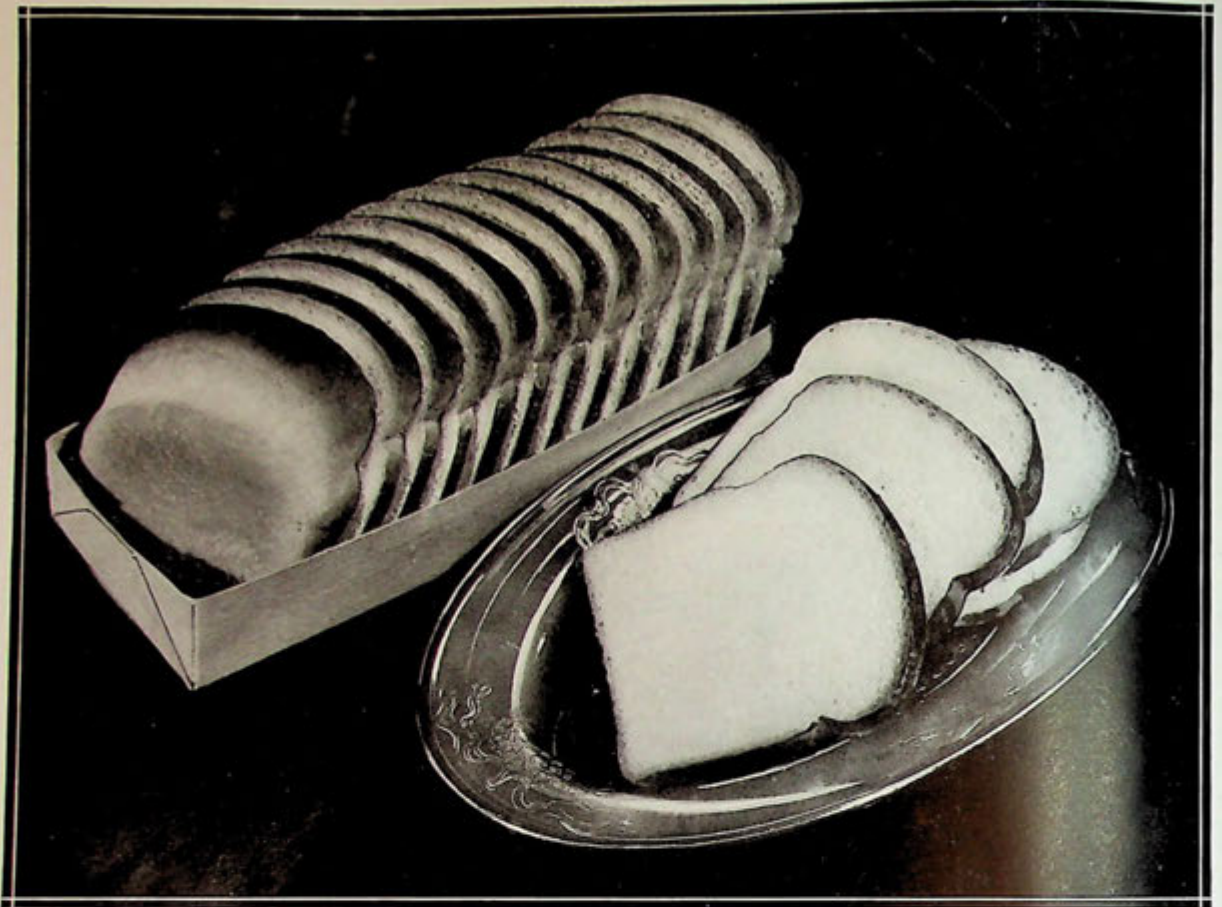


The Northwestern Miller



CANADIAN WINTER

Etching by S. Chatwood Barton



Ready to Serve

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Buffalo, New York



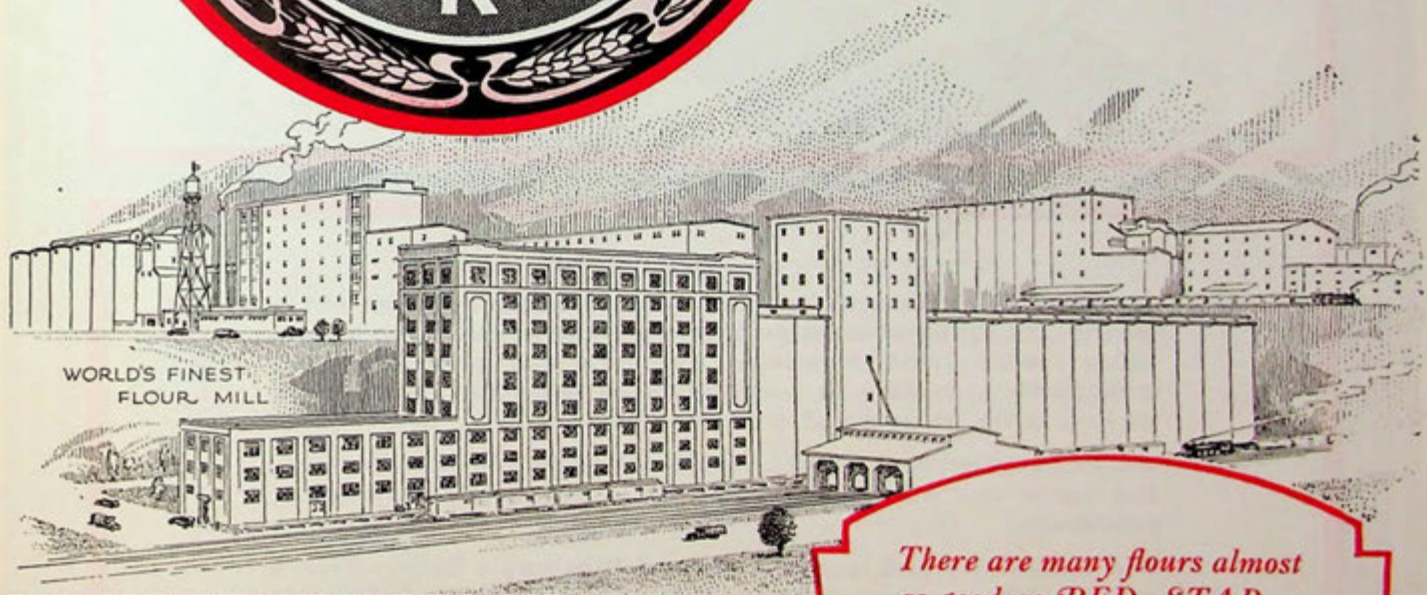
SEAL OF MINNESOTA

FLOUR MILLED FROM TESTED WHEAT

RED STAR



*Kansas Grows the Best
Wheat in the World*



The RED STAR MILLING CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

R. S. HURD, PRESIDENT

There are many flours almost as good as RED STAR—within perhaps three or four per cent. But that slight difference in quality is as big as a mountain when it comes to results in either selling or baking.

*Elevator Capacity,
4,500,000 Bushels*

*Total Capacity
4400 Barrels*

The Northwestern Miller: Pub. wkly. on Wednesdays, except 4th Wed. of each month, by the Miller Pub. Co., 118 S. 6th St., Mpls., 10c per copy; yearly rate \$3 domestic, \$5 foreign. The Northwestern Miller and American Baker, Pub. 4th Wed. of each month, 10c per copy; \$1 per year dom., \$1.25 fgm. Combination annual subs. to The Northwestern Miller and The Northwestern Miller and American Baker \$3 dom., \$5 fgm. Vol. 141, No. 1. Entered as second class matter at Minneapolis P. O. Copyright 1929, Miller Pub. Co.

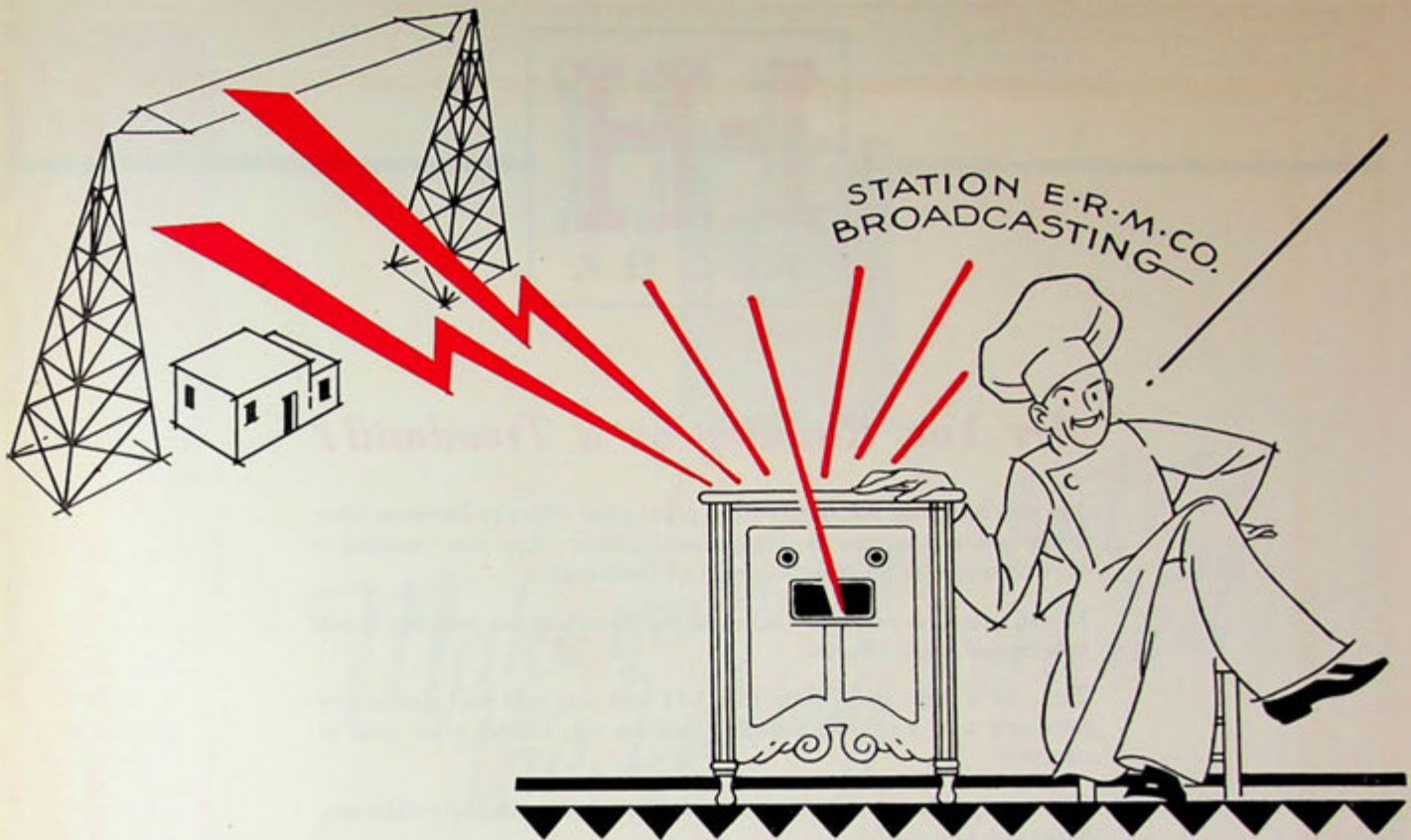


Irregularity in doughs causes enough waste to wipe out a profit. It causes absorption losses, divider losses, oven losses, labor losses—invisible wastes, which the wise baker struggles constantly to reduce to a minimum by the strict enforcement of regularity at every step in bread-making.

He must start with flour, because, unless his flour behaves the same day after day, regularity is impossible, and waste continues.

The uniformity and dependability of Pillsbury's Bakery Flours are playing an important part in the reduction of invisible losses in some of the most successful bakeries in America—helping produce a better loaf at a better profit.

PILLSBURY'S
B A K E R Y F L O U R S



THE BAKER WHO USES DANIEL WEBSTER Short Patent or GOLD COIN Standard Patent FLOURS is assured of quality bread, satisfied customers and increased trade. Flavor in bread is essential. It can be secured from these flours because it is in the wheat from which they are milled.



EAGLE ROLLER MILL CO.

NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

Daily Capacity—5000 barrels wheat flour; 1000 barrels rye flour
Elevator Capacity—2,600,000 bushels





Are You Running on a Treadmill?

Do you find that no matter how great your effort to increase your trade your progress is almost negligible? Are you running a stationary race on the treadmill of business?

If you are, it is probably because the flour you are pushing is not worthy of your efforts.

Turn to a high class flour like I-H and you will find that every forward step you take actually carries you nearer your goal of success.

I-H repays the distributor for his efforts more liberally than any flour we know of.



For Bakers
ORACLE
A Short Patent
THUNDERBOLT
A Reliable Flour

The ISMERT HINCKE MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



*Make your own tests—
the baking will tell*

POUND for pound—barrel for barrel, you will find that Commander Flour bakes evenly; no variations because we absolutely control our selection of wheat and our manufacturing process.

WHEN we say “make your own tests” we mean just what we say—make your tests with anything you bake. *Commander* will take a lot of punishment, and come out on top.

COMMANDER

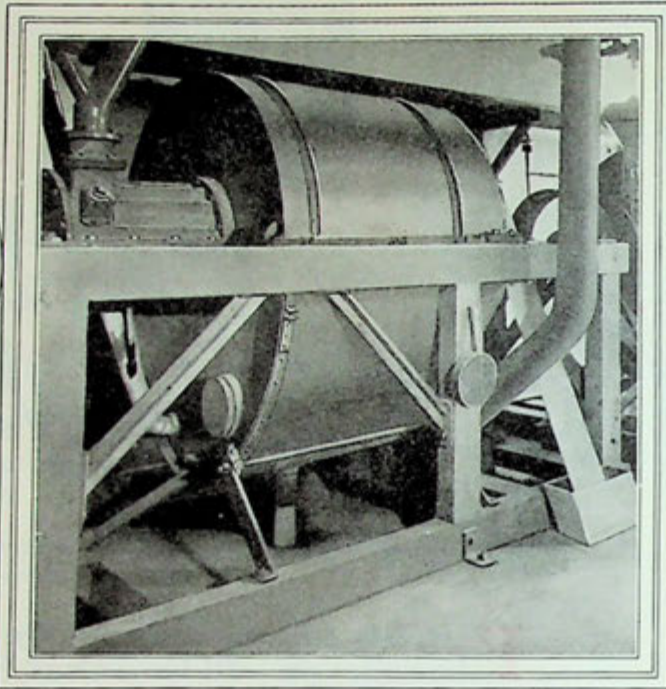
“Better Flour—Reasonably Priced”

COMMANDER MILLING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS - - MINNESOTA

WHAT WASHED WHEAT MEANS - to you ~ and your baking



Here is a greatly enlarged photograph that shows how wheat reaches the mill.



One of the huge wheat-washing drums (standard equipment in all Occident mills).



Photograph showing same wheat after passing through our washing equipment.

SOME mills wash *some* of their wheat—other mills wash *none* of their wheat. In the Occident mills, *all* wheat is thoroughly washed and scoured in warm water.

Despite the fact that nothing but the very highest type of wheat obtainable is used in milling Occident Flour, the water which leaves our washing machines provides ample evidence about the wisdom of this extra precaution in guarding the quality of our product.

It is easy to realize that elimination of dirt from flour means better keeping quality in bread—because the elasticity of the gluten content is thus unimpaired.

It is easy to see why washed wheat means better color in bread. Elimination of dirt and foreign matter "brightens" the color of the loaf perceptibly.

Washing is but one of the many extra steps employed throughout the milling of Occident Flour to insure the pinnacle of perfection.

Bakers who use Occident will tell you that no finer product can be had. They will tell you that the slight extra cost of Occident is saved—many times over—by the advantages obtained from greater yield, more stability in fermentation and *increased sales power through the quality appeal in the loaf.*



The RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.



The percentage of *regular* buyers of this brand among our customers is extraordinarily high in comparison with those of most other mills

Daily Capacity 2,500 Barrels...

Grain Storage Capacity, 1,000,000 Bushels

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



BAG VALUES *are changing*
 Yesterday's Bags won't do!

THE introduction of new bag-manufacturing methods and new machinery is continually increasing bag values. The Chase Bag of today is an improvement in quality over that of a year ago. Yesterday's bags won't do.

To be able to make these quality improvements requires a background of years of experience in bag manufacturing and a study of the methods of thousands of bag users. Because the Chase Bag Company has always worked toward new goals in bag values, the Chase Bag of today represents the last word in bag value.



CHASE BAG Co.

BRANCHES

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

"Bags of all Kinds"

SALES OFFICES

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

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



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.

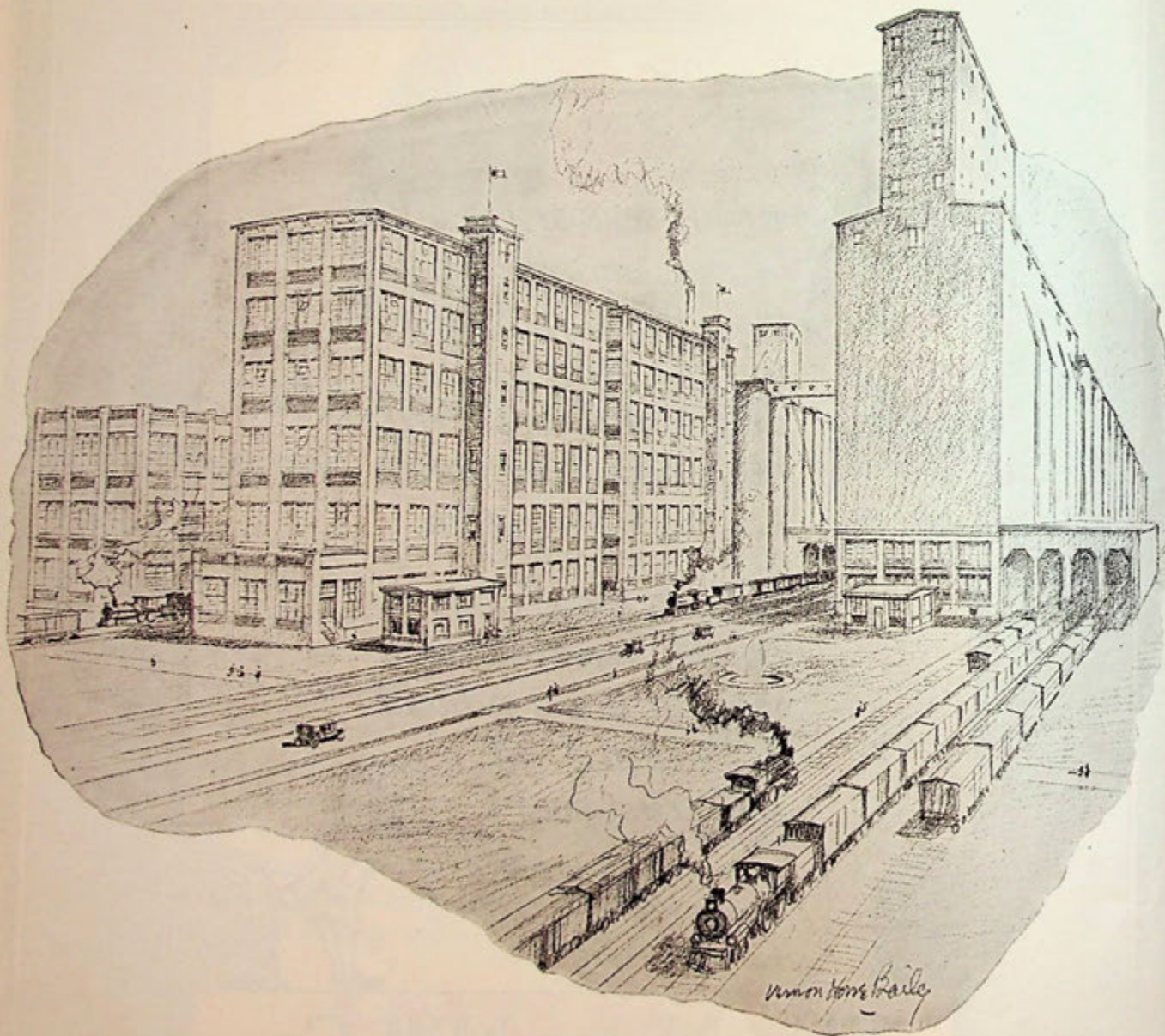


King Midas Mill Co.
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

THE GREAT FLOUR MILL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

"ARISTOS FLOUR"

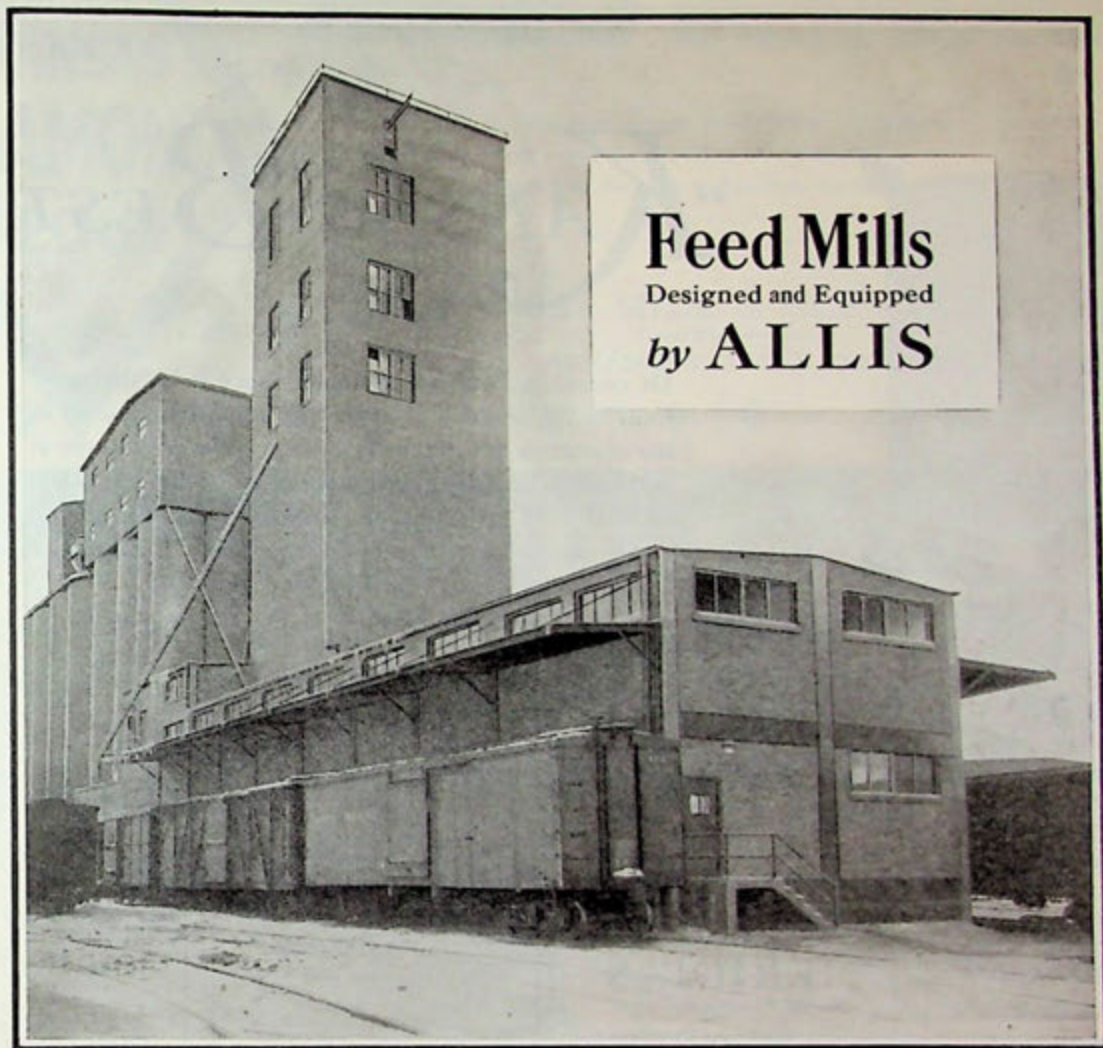
Superior Quality Always Is the Best Value



THE SOUTHWESTERN MILLING CO., INC.

KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

AT THE GATEWAY TO THE WORLD'S PREMIER WHEATFIELD



Feed Mills
Designed and Equipped
by **ALLIS**

Allis-Chalmers has been designing and building feed plants for many years and has had a part in the construction of many important installations. The plant shown above is a product of Allis engineering service.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
— Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee —

LEADING MILLS OF THE SOUTHWEST



"KANSAS BEST"

Of course we are not absolutely sure it is "the best" flour in the country or even "the best" flour milled in the country's greatest wheat state. We only know it is "the best" we can do with every advantage of FIVE GOOD MILLS in the finest locations and a strong desire through our whole organization to make "KANSAS BEST" actually "the best."

4,350 Barrels Capacity

THE CONSOLIDATED FLOUR MILLS CO.

FRED F. BURNS, Vice President
and Manager

WICHITA, KANSAS

"OLD HOMESTEAD"

Capacity, 1,200 Bbls. Milled from Western Kansas High Gluten Wheat
THE DODGE CITY FLOUR MILLS
Dodge City, Kansas

"MERIDIAN"

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

Majestic Milling Co.

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

"JUBILEE"

FLOUR
One of the very best from Kansas
The Aurora Flour Mills Co.
Successors to Tyler & Company
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

*Manufacturers
of Quality Flour
since 1877*



*Beware of Baking Failures!
Protect yourself by using
HUNTER'S FLYER*

HUNTER'S



THE HUNTER MILLING CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS



KANSAS DIAMOND

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

The KANSAS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

FRANK KELL, President

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Formerly
The ARKANSAS CITY
MILLING CO.

CAPACITY
2,000 BARRELS

"Polar Bear" FLOUR IS KING

You do not need to listen to our claims about "POLAR BEAR'S" quality and reputation. Ask any miller in the Southwest.

The NEW ERA MILLING CO.
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Founded by
ANDREW J. HUNT
1899



The
ROBINSON
MILLING COMPANY
SALINA, KANSAS

ROBIN'S BEST

No flour could build up the fine reputation held by "ROBIN'S BEST" without being very good in the first place and always—good year after year.

ROBINSON MILLING CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

ESTABLISHED 1877—FIFTY YEARS IN BUSINESS

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

Velvet

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

WALNUT CREEK MILLING CO.
GREAT BEND, KANSAS

"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"
2000 bbls capacity
COFFEYVILLE, 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

"PLAINSMAN"

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
is sterilized and will keep
indefinitely

HOYLAND FLOUR MILLS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Wichita's Imperial"

A flour for particular bakers made from
Strong Kansas Turkey Wheat.

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS CO.
GENERAL OFFICES: WICHITA, KANSAS

"SUNKIST"

FLOUR

In milling Sunkist Flour, the
special needs of the baker are
borne in mind. For family use
it cannot be surpassed.

It is through the reputation
of its fine, strong flours that
the name of Maney has be-
come celebrated.

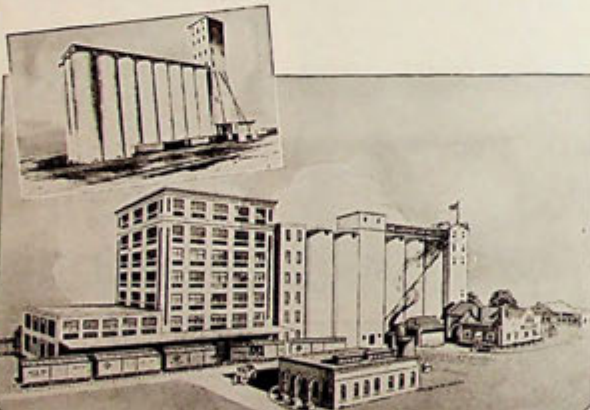
The Maney Milling Co.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



"BIG S"
"SPECIAL"
"PEACOCK"

Quality assured and kept uniform by
one of the largest and finest stocks of
wheat ever held by a miller in the
Southwest.

The Shellabarger Mills
SALINA, KANSAS



LYONS' BEST

From the very heart of Kansas and
known for years as one of the very
"top notch" short patents.

LYONS FLOUR MILLING CO.
LYONS, KANSAS

"CHERRY BELL"

Made exclusively from
Central Kansas
Turkey Wheat

N. SAUER MILLING CO.
CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

BLAIR'S CERTIFIED

For the Family Trade

ALGOMA FOR BAKERS

1,800 Barrels Daily BLAIR MILLING CO.
ATCHISON, KANSAS
700,000 bu. bins storage capacity

"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



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

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



The Wichita Flour Mills Co.
Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT STORAGE CAPACITY
ONE MILLION BUSHELS

CAPACITY, 2500 BBLs.

We have known of many cases where a distributor's poor flour business was merely a matter of a sluggish and non-repeating flour. "Kansas Expansion" has brought many a slow trade to life and profit.

Might be worth your looking into.



Eastern Representatives

| | |
|--|--|
| ELLIOTT BROKERAGE Co., Bluefield, W. Va. | HARRY D. GAESE, Huntington, W. Va. |
| C. J. HANEBRINK & Co., 407 Merchants' Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. | H. C. HAGERMAN, 2105 Ferry St., Easton, Pa. |
| BULKY-PATTERSON Co., Inc., Cumberland, Md. | S. R. STRIEMER Co., New York City |
| | W. F. HUTCHINSON, Williamsport, 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



BOSS PATENT

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

LUKENS MILLING CO.
CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS
ATCHISON, KANSAS

JOHN H. MOORE
PRESIDENT



G. M. LOWRY
SECRETARY

**Old Squire
FLOUR**

Old Squire Says:

I've always told our boys that when they put up a high quality sales talk, the most important thing in the world is to deliver the goods. Salesmanship is wasted when the buyer is disappointed with the delivery. Might as well hand him a loaded cigar and expect him to like you when it explodes.

The MOORE-LOWRY
FLOUR MILLS CO.
KANSAS CITY, U.S.A.

ADDRESS MAIL TO ROSEDALE STATION, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

"SLOGAN"
*A strong flour made from the finest
 Oklahoma Hard Turkey Wheat*
 Canadian Mill & Elevator Co.
 El Reno, Okla.

OPERATING
 ELEVATORS
**1000
 barrels
 daily**
 Write
 FOR
 SAMPLES
ENID MILLING CO. ENID, OKLA.

Chickasha Milling Co.
 Capacity CHICKASHA Cable Address
 800 bbls. OKLA. "Washta"
 Manufacturers of High-Grade
 Hard Wheat Flour
 Foreign and Domestic Trade Solicited
 Member Millers' National Federation

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

AROMA FLOUR
 A most satisfying flour for
 bakers' use. Milled in an
 up-to-date country mill.
BUHLER MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
 500 Barrels Capacity BUHLER, KANSAS

CEDRO
 FLOUR
 MADE IN KANSAS
MOUNDRIE MILLING CO.
 MOUNDRIE, KANSAS.

THE ACME FLOUR MILLS CO.
 OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
**BESTOVAL and
 GOLD DRIFT,**
 BAKERS FLOURS OF QUALITY

Lee Flour
"Worthy of its Famous Name"

Established 1898
**Country Milled Flour
 of the Best Quality**
 from the choicest hard winter wheat
Williamson Milling Company
 Clay Center, Kansas

"Kansas Sunshine" A short patent
 for family
 trade
"Red Belt" Milled especially
 for the baker
 Milled from hard Turkey wheat
The Attica Mills, Attica, Kansas

"Ambassador"
 Western Kansas
 Turkey Wheat Patent
 OUR MILL at Larned is far
 out beyond the softer wheat
 sections of Kansas, — out
 where all of the wheat is
 strong and fine.
Bowen Flour Mills Co.
 Formerly Bowen-Oglesby Milling Co.
 Main Office: INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

HUMRENO

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

bakers bank on it!

EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
 EL RENO, OKLAHOMA

"Gooch's Best"

Superior quality
 —to make all
 baked things
 better.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
 LINCOLN, 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

**KEYSTONE MILLING
 COMPANY**

Capacity, 750 Barrels
LARNED - KANSAS

Self-Rising Flour Milled from
 choicest wheat bought direct from
 farmers. Packed under our attrac-
 tive brand...**"OLD TRAIL"**

QUALITY ECONOMY The Wilson Flour Mills
 READY SALES Wilson, Kansas

KANSAS MAID—

A fancy high patent flour milled from
 strictly dark Turkey Wheat
 1,200 Barrels
Hays City Flour Mills Hays City
 Kansas

"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.

"That GOOD Flour"

HELIOTROPE

Milled to a standard that keeps
 it uniform for all home baking.
 It is the soft wheat family flour
 of the south. It makes "the-melt-
 in-your-mouth" biscuit and all
 other foods.

**Oklahoma City Mill
 & Elevator Co.**
 Oklahoma City, Okla.

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
 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

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**HOLLAND
 ENGRAVING CO.**
 KANSAS
 CITY
 MO.

THORO-BREAD
THE PERFECT FLOUR

THORO-BREAD
FLOUR

MADE FROM KANSAS HARD WHEAT

A. L. Jacobson, Manager

Do you buy quality flour or low-priced flour? If the former, we have an important piece of news for you. Write and ask us about THORO-BREAD.

THE ARNOLD MILLING CO.
STERLING, KANSAS

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE
315 Read Building
Pawtucket, R. I.

NEW ERA MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR
WHITE CREST
THE J. C. LYSLE MILLING CO.
LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

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

HIGH PATENT
Superflour
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Daily Capacity 1,200 Barrels

Superflour

This SUPERFLOUR Flour is a real superflour, a specially milled bakers' patent ground from the strongest and best wheat, — a standard to compare by, but, better still, a standard to use.

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



Would it have been worth while to build these great mills and these great grain storage facilities without the purpose to make good flour and secure a fine and enduring trade for it?

The Kansas Milling Company
WICHITA, KANSAS



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

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

Washington Flour Mill
Millers of Missouri Soft Wheat Flour
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Domestic and Export
WASHINGTON, MISSOURI

"GOLDEN EAGLE"
Short Patent
The Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co.
LINDSBORG, KANSAS

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

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

Better products and more profit!

Tested at the mill to insure perfect results in every kind of baking

WACO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WACO, TEXAS

"Heart of America" FLOUR
The Rodney Milling Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Eastern Representatives
Seaboard Flour Corporation
BOSTON, MASS.

