORTUARY TO STANTON

President of Millers' National Insurance Co. Relates Pioneer Milling Experience at Gathering of Former Neighbors

Milling experiences of pioneers days were recalled recently by Montgomery A. Reynolds, well known in the flour milling and insurance business for the past 50 years, as he presented a beautiful mortuary in Forest Hill Cemetery, Stanton, Mich., his former home. The presentation was the occasion for a banquet given Mr. Reynolds by his former neighbors.

One of the early millers of Michigan, Mr. Reynolds began in the business in 1876, subsequently being associated with the industry as secretary of the Michigan Millers' Association, officer and claim adjuster for the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was a charter member, correspondent for The Northwestern Miller, and one of the men who helped collect American flour for the relief of starving Russia.

When Mr. Reynolds first entered the milling industry in Stanton, he said in a talk at the banquet, he had no knowledge of the business. With William F. Turner he set out to build a mill which was then thought to be a long-felt need in Stanton.

"Mr. Turner," he recalled, "had once had an interest in a little gristmill, and my knowledge of the business was confined to taking a grist to a primitive mill, then old but still standing, on a mountain stream in the Catskills, and returning for it when the next thunder storm made it possible for the mill to grind. It is true that the demand for flour and feed in the rapidly extending lumber industry was very large, but there was no grain grown near at hand and even at an impossible distance the supply was very limited. Then, too, the roads were most difficult, so that all raw material had to be imported for years until the prices were able to pay developed a more liberal home supply, some of it coming as far as 20 miles. However, fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and we built a mill with two run of stone on wheat and one on feed, with a capacity of 50 bbls flour and 10 tons feed per day and put it in operation in January, 1877.

"The changes in milling methods then just beginning, which ultimately revolutionized flour making all over the world, we knew little about, and paid no attention to. Mr. Turner retired from the firm in a short time and in less than two years I was forced to begin remodeling to meet the competition of mills with more modern equipment, and this continued piecemeal from time to time, until finally the original equipment was practically discarded and a full roller mill of 100 bbls capacity was substituted.

"In the meantime the railroad was extended north, the lumber business, which like mining does not reproduce itself, fast became less, curtailing the home market, while the increased capacity of the mill forced an attempt to try for business in outside markets, which with the handicap of having to import wheat, was doomed to failure. Always doing business largely on borrowed money, at rates that would kill any legitimate business except a gold mine, the changes made not only absorbed all the profit of the more prosperous years but compelled the borrowing of more. After carrying the load until my health was becoming impaired through worry and anxiety, the time came when I could see that the chances of success were overwhelmingly against the venture, and being unwilling to impose longer upon the confidence of my creditors I called them together and they accepted the property for what I owed and the business was reorganized as the Stanton Milling Co. with me as manager at \$1,000 per year. The first year the heavy interest item theretofore paid being retained in the business, a profit of close to 10 per cent was shown but no dividend declared.

"By this time the lumber business tributary to the town almost entirely ceased and the long continued slump commenced, which only ended after long years slowly transformed the cutover stump lands into the beautiful farms that now surround

Stanton. To add to these adverse conditions the completion and operation of the east and west railroad six miles south, and the establishment of a grain market at Carson City, cut off entirely the source of the best local supply of wheat, and at the end of the second year it was painfully apparent that if the mill was to come anywhere near breaking even, the operating miller must also be the manager and I so informed the stockholders and voluntarily relieved them of the necessity of keeping me."

Forty years of age, with practically nothing in the world and some of the best years of his life behind him with little to show for them, Mr. Reynolds began looking about. The Michigan Millers' Association was just then forming, consisting for a time only of a voluntary organization growing out of litigation resisting the demands of the owners of certain patents on milling appliances. The lawsuit having been settled by a compro-



An Old Woodcut Showing Stanton Flouring Mills in the Seventies—Courtesy of the Clipper-Herald, Stanton, Mich.

mise, there was little to keep such state associations active. Among the dreamers who saw the ultimate possibilities of such organizations, however, was Mr. Reynolds, and he bent his entire energies to the upbuilding of the association in Michigan.

In 1895 Mr. Reynolds closed his successful work with the association and left



A Glimpse of the Handsome Mortuary That Is Mr. Reynolds' Gift to Stanton

his many friends in Michigan to take up his residence in Chicago, where he has lived since. There he confined his work to insurance, being the adjuster for 10 different millers' and grain dealers' mutual insurance companies at one time or another in the ensuing 11 years. During that time he covered the country from the Hudson River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Canadian provinces to the Gulf of Mexico, winning a host of friends and making himself one of the best known men in the trade. He has paid out over \$6,000,000 of insurance money, and has the distinction of being probably the only man who has devoted his entire time to the settlement of one class of losses.

In 1906, upon the resignation of the secretary of the Millers' National Insurance Co., Mr. Reynolds was elected to that position, which he held for 21 years. At the end of that time, he decided to retire from active business, and in January, 1928, was elected president of the firm.

Mr. Reynolds attributes his success to hard work, and although he at first con-

sidered the years spent in milling as somewhat of a loss, it became apparent ultimately that this work was the basis for his later accomplishments in the insurance business.

Married at 25 and bereaved at 30, Mr. Reynolds was again married at the age of 33 only to lose his second wife when he was 45 years old. He has two daughters by his first wife.

The Stanton mortuary is to be known as the Reynolds Memorial. It is constructed over a foundation of cement with re-enforcements of steel. The exterior walls are of rug texture buff brick, trimmed with Indiana limestone, presenting a permanent, artful appearance. A door of black steel with large columns on either side beautifies the front.

The flooring of the interior is of Cherokee Georgia marble, with sand rubbed finish, while the walls, ceiling and crypt front are of mezzotint Georgia marble, a clouded stone. The interior ornaments are of bronze.

BOSTON

The usual holiday dullness has permeated the flour market, and the turnover has been small locally. There has been a little piecing-out business but it has been limited both in the number of the inquiries and the size of the orders. Prices for flour, nevertheless, have moved upward, in sympathy with a strengthening grain market, about 25¢@30¢ for the week.

Spring wheat flours, no exception to the general rule, have moved very slowly this week. Some sales of standard patents have been made around \$7.25 for good average flour, with choice lots held up to \$7.50 and some business in low protein content stock around \$7.

Hard winter flours have sold in sparing manner at around \$6.70@6.75 for fairly good flours, but mostly holders are asking on the upper side of \$7 for the better flours and even as high as \$7.25 is firmly quoted for standard patents.

Soft winter flours have moved in small quantities, chiefly to the smaller bakers at around \$7 for standards of good quality, with superior flours quoted even up to \$7.50. Some choice New York straights have been sold around \$6.50 and clears are reported sold for fair quality flour at about \$6.

Quotations, per bbl, car lots, 98-lb cotton; spring special patents \$8@8.40, short patents \$7.25@8, standard patents \$6.90@7.50; first clears, \$5.70@6.30; hard winter patents \$6.55@7, soft winter patents \$6.75@7.50, straights \$6.40@7, clears \$6@6.40.

PHILADELPHIA

There was not much change to note in the flour market last week. The intervention of the holidays and period of inventories has resulted in extreme inactivity. Apparently the larger jobbers and bakers are well supplied for near wants and show little interest in the market. This condition is true all along the line and the little business being done is largely in a small way to cover immediate needs. Quotations, Dec. 28, basis 140-lb jutes: spring first patent \$7.25@7.75 bbl, standard patent \$6.85@7.25, first clear \$6.10@6.35; hard winter short patent \$7.25@7.75, 95 per cent \$6.75@7.25; soft winter straight \$5.75@6.65.

SON OF FLOUR BROKER ELOPES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Harry C. May, Jr., son of a prominent Pittsburgh flour broker, eloped with Betty Lewis, daughter of J. E. Lewis, president of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., it was revealed here last week. Both are still in school, Miss Lewis being only 16 years old. They are living at the homes of their respective parents at present, but plan a honeymoon to Atlantic City soon.

LLOYD CASE ELECTED MILL HEAD

The board of directors for the Montrose (Colo.) Flour Milling Co. has announced the appointment of Lloyd Case as manager. Mr. Case succeeds R. E. Diemer, the appointment taking effect as of the beginning of December. He has been connected with the mill only since last summer.



Montgomery A. Reynolds

previous period and a year ago. An increase of 908,000 bus in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade on Dec. 28, making the total visible 7,643,000 bus, compared with 17,146,000 a year ago. Argentina is getting plenty of rain for its crop and movement from that country continues liberal.

New Orleans.—Demand quiet; inquiry slow; trend steady. Quotations, Dec. 28: No. 2 yellow \$1.13 bu, No. 3 \$1.11; No. 2 white \$1.13, No. 3 \$1.11.

Nashville.—Demand fair; trend irregular, with narrow range; rain and snow have delayed movement from farms, and offerings show much moisture, causing low grading. Receipts for 10 days 57 cars, against 61 last year; shipments 41 cars, against 42 last year; stocks 39,000 bus, against 91,000 last year. No. 2 white, \$1.01@1.03 bu; No. 2 yellow, \$1.01@1.03.