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

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

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.
Largest Millers of Hard Winter Wheat in the World

FUMIGATE WITH
LION LIQUID
DESTROYS MILL INSECTS

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

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

Frank M. Cole, Gen'l Mgr.
FLOUR and FEED STORAGE
Costs little more than in your own warehouse
RADIAL WAREHOUSE CO.
Refer to any banker KANSAS CITY, MO.
or miller in Kansas City

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

BLACK BROS. FLOUR MILLS, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA
FLOUR 1,000 BBLs. 1863-1929 STOCK FEED 250 TONS

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

LEADING MILLS OF OHIO

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR

In buying flour it is important to consider not only the reputation of the mill and its flour, but also the advantages which may accrue to its location as a shipping point.

We are giving particular attention to the milling of strong Spring Wheat Flour as a result of the exceptionally favorable location of our mill.

We have all the advantages of either ex-lake or milling-in-transit rates.

Another advantage is our nearness to the important consuming markets, and consequent efficient service to both the baking and jobbing trades.

The Mennel Milling Co. TOLEDO, OHIO

Bakers—

When comparing Spring Wheat Flour use

“BULL DOG”

for your standard

Made by
The Fairchild Milling Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO



LEADING MILLERS
of soft wheat flour from selected wheat grown in the best wheat section of the middle west.

Mills at Toledo and Mt. Vernon, Ohio
Combined Capacity, 1,500 Barrels

The Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.
Main Office: TOLEDO, 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



Specialized Laboratory Service for Millers, Grain Dealers, Bakers, Feed Manufacturers, Mid-West Laboratories Co. INCORPORATED, 1299 Virginia Avenue, COLUMBUS, OHIO

MAS-SOTA Spring Patent Flour
BCCO Bleached Patent Flour
ENERGY Horse Feed Mixed Cans
MALTO Dairy Feed a Specialty

The Buckeye Cereal Co.
MASSILLON, OHIO

Ohio Soft Wheat Flour

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

THE
ALLEN & WHEELER CO.
Domestic and Export
TROY OHIO

THE WARWICK CO.

Makers and Shippers of Flour from Choice Winter Wheat
MASSILLON, OHIO
Write for samples and prices

Hardesty Milling Co.

Quality Millers for Over Half a Century
Domestic and Export DOVER, OHIO

Gwinn Milling Co.

Millers of soft, hard winter, and spring wheat flours
Self-rising flour
Mixed cars of flour, feed and corn goods

Columbus, Ohio

The Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO
MIXED CARS
SOFT WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Red Ball Patent Old Homestead

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.

AUSTIN, COWARD & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

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Refer to This Journal

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Salt Tax Inspired Revolts

WEIGHED down by many oppressions not the least of which was the brutal salt tax, the French peasants arose in savage fury and for a time La Belle, France, ran with rivers of blood.

Salt taxes and the gloom attending them are now almost a thing of the past. In fact today Worcester Salt is a source of joy to the expert miller. He depends on its remarkable purity, quick solubility and perfect uniformity of taste and flavor.

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71-73 Murray Street, New York, N. Y.

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OFFICES

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LEADING MILLS OF THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

ESTABLISHED 1880

EXPORTERS

Hard and Soft Wheat Flour

Our thorough experience in exporting both hard and soft wheat flours is being utilized by numerous importers. If you do not happen to be one of them, let us tell you what we have to offer.



SHIPPERS

Good Milling Wheat

Every miller realizes the value of good milling wheat. St. Louis is a leading milling wheat market, and the services of our organization will assure you the best the market has to offer.

ANNAN-BURG GRAIN & MILLING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

AMERICAN BEAUTY



THE FLOUR that blooms in your oven.

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ST. LOUIS - ALTON - DALLAS.
DAILY CAPACITY 5000 BARRELS EST. 1857

Leading Soft Wheat Millers Since 1855

Pure Soft Red Wheat Flours

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We are experiencing a rapidly increasing demand for l. c. l. shipments from all states east of the Mississippi River, due to the outstanding quality and value of our soft wheat flours.

We desire to establish jobbing connections in all principal distributing centers, to whom this business will be diverted. Write for information and exclusive territory to

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Daily Capacity 2,000 Barrels

ALTON, ILL.

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Millers of Hard and Soft Wheat Flour

DAILY CAPACITY 2,100 BARRELS

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Manufacturers of Hard and Soft Winter Wheat Flour

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Highest Quality
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The
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Finest
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Made by Millers of
WHITE STAR
The Baker's Flour Dependable Since 1840
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Balanced Flour From Selected
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Hard and Soft Winter Wheat Flours
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 Millers of Hard and Soft Wheat
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A 25 Years' Experience Serving Millers
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 Samples, prices and Minneapolis, Minn.
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Develop Technique

Just as much depends upon it in
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Technique in Business is that skilled and refined procedure which harmonizes mind with method and motion. Business that has it—individuals that have it—accomplish more, and do better work with less effort, less time and less waste.

Not long ago Business shied at the use of a term, or a practice, which had anything to do with Art—or even Sport. Not so now.

Modern Accountancy has shown not only that Modern Business is an art, but that its great advance is due to its recognition, and its application, of exactly the same factors and methods which have produced great Art—and made Sport so universal and so interesting.

In the control of your business—in the method or system of your management—in the endless operations of all material functions—*develop technique.*

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Permit us to quote you on any quantity

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SO MUCH depends upon the flour! That's why **Quaker** makes special flours for bakers; makes them with a thorough knowledge of what bakers want in a flour. These brands are your assurance of a dependable product. Write today for information.



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GILSTER MILLING CO.
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Manufacturers of
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Pure, Soft Red Winter Wheat Flours
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MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE CORN PRODUCTS
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FLOUR OF QUESTIONABLE QUALITY IS COSTLY AT ANY PRICE

Dependable Wheat Flours
DADDY DOLLAR.....LIBERTY.....SNAPPY
W. P. P.

*We Supply
Dependable Flour
and It's Cheapest
in the End*

Dependable Rye Flours
MANNA MEDIUM PURE DARK
RYE MEAL

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Capacity 4,000 Barrels Daily

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Manufacturers of High Grade
Soft Winter Wheat Flour

Charles Tiedemann Milling Co.
O'FALLON, ILLINOIS
Millers of Quality Flours
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Established 1837

ONLY CHOICE WHEAT goes into our flour, which is well milled in every sense of the word. Our leading brands are

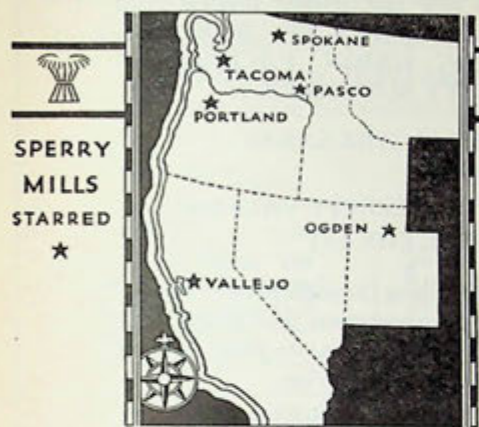
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LEADING MILLS OF THE PACIFIC COAST



THE PICK OF THE WHEAT BELT

From Out of the West

Pure soft white wheat milled to your specifications. Estimates and samples for the asking.

SPERRY FLOUR CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

Wasco Warehouse Milling Co.
Manufacturer All Grades
HARD and SOFT WHEAT FLOUR
THE DALLES, OREGON, U. S. A.
Daily Capacity, 2,000 Barrels

Fisher's GRAIN PRODUCTS

We have elevators in the finest hard spring wheat country in the world and manufacture the very finest of hard spring wheat flours; also blended flours and Pacific Coast (soft wheat) flours
Cable Address: "Ereuco," all codes. FISHER FLOURING MILLS CO.
Chf. H. Morris, Eastern Rep., 431 Produce Ex., New York City SEATTLE, U. S. A.

COLUMBIA RIVER MILLING CO.
MILLERS OF BLUE-STEM PATENT,
CRACKER AND PASTRY FLOURS
Mills at Wilbur and Hartline, Washington WILBUR, WASHINGTON

Hard-Soft-Blended
and
Self-Rising Flours
MILLED BY
GLOBE MILLS FIVE MILLS IN CALIFORNIA
GENERAL OFFICES - LOS ANGELES OGDEN UTAH

Western Milling Company
Specializing High Grade
Bakers' and Pastry Flours
MILLS AT
Pendleton, Oregon Salt Lake City, Utah



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

Preston-Shaffer Milling Co.
Soft White Winter Wheat Flour
a Specialty
Also Choice Blue-stem and Hard Spring Patents
Cable Address: "Preston." All Codes
Capacity, 2,000 Barrels
WAITSBURG, WASH., U. S. A.

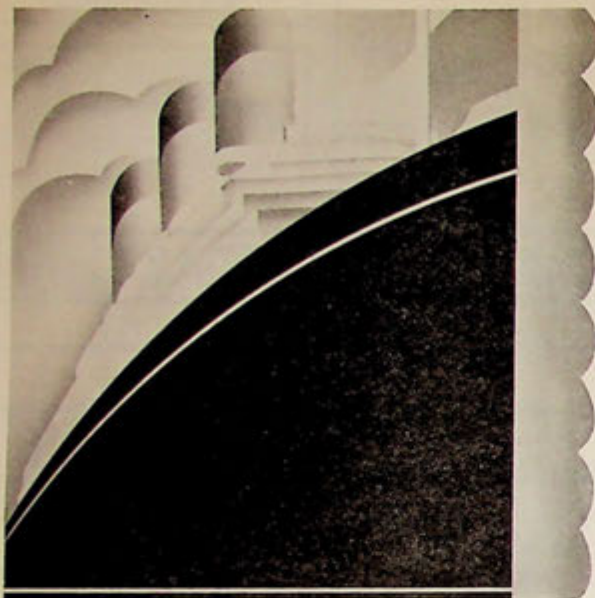
CENTENNIAL MILL COMPANY
Head Office: 503-506 Central Building SEATTLE, U. S. A.
Cables: "CENTENNIAL" All Codes
We have Mills in the Wheatfields and Mills on Tidewater

COLLINS FLOUR MILLS
PENDLETON, OREGON
Millers of Export and Domestic Flours
Daily Capacity, 1,000 Barrels
Correspondence Solicited

SPOKANE FLOUR MILLS, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
Soft Winter and Blue-Stem Wheat Flours

The Peacock Mill Co. Millers of Hard Spring, Bluestem and Pacific
Soft Wheat Flours.
FREEWATER, OREGON

LEADING STEAMSHIP & TRANSPORTATION LINES



SHIPPERS— I. M. M.

can serve you capably

International Mercantile Marine service is the result of 58 years' experience in meeting shippers' needs. We have built up a mammoth fleet comprising more than one hundred ships, led by such famous liners as the *Majestic* (world's largest ship), *Olympic*, *Homeric*, *Belgenland*, etc., in transatlantic service, and such big NEW steamers as the *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia* and *California* in Coast-to-Coast service between New York and California.

Skillful handling of your cargo—efficient forwarding—prompt deliveries in ports of destination—favorable insurance rates—these advantages are yours if you ship in I. M. M.

Special facilities for the expeditious handling of flour.

When you travel

Frequent sailings to England, Ireland, France and Belgium by steamers of the *White Star*, *Red Star* and *Atlantic Transport Lines*. Largest, fastest ships from one side of America to the other through the Panama Canal. We also operate many de luxe winter cruises Around the World, to the Mediterranean and to the West Indies—Havana, Nassau, Bermuda. Attractive rates—luxurious accommodations.

PRINCIPAL FREIGHT OFFICES

A. C. FETTEROLF, Vice President,
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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 COMPANY

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

WHITE STAR LINE RED STAR LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE LEYLAND LINE
WHITE STAR CANADIAN SERVICE
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The Millers' Railroad to the South and Southeast

The Missouri & North Arkansas Railway

OFFERS new fast freight service from points on the SANTA FE, BURLINGTON, KATY, UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN to

CENTRAL ARKANSAS
MEMPHIS
THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
THE SOUTHEAST

With understanding through years of experience of the transportation needs of millers and the grain trade, we invite your business on a pledge of careful service.

FRANK KELL,
JOSEPH A. KELL,
Owners.

MUNSON LINES

on JANUARY 18th, and

EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER

The Fast Passenger and Freight

S. S. MUNAMAR

Will Sail From

NEW ORLEANS *Direct to* HAVANA

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES

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CUYAMEL FRUIT COMPANY

Steamship Service

Direct weekly service New Orleans to Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico; Cienfuegos, Cuba; Bluefields, Nic., and Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

Through bills of lading issued to all ports of call from interior points.
For rates, bookings, etc., apply to

J. E. HILL, TRAFFIC AGENT,
52 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

CUYAMEL FRUIT CO.
Masonic Building, NEW ORLEANS, La.

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.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
 REGULAR DIRECT SAILINGS FROM
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For freight and particulars apply
 At New York, to Funch, Edye & Co., Inc.
 At Philadelphia, to S. L. Burgess & Co., 228
 Lafayette Building.
 At Baltimore, to Ramsay, Scarlett & Co., Inc.,
 Keyser Building.
 At Boston, to A. C. Lombard's Sons.
 At New Orleans, to American Baltic Charting
 & Shipping Co., 146-147 New Orleans Bk. Bldg.
 At Chicago, Messrs. Johnson-Phelps, Inc., 337 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.

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:

Bartlett Frazier Co., Grain Merchants, Chi-
 cago, Ill. Page 507

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 passenger steamers to Rotterdam via Plymouth, England, and Boulogne Sur Mer, France.

Also Regular Freight Service from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Savannah and New Orleans to Rotterdam, Amsterdam.

Regular Service from NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London, Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg.

For SERVICE and DISPATCH route your
FLOUR and FEED SHIPMENTS via the
CHICAGO & ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.

E. IRBER, Agent,
 316 Corn Exchange,
 Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Fast Freight....
The Modern Way

E. Irber, Agent,
 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., Wash 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

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

Ship your Flour via
Pennsylvania Railroad
 Carries more passengers, hauls
 more freight than any other
 railroad in America

RIEGL'S WAXED
GLASSINE
 Jute Brand
 MADE BY
 THE WARREN MFG. CO.
 NEW YORK CHICAGO

Wedding Invitations
 Announcements
 Finest Hand Cut Engraved Plates
BUSHNELL SOCIETY
 STATIONER
 94 So. 11th Street MINNEAPOLIS

Peerless Ground Cut
 Finish for Reduction Rolls
 Licensed Under The
 Eschmueler Patents

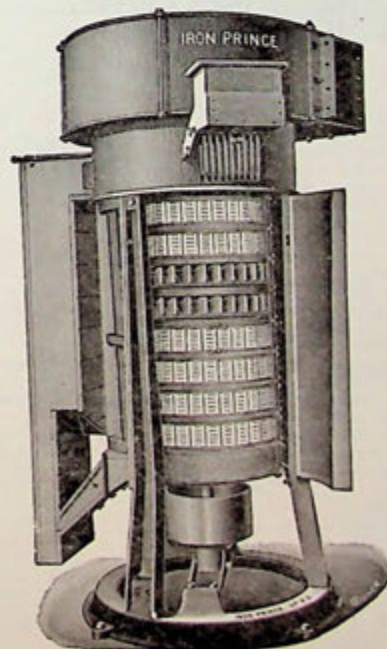
Getchell Cut for Break Rolls
 Makes a Big Percentage of
 Large, Uniform Middlings

Twin City Machine Co.
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

We Are Large Buyers of Purified Middlings
 THE CREAM OF WHEAT CORPORATION, Minneapolis, Minn.

It may pay you to
 correspond
 with us

THE IRON PRINCE SCOURER



MANY 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.

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

Town Crier

FLOUR

There is so much dependent
Upon the integrity of the mill
In producing a fine flour,
That the experienced jobber
Must be guided more by the
Reputation of the institution
With which he transacts business
Than by the "talked-of" quality,
Or the "lip-to-lip" reputation
Of the flour he buys.
Our customers never hesitate
To place an unrestricted
Guarantee of satisfaction
Upon the flour made by us
Under the quick-selling brand—
TOWN CRIER.



*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

The Northwestern Miller

Established in 1873

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A., FEBRUARY 5, 1930

Volume 161 Number 5

Present Day Knowledge of Foods

By E. V. McCollum, Ph.D., Sc.D.

Professor of Chemical Hygiene in the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

THROUGHOUT most of human history the provision of an adequate food supply has been man's most pressing problem. Primitive man ate whatever he could get, and the nature of his food depended on his geographical environment. Thus there were, and still are, hunting tribes in several parts of the world whose diet is preponderantly flesh foods. Others live largely upon fish and the flesh of animals derived from the sea. In the driest regions, where man must derive his sustenance through the conversion of a scanty pasturage into human food through the agency of flocks and herds, his diet is characterized by a high content of milk, together with small additions of meat, dates, barley flour, etc. These are the only foods which his environment permits him to produce. In parts of southern Asia, rice and other vegetable products (but not wheat, oats, corn), supplemented with small amounts of fish, eggs, pork and poultry, support a population so dense that there is no food supply for domestic animals except those which serve as scavengers. In certain tropical areas the food is almost wholly of vegetable origin, the banana, manioc, coconut and other plants which need little assistance to enable them to compete with other rank vegetation in providing the human food supply. In all of the above listed areas, food is scarce or lacking at times, and at others very abundant, but, generally speaking, food resources tend to give people concern.

America's Varied Food Resources

NORTH AMERICA contains one of the largest and perhaps the best agricultural area in the world. In parts of the United States almost any kind of tropical plants can succeed, and the areas to the northward are successfully cultivated to grains, tuber and root crops of many kinds, peas and beans, while forage crops afford over wide areas the basis of an economical animal industry which provides meat and milk products in great abundance. Modern transportation by railroads, most of which were constructed after 1860, makes possible the distribution of foodstuffs by land at a moderate cost, while the steamship brings tropical fruits, sugar, coconut products, etc., at prices which enable them to be sold in competition with homegrown agricultural products. No nation in human history ever before had such a variety of foods and such a feeling of security as respects its future supply. In fact, it is not possible for us to consume anything like the food which our country could produce. We cannot even sell through export what we are capable of producing, and the modern inventions in agricultural implements have increased the food producing power of a man to such an extent that one man now produces as much as could fifteen or twenty a hundred years ago. This is reflected in the exodus of people from farms to engage in industrial work. There is no longer need for so many farmers as in former years.

Another detail in the picture, the bearing of which will appear later, is illustrated by the struggle between producers of different kinds of foods for markets. If people are induced to eat oatmeal, they will eat less wheat and corn. If the rice growers of Louisiana succeed in advertising rice so that the consumption is increased, they are taking the bread out of the mouths of producers of some other food grains. The apple and citrus fruit growers would now like to have a high tariff on bananas to compel people to eat more home-grown fruits. The nation cannot eat more food, for we all eat enough—and many too much. Hence the keen competition for markets reflected in the enormous outlay of money spent in food advertising. Each of the food industries is bidding keenly for a market at the expense of the others.

There is little difference in the food value of the several cereal grains, and little if any in the merits of the more commonly used fruits and vegetables. Margarine is inferior to butter as sources of vitamins and in appetizing qualities, yet any fair-minded person who understands the modern knowledge of nutrition

will admit that it is possible to plan a diet which would be adequate without including butter. Economically it is to our national disadvantage to permit the importation of coconut oil from the Pacific Islands to seriously handicap the dairy farmer of the United States. From the standpoint of human nutrition, how-



DR. E. V. McCollum has been a professor in Johns Hopkins University since 1917. He is a lecturer on hygiene and preventive medicine, and a prominent writer on nutrition and relation of diet to growth and to disease. Among the books of which he is the author are: "The American Home Diet," "Foods, Nutrition and Health," "Text Book of Organic Nutrition," "Text Book of Organic Chemistry for Medical Students" and "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition." Dr. McCollum is the recipient of many medals for his labors, among them the Howard N. Potts gold medal, Franklin Institute, "for distinguished scientific work"; the Isaac Ridgeway Trimble medal, for studies on bone growth; the John Scott medal from the city of Philadelphia and the Newell Sill Jenkins medal from the Connecticut State Dental Society. His reputation is international. Many scientific societies carry his name on their lists of active associates, and many others claim him as an honorary member.

ever, the importation of fruits, vegetable oils, and sugar from the tropics and the intensification of the struggle for a place in the market, tend to tempt advertisers of foods of several kinds to disseminate half truths and untruths in order to sell their products. This increasing contest of wits and ingenuity in the selling field confuses the public and makes necessary a constant effort on the part of those who are concerned only with the public health to clarify the minds of consumers by keeping before them the facts about foods.

Researches of the past twenty years have shown that the adequate diet may be regarded as made up of approximately thirty-five relatively simple substances. Eighteen of these are digestion products of protein;

one, the sugar glucose, is derived either from glucose itself or from cane sugar or starches, milk sugar, etc; ten are mineral elements (sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, chlorine, iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, iron and copper); six are substances designated collectively as vitamins. These are distinguished as vitamins A, B, C, D, E, and G. So far as we now know, any food supply which provides all of these thirty-five principles in the proper proportions will support normal growth in the young and maintain health in the adult, provided it contains nothing deleterious.

One of the lines of greatest progress in food research is the so-called biological assay of foods. This consists of a systematic series of feeding experiments so planned that the results secured with a series of groups of experimental animals will show whether the proteins are of good, medium or poor quality, and which, if any, of the vitamins and mineral elements are lacking or are present in inadequate amounts or in unfavorable proportions. In other words, the biological analysis tells us much more about the quality of a food than can even the most searching chemical study. We now have very satisfactory data on quality in foods in terms of the thirty-five principles named, for most of our more important foodstuffs. This enables us to predict what combinations of natural and manufactured foods will support good nutrition.

Deficiency Foods No Longer Condemned

THERE is still a widespread belief that foods which are known to be deficient in one or more nutrient principles should be avoided. No one familiar with the newer knowledge of nutrition holds this view. We no longer condemn any food because it is deficient in one or more nutrients. Instead, we seek to utilize it most effectively by combining it with such other foods as will effectively supplement it. The resulting diet will then be complete and properly balanced. All attempts which have been made to prepare and market foods which were complete from the nutritional standpoint have failed, because people do not like to subsist upon one kind of food and will not do so unless under the stress of famine conditions. We get far more satisfaction from eating a considerable variety of foods, each of which is incomplete from the dietary standpoint, yet have a complete diet, than is possible should we attempt to consume only a single complete food. Efforts have been made to manufacture a bread which was complete nutritionally, and other efforts have been made to promote breads which have a higher food value (nearer complete food value) than ordinary white bread, but these have been attended with but little commercial success.

Modern researches on foods by the method of biological analysis have made possible a new classification of foods based on the quality of their proteins, their content of vitamins, the peculiarities of their mineral constituents which are of significance in nutrition, and certain other qualities which affect their dietary values. Space does not permit an extensive account of these data here, but a brief summary of certain of the newly acquired information about several kinds of foods will be useful in illustrating the general principles upon which our selection should be made.

The cereal grains, including wheat, corn, rice, oats, barley and rye, have rather closely similar dietary properties. They are among the richest of all foods in starch, which is our most important energy yielding food. The proteins of wheat and of rice are of a little better quality than are those of the other grains mentioned, but the differences are not very marked. All of these grains contain a fair amount of the water soluble vitamins, the oat kernel being the poorest in this respect. In total energy values the difference among the grains is not marked. They have the common property of containing an excess of acid over basic mineral elements, and when completely burned (metabolized) in the body leave an acid excess. It has been shown that when a diet of grains only is provided to rabbits over a period of several months a condi-

tion of acidosis results, and both the kidneys and blood vessels are injured. This appears to be solely the result of the acid forming diet.

It is customary in recent decades to eat refined white flour made into various products, and polished rice instead of the whole grain products. It is well established that white flour and polished rice are not as complete foods as are the whole grains from which they are made. There are two reasons why millers want to manufacture bolted flour: first, people with few exceptions like bread made of white flour better than they do the coarser breads which contain more bran; second, white flour can be handled commercially with far less danger of spoilage than can whole wheat flour or than any flour which contains a large per cent of the wheat berry. White flour retains its flavor better, and it is less liable to infestation by insects which spoil it for human consumption. The same reasons are given for the polishing of rice.

So long as the milling industry was a localized one, and every neighborhood had its mill, it was easily possible to provide a community with freshly milled flour containing the whole kernel or with a flour from which only the coarser bran particles had been removed. Under modern milling and transportation conditions it is far more difficult, especially during the warmer months, to handle commercially whole grain flours or meals. It is not probable that whole wheat flour ever will become widely used, for reasons just stated.

The important fact to be appreciated is not the difference between whole wheat and white flour, but that the wheat kernel is itself, like many other natural foods, not a complete food. *There is no reason why the nation should not eat bolted wheat flour as its principal bread grain, provided it is supplemented by other foods which make good its deficiencies.*

One of the main arguments in favor of whole grain bread put forward by its supporters is that the bran content is important for its indigestibility and its tendency to stimulate intestinal peristalsis and its effectiveness in maintaining good intestinal elimination. There is no doubt that bran has a stimulating action on the intestine, but thoughtful students have expressed the view that bran is rather too rough and tends to irritate the delicate mucosa. Physicians have in general recommended the avoidance of bran in the diet of persons suffering from mucous colitis and spastic colon. The most desirable quality of a food for the regulation of intestinal motility is that it should contain an appropriate amount of indigestible matter, which should preferably possess a high water holding capacity so as to maintain a favorable physical consistency for intestinal elimination. Such properties are possessed by the leafy vegetables, such as cabbage, spinach, lettuce, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc., and these have the advantage over bran in that the indigestible residues which they contain are very smooth and cannot irritate the lining membranes of the alimentary tract. Through the consumption of a suitable amount of such leafy foods daily, one can readily provide the most favorable physical qualities in a diet containing liberal amounts of the highly refined cereal foods, meats, etc. In lesser degree, but important for promoting intestinal hygiene, are the starchy roots, especially carrots and turnips, since they also contain a considerable content of indigestible carbohydrate, pectin, etc., capable of swelling in water.

Protective Foods

ONE of the most interesting and important observations ever made in nutrition studies is the great dietetic superiority of the leaf of the plant over the storage organs such as the grains, tubers, roots and fruits. An edible leaf is essentially a complete and nearly or quite balanced food. This is illustrated by the fact that there are many kinds of grazing animals which have subsisted for many generations on the leaves of plants. Animals fed exclusively on grains, on the other hand, or on grains or seeds of other plants together with some tuber or root vegetable, do not succeed well. This is illustrated by the fragile bones, soft fat, high mortality of young, etc., among hogs fed too largely on peanuts and sweet potatoes. This knowledge increases the emphasis which we now place on the importance of hay or other forage plant in the rations of domestic animals receiving a quota of grain; and also on the importance of the daily inclusion in the human diet of a suitable amount of some leafy vegetable, greens or potherbs. The mineral content of leafy vegetables is so appropriate for the supplementing of a grain, tuber, root, fruit and meat diet that the importance of this type of vegetable cannot easily be overestimated. These, together with milk, are so distinctive as supplemental foods that the writer some years ago distinguished them as "protective foods." Both are rich in calcium, in which all other classes of foods are deficient. Both have a vitamin content which significantly supplements that of cereal, tuber, root and fruit products, and both have proteins of excellent character which serve admirably to enhance the proteins from cereals, etc., so as to make them utilize in higher degree than when eaten in other combinations.

There have been some changes in the character of the typical American diet during recent decades which have great significance from the health standpoint. One of these has already been considered, viz., the manufacture since 1879 of bolted flour by the modern

roller mill process and its widespread acceptance as a bread flour. Another is the introduction into the diet of a surprisingly large amount of cane and beet sugar. Nature did not intend that we should eat much sugar, such as glucose and cane sugar, else our natural foods would have contained more of them. Primitive man never had sugar in amounts greater than are afforded by sweet fruits, except when he secured occasionally a temporary supply of honey. Nature provided starches in abundance, and these we digest into simple sugars. This process requires considerable time, so that several hours elapse between the eating of a few ounces of starch and its complete absorption from the intestinal tract. When we take sugars which are soluble and easily absorbable, they tend to enter the blood too fast and to tax the body's capacity to take care of them. If much sugar is eaten at one time there is a tendency to create a high tide of sugar in the blood. This is a very undesirable condition to establish, since it taxes the pancreas.

Since sugar became a profitable crop in semitropical countries it has become available in unlimited quantities. It is a habit forming food, hence it is easy to establish a liking for it, and consumption—in the absence of counteracting education—tends to increase.

DR. McCOLLUM, one of the world's foremost authorities in diet and hygiene, says:

"The increasing contest of wits and ingenuity in the selling field confuses the public and makes necessary a constant effort on the part of those who are concerned only with public health to clarify the minds of consumers by keeping before them the facts about foods."

"We no longer condemn any food because it is deficient in one or more nutrients. Instead we seek to utilize it most effectively by combining it with such other foods as will effectively supplement it. The resulting diet will then be complete and properly balanced."

"There is no reason why the nation should not eat bolted wheat flour as its principal bread grain, provided it is supplemented by other foods which make good its deficiencies. . . . Bran has a stimulating action on the intestine, but thoughtful students have expressed the view that bran is rather too rough and tends to irritate the delicate mucosa."

The yearly consumption of sugar by Americans increased about one hundred pounds per person during the last century. This is sufficient evidence that people like the taste of sugar, and will eat it in large quantities if it is made available at low cost.

An Energy Food

SUGAR is strictly an energy yielding food. It contains no structural material for growth or repair, no mineral elements and no vitamins. It is easy to understand the effect of excessive sugar consumption on the quality of the daily diet. It is easy to understand and logical to admit that we require each of the thirty-five food principles in certain amounts every day. We can eat only a certain amount of food, and experiments have shown that instinct and appetite guide us to eat for energy. When we have eaten enough food to supply the mechanical work equivalent for the interval between meals we feel satisfied for the time being, and do not want more, provided we subsist upon foods which have the bland natural flavors, and provided also the diet does not afford too great a variety and so tempt one to eat of a new and appetizing food after the appetite has been satisfied by other foods. If each food contains a certain amount of each of the food principles it is easy to provide a sufficient amount of each nutrient in the day's ration. If, as in the case of sugar, we eat freely of a substance which is lacking

in a considerable number of food essentials, we are crowding out of the diet things which are necessary and useful by something which cannot take their place.

Sugar is a useful food from the standpoint of adding flavor to certain foods, but we should not sweeten all our dishes or even a considerable number of them, since this would overcultivate the sweet tooth. We should never lose our appreciation of the bland flavors natural to fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., through masking them with sweetness, spices, pepper, flavors, acids, etc. Each of these is an acceptable flavoring agent, but should not be used too continuously or too freely. We are, as a nation, eating so much sugar that we are crowding out of the diet a considerable amount of other foods which would be far better for us than is sugar. By excessive sugar consumption we are making it necessary that the remainder of the diet be exceptionally well constituted in order that the entire food supply shall be properly balanced. The sugar consumption is now too high and should be somewhat reduced, for reasons which will be further discussed later.

Meat in the Diet

THERE has been much discussion in recent years as to the physiological advantage of meat eating as compared with the fleshless diet. Experiment has fully demonstrated that the proteins of meat, which are the principal constituents, are of very high value in improving the quality of the proteins of the cereal grains, peas and beans. The meat proteins are especially rich in just those digestion products in which the proteins of the above named foods are poor. There is an excellent supplementary relation between the two classes of proteins. But meats are all poor sources of all the vitamins, unless it be vitamin G, which is generally believed to be the pellagra preventive principle. Flesh foods are likewise exceptional in the great acidity of the ash which they leave after being completely burned in the body. The high phosphorus and sulphur content is responsible for this acid forming property. The above are the qualities of meats which show their proper place in the diet. They should be included in the diet to a certain extent to supply what they are peculiarly fitted to supply, but should not be extolled beyond their true worth.

The one starchy tuber which Americans are willing to eat every day in the year, and of which they do not tire, is the potato. This apparently is due to its essential tastelessness except as flavor is given it by butter, cream, salt and pepper. Certain it is that we tend to tire after a time of any of the highly flavored vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, etc., if we eat them every day. The potato is very poor in protein, and almost devoid of fat, but is rich in starch and in the water soluble vitamins, including vitamin C, the ascorbic principle. It, like all other tuber and root vegetables, contains an alkaline ash. This is very important from the dietetic standpoint, since the outstanding components of the typical American diet in recent years are bread made from bolted flour, meats of the muscle variety, potato and sugar. The potato eaten tends to neutralize and balance the acid ash left by bread and meat. Sugar, as stated above, has no mineral content.

The mineral content of the diet is of the greatest significance for health. Disproportion between the calcium and phosphorus content of the food will, if sufficiently pronounced, cause disturbances of bone structure, as in rickets and osteomalacia. While sunlight and activated ergosterol (viosterol) tend to protect one against the evil effects of an unfavorable balance between calcium and phosphorus, it is unwise to take, over a considerable period, a diet defective in this respect. A deficiency of iodine results in the development of the thyroid disease, goiter, while a deficiency of phosphorus in the herbage of many parts of the world now causes much economic loss in the production of live stock. The animals become bone chippers, and are very unthrifty. These examples are sufficient to emphasize the need of a proper balance and adequate supply of the essential mineral elements. If others are more convincing to those with little knowledge of modern nutritional research, mention may be made of the necessity of a little copper in the diet in order that iron may be utilized for the formation of the red pigment which enables the blood corpuscles to carry oxygen to the tissues.

From what has been said above, it will appear that the great objective in the planning of the diet is to make it complete in that it supplies all of the thirty-five nutrient principles, and supplies them in the most favorable proportions. The planning of the diet necessitates an understanding of the properties of each of the natural or manufactured foods which enter into the menus. *It is of no importance that one or another ingredient be deficient in one or several food elements, because these will be supplied by some other component of the diet.*

Wheat flour now supplies about thirty-five per cent of the total energy of our national diet. Sugar, not including the glucose, milk sugar, honey, and sugars contained in fruits, furnishes about fourteen per cent of our energy supply. Meat consumption varies widely among individuals, some taking more and some less than is desirable. These components of our dietary supply almost no vitamins, except the antipellagra vitamin G, and with the exception of sugar, which is ash

(Continued on page 459.)

EDITORIAL

DR. McCOLLUM'S ARTICLE

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears the full text of an article on foods and diet written by Dr. E. V. McCollum, professor of chemical hygiene at Johns Hopkins University, especially for the National Food Bureau and to be used by that institution in its campaign of education in sensible as against fad and freak diets. Dr. McCollum ranks among the world's foremost authorities in diet and hygiene, and his frank and full discussion of the subject in the current article undoubtedly will be accepted as a classic for the lay reader.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the work of the National Food Bureau in combating the forces opposed to sound and sensible diet. Had it elected to go out as a mere propaganda activity in the interest of white flour and bread, it soon would have been recognized as a self-serving organization and would have obtained small standing and little public confidence. Instead, Mr. Corson, its director, chose the broader way of opposing food fads and food quacks as a whole, and to serve not only the cause of wholesome white bread but of a balanced and reasonable diet of milk, meats, vegetables and wholesome foods of every kind.

It is not whole wheat bread nor any other specific food product which is the enemy of white flour and its baked products. The real enemy and the contributing cause of a considerable part of the decline in bread consumption is the whole ridiculous campaign of diet quackery in books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines and among teachers, physicians and dentists. Among large numbers of professional people, opposition to the traditional and established order is accepted as current proof of progress and modernism. Thousands of them, without study or scientific knowledge, join in the support of some eighteen-day feeding schedule or of some absurd nostrum which is either foolish and useless or downright injurious to those to whom they thoughtlessly commend it.

It is against these forces of ignorance and stupidity that Mr. Corson is directing his attacks. His success already is amply proved by the steadily increasing number of indorsements he is receiving from ethical medical organizations, public health societies and dietary authorities of the highest professional and personal standing. Dr. McCollum's article supplies a further weapon with which to attack the forces of anti-health. The Northwestern Miller commends its reading to every member of the bread industries. Far too many of them are themselves too little informed of the merits and relative values in the dietary of their own products.

Recent market trends suggest that a great fortune awaits the man who can devise a practical system for "hedging" millfeeds in the market for butter fat.

WHAT PRICE WHEAT?

FOR the first time in the history of this country, and probably of any other, there are two prices for identical wheat. One price is fixed by the government and applies only to Nos. 1 and 2 wheat with an unimpeachable history of being "country run," having been at no time contaminated by handling through any facility but a country elevator. The other price is the commercial supply-and-demand price and applies to all wheat now in commercial channels or which may come into commercial channels through other than approved facilities, and all wheat of other than Nos. 1 and 2 grades.

So sharply is the line drawn that wheat purchased at terminals on "country run" basis has subsequently been rejected because a closer examination of its history has disclosed the fact that it had been transferred from one car to another in a commercial elevator. While the point seems not yet wholly clear, it is understood that a miller operating supplementary country stations may sell and deliver wheat to the government agency directly from those stations, but, on no account,



could sell and deliver wheat which had been in his mill storage.

The effect of the government buying policy, so far as it is revealed to date, is to separate all of the wheat in the country into two classes, with unrelated price influences. High grade wheat still on farms and finding its way to market with a single handling at a country station has a fixed value. All other wheat, including the great undigested stock in the visible and private mill and other storage, is, so to speak, orphan wheat subject to the price influences of domestic and export supply and demand. The "country run" price-fixed wheat can find its way into the non-preferred wheat class, but commercial wheat cannot, by any chance, recover its amateur standing.

Just what price relationship later may develop is entirely a matter of conjecture. Presumably the "pegging" of the price on a certain considerable proportion of the unmarketed supply of grain will exercise a sustaining influence on the entire supply and hold all values at or near the government basis. On the other hand, there are many who, seeing the vast burden of wheat in excess of domestic requirements awaiting a sluggish and indifferent world demand, believe that "commercial" wheat prices will have to find a level where export demand will liquidate the surplus.

The trade and the milling industry are getting their first baptism in the confusion and uncertainty which is bound to accompany government interference with normal commercial processes and the natural influence of the equation of supply and demand. How great will be the disturbance, in what direction its effects will extend and to what benefit, no one, least of all Congress and its puzzled servants of the Federal Farm Board, can have even the vaguest idea. We bow our heads in contemplation of the immensity of brookhartean experiment in the laboratory of human progress.

ANTI-SWEET CAMPAIGN BOGUS

A WEEK ago we commented somewhat frivolously upon the ambi-dexterity of the American Tobacco Co. in dropping its reach-for, anti-curves campaign and undertaking to carve its future sales progress out of a picture showing fellows and girls with something stuck in their throats. "Avoid that shadow," reads the text, with intimations that moderation and cigarettes will make the form curvy without being bumpy.

Now, as the hurry-up advertisement writers say, we are privileged to add that the boys and girls in the shadowgraph showings are not to have their names in the paper. There will be no throat afflicted duchesses and counts and ox-eyed fairies, with letters of indorsement attached. There are to be only pictures of anybody and nobody, just run-of-the-bin cigarette smokers and Julia O'Grady's,—and no signed testimonials.

The reason for this is that the Federal Trade Commission recently bore down on the cigarette company, took its publicity department into the woodshed and exacted from it a promise that it would no longer employ cooked-up and paid-for testimonials. The tenor of the agreement runs as follows:

"In addition to the use of the alleged testimonials, the respondent caused various forms of advertising matter to contain such statements as 'Every woman who fears overweight finds keen interest in new-day and common-sense ways to keep a slender, fashionable figure,' 'Women retain slender figures,' and 'No longer need you face the rigid requirements of harsh dieting

methods. Overweight is banished, etc.:' when in truth and in fact health and vigor to men, slender figures to women and reduction of flesh in all cases will not necessarily result from the smoking of respondent's brand of cigarettes."

For these and other cited causes, the "respondent, its officers, agents, representatives, servants and employees" engage and are engaged hereafter to use no indorsements that are not "genuine, authorized and unbiased opinions of the author or authors or alleged author or authors thereof" and, if the indorsements are bought and paid for, to state that fact in the advertisement in "an equally conspicuous manner."

Thus ends the anti-sweet, reach-for campaign, which frightened candy makers and bakers and many other people, and which was the first large scale instance of one industry openly attacking another in its publicity. It ends, not at all as it began with a fanfare of trumpets and concern for the public's health and figure, but in a disgraceful agreement not to use faked testimonials and no longer to make any "statements to import or imply or which may have the capacity and tendency to mislead or deceive the purchasing public into the belief that the smoking of respondent's cigarettes will bring slender figures and cause the reduction of flesh in all cases."

Is it possible that a great national advertiser might, as did this one on the authority of its own agreement, go so far in attempting to deceive the public that it would lose that public's confidence and ultimately nullify its own advertising?

The Agricultural Marketing Act generally has been regarded as an experiment in the socialization of handling farm crops. Is it that, or is it rather an experiment in oligarchic direction of trade?

MR. DAUT COMPLAINS

WE are in receipt of a communication addressed in circular form to the milling and baking press by George A. Daut, business manager of the Ohio Bakers' Association, in protest against a number of abuses which he says are current at bakers' conventions.

Particularly emphasized in Mr. Daut's bill of complaint is the practice of many bakers attending conventions and failing to register and thus avoiding paying their fair share of the expenses of entertainment. Second, he makes the same undoubtedly fully merited charge against representatives of allied industries who attend the convention but avoid registration while taking full advantage of the occasion to participate in the bakers' business gatherings and social affairs. Third, he finds a true bill against allied tradesmen who contribute to the more or less liquid delinquency of bakers and their own allied industries associates and thus cause the work of the convention to be interfered with and its benefits to the individual much reduced or lost.

Mr. Daut undoubtedly is fully justified in his complaints on all counts. On several previous occasions The Northwestern Miller has expressed its views on the subject of those who attend conventions and avoid paying their share of the cost of beef joint and fiddler. It also has had something to say from time to time on the subject of allied tradesmen who abuse the privileges and courtesies extended by their baker hosts.

There was a time when members of allied industries were openly, even ruthlessly, called upon to pay the expenses of bakers' meetings. That day, thanks to the increased dignity of bakers and the management of their trade associations, has passed. Today, conventions of bakers are organized on the self-respecting basis of "pay as you attend." This is as it should be, and any baker or allied tradesman who fails intentionally to register and pay his fee is guilty of a poor kind of cheating. As for Mr. Daut's charges of improper and illegal entertainment by members of allied industries, there is, of course, nothing to be said in defense. We need not all be Puritans, but we should, at least, observe the reasonable proprieties, both as hosts and guests.

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP IS SMALLEST SINCE 1916-17

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A reduction of 3,293,000 bus in the total wheat production of 1929-30 is reflected in the second official estimate on Argentine production. Total wheat production there now is estimated at 139,882,000 bus, a decrease of 54.5 per cent from the large crop of the 1928-29 season, and the smallest harvest since 1916-17.

The carry-over of wheat from the previous Argentine harvest was 20,000,000 bus. Home requirements are 85,000,000 bus. Therefore, the surplus for export is indicated as about 74,900,000 bus, of which 13,000,000 bus have already been exported.

The second estimate of flaxseed production in Argentina is 55,115,000 bus compared with the December estimate of 55,627,000 bus. This is 33.4 per cent below the record crop of 82,810,000 bus harvested in 1928-29 and is the smallest flaxseed harvest in 1924-25.

Estimates of the barley, oats and rye production in Argentina have also reduced the totals as compared with first estimates. The oats production is estimated at 66,965,000 bus, which is 2.8 per cent above that of last year. The barley production is estimated at 15,616,000 bus, which is 7.1 per cent below 1928. Rye production is estimated at 4,370,000 bus, 43 per cent below 1928.

FARM BOARD WHEAT PRICE OPERATIVE UNTIL JULY 1

CHICAGO, ILL.—W. L. Kellogg, manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, announces that the Federal Farm Board and the grain corporation will loan to member co-operatives on the basis of \$1.25 bu for No. 1 northern at Minneapolis up to July 1 of this year.

Numerous requests had been received by the corporation during the past few days for confirmation of a report current in Minneapolis that the Federal Farm Board had announced that it "would buy country run No. 1 northern at \$1.25 until July 1." This announcement is reported to have been made by wire to a milling company in North Dakota.

Mr. Kellogg's statement appears to be only a partial confirmation of this previous announcement, since it guarantees only to "loan" to co-operatives until July 1.

OPERATIVE MILLERS HOLD WINTER BUFFALO MEETING

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The winter meeting of the Buffalo district of the Association of Operative Millers, held here Jan. 31-Feb. 1, was well represented by operative millers, representatives of Novadel-Agene Corporation and the Master Bakers' Association of Buffalo. The bakers presented their problems and the difficulties were well answered by the superintendents of the mills and the chemists of the laboratories.

Among the master bakers were George Heldmann, A. Muehlbauer, Jr., and William J. Schnellbach. M. F. Tiernan, president of the Wallace & Tiernan Co.,

Inc., William F. Farrell, chemist of the Buffalo office of the Novadel-Agene Corporation, and S. J. Lawellin, cereal chemist of the company, Newark, N. Y., answered some of the questions put by the bakers.

W. F. Dillon, of Kansas City, secretary of the Association of Operative Millers; Losson Paul, of the mill at Cuba, N. Y.; Fred Brishbin, of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Port Colborne; N. L. Gregory, of the Federal Mills, Inc., Lockport; M. C. Belan, of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, and W. H. McCarthy, of the Standard Milling Co., Ltd., of Canada, Toronto, superintendents, were the guests of the Buffalo operative millers, ably headed by that veteran, Barnum Ortman, of the George Urban Milling Co.

The discussion was followed by luncheon at the Hotel Buffalo, and later with election of officers. Major S. Howe, of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., was unanimously made president, and Herman E. Trapp, of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., secretary-treasurer.

Plans for the convention in June in this city were discussed.

TO INCREASE RICE ACREAGE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Following a successful rice year when yields were satisfactory and the quality of the crop exceptionally good, announcement has been made that there will be a probable 10 per

cent increase in the rice acreage of south-eastern Texas in the Devers and Beaumont districts. A recent report of the American Rice Growers' Co-operative Association estimates there were 676,150 bbls of all varieties grown in these districts, with an estimated total value of \$2,538,255.50.

CHARLES H. NEWMAN JOINS TEX-O-KAN ORGANIZATION

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Charles H. Newman, who has been acting as vice president and general manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Texas, will move to Dallas on May 1 to become executive vice president and general manager of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co. The Tex-O-Kan group is composed of the Morten Milling Co., Dallas; Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Fort Worth; Liberty Mills, San Antonio; Fant Milling Co., Sherman; Collin County Mill & Elevator Co., McKinney, and the Bob White Flour Mills, Kingfisher, Okla. J. Perry Burrus is president of the company, which has a daily capacity of 8,000 bbls flour.

AGED GRAIN MAN PASSES AWAY
DANBURY, CONN.—Dwight C. Gillette, 80 years old, who operated a grain business in the town of Gerryville, died in Colchester, Conn., Jan. 26, after an illness of several weeks.

Stocks Gain with Strengthened Undertone

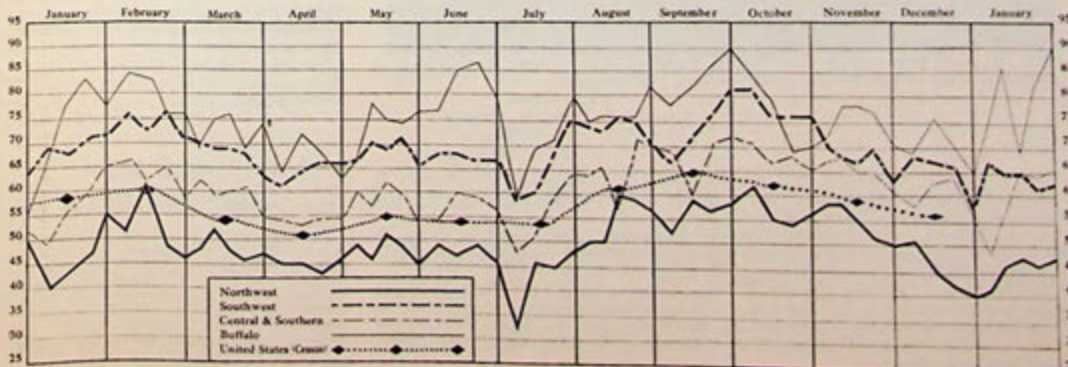
FOOD stocks made a further strong gain during the week ending Feb. 4, with a general strengthening tendency of the market. A reaction from lower levels seemed to have set in, and although it would be dangerous to predict continued strength, stocks seem to be on a much more even basis and the undertone is fairly firm. Two new lows for the year were reached during the week, compared to 14 new highs, while only seven stocks showed a net decline for the week, none of them for more than a point loss, against some substantial gains. National Biscuit made the largest gain for the week, jumping from 198 1/2 to 211 1/2. Continental Baking A had the largest percentage gain, however, rising 4 1/2 points from 43 1/2, followed by Loose-Wiles, which rose 4 1/2 points on about the same priced stock. Corn Products also made 4 1/2 points, and United Biscuit of America rose 2 1/2. Procter & Gamble stepped up 3 1/2 points.

The highest and lowest prices for food stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange registered in 1929 and the close on Feb. 1, Jan. 28 and 21, 1930, are here shown (quotations by courtesy of Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Minneapolis):

| 1929 | | Dividend in dollars | Close | | |
|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| High | Low | | Feb. 4 | Jan. 28 | Jan. 21 |
| 15 | 12 1/2 | ..... | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 1/2 | 46 1/2 | *2.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| 46 | 39 | ..... | 48 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| 6 1/2 | 5 1/2 | ..... | 6 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 90 1/2 | 88 | 8.00 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| 99 1/2 | 87 1/2 | *3.50 | 98 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 | 3 1/2 | ..... | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 54 1/2 | 42 | 8.00 | 44 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 50 |
| 52 | 43 1/2 | 2.00 | 51 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 48 |
| 24 1/2 | 20 | *2.50 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | ..... |
| 92 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 6.00 | 93 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 2.00 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| 48 1/2 | 42 1/2 | *1.00 | 46 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| 26 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | 24 | ..... | 25 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| 64 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 2.40 | 62 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 |
| 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 7.00 | ..... | 118 1/2 | ..... |
| 214 1/2 | 177 | *6.00 | 211 1/2 | 198 1/2 | 195 1/2 |
| 41 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 2.00 | 40 1/2 | 29 | 27 |
| 29 | 25 | 3.00 | 29 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 24 | *2.00 | 26 | 26 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| ..... | ..... | 6.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 69 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 2.00 | 67 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| 87 1/2 | 77 | 4.00 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 |
| 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4.00 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 122 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 5.00 | 117 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| 28 | 26 1/2 | 1.50 | 27 1/2 | 27 | 27 |
| 44 1/2 | 36 | 1.60 | 44 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| 31 | 21 1/2 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 26 1/2 |
| 6 1/2 | 4 1/2 | ..... | 5 1/2 | 6 | 4 1/2 |
| 68 1/2 | 58 | 7.00 | 66 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 |

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

Percentage of Flour Milling Capacity in Operation



R. J. OLIVEY, VETERAN OF MILLING INDUSTRY, DEAD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Richard J. Olivey, for more than 50 years superintendent of the Thornton & Chester Milling Co., of Buffalo, died Feb. 1, at the age of 80. Burial was at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Feb. 4.



Mr. Olivey was actively engaged in the milling business until about a year and a half ago, when the Thornton & Chester company sold its plant to the Commander-Larabee Corporation. He came to the United States from England at the age of 20 and was first employed as a millwright at Waverly, N. Y. Later, he became associated with the John T. Moye Mfg. Co., Buffalo.

In 1874, he joined the Thornton & Chester company. Six years later, with Mr. Chester, he witnessed the use of rolls for grinding flour at Minneapolis. Mr. Chester was so impressed that he determined to introduce the system into his mill at Buffalo. Under the direction of Mr. Olivey, the plant was enlarged and new machinery installed, and he was made head miller and superintendent.

FLOUR MERCHANT ELECTED HEAD OF BOSTON EXCHANGE

BOSTON, MASS.—Henry P. Smith, of Safford & Smith, flour merchants, was elected president of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange on Feb. 4, succeeding Albert K. Tapper, who has been president since the formation of the exchange four years ago. Paul T. Rothwell, of the Bay State Milling Co., was elected first vice president, and Edward H. Day, grain dealer, second vice president, all for one-year terms. The following directors were elected for three years: Robert C. Bacon, of the E. R. Bacon Co.; Henry W. Chandler, grains; Herbert L. Hammond, of the C. M. Cox Co., and Harold E. Mellen.

THIS WEEK'S COVER

AMONG the American artists whose work is rapidly coming to the fore is S. Chatwood Burton, who executed the etching, "Canadian Winter," which appears on this week's cover of The Northwestern Miller. Especially known for his etchings, which are widely collected, Mr. Burton is also a sculptor and painter of note.

After being for some time at Blackburn Municipal Technical College, Lancashire, Eng., and at the Southwest Polytechnical College, Chelsea, London, he went to Paris where he studied under Julian and Colarossi. Returning to London in 1907, he entered the Royal College of Art at South Kensington, where he received a master's degree.

He has designed and executed several commemorative models and fountains, both in England and the United States, and has acted as consultant on war memorials which have been executed in this country.

In 1915, Mr. Burton became a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota as instructor in painting, a position which he occupies at present. He has received several outstanding prizes for his work in sculpture, painting and etching, but perhaps he is best known for his series of Spanish etchings. Many of his etchings are in museums of the country, and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts has a sculptured head for which Mr. Burton was given a prize.

MICHIGAN MILLERS IN LANSING CONVENTION

W. H. Strowd, Herman Steen and H. C. Rather Give Interesting Talks—Same Officers Re-elected for 1930

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association was held at the Hotel Porter, Lansing, Mich., the evening of Jan. 28 and the following day. Michigan millers have almost unconsciously developed the conference idea in their meetings to an unusual degree. This is one of the oldest state associations in the country, and some years ago they adopted the practice of holding a closed meeting for millers only the evening before the open sessions. All the rest came in natural sequence. The attendance is almost entirely composed of millers, with very few representatives of allied trades, and this may also be one of the byproducts.

This year the presence of Dr. W. H. Strowd, secretary of the Soft Wheat Millers' Association, Nashville, Tenn., who addressed the closed meeting, and also of Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Co., who is chairman of the committee appointed by the Millers' National Federation to give further consideration to the advisability of holding a trade practice conference under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission, gave an added interest to this meeting.

As a result of the presentation of the subject by Mr. Hutchinson, and its subsequent discussion, it was voted that the Michigan millers were favorable to such a conference and it was decided to hold another meeting at Toledo, Feb. 21, at which the attendance of millers from the three states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan would be especially urged, and when even more definite decisions might be arrived at.

YEAR'S ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Henry Hagens, Valley City Milling Co., the president, reviewed the activities of the year, referring to the main topics which had been suggested for their consideration and action, such as the seed wheat campaign, crop improvement, increasing storage capacity in the state, for it is felt to be insufficient, the holding of quarterly meetings and the feasibility of creating some sort of a common sales agency. He expressed the opinion that progress had been made and that associational affairs were several steps ahead of where they were a year ago.

Professor H. C. Rather, of the farm crops department of the Michigan Agricultural College, is very popular with Michigan millers and deservedly so. He is nearly always called upon for some remarks, and this year was no exception. He not only "knows his stuff" but has exceptional ability in presenting it. So he reviewed again the work going forward in wheat improvement, speaking especially of Red Rock, Berkely Rock and American Banner varieties, and referring seductively to a new variety the college has been developing which is of such promise that it may ultimately displace both Red Rock and Berkely Rock for the standard red variety. The idea is to limit the number of varieties grown, and, if possible, finally reach the point where only one red variety and one white will be grown.

MICHIGAN'S WHEAT VARIETIES

An interesting side light from Professor Rather's talk was the bringing out of the opinion that the present crop in Michigan is now about two thirds white and one third red, and that this seems to be a natural consequence determined by the character of the soils. White wheat has been selling at 5c premium over red, and it has been a bit difficult for some of the millers to figure out how this premium could be justified on any such basis of production. In a year of a 15,000,000-bu crop, this means 10,000,000 bu white wheat. Millers would like to preserve the present relative balance of white and red wheats, and are afraid that the high premium may upset it.

Herman Steen, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, spoke on the subject of "Farm Board Activities" and

his address will be found on page 490 of this issue. There was a group dinner Tuesday evening and luncheon on Wednesday. The attendance was good, although a number were absent who can usually be counted upon to be present. Two other Indiana millers were welcomed, G. E. Howe and H. E. Kelley, from Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Ligonier, which formerly operated a mill also at Wauseon, Ohio. The same officers were re-elected for another year: Henry Hagens, Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, president; S. H. Heywood, Heywood Milling Co., Jackson, vice president; W. B. Thoman, Thoman Milling Co., Lansing, treasurer. The executive committee remains unchanged except for the substitution of F. G. Emmons of the Commercial Milling Co. by J. G. Munro, who has left the flour milling game to become identified with the Larowe Milling Co., manufacturers of feeds, Detroit.

W. H. WIGGIN.

NORTH DAKOTA BAKERS PLAN ANNUAL CONVENTION

North Dakota bakers, at the thirteenth annual convention of their state association, which will be held at Grand Forks on Feb. 11-12, will hear practical and theoretical discussions on salesmanship. Otto L. Cook, division sales manager of Standard Brands, Inc., Kansas City, will handle selling, past, present and future, while J. V. Breitwieser, dean of the school of education, University of North Dakota, will discuss selling bread.

Mrs. E. C. Haagen, a housewife, will tell what she expects from the modern baker, and L. H. Patten, chemist for the State Mill & Elevator, will explain how and why the fermentation period is affected by new crop flour. There will be a talk on advertising by a local newspaper man, with a discussion on cake and doughnut production, led by P. H. Seel-

inger, of the research department of Procter & Gamble.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a special train has been arranged to take the entire party to Winnipeg for a day, where entertainment will be provided by Canadian bakers and members of the allied trades. A record attendance is looked for by Samuel Papermaster, of Grand Forks, president of the association.

WHEAT FUTURES AFFECTED BY SUSPENSION OF FIRMS

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The suspension of certain brokerage firms implicated by recent government investigation of dealings in Canadian mining stocks, was not without its effect on the wheat market. Some of these firms were found to be carrying large quantities of "futures" wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the temporary terminating of their trading facilities on the stock exchange and tying up their bank accounts, etc., suggested the possibility of their wheat holdings being liquidated on the open market. Such a course was prevented, however, by the intervention of the Manitoba government which was able to secure from the Ontario government sufficient of the funds of these firms to cover the margins called for in connection with their "open trades" in wheat futures, and it was further announced by the premier of Manitoba that the whole of the resources at the disposal of the government of the province would be used to prevent this wheat from being dumped on the market and depressing prices. The decision later to allow these firms to resume trading on the stock exchange relieved a good deal of anxiety and it is now thought likely that under government supervision these various firms will clean up their books and that markets will not be made to suffer from liquidation of "distress" stocks.

NEBRASKA MILLERS' RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the Nebraska Millers' Association at its recent meeting in Omaha:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

We stand for equal rates on wheat and flour for domestic shipments, and especially urge that such a parity of rates be established to the Pacific Coast. Ocean rates on flour should not be more than 5c per 100 lbs higher than on wheat.

We oppose the repeal of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba and like treaties with all Central and South American countries, and demand that the present Cuban differential of 35c bbl in favor of American flour shall only apply to flour made from American wheat, as now provided for in the pending tariff bill before Congress.

We commend the Millers' National Federation for its wise leadership and its watchfulness in protecting the interests of the milling industry. We look to it for a successful adjustment of the plans of the Federal Farm Board with the needs of the mills, and trust that its conferences with the Federal Trade Commission may have worthy results in checking reckless and ruinous competition in trade.

As always, we look to the efficient efforts of the Southwestern Millers' League for leadership in those matters affecting our local and regional interests and feel that the organization is entitled to our highest praise for what it is doing for the Southwest.

The Strong bill, now pending in Congress, to protect drafts in passage with bills of lading, meets with our earnest approval.

We favor the continuation of the work of the Nebraska College of Agriculture and the Nebraska Wheat Improvement Association in their joint efforts to further raise the quality and increase the renown of Nebraska wheats.

White bread is the staff of life and the basic element in the diet of most of the civilized peoples of the world. We decry all attempts to discredit it and commend the activities of the National Food Bureau in exalting its merits.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to President Talhelm and other officers of the association for their activities during the past year in behalf of the millers and their organization.

Resolved, That we favor a trade practice conference between the millers and the Federal Trade Commission looking to the adoption of trade practice rules by joint action of the two bodies, whenever it is assured that an overwhelming sentiment of the millers desire such a conference.

Committee
GUY L. COOPER
J. B. WILSON
F. J. ZWONECHEK

There was, in addition, a resolution of condolence over the death of John E. Jacobson, Lexington, Neb., and a note of thanks to the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. which entertained those present at a luncheon.

E. A. Talhelm, retiring president of the association, called attention, in his report, to the many reasons why members should increase their vigilance as an organized body in dealing with their various milling interests of the moment.

The new officers include: Francis M. Ross, Fremont, president; Burdette Boyes, Seward, vice president; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, secretary-treasurer; J. H. Weaver, Omaha, Kenneth Schminke, Nebraska City, and Verne Lea, Fairbury, directors for two years; W. W. Naylor, Chadron, T. F. Whitaker, Falls City, and J. N. Ashburn, Gibbon, hold-over directors.

NEW YORK BAKERS IN INTERESTING MEETING

Committee Reports, Election of Officers Feature Annual Session—H. T. Corson Speaker of Occasion

New York, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the Bakers Club, Inc., New York, was held at the Commodore Hotel, Jan. 29. A good attendance, approximately 120, including several guests, showed up to pay fitting tribute to the retiring president, Earl A. Cox, and to offer co-operation to the officers that were to be elected for the coming year.

After luncheon had been served, the chairman called for reports from the different committees, and William P. Duff announced that the total of the club's membership was now 281. He also submitted 13 names as applicants for membership, and these were elected in due form. A. A. Clark, chairman of the auditing and finance committee, next read a detailed statement showing audit of the club's financial record for the past year. Raymond F. Kiltbau, of the golf committee, was then heard from relative to the six golf parties which had taken place during 1929 and which had been well attended. Mr. Kiltbau also stated that tentative plans were under way for a trip to Pinehurst, N. C., covering two or three days in February or March, and those interested in golf and in favor of such a trip were requested to get in touch with him.

Ellis Baum, as chairman of the entertainment committee, reported on entertainment features provided during the past several months. He announced that the annual dinner-dance would be held Saturday evening, March 8, at the Biltmore Hotel, and urged members to hold that evening open, as a large attendance was anticipated. C. R. Chesley announced that a presentation to the club had been made by Harold Kohn, of Johannesburg, South Africa, consisting of the head of a South African animal, known as the koodoo, and which would in future adorn the club's walls with other relics.

A resolution was adopted that section 2 of article 3 of the by-laws, as last amended, be further amended, so as to eliminate therefrom the last sentence of this section, reading: "No member of the outgoing class shall be eligible to re-election, until one year shall have elapsed since the expiration of his term, but this, however, shall not forbid his election by the board to fill a vacancy, and shall not forbid his election by the board if he was an officer of the club during the preceding year." Henry W. Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, talked briefly on activities of his organization, and reported a most successful year. He also touched on some of the happenings during the three years that he had held office, and the many friendships he had formed. The speaker of the occasion was H. T. Corson, National Food Bureau, Chicago, who mentioned the wonderful reception his organization was receiving. He reviewed briefly what had been accomplished since the bureau was founded, in connection with overcoming the propaganda against white flour. Mr. Corson described at length the work being done with the medical profession, women's clubs and schools, and the various chambers of commerce throughout the country.

The nominating committee then presented the following names, who were duly elected officers for the year: Charles Everett Casto, president; Ellis C. Baum, first vice president; Raymond F. Kiltbau, second vice president; Ernest B. Keirstead, treasurer.

A. S. PURVES.

J. H. PFLAUMER JOINS ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.

New York, N. Y.—J. H. Pflaumer, recently with the Panipus Co., Kansas City, and prior to that in charge of production for several outstanding baking companies, has joined the service staff of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis. His work will be principally in the eastern markets.

FARM BOARD IN MOVE TOWARD STABILIZATION

"Advisory Committee" Appointed Which Has Power to Recommend Purchase of Wheat Surplus to Help Prices

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the announcement on Feb. 3 of the personnel of the "advisory commodity committee" for wheat, the Federal Farm Board has set up the machinery precedent to the establishment of a stabilization corporation. While the selection of this advisory committee does not necessarily foreshadow the creation of a stabilization corporation, the action is interpreted here as a precaution on the part of the farm board to have available the legal machinery for such action in the event circumstances suggest the prudence of making an effort to remove from the market the wheat surplus.

Acting on the invitation of the board, the grain co-operatives selected the following men to serve on the advisory committee for wheat: W. G. Kellogg, general manager Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Chicago; Bert Lang, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Wilmer, of Rosalia, Wash., president of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.; John Manley, of Enid, Okla., president of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association; William Settle, of Indianapolis, Ind., president of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association; J. A. Schnitzler, of Froid, Mont., farmer; E. H. Hodgson, of Little River, Kansas, farmer.

The number of members on the advisory committee is limited to seven by the law, "of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity." Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Lang were certified to the board as "handlers or processors."

The board announced that the advisory committee was scheduled to hold its first meeting in Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

While an advisory committee for any commodity has other functions, it is on its recommendations that the board may set in motion the organization of a stabilization corporation. Section 9 of the Agricultural Marketing Act provides:

"(a) The board may, upon application of the advisory committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

"(1) The board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

"(2) The board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a state or territory; and

"(3) The board finds that all outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by co-operative associations handling the commodity; and

"(4) The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit co-operative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms."

The stabilization corporation, according to the law "(1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members."

On the request of this advisory committee the board may make loans to the stabilization corporation, among other purposes "to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting, carrying and handling charges and other

operating expenses in connection therewith."

Those most familiar with the import of the several provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act assert that the chief importance of a stabilization corporation is in connection with handling a "surplus." The most frequent criticism of the Federal Farm Board has been directed at its alleged failure to "do something" toward the establishment of stabilization corporations and the handling of the present surpluses in both wheat and cotton.

Recently, in an interview, Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, indicated that he was not sure in his own mind as to where efforts to remove from the market the wheat surplus would lead. He pointed out that, in the United States, production far above the domestic consumption of wheat was the rule rather than the exception, and he asked what would happen if a stabilization corporation this year bought up the surplus, only to be confronted by another surplus next year, followed by a third and fourth annual surplus.

However, Chairman Legge is pictured as sincerely determined to carry out the provisions of the law, and there are those who believe that the selection of a wheat advisory committee presages a conservative experiment in the field of surplus control. This may not be undertaken immediately, but there are those who

profess to believe that all the machinery will be set up so as to have it available if and when the advisory committee recommends the removal from the market of the exportable surplus of wheat.

It is generally agreed that in the event a stabilization corporation goes in for buying up the surplus in any year, the major part of that surplus eventually would have to be disposed of in the world market. There is the widest divergence in opinions as to whether the ultimate of that transaction would result in profit or loss to the stabilization corporation.

The latest criticism of the board's failure to set up stabilization corporations was voiced in the Senate on Jan. 31, when several southern senators charged that a statement the day before by Chairman Legge has depressed the prices of cotton. In the course of that rather heated debate, Senator Charles L. McNary, who, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, had charge of the Agricultural Marketing Act in the Senate, said:

"As one more or less conversant with the marketing act, I have thought that there should be a stabilization corporation to function under the act. In many statements I made on the floor of the Senate during the consideration of that great measure I repeated it as my opinion that the heart of the whole act was

Bert Lang Receives Important Appointment



BERT H. LANG, vice president of the First National Bank, St. Louis, has been appointed a member of the "wheat advisory committee," which will have the power of recommending to the Federal Farm Board the formation of a stabilization corporation. Such a corporation, if formed under the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, could bolster prices when necessary by buying and removing from the market any depressing crop surplus.

Mr. Lang is widely known to millers and members of the grain trade, as, for 20 years, he was head of the Bert H. Lang Co., general grain dealer, St. Louis. He dissolved the company in 1917 to become a vice president of the United States Grain Corporation, remaining with this organization until its business was closed in 1920. During this time Mr. Lang had charge of the purchase and distribution of wheat in the St. Louis area, and his work resulted in a high degree of satisfaction to millers, grain dealers and the government alike.

His connection with the bank has given him charge of financing all soil commodities and their products, thus bringing him into constant contact with millers and feed and grain dealers throughout the Southwest.