Kansas City.—Demand for cash corn has held good throughout the week, although, on most days, supplies were ample. Mixed corn has been rather weak. Quotations, Dec. 28: white corn, No. 2 84@86c bu, No. 3 82@83c, No. 4 79@81c; yellow corn, No. 2 85@86c, No. 3 83@84c, No. 4 79@81c; mixed corn, No. 2 83@85c, No. 3 81@83c, No. 4 77@79c.

St. Louis.—Elevator interests were fair buyers of yellow corn, and there was a pretty good shipping demand for both yellow and white. Cash prices, Dec. 28: No. 4 corn, 82½@83c bu; No. 2 yellow 89c, No. 3 yellow 88c, No. 4 yellow 83@83½c, No. 5 yellow 81@81½c, No. 6 yellow 78½@79c; No. 3 white 88@89c, No. 5 white 81@82½c, No. 6 white 80c.

Evansville.—Receipts of new continue heavy, with considerable of the crop still in the fields. Prices are firm at 63c bu.

Minneapolis.—Heavy receipts at all western terminals softening prices. Demand indifferent. No. 3 yellow, Dec. 30, 15@13c bu under Chicago May; No. 4 yellow, 20@18c under; No. 5 yellow, 25@21c under; No. 6 yellow, 28@26c under.

Chicago.—Receipts 1,048 cars, compared with 725 the previous week and 1,591 a year ago. Light shipping demand; less than 250,000 bus reported taken. "To arrive" bookings picked up somewhat. Discounts on all grades, choice and lower, still being well maintained. Quotations, Dec. 28: mixed, No. 3 86@86½c bu, No. 4 82c, No. 5 78½@80c; yellow, No. 3 86c, No. 4 82@83½c, No. 5 79@82½c, No. 6 78½@79½c; white, No. 4 83c, No. 5 82c, No. 6 80c; sample grade, 76@78c.

Pittsburgh.—Demand and inquiry slow; trend downward. Quotations, Dec. 28: No. 2 yellow, shelled, \$1@1.01 bu; No. 3 yellow, shelled, 97½@98c.

Buffalo.—There were larger rail receipts last week, with an active demand from grinders for the lower grades. A few cars of No. 2 and No. 3 yellow were held above buyers' views.

Baltimore.—Corn ruled firm but worked off at the close. Arrivals were 12,028 bus, including 1,442 new southern. No sales reported, domestic or ex-

port. Closing prices, Dec. 28: domestic new No. 2 kiln-dried yellow, track, \$1.06@1.07 bu, No. 3 \$1.05@1.06; new corn, \$4.60@4.75 hbl for car lots of prime yellow on spot.

Toronto.—Buyers of American corn are fairly well booked for future requirements, and sales are falling off. Prices are holding steady. Quotations, Dec. 28: No. 3 American yellow corn \$1.10 bu, delivered, Toronto; Argentine corn \$1.10 bu, track, Bay ports.

Milwaukee.—Corn shared the greater part of activity with oats, and snowstorms had but little effect on arrivals, which compared favorably with other recent weeks. Mills, as usual, were heavy buyers of yellow corn, which usually graded No. 4 or better. No. 4 yellow, Dec. 28, 11¼@8½c under Chicago December; No. 4 white, 9@8c under.

Indianapolis.—Demand good; arrivals limited, owing to adverse weather; inquiries from East and South better. Some few scattered cars of old corn selling at premium. Quotations, Dec. 28: old No. 2 yellow sold at 5c under Chicago May and new No. 6 yellow 21c under. Sample yellow selling on its merits. Sales made on Illinois basis.

Boston.—Demand for grains has been slow. Open weather has militated against heavy buying for feed purposes. All-rail: No. 2 yellow, \$1.13@1.14; No. 3 yellow, \$1.10@1.12; small quantities lake-and-rail about \$1.11@1.12.

OATS

Trading in oats was narrow last week and little change was shown in futures prices. Receipts at primary markets totaled 1,133,000 bus, compared with 1,620,000 in the previous week and 1,859,000 a year ago. Shipments were 1,008,000, compared with 1,374,000 in the previous week and 1,394,000 a year ago. The visible supply declined 393,000 bus according to the report of the Chicago Board of Trade on Dec. 28, making the total visible 27,350,000, compared with 13,968,000 a year ago. Export business is poor.

Minneapolis.—Demand somewhat improved. Prices gained slightly on futures compared with a week ago. No. 2 white, Dec. 30, 43¼@44½c bu.

Duluth.—Better tone to market, with ready absorption of the light table offerings by elevator interests. Only slight evidence of feeding demand, with no shipping interest noted. A good share of the arrivals go into store under contract, and are not coming out for sale. Spot No. 3 white was quoted at 5c under Chicago May delivery, closing Dec. 28 at 44½c bu.

Winnipeg.—A fair domestic business was done last week, and prices held steady. No. 2 Canadian western were quoted, Dec. 28, at 64½c bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Chicago.—Arrivals 146 cars, compared with 115 the previous week and 249 a year ago. Fair shipping demand. Quotations, Dec. 28: white, No. 2, 47c bu; No. 3, 46c.

Buffalo.—Only five or six cars arrived

here daily, with buyers slow to take hold at holders' prices.

Baltimore.—In good supply, but steady and slow, closing, Dec. 28, spot No. 2 white, domestic, 56@56½c bu; spot No. 3 white, domestic, 55@55½c.

Evansville.—Demand dull; prices steady. Quotation, Dec. 28, 60c bu.

Pittsburgh.—Demand slow; inquiry light. Quotation, Dec. 28: No. 2 white, 54@54½c bu; No. 3 white, 52@53c.

Nashville.—Demand light; inquiry quiet; trend about unchanged; receipts for 10 days 51 cars this year, against 88 last year; shipments 62 cars, same as last year; stocks, 649,000 bus, against 876,000 last year. No. 3 white, 53@54c bu.

Philadelphia.—Alternately higher and lower, closing at net advance of 1c. Dec. 28, No. 2 white, 56¼@61¼c bu.

Boston.—Demand in New England last week was exceedingly moderate. All-rail: fancy 40@42-lb, 63@65c; regular 38@40-lb, 59@60c; regular 36@38-lb, 58@59c; regular 34@36-lb, 56@57c.

Milwaukee.—Arrivals of oats were large, and mostly went into local storage. No. 4 white, Dec. 28, 1c under Chicago December.

Indianapolis.—Receipts light; improved demand from East and South; mixers buying freer; advices on shipments very light. Dec. 28, No. 2 white, 4@4½c under Chicago May, Illinois basis.

Toronto.—Business in oats is light. These are scarce and dear. Quotations, Dec. 28: No. 1 western feed oats, 65c bu, track, Bay ports; No. 2 feed, 62½c. Ontario oats are quoted nominally at 60c, shipping points.

RYE

Fluctuating with wheat, rye futures did not follow the advances fully and showed a slight net loss for the week. There was no particularly encouraging news for holders, except the bullish wheat statistics, which should stimulate export demand for rye. Liberal deliveries on December contracts at Chicago failed to affect the market very much. The visible supply increased 1,663,000 bus according to the report of the Chicago Board of Trade on Dec. 28, making the total visible 12,629,000, compared with 6,159,000 a year ago.

Minneapolis.—Elevator buyers purchasing; millers indifferent. Prices off 1@2c compared with a week ago. No. 2 rye, Dec. 30, 96@98c bu.

Chicago.—Receipts 1,185 cars, compared with 803 cars the previous week and 48 a year ago. Considerable being loaded into boats for winter storage. Very little of daily run offered for sale, being largely from other terminals. Quotation, Dec. 28, No. 2, 16½c under December price.

Milwaukee.—Rye receipts continue low, but demand was not great from near-by mills. No. 2, Dec. 28, 5@6c under Chicago December.

Duluth.—Futures generally are firmer, while the cash market indicated an easier tone, due to increased offerings. Basis

on the ordinary was lowered 1c, choice holding firm and unchanged. Not much interest in ergoted, and sale very slow. Buyers stiffened the penalty before taking any stuff. No. 1 and No. 2 2@4c under May, which closed Dec. 28 at \$1.00½ bu. December finished at 97½c. Good rail movement on contracts continues to Chicago.

Winnipeg.—No export interest in rye, and trading last week was small in volume and without feature. No. 2 Canadian western was quoted, Dec. 28, at 94½c bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Buffalo.—Scarcely any demand, with no rail receipts and plenty in store.

BARLEY

Barley futures followed wheat upward, were dull and featureless last week, with the tendency easy. Export demand is small, while Black Sea shipments continue rather heavy. There is a good call for malting quality, but feed grades are sluggish. A decrease of 32,000 bus in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade on Dec. 28, making the total visible 9,849,000 bus, compared with 6,159,000 a year ago. No news of importance.

Minneapolis.—Offerings rather light. Demand good for malting quality. Prices higher. Quotation, Dec. 30: 52@61c bu.