NAIL STARTS \$25,000 FIRE

Milwaukee, Wis.

DAMAGE which may exceed \$25,000 was caused by fire resulting from the presence of a nail or some other metallic substance in sugar going through a hopper in the plant of Philip Orth & Sons, 202 Florida Street, Milwaukee, wholesalers of flour and bakers' supplies. The fire originated in a sugar pulverizing machine, which was unprotected by a magnetic separator and spread through the sugar dust. More than \$100,000 worth of foodstuffs were stored in the building to which the blaze was confined. The loss will be high, and cannot be readily estimated, because much of the stores is susceptible to smoke damage. Forty of the employees were forced to leave the building because of the nauseous smoke, and the first firemen to enter were compelled to don gas masks.

the stabilization corporation, and if I had one word of criticism to be made of the board it would be that it has not conformed to the marketing act of 1929 and established a stabilization corporation which might have done the thing which probably should be done today and which, in my opinion, Mr. Legge thought ought to be done."

Senator Tom Connally of Texas later in the debate also expressed the view that the board had been remiss in failing to set up stabilization corporations, and the expressions of these two senators undoubtedly reflect the sentiment in Congress.

Three advisory committees now have been set up by the board; this latest one for wheat, another for wool and mohair, and one for the dairy industry. The next step is the stabilization corporation with the major function of wrestling with the surplus. There is much evidence suggesting that the farm board soon must take this step if for no other reason than the increasing pressure in that direction from the farm leaders in and out of Congress.

NEW GENERAL MILLS OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

Following a meeting of the board of directors of General Mills, Inc., in Minneapolis last week, James F. Bell, president, announced the election of P. D. McMillan and H. A. Bullis as directors, and Sydney Anderson and G. Cullen Thomas as vice presidents of General Mills, Inc.

Among those in attendance at the meeting were: F. B. Burke, president Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco; J. J. Lavin, Great Falls, Mont.; F. F. Henry, Buffalo; R. F. Bausman, New York; Harry G. Randall, Kansas City; Roger S. Hurd, Wichita, Kansas, and T. C. Thatcher, Wichita Falls, Texas.

WAREHOUSE COMPANY ADDS SPACE IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Terminal warehouse facilities here are to be increased by 100,000 square feet of floor space with the erection of a five-story fireproof structure for the Crooks Terminal Warehouses of Chicago and Kansas City.

Construction is expected to begin in March in order that the building may be completed by early fall in time for storage of the fall sugar crop. The W. K. Martin Construction Co., of Kansas City, was awarded the contract. The cost is estimated at \$200,000, exclusive of the site.

The new building will supplement another Crooks warehouse here, increasing the company's storage space to about 300,000 square feet.

G. E. SUTHERLAND DEAD

George F. Sutherland, superintendent and vice president of the Royal Milling Co., Great Falls, Mont., died recently at his home in that city, after a lingering illness of two weeks. He had been connected with the Royal company for many years.

CHAIN STORE LICENSE ACT IS DECLARED VOID

Indiana Bill Which Imposes Additional Fee on Chain Stores Held Unconstitutional by Federal Court

Indiana's "chain store licensing act," passed by the 1929 general assembly as the only major general fund revenue-raising measure of the session, was held void and unconstitutional by three judges in federal court here Feb. 1. The decision means that 44,000 retail stores in Indiana will escape the licensing provisions of the act and that other sources must be found for meeting the requirements of state aid schools, facing closing and bankruptcy.

The decision was reached by Judge Will M. Sparks of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago; Robert C. Baltzell, federal judge for the southern Indiana district, and Thomas W. Slick for the northern Indiana district, who heard the case.

Lafayette A. Jackson, proprietor of the Standard Grocery Co., operating 225 groceries in Indianapolis, was the plaintiff.

With the state tax board, charged with administration of the measure, and James M. Ogden, attorney-general, as defendants, Jackson obtained an interlocutory injunction June 28, 1929. The act was to have become effective July 1, 1929.

It would have levied a \$3 license fee on all retail stores singly owned or operated, \$10 each on additional stores in chains of from two to five, and as high as \$25 for each store in excess of 20 in a chain.

The sum of \$250,000 was to go to state school aid from revenues collected in the fiscal year 1929, \$350,000 in 1930, \$300,000 in 1931, and \$300,000 annually thereafter.

Referring to the license scale, the judge's decision declared: "Such a classification, if enforced, will deny the owner of more than one store of the equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and will deprive him of his rights under the Constitution of the State of Indiana. It is arbitrary and the act in question is void and in violation of both the Constitution of the United States and the state of Indiana."

In their decision the judges said approximately 8 per cent of Indiana's retail stores are members of chains.

"It cannot be disputed," the decision said, "that the amount of license fees, or what may be termed taxes, to be paid by the plaintiff pursuant to the act in question, is determined not by the amount of sales, or the value of such business, but solely by the number of stores operated by him."

It was pointed out that the Standard company would have had to pay annual license fees of \$5,443, while other single stores with larger capital outlay and larger sales would escape with the \$3 fee, because singly owned and operated.

Revenues obtained above the amounts specified to go to state school aid would have gone into the general fund, with a consequent downward effect on the state tax rate.

CHINA IS HEAVIEST FLOUR BUYER DURING DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wheat flour exports from the United States during December, including shipments to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, totaled 1,165,000 bbls, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

The movement through the several customs districts was as follows: through New York 359,000 bbls, Philadelphia 5,000, Baltimore 22,000, Virginia 8,000, Mobile 7,000, New Orleans 188,000, Galveston 93,000, Frisco 38,000, Oregon 119,000, Washington 242,000, all others 39,000 bbls. These figures do not include 8,000 bbls shipped to Hawaii and 34,000 to Porto Rico.

Destination countries for substantial shipments included China (including Hongkong and Kwangtung) 310,000 bbls, United Kingdom 125,000, Cuba 101,000,

Denmark 33,000, Germany 39,000, Netherlands 69,000, Brazil 53,000, Haiti 20,000, Venezuela 26,000, Philippines 59,000, Union of South Africa 23,000, Norway 19,000 and Sweden 12,000.

Wheat exports during the month of December totaled 7,067,000 bus. Destination countries and the volume moving to them, were: Belgium 168,000 bus, France 48,000, Germany 594,000, Greece 558, Irish Free State 105,000, Italy 32,000, Netherlands 392,000, Poland 218,000, Spain 129,000, Sweden 24,000, United Kingdom 1,682,000, Canada 811,000, Honduras 9,000, Mexico 409,000, Cuba 4,000, Colombia 31,000, Hongkong 3,000, and Japan 1,828,000 bus.

PIONEER FLOUR FREIGHTER OF FAR WEST PASSES AWAY

OGDEN, UTAH—Charles Thomas Husbands, who was one of the pioneer flour freighters of the Far West, having hauled flour by team from Brigham City, Utah, to Butte, Mont., in 1864-65, died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 29. The flour which he hauled was made from wheat grown in Cache County, Utah, and taken over the Wasatch Mountains to the mills, later being taken over several mountain

ranges to Montana's mining camp and by muleback to Walla Walla, where it sold at \$100 per sack. With the coming of the Union Pacific Railroad into Utah, in 1868, Mr. Husbands became a railroad man and was present when the golden spike connecting the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific lines was driven at Promontory, Utah.

FIRE DESTROYS GRAIN ELEVATOR

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Fire of undetermined origin followed by a dust explosion, Jan. 31, destroyed the Cottrell Brothers' grain elevator in the Prairie road south of Terre Haute, Ind., with a loss of several thousand dollars. Parts of the office, garage and engine room were all that was left.

WELL-KNOWN BAKER DIES

William Desautels, aged 47, well-known baker of Putnam, Conn., passed away recently after a two weeks' illness. He had been engaged in the bakeshop business for a number of years.

A \$20,000,000 insurance project for the employees of the Continental Baking Co., New York, has been started, according to a recent announcement.

The Trade Practice Conference

Prepared for Publication Under the Indorsement of the Trade Practice Conference of the Millers' National Federation

THE trade practice conference is not a panacea for all business ills. As expressed by Hugh P. Baker, manager of the trade association department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "The trade practice conference is, after all, but an agency by which an industry may help itself, with the assistance, under certain conditions, of the Federal Trade Commission, to gradually eliminate wasteful and harmful practices with which it has been afflicted." Dr. Baker stressed particularly the importance of preliminary educational work within the industry if the confer-

ence were to prove effective in promoting sound conditions in business.

"Just as we have found in trade association work that if we are to get helpful results, there must be hard, uphill work carried on over a period of time, so with the trade practice conference work. The securing of satisfactory results is going to mean hard, uphill work on the part of the industry and the agency which represents it. Business has been carried on for long years with certain business practices developed from time to time to meet certain situations or conditions. The carrying through of a trade practice conference in a satisfactory way means bringing about a change in business habit of thought and, of course, this is not going to be easy of accomplishment.

"Because the securing of satisfactory results from a trade practice conference will require continued and active interest of the industry over a considerable period of time, I would like to emphasize thorough preparation of an industry for a conference. Experience would seem to indicate that it is vitally necessary that every business man in the industry should understand thoroughly just what the trade practice conference activity is going to mean to his industry as a whole, and how it will affect him individually as a business man. The agreements resulting from the trade practice conference, if carried into effect, will certainly have an influence upon the industry as a whole and upon the individual business man in the industry. It may even mean a readjustment in the business of certain of the men making up the industry. If this is so, then it is exceedingly important that there be thorough preparation and that careful educational work be carried on preliminary to the conference.

"There is another phase of this activity which should be kept in mind, and that is that the trade practice conference is an activity which an industry takes upon itself to accomplish certain desired results. The government is acting merely in an advisory capacity and as an agency for enforcement, but only as a last resort. An industry cannot shift the entire responsibility for the policing of an agreement and its enforcement entirely upon the Federal Trade Commission. There seems to be a little tendency on the part of certain industries to shirk responsibility as far as the activity is concerned, with the thought that all of the responsibility can be put upon the Federal Trade Commission. The commission is not only not in a position to take the responsibility, but it would not be justified in any way in accepting the burden of policing the trade practice conference agreement."



CHARLES B. SPAULDING, president of the New Century Co., has been elected president of the Chicago Athletic Association. Mr. Spaulding headed the "members" ticket, and led the candidate on the "regular" slate by 1,117 votes to 651. It was one of the greatest surprise elections in the history of this club, which is one of the largest and most important clubs of the city. It occupies large quarters on Michigan Avenue, and also on Madison Street. Mr. Spaulding has been a member of the Chicago Athletic Association for about 30 years, and is also a member of the Medinah Athletic Club and Olympia Fields Country Club. He is secretary of the Illinois Senior's Golf Association. The New Century Co., of which Mr. Spaulding is president, was organized in 1894.

POTOMAC BAKERS HOLD MIDWINTER GATHERING

Meeting at Remont Hotel, Baltimore, Very Successful—Frank J. Nemetz, Henry Stude, C. E. Casto Among Speakers

BALTIMORE, Md.—The midwinter meeting of the Potomac States Bakers' Association, which was held at the Remont Hotel, here, Feb. 3, proved an eminently successful business conference. Emory C. Rice, of the City Baking Co., Baltimore, president of the association, was in charge of the sessions, and opened the meeting by pointing out the purposes of the organization.

Frank J. Nemetz, of the American Bakers Association, Chicago, gave a brilliant talk on cake production and sales. A number of bakers agreed to stay in Baltimore a second day for a conference with Mr. Nemetz on this subject.

Efficiency in delivery fleets and their importance in relation to sales was effectively discussed by A. E. Friedgen, of A. E. Friedgen, Inc., Baltimore. Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, then outlined the activities of the national organization.

C. E. Casto, vice president and sales manager of the General Baking Co., New York, said that it is impossible to legislate the return of bread out of existence, but declared that he favored a law such as is effective in Wisconsin. Much can be accomplished, he pointed out, by the application of sound business principles. Chester C. Jennings, of the Mutual Insurance Agency, Inc., Baltimore, discussed the value of insurance to bakers, and P. August Grill, counselor for the association, addressed the convention on the subject of self-government within the industry. The banquet in the evening was an unusually successful affair.

WHITE BREAD AND REAL BUTTER AS A FARM AID

WICHITA, KANSAS.—"Eat more wheat, and plant less."

This in brief is the advice given by Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Federal Farm Board, before a meeting of farmers, co-operative marketing leaders and grain men, in Wichita on Jan. 27. The meeting, held for the purpose of organizing a regional marketing group for Kansas and Colorado, was attended by more than 600 men interested in this work.

Mr. McKelvie made it quite plain that the government did not expect to accomplish its task of maintaining higher prices for wheat without farmer co-operation. He declared that the laws of supply and demand must prevail in the end, and that if farmers expected to plant excessive quantities and have the government take it off their hands at good prices, they were expecting too much.

"Prices can be influenced excessively by mechanical means for only a brief time," he declared.

Turning to the consumption side, Mr. McKelvie recalled his boyhood days, when he made nearly a whole meal from fresh bread and butter.

"Now," he said, "we are substituting for both the bread and the butter. And it is my opinion that substituting something else for good white bread is just as much a step backward as is substitution of oleo for real butter."

PORTLAND EXCHANGE BEGINS TRADING MILL RUN FUTURES

The Portland Grain Exchange on Feb. 3 began trading in futures contracts for mill run. The Portland exchange was designated as a contract market for wheat about seven months ago, and trading was begun on June 19. Since the opening, the volume of transactions has justified the expectations of those who were instrumental in establishing the market. Total sales from the opening until Dec. 31 were 9,367,000 bus, an average of 57,821 per trading day, according to E. S. Johnston, manager.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING PLAN ASKED FOR A. B. A.

Association Now Self-Supporting, Study Points Out—Suggests Permanent Committee Prepare Data for Bakers

Following the executive meeting of the American Bakers Association on Jan. 27, President Stude the following day called a trade conference in New York, attended by a few of the leading bakers and allied tradesmen of the East and representatives of the trade press. A few of the problems of the industry were discussed and Mr. Stude made a report on the meeting of the previous day.

It was pointed out that for the first time in its history, the American Bakers Association was self-supporting. The desirability of a national advertising campaign was pointed out, and it was suggested that a permanent committee prepare material suitable for use by individual companies. The total cost should also be estimated and some way of financing such a plan be provided for.

H. T. Corson, manager of the National Food Bureau, Chicago, told of some of the work his organization has been doing, particularly with mills, and how this is tied up with the baker. The proposal of the Industrial Museum that bakers and millers be properly represented in it was presented. About 26 were present, among them being L. J. Schumaker, L. A. Schilling, R. L. Nafziger, Earl A. Cox, S. S. Watters, Traver Smith, Charles Goodman, James G. Parry, Ivan B. Nordhem, W. S. Allison, M. Lee Marshall, Frederic H. Frazier, W. J. Freihofer, Alton H. Hastings, Jr., Frank Mack, E. C. Johnson, H. T. Corson, P. Gallagher, Charles Ward, Victor Marx.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS FOR PIEDMONT MILLER MEETING

Speakers of national prominence will feature the meeting of the Piedmont Millers' Association at Harrisonburg, Va., Feb. 7, according to present plans.

W. H. Strowd, secretary of the National Soft Wheat Millers' Association, and either Herman Steen, secretary, or George Livingston, executive vice president of the Millers' National Federation, will address the millers on trade problems, including a discussion of the Federal Farm Board and its projects.

Charles R. Fenwick, a prominent trade practice attorney of Washington, D. C., also will speak at the meeting, giving a view of the legal aspects of problems in the milling trade.

"These men have messages which the Piedmont millers cannot afford to miss," it is stated. "They realize conditions in the milling industry and are coming to Virginia to be of help to millers in solving their problems."

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED BY FLOUR CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Flour Club held its annual meeting and banquet on the night of Jan. 28 at the Lennox Hotel, here. There were about 35 present at the dinner, and the election which followed resulted in the officers for last year being re-elected to serve another term. They are: R. G. Penn, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., president; Hugh Harris, local broker, vice president; A. F. G. Raikes, The Northwestern Miller, secretary-treasurer.

Harry Beckmann, president, and C. B. Rader, secretary, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, were guests at the meeting and spoke after dinner.

Mr. Rader brought to the attention of those present a bill that is now before Congress which would call for government supervision of protein testing laboratories and said that he thought that the St. Louis Flour Club should go on record as opposed to such government interference. After some discussion, the members decided to appoint a committee which should go into the details of the bill and decide, on behalf of the club, to oppose or support it, according to what they found. Dr. C. G. Hinrichs, local

chemist, spoke in favor of the bill which he said was designed to make protein tests more uniform and was not, as some might think, another instance of government interference with business. He compared its purpose to that of the pure food and drugs act and said that he thought that its effect would be beneficial to the grain and flour trades.

After the business of the club had been transacted, a mock boxing match was staged by Edward Fischer, heavyweight local flour broker, and James Lugenbeel, bantamweight flour inspector of the Merchants' Exchange. The bantamweight was declared winner after J. O. Morrissey, local flour broker and referee of the match, had saved him from being knocked out by stopping in the middle of his count and asking a member of the audience for a light to his cigarette. Two assistants in Mr. Lugenbeel's department afterward put on a clever display of acrobatics.

ANNUAL BANQUET HELD BY BAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA

The fifth annual banquet of the Bakers Club of Philadelphia was held on the evening of Jan. 29 at the Penn Athletic Club with G. Leonard Conly, president, in the chair. The attendance numbered 250, including several bakers and allied tradesmen from outside points. The Bakers Club, Inc., New York, sent a representation, among which were the newly elected president, Charles Everett Casto, and Frank A. Lyon, secretary.

After an excellent meal had been served, L. J. Schumaker, the toastmaster, introduced the speakers of the evening. These comprised E. J. Cattell, former statistician for the city of Philadelphia, Clare G. Fenerty, an assistant district attorney, Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, and J. Cunningham, Philadelphia, humorist and cartoonist.

The entertainment committee is to be congratulated for providing a great evening's entertainment, including good music and tricks by a magician. A large assortment of prizes was distributed to winners of several games. R. M. Temple, as usual, handled the invitation list, which helped to get together a big gathering.

Officers of the club are G. Leonard Conly, president; David C. Wiley, vice president; Theodore Brennecke, secretary; F. M. Glazier, treasurer.

ATLANTA BAKERS VOTE IN NEW OFFICERS, HOLD DANCE

At an afternoon business meeting and an evening dinner dance Jan. 26, the Atlanta Bakers' Club elected new officers for the ensuing year and celebrated an annual social occasion which ushers in each fiscal year.

New officers are: Frank I. Stewart, vice president and general manager Silverman's Bakery, president; Thomas C. Hull, editor of New South Baker, vice president; and Emory J. Cox, Atlanta manager for the Baker-Perkins Co., secretary-treasurer.

The business meeting of Monday afternoon included informal discussions concerning new plans, merchandising endeavor, and expanded fields to be tried during the coming year, in which several outstanding talks were made. Among the suggestions made was a proposal for separate business sessions regularly for the bakers and the associated members of the club. The club, which was organized purely for social purposes, includes many allied tradesmen, who brought forward the suggestion that segregated meetings might allow greater opportunity for discussion of individual business problems. The club will continue its usual meetings with all interests represented, in the nature of social gatherings, but intra-trade business will probably be discussed in separate groups.

The dinner dance was an event set aside strictly for entertainment, and even the banquet talks were limited to a formal introduction of the newly elected officers, who were presented by Ben E.

Ricketts, retiring president. Following the dinner was a period of informal introductions, get-togethers, and get-acquainted groups. The rest of the evening was devoted to dancing. The occasion was one of two annual gatherings in which are included the feminine contingent of wives, sisters, daughters and friends. The other event falls in the summer, when baker and baker's wife attend together an annual picnic for all members.

WALLACE & TIERNAN CO. PROMOTES BERT D. INGELS

New York, N. Y.—Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., has announced the appointment of Bert D. Ingels, formerly assistant division manager of their Minneapolis office, to succeed the late L. H. Goebel, as manager of their flour department. He will have general charge of sales of the Novadel process and the Agene process.

Mr. Ingels is a graduate of DePauw University and was awarded a fellow-



Bert D. Ingels

ship which permitted him to pursue further studies in chemistry and engineering at the University of Illinois. He was chemist and foreman of acid recovery and byproduct plants for the Duponts for three years, and was chief chemist for the Sperry Flour Co. for 11 years. As manager of the Sperry exhibit at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, 1915, he was awarded a gold medal for materially aiding the success of that enterprise.

After three years' experience selling flour to bakers in California and the Middle Atlantic states, Mr. Ingels joined the Wallace & Tiernan organization in 1923 as special milling representative. Since then he has sold, installed and serviced many Agene units in various parts of the United States and Canada.

Shortly after the formation of the Novadel-Agene Corporation, he was made assistant division manager at Minneapolis and had the major responsibility of taking over the agency for Novadel at that office. This promotion is part of the policy of the Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc., to promote the executives within its own organization.

REOPEN LAREDO PORT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The reopening on Jan. 18 of the Mexican consulate at Laredo, Texas, and the port of Laredo, has made possible the resumption of the approximately \$3,000,000 per month export business of American made goods. After being closed for a month, the reopening of this important gateway has stimulated interest of Laredo business concerns, who arranged for a large motorcade to visit Monterey and other Mexican towns adjacent to the border Feb. 4. About 200 business men, including mill representatives and grain dealers, took part in this good will trip.

CONFERENCES CALLED ON TRADE PRACTICES

Three Meetings Scheduled in Minneapolis, Wichita and St. Louis to Discuss Possible Federation Action

CHICAGO, ILL.—Conferences of millers to consider the possibility of a trade practice conference for the milling industry have been called by the Millers' National Federation committee on trade practice conference, as follows: Minneapolis, Feb. 17; Wichita, Feb. 19; St. Louis, Feb. 20.

This announcement has just been made by Frank Hutchinson, of the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Co., who is chairman of the Federation committee on trade practice conference.

A meeting will also be held at Toledo, the date to be announced later.

Henry P. Fowler, trade practice conference specialist of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will attend the Minneapolis, Wichita and St. Louis meetings on the dates indicated, and will discuss the experiences of other industries with trade practice conferences and the results that have been obtained.

Mr. Hutchinson and the members of his committee will also attend the meetings and will be prepared to present the information which they have obtained from very extended investigations of the subject. Members of the Federation's trade practice committee are as follows: H. L. Beecher, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.; W. L. Harvey, International Milling Co., Minneapolis; George E. Hince, Ismert-Hince Milling Co., Kansas City; George Livingston, executive vice president, Millers' National Federation, Chicago; George S. Milnor, Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.; Jesse B. Smith, Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kansas.

It is expected that as a result of the meetings the committee will be able to formulate a definite program on this subject to be presented at the annual meeting of the Federation, to be held in the spring. This is in accordance with the resolution adopted at the semiannual meeting of the Federation last November.

MILLING-IN-BOND FIGURES IN DECLINE DURING 1929

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures for the final quarter of 1929 on milling-in-bond operations, just issued by the Department of Commerce, show a substantial reduction when compared with the last quarter of 1928. During the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929, 141,058,000 lbs. of wheat were withdrawn, and 91,736,000 lbs. of flour milled in bond were exported. The offal produced was 49,492,000 lbs. The domestic wheat ground in was 60,401,000 lbs. and the domestic flour fed in was 3,624,000 lbs.

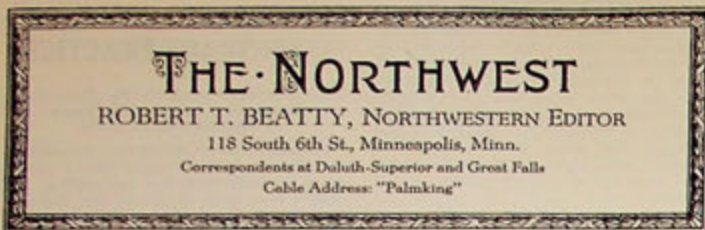
The figures for the last quarter of 1928 were: amount of wheat withdrawn, 295,903,000 lbs.; flour exported, 210,979,000 lbs.; offal produced, 87,250,000 lbs.; domestic wheat ground, 11,776,000 lbs. and domestic flour fed in, 1,532,000 lbs.

Milling-in-bond totals for 1929, with the corresponding figures for 1928 in parentheses, are as follows:

Amount of wheat withdrawn, 849,439,000 lbs. (1,130,526,000); flour exported, 591,701,000 lbs. (770,816,000); offal produced, 260,216,000 lbs. (351,242,000); domestic wheat ground, 225,084,000 lbs. (79,852,000), and domestic flour fed in, 8,862,000 lbs. (12,185,000).

YEAST AND MALT FIRM IN TEMPORARY EASTERN OFFICE

New York, N. Y.—The eastern division headquarters of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, manufacturer of yeast and malt, are now located at 2587 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. E. B. Nicolait, eastern district manager for the company, states that this location is temporary and that ultimately the office will be located in Manhattan. The company is serving Manhattan, the Bronx, Newark and Brooklyn.



MINNEAPOLIS

The activity of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation in buying surplus offerings of country wheat in terminal markets has failed thus far to stabilize the market, in the face of weakness in Canada and abroad. The situation seems to be becoming more demoralized daily.

Flour Sold on Breaks.—The sharp breaks in prices have, however, brought in considerably new flour business. Northwestern mills did a comparatively good business on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, bringing the total sales for the week ending Feb. 1 up to about 80 per cent of capacity, compared with 25 per cent the previous week. Some companies sold on those days as much as double their capacity.

Larger Bakers Buy.—The current week has opened up good also. Some of the larger bakers have added to their holdings, at least one sale of 50,000 bbls being reported. Prices are low enough now to be attractive to those who did not cover their entire needs earlier in the crop year. In fact, the bulk of the recent business was for shipment within 90 days.

There are all kinds of rumors afloat, one to the effect that the government agency may begin buying options. The latter, while unlikely, would undoubtedly strengthen the options, so buyers feel that now is an opportune time to cover future needs.

Quotations a Problem.—When the market began breaking, millers for a time were at a loss for a safe basis on which to figure cost. Buyers' bids were based on the option, but the millers knew that when time for delivery came, they would have to pay the established government price for wheat, or a premium over the option for elevator wheat. The regular elevator mix can be bought at 1½¢@2¢ over, but millers say this would not be good enough, and for the quality they would need they would probably have to pay at least 3¼¢@4¢ over. Millfeed values also are uncertain.

Interior mills are at a still greater disadvantage as, if they are not prepared to pay the equivalent of the government price, their wheat moves to terminals, leaving them dependent upon wheat shipped in later. The situation has created an air of uncertainty that only adds to the millers' troubles.

Clears Are Weak.—Recent demand has been largely for patents, leaving mills with a surplus of clears to offer. The outlet of the latter seems restricted for the time being and prices are weak.

Specifications Improve.—Shipping directions have picked up of late, several companies reporting more on hand now than for many weeks past. This, of course, is encouraging, and is due possibly to the fact that carrying charges are being assessed. Buyers are beginning to realize that there is nothing to be gained by deferring taking deliveries.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, Feb. 4, hard spring wheat flour, basis cotton 98's or jute 140's, Minneapolis: short patent, \$6.60@6.90 bbl; standard patent, \$6.30@6.50; second patent, \$6@6.20; fancy clear, \$5.60@5.70; first clear, \$5.10@5.35; second clear, \$3.50@4.35; whole wheat, \$5.70@5.80; graham, standard, \$5.70@5.80.

Mills in Operation.—Of the 26 Minneapolis mills, the following 15½ were in operation Feb. 4: Atkinson, Everett, Aughenbaugh, King Midas, Minneapolis, Northwestern Consolidated A, Pillsbury A (one half), AS, Anchor, Pallas and Phoenix, Washburn Crosby B, C, East A, F, Gold Medal Feed and Rye mill.

SEMOLINAS

The improvement in flour buying has not been noticed by durum millers. Semolinas are ½¢ lb lower for the week, but the reduction was not sufficient to attract buyers. In fact, mills are having difficulty in getting shipping directions and, for the time being, they are more concerned about cleaning up old contracts than in making fresh sales. No. 2 semolina is quoted at 3½¢ lb, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis; intermediate grades, 3¼¢@3½¢; No. 3, 3¼¢@3½¢. In the week ending Feb. 1, nine Minneapolis and interior mills made 62,156 bbls durum products, compared with 51,076 in the previous week.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT

Output of Minneapolis mills, with comparisons, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

| | Weekly capacity | Flour output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 402,150 | 192,635 | 48 |
| Previous week | 402,150 | 135,514 | 49 |
| Year ago | 460,800 | 214,440 | 47 |
| Two years ago | 460,800 | 251,282 | 55 |
| Three years ago | 460,800 | 232,423 | 51 |
| Four years ago | 429,200 | 215,399 | 41 |
| Five years ago | 559,800 | 252,271 | 45 |

CROP YEAR OUTPUT AND EXPORTS

Flour output and foreign shipments by mills of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior, also by "outside" mills in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Iowa from Sept. 1, 1929, to Feb. 1, 1930, with comparisons, in barrels (000's omitted):

| | Output | | Exports | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1929-30 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1928-29 |
| Minneapolis | 4,606 | 5,640 | 16 | 13 |
| St. Paul | 147 | 197 | 7 | 17 |
| Duluth-Sup. | 497 | 574 | ... | ... |
| Outside | 4,465 | 5,590 | 88 | 199 |

OUTSIDE MILLS

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

| | Weekly capacity | Flour output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 434,550 | 184,752 | 43 |
| Previous week | 434,550 | 185,638 | 43 |
| Year ago | 426,950 | 238,802 | 56 |
| Two years ago | 428,700 | 216,605 | 50 |
| Three years ago | 440,100 | 202,373 | 46 |
| Four years ago | 424,850 | 222,498 | 52 |
| Five years ago | 424,350 | 249,382 | 59 |

DEMONSTRATES NEW MIXER

H. H. Deal, of Minneapolis, the northwestern representative of the Read Machinery Co., on Feb. 3-4 held a private advanced showing of the new vertical mixer which his company is putting on the market. This machine embodies a number of new improvements, in which bakers are evincing considerable interest. The showing was well attended by bakers of the Twin Cities and near-by points.

CHARLES S. WATTS PASSES AWAY

Charles S. Watts, a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce since 1890, died Feb. 4. Mr. Watts was 64 years of age and had been a resident of this city since 1875. During his entire business career he had been associated with the grain trade. He was the local representative of J. S. Bache & Co., of New York. His widow and two sons survive him.

BULLETIN ON THE BUNCO STEERER

On page 490 of this issue of The Northwestern Miller is an account of the activities of an alleged bunco steerer who has been engaged in "selling" flour to bakers in southern territory. Since this story was written, still another Minneapolis mill has been notified that one of its customers had been victimized.

In this instance, the same form of invoice was used and, while the writing

was evidently the same, the name "Geo. W. Douglas" was used. The baker, located at Winston Salem, N. C., bought also a showcase from the "salesman," for which he paid \$88 in cash, but neither the showcase nor the flour has been received to date.

The same man called on bakers at Lexington, Ky., and Greenville, N. C., but they were not interested in the graffer's offerings. Bakers, and others in the trade, are warned to be on the lookout for this man.

NOTES

The annual convention of the Associated Bakers of Minnesota will be held at Duluth, June 17-18.

H. H. King, president of the H. H. King Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, left Jan. 31 for Florida.

A. L. Searle, Minneapolis grain man, left last week for southern California, to be gone the remainder of the winter.

Andrew Robbie, manager of the Cavalier (N. D.) Milling Co., passed through Minneapolis last week on his way East.

E. J. Thomas, sales manager of the Capital Flour Mills, Inc., St. Paul, returned Feb. 1 from an extended eastern trip.

Charles G. Ireys, vice president and treasurer of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, left Feb. 1 for the East.

Harry L. Reinshagen, manager of the Minneapolis office of the Cereal By-Products Co., attended the annual meeting of the company in Chicago late last week.

A. B. Schreiber, president of the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., spent some time at the Minneapolis plant of the company last week.

At the annual meeting of the La Grange Mills, Red Wing, Minn., B. Gerlach was re-elected president and W. S. Weiss vice president and general manager.

Mrs. H. S. Sparks, wife of the purchasing agent of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, suffered a partial stroke of paralysis last week, and is in a local hospital. Her condition now is a little more hopeful.

I. A. Welk, of the Western Milling Co., Pendleton, Oregon, passed through Minneapolis Feb. 3 on his way home from a trip to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Welk's company recently took over the 500-bbl mill at Salt Lake City.

E. W. Watson, of Minneapolis, who recently resigned as president of the Claro Milling Co., has formed a connection with the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., doing special field sales work. He will take up his new duties next week.

Frank Kreider and George Stein, officials of the Keystone Macaroni Co., Lebanon, Pa., have been in Minneapolis looking over the new durum mill of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., and were house guests over the week-end at the home of George P. Johnson.

Magnus M. Johnson, for many years manager of the mill at Stillwater, Minn., died last week after a brief illness. He had, however, been confined to his home for some weeks, following a fall in which he fractured a leg. Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden in 1851 but had been a resident of Stillwater 61 years.

Paul F. Scheunemann, traffic manager of the Monarch Elevator Co., Minneapolis, and A. E. Dypwick, traffic manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., were elected chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the grain committee of the Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board, at its annual meeting in Minneapolis last week.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR

The break in wheat offered flour buyers an opportunity to anticipate some of their future needs at lowering values, but the trade generally remained indifferent, and there is said to be very little new buying in evidence. Technical reactions may have been expected, but in the majority of cases, buyers stood off, waiting to see how far liquidations would carry. With sentiment so largely arrayed on the

bear side, buyers could see no valid reason for entering the market under such distressed conditions. Buyers made some offers much too low for millers to accept, with the result that demand and business did not develop in the manner looked for. Where sales were made, buyers booked sparingly and waited until the very last minute to place orders. The large wheat stocks carried tend to discourage active buying, and may change the price position further before spring time. Slow shipping instructions are reported. Mills' price reduction ranged 10@25¢ bbl.

The semolina market is slow, with interest and trade both dragging. The majority of buyers are working on old bookings, taking delivery and cleaning up accounts, and this situation naturally tends to make things dull. Fresh buying continues on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Quotations, Feb. 1, Duluth-Superior, f.o.b., mills, in 98-lb cottons: first patent, \$7.15@7.40; second patent, \$6.95@7.15; first clear, \$5.65@5.90; second clear, \$4.25@4.50.

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

| | Output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 18,229 | 49 |
| Previous week | 18,700 | 51 |
| Year ago | 27,110 | 72 |
| Two years ago | 18,010 | 49 |

NOTES

F. C. Tenney has returned from a week's visit in Boston, Mass.

Bert Clark, New York, was a visitor on the exchange floor Jan. 30.

A number of local grain men are planning to attend the grain dealers' convention at Grand Forks, Feb. 4-6.

Minneapolis and Duluth grain men engaged in a hockey match Feb. 1 at the Amphitheater. Minneapolis men included F. H. Higgins, Douglas Moore, L. J. Carlin and others.

Grain, flour and flaxseed passing east-bound through the Sault Ste. Marie and Canadian canal for the season of 1929 totaled 225,421,673 bus wheat; grain other than wheat, 68,127,000 bus; flour, 9,163,920 bbls.

The National Grain Corporation has started competing with the mills for the top grades of milling wheat, both spring and durum. Bulk of the ordinary No. 1 and No. 2 grades are being absorbed by the corporation at set prices.

Local grain receipts for the month of January slightly exceeded those of last year, namely, 2,909,985 and 2,868,728 bus. Shipments, however, were under the run of a year ago, being 803,958 bus, as against 950,933.

The Associated Bakers of Minnesota will meet June 17-18 for their annual convention. Some 150 bakers are expected to attend. Local bakers and manufacturers are to co-operate in features and exhibits for the meeting. B. M. O'Donnell, Duluth, is in charge of the arrangements.

MONTANA

There is no change in the rather dormant state of the flour business. Under ordinary conditions a dip in wheat prices, such as the market experienced last week, would result in considerable flour business. While some inquiry developed on the break, bids as a rule were on a basis that anticipated a further break, and as a result bookings were of only small volume.

With the uncertainty that at this time surrounds the wheat market, and taking into consideration the activity, or rather, inactivity, of the grain corporation in establishing some definite policy, millers consider it imperative to proceed with caution, and shipping directions on old contracts are much more desirable at this time than new bookings for deferred shipment. But in spite of the fact that carrying charges are accruing, buyers are very tardy in ordering, and unless they are filling in with lower priced purchases to reduce average cost, they are working on as small a supply as possible. Demand for feed is very good with most mills.

Quotations, Feb. 1, f.o.b., mill, car lots, 98's, cotton: first patent, \$6.10@6.30; standard patent, \$5.90@6.10; first clear, \$5.50@6.

THE SOUTHWEST

ROBERT E. STERLING, SOUTHWESTERN MANAGER

612-614 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Correspondents at Atchison, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Salina and Wichita
Cable Address: "Palming"

KANSAS CITY

Falling in line with the general trend of business throughout the Southwest, Kansas City mills experienced an improvement in sales last week as buyers retreated from their stubborn attitude of the past few weeks and took hold with some strength on a declining wheat market. Although the majority of the week's business was confined to modest lots for near-by shipment, the apparent frequency with which these orders came in helped pile up rather an imposing total. Little interest was shown by these buyers, who were in the main bakers, in purchasing any quantities for shipment very far along in the spring. The activities of the Federal Farm Board were strongly felt by mills, as they are buying cash wheat at prices pegged by the farm board and fixing flour values accordingly, while buyers are watching the option market, which touched new lows last week, and are expecting bargains in flour.

Shipping Directions Decrease.—With prices generally lower than for some weeks past, the usual difficulties under such conditions are being experienced, although the percentage of operation does not indicate it. The week's activity is above the 5- and 10-year figure.

Improved Export Business.—Not all mills shared in the improvement in export business, but some fair individual sales were negotiated, although prices had to be pared closely to meet bidders' ideas. Not a great deal of inquiry was received, but it was to a great extent productive of sales. Except for a few scattered shipments to Holland and other continental countries, most workings were to Latin America.

Lower Prices.—Flour prices are lower than for several weeks past. Quotations, Feb. 1, dark hard winter wheat, basis cotton 98's or jute 140's; short patent, \$6.20@6.70; 95 per cent, \$5.70@6.20; straight, \$5.40@5.90; first clear, \$4.40@4.55; second clear, \$3.90@4.25; low grade, \$3.80.

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

Production.—The first table below shows the flour production and rate of activity of 61 representative southwestern mills, exclusive of Kansas City, Wichita, Omaha, St. Joseph, Salina and Atchison. Additional tables give the production and activity of principal milling centers in the territory.

61 REPRESENTATIVE MILLS

| | Weekly capacity bbls | Flour output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1... | 327,450 | 186,454 | 57 |
| Previous week .. | 327,450 | 188,288 | 57 |
| Year ago | 216,860 | 229,955 | 72 |
| Two years ago... | 221,960 | 169,892 | 62 |
| Five-year average | | | 69 |
| Ten-year average | | | 68 |

KANSAS CITY

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|----|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1... | 188,700 | 156,522 | 72 |
| Previous week .. | 188,700 | 124,959 | 66 |
| Year ago | 197,500 | 153,986 | 78 |
| Two years ago... | 197,200 | 166,266 | 84 |
| Five-year average | | | 71 |
| Ten-year average | | | 70 |

WICHITA

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1... | 62,400 | 37,451 | 60 |
| Previous week .. | 62,400 | 31,247 | 50 |
| Year ago | 62,400 | 45,675 | 73 |
| Two years ago... | 62,400 | 33,895 | 54 |

SALINA

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1... | 48,000 | 30,253 | 63 |
| Previous week .. | 48,000 | 33,184 | 69 |
| Year ago | 46,800 | 40,285 | 86 |
| Two years ago... | 46,800 | 41,229 | 88 |

OMAHA

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1... | 27,200 | 20,889 | 77 |
| Previous week .. | 27,200 | 21,860 | 80 |
| Year ago | 27,200 | 25,576 | 94 |
| Two years ago... | 27,200 | 23,224 | 85 |

| ST. JOSEPH | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1... | 47,400 | 10,111 | 21 |
| Previous week .. | 47,400 | 13,600 | 49 |
| Year ago | 47,400 | 29,180 | 61 |
| Two years ago... | 47,400 | 26,349 | 55 |

| ATCHISON | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1... | 31,500 | 20,015 | 95 |
| Previous week .. | 31,500 | 29,238 | 92 |
| Year ago | 30,900 | 31,168 | 100 |
| Two years ago... | 30,900 | 26,770 | 86 |

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY SOLD

Reports of about 70 mills to The Northwestern Miller showed sales represented per cent of capacity as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 92 |
| Previous week | 42 |
| Year ago | 52 |

Of the mills reporting, 6 reported domestic business active, 15 fair, 5 quiet, 4 slow and 10 dull.

Direct export shipments by all reporting mills outside of Kansas City were 8,344 bbls last week, 11,067 in the previous week, 12,780 a year ago, and 12,836 two years ago.

NOTES

Grover G. Jones, flour jobber of Quincy, Ill., was a Kansas City visitor the first of last week.

C. L. Grandy and J. A. Mashek, of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis, visited the Kansas City Larabee office.

Edwin C. Hoebel, former member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, left recently for Florida, where he intends to make his home.

John C. Koster, manager of the export department of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, left last week on an extended Latin American trip.

Harry G. Randall, president and general manager of the Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City, has returned from a visit of several days in Minneapolis.

Arthur S. Cain, L. J. Walsh and Roy S. Rayn, of the Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City, attended a meeting of the Missouri Farmers' Association in Columbia recently.

Roger S. Hurd, president of the Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas, returned from Minneapolis and was joined in Kansas City by A. B. Anderson, vice president in charge of sales for the company.

The Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City says: "Mills in the tenth district were operated in 1929 at an average of 69.8 per cent of their capacity, as compared with an average of 67.6 per cent in 1928. Production of flour for the year not only exceeded that for the preceding year by 3.4 per cent, but was the largest for any year in the history of southwestern milling. A survey of milling activity reveals that the output of flour for each of the first eight months of the calendar year 1929 was larger than for each corresponding month in 1928. The August output of 2,456,600 bbls was the largest for a single month. Although the output continued heavy during the last four months of the year, it was smaller than in the like period during 1928, the December total indicating a decrease of 6.4 per cent as compared with that for the previous December. The record of flour production for December and the year 1929 and 1928, compiled from the weekly reports to The Northwestern Miller:

| | Dec. '29 | Nov. '29 | Dec. '28 | 1929 | 1928 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Atchison | 119,638 | 124,247 | 122,255 | 1,488,473 | 1,467,947 |
| Kansas City | 626,215 | 646,175 | 619,746 | 7,955,368 | 7,539,591 |
| Omaha | 97,319 | 100,205 | 102,958 | 1,151,603 | 1,252,314 |
| Salina | 158,892 | 169,587 | 155,492 | 2,020,191 | 1,941,266 |
| St. Joseph | 124,823 | 121,812 | 161,178 | 1,537,265 | 1,589,746 |
| Wichita | 146,324 | 138,974 | 160,770 | 1,880,723 | 1,828,742 |
| Outside | 810,731 | 804,158 | 917,221 | 19,816,178 | 19,376,585 |
| Totals | 2,094,727 | 2,141,158 | 2,238,771 | 26,849,871 | 25,986,991 |

J. S. Maxwell, of the Lamar (Colo.) Flour Mills, was a week-end visitor at the Kansas City Board of Trade.

William T. Voils, president of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kansas, was a Kansas City visitor on his way to Hannibal, Mo., where he was called by the illness of his mother.

Arthur S. Cain, manager of the Kansas City sales branch of the Washburn Crosby Co., and E. K. Pickett, vice president of the company, are attending a meeting of Iowa salesmen in Des Moines.

R. C. Mead, president of the West Coast Flour Co., Los Angeles, Cal., spent several days in Kansas City, during which time he conferred with Cliff R. Dennis, Jr., head of the Dennis Bros. Co., Dubuque, Iowa, who is interested in the firm.

T. C. Thatcher, president of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, and in charge of other Texas properties of General Mills, Inc., called on the Kansas City trade last week. He was accompanied by Joseph A. Kell, also of Wichita Falls.

Bryce B. Smith, first vice president of the General Baking Corporation, Kansas City, returned last week from New York and announced he would shortly issue a formal statement of his candidacy for mayor of Kansas City on the Democratic ticket.

I. A. Welk, of the Western Milling Co., Pendleton, Oregon, a recent Kansas City visitor, said the outlook for winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest was normal despite the long drought of 1929. Mr. Welk's company operates mills at Pendleton and Salt Lake City.

District No. 2, Association of Operative Millers, will hold a regular quarterly meeting Feb. 8 at the Hotel Baltimore. Papers will be read by J. G. Johnston, Ottawa, Kansas, and Gall Preuss, North Kansas City. Reservations for the luncheon preceding the meeting can be obtained from M. F. Dillon, secretary.

C. C. Fields, manager of the Winnipeg office of the Norris Grain Co., who is visiting in Kansas City, said last week: "Canada is faced with the danger of another short wheat crop next fall, due to insufficient moisture, unless there are copious spring rains when the crop is planted. Subsoil moisture now is scant, due to the light late summer and fall rains. The winter snows which come after the ground is frozen do not add to the soil moisture."

WICHITA

Flour business generally has continued dull, except for occasional spots of strength. Millers report better foreign inquiry after the sharp break of last week, and some sales for export have been made, principally to the Continent and to Porto Rico. Shipping directions have been fairly good, but slowed up toward the middle of last week, and prospects are for less activity.

Prices continue steady at recent low levels, within about 10c of the low for the crop. Short patent flour is quoted at \$6.80@7, in cotton 48's, basis Kansas City territory.

NOTES

David Jackman, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, was a recent visitor in Chicago.

Fred F. Burns, general manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, will return this week from an extended eastern trip.

New modern machinery for manufacturing self-rising flour has been installed in the plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., at Winfield, and operations will begin this week.

Roger S. Hurd, president of the Red

Star Milling Co., Wichita, visited in Minneapolis last week, stopping off a short time in Kansas City, where he was joined by A. B. Anderson, vice president of the company in charge of sales.

A. H. Jackman, of the Leger Mill Co., Altus, Okla., and Mrs. Jackman celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Jan. 28. Mr. Jackman has been active in the milling industry in Oklahoma the past 35 years. The couple have two sons who are associated with the Leger mill, and three daughters living in California. Mr. Jackman is a brother of C. M. Jackman, president of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita.

ATCHISON-LEAVENWORTH

Flour demand was quite brisk last week, although a lot of business was not completed, due to the erratic conditions in wheat. Elevators, with stocks of wheat hedged, are very indifferent sellers, and with the government buying cash wheat at around the pegged price, mills are in a very precarious situation. Very few mills are willing to figure flour prices at below the government figure, and buyers who are watching the option market feel that mills are indeed unreasonable in their views, especially when the critics fail to take into consideration present feed prices. Shipping instructions are slowing down considerably, and some curtailment of operations is in sight. Stocks of flour are reported to be very light, but the trade claims a very limited demand, due to the condition of country roads. Bakers are complaining of poor bread business for the same reason. Export business continues dormant, and millers are despairing of doing any volume of business on this crop. Quotations, basis cotton 98's: hard wheat short patent, \$6.10@6.35; straight grade, \$5.75@6.15; first clear, \$4.25@4.45.

NOTES

W. W. Blair, of the sales department of the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, and Mrs. Blair are expected to return this week from their honeymoon.

C. S. Chase, sales manager for the Lukens Milling Co., Atchison, has returned from a fortnight's trip through the southern states. He comments that buyers in that section will undoubtedly come into the market very heavily later on, as stocks are light and bookings limited.

HUTCHINSON

Flour business continues light with central Kansas mills, new bookings being small and scattered. Export inquiry was drabgy, although some flour was sold to South America. Shipping directions continue to show improvement, and a higher per cent of operation is in prospect. Quotations, basis cotton 98's, Kansas City: short patent \$6.70; straight \$6.20; first clear \$4.65.

NOTES

Harvey Williamson, sales manager for the Goetz Flour Mills Co., Newton, is making a short trip to Texas points.

Richard Ebel, manager of the Hillsboro (Kansas) Roller Mills, spent the past week calling on the Oklahoma trade.

Ralph Sowden, president of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kansas, has returned from an extended visit with southern connections.

George Gano, Hutchinson grain broker and operator of 50 country elevators, announces that he will replace at once the 60,000-bu elevator which burned recently at Garden City and build a second smaller elevator at that point.

OKLAHOMA

Sluggish domestic and export sales are reported by the mills, with a slight weakening of prices amounting to about 10c bbl. Quotations, Jan. 31: hard wheat short patent flour, \$6.70@6.80 bbl; soft wheat short patent flour, \$6.90@7; standard patent, \$6.20@6.30.

NOTES

J. L. Ford, president of the Shawnee (Okla.) Milling Co., visited the Oklahoma City trade Jan. 29.

Karl E. Humphrey, Oklahoma City, of

General Mills, Inc., made a business trip to Minneapolis last week.

Jack Underwood, manager of the Ardmore (Okla.) Milling Co., has announced the installation of a machine for the treatment of seed oats.

A concrete grain elevator with a capacity of 120,000 bus will be built in Goodwell, Okla., by Riffe Bros. Work will be begun immediately.

George W. Thompson, president of the G. W. Thompson & Sons Milling Co., Prague, Okla., died Jan. 21 after several months of ill health. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and four sons.

The H. W. Cole elevator and mill at Chetopa, which have been closed for the past year, was sold last week to the Karns Grain Products Co., Oswego, Kansas. Merton Karns will manage the plant.

The Chickasha Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant at Carnegie, Okla., sustained an \$11,000 loss Jan. 25 when the main building burned. About 4,500 bus wheat were burned and a small amount of other grains.

Harry W. Hutchinson, 62-year-old federal grain inspector, died suddenly of a heart attack Jan. 21. The death occurred at Alva, Okla., where he had been located since June, though maintaining his residence in Wichita, Kansas. He is survived by a wife and daughter.

Joseph A. Smith, president of the Smith Rice Mill, Dewitt, Ark., died at his home near Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 25. Mr. Smith was active in club and lodge work in addition to his lifetime activity in the milling industry. He is survived by his wife and three brothers. Burial was in Crowley, La.

SALINA

Salina mills fared slightly better this week than the preceding one, both in new business and shipping directions on past due contracts, while several mills were running about three quarters capacity. Export inquiry is now improving, and a few small sales have been made. While business is better, it does not yet approach the usual volume for this time of year. While the market broke, no change was made in quotations, which on Jan. 30, basis Kansas City, cotton 98's, were: short patent, \$6.50@6.80 bbl; 95 per cent, \$6.10@6.25; straight, \$5.95@6.10.

NOTES

L. G. Gottschick, president of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., has gone to New York City and other eastern points on a several weeks' trip.

A. D. Richter, elevator manager of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., and Harlow Enns, of the same company, spent last week visiting the company's Kansas elevators.

Harry L. Robinson, vice president of the Robinson Milling Co., and Miss Alice Robinson will leave about the middle of the month for the East. The latter part of February they will sail for Europe, where they will make an extended tour.

NEBRASKA

Flour trade was extremely light all last week. A sharp fluctuating market scared buyers away. One well-known Omaha miller said Saturday that his mill was making practically no sales, and that he expected business to continue quiet till conditions became more settled.

Shipping directions on old contracts came in fairly well during the week.

Mills were not in the market for wheat to any considerable extent. The National Grain Corporation took all offerings of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter at above the market price, leaving only the off grades for the mills and elevators.

NOTES

E. S. Miller, president of the Miller Cereal Mills, Omaha, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Henry Johnson, at Phoenix, Ariz. Mrs. Miller is with him.

Edward P. Peck, manager of the Omaha (Neb.) Elevator Co., has gone to Long Beach, Cal., to spend three weeks. He returned to Omaha last week from a trip to New York, Washington, Chicago and Minneapolis.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES

WILLIAM H. WIGGIN, MANAGER

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Cable Address: "Palmking"

TOLEDO

The further anticipatory liquidation in the price of wheat which has been hanging over the market for weeks, causing uncertainty and apprehension, finally broke loose last week, crashing through previous lows of the crop to reach points approximately 45@50c below the high spots of March and May futures last August. In retrospect, it seems like the fulfillment of general forebodings and like the breaking of the bonds of artificial props and restraints in an effort to reach the place required by present supply and demand conditions. No doubt there are many people in the trade who find wicked delight in having the way of federal authorities and agencies in wheat made as difficult as possible.

Smaller Acreage.—Along with the new development has come increasing emphasis by the Federal Farm Board of the necessity of reduced acreage if better prices are to be realized. While this argument may find more sympathetic response among economists, the reaction of farmers and politicians may be quite different and it does not seem to meet such ready acceptance. They do not like the idea of reducing acreage, or being told to do so, and apparently have little natural inclination to follow the advice.

Heretofore there have been plenty of occasions where individual farmers, each acting for himself and on his own initiative, have felt that the smart thing to do was to increase acreage when a general reduction seemed imminent and called for. Whatever other changes may be effected, human nature by all precedents seems unlikely to be changed, even if millions and millions of dollars are expended in the effort and the cost of handling grain is tremendously increased thereby.

The Pegged Price.—The so-called "pegged" price, determined by the loan basis, applies only on bids to the country and does not represent a cash price for wheat in elevators or at terminals. For example, No. 2 hard wheat was offered at Chicago last week at \$1.15, which was 3c below the bid of the Rural Grain Corporation, the federal agency, and the "loan basis." So to make the pegging effective it must likewise be applied to cash wheat out of terminal elevators and elsewhere, and that has not been done as yet.

Of course the federal co-operative agencies can adopt a policy, if they see fit, of buying all wheat offered at this level, or any other. They have the money, or can get it, and almost unlimited power. What they will do with the wheat after they get it might become a very nice problem under conditions not working in their favor. If the same policy were followed, under similar conditions, in stabilizing values at unnatural levels in various other commodities for which they are held accountable the \$500,000,000 could easily disappear in short order.

Stabilization Territory.—Attempted tentative but ineffective stabilization through a loan basis and bid price on country shipments has not been applied except at certain western markets, and hence does not obtain at present in territory east of Chicago and not tributary to these markets. This includes a big soft wheat section and millers located therein should not overlook that fact. In other words, with ample wheat supplies this section might rule somewhat independent of Chicago even if it has not done so yet, and in spite of tendency for prices to find reflection in it.

As a result of developments it has come to pass that a somewhat spotted condition prevails in soft wheat milling. In consequence of the big decline in prices, mills which accumulated liberal

elevator stocks of hedged wheat have been able to undersell those which did not acquire such supplies, either from want of room or for other reasons. There are many mills in this section with only small elevator capacity, a condition inherited from the time the mills were built and satisfactory for that time. These mills either secure a larger share of the sales passing, and in such cases are doing a disproportionate amount of the business, or they force the other mills to unprofitable levels.

Ample Storage.—There are, on occasions, unexpected and unforeseen advantages accruing from ample elevator storage, beyond the obvious one of securing the wheat when it is moving and before it has left the territory. Hedging is a facility which works out well on declining markets. Theoretically, flour sales are supposed to be predicated on the replacement value of the wheat, but, as a matter of fact, that rarely happens when competition is keen and the volume of available business is small. What happens is that the miller gives away in his flour sales a large part of his profit in his wheat, if not all of it, in order to get the business and operate his mill. The other miller cannot follow him, because he has no such profits to give away.

This is the condition which prevails right now, and there are many millers who have no such free wheat stocks. The business tends to those who have. This creates a wide range in flour prices, and a form of what is called price demoralization. The miller who has the wheat stocks feels that he is but taking a legitimate advantage coming from his forehandedness and investment in elevators. The miller who does not have the wheat stocks preaches of price demoralization and that flour prices should always be based upon replacement wheat values. The sales made, even at low prices under these conditions, may actually show a good conversion charge to the miller making them.

In Bullish Market.—On the other hand, in a bull market it is a simple matter to remove hedges and go long. One can shift readily from one position to the other, sometimes getting whipsawed in doing so, but one cannot always with comparable readiness acquire a stock of wheat at a favorable price after the movement is over or if it dries up from any cause, as has been the case at times on the present crop.

Adequate elevator storage seems an indispensable adjunct to soft wheat milling for still another reason. There is no real and legitimate hedge against the soft wheat flour sale other than the actual ownership of the wheat. Buying a future in Chicago is not a proper hedge. Selling of a future in Chicago against wheat stocks is a more suitable hedge. Here the position of the soft wheat miller of this section, who has no market where soft wheat is the contract grade, is in sharp contrast to that of millers in the Northwest and Southwest, so hedging frequently means different things to these two classes of millers, and they may be talking about two utterly different operations in discussing it. One may be hedging flour sales and the other wheat stocks.

Both types of hedging are legitimately open and available to western millers, whereas only one of them may be safe for soft wheat millers. There are some soft wheat millers who never hedge their wheat stocks. They speculate and take a chance on the market. The hedged miller can do the same thing almost instantly any day by removing his hedges if he wants to speculate. The advantage of elevator capacity is the greater freedom and scope it gives the soft wheat

miller in his operations. It often accounts for a large part of the profits he may make in the business.

Flour Prices.—Soft winter wheat standard patent flour was quoted, Jan. 31, at \$5.70@5.75, local springs \$6.15 and local hard winters \$5.90, 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 8- bbls | Per cent of capacity |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1.... | 112,350 | 81,657 | 72 |
| Previous week.... | 112,350 | 82,414 | 73 |
| Year ago..... | 141,000 | 102,125 | 72 |
| Two years ago.... | 154,500 | 106,222 | 68 |
| Three years ago.. | 72,900 | 41,149 | 56 |

NOTES

Harold Anderson, president of the National Milling Co., Toledo, returned last week from a four-week trip to London, Eng.

Thomas H. Hyslop, Ovid (Mich.) Roller Mills, leaves this week with his wife to take a vacation in Florida. His son will be in charge of the business during his absence.

John J. Murphy, of the Bartlett Frazier Co., and Kenneth Templeton, of James S. Templeton's Sons, grain, Chicago, were in Lansing, Mich., for the meeting of Michigan millers last week.

On Feb. 16, the board of directors of the Ohio Bakers' Association will have its first meeting and will decide on the employment of a secretary and business manager and also on the re-employment of Mr. Mulholland as attorney for the association.

George Bauman, of the Wilmington (Ohio) Bread Co., has been forced to close his bakery, and his modern plant will be disposed of at forced sale. His son, Fred Bauman, 25 years old, was killed last week in an automobile accident near Washington Court House.

C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville (Ind.) Milling Co., was in Lansing, Mich., Jan. 29, to attend the directors' meeting of the Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Robert Henkel, of the Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, is chairman of the board, but was not able to be present on account of absence in Florida, where he always spends his winters.

NASHVILLE

Demand for flour from the Southeast showed only moderate improvement during January. Just as new business was beginning to get under way in fairly good volume, wheat began to sag. There was falling off in the volume of new orders last week, current sales probably being less than 50 per cent of capacity. Shipments on contracts were only fair.

Buyers were just beginning to become interested on a fairly good scale, when wheat started downward toward the lowest level of the season. This served to place business on the hand-to-mouth policy again and to make the situation difficult for mills, as competition is very keen.

Running time at mills has been fairly well sustained, considering conditions. Some few sales of lots of 1,000 bbls of flour were made after the middle of the month for shipments in 60 days, and smaller sales were more active, but purchases last week generally were scattered and chiefly in small quantities. Buying was done by dealers having light supplies, and in need of more to tide them over. No great change is now in prospect for February.

Flour prices are lower on account of declines in wheat, with considerable range in prices, as some of the mills are not inclined to reduce values on established brands. The level is now about the lowest of the season on soft winter wheat flours. Quotations, Feb. 1: best short soft winter wheat patent, 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Ohio River stations, \$7.50 @8.10; straights, \$6.50@6.80; first clears, \$4.75@5.

Mill agents report fair demand for Minnesota and spring wheat flours. The uncertain tone of market slows up any steady volume of trade, and business is better some days than others. Stocks at Nashville are about normal, being 53,500 bbls, compared with 53,300 last year.

Blenders have only fairly active demand. Quotations, Feb. 1: spring wheat first patent, 98-lb cottons, delivered at Nashville, \$7.25@7.75; standard patent, \$7@7.25; hard winter wheat short patent, \$6.50@7; straights, \$6@6.35.

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

| | Weekly capacity bbls | Flour output of ac-tivity bbls | Pct. activity |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 119,620 | 77,192 | 65 |
| Previous week | 105,420 | 67,354 | 64 |
| Year ago | 133,120 | 91,928 | 67 |
| Two years ago | 157,920 | 107,967 | 68 |
| Three years ago | 164,820 | 110,104 | 68 |

NOTES

Twins, a boy and a girl, have been born to Mrs. C. B. Gustafson, of Nashville, wife of the chief chemist of the National Soft Wheat Millers' Association.

H. D. Williams, manager of the Farmers' Flour Mills, Berthoud, Colo., was visitor to Nashville, stopping over to see T. H. Gillespie, sales manager of the Werthan-Morgan-Hamilton Bag Co.

F. J. McCarthy, president of Liberty Mills and the Wautauga Milling Co., Nashville, has been elected a member of the board of directors and vice president of the Dixie Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville.

The Tennessee Cereal Co., which has been organized to build a \$75,000 plant for the manufacture of whole wheat flakes, announces the opening of an office in the Independent Life Building, Nashville. B. W. Ernst is president of the company. Building is to begin at an early date, and the contract has been awarded to the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, for equipment.

INDIANAPOLIS

The flour business showed a marked improvement during the week, and some fair sized orders were among those booked for near-by and future delivery. Both millers and jobbers report business fair to good, with outlook favorable. Bakers bought freer, and some improvement in the family trade was noted. Orders from over the state were good, and inquiry is more active than for some time past, resulting in actual sales. Stocks are low, and buying should continue for some time, according to millers and jobbers.

Inquiry from European buyers was active, and some sales were reported for export. Operations are above normal, and directions are coming in better than a fortnight ago.

The market was weak and eased off at the close. Prices dropped 20c on soft winter flour, 25c on hard winter, and 30c on spring wheat flour.

Quotations, Feb. 1, f.o.b., Indianapolis, basis 98-lb cottons; soft winter special short patent \$6.85@7.20 bbl, fancy short patent \$6.05@6.80, straight patent \$5.85@6.40, first clear \$6@6.10; hard winter short patent \$6.65@7.05, fancy patent \$6.30@6.65, standard patent \$5.90@6.50, first clear \$5.65@5.75; spring short patent \$6.70@7.10, standard patent \$6.30@6.65, first clear \$5.60@5.70.

NOTES

Stanley Byrum, representing the Inland Milling Co., Des Moines, Iowa, called on the Indianapolis trade during the week.

Charles Hightshue, manager of the New Augusta (Ind.) Grain Co., was a visitor at the office of the Mid-West Flour & Feed Co., Indianapolis, during the week.

NORFOLK

The flour market dropped as the week ended, and offerings were free with comparatively small response. Quotations, Jan. 31: northwestern spring patents \$7@7.45, second patents \$6.75@7.20; Kansas top patents \$6.50@6.75, second patents \$6.25@6.50; top winter patents \$6.25@6.50, second patents \$6@6.25; Virginia and Maryland straights, \$6@6.25.

Winter wheat in Nebraska has been well covered with snow and promises to come out from under its white blanket in excellent condition.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

ARTHUR F. G. RAIKES, MANAGER

517 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents at Memphis and New Orleans

Cable Address "Palanking"

ST. LOUIS

Mill sales departments last week saw their efforts bring in some results. Although no very large sales were reported, there was a distinctly improved tone to the demand for flour. The breaks in wheat undoubtedly were responsible for the better demand, and it is probable that the total volume of sales was better than for some time. Buyers seem to have followed the anticipated course, however, and only covered their immediate or near-by needs, believing that their waiting policy had been justified and that they could come to no harm by taking advantage of the present situation only in so far as their absolute needs were concerned.

Wheat Market Bogy.—As has been said for some time in these columns, the flour trade is undoubtedly in need of flour and in the normal course of events would be buying freely, but they are so afraid of what might happen to the wheat market, if support were withdrawn from it, that they will only buy in small lots for fairly quick shipment. There is some fear, too, that some of the buying last week may have come from buyers who should have been ordering up higher priced flour from other mills. There was somewhat of a let-up in the free flow of shipping directions that has been experienced for some time, but this may have been the natural result of a lowered volume of sales on mills' books.

Millfeed Situation.—The extremely low market for millfeed has not enabled mills to reduce their prices in accordance with the decline in the futures market, nor has cash wheat declined to the full extent, and this has not helped matters. Local millers say that their experience with hedging their feed on the local futures market is more than satisfactory and they,—for nearly every miller here uses this service,—say that the present slow demand for feed is not embarrassing them.

Export Some Better.—Most exporting mills say that while they did a little more business last week, the volume is still far from satisfactory. There were rumors of a fair-sized purchase by the Norwegian government, which could not be confirmed. Advices received from importers by local millers are to the effect that Canadian flours are now offering severe competition, although the market for imported flour, as compared to domestic flours, is now better. If feed could take on a better aspect, it is probable that some nice sales could be worked, but at present most mills are figuring about 35c bbl less for their feed than they did at this time last year.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, Feb. 1, basis 140-lb jutes, St. Louis: soft winter short patent \$6.50@6.80 bbl, straight \$6@6.10, first clear \$4.50@4.80; hard winter short patent \$6@6.25, 95 per cent \$5.65@5.90, first clear \$4.85@5.10; spring wheat top patent \$6.45@6.85, standard patent \$6.15@6.45, first clear \$5.20@5.30.

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 |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 38,500 | 63 |
| Previous week | 38,500 | 63 |
| Year ago | 43,700 | 72 |
| Two years ago | 23,800 | 39 |

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 |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 51,600 | 59 |
| Previous week | 47,100 | 54 |
| Year ago | 48,500 | 56 |
| Two years ago | 45,400 | 52 |

NOTES

L. A. Welk, manager of the Western Milling Co., Pendleton, Oregon, called on the trade in St. Louis last week.

Frank O. Jones, of the Plant Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, spent last week on a business trip in southern territory.

Robert F. Imbs, secretary of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., St. Louis, was confined to his home most of last week by an attack of influenza.

The Hall Milling Co., St. Louis, has engaged I. E. Stone, Huntington, W. Va., to represent it in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

J. Juul, president of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, stopped at the St. Louis branch of the company last week while on his way back from an eastern trip.

E. K. Ludington, Jr., of the Chase Bag Co., is an applicant for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, on transfer from his father, E. K. Ludington, president of the Chase company.

Raymond Ford, formerly a representative of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kansas, was in St. Louis last week on his way to Marion, Ind., where he is to become connected with the Marion Flour & Feed Co.

Guy Gilbreath, formerly with the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kansas, but more recently employed by the brokerage firm of Harvey Bros., Marion, Ind., has bought the Harvey interests and also the Marion Flour & Feed Co. He was recently in St. Louis conferring with Ralph C. Sowden, president of the New Era Milling Co., and Peter Derlien, field manager for the company.

NEW ORLEANS

After showing considerable steadiness during the first part of last week, the market broke suddenly at the close and prices were down in some instances 35c bbl. This resulted in a little flurry of buying, but not enough to cause any future buying.

At the close of the week prices were still working downward, and dealers would voice no opinion regarding the immediate future of the trade. However, the general feeling seems to be that prices will not go much lower. If they do break further, it is probable that it will cause an awakening of interest in the local market, for in most instances buyers have let their stocks dwindle to almost nothing. With lower prices they will no doubt be inclined to replenish their supply.

The demand for first clears has been somewhat firmer, and these quotations did not drop nearly as much as did others. The spring wheat market was very unsteady, and prices were dropping quickly at the close of the week.

From present indications it seems as though the trade will work on a hand-to-mouth basis probably throughout the greater part of the year, and this condition will naturally tend to lighten the demand. If prices show steadiness for a long period of time, however, it might restore the confidence of buyers in the market and help to increase the future call.

Country trading showed a little increase last week, and the inquiry from this section was better than it has been for some weeks. This was probably due to the break in prices, which are more in line with their ideas.

Quotations, Jan. 31, basis 98's: spring wheat short patent \$7.40 bbl, 95 per cent \$7.10, 100 per cent \$6.95, cut \$6.75; hard winter short patent \$6.10, 95 per cent \$5.80, 100 per cent \$5.65, cut \$5.40, first

clear \$4.90, second clear \$4.35; soft winter short patent \$7.10, 95 per cent \$6.70, 100 per cent \$6.50, cut \$6.20, first clear \$5.10, second clear \$4.60.