Duluth.—Demand for malting offerings is holding the market at top prices, but buyers are not so keen for other grades, with the result that the price range was reduced 1c. Buyers are getting filled up, and an easier tone in other markets forced the concession. Light receipts restrict trade, which also tends to a quiet market. Close, Dec. 28, depending on quality, 50@59c bu. Car shipping operations light.

Winnipeg.—Some domestic sales to eastern Canada constituted the only barley business last week. Export demand remains dormant. No. 3 Canadian western was quoted, Dec. 28, at 61¼c bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Chicago.—Receipts 11 cars, compared with 50 the previous week, 92 a year ago. Malting quality scarce. Feeding types slightly easier. Quotation, Dec. 28, 59@68c bu.

Toronto.—Very little Ontario barley is offering. A good demand exists for western feeding barley, and this is about the most active of the feeding grains. Prices are unchanged. Quotations, Dec. 28: Ontario barley 76c bu, delivered, Toronto; western feeding barley \$27@29 ton, c.i.f., Bay ports, according to grades.

Milwaukee.—Barley arrivals continue heavy from Wisconsin shipping points and the Northwest. Large quantities were bought for local maltsters. Special No. 2, Dec. 28, 64@66c bu.

Buffalo.—An occasional car here which buyers were unwilling to pay the price for.

BUCKWHEAT

Toronto.—Supplies of Ontario buckwheat seem to have been all sold, and there is now little moving. Prices are unchanged. Quotation, Dec. 28, 85@90c bu, shipping points, according to freights.

Buffalo.—A few cars sold last week at \$2.30 per 100 lbs; demand limited, and offerings light.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

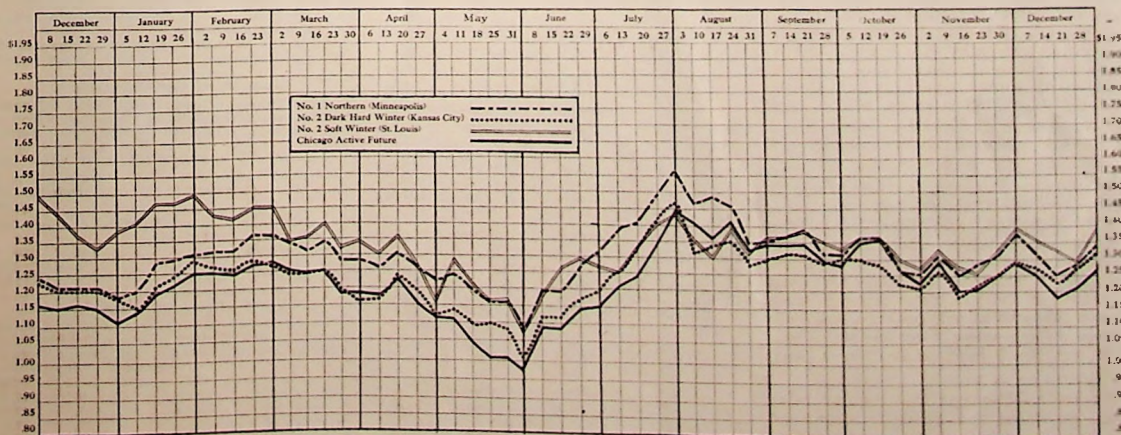
Pittsburgh.—Demand slow; inquiry light; trend dull. Quotation, Dec. 28, \$3.75@4.25 hbl in 100-lb lots, f.a.b., Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia.—Firm, with offerings light, but trade seasonably quiet. Dec. 28, \$4.25 per 98-lb cotton sack.

FEED CONTROL OFFICIALS' BOOK

A booklet containing the announcements of the Association of American Feed Control Officials, including definitions, standards and regulations that have thus far been adopted by the association, is now available at the nominal cost of 20c, according to an announcement by L. E. Bopst, secretary-treasurer. The address of the secretary's office is College Park, Md.

Movement of Wheat Prices



CURRENT FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN STATISTICS

Bradstreet's Weekly Visible Grain Supply

Following are Bradstreet's returns of stocks of wheat held on Dec. 21, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, and the supply on passage for Europe; also the stocks of corn and of oats held in the United States and Canada, with comparisons, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table with columns for Wheat, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Totals. Rows show week ending Dec 21 and previous week Dec 22.

CORNS—United States and Canada—Totals 7,246 +1,759 17,559

OATS—United States and Canada—Totals 51,661 -168 32,946

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

Table showing United States (East of Rockies, Pacific Coast) and Canada (both coasts, aboard) for years 1929, 1928, and 1927.

Total American, Canadian and British visible supply for week ending: 1929—Nov. 1—478,507,000

Flour and Grain—Receipts and Shipments Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at the principal distributing centers for the week ending Dec. 28, as compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, flour given in barrels, grain in bushels (000's omitted throughout):

Table of Receipts for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats in Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Toledo, Wichita.

SHIPMENTS Primary—Chicago, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Toledo, Wichita.

Grand totals. 701 4,478 6,096 1,218

Last week 809 6,605 6,039 1,714

Last year 864 7,691 9,861 2,118

SHIPMENTS Grand totals. 489 3,112 2,874 1,008

Last week 526 3,749 3,625 1,674

Last year 600 5,539 5,886 1,464

*Some allowance should be made for duplications. †Bonded, 603,000 bus.

Ocean Rates

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

Table of ocean rates for various ports including Aberdeen, Amsterdam, Bremen, Bristol, Cardiff, Copenhagen, Cork, Danzig, Dublin, Dundee, Genoa, Glasgow, Hamburg, Havre, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Newcastle, Oslo, Piraeus, Rotterdam, Southampton, Stavanger, Stockholm, etc.

Rates also apply from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Hampton Roads.

Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the United States at the close of the week ending Dec. 28, 1929, and Dec. 29, 1928, as reported to

United States—Grain Stocks Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the United States at the close of the week ending Dec. 28, 1929, and Dec. 29, 1928, as reported to

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

Table of Standard Bran, Gray Wheat Shorts (Flour Middlings), and Standard Middlings (Brown Shorts) prices for Dec 24-31.

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

Table of Weekly Grain and Flour Exports for United States grains, Corn to Canada, and Other countries.

Total United States grains—678 2,889 2,259 86,780 139,914

Canadian grains in transit cleared from United States Atlantic ports—Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

*Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 254,000 bus, flour 61,900 bbls, for San Francisco, barley 130,000 bus, rice 100,000 lbs.

the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table of American and Canadian flour stocks for Dec 25 Dec 29 Dec 28 Dec 29.

Stocks of United States grain in store in Canadian markets on Dec. 28: wheat, 8,546,000 bus; rye, 2,734,000; corn, 263,000; barley, 972,000; oats, 3,735,000.

Bonded Grain in United States Bonded grain in the United States reported this week, compared with last week and one year ago, in bushels:

Table of Bonded Grain in United States for Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley.

Flaxseed—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks Receipts, shipments and stocks of flaxseed at principal primary points for the week ending Dec. 28, in thousand bushels, with comparisons:

Table of Flaxseed Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks for Minneapolis and Duluth.

Russell's Flour Production and Movement Russell's Commercial News estimates United States flour production and movement as follows, in barrels (000's omitted):

Table of Russell's Flour Production and Movement for Dec 14 and Dec 21.

Russell's Wheat Stocks and Movement Russell's Commercial News estimates United States wheat stocks and movement as follows, in bushels (000's omitted), of date Dec. 28:

Table of Russell's Wheat Stocks and Movement for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley.

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

Table of Imports of Canadian Wheat for Dec 21 and Dec 14.

Milled—Receipts and Shipments Receipts and shipments of milled flour at the principal distributing centers for the week ending Dec. 28, in tons, with comparisons:

Table of Milled Flour Receipts and Shipments for Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Philadelphia.

Western Canada Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain in the western inspection division, Dec. 27, 1929, and receipts and shipments during the past week, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table of Western Canada Visible Grain Supply for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

Totals 46,999 4,005 13,892 364

Int. term. elevators 10,431 630 84 13

Int. pr. and mfg. elevators 6,758 1,417 1,360 77

Country elevators 77,340 8,990 7,923 608

Vancouver 11,243 364 28 ..

Victoria .. 4 1

Prince Rupert .. 1,153

Totals 153,628 15,437 23,287 1,053

Year ago 137,385 13,754 12,685 1,157

Receipts during week—Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar., 1,232 142 269 11

Int. term. elevators 8 11

Int. pr. and mfg. elevators 607 116 32 1

Country elevators 1,956 378 238 6

Vancouver 891 7 1 ..

Prince Rupert .. 5

Totals 4,699 684 511 20

Shipments during week—Int. term. elevators 199 99 20 ..

Int. pr. and mfg. elevators 76 6 7 ..