Although the total volume of flour shipped through this port showed a considerable decline since the previous week, the demand at the close indicated that there would be an increase in business in this quarter during the coming week. The inquiry from Latin American ports, local exporters say, is better than it has been for some time. European exports, however, were sluggish, and the indications are that it will remain in this condition for some time unless prices continue to decline until they reach a very low level.

A total of 30,405 200-lb bags flour was shipped from this port during the seven days ended Jan. 31, of which Latin American ports took 21,902 and Europe 8,503, as follows: Rotterdam, 5,303; Amsterdam, 3,200.

The wheat export market was unusually slow, and the total shipped from this port was negligible. This is a wide difference from the amounts that have been leaving New Orleans every week.

RICE

For some time rice quotations have been low, but last week they were firm with an advancing tendency. Country mills have higher ideas than the city trade, but sales at higher prices are reported here, and the indications are that the coming week will find the trade in an improved condition. Mills are in most instances asking higher prices than they have for some time. It is believed that the better demand and higher prices are due chiefly to the fact that vegetables have been delayed by the cold weather, and that rice is taking the place of articles that are scarce in the vegetable market. Concerns dealing in rice flakes and other package goods prepared from top grade rice are taking large amounts, and exports were good, so that with a probable shortage in the visible supply, firmer prices can be expected.

Blue Rose fancy was quoted at 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2 c lb; Edith, 5 @ 5 1/2 c; screenings, 2 1/2 @ 3 c; second hands, 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2 c; bran, \$23.50 ton, at mill; polish, \$30.

Rough receipts during the season to Jan. 31 amounted to 262,169 sacks, same period last year 250,403; clean this season 480,750, same period last year 690,218.

Rough sales during the season to Jan. 31 amounted to 7,077 sacks, same period last year 35,972; clean this season 174,780 pockets, same period last year 161,432.

NOTES

J. D. Journe, of the Great Plains Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, Okla., is making a trip through Louisiana.

J. B. Thomson, of P. L. Thomson & Co., has returned from a trip through southern Louisiana calling on the trade.

Fred Wolf, Jr., of the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kansas, was a visitor at J. H. Thomson's office, New Orleans, last week.

J. J. Venier, of the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kansas, was a visitor in New Orleans last week and called on J. S. Waterman & Co., Inc.

C. E. Patterson, of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., Lamar, Colo., was a recent visitor at New Orleans, calling on Emmett L. Betzer.

G. H. Wilson, Jr., manager of the Kell Mill & Elevator Co., Vernon, Texas, called on J. S. Waterman & Co., their New Orleans representatives, last week.

WIFE OF A. A. BUSCH, JR., DIES AFTER ATTACK OF FLU

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. August A. Busch, Jr., wife of the vice president and general manager of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., here, died on Jan. 27 after a short illness. Mrs. Busch was recovering from an attack of influenza but suffered a relapse and died of pneumonia. She was 33 years of age.

A. E. TRAFFORD DEAD

Arthur E. Trafford, of the Superior Baking Co., Akron, Ohio, died suddenly, Jan. 26. Funeral services were held at Akron on the afternoon of Jan. 28.

EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT

C. F. G. RAIKES, EUROPEAN MANAGER

59 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Correspondents in Amsterdam, Belfast, Budapest, Copenhagen, Glasgow, Hamburg, Liverpool and Oslo
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "Millefori"

SLICED BREAD OUTFIT REPORTED IN ENGLAND

Representative of Papendick, Inc., Arrives in London to Superintend Installation and Demonstration

LONDON, ENG.—A. B. Tewes, representing Papendick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturer of bread slicing machines, has arrived in London and expects to remain here for some time to study the possibilities of sliced bread in England and to install the first slicing machines.

It is understood that some of these machines have just arrived in London and one of them is being installed in one of the largest bakeries in England, where it will be thoroughly tested and used for demonstration purposes. Mr. Tewes, who is the inventor of the machine, will personally superintend the installation of the machine and its operation.

Sliced bread, up to the present, has not been made use of in England to any great extent, although there are some bakers who have made a practice of supplying sandwich restaurants with sliced bread. This slicing is usually done by a hand-worked machine.

Recently the London Daily Mail, which has by far the largest circulation of any daily paper in the world, referred to the Papendick machine in its "women's department," which was a splendid advertisement for the new process.

It will be interesting to see how this new development in the bakery trade catches on in England, but it may take a long time before it gets a real hold. English bakers were very slow in adopting wrapped bread and a bread wrapping machinery representative spent nearly two years in London before he made a sale. At last one of the large bakeries decided to install the necessary machine, whereupon others followed suit rapidly and the output of wrapped bread continues to increase throughout the United Kingdom. If it were not for the fact that so many different shapes of loaves are made the wrapping of loaves would be still greater. This variety in the shape of loaves will also be a difficulty in the way of introducing sliced bread, as apart from the tin loaves the other varieties are usually cut in thick chunks. It is understood, however, that owing to the growing popularity of wrapped bread the sales of tin shaped loaves—which are suitable for sliced bread—have increased materially during the last year or two, and that less cottage loaves are now used. For the information of those who do not know, the cottage loaf consists of two pieces of dough placed one on top of the other, the underneath piece being the largest. This is placed in the oven just as it is, without a tin. Many English people consider that the old-fashioned cottage loaf has a better crust and flavor than the more modern tin loaf, but this is just a matter of taste.

C. F. G. RAIKES.

HUGE FIRE IN EDINBURGH WRECKS LEITH GRAIN DOCKS

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—Leith docks, adjoining Edinburgh, which are the leading landing stage for grain on the east coast of Scotland, were the scene of a destructive fire, Jan. 12. The total damage is estimated at about £350,000, of which about £150,000 represents grain in the form of wheat, maize and barley. It is understood that there was practically no flour in storage at the time.

The grain elevator warehouses involved

are owned and controlled by the Leith Dock Commissioners and they were equipped in an up-to-date fashion with mechanical means for discharging grain cargoes from vessels, and with two silos. The fire raged fiercely, and when the inner timber walls of the silos and warehouses were consumed by the flames the grain contents burst the outer walls of brick, which collapsed in stages, leaving only a seared ruin of the buildings.

VISITORS IN LONDON

Harold Anderson, manager of the National Milling Co., Toledo, arrived in London recently in order to study the various wheats that are shipped to the United Kingdom from all parts of the world. The National Biscuit Co., which owns the National Milling Co., of Toledo, also controls the Shredded Wheat Biscuit Co., which has a large, modern factory at Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, about 25 miles north of London. Mr. Anderson's visit was for the purpose of making himself conversant with the methods of handling wheat and determining which varieties are the most suitable for the manufacture of shredded wheat biscuits. He sailed for home Jan. 22, in the S. S. "Olympic."

George Raikes, of the E. J. Bawlf Grain Co., Winnipeg, is at present in

London. Mr. Raikes is an Englishman but has lived in Canada for some time, this being his first visit to the Old Country for 18 years.

REPORT CZECHOSLOVAKIAN, HUNGARIAN SURPLUS SOLD

LONDON, ENG.—A private cable from Berlin states that during a conference recently held in Budapest, information was given to the effect that Hungary and Czechoslovakia had both sold their entire exportable surplus of wheat to foreign buyers.

PROPOSE INCREASE IN FLOUR DUTY

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—RUMBOIS are current that in the near future the import duty on wheat flour into Czechoslovakia will be increased. The millers are pressing for an increase of Kr. 67, namely from Kr. 83 to Kr. 150 per 100 kilos, which would make the relation of the duty on wheat to that on flour 1 to 3.

60 PER CENT HOME WHEAT ASKED

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Some of the trade papers here state that the Czechoslovakian government, with a view to lessening the difficulties prevailing in agriculture, will probably issue a regulation whereby the mills will be forced to grind at least 60 per cent domestic wheat in their mixtures.

Pests in Wheat and Its Products

LONDON, ENG.

UNDER this title the National Joint Industrial Council of the Flour Milling Industry (of the United Kingdom) has published another of its valuable technical handbooks, the writer being Sebert Humphries, the son of Dr. A. E. Humphries, the British flour and wheat expert. The book is No. 5 of the "Technical Education Series," which include "Power," "Some Basic Principles of Flour Milling," "Flour Quality: Its Nature and Control," and "Elements of Science for Flour Students."

Mr. Humphries' book is most interesting. It is divided into two parts, Part 1 dealing with the suppression of pests and Part 2 with the pests themselves.

In the introduction he speaks of the increased interest in the storage of grain that has come about since the war, and the particular necessity in these days, through the spread of wheat pools, to give attention to the problem of inexpensive safe storing of wheat, as a weapon with which to fight against a dictation of prices. The first chapter tells of some of the means that have proved most effective in checking, killing and preventing pests in stored wheat. The biggest recorded struggle against wheat pests happened in Australia during 1918 and 1919, when an immense quantity of wheat was destroyed by mice, weevils, rice weevils and flying beetles. All these pests were successfully exterminated by a sterilization process, of which details are given in the book. The second chapter deals with the effect of gases upon pests and further chapters on the effect of heat and cold and lack of moisture upon pests, also of air-tight storage. With reference to the latter Mr. Humphries mentions three districts of the world where a rule of thumb method of air-tight grain storage has long been adopted, namely, Malta, India and Natal. In Malta, a pit is dug and lined with

rock or masonry and straw. It is filled with wheat and then sealed. If the pit should be only half full the authorities recommend that a pan of carbon bisulphide be placed on top of the wheat, the vapor assisting the respiration of the wheat to absorb the life-supporting oxygen in the excess of air. In India the same form of pit is lined with chaff and straw, or with plaster made from mud and cow dung, or sometimes a round mud-hut is used. In either case, provided the sealing is perfect—an important point—the wheat is kept safely for at least three years. In Natal, maize is enclosed in air-tight tanks of corrugated iron. Here the surplus air is used up rapidly by burning candles inside the tanks before the final sealing and some farmers go so far as to state that the burning candle kills all weevils already in the grain. Further interesting information is given about air-tight sealing gathered after a long series of experiments by Dr. Dendy, of the British Royal Society, during wartime. From these experiments the fact emerged that heating and pests are entirely checked by air-tight storage and that justification has been found for the ancient system of pit-storage in India and Malta.

With regard to the pests themselves, Mr. Humphries says that for all practical purposes they can be divided into four classes, namely, beetles, which include weevils, moths, worms, mites. He thereupon proceeds to describe these pests in detail, and the information should be of great value to those whom it concerns. We would recommend all such to secure a copy of the book, which can be obtained for the small sum of 8d (16c). The other books of the series are also obtainable at the same price from the London office of The Northwestern Miller or from L. A. Green, M. A., 28 King's Road, London, S. W. 3.

INTERNATIONAL WARFARE IN FLOUR MARKETS OF EUROPE

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.—The present plight of Hungarian farmers is due chiefly to the low price at which they are obliged to sell their wheat. Whereas in the month of June of the past year the wheat price advanced to \$1.63 bu, delivered Budapest, the actual price was \$1.68 @1.17. To be sure, the decline occurred in sympathy with over-sea quotations, but there is also another important factor of the low price level: the ineffectiveness of the custom protection. Before the war, when Hungarian wheat was marketed in the Austro-Hungarian common custom territory, the population of which exceeded 50,000,000, the entry duty on wheat was sufficiently effective, as 50 @90 per cent of this duty, according to the varying crop yields, was covered by the price of wheat. However, after the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, the price of Hungarian wheat gradually declined to the export level, because even in years of medium crops Hungary has a certain surplus which must be exported and therefore not only the quantity marketed abroad must be sold at the export level, but also that consumed in the home market is governed by the price available abroad. The situation is aggravated by the improvement of the agricultural production in the neighboring countries—Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy,—the crop yields of which are increasing every year, tending to depress the price of wheat in the said countries below an import level. Owing to their increasing crop yields these countries abstain from importing foreign wheats as long as possible. At the end of December, 1929, they were still drawing on their supplies of home grown wheats. Italy, for instance, has harvested this year 259,550,000 bus of wheat, thus exceeding the record crop of the year 1925 by about 20,000,000 bus, despite the decline of the wheat area, as compared with 1928, of 413,000 acres. Thus, the import requirement of Italy is considerably lessened, while France can do without wheat imports and is a flour exporter. All these changes have contributed toward curtailing the exporting chances of Hungarian farmers, and Hungarian mills have had to sustain a severe struggle caused by the prohibitive custom policy of the neighboring countries. The international milling competition has become extraordinarily keen, as besides the over-sea competition a series of European countries, namely, France, Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia, give their mills the advantages of grinding in bond, and thus become flour exporters. Austria and Czechoslovakia for many decades have been traditional markets for Hungarian flours, but have consumed in the past year, besides homemade, Canadian, American, Yugoslavian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, German, French, English, Italian, Dutch and even Manchurian flours.

This situation explains why the prices available abroad for Hungarian grains and flours were unsatisfactory and why the crisis of Hungarian agriculture and milling became perennial.

LOWERING OF GREEK FLOUR DUTIES THOUGHT PROBABLE

LONDON, ENG.—According to information received from a correspondent in Greece, it is quite possible that in the near future the Greek government may decide to reduce the present duties on imported flour. For some time past the

high duty on imported flour has made its sale practically impossible in Greece, but apparently the Greek millers have taken undue advantage of this situation by charging too high a price for their flour and at the same time lowering its quality. It is reported that the government committee in charge of the question of duties on flour and wheat and the regulation of the price of bread have decided to make a recommendation to the government to reduce the duty on imported flour. At one time this committee insisted upon the protection of the home mills and secured prohibitive duties on imported flours, but now they consider that by admitting imported flours and creating competition the home mills will be obliged to improve the quality of their flour and to sell it at more reasonable prices. It is understood that it will take some time for the necessary preliminaries and formalities to be completed before the duties can be reduced, but in trade circles it is believed quite possible that the Greek government will adopt the recommendation of the committee.

RATIONALIZATION PLAN SEEN AS HAVING GOOD EFFECT

LONDON, ENG.—A man who is well informed regarding the milling and bakery trades, in speaking of the recent rationalization of the British milling industry, said: "I believe the rationalization scheme is already having a good effect upon the prices of English milled flour, and I am strongly of the opinion that the price of home milled flour is 2s per sack (280 lbs) higher today than it would be had the scheme not gone into effect. The milling capacity of the country is being steadily reduced and controlled, and this must ultimately have its effect. As far as I can see, the better the price the better the chance for doing business in foreign flour, and although the British miller, under the new scheme, agrees not to buy foreign flour for admixture purposes, there should be less difference in the future between the price of home milled and foreign flour, which will be to the advantage of the importer."

BELFAST FLOUR SHIPMENTS LIGHT

BELFAST, IRELAND.—The shipments of flour to Dublin have improved, but the quantity coming to Belfast is still very much below requirements, and for some weeks there were no shipments at all. This is likely to bring about a scarcity of imported flour and is already having the effect of importers refusing to take anything under mill offers for their stock. The shipments to Belfast for the week ending Jan. 4 were 1,000 sacks of 280 lbs, making the total since Aug. 1, 1929, 55,000 sacks. To Dublin, for the same period, the shipments were 10,000 sacks, making the total since Aug. 1, 78,000 sacks.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FLOUR IMPORTS

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—In November grain imports into Czechoslovakia decreased, whereas those of flour increased. The imports of bread grain amounted to 1,630 carloads, compared with 2,890 carloads in November, 1928, but the exports made on the basis of custom warrants amounted to 44 carloads of wheat and to 581 carloads of rye. The flour imports attained 1,614 carloads, but at the same time 939 carloads of flour were exported on custom warrants.

GLASGOW FLOUR IMPORTER DIES

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—One of the older members of the flour trade in Glasgow, John Williamson, of the firm of John Glass & Co., flour importers, has recently died, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Williamson had been in failing health for some time.

London Flour Arrivals

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

| From— | Week ending— | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| | Jan. 19 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 11 |
| United States— | 1920 | 1920 | 1929 |
| Atlantic ports | 3,559 | 2,286 | 4,359 |
| Pacific ports ..... | ..... | ..... | 469 |
| Canada—Atlantic | 5,520 | 5,595 | 599 |
| Australia | 800 | ..... | 800 |
| Argentina | 1,999 | ..... | 5,643 |
| Continent | 3,529 | 2,768 | 449 |
| Coastwise | 399 | ..... | ..... |

CHICAGO DISTRICT

SIGURD O. WERNER, CHICAGO MANAGER

166 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Cable Address: "Palming" Correspondent at Milwaukee

CHICAGO

There was increased inquiry and interest last week, but the weakness in the grain markets restricted business. Some factors reported more sales, but they were merely in one or two car lots, and the week was another unsatisfactory one. Prices are getting down to a level now where they are considered quite low, and not much could be lost by buying, but there is always that desire to get in at the bottom, so most buyers continue to postpone action, and only take on current needs.

Spring Wheat Flour.—A little more activity was reported last week, but actual business accomplished was nothing to brag about. The lower prices resulted in freer inquiry, but buyers expected too much in the way of concessions, so sales were chiefly in single cars or two car lots. Some bookings of 1,000 to 1,500 bbls were made, but they were few in number. Shipping directions continued to improve.

Hard Winter Flour.—Southwestern mill agents also noticed freer inquiry and more interest, but were disappointed in the amount of business done. The declining market had a tendency to restrict business, as buyers were too anxious for concessions. A fair number of orders were taken, but they were chiefly in single cars, with only a few ranging up to 1,000 bbls. Shipping directions were fair.

Soft Winter Flour.—Only small orders were taken last week, buyers, due to market conditions, not being inclined to anticipate their needs. This hand-to-mouth buying is expected to continue until there is a definite trend in the wheat market. Specifications were fair.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, Feb. 1, basis Chicago, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes: spring top patent \$6.10 @ 6.35 bbl, standard patent \$5.75 @ 6.30, first clear \$5 @ 5.50, second clear \$3.50 @ 4.25; hard winter short patent \$5.90 @ 6.25, 95 per cent patent \$5.50 @ 6, straight \$5.35 @ 5.70, first clear \$4.60 @ 5.10; soft winter short patent \$5.85 @ 6.50, standard patent \$5.55 @ 6.15, straight \$5.40 @ 5.90, first clear \$4.80 @ 5.15.

Durum.—The semolina situation continues most unsatisfactory. Demand is very quiet, and directions are slow to fair. Quotations, Feb. 1: No. 2 semolina, 3½c lb, bulk; standard semolina, 3½c; No. 3 semolina, 3½c; durum patent, 3½c; special grade, 3½c.

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

| | Output | Pct. of |
|----------------------|--------|----------|
| | bbls | activity |
| Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 32,442 | 84 |
| Previous week | 32,391 | 83 |
| Year ago | 38,432 | 97 |
| Two years ago | 39,713 | 77 |

NOTES

H. G. Cowan, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Minneapolis, visited his company's Chicago offices Jan. 31.

C. S. McGinness, of the M. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kansas, was a Chicago visitor last week.

Frank Hutchinson, of the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Co., visited the Federation headquarters here last week.

A. L. Jacobson, general manager of the Arnold Milling Co., Sterling, Kansas, stopped off in Chicago Feb. 1 on his way home from the East.

W. G. Kellogg, general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, left Jan. 31 for Washington, D. C., to confer with the farm board.

F. C. Meyer, sales manager for the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis., called at this office Feb. 1. He was returning from a several weeks' eastern trip.

I. A. Weik, president of the Western

Milling Co., Pendleton, Oregon, called at this office Jan. 31. He had been spending a few days in this market visiting the trade.

Fred Greene, Vineland, N. Y., was in Chicago a few days last week, and made arrangements to handle the South Jersey territory for the Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago.

C. W. Dilworth, mill agent, Chicago, left by automobile Jan. 30 for Allenhurst, Fla., where he has a large fruit ranch. Mr. Dilworth will be away two or three weeks, and was accompanied by John Stephen, a former flour man here.

Charles A. Traeger, formerly of the Minneapolis-Larabee Flour Co., Chicago, has been transferred to Peoria, Ill., where he will be manager of a new branch office opened in that city for the Commander-Larabee Corporation. This office will have charge of the corporation's business in the state of Illinois outside of Chicago.

W. R. Linn, a veteran grain trader here, and said to be the oldest member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died last week in his eightieth year. He was active all his life in the grain and commission trades, as well as in civic affairs. He joined the Board of Trade in 1872, and at one time operated a string of grain elevators.

The flour business of the late Harris Bisco, who died recently, will be continued by Sidney Bisco, a son. The latter was associated with his father for seven or eight years up to 1925, so is no stranger to the business. The office will remain at 14 East Jackson Boulevard, and he will continue to handle the flours of the Red Wing Milling Co. and Red River Milling Co. The late Mr. Bisco started this business about 25 years ago.

MILWAUKEE

While there was a slight show of activity during the week ending Jan. 25, hardly any business has been done during the week just closed. Instructions, however, are given without hesitation, since the mills have begun to insist on the payment of carrying charges, which they do almost with unanimity. Orders to fill out gaps in inventories of the jobbers have ceased, and the jobbers complain of inability to move their supplies. Bakers insist that they are sufficiently booked up for periods ranging from one to three months. Prices of northwestern flours exhibit a wider range and are variously quoted 5c under to 5c over those of the preceding week. Quotations, Feb. 1, basis Milwaukee, patents in cotton 98's, clears in jutes: spring top patents \$6.50 @ 6.75 bbl, standard patents \$6.20 @ 6.45, first clear \$5.40 @ 5.75, second clear \$3.95 @ 4.30; soft winter wheat short patent \$6.20, fancy pastry flour in 100-lb packages, \$4.90 per 100 lbs.

Southwestern flours have been moving very slowly, and the trade is reported generally apathetic. Directions are reported to be improving. Range between southwestern prices is exactly the same as between the northwestern figures, making the spread 50c between the two sets of quotations as compared to 15 @ 20c for the preceding week. Quotations, Feb. 1, basis Milwaukee: hard winter short patents, \$6 @ 6.25; 95 per cent patents, \$5.75 @ 6.15; first clear, \$4.90 @ 5.05; second clear, \$4.25 @ 4.50.

Total receipts of flour in Milwaukee as compiled by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, amounted to 99,050 bbls during January, as compared with 168,700 during the preceding January. Receipts for the seven days ending Jan. 31 were 20,200 bbls, as

compared with 39,500 during the similar week in 1929.

MEMPHIS

Reports from the flour trade are tinged with a little optimism, one reason being that prices are regarded as about as low as they probably will be any time soon. Buying is still restricted, but improvement is reported. The bulk of activity during the final week of January consisted of movement on contracts, although later it was said that more interest was being shown at the lower quotations, failure of the cash market to make full response to the break in options encouraging this. The outlook is still regarded as fairly optimistic, as less is under contract than usual at this time of the season, although buying is expected to continue cautious.

Weather conditions are somewhat better, and field work is beginning in the lower sections of this territory, but declining cotton prices and uncertainty as to the new crop season help to hold buying in check.

Flour quotations, Feb. 1, basis 98's, f.o.b., car lots, Memphis: spring wheat short patent \$7.40 @ 7.50, standard patent \$6.60 @ 7.10; hard winter short patent \$6.60 @ 7.10, standard patent \$6 @ 6.50; soft winter short patent \$7.40 @ 8, standard patent \$6.75 @ 7.25; western soft patent, \$6.30 @ 6.40; loss proteins, \$5.80 @ 6; blended 95 per cent patent, \$6.25.

NOTES

C. B. Stout, of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., is back from a trip to Chicago, where he said he found wheat sentiment unusually bearish.

B. M. Hagan, sales manager for the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, was a recent visitor at the offices of H. S. Fulcher & Co.

H. I. Douty, Memphis manager for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been in Birmingham, Ala., and points in Tennessee during the past week.

EVANSVILLE

Business is highly satisfactory, with a fair volume of new orders and shipping instructions good. Exporting is showing improvement. Prices are considerably lower, with the fall in the price of wheat. Quotations, Feb. 1, 98-lb sacks, carload lots, f.o.b., Evansville: soft winter wheat best patent \$7.75, first patent \$7.25, straights \$6.75; Kansas hard \$7.50 @ 8; first clears, in jutes, \$6.25; second clears, \$6.

NOTES

Edgar Igleheart, Igleheart Bros., Inc., is spending a few days with his family, who are wintering at Miami, Fla.

Flood losses in the Wahash valley, which is the hominy corn center of the world, between the mouth of the river and Terre Haute, where flood waters have risen over innumerable cribs and granaries, are reckoned at from six to eight millions.

L. A. Zahn, treasurer of the General Foods Corporation, New York City; C. F. Metcalf, director of purchasing of the corporation, New York, and Dr. Olsen Fine, director of research of the corporation, stationed at Battle Creek, Mich., with George Furness, purchasing agent of Postum Products, Battle Creek, were visitors at the Evansville plant of Igleheart Bros., Inc., last week.

STANDARD BRANDS MOVES OFFICES TO NEW BUILDING

New York, N. Y.—On Jan. 27, Standard Brands, Inc., will open its new offices in the Fuller Building, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York. The Fleischmann Co., in leaving its old quarters at 701 Washington Street, will be housed with other departments of the Standard firm in the new 40-story building, considered the finest in New York. The new building was built by the George A. Fuller Co. for its own use and includes the latest improvements in stone and steel construction. Standard Brands, Inc., will occupy five floors in the structure.

EASTERN STATES

WAYNE G. MARTIN, JR., EASTERN MANAGER

25 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

Correspondents at Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Cable Address: "Palmtag"

VISITING SEASON IN NEW YORK

IT was slightly difficult to account for the number of millers in New York last week since there was no world series, heavyweight championship or other side show to attract. It actually looked as if they came out of the West because of their interest in eastern flour markets. Among the visitors at this office and on the New York Produce Exchange were O. L. Spencer, general manager of the State Mill & Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D., whose account here is with the Frank R. Prina Corporation; Andrew Robble, manager of the Cavalier (N. D.) Milling Co.; C. S. McGinniss, manager of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherrysvale, Kansas, whose representative is Clay B. Halboth; C. A. Dix, sales manager for William Hamilton & Son, Caledonia, N. Y., and Louis G. Gottschick, president of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., Salina, Kansas, whose mill account is in the hands of R. L. Friedler. In the exchange, the visitors included A. M. Connors, secretary and sales manager for the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. P. McLaughlin, assistant treasurer and sales manager for the Miner-Hillard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Norman P. Lambert, Winnipeg manager for the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto; E. J. Thomas, general sales manager for the Capital Flour Mills, Inc., St. Paul, who was introduced by L. A. Viviano; A. C. Bredesen, of the International Milling Co., Minneapolis, and John J. Vanier, president of the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kansas, who made his headquarters with Joseph J. McMahon, the mill's representative here.

NEW YORK

While there is no large volume buying by big interests, there is a steady business of a few cars here and there, amounting, on the whole, to a rather good total. The trade, however, is not at all satisfied with this situation, since much of the business is at very low prices. Mill representatives seem to feel that there are possibilities of placing fair sized lots of flour since stocks, except with the large bakers, are moderate, and many have not contracted ahead for their needs. They are therefore optimistic over the possibilities of near-by and future business and there was no reason why mills should not hold to a price that gives them a profit. Unfortunately last week there were enough offers at figures 25@35c below what seemed consistent with wheat prices to demoralize buyers' ideas, and many sales were lost by mills whose prices were reasonable, to those considerably lower.

Distress Flour a Factor.—Another factor that made prices sound very low was the distress flour resulting from some of the financial difficulties that have come up recently. As usual in declining markets, buyers are also severely critical of incoming purchases and a careful watch is needed by millers over all shipments in such a bearish situation.

In view of existing conditions, many mills are now exercising unusual care over the extension of credit, and there are several reports of door locking after the horse is gone.

Most Interest in Springs.—The interest for Kansas flours was not as keen as for spring wheats. Prices on southwesterns were too near those from the Northwest for them to be attractive, since a spring wheat label is a shibboleth in this market, and, when there is not a great difference in price, the northern flours have the advantage. There was a satisfactory inquiry on soft winters.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, Feb. 1, all in jutes: spring fancy patents, \$6.50@6.90

bbl; standard patents, \$6.10@6.45; clears, \$5.60@5.90; hard winter short patents, \$6.25@6.65; 95 per cent, \$5.80@6.25; soft winter straights, \$5.50@6.10.

NOTES

W. V. Hamilton, president of William Hamilton & Son, Caledonia, N. Y., stopped off in New York recently, on his way to Washington.

David Anderson, president of the National Milling Co., Toledo, arrived in New York last week after a brief trip to Europe, and left almost immediately for Toledo.

Operations of Seaman Bros., Inc., for the six months ended Dec. 31, indicate a net profit after charges, including federal income taxes, of \$436,780, equivalent to \$3.49 per share on the 125,000 shares of no par value common stock outstanding.

A voluntary bankruptcy petition has been filed by the Homestead Bakery, 6 East Post Road, White Plains and Ardsley Square, Ardsley, N. Y. Liabilities were listed as \$1,989, and assets \$1,735; the members of the firm mentioned in the notice are Ernest Hackspiel and Carl Gertz.

I. Van den Bergh, of Gebrs. Van den Bergh's Industrie en Handelsmaatschappij, flour importer, Rotterdam, arrived in New York on Jan. 27 on the newly reconditioned liner, Rotterdam, of the Holland-America Line. He planned to spend several days in New York before visiting any other cities.

Fred F. Burns, vice president and general manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas, and vice president of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kansas, made his headquarters with Sands, Taylor & Wood Co., both in New York and Boston, while visiting these cities recently.

One of the plants of the Gottfried Bakeries, Inc., located on Prospect Avenue, in the Bronx, was badly damaged by fire on Jan. 30. The front part of the building was burned so that five of the nine ovens were damaged. However, only half of the plant was shut down, and operations were resumed on Feb. 3 in the rear of the building.

A new addition to the plant of the First National Food Stores, Inc., at East Somerville, Mass., makes it one of the largest food warehouses in the world. The plant has a total floor space of 500,000 square feet with an annual capacity for handling over \$100,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. The area of its roof is approximately five and one half acres.

Clearances from the port of New York for the week ending Jan. 25, as compiled by the Barr Shipping Corporation, included 869,000 bus of wheat and 72,833 bbls of flour. The improvement in flour shipments was helped by 28,565 bbls to Hamburg, 19,455 to Bergen, 14,140 to Copenhagen and 12,000 to Alexandria. All other lots were less than 5,000 bbls.

BUFFALO

The break in wheat futures last week settled the minds of dilatory buyers, and there was a decided improvement in shipping directions. Retail grocers took advantage of lower prices from millers and advertised their family flour with good results.

The lack of employment, with some families depending on city aid and others drawing on their savings, has resulted in an increase in home baking in order to make the money stretch far enough.

Export buying was larger, with the shipping directions given quickly, which may indicate that foreign buyers are

nearing the bottom of the barrel. Pastry flour sold well to both the retail and bakery trade, with little price cutting by those mills.

First clears moved easily, with buying freer. A few users laid in a supply sufficient to carry them for some time.

Quotations, Feb. 2, 98-lb cottons: spring fancy patents, \$7.10@7.40 bbl, standard patents \$6.45@6.50, clears \$6@6.10; hard winter standard, \$6.35@6.70; soft winter straights, \$6.10@6.30. Semolina 4c, lake-and-rail shipment, New York.

Output of Buffalo mills as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

| | Weekly capacity bbls | Flour output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 24-Feb. 1... | 276,400 | 241,949 | 96 |
| Previous week .. | 276,400 | 227,236 | 82 |
| Year ago | 255,500 | 215,560 | 84 |
| Two years ago... | 238,500 | 152,935 | 64 |
| Three years ago... | 235,000 | 192,412 | 81 |

NOTES

S. J. Lawellin, chemist for the Novadel-Agenc Corporation, Newark, N. J., was in Buffalo last week.

Henry C. Veatch, general eastern sales manager for the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is now in West Virginia.

The Buffalo branch of the Association of Operative Millers met last week at the Hotel Buffalo. M. F. Dillon, secretary of the national association, was present.

M. F. Tiernan, president of the Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., and Dr. J. C. Baker, chemist for the Novadel-Agenc Corporation, Newark, visited in Buffalo last week.

PHILADELPHIA

Flour declined about 15c bbl early last week, due to a slow demand and the downward movement of wheat. At revised figures, however, a better feeling pervaded the market. While the aggregate volume of business transacted was light, yet a few fair-sized transactions were noted. Demand was mostly to satisfy immediate requirements.

Quotations, Feb. 1, basis 140-lb jutes: spring first patent \$6.75@7.35 bbl, standard patent \$6.45@6.75, first clear \$5.95@6.20; hard winter short patent \$6.75@7.25, 95 per cent \$6.25@6.75; soft winter straight, \$5.45@6.25.

NOTES

The Bakery Equipment Co. has opened offices in the Fox Building, at 16th and Market streets.

Raymond P. Troutner, newly elected president of the Flour Club, has appointed the following committee to have charge of arrangements for the 12th annual banquet, to be held at the Penn Athletic Club on Feb. 28: E. T. Carpenter, L. E. Bowman, R. H. Ague, Armon D. Acheson and W. H. Oldach.

Louis G. Graff, president of the Commercial Exchange, has appointed the Flour Committee for 1930 as follows: Stewart Unkles, local manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.; James J. Rodgers, flour broker; A. D. Acheson, of the Acheson Flour Co., Inc.; George J. Conly, of the Parkway Baking Co.; and L. E. Bowman, of the Commander Flour Co.

The board of directors of the Commercial Exchange held its organization meeting on Jan. 30, when the post of managing director was created. John H. Frazier, who has been chief grain inspector for several years, was appointed to the new position. Mr. Frazier will have charge of all activities of the Exchange subject to the general supervision of the officers and directors.

BAKERS HAVE A KOODOO

THE Bakers Club, Inc., New York, has recently received a very interesting gift from Charles R. Chesley, connected with the Crisco department in the New York office of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati. The gift is a South African koodoo, and was shot by Harold Kahn, a friend of Mr. Chesley's. The koodoo is not as weird as it sounds, but is a rare specie of deer.

BALTIMORE

Flour was almost entirely ignored in the local market last week. An occasional sale was made, principally toward the close and at around bottom prices, but few buyers really appeared to know or care what the product was worth. The trade has been battered and punished so much that it has unquestionably lost interest in the business.

Flour was 10@15c lower than during the previous week. It was down but up again, but this apparently did not tempt any one to buy in excess of a car or so, as all the buying power is reserved for the advances. Some mills did not follow the full decline, which seemed to make no difference.