Country elevators 686 214 29 15

Vancouver 1,635 275 223 33

Victoria .. 707

Prince Rupert .. 18 18

Totals 3,619 612 279 47

TOTAL RECEIPTS Aug. 1, 1929, to Dec. 27, 1929

TOTAL SHIPMENTS Aug. 1, 1929, to Dec. 27, 1929



PLEASE PASS THE AJINOMOTO

IN case you don't know what I mean, I let me tell you that it has happened at last. Some one has found the real value of wheat. It took the Japanese to extract and imprison the elusive flavor of wheat, as may be seen from the most illuminating article that appears on page . . . of this issue. How a powder made from wheat can lend an aroma of cheese and a taste of beef does not seem quite clear, but we are assured that for years the Japanese have used Ajinomoto as commonly as we use salt. Maybe that is why the little yellow men can consume such vast quantities of stodgy, uninteresting rice. A nickel's worth of rice and a pinch of Ajinomoto and you have a two-course dinner of porterhouse steak followed by Welsh rarebit!

Ajinomoto should be inquired into. Perhaps here we have the solution of the problem that is vexing Mr. Legge. Why shouldn't the surplus wheat crop be converted into Ajinomoto which could then be sprinkled in liberal quantities on red rubber sheets and sold as tenderloin steak. For the busy executive a pinch at noon would do much to relieve that urge to go out and increase the girth by a too large luncheon of beefsteak and French fried potatoes.

We are told that Ajinomoto helps canned goods no end. After all, canned string beans can hardly be considered food, but smelling of cheese and tasting of beef—well, that's another thing! Then just consider the "hopeless" egg. What do we do with it at present? We usually fling it out, but we should be nonchalant and sprinkle some Ajinomoto. No longer will hash taste of goodness-knows-what. It will taste of beef, whether it is beef hash, pork hash, lamb hash or just hash. Why shouldn't Ajinomoto

prove an excellent cocktail ingredient? If its flavor and aroma are so overpowering as we are led to believe, they might prove an excellent solution to the ever present problem of "how can we hide the taste of this damawful stuff?"

All in all it seems as though Mr. Suzuki and his band of goodfellows who are the manufacturers of Ajinomoto have hit upon something which is going to make life a whole lot pleasanter for all of us and at the same time help get rid of the wheat that no one wants.

As I said before, "Please pass the Ajinomoto." But wait a minute—I don't feel very well just now and I'm afraid I can't face anything beefy that smells of cheese. Just throw it out to Rover, he's a good dog and not very particular about what he eats.

Just Too Sweet for Anything

A dispatch from London tells of an exhibition sponsored by the New Health Society of England, the group in which Sir William Arbuthnot Lane is so active. This society, in addition to trying to revolutionize the eating habits of the stolid Britisher by turning him from white bread to branny bread, is lending its support to the equally ridiculous cause of "More Sensible Styles for Men."

Although the London exhibit displays a transparent man in which an uncanny device enables one to study the internal organs as one would who was gifted with X-ray eyes, the gem of the show must be the male mannequins who are displaying the society's suggestions in the way of clothes for men.

"The mannequins," says the dispatch, "walk about wearing shorts, sleeveless coats, blouses, waterproof hats and the latest style in evening dress. This consists of a sleeveless tunic which may be made of black silk, or, if you prefer, of mauve, salmon-pink, spinach-green, or blush-red cloth, with silk stockings to match, and a white or silver-gray silk shirt with a 'Byron' neck, finished off with a large black bow."

Oh, sweet Sir William, your clothes sound just too darling!

96 per cent of the price of the day at the local point, with an adjustment after the standard has been set and a comparison made. In the second case he is given a substantial advance, and has the privilege of making a sale on any date he may select during the period named in the contract, probably two or three months. In this case he pays interest on the amount of the advance at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent, plus 10 centavos or more per quintal premium. If at the end of the period specified he still prefers to wait before making the sale, he can extend the "fixation" period on paying a renewed premium.

While there is some advantage to the farmer in not being compelled to sell his grain outright, this is usually nullified by his holding it too long and running up interest and premiums which eat up what he might have gained. In the meantime his wheat has been delivered, exported and probably milled before he makes his sale, and the money received for his wheat by the exporter, less the amount of the advance to the farmer, may have been turned over several times. It is not a good system, but since there is no public storage in which the farmer may place his grain and use it as a basis of borrowing money from the banks, and unless he sells outright and buys futures, the fixing price contract is the only plan by which he may hope to get the advantage of a rising market, and at the same time secure funds for his current needs.

Probably one of the worst features of the Argentine rural life is the fact that only about 20 per cent of the farmers own the land they till. The farm lands are mostly parts of large estates, and are leased to "colonists" or tenants, who pay rent by handing over a portion of their crop each year, the rent paid usually being 25 to 30 per cent of the crop, threshed and delivered to the railway station. Many of the estate owners are non-resident and make their homes in Buenos Aires, and the result is that tenants are liable to take very little interest in the land except to get the most out of it during tenancy. Frequently the only building on the holding is a small house of sun-baked brick, probably built by the tenant, and there is nothing suggestive of home or community life to attach him to the farm or district. Constant movement of colonists from one farm to another, and one district to another, is the result.

Labor is now largely provided within the colonist's own family circle. Formerly there was an annual migration of Italians and Spaniards, especially the former, who took advantage of cheap steamer fares to come to South America for the harvest, but the advent of the reaper-thresher has curtailed this movement very considerably.

The rural credit situation is not favorable. About 80 per cent of the farmers do not own the land, and have therefore no standing with the banks, and in the absence of any system of grading, weighing and public storage of grains, they cannot pledge their wheat to the banker for a loan. The grain exporters are very powerful and wealthy firms, and they do some loaning to farmers on growing crops, but the borrowers are carefully selected and are mostly the class of men who are in a position to borrow elsewhere if the exporters are unwilling to lend them the money. They are mostly men with big acreages whose grain the exporters are desirous of securing for themselves. The smaller man is confined to the local storekeeper.

Argentina's population is close to 10,000,000, and of this total no less than 2,000,000, or about 20 per cent, are to be found in the city of Buenos Aires. Urban dwellers account for about 58 per cent and the rural population only 42 per cent in a country that is primarily agricultural and pastoral. The great bulk of the colonists live from hand to mouth, and their standard of living is very low. Italian and Spanish immigrants make up a good portion of this rural population, with many of them illiterates. Education is free and compulsory in the primary schools, but as the population is only about six to the square mile there naturally is a scarcity of schools. Taking the whole population, rural and urban, out of 100 children entering school it is estimated that only 30 reach the third standard, and less than two reach the sixth.

The farmer, in selling his wheat, can either sell outright or on a "fixing price" contract. In the first case he receives



YE PURITANICAL FLOUR PURVEYOR

Being ye first Flour Salesman in this Blessed-of-God country, methinks I owe it to posterity to set forth something of Account of my Life. For who knoweth? some day, God being willing, there may be Others who follow this trade, though Jehovah grant they assemble more Shillings and Crowns than can be procured these Troublesome times. And if mayhap such one of these Gentle men, whilst cooling his heels in some Towne, shoulde peruse these pages and find therein a good Tell-ye-phone number, my Efforts shall verily be repaid. Which hearkens me to Minde, must call up ye Witch this night. For after swearing by ye goode Queen that would appear at appointed hour last evening, Friend Wife did lock my clothes in ye closet that I might not leave. Eeof, mehopes they shall not burn ye Witch, for verily, she hath a fine Apartment. Up at breake of Dawn, but only to lateh Windowe, which methinks friend Wife shoulde leave shut these nightes. Eeof, the partridge thinks naught but of selfe and that I should keep her Warne in Bed. Up againe later, but too late to contort selfe into knots to build up ye mainly Physique. Albeit did brake fast righte Heartily and decided exercise is Hoocy. Big order from John Alden for sixe barrel Pancake flour waitinge at ye mill, and did do fine bit Business by sendinge alfalfa meal. Instead, therehye avenging time John talked for selfe. Chorlled softelye whilst doinge, thinkinge how pancakes would start familie Argumente. Had other Customer but ye Redskin did lifte his scalp on way out, so did lose his Business. Ye Competition getteth Fiercer. Will have to give Indians other Quarte.

WHY WORK?

Applicant: "Well, I'er I am to see abut that job you advertised."

Miller: "I see. Do you think you can do the work?"

Applicant: "Work? Lor' lumme, I thought you wanted a foreman!"—*Exchange.*

The editor was dying, but when the doctor bent over him, placed his ear on his breast, and said, "Poor man! Circulation almost gone," he sat up and shouted: "Not at all! We have the largest circulation in the country!"—*Exchange.*

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Elmer Twitchell is perfecting a new ticker. On every tenth quotation it drops an aspirin tablet.—*H. I. Phillips, in the Evening Sun.*

Ernest Angler: "S-s-s-sh!"

Wife: "Why? Can you hear a fish coming down the river, darling?"—*Punch.*

HU WANTED TO

The buxom woman was standing in the streetcar, holding to a strap. The cantankerous looking man was seated reading. The ear swung and she stepped on his foot.

"Madam," he barked, "will you please get off my foot?"

"Put your foot where it belongs," she replied sharply.

"Don't tempt me, madam, don't tempt me," he countered.—*Dockett.*

WAITING

The man was playing alone. Two boys kept following him around the course. At the ninth hole, he turned to the boys

The Great Argentine Wheat Mystery

(Continued from page 26.) able. Wheat not disposed of at local shipping point is usually sold f.o.b. cars at the port (river or sea), so that the responsibility of the grower ceases there. Most of the grain is desacked at the ports, and 85 per cent of wheat is exported in bulk, with usually not more than 15 per cent finding its way oversea in bags.

The total elevator capacity of Argentina at the end of November, 1929, was 12,750,000 bus, of which 9,250,000 were accounted for by terminal elevators and the balance by 28 country elevators, mostly owned by millers. The flat warehouses at railway stations are limited and of little account during the harvest season.

Charges accruing against grain on its way from the farm to market are shown hereunder. These do not take into account any interest on loans, premiums on deferred sales, or other semiavoidable expenses.

	Canadian cents per bu
Bags	5.00
Haul to railway (10 miles)	6.50
Storage at station . . . . .	.90
Unloading at station . . . . .	.64
Weighing . . . . .	.64
Loading on cars . . . . .	.64
Average railway freight for average haul of 144 miles	11.74
Port traction charge	1.03
Unloading into elevator . . . . .	.46
Elevator storage seven days . . . . .	.20
Loading on steamer . . . . .	.23
Free labor contribution fee . . . . .	.05
Commission to broker . . . . .	.74
Export tax	1.23
Insurance . . . . .	.14
Statistical charge . . . . .	.42
Official charges, stamps and labor	1.12
Customs brokers' fee . . . . .	.57
Total, per bu	32.25

Argentina has no official inspection and grading of grain, and no system of public storage, such as exists in Canada. Certain definite types of wheat have been evolved, and classification is made on that basis by the Camara Gremial de Cereales de Buenos Aires, and the Camara Arbitral de Cereales de Rosario de Santa Fe in connection with the futures market at Buenos Aires and Rosario.

Arranged in order of comparative values, the types of the Buenos Aires exchange are:

(1) Brazil, with a basic weight of 80 kilos per hectolitre (62.1 lbs bu).

(2) Wheat base 78 kilos (60.5 lbs per bu).

(3) Bahia Blanca or Trigo de Pan type, base 80 kilos (62.1 lbs per bu).

(4) Buenos Aires type, base 73 kilos (56.6 lbs per bu).

These basic weights may be varied from season to season by the Camaras.

The Brazil type is the finest type grown, but seldom finds its way to Europe, being used in the home market or for export to Brazil and Paraguay.

Standards of quality are made up at Buenos Aires and Rosario on Feb. 15 and March 15 of each year from samples submitted daily by exporters from all deliveries received by them. These form the basis of all f.a.q. (fair average quality) settlements on this side. No premium is paid by the buyer for superiority over the f.a.q. In the case of new wheat sold at an agreed price before the dates for making up the f.a.q. samples, 96 per cent is paid on delivery and the balance held for adjustment after the standards have been fixed.

In the case of exported wheat, samples are made up in London of all shipments received each month. These form the standard for that month, and all settlements are made on the conglomerate sample. The system is slow and cumbersome, and settlements much delayed. Exporters mix the wheat to a low standard, and the London f.a.q. sample is usually of low grade, but the same is becoming true of farmers' shipments, as under the present system the grower has little inducement to aim at growing high quality wheat, and aims at quantity rather than quality.

and said: "You'll never learn to play watching me."

"We're not watching you," said one of the boys. "We're going fishing as soon as you dig up some more worms."—*Tackle.*

Locust Samson had been born and reared in the backwoods and was a grown man before he made his first visit to the city. He went to a hotel for dinner and, as an appetizer, was served a dish of large olives. Locust looked them over carefully and then motioned for the waiter.

"Ah don' wants ter bothah you," he said in an awe-struck voice, "but Ah'd shoah like to see de pods dem peas come in."—*Exchange.*

INSECTS IN GRAIN AND FLOUR STUDIED BY NATIONAL BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An outstanding feature of the work of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, during the year ended June 30, 1929, was in connection with insects attacking stored grain and grain products. Emphasis has been placed on the investigation of insects affecting flour.

"The data obtained during the year have had to do with the control in flour mills and flour warehouses," the bureau states in its annual report recently issued. "They indicate that there is great need for a more thorough attack upon this problem than has been possible heretofore."

The field control work directed against the weevils attacking stored corn indicates the desirability of preventing weevils from storage getting into the fields.

"This work seems to indicate," the report states, "(1) that if no weevils are allowed to leave the bins or cribs where grain is stored, there will be no field infestation; (2) that weevils in large numbers do not fly great distances from the source of infestation; (3) that two fumigations a year, when properly done, will keep stored corn free of weevils; (4) that weevils are being successfully and economically controlled by fumigation, and (5) that there is no insect in the South as destructive to farm wealth which can be more easily controlled."

The bureau warns that "indications point to impending outbreaks of grasshoppers in North Dakota and many counties in Texas. The grasshopper population in the northern section of the great plains area has gradually increased during the last three years, until in the fall of 1928 a survey in western North Dakota indicated strongly the imminence of a general outbreak this year in that section."

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—S. M. Archer was re-elected president and three new directors were chosen at the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., linseed crusher, Minneapolis. New directors are George H. Prince, St. Paul, president of the First Bank Stock Corporation; Thomas L. Daniels and Philip S. Duff. With their election the board was expanded to 12 members.

At the annual meeting of the board immediately following the stockholders' meeting, G. A. Archer and Samuel Muirs were re-elected vice presidents; W. H. Morris was re-elected secretary and L. M. Leffingwell re-elected treasurer.

Prospects for 1930 are "very favorable," Mr. Archer said in his annual report. He also predicted that northwest producers will receive an excellent price for flaxseed next year because of the world shortage of flaxseed supplies during 1929.

TURKEY WHEAT IS KANSAS LEADER

WICHITA, KANSAS.—Wheat variety tests, made the past season by the Rice County, Kansas, Farm Bureau, show best results from imported Blackhall seed, with the average at 23.92 bus per acre. Imported Turkey was second, showing a yield of 23.2 bus. Locally grown seeds gave the following: Turkey, 22.26; Blackhall, 21.3; Fulcaster, 20.2, and Kanred, 20.17.

Special Notices

The rate for advertisements in this department is five cents per word; minimum charge, \$1.

For the benefit of those out of a position, advertisements of Situations Wanted will be accepted at one half the above rate, 2½ cents per word; minimum charge, 50 cents.

"Display" advertisements will not be inserted at the line rate, but will be charged for at the rate of \$4 per column inch. Only advertisements entitled to Special Notice classification will be accepted for publication herein.

Advertisements under this heading are transient and the advertiser's responsibility is not necessarily vouched for by The Northwestern Miller.

Copy for advertisements in this department must reach us by Friday to appear in the issue of the following Wednesday. Cash should accompany all orders.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALESMAN IN SEMOLINA WITH ESTABLISHED trade in Chicago, working on commission basis, desires connection; best references. Address P. O. Box 1064, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE AND TO LEASE

MILL FOR SALE—

300 bbls wheat flour
200 bbls buckwheat flour
150 bbls rye flour

This mill located on four major railroads with excellent transit privileges; best distributing point in the Northwest outside of the Twin Cities. Address Guy Trenhalls, Trustee, ALBERT LEA MILLING CO., Albert Lea, Minn.

MILLS WANTED

WANTED — HAMMER MILLS, 9x30-IN. and larger roller mills, automatic scales, feed and flour mixers, grinders, attrition mills, 8x32-in reels, feeders, bleachera. Give price and full description. Address 2044, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—UNION SPECIAL, TYPE L, motor driven, bag closing machine; 1 Nordyke & Marmon self-balancing sifter 4-17 and one 6-17; all kinds milling equipment. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

58 NEW GAUNT CYLINDER TYPE FEEDERS, size 12-5, type 4-F; any number can be equipped in series with master drive; have seen no service and offer for immediate sale f.o.b. cars, Kansas City. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



WITH a genuine appreciation of our pleasant associations during the past year, we extend to you our best wishes for a NEW YEAR of happiness and prosperity.

WORCESTER SALT

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY
71-73 Murray Street, New York, N. Y.

REFINERIES
Silver Springs, N. Y. Piffard, N. Y. Eeorse, Michigan

OFFICES
Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Columbus, Charlotte, N. C., Buffalo, N. Y.

Does Quality Pay?

There is not a commercial establishment of age in America the success of which is not based on quality. The S. George Company has never been successfully attacked on the high grade of the product it sells. The world over, S. George Company paper sacks are the standard of excellence. In Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, Kansas and Michigan its sacks are standard for quality. S. George Company never would have withstood the storms of years but for the quality of its products. No one can measure the worth of quality.

DAVID STOTT FLOUR MILLS

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Quick Eastern Shipment

Diamond Spring Patent	Monogram Rye
Fancy Soft Winter	Iron King Clear
Entire Wheat Flour	Corn Meal

S. GEORGE COMPANY

WELLSBURG, W. VA.