Nominal closing prices, Feb. 1, car lots, bbl, in 98-lb cottons, 70c more in wood, or 15@25c less in bulk: first spring patent \$6.65@6.90, standard patent \$6.15@6.40; hard winter short patent \$6.50@6.75, straight \$6@6.25; soft winter short patent (near-by) \$5.75@6, straight (near-by) \$5@5.25.

NOTES

Included in receipts last week were 3,690 bbls flour destined for export.

Irrving Blaustein, of the General Flour Co., has applied for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

C. S. McGinnis, manager of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherrysvale, Kansas, was a visitor to this market on Feb. 1.

O. L. Spencer, general manager State Mill & Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D., was a visitor to the Baltimore market last week.

Stuart Egerton, of Egerton Bros., Baltimore, wholesale grocers and flour dealers, who is in poor health, has gone to Florida, accompanied by his wife.

Blanchard Randall, Jr., retiring president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has received many compliments on his record and achievements as president, and on his very able annual report.

Canadian wheat inspections at this port last week were 50 cars, grading as follows: 1 No. 1 dark northern, 24 sample grade northern, 11 No. 2 durum, 13 No. 2 durum, smutty, and 1 No. 2 mixed.

Charles M. Truheart, of Truheart & Russell, mill agents and flour jobbers, Baltimore, has returned from his trip to the Southwest more bullish on wheat than ever. He says the growing crop is in bad shape in spots.

It is reported that D. A. Stickell & Sons, Inc., millers, Hagerstown, Md., have decided to build a feed rather than a flour mill on the site of their burned plant, and have arranged to draw their flour supplies from the mill at Hampstead, Md.

Eugene Blackford, the new president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, was a passenger on the Duchess of Bedford, somewhere in the West Indies, when elevated to office, so the new board sent him the following wireless: "Extreme pleasure notify you elected president. Hurry home." Mr. Blackford is due home Feb. 8.

Flour receipts at Baltimore in January were 81,329 bbls, year ago 83,856; exports 14,727, year ago 11,217. Receipts of wheat were 136,050 bus, year ago 1,823,349; exports 139,838, year ago 2,481,379. Corn receipts were 81,973 bus, year ago 1,208,431; exports nil, year ago 1,233,097. Receipts of millfeed were 824 tons, year ago 1,298.

The need for channel and harbor improvements at Baltimore, to take care of a commerce which has outgrown the facilities provided for it, was urged on the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress on Jan. 30 by a large delegation of Baltimoreans. Deeper and wider channels were shown to be the immediate and imperative need.

While the Baltimore Flour Club had no meeting in January, it nevertheless started the month of February all right by accepting an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mears to come out to their lovely home on Lake Ashburton, an attractive suburb of Baltimore, on the evening of Jan. 1, and enjoy a motion picture exhibit from photographs which they had collected while abroad last sum-

mer. That was not the only treat for the guests; in fact, as usual, both host and hostess were just bubbling over with kindness.

BOSTON

The flour market in the New England sector has developed more or less into a go-as-you-please race. Prices are governed by the urge to sell rather than by intrinsic values, as reflected in the wheat market. Quite aside from indifference of buyers of flour at the moment to current offerings, there is the general feeling of business uncertainty which permeates the whole economic fabric. New England is especially sensitive on account of her textiles and leather manufactures, which are at the moment being subjected to especial stress through the tariff and farm board activities, as well as by the financial unrest and weakness both here and abroad.

There has been demand for spring wheat flours, however, in a moderate way. Where buyers have sought supplies they usually have been willing to pay a fair price, but intensive selling tactics on a market like that at the moment are apt to be expensive, and buyers don't hesitate to tell the next salesman who happens along how much lower he must bid to get any business. Most of the standard patent spring wheat flour business appears to be in the range of \$6.50 @ 6.75, but a little is reported at slightly below and above this level, while short patents are moving mostly in the range of \$7 @ 7.25, with some business just below and just above, according to the flour. Specials are as high as \$7.85.

Hard winter short patents are being sold to some extent around \$6.50, cottons, and even as low as \$6.10, although mostly the mills want \$7.75 @ 8 for good to choice short patents, while standard patents are moving mostly in the range of \$6.25 @ 6.50.

Soft winter flours are lower, too, with business keeping a bit more uniform than in the spring and hard winter types. There has been a fair business in straights at \$6.25 @ 6.40, with patents at \$6.50 @ 6.75, although these prices, too, are intermediate in each case, with some business done for less and more, according to the flours. Some Pacific Coast straight has been sold at a net cost of about \$6. Quotations, Jan. 31, per barrel, car lots, 98-lb cottons: spring standard specials \$7.50 @ 7.85, short patents \$6.75 @ 7.35, standard patents \$6.35 @ 6.90, first clears \$5.60 @ 6.10; hard winter patents, \$6.20 @ 6.80; soft winter patents \$6.25 @ 7, straights \$5.90 @ 6.40, clears \$5.70 @ 6.10.

NOTES

Joseph Lee, of Standard Brands, Inc., New York, was a visitor in the Boston market the past week.

A. E. White, a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, is on a month's vacation trip to Havana.

Fred M. Burrall, of the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has been a visitor in the Boston market the past week.

Fred F. Burns, of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kansas, has been a visitor in the Boston market the past week.

Thomas A. Faulds, of T. A. Faulds Co., Boston, bakers' specialties, is making a trip through Pennsylvania and adjacent territory.

Walter A. Hill, of the Boston office of the Acheson Flour Co., has returned from a visit to Buffalo, N. Y., made on account of the illness of his mother.

An application for associate membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange has been made by H. F. Schell, of John W. Eshelman & Son, of Lancaster, Pa., feed manufacturers.

The American Flour Co. was one of the affected tenants in a fire in the Charlestown freight sheds of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which was a partial loss with damage estimated at \$10,000.

According to the records at the Boston Customs House, the steamer Lorain carried out 1,541 sacks of Canadian flour for Hamburg and 530 to Swedish ports, while the Mahseer the past week took out 1,000 bags of Canadian flour for Avonmouth and 600 for Birmingham.

PACIFIC COAST

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SEATTLE

There was some improvement in demand for Pacific Coast soft wheat flours from the eastern half of the country prior to last week's upset in the wheat market. Prices in some instances were workable, and in general the mills and buyers were getting nearer together. Some fair sales were put through with the north Atlantic seaboard. Buyers, however, withdrew on the sharp declines in wheat.

Conditions are unchanged in north Pacific Coast markets; namely, little or no new business with bakers and about normal business in the family flour trade.

Flour Prices.—Washington flour quotations, car lots, coast, Jan. 30: bluestem family short patent \$6.90 @ 7.60 bbl, basis 49's, standard patents \$5.90 @ 6.70, 98's; pastry flour, \$5.30 @ 5.90, 98's; blends, made from spring and Pacific hard wheats, \$6.20 @ 6.90, 98's.

Hard wheat top patents, car lots, coast, arrival draft terms, Jan. 30: Dakota, \$7 @ 7.75; Montana, \$6.10 @ 6.90.

Export Trade.—Chinese flour trade is absolutely dead for the time being. Offers as low as \$4.80, f.o.b., this coast, for export; straights bring no counter bids. In addition to the weakness in exchange, the New Year's holidays, when old debts are paid but no new obligations incurred, are being celebrated. There have been a few inquiries for flour from Hongkong recently, but prices are too far apart to close any business. Demand from transatlantic countries is very meager, and little better from South America.

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

| | Weekly capacity bbls | Flour output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 19-25 | 46,800 | 25,602 | 54 |
| Previous week .. | 46,800 | 22,984 | 49 |
| Year ago | 46,800 | 32,357 | 69 |
| Two years ago... | 46,800 | 23,169 | 50 |
| Three years ago.. | 46,800 | 23,224 | 50 |
| Four years ago... | 52,800 | 24,120 | 46 |
| Five years ago... | 52,800 | 27,304 | 52 |

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

| | Weekly capacity bbls | Flour output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 19-25 | 57,000 | 45,493 | 80 |
| Previous week .. | 57,000 | 44,814 | 79 |
| Year ago | 57,000 | 49,682 | 87 |
| Two years ago... | 57,000 | 35,167 | 62 |
| Three years ago.. | 57,000 | 26,831 | 47 |
| Four years ago... | 57,000 | 26,493 | 46 |
| Five years ago... | 57,000 | 13,302 | 23 |

NOTES

H. P. Chapman, president Soya Millers, Inc., Seattle, at the solicitation of many prominent business men, has consented to run for election for commissioner of the Port of Seattle.

H. E. Wolf, until recently assistant in charge of the Kansas City office of the Federal Grain Futures Administration, has become district supervisor of that department for the north Pacific Coast, and is stationed at Seattle.

F. J. Wilmer, Spokane, president of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., states that the Pacific Northwest has been allotted upwards of \$300,000 by the Federal Marketing Corporation for the construction of grain handling facilities. It has been tentatively decided and probably will be adopted as a permanent policy, he said, that a maximum of 60 per cent be loaned on such financing facilities and that the loans will draw 4 or 5 per cent on a 10-year amortization basis.

H. B. Jackson, manager of the Tacoma mill of the Sperry Flour Co., has been appointed chairman of the associate council of the Feed Dealers' Association of Washington, and H. A. Lawrence, of the Chas. H. Lilly Co., Seattle, vice chairman. The associate council will make a report on trading rules at the annual meeting of the Feed Dealers' Association to be held at Tacoma Feb. 21.

The following have been appointed a committee on uniform sack weights: J. S. Davis, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle; D. J. Collins, Albers Bros. Milling Co., Portland, and Fred J. Kenworthy, Kenworthy Grain Co., feed millers, Tacoma. The associate council recently passed a resolution advocating legislation requiring the labeling of butter substitutes with the names of their ingredients. In referring to this Mr. Jackson said that the depression in the dairy industry was doubtless due to overproduction and to the increased use of butter substitutes.

SAN FRANCISCO

A further decline in prices of 15 @ 25c bbl has stimulated selling activity on the part of mills and jobbers, who are pressing hard for business. Sales are more numerous, although bakers are somewhat hesitant about booking any quantity until previous purchases are further depleted. Those who actually need flour are buying three to four months' supply. It is generally thought among the trade that present prices are about low. Quotations, Jan. 31, car lots, 98's, San Francisco, draft terms: Idaho family patents, \$7 @ 7.20; Montana standard patents, \$6.40 @ 6.60; clears, \$5.50 @ 5.75; Kansas standard patents, \$6.25 @ 6.50; Idaho hard wheat patents, \$6 @ 6.25; Oregon-Washington bluestem blends, \$6.20 @ 6.40; northern straight grades, \$5.50 @ 5.75; Dakota standard patents, \$7.25 @ 7.50; California pastry, \$5.80 @ 6; California bluestem patents, \$6.20 @ 6.40.

OGDEN

More active demand from the Pacific coast markets and southeastern states and lowered prices for all grades of flour were reported by Ogden millers during the past week. Shipments increased, and the Ogden mills operated at full capacity, while smaller mills in southern Idaho and northern Utah were running at 50 per cent of capacity. Belief that California buyers would absorb considerable shipments, due to flour having reached price levels previously anticipated by them, was expressed by millers.

Quotations to California dealers were lowered 25c, those to southeastern states were dropped 20c and the intermountain dealers were also quoted flour at 20c reduction. Quotations, Jan. 31: to California dealers, first patents \$5.85 @ 6.15 bbl, second patents \$5.45 @ 5.85, straights \$5 @ 5.40 bbl, car lots, f.o.b., San Francisco and other California common points; to southeastern dealers, high patents \$6.70 bbl and straights \$6.30 @ 6.50, car lots, f.o.b., Memphis and other lower Mississippi river common points; to Utah and Idaho dealers, fancy patents \$6.50 @ 6.90 bbl, second patents \$6.10 @ 6.50 and straights \$5.70 @ 6.20, car lots, f.o.b., Ogden.

NOTES

Frank B. Burke, of the Sperry Flour Co., conferred briefly with Sperry officials in Ogden while on his way from San Francisco to Minneapolis, Minn.

Eugene Revelle, Denver manager of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, was in Ogden during the week from Denver, Colo., calling on the trade.

Marshall Crabb has arrived from Sacramento to become assistant to H. P. Iverson, manager of the Sperry Flour Co. in Ogden. H. N. Huish, former office manager in Ogden, has been transferred to the general offices in San Francisco.

E. R. Alton, Ogden manager of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., was the lead-

er of a party of Ogden men entertained at a luncheon by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce last week, the good will travelers urging attendance at the Lake Tahoe, Ogden and Ashton (Idaho) winter sports events.

PORTLAND

The flour market has been unsettled during the past week by the breaks in wheat. List prices of family flour were reduced 20c and other flour prices readjusted at a lower level, with more or less shading of the quotations. Contract withdrawals were fair, but little new business was booked. The best family patents were listed at \$7.30 bbl, and second hard wheat and bluestem flour at \$6.30, in straight cars.

Trade with the Orient continues unsatisfactory, with Chinese stocks large and the low exchange rates and New Year's festivities further hampering business.

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

| | Output bbls | Pct. of activity |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Jan. 20-25 | 25,164 | 68 |
| Previous week .. | 24,359 | 66 |
| Year ago | 28,899 | 78 |
| Two years ago... | 17,230 | 47 |
| Three years ago... | 27,894 | 75 |
| Four years ago... | 27,268 | 74 |
| Five years ago... | 40,788 | 110 |

NOTES

Directors of the Portland Grain Exchange, at a special meeting on Jan. 30, voted to include futures trading in mill-run at the regular grain sessions, starting Feb. 3. Four monthly deliveries will be traded in and the unit of sales will be 100 tons.

Milling and grain men formerly of Minneapolis, and there are many in this section, are greatly interested in the coming of Dr. Clarence W. Spears, the famous coach of the University of Minnesota, who has been engaged as football coach of the University of Oregon, and several of them are on the committee that will welcome him on Feb. 21.

PITTSBURGH

Sales of flour were very light last week. Business was confined to scattered orders in which split cars were featured. The dullness of the market was due to the unstable condition of the wheat market.

Flour prices were lower and easier. Buyers were slow in placing orders, fearing that the "going down" process in the matter of quotations was not finding any bottom. This situation was rather discouraging to the flour men who, finding that it was difficult to interest consumers in buying to any appreciable extent, confined their activities to cleaning up shipping directions.

Sales were confined principally to the established brands of springs and hard winters, with the bulk of the business, such as it was, being to the northwestern mills.

Clears were in fair demand, while the market for soft winters was improved. Lower prices were a factor in inducing buying by cracker and pastry makers. Semolina was quoted at 3 3/4c lb, f.o.b., Chicago. Sales light with shipping directions fair.

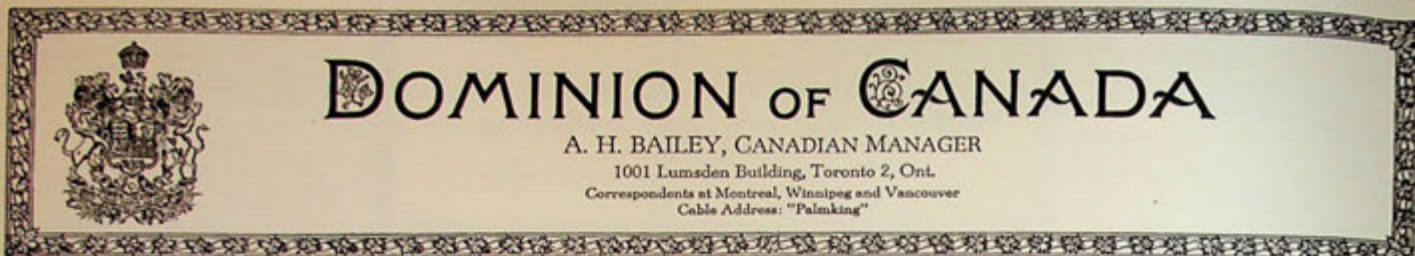
Flour quotations, Pittsburgh, Feb. 1: spring wheat short patent \$6.50 @ 7.25 bbl, standard patent \$5.75 @ 6.50; hard winter short patent \$6 @ 6.75, standard patent \$5.50 @ 6; low protein hard winter standard patent \$5.50 @ 6; clears \$5 @ 5.75; soft winter, \$5 @ 5.50, bulk.

NOTES

Albert Crosby, vice president of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., Minneapolis, was a Pittsburgh visitor several days last week.

The Spencer-Roane Grocery Co., of Spencer, W. Va., has been granted a West Virginia charter with a capital of \$100,000 to engage in the sale at wholesale of flour, groceries, etc.

W. S. Reed, a well-known wholesale grocery and flour salesman connected with the Lough-Simpson Grocery Co., of Fairmont, W. Va., was killed when his auto was struck by a train near West Point, Marion, Pa. He was 30 years of age.



TORONTO

A drop of 20c bbl in spring wheat flour on Jan. 30 was the main event of the week. This was unexpected as most men in the trade have been looking for firmer markets. The growing weakness of wheat brought about this decline in flour. Mills are not booking much new business at the moment. The flurry of buying previously recorded has subsided. Shipments on old contracts are all that keep things going, and buyers' instructions on these are not always prompt as their higher prices cause procrastination on the part of many. Quotations, Feb. 1: top patent, \$8.20; patent, \$7.95; second patent, \$7.60; export patent, \$7; first clear, \$6.50; graham flour, \$6.90; whole wheat flour \$6.90,—all per barrel, in 98-lb jute bags, f.o.b., mixed cars, less 10c bbl for spot cash, plus cartage if delivered.

Ontario Winters.—Ontario soft winter flour also is weaker. The drop in springs is not fully reflected, but there is a reduction of 10@20c in mill quotations. But little flour can be moved at any price. Quotations, Feb. 1: good quality 90 per cent patents from country mills \$4.90@5 bbl, bulk, seaboard, for export; \$5.25, in second-hand jutes, Montreal or Toronto.

Exporting.—Sales of hard spring wheat flour for export are limited. Some mills report more volume than others. The midweek break in wheat had a retarding effect. United Kingdom buyers were most in evidence, but for small lots only. Altogether this department of the Canadian milling business is at a low ebb, but some signs point to possible improvement. Prices are 1s or more lower than a week ago. Quotations, Feb. 1: mill brands of best quality patents 33s 6d@34s 6d per 280 lbs, jute bags, February-March seaboard loading, London basis, with 3d over to Glasgow and corresponding ports.

The market for Ontario winter wheat flour is weaker and sales for export have dropped off. Quotations, Feb. 1: good quality 90 per cent patents 32@33s per 280 lbs, jute, February shipment from seaboard.

NOTES

Toward the end of February the Canadian National Millers' Association will move its office in Montreal to the Board of Trade Building.

Grinding Canadian wheat in bond in the United States is not so active in this crop year as previously. Since September, the amount of wheat crossing the boundary for grinding in bond was 2,746,000 bus as against 17,768,000 in the whole of previous crop year and 20,304,000 bus two years ago.

D. A. Campbell, formerly general manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, is in Florida where he will spend a part of the winter. Presumably, midwinter golf is the attraction. Although no longer actively in the milling business, Mr. Campbell keeps closely in touch with his old friends in this trade, and on their part the millers are glad to meet him again on every opportunity.

The cost per bushel for moving wheat from average points in the farming regions of western Canada to Liverpool with all charges included during the year 1929 was 34½c. Five years ago the same services cost 40c per bu, a difference of 5½c, practically all of which is going into the pockets of western Canadian farmers. In several other ways the position of the Canadian wheat grower has been improved in the same period and it would be safe to say that wheat raising is a more profitable business now (in

Dairying Difficulties

TORONTO, ONT.—The feed situation in Ontario and other provinces of eastern Canada becomes more unsatisfactory as the winter advances. Farmers who are keeping cattle and hogs find it increasingly difficult to carry on with any degree of profit in the face of present high costs of the feedingstuffs. This is especially true where the business is mainly dairying. All classes of feed are comparatively dear, especially in relation to the things the farmer has to sell. Millfeed, for instance, is several dollars per ton higher in price than would be the case under normal conditions in the markets for wheat. In that case the Canadian milling industry would be doing at least 50 per cent more exporting business in flour than has been done so far in this crop year and the resulting by-products in the form of bran, shorts and middlings would have gone far toward correcting the present inequalities in the general level of prices for feedstuffs such as the farmer has to buy for his dairying and meat producing operations. In the course of time and after further costly experiences such as the one described this country will perhaps become wise enough to control these things and by intelligent application of sound principles to avoid the disastrous consequences of artificial disturbance of economic laws. In the meantime a fundamental and highly important industry upon which all classes depend for essential foodstuffs is paying a heavy penalty for mistakes of this kind.

Chinese Flour Trade

TORONTO, ONT.—While it is true that the flour mills of western Canada have been feeling the loss of exporting trade with China since the fine run of a year ago on this class of business, it is hardly true, as some seem to believe, that no business at all is now being done in that market. As a matter of fact, in the month of December last almost 80,000 bbls were shipped to Chinese destinations and the total for the four months of this crop year ending with December was over 230,000 bbls. In the same four months of 1928 the shipments reached the high figure of 405,000 bbls, but two years ago they were only 67,000 bbls and three years ago 46,000. In comparison with those years 1929 does not look so bad. It is the transatlantic flour exporting trade that has suffered most in the falling off that has so far marked this crop year.

years when the crops are normal in size) than at any other time in the history of the country.

The 250-bbl flour mill at Norval, Ont., owned by W. B. Browne & Co., Toronto, burned on Jan. 28. The loss, which included a lot of grain, is estimated at \$200,000 and is partially covered by insurance. This plant has been in existence for more than 100 years. W. G. M. Browne, manager of the mill and son of W. B. Browne, Toronto, was injured when he entered the burning building in an attempt to rescue the office records. The owners contemplate replacing this plant.

A cable from London, Eng., states that the representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool who recently left Canada for England to confer with the British government about matters of common interest had their first interview with the ministry on Jan. 30. The Hon. J. H. Thomas, lord privy seal, represented the government, while J. H. McPhail, president, W. A. McLeod, publicity director, and D. R. McIntyre, eastern sales manager, acted for the pool. No decisions were announced.

Canada is going steadily ahead with her plans for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River channel and making navigation possible to deep sea vessels. The government at Ottawa is earnest in its desire that this project should not be delayed any more than is necessary in order to have all concerned, including the United States, participating on a basis satisfactory to themselves. No agreement regarding the international portion of the river has been reached, but it is assumed that such an agreement is coming, and in the meantime, the purely Canadian portions of the river will be dealt with as rapidly as possible. In the meantime power development plays an important part in the works to be undertaken on this side of the boundary.

MONTREAL

Both spring wheat and winter wheat flour were reduced here this week, following the consistent declines on the wheat markets. Spring wheat flour is

now \$8.20 bbl for first patent, \$7.60 for second patent, and \$7.00 for bakers' patent, less 10c for spot cash.

Winter wheat flour has been lowered 20@30c bbl, and is now \$5.50@5.70 in car lots, and \$6.20@6.40 in broken lots.

NOTES

T. C. Lockwood, freight traffic manager of the Robert Reford Co., Ltd., was re-elected this week to the Council of the Board of Trade as representative of the Montreal Corn Exchange.

A circular letter has been sent out by the Canadian National Millers' Association, stating that owing to unavoidable circumstances the association cannot take possession of its new premises in the Board of Trade building until the latter part of February or the beginning of March. The association's offices are at present located in a neighboring building.

A report just received from the Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa, states that the Canadian hay market is more active than last month, with prices remaining unchanged. Substantial exports to Great Britain, with more to follow, are reported from the maritime provinces. Exports to the United States are increasing from Ontario and Quebec as the season advances. As regards Montreal itself, the movement is reported slow so far this year, although exports to the United States have commenced.

WINNIPEG

Aggregate sales of flour last week were again disappointing. The export trade with Europe remained at a minimum, while oriental business showed little if any improvement. The domestic market was just fair. For delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary, top patent springs were quoted, Feb. 1, at \$8.45 bbl, jute, and seconds at \$7.45; cottons, 15c more; Pacific Coast points, 50c more. Second patents to bakers were quoted at \$7.45, car lots, basis jute 98's.

NOTES

J. J. Page, general manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.,

Toronto, spent several days in Winnipeg last week.

R. R. Dobell, vice president of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, passed through Winnipeg last week on his return from a western tour of inspection of the company's plants.

Aaron Sapiro, well-known Chicago co-operative marketing expert, who had much to do with the forming of the Canadian Wheat Pool, is at present in Saskatchewan, but the purpose of his visit is not known.

Wheat delivered from farms in western Canada Aug. 1, 1929, to the end of January, 1930, runs close to 204,000,000 bus, which on the basis of the government estimate leaves only about 20,000,000 bus to come between now and the end of July.

VANCOUVER

The export flour market was quiet last week. All developments combined against the sale of flour from this side of the Pacific. Manila, the one fair oriental outlet, was indisposed to place much business, intimating that Philippine buyers are holding off for possible price declines.

Comparatively large Oriental flour stocks and a weak exchange basis, combined with the new import duties, have tended to cut down the Chinese demand. Supplies of flour at Tientsin, according to latest cable reports received here, are approximately 3,500,000 bags, moving out at the rate of 25,000 bags daily. Stocks of Canadian flour there are reported heavy, with no little damage from caking. There is very little flour offering from here and the rates are \$3.40@4 to Japan; around \$3.40 to Hongkong, and \$4 to North China ports.

Explaining the monetary unit to be used in collecting Chinese tariffs, a report from Shanghai states that, starting Feb. 1, the import duties will be collected on a gold basis instead of haikwan taels. The new gold unit is equivalent to 40c Canadian currency. From Feb. 1 to March 15, inclusive, specific duties on imports now expressed in haikwan taels will be converted into the new unit on the basis of one haikwan tael equal to 1.50 of the new unit, and beginning March 16, on the basis of one haikwan tael equal to 1.75 of the new unit.

BREAD PRICES ADVANCED BY BAKERS OF WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Bread prices were advanced 1c per loaf by the large Winnipeg bakeries last week, following a conference of bakers' representatives, thus bringing the price back to the level that prevailed prior to the fluctuation which began last summer with the rapid rise in Winnipeg wheat prices. The 16-oz loaf now sells at 7c, wrapped and delivered to the consumer, as compared with 8c last July and August, and 6c through the early winter months. The 6c loaf was the direct result of competition from chain stores that were established in large numbers in Winnipeg during the past six months. These stores offered bread 2c a loaf cheaper than the larger bakers, and the latter were obliged temporarily to meet this competition by baking a loaf that would sell at 6c. But after several months of this trade, the larger bakeries had decided to get back to the loaf they had previously been baking and the price level that prevailed prior to the disturbed market.

COTTON PRICES BREAK TO NEW LOW LEVELS

Values Go Below Farm Board's Loan Price
Department of Agriculture Reports and
Low Consumption Responsible

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A wave of unusually heavy selling on the New York Cotton Exchange last week broke prices to new low levels, which utterly disregarded the established loan price of the Federal Farm Board. At the outset of the week the statement by the Department of Agriculture, advising planters to reduce cotton acreage, was taken to mean that unsatisfactory conditions prevailed, and the tremendous selling movement immediately got under way.

Another depressing factor was the estimate by the Cotton Exchange Service that world consumption of American cotton fell off 500,000 bales during the first six months of this season compared with last year. Further statistics indicated a material reduction in total consumption under that maintained during the last three years.

As the week wore on the selling movement gained momentum, and prices broke lower than they have been since July, 1927. The farm board said the break was due to the belief that unusually severe weather in the South had killed weevil, and that the planters will be unable to control or limit production this year. Another adverse factor was the reaching of many stop-loss limits, which caused a running break in the market on Jan. 27.

The wheat market broke below the farm board figure, and with both wheat and cotton selling under the board's quotations, confidence was destroyed. It was extremely difficult to halt the decline, as selling pressure was out of line with buying effort. However, the market showed signs of strengthening toward the close, and companies with European connections reported a material improvement in buying for foreign accounts.

BURLAP MARKET STEADY

The burlap market remained steady to strong, although nervousness was evident when any bearish news was reported. Bids and offers were plentiful throughout the week, and the price level between buyers' and sellers' ideas narrowed considerably, though remaining sufficiently apart to serve as a check for any great volume of business. Buyers showed a steady interest throughout the week at just a few points under nominal quotations, a condition which prevented any major reduction in prices.

Reports that January shipments of burlap from Calcutta have been unusually heavy caused some uneasiness in the market toward the close of the week. Buyers immediately dropped the level of their bids, and even sellers weakened noticeably, although the latter were more inclined to discount these reports and their ideas did not change as radically as did those of buyers.

There has been little or no activity in jutes on the New York Burlap and Jute Exchange for some time. Several transactions were reported last week, but they were rather insignificant. This condition has largely been brought about by the wide spread in price ideas between buyers and sellers. Volume cannot be expected until this situation has been changed.

FARM BOARD IS DENOUNCED BY K. C. BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The board of directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade recently adopted a set of resolutions charging the Federal Farm Board with using government and public funds for interference with prices and legitimate business. The resolutions were forwarded to the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with the purpose of calling the attention of that body to the board's activities and urging that further encroachment and interference of the board in established business be frowned upon.

The resolutions state that the farm board legislation was not only novel in character but was also of a socialistic nature foreign to the principles of our government.

The use of moneys collected by general taxation of the entire nation for the benefit of one class is another abuse brought out.

Interference with the laws of supply and demand is held over the heads of the farm board, and its refusal to announce a policy as to future interference with normal price influences "leaves the merchants at the mercy of unforeseen arbitrary actions."

The resolutions are believed to be the first of the kind drawn up and adopted since the Federal Farm Board was created to supervise the enforcement of the agricultural marketing act.

GUY D. ROBINSON HEAD OF MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE

MONTREAL, QUE.—Guy D. Robinson, vice president in 1929, was installed as the new president of the Montreal Corn Exchange, composed of grain and flour organizations, at the annual meeting held last week. A. W. Brown was elected vice president for the coming year at a second meeting, held Jan. 31.

Harold W. Corrigan was re-elected treasurer, with H. C. Beatty, secretary. A. W. Brown, Elzebert Turgeon, M. J. Gratton, H. C. Moore, E. C. Morris, B. J. Bolan and K. R. Ayer compose the committee of management. H. W. Raphael is chairman of the board of review, the members of which consist of W. W. Hutchison, E. S. Jaques, W. McDonald, Norman Wight and H. D. Dwyer.

A vote of thanks to the retiring president and committee of management was passed for their splendid work during the year. Special reference was made to J. M. Vittie, president in 1929, who had given so much of his time to the welfare of the exchange.

In his retiring address, Mr. Vittie pointed out that while the grain trade had not been very good during the past year, the Corn Exchange had been most active.

Congratulations were extended to T. C. Lockwood on his re-election to the council of the Board of Trade as representative of the Corn Exchange.

WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES FAR SHORT OF YEAR AGO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In its current discussion of the world wheat crop and market prospects, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture states that the supply of wheat in foreign surplus producing countries as of Jan. 1, was about 275,000,000 bus less than on Jan. 1 a year ago.

"The visible supply in the United States," it states, "was about 40,000,000 bus greater but the amount of wheat remaining on the farms was about 50,000,000 bus less than a year ago. The Canadian visible supply is about equal to that of a year ago, but the amount remaining on farms for sale is probably about 55,000,000 bus less. The available supply in the Southern Hemisphere has been reduced over 200,000,000 bus by short crops. The Balkan countries which shipped heavily early in the season have but very little left for export."

It is probable that some European countries, Italy and Germany for example, will import more wheat in the second half of the year than they exported in the first half of the marketing season. The international trade in wheat may be about 200,000,000 bus less than in the past season, but the carry-over of wheat in surplus producing countries is likely to be reduced below the large carry-over at the beginning of the present season, according to the bureau.

"The smaller world supplied tend to strengthen the wheat price situation, but a world-wide reduction in the general price level and an almost world-wide tightening of credit and business recession tend to hold down the price of wheat," the bureau finds and concludes

that "it still seems likely, however, that prices will move to a higher level before the end of the season."

The bureau finds another large crop of winter wheat in prospect in the United States, unless adverse conditions develop between now and harvest time. "If yields and abandonment are equal to the average for the last 10 years, the crop would be only slightly less than the large production of each of the past two years. This production would keep us on a level far above domestic requirements for hard winter wheat and slightly above our domestic consumption of soft winter wheat," the bureau states. It predicts, also, that durum wheat prices probably will continue relatively low for another season unless acreage in the United States is further curtailed or production in other competing countries is reduced.

NEW ALBERTA POOL TERMINAL

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Alberta Wheat Pool's new terminal elevator is now not only the largest terminal in the Port of Vancouver, but also the largest of all seaport terminals. The building of a new storage annex during 1929 has brought the total capacity of this terminal up to approximately 5,150,000 bus. The new annex provided 2,750,000 of the total storage. Vancouver Pool terminal No. 1 is a splendid exemplification of the latest ideas in grain terminal elevator construction. C. D. Howe & Co., of Port Arthur, Ont., were the engineers. The Alberta Wheat Pool has always looked towards the Pacific seaboard as the natural outlet for the bulk of its member's wheat. During the 1928-29 crop year approximately 70 per cent of Alberta Pool wheat was shipped westward, this being an increase of 3 per cent over the previous year.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ELECTS OFFICERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The annual election of the Commercial Exchange on Jan. 28 caused the warmest fight for the vice presidency seen in many years, bringing out the record vote of 246. In the contest the fortunate contender was Philip R. Markley, who won by a margin of only four votes. Louis G. Graff was elected president without opposition.

Mr. Graff and Mr. Markley have both been prominent in the grain business for many years. Mr. Graff is well fitted to head the organization, having been president during the strenuous days of the World War, serving from 1914 to 1918, inclusive. Walter K. Woolman, vice president of the Philadelphia Export Co. and an ex-president of the exchange, was elected treasurer without opposition.

The following were elected to serve as directors for two years: C. Herbert Bell, of the Quaker City Flour Mills Co; Harry J. Haas, vice president of the First National Bank; David McMullin, Jr., grain and hay merchant; W. H. Robertson, insurance agent; William B. Stites, head of the grain firm of A. Judson Stites, and Stewart Unkles, local manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.