LEADING MILLS OF OHIO

Spring Wheat Flour

We are giving special attention to the milling of pure and strong spring wheat flour for both the baking and jobbing trades.

The location of our mill is most advantageous for originating spring wheat, either ex-lake or on a milling-in-transit basis.

It is centrally and strategically located for giving quick and efficient service to customers.

All our flours are milled under laboratory control—our own laboratory.

The Mennel Milling Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Ohio Soft Wheat Flour

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

THE ALLEN & WHEELER CO.
Domestic and Export
TROY OHIO



Specialized Laboratory Service for Millers, Grain Dealers, Bakers, Feed Manufacturers, Mid-West Laboratories Co. INCORPORATED, 1299 Virginia Avenue, COLUMBUS, OHIO

The Emery Thierwechter Co.

OAK HARBOR, OHIO
Millers of Soft and Hard Wheat Flours, Receivers and Shippers of Grain, Mixed Cars

MAS-SOTA Spring Patent Flour
BCCO Blended Patent Flour
ENERGY Horse Feed Mixed Cars
MALTO Dairy Feed a Specialty

The Buckeye Cereal Co.

MASSILLON, OHIO

The Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO

MIXED CARS

SOFT WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Red Ball Patent Old Homestead

Gwinn Milling Co.

Millers of soft, hard winter, and spring wheat flours

Self-rising flour

Mixed cars of flour, feed and corn goods

Columbus, Ohio



SELF RISING FLOUR

"SELLS ITSELF"

Open for new connections where not now represented

The Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO, and Mt. VERNON, OHIO

Bakers—

When comparing Spring Wheat Flour use

"BULL DOG"

for your standard

Made by The Fairchild Milling Company CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Ansted & Burk Co.

MILLERS SINCE 1846, BUT UP TO THE MINUTE IN IDEAS
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

William Tell's

Master Bread Flour
Master Pie Crust Flour
Master Cake Flour

Each specially milled for its purpose

THE WARWICK CO.

Makers and Shippers of Flour from Choice Winter Wheat
MASSILLON, OHIO

Write for samples and prices

The Williams Bros. Co.

Merchant Millers KENT, OHIO, U. S. A.

Specialists Ohio Winter Wheat Flour
All our wheat is grown on "Western Reserve" and bought from the growers at elevators we own and operate.

Hardesty Milling Co.

Quality Millers for Over Half a Century

Domestic and Export DOVER, OHIO

Advertising Illustrations
Half-tones ~ Zinc Etchings
Color Engravings

the Weston ENGRAVING COMPANY
305 So. 5th St. Minneapolis

Better Engravings

FUMIGATE WITH
LION
LIQUID
DESTROYS MILL INSECTS

LEADING MILLS OF MONTANA AND WYOMING

Safeguards of Quality

FROM the time the Montana wheat farmer dumps his grain in our country elevators to the time when


**Sapphire - Judith
and
Gold Cross**

flours are delivered to our baker customers—every safeguard of laboratory supervision and milling skill surrounds the process of production, thus assuring Montana hard wheat flours free from inferior wheat blends—a genuine product in the original package.

Montana Flour Mills Company

Mills at GREAT FALLS - HARLOWTON - BOZEMAN
Head Office: GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Cascade Milling & Elevator Co.
MILLERS OF HIGH GRADE HARD WHEAT FLOUR AND SHIPPERS OF GRAIN
CASCADE, MONTANA



AUGUST SCHWACHHEIM, President and Treasurer
W. C. BOEKE, Secretary and Sales Manager

CASCADE and GIANT.....
always in the front rank of Montana quality products, again this year appeal to the discriminating baker on account of their superior bread producing qualities.

Daily Capacity, 600 Barrels
Grain Storage Capacity, 600,000 Bushels
Codes: Robinson, Riverside, Millers

Judith Milling Company
General Office: LEWISTOWN, MONTANA
Millers of Hard Spring Wheat Flour
Made from the famous JUDITH BASIN WHEAT
Daily Capacity 1250 Barrels

"DIAMOND D"
A High Grade Baker's Spring Patent
Milled Under Laboratory Control from Montana Spring Wheat
Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc.
SHERIDAN, WYOMING

GLASGOW FLOUR MILL COMPANY
HIGH PROTEIN Spring Wheat Flour
Bakers' Trade Solicited
GLASGOW, MONTANA

MILL-O-CIDE
Positive eradication of flour moths, weevils and all other insect pests
SAFE AND EASY TO USE
MIDLAND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
DUBUQUE, IOWA, U.S.A.

LEADING MILLS OF WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN RYE FLOUR

Made from Wisconsin Grown Rye

We are exclusive rye millers and the largest producers of rye flour in the state.

WHITE HEATHER....BLUE RIBBON....RYE MEAL

GLOBE MILLING CO.
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

"Wisconsin Makes the Best Rye Flour"



Cream of Wheat Flour

always uniform; always the best at a fair price. We want some live buyers who are willing to pay for quality.

John H. Ebeling Milling Co.
GREEN BAY, WIS.

WISCONSIN RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL—ALL GRANULATIONS

In the heart of the Rye producing sections of Wisconsin

WEYAUWEGA MILLING CO.
WEYAUWEGA, WISCONSIN

Since 1849 Wisconsin's Par Plus Product

"ROCK RIVER RYE"

All Grades—from the Darkest Dark to the Whitest White

FRANK H. BLODGETT, INCORPORATED, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Successors to Blodgett-Holmes Co., Blodgett Milling Co., and Ford Milling Co.

The buyer purchasing our products pays no commission, no brokerage. Each sale is direct from mill to buyer.

Chas. A. Krause Mfg. Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Manufacturers Amerikorn Kiln-dried White and Yellow Corn Products
DISTINCTIVE QUALITY
Capacity, 10,000 Bushels

Pure Wisconsin Rye Flour
Samples and quotations sent on request
THE PAGEL MILLING COMPANY
Stevens Point, Wis.

Wisconsin Rye Flour
We Specialize in Dark Varieties
FRANK JAEGER MILLING CO.
DANVILLE P. O. Astico WISCONSIN

PAPER SACKS FOR MILLERS
The Chatfield & Woods Sack Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

Pure Rye Flour We make a high-grade pure winter rye flour.

Fisher & Fallgatter, Waupaca, Wis.
Ask for sample and quotations

Riverside Code

Five Letter Revision . . . Issued in 1923
Per Copy, \$12.50 . Discount for Quantities

For sale by all its branches and by

The Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

LEADING MILLS OF THE DAKOTAS

SPECIAL PATENT

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

Stokes MILLING CO.
WATERTOWN SO. DAK.

MADE TO MAKE GOOD

DAILY CAPACITY
1200 BARRELS

SUNSHINE
MILLED FROM SELECTED
HARD WHEAT
SUNSHINE FLOUR
QUALITY STANDARD PATENT

A MILL constructed on scientific lines—located on the Dakota prairies where we secure wheat containing the highest protein. *Quality is our watchword....* We are here to stay and here to serve.

“Dakota Maid”
AND
“Dakota Pride”

The highest types of spring wheat patents.

STATE MILL & ELEVATOR
Daily Capacity, 4,000 Barrels
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO MILL COMPANY
Millers of Hard Spring Wheat Flour made from the famous Red River Valley Wheat.
FARGO, N. D.

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

ANALYSES
The Columbus Laboratories
31 North State Street - CHICAGO

Riverside Code *Five Letter Revision*
Issued in 1923 Per Copy, \$12.50
Discount for Quantities
For sale by all its branches and by
THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER
Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Eagle Bleached
BAGS

Easy to obtain from seven conveniently located plants

Atlanta St. Louis Dallas Minneapolis
Kansas City, Kan. Brooklyn New Orleans

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

LEADING MILLS OF CANADA

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

Head Office, TORONTO, CANADA

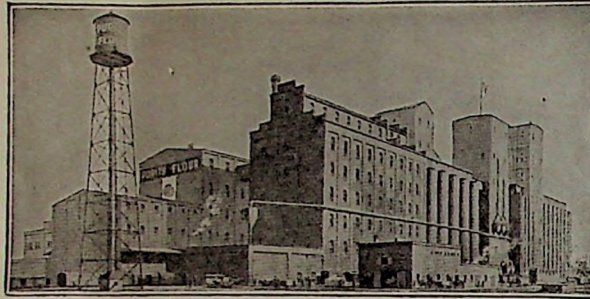
MILLS

WINNIPEG CALGARY
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Total Daily Flour Milling Capacity
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Rolled Oats and Oatmeal
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Manufacturers

of

Manitoba Hard Wheat
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100 Interior Elevators
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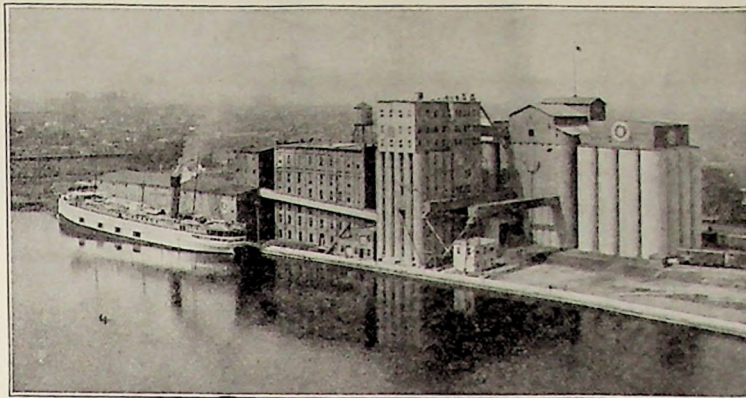
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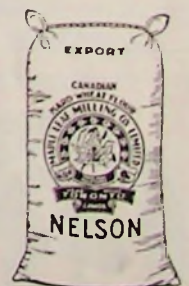
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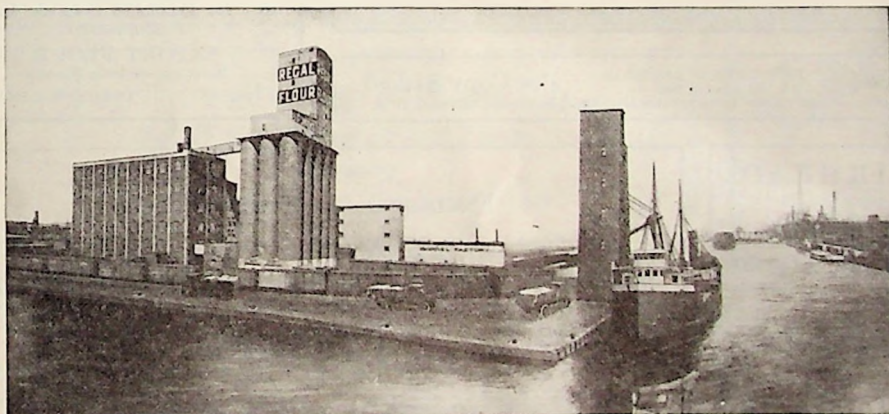
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CAPITAL, \$1,800,000

CAPACITY. 3,000 BARRELS DAILY



*Brands: Regal, Premier,
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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.

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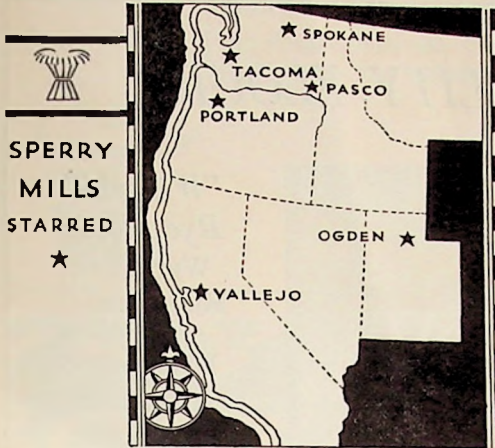
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The FLOUR with
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The Doubt and Trouble left out.

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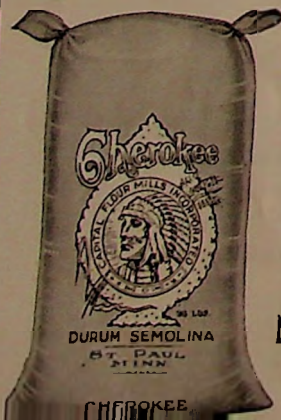
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Hard
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Montana and North Dakota Wheat
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Daily Capacity 1,000 Barrels

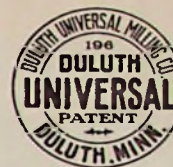
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Highest Quality
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**FOUR
Good Bread Makers**

From Selected Spring Wheat



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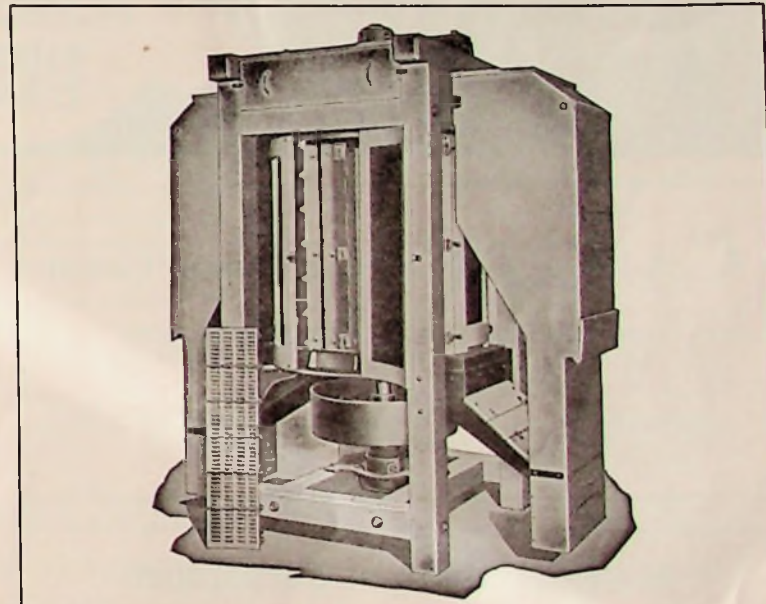
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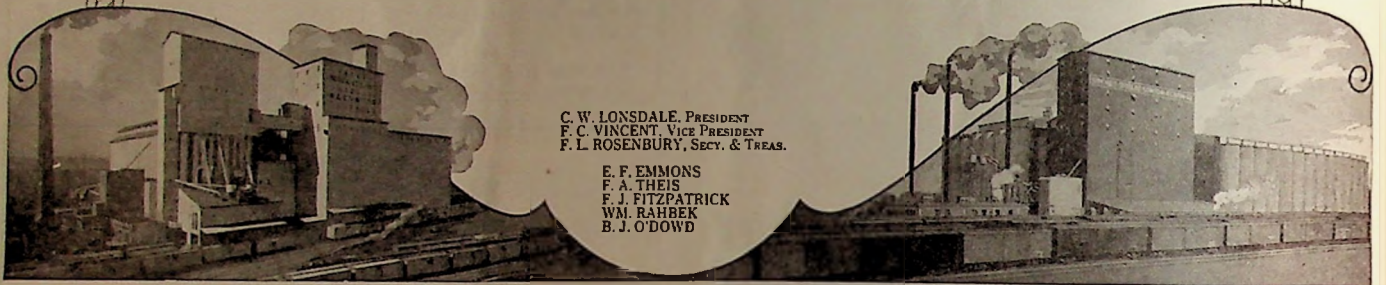
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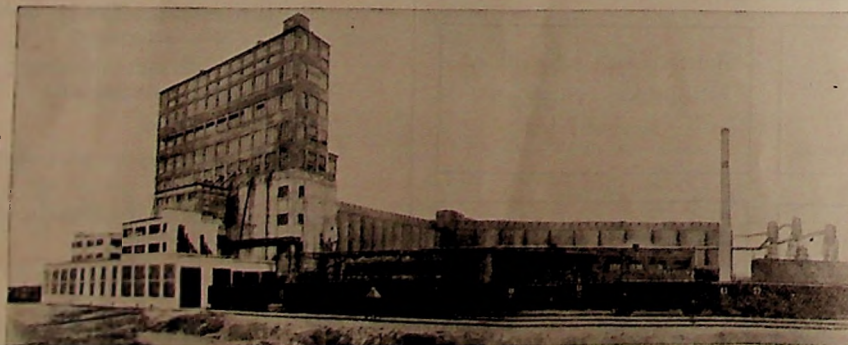
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A Roll Call of the Major Operations in Construction for the
Milling and Grain Industry—Our Exclusive Field

- 1920—GOERZ FLOUR MILLS CO., Newton, Kansas
Concrete Office
- 1920—OKLAHOMA MILL CO., Kingfisher, Okla.
Concrete Mill Building
- 1920—A. J. ELEVATOR CO., St. Joseph, Mo.
Iron-clad Elevator at Sunny Slope, Mo.
- 1920—SHAWNEE MILLING CO., Shawnee, Okla.
300,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1920—FARMERS UNION MERCANTILE CO., Norborne,
Mo.
20,000-bu Tile Elevator
- 1920—MADILL GRAIN & ELEVATOR CO., Madill, Okla.
Steel Bins and Frame Elevator
- 1920—CLARK & KELLER SEED CO., Shawnee, Okla.
Brick Warehouse
- 1920-21—WESTERN STAR MILL CO., Salina, Kansas
Concrete Tempering Bins and Cleaning House
- 1921—EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO., El Reno, Okla.
Concrete Office Building
- 1921—RIVERTON HIDE, WOOL & FUR CO., Riverton,
Wyo.
Iron-clad Elevator
- 1921—RYAN GRAIN CO., McCracken, Kansas
Iron-clad Elevator at Hargrave, Kansas
- 1921—FARMERS' ELEVATOR CO., Rushville, Mo.
20,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1921—MAY GRAIN CO., Independence, Mo.
20,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1921-22—WALNUT CREEK MILLING CO., Great Bend,
Kansas
250,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1922—ISMERT-HINCKE MILLING CO., Kansas City
Concrete Cereal Plant at Bonner Springs, Kan.
- 1922—YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO., Yukon, Okla.
Concrete and Brick Mill Building
- 1922—PEARLSTONE MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas,
Texas
175,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1922—PONCA CITY MILLING CO., Ponca City, Okla.
65,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1922—UNIVERSAL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas
Concrete Feed Plant Building
- 1922-23—H. D. LEE FLOUR MILLS CO., Salina, Kansas
300,000-bu Elevator and Tempering Bins
- 1922-23—THE BLAIR MILLING CO., Atchison, Kansas
Concrete Mill and Elevator
- 1923—RUSSELL MILLING CO., Russell, Kansas
Tempering Bins and Cleaner House
- 1923—PEARLSTONE MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas,
Texas
Additional Storage, 140,000 bus
- 1923-24—RALSTON-PURINA CO., Kansas City, Mo.
Warehouse, Mill Buildings, Office, Elevator, etc.
- 1923—RUSSELL MILLING CO., Russell, Kansas
30,000-bu Concrete Elevator at Balta, Kansas
- 1923—WELLINGTON MILLING & ELEV. CO., Wellington,
Kansas
Iron-clad Elevators at Milan and Argonia,
Kansas
- 1923—GOERZ FLOUR MILLS CO., Newton, Kansas
Concrete Warehouse
- 1923—SMITH BROS. GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Texas
150,000-bu Concrete Tanks
- 1923-24—HARDEMAN-KING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Feed Mill, Warehouse and Elevator
- 1923-24—ABILENE FLOUR MILLS CO., Abilene, Kansas
65,000-bu Concrete Storage
- 1924—E. G. RALL GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Texas
200,000-bu Concrete Storage
- 1924—KIMBELL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas
600,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1924—WASHBURN CROSBY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
800,000-bu Concrete Storage at Kansas City
- 1924—LIBERTY MILLS, San Antonio, Texas
300,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1924—W. J. LAWYER MILLS, Dallas, Texas
Feed Mill and Elevator
- 1924—KIMBELL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas
Warehouse
- 1924-25—CHICKASHA MILLING CO., Chickasha, Okla.
125,000-bu Storage and Brick Warehouse
- 1924-25—KIMBELL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas
250,000-bu Additional Storage
- 1924-25—EAGLE MILLING CO., Edmond, Okla.
100,000-bu Concrete Storage
- 1924-25—EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO., El Reno,
Okla.
220,000-bu Additional Storage and Cleaner
House
- 1925—WM. KELLY MILLING CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
350,000-bu Storage Bins
- 1925—ACME MILLING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
200,000-bu Storage Bins
- 1925—AMERICAN MAID FLOUR MILLS, Houston, Texas
500,000-bu Concrete Storage
- 1925—WASHBURN CROSBY CO. (Minneapolis), Kansas
City
1,100,000-bu Elevator and Storage
- 1925—WASHBURN CROSBY CO. (Minneapolis), Kansas
City
Warehouse
- 1925—SECURITY ELEVATOR CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
200,000-bu Storage Bins
- 1925—YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO., Banner, Okla.
20,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1925—ABILENE FLOUR MILLS CO., Abilene, Kansas
70,000-bu Storage Bins
- 1925—PEARLSTONE MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas,
Texas
300-bbl Corn Meal Mill
- 1925—COLLINGWOOD GRAIN CO., Pretty Prairie, Kan.
80,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1925-26—WASHBURN CROSBY CO. (Minneapolis), Kan-
sas City
Flour Mill, Feed Plant, Blending Plant and
Warehouse
- 1925-26—ENID TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid, Okla.
540,000-bu Concrete Terminal Elevator
- 1926—SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid,
Okla.
540,000-bu Reinforced Concrete Terminal Grain
Elevator
- 1926—KIMBELL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas
350,000-bu Concrete Storage Annex
- 1926—DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO. (Kansas City),
Davenport, Iowa
Reinforced Concrete Stock and Pack House
- 1926—INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO. (Minneapolis),
Davenport, Iowa
425,000-bu Concrete Storage Annex
- 1926—RAMON GONZALEZ, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mex.
400-bbl Reinforced Concrete Flour Mill
- 1926—RED STAR MILLING CO., Wichita, Kansas
1,300,000-bu Concrete Storage Annex
- 1926—INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO. (Minneapolis),
Buffalo, N. Y.
1,600,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1927—NEW ERA MILLING CO., Arkansas City, Kansas
125,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1927—RALSTON-PURINA CO. (St. Louis, Mo.), Nash-
ville, Tenn.
225,000-bu Concrete Work House
- 1927—EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO., El Reno, Okla.
268,000 bus Additional Concrete Storage
- 1927—SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid,
Okla.
600,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1927—ENID TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid, Okla.
500,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1927—COLLINGWOOD GRAIN CO., Collano, Kansas
100,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1927—WILLIAM KELLY MILLING CO., Hutchinson,
Kansas
250,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1927—ACME MILLING CO., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Warehouse and 1,000-bbl Mill Designed, Erected
and Machinery Installed
- 1927—ACME MILLING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
110,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1927—BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO., Great
Bend, Kansas
75,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1927—D. H. GRANDIN MILLING CO., Jamestown, N. Y.
75,000-bu Concrete Milling Elevator
- 1927—PARIS MILLING CO., Paris, Texas
200,000 bus Concrete Storage
- 1927—DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Davenport,
Iowa
Additional Storage for Cement
- 1927—J. C. WHALEY ELEVATOR, Lubbock, Texas
500,000-bu Concrete Elevator with Head House
- 1927—GREAT WEST MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Ama-
rillo, Texas
550,000-bu Concrete Elevator and Head House
- 1927—WASHBURN CROSBY CO. (Minneapolis), Kansas
City
Drier House and Plant Additions
- 1927—PEARLSTONE MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas,
Texas
300,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO. (Minneapolis),
Buffalo, N. Y.
650,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO. (Minneapolis),
Enid, Okla.
3,000-bbl Mill and 750,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1928—RALSTON-PURINA CO. (St. Louis), Minneapolis,
Minn.
Concrete Head House and 70,000-bu Screenings
Elevator
- 1928—CHICKASHA MILLING CO., Chickasha, Okla.
300-bbl Corn Mill, 300,000-bu Elevator, Office
and Warehouse
- 1928—SECURITY ELEVATOR CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
350,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—WOLF MILLING CO., Ellinwood, Kansas
80,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—WESTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Hutch-
inson, Kansas
250,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1928—RUSSELL MILLING CO., Russell, Kansas
100,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—WILLIS NORTON CO., Topeka, Kansas
500,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO. (Minneapolis),
Enid, Okla.
750,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—TERMINAL GRAIN CORP., Sioux City, Iowa
500,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—RALSTON-PURINA CO. (St. Louis, Mo.), Kansas
City, Mo.
Hay Warehouse
- 1928—WESTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Hutch-
inson, Kansas
300,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Davenport,
Iowa
Cement Storage
- 1928—STAFFORD COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO., Hud-
son, Kansas
75,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—W. J. LAWYER MILLS, Dallas, Texas
100,000 bus Additional Storage and Warehouse
- 1928—WALL-ROGALSKY MILLING CO., McPherson,
Kansas
150,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—KIMBELL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas
525,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—RALSTON-PURINA CO. (St. Louis, Mo.), Denver,
Colo.
Complete Feed Mill and Elevator
- 1928—INLAND MILLING COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa
128,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—ARCADY FARM MILLING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
28,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1928—GENERAL MILLS, INC., Red Star Unit, Wichita,
Kansas
1,500,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1928—PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO., Enid, Okla.
1,000,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—TEXHOMA ELEVATOR CO., Texhoma, Okla.
100,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1928—BURLINGTON ELEVATOR CO., Omaha, Neb.
600,000-bu Grain Elevator
- 1928—INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO. (Minneapolis),
Buffalo, N. Y.
1,100,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—E. G. RALL GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Texas
200,000 bus Additional Storage
- 1928—GENERAL MILLS, INC., Oklahoma City Mill &
Elevator Co. unit, Oklahoma City, Okla.
500,000-bu Elevator, Warehouse and Office
- 1928—PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO. (Minneapolis),
Springfield, Ill.
3,000-bbl Mill, Cereal Mill, Warehouse and
1,300,000-bu Elevator
- 1928—PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO. (Minneapolis),
Atchison, Kansas
100,000-bu Elevator and Drier
- 1928—SECURITY ELEVATOR CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
650,000-bu Additional Storage
- 1928—DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Davenport,
Iowa
Additional Cement Storage
- 1928—ARNOLD MILLING CO., Sterling, Kansas
100,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1928—DODGE CITY TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Dodge
City, Kansas
500,000-bu Concrete Elevator
- 1928—GALVESTON WHARF CO., Galveston, Texas
4,500,000-bu Concrete Elevator

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“Then I add AGENE—to give it maximum baking value—

“And NOVADELOX to give that wonderful white color—

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