RUSSIA PLACES BIG ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT ON FARMS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Two large orders for agricultural equipment made in Wisconsin to be shipped as quickly as possible to the Soviet government in Russia have lately been reported. One order is to the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, for \$3,500,000 worth of light, medium and heavy duty tractors to be equipped with lights for night work and to be delivered to the Soviets in time for spring planting. Experts from the company, it is stipulated, are to accompany the machines to Russia, where they will be stationed at maintenance headquarters for the collective, communistic farms to instruct the farmers how to operate and repair the equipment. The order was placed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York, official buying agency for the Russian government. Another large order for incubators and other poultry equipment was placed by the Amtorg firm with the James Mfg. Co., Fort Atkinson, Wis.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN WAITING ATTITUDE

Committee Decides Against Campaign in Opposition to Agricultural Marketing Act Until Farm Board Policies Are Clearer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the present at least, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will undertake no campaign in opposition to the Agricultural Marketing Act or the policies of the Federal Farm Board. A formal statement to this effect was issued by the board of directors of the chamber on Jan. 30, after the directors had reviewed the recommendations made by the agricultural service department committee of the chamber, which, a few days earlier, had been in conference with members of the Federal Farm Board.

The report made by the agricultural committee to the directors was as follows:

"The Federal Farm Board has been active only since July 15, 1929. Its policies therefore still are in a formative stage. While this committee is not united on the provisions of the Act itself or on the interpretation of those provisions as thus far construed, nevertheless it feels that in all justice and fairness to the Act and to the farm board it would be premature for this committee to make recommendations to the board of directors on chamber policy in relation thereto."

With respect to resolutions and communications urging the chamber to protest against operations of the Federal Farm Board, the committee recommended that no action be taken at this time. The board of directors approved the committee's report. In announcing this approval a formal statement was issued through the publicity department of the chamber, from which the following is quoted:

"The officers of the chamber feel that it is the present desire of organized business to extend sympathetic aid to the farm board in working out through this formative period its policies of helpfulness to agriculture. Organized business believes that in this spirit it can withhold at present criticism which might be misinterpreted as opposition and maintain this attitude of helpfulness without surrendering any of its sturdy conviction as to the rights of private enterprise. Moreover, it believes that with care and study the farm board can discharge its duty to develop co-operative organization and give it a fair chance to prove its economic efficiency without in the meantime violating the rights of private enterprise or inflicting needless injury to established business."

Julius H. Barnes, well known to the grain trade, is chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. To member organizations which had appealed to the chamber for a more aggressive policy in defense of the private interests which deemed themselves the victims of the co-operative marketing program, Mr. Barnes sent the following letter:

"Please accept my assurance, as chairman of the board, that this organization is vitally interested in this whole question and through a very able committee is following developments from day to day in order to place itself in proper position to deal intelligently and constructively with the question."

For the present, therefore, the Chamber of Commerce appears to have adopted the policy of "watchful waiting" with the clear intimation that the time may come when it will step into the field to resist the theory or the practice of using federal funds for the encouragement and aid of one group of competitors as against another group denied a like encouragement and aid.

TEXAS WHOLESALE GROCERS MEET

DALLAS, TEXAS.—The annual convention of the Texas Wholesale Grocers' Association will be held in Dallas on Feb. 19-20, it is announced by Sam Hanna, secretary. The sessions will be held at the Adolphus Hotel.

F E E D S T U F F S

MILLFEED

CENTRAL WEST

Chicago.—Demand spotted and sales scattered; trend slightly easier; offerings not pressing, but more than ample; country buyers and mixers taking supplies only as needed. Spring bran \$26.50, hard winter \$26.50; standard middlings \$26.50, flour middlings \$28.50; red dog, \$31.

Milwaukee.—With everything in the feed and grain line declining, little interest was shown from buyers on feeds in the past week. At the present levels, however, there is a little better demand, but in a small volume covering a wide range of territory, with occasional cars of bran, and some inquiry for split cars. Invariably buyers would make bids for 50c under the general asking price and would be able to cover their requirements. It would seem the demand of the consuming trade is able to furnish the only prop to the generally declining market. Feed manufacturers are complaining of the absence of shipping directions on old time contracts, and very limited new bookings. High concentrated feeds are also a drag on the market, and Canadian crushers are willing to sell linseed oilmeal on the basis of \$1@1.50 under the Minneapolis crushers' price. Cottonseed meal is practically \$10 under that of a year ago. With zero weather covering practically the entire country, feed handlers anticipated a better demand, but this has not materialized, no doubt due to the fact of the low prices on dairy products. Durum bran \$25.50@26, standard bran \$26@26.50, pure bran \$26.50@26.75; standard middlings \$26, flour middlings \$27.50@28.50, red dog \$30@32, rye middlings \$21@22; second clear, \$31@32.50.

St. Louis.—Demand dull; large supplies of soft corn in the country are hurting the mixed feed manufacturers' business and it is nearly impossible to sell straight cars of millfeed to mixers; mills are getting some mixed car demand; otherwise, trading is very quiet. Bran, \$26.50; brown shorts \$28, gray \$28.50; standard middlings \$27.50@28, flour middlings \$28.50@29.

Louisville.—Demand fair for bran; trend lower; production and offerings heavier; middlings, red dog and mixed feed quiet. Bran, \$33; wheat mixed feed, \$34; brown shorts \$35, gray \$38; red dog, \$39@40.

THE NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—A little better inquiry was noted for millfeed towards the close of last week, but it fell off again when the wheat market weakened and broke. Scattering small lots were sold by mills and jobbers, but at no time was inquiry general. According to jobbers, mills everywhere have feed on track or to offer for immediate shipment and, with mixers out of the market, the situation looks weak. Bran seems to be in a little better request than are standard middlings. Quotations are nominal. Bran, \$24.50@25 ton; standard middlings \$24@24.50, flour middlings \$27@28; red dog, \$30@31; wheat mixed feed, \$27@29; rye middlings \$21, in 100-lb sacks, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Duluth.—Demand quiet; trend lower; fewer buyers show interest in securing supplies, prompt or deferred; occasional sales in split cars of flour; mills have lowered asking quotations 50c@81. Bran \$26, standard middlings \$27, flour middlings \$28, red dog \$31.

Des Moines.—Demand rather light; inquiry fair; trend downward \$1 on winter wheat bran and \$2@4 on gray shorts, due to general downward trend of grain market, and unusually light call for this season. Winter wheat bran \$27.25, spring \$31; gray shorts, \$29.50@34; standard middlings \$37, flour \$36@40; red dog, \$35.50@45.



Demand for Feeds Is Slow

COMMERCIAL feedstuffs prices continue to decline, principally as the result of a slow demand. Values are expected to continue lower during the remainder of this winter season than they were last fall, according to the 1930 outlook report recently released by the United States Department of Agriculture. Combined supplies of feed grains, feedstuffs and hay are somewhat smaller than those a year ago, and the length of the feeding season and the severity of the weather may alter this outlook, but any material increase in consumption of feedstuffs at January prices is unlikely, due to the unfavorable market for dairy products. The condition of pastures and prospects for feed grain crops will determine to a considerable degree the amount of the seasonal decline in feedstuff prices during the spring months and the level of prices during the summer months.

A part of the general weakness in the present feed market may be attributed to the unfavorable market for dairy products. Prices of dairy products worked to even lower levels in January than in December, and stocks of all the important dairy products remain large. Butter prices declined to a low point early in January, but since then have advanced somewhat. It appears that the January average of 92 score butter at New York will be the lowest for any year since 1916. Prices of other dairy products have shown much the same trend. At these lower prices consumption will probably increase and production will decline due to the unfavorable returns to producers.

Potential feed requirements during 1930 are indicated by the report of numbers of live stock on farms as of Jan. 1, 1930. Decreased numbers of hogs, horses and mules and increased numbers of cattle and sheep are shown by this annual estimate. Numbers of milk cows are larger than a year ago and there was another substantial increase in yearling heifers and heifer calves being kept for milk cows. Combining all live stock numbers in units, and allowing for differences in feed requirements of the several species, the composite number on Jan. 1, 1930, was practically the same as Jan. 1, 1929, and but little below Jan. 1, 1928. It was, however, 15.2 per cent below the total animal units on Jan. 1, 1920.

Wheat Millfeed.—Bran and shorts, accumulating in all producing areas despite low production, declined another \$1.50@2 ton. Demand, extremely limited for many weeks, improved somewhat at the full decline, and millers reported sales of both bran and standard middlings to jobbers over a wide area,—all of the business, however, being done at very low prices. Mixers continue to stay out of the market and show little interest either in spot or future deliveries. Bran prices are now \$5@6 ton under this time a year ago, and give no evidence of recovering. Middlings are, if anything, weaker than bran, and more difficult to dispose of. The situation has made for a wide range in prices, quotations of jobbers and millers varying \$1@1.50 ton on feed of comparative quality.

December production of offal was officially placed at a little over 728,000,000 lbs. or slightly above production in the same month a year ago, despite a reduction of 4 per cent in flour production in those months. The difference is accounted for in the larger outturn of offal per barrel of flour produced. Although flour production has fallen off in recent months, the total output from July through December was practically the same as during the like months of 1928. Offal production, however, during the first half of 1929-30 season was 2 per cent greater than in the first half of the 1928-29 season. Offal production during January, as indicated by flour production at the principal milling centers, has been of seasonally good volume, but appears slightly under that of a year ago.

Cottonseed Meal.—Prices of cottonseed cake and meal in Texas and near-by areas continue firm, with buying stimulated by light supplies of all feed grains. Elsewhere, however, prices kept to their downward course, declining 50c@1.50 ton to the lowest levels for the season to date, and to a point \$10 ton under the market a year ago. The low prices are not bringing much additional buying, and stocks at some points are said to be accumulating. Sentiment still is mostly bearish, due to the easiness in grain prices, lack of buying, and competition from other concentrates.

Linseed Meal prices average about 50c ton lower than a week ago, influenced by continued dull demand and lower prices on cottonseed meal in the northern markets. During the quarter, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1929, 32 domestic mills reported a crush of 278,525 tons of flaxseed, which would yield a production of about 187,412 tons of meal. This output is 9 per cent under that for the corresponding quarter last year. Resellers continue to be a major influence in the market.

Gluten Feed prices held fairly steady, although resellers were quoting at times under the market. Sacked gluten feed was quoted at Chicago at \$36.25 and sacked meal at \$49.25 ton, but resellers were offering these feeds at \$34.75 and \$48.75 ton, respectively. The situation at eastern points is weak with offerings heavy and demand slow. Resellers were offering this feed at \$1.50@2 under the list price at Buffalo.

Hominy Feed is very weak and prices declined \$1@1.50 ton. Offerings are heavy and demand slow. The easy corn market is a weakening factor.

Alfalfa Meal is quiet and weak. No. 1 medium ground meal was quoted \$2 ton lower at Kansas City, where supplies are in excess of the very slow demand.

THE SOUTHWEST

Kansas City.—Market still held to low levels by lagging demand and no relief in sight until the dairy products market revives. Offerings are plentiful, although

short covering the close of the week assisted in cleaning up a fair quantity. Inquiry exceedingly light. After a short revival in interest, shorts dropped back to dullness. Mixed car business has

shown no improvement, but a fair amount of feed is being marketed in this manner. Bran, \$23.75@24.50; gray shorts, \$26.50@27; brown shorts, \$25.75@26.

Atchison.—Demand limited; inquiry is fair; trend firm. Gray shorts, \$27; mill run bran, \$25.50; bran, \$24; for deferred delivery, bids are around present values, with very little trading.

Oklahoma City.—Demand quiet; trend firm. Straight bran \$26@28, mill run \$29@31 and shorts \$32@33, delivered, Oklahoma points.

Omaha.—Demand slow; inquiry scattered; trend downward. Standard bran \$23.50@24, pure bran \$24@24.50; wheat shorts \$26, gray shorts \$27@27.50; flour middlings, \$29; red dog, \$33@34.

Denver.—Demand good; inquiry active; trend firm; offerings heavy. Red mill run bran \$26@30, white \$28@32; gray shorts \$34@36, white \$36@40.

Salina.—Demand off; inquiries weak; trend downward; no interest with prices draggy; slow flour directions cause shortage of storage space; small mills grinding enormous amounts of feed, causing lack of demand from mills. Bran, \$24@24.50; shorts, \$27@28, Kansas City.

Wichita.—Demand improving; inquiry active; trend steady to weak; better business due partly to lower prices and partly to improved weather, allowing country consumers to get to town for supplies. Bran, \$25; mill run, \$28; shorts, \$29.

THE EAST

Buffalo.—Demand slow; inquiry fair; trend weaker. Standard bran, immediate, \$29.25; standard middlings, \$29.25; flour middlings, \$32.25; red dog, \$35.25; second clear, \$32.50.

New York.—Demand lacking; trend is weak. Bran, \$34@35; standard middlings, \$34@35; red dog, \$39@40.

Boston.—Demand very slow; trend is downward. Spring bran \$32.75@33.50, winter \$32.75@33.50; middlings, \$32.50@33; mixed wheat feed, \$35.50@40; red dog, \$38.50@39.50.

Baltimore.—Demand has been intimidated by steady decline; trend lower; offerings of wheat feed are in excess of the limited demand prevailing, with a further downward trend in prices. Spring wheat bran \$33@33.50, winter \$33@33.50; standard spring wheat middlings \$32@33, flour middlings \$35; red dog, \$36.

Philadelphia.—Demand light; trend is downward. Spring and hard winter bran \$33@33.50, pure \$33.50@34, soft winter \$34.50@35; standard middlings \$33@33.50, flour middlings \$36@39; red dog, \$38@40.

Pittsburgh.—Demand light; spring wheat bran, \$31@32.50; standard middlings \$31.50@32, flour middlings \$32.50@33.50; red dog, \$35@36.

CENTRAL STATES

Toledo.—Millfeed is soft and weak, and seems too cheap in comparison with what some other feeds are selling at, and out of line. It is showing no signs of recovery as yet. Soft winter wheat bran, \$28@30; mixed feed, \$29@30; flour middlings \$30, standard middlings \$28.

Cleveland.—Demand very quiet; trend downward. Hard winter wheat bran \$31@31.50, soft winter \$31.50, spring wheat \$30.80@31.05; standard middlings \$30.80@31.80, flour middlings \$31.80@33.05; red dog, \$35.40.

Cincinnati.—Demand poor; trend is downward; prices declining, and dealers are hesitant. Bran, soft winter wheat \$31@31.50, hard winter \$30@30.50; middlings, standard spring wheat \$30.50@31, soft winter wheat \$32.50@33; gray shorts, \$31.50@32; red dog, \$34@34.50; wheat mixed feed, \$31.50@32.

Columbus.—Demand slow; trend downward. Spring wheat bran \$32, standard middlings \$32, flour middlings \$34.50, mixed feed \$35.50, red dog \$37.50; soft wheat bran \$30.50, flour middlings \$31.50, mixed feed \$30.50. Dealers seem to be buy-

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.

ing only from hand to mouth; very little confidence manifested in present market and they do not feel like taking the chances of making any future purchases.

Indianapolis.—Demand better; trend is lower; production steady; directions slow. Soft winter wheat bran, \$28.50@29; standard middlings, \$29.50@30; wheat mixed feed, \$32@32.50; flour middlings, \$32.50@33; red dog, \$34.50@35. Spring wheat feeds 50@75c lower.

Evansville.—Demand improved; inquiry satisfactory; trend lower. Bran, \$31; wheat mixed, \$31; shorts, \$32.

THE SOUTH

Memphis.—Demand very light, except fair for mixed cars; trend fairly steady; no billings for forward shipment. Bran, \$27.50@28; gray shorts, \$30.50.

New Orleans.—Demand fair; inquiry good; trend lower. Texas wheat bran \$1.47@1.58 per 100 lbs, gray shorts \$1.60 @1.65; Kansas wheat bran \$1.55@1.60, gray shorts \$1.70@1.72; standard middlings, \$1.65@1.70; red dog, \$2.

Atlanta.—Demand only fair; inquiry a little better; trend strengthening. Wheat bran, \$32.50@33.50; gray shorts, \$35.50 @37; standard middlings \$33.60@35; flour middlings, \$37.50@40; red dog, \$41.50@42.50.

Nashville.—Demand fair, with tendency to increase; trend easy; \$1 lower. Wheat bran, \$27@30; standard middlings, \$28@31.50.

Norfolk.—Demand light; trend downward; millfeed has weakened all down the line, but seasonal movement is under way. Red dog, \$37; winter middlings \$33@38, winter bran \$33@34.50; standard middlings \$33, standard bran \$33.

Fort Worth.—Demand for bran excellent; for shorts fair; inquiry fair; trend steady. Wheat bran \$1.45@1.50, gray shorts \$1.60@1.65 and white shorts \$2 @2.10, delivered, Texas common points.

Dallas.—Demand only fair; inquiry is improving; trend steady; offerings seasonal. Delivered, Texas common points, 100-lb bags: bran, \$1.46@1.50; brown shorts \$1.70@1.75, white shorts \$2.15 @2.20; screenings, \$1.90@1.95.

Birmingham.—Demand slack; trend is unsettled. Bran, \$33; gray shorts, \$34 @35; red dog, \$46@47.

PACIFIC COAST

Seattle.—Demand strong; inquiry general; trend steady; stocks light, and most mills booked up on forward sales; spot offerings limited. Washington standard mill run, \$32@33; red millfeed, \$31.50@32.

Portland.—Demand general; inquiry is stronger; trend strong; country feeding increased by cold weather; stocks moderate and no pressure to sell. Standard mill run, \$33; middlings, \$43.

Spokane.—Demand strong; trend upward; better demand and some slight advance in prices is expected. Quotation, \$33@34.

San Francisco.—Demand slightly improved, but still slow; inquiry largely from southern California; trend steady; offerings very light. Kansas bran \$34@

Index of Millfeed Production

THE following table shows the computed production of millfeeds for the current week, with prior weeks and annual averages for comparison, of (1) mills of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and the cities of Kansas City and St. Joseph; (2) mills of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior; (3) mills of Buffalo, N. Y.

Table with 3 main columns: Southwest, Northwest, Buffalo. Each column has sub-columns for Jan. 1 and Total since Jan. 1. Rows include production for Jan. 26-Feb. 1, Previous week, Year ago, Two years ago, Three years ago, Four years ago, and Five-year average.

NOTE: The foregoing figures are computed from flour production as reported direct to this publication by 75 per cent of the flour milling capacity of the Southwest, 81 per cent of the Northwest and all of the flour mills of Buffalo.

35, Ogden white mill run \$34@34.50, blended mill run \$32.50@33, red mill run \$32.50@33; northern white bran and mill run \$37@38, red and standard mill run \$34@35; shorts, \$37@38; middlings, \$42 @43; Montana bran \$32.50@33, mill run \$32@33, low grade flour \$42@43.

Ogden.—Demand improved; inquiry is active; trend stronger; California continued to absorb increasing quantities; excellent business from intermountain states. To California dealers, red bran and mill run \$34, blended bran and mill run \$35, white bran and mill run \$35@36, middlings \$44, car lots, l.o.b., San Francisco and other California common points; to Utah and Idaho dealers, red bran and mill run \$29, blended bran and mill run \$30, white bran and mill run \$30@31, and middlings \$39, car lots, l.o.b., Ogden.

CANADA

Winnipeg.—Demand moderate; inquiry good; trend steady; supplies comparatively light, due to limited mill production. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, bran \$30, shorts \$32; Alberta, bran \$31, shorts \$33; British Columbia, bran \$31@33, shorts \$33@35; Pacific Coast, bran \$34 @36, shorts \$36@38.

Toronto.—Scarce and firmly held. Production much below normal. Mills confining what feed they have to mixed car trade. Prices unchanged. Bran, \$35; shorts, \$37; middlings, \$44; jute,

mixed cars with flour, delivered, Ontario points and as far east as Montreal.

DAIRY FEED

Chicago.—Demand very quiet; trend steady; 32 per cent protein, \$47.50@48; 24 per cent, \$42.50@43; 20 per cent, \$40.50@41; 16 per cent, \$32.50.

POULTRY FEED

Chicago.—Demand and inquiry somewhat improved; trend slightly firmer; baby chicks are beginning to hatch, and this should improve the call for feed. Scratch feed, \$43.50@44; laying mash \$55, growing \$57@57.50; coarse chick feed \$50, fine \$52.50.

CORN FEED

Milwaukee.—Demand good; trend uncertain; prices continue low by comparison with corn. Yellow feeding meal, \$33; yellow hominy feed, \$33; white hominy feed, \$32@32.50; cracked corn, \$35; No. 1 ground feed, two thirds corn and one third oats, \$35.25.

COTTONSEED MEAL

Memphis.—Demand limited to actual needs; trend easier, mills not offering freely, but ample for wants; 41 per cent protein, \$33@33.25; 43 per cent, \$2.50 more; hulls firm at \$6.75, loose.

Memphis.—Trade demand some better, but orders chiefly for small lots for immediate shipment. Mills continue to

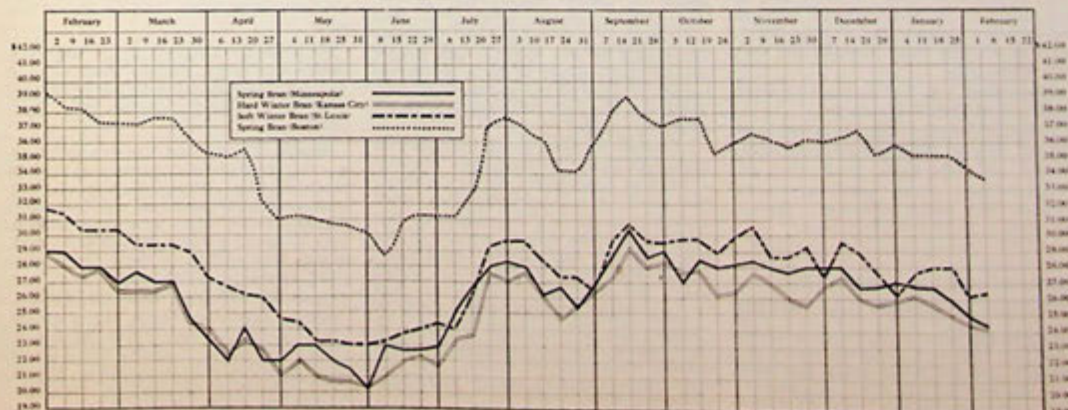
SUMMARY OF MILLFEED QUOTATIONS

Millfeed quotations reported by wire Tuesday, Feb. 5, based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, packed in 100-lb sacks:

Summary table of millfeed quotations for Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Columbus, Nashville, Toronto, and Winnipeg. Columns list various feed types and their prices.

*Brown shorts. †Gray shorts. ‡Port William basis. §Jobbers ask \$1.50@2 ton less. ¶66¢2 ton. N 38— *7y—9Nshrdl uetolnshrdlu tolnemfwyp taolncMPWYP tolnicMn¶

Range of Bran Prices



offer sparingly on basis with options, though latter rallied on short covering and some investment buying. Cash 41 per cent quoted \$34.50, premium 43 per cent \$2.50, but very little offered. Loose hulls, firm, \$6.75@7; good demand from Southwest.

LINSEED MEAL

Minneapolis.—Demand small; inquiry still light; market generally quiet, in spite of light production and stocks; little interest from either feeders or mixers. Quotations: \$54, Minneapolis; \$56, Chicago; \$57, Milwaukee and Toledo; \$52, Buffalo; \$59, Fredonia, Kansas; \$50, Portland, Oregon. Export demand is unchanged and not very active, though better than local. A further decline to \$39, f.a.s., New York City, went into effect this week.

Winnipeg.—Demand slow; trend is steady; local mills find stocks accumulating. Cake, \$51; meal in new bags \$53, in seconds \$51.

GLUTEN FEED

Chicago.—Demand only fair; trend steady. Meal, \$49.25; feed, \$36.25.

SCREENINGS

Minneapolis.—Screenings are materially lower, but buyers continue disinterested. Almost impossible to move the light current receipts, and cars have to be carried over from day to day. Heavy seeds can be bought as low as \$13@15 ton; medium weight, \$11@13; light weight, \$8@11; dust, \$3@5. Mixed feed oats hold remarkably firm at 28@32c bu.

Winnipeg.—Demand and inquiry good; trend steady; standard cleaned most wanted. Refuse, \$16, track or ex-mill; standard cleaned \$28, underground, bulk; sacked, \$33; ground and sacked, \$35.

St. Louis.—Demand very slow, owing to cheap millfeed. Wheat screenings are offered at \$21, but no sales were reported.

OAT FEED

Toronto.—Demand good; inquiry improved; trend steady; offerings are too limited for much business. Crushed oats \$48, chop \$48, feed \$25, bags included, cash terms, delivered, Ontario points.

HOMINY FEED

Omaha.—Demand slow; trend downward. White or yellow, \$28.50.

BREWERS' DRIED GRAINS

Milwaukee.—Demand and inquiry dull; trend uncertain; production light. Quotation, \$33@34.

ALFALFA MEAL

St. Louis.—In second-hand sacks, No. 2 was quoted, Feb. 1, at \$24, No. 1 at \$28 and choice at \$31.

FLAXSEED

Trading in flaxseed futures was rather dull and featureless last week, but there was a stubborn undertone to the market, due to the short world crop and reports of active demand for the Argentine surplus. Cash demand for choice is good, but receipts are very light. Arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior were 34,000 bus, compared with 37,000 in the previous week and 99,000 a year ago. Shipments were 34,000 bus, compared with 68,000 bus in the previous week and 52,000 bus a year ago. A decline of 12,000 bus in stocks at the two markets was reported, making the total 877,000 bus, compared with 1,063,000 a year ago.

Duluth.—Traders are holding aloof, which tends to slow down sales and price changes. The trade is cautious and not getting very far from shore in the event that something unexpected might suddenly develop. Sentiment mixed with selling most prominent, and price movement irregular. Rallies follow dips. Although there is no new buying of importance, the late tone indicated stubbornness and final uplift. Futures closed at 1 1/2c advance against previous week. Feb. 1; May \$3.04 1/2 bu, July \$3.03. Scarcity of cash offerings, due to negligible receipts, caused decidedly dull situation. No. 1 spot was quoted at 96 3/4c under May.

Winnipeg.—Crushers are not interested at present and trading last week was light. No. 1 northwestern was quoted, Feb. 1, at \$2.48 1/4 bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

CORN PRODUCTS

New Orleans.—Demand fair; inquiry good; trend steady. Cream meal and grits, Jan. 31, \$2.35 per 100 lbs; standard meal, \$2.20.

Memphis.—Buyers continue taking only small lots of corn meal, but local mills report demand good, especially for less than car lots. Cream is offering as low as \$4 bbl, basis 24's, and as high as \$4.35. Little effort is being made to do any booking, as lower prices are expected.

St. Louis.—Cream meal in cotton sacks, Feb. 1, was quoted at \$2.05 per 100 lbs and standard meal at \$1.95.

Indianapolis.—Market dull; prices unchanged; only small lots being sold, consumers looking for lower prices. Feb. 1: cream meal, \$2.55@2.60 per 100 lbs.

Nashville.—Demand fair for meal, with some increase in sales of carload lots; trend of market slightly easier, in sympathy with corn, though range narrow. Degreminated cream meal, Feb. 1, 96-lb bags, \$2.20@2.25.

Minneapolis.—On Feb. 4, yellow and white corn meals were quoted at \$4.30@4.40 per 200 lbs.

Pittsburgh.—Demand fair; inquiry is light; trend unsettled; offerings ample. Feb. 1, kiln-dried yellow and white meal, in 100-lb lots, \$2.50@2.55.

Baltimore.—Corn meal, hominy and grits are held firmly at unchanged rates by the West, yet near-by mills are quoting lower in instances and doing the business. Closing prices, Feb. 1, \$2.20@2.33 per 100 lbs for meal, and \$2.35@2.48 for hominy and grits.

Philadelphia.—Market steady, but demand only moderate and confined to the satisfaction of immediate requirements. Quotations, Feb. 1, in 100-lb sacks: fancy kiln-dried meal, yellow \$2.46, white \$2.56; pearl hominy and grits, \$2.56.

Evansville.—With improvement in the food situation, business is returning to normal. Mills are running 24-hour shifts. Prices are lower on meal, steady on hominy. Cream meal, Feb. 1, \$2.40 per 100 lbs, sacked, f.o.b., Evansville; flake hominy, \$3.50; pearl, cracked and grits, \$2.45.

Toronto.—Trading in white corn flour is normal, and prices are unchanged. Quotation, Feb. 1, \$7@7.50 bbl, in bags, car lots, delivered.

BUCKWHEAT

Toronto.—Buckwheat is sharing in the general slowness of Ontario grown feeds. The price has not changed. Quotation, Feb. 1, 86@88c bu, Ontario shipping points.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Pittsburgh.—Demand fair; inquiry is light; trend unsettled. Feb. 1, \$3.75@4.25 bbl, in 100-lb lots.

ATLANTA

The inevitable buying of the bakers, wholesalers and other large users of flour, which has been so long delayed, began in a slight degree this week. With prices gradually but consistently falling, and new orders withheld week after week, a turn of the market has been but a question of time. A volume of long term, extensive future bookings has delayed buyers' renewals, and continues to prevent any widespread reversal or general placing of the larger orders. Some brokers report an unchanged condition, with prolonged lull of substantial buying, while others report an increasing return of orders per inquiry. One branch mill office has received a liberal scattering of orders ranging from carload to 1,500-bbl lots, and all find inquiry gaining in strength and sincerity, with occasional urgency on the part of small consumers. The majority of the orders received represent the needs of the outer fringe of the principal buyers, and the concentrated buying of the big users has not appeared, nor will appear for some time. While cash premiums have held up fairly well, the lower wheat futures have had their effect upon the current market, which has continued a

grudging decline as takers remain scarce. Concessions here and there, induced by some strong inquiry, must be recognized also as a factor in price reductions of the past week, which have ranged at 15 @20c bbl. Directions are holding up well, largely due to calculated prearranged orders already placed. These are sufficient to keep the mills from any slump of alarming degree, but new advance orders for future milling are scarce or missing.

Quotations, Feb. 1, basis 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Atlanta: hard winter wheat, short patent flour \$6.50@6.80, standard patent \$6.15@6.50, straight \$5.90@6.20; soft winter wheat, short patent \$7.20@7.65, standard flours \$6.80@7.20, straight \$6.30@6.65; spring wheat flours, short patent \$7.30@7.45, 95 per cent standard patent \$6.95@7.30, straight \$6.65@7.

NOTES

Gordon L. Payne, of the Hall Milling Co., St. Louis, visited the Atlanta trade last week.

F. J. Loftus, of Standard Brands, Inc., of Washington, D. C., was in Atlanta last week, and visited the office of the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation.

Joseph Hexter, president of the Columbia Baking Co., is reported in a New York hospital undergoing a serious operation of sudden necessity. First reports of his resultant condition are excellent, and indications are that his recovery will be rapid.

C. T. Bramblett, vice president of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., of Kansas City, was in Atlanta late last week visiting the district office of the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, of Kansas City. Accompanied by Ben E. Ricketts, Atlanta manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, he will make a brief trip to the principal points of the Southeast during next week.

Ernest Bickers, manager of the Independent Bakers' Service Corporation, with headquarters in Atlanta, has returned to a former position as purchasing agent for the Southern Bakers' Service, Inc., a subsidiary of the Columbia Baking Co. chain. The Independent Bakers' Service Corporation will continue under the management of H. Richard Kauffman, southern field sales manager for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, and M. L. Ludwig, of the Ludwig Paper Products Co., bakers' suppliers, who have been directors of this co-operative organization since its beginning Dec. 15.

OATMEAL

Toronto.—Canadian cereal millers are more optimistic in their reports of domestic business. This is the first improvement shown in many weeks. Sales are not heavy yet, but the better inquiry is encouraging after such a long spell of dullness. Prices declined 30c last week. Quotations, Feb. 1: rolled oats \$6.50 bbl of 180 lbs, in 90-lb jute sacks, mixed cars, less 10c bbl for cash; car lots, \$6.20; oatmeal, in 98-lb jutes, 10 per cent over rolled oats.

Winnipeg.—Oatmeal millers were unable to report any marked improvement in demand for rolled oats or oatmeal last week. Foreign competition continues keen. Quotations, Feb. 1: rolled oats in 80-lb bags, \$4 in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and \$3.85 in Manitoba; oatmeal in 98-lb bags, 25 per cent over rolled oats.

Minneapolis.—Rolled oats were quoted on Feb. 4 at \$2.32½ per 90 lbs.

Montreal.—Rolled oats were reduced 10c per bag of 90 lbs here last week. Present quotation, \$3.40.

Philadelphia.—Quiet and easy with moderate but ample offerings. Quotation, Feb. 1, \$3.09 per 100-lb sack.

CHARLES BALLARD PAINTING GIVEN TO LOUISVILLE BOARD

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A large oil painting of the late Charles T. Ballard, one of the founders and for many years president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., has recently been presented to the Louisville Board

of Trade by Mrs. Ballard, and has been hung in the board's fine new home on Market Street. Mr. Ballard served as president of the board a greater number of years than any one other man. The portrait takes its place with several other former presidents of the board, several of whom are still living. Mr. Ballard died in May, 1918.

BALTIMORE CHAMBER HEAD HITS FARM BOARD POLICY

BALTIMORE, Md.—The general tone of the more conservative elements of the grain trade was sounded here by Blanchard Randall, Jr., retiring president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, in his year's report at the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the chamber,



Blanchard Randall, Jr.

Jan. 27. Speaking of the farm board and its activities, President Randall stated:

"Backed by rather limitless resources, the farm board and its subsidiaries hold a power which can hardly be denied for shifting the grain trade from its accustomed channels and methods. Whether drastic changes will be considered wise or necessary; whether any system can be devised to do more economically the work heretofore accomplished in open competition by the component parts of our trade; whether the value of the average producer's crop can be increased—short of by direct subsidy—above the average price paid in a free and open market; and if the price be increased, whether the surplus itself will not be automatically and largely increased; these are all questions which cannot now be definitely answered. Of one thing there is certainty—there will be some change. The amount and duration of this change depend altogether upon the attitude of the farm board and its machinery; upon the service these bodies render the country as a whole; they depend upon the willingness of our farmers to give up a large part of their own independence of action to accept instead the, as yet, theoretical advantages of quasi political co-operation; they depend on how long the people of this country will permit general tax receipts to be used for the benefit of some of the people; especially if this use is to raise the living expenses of all the people.

"Already the farm board has taken an important part. It announced a policy of loans on commodities during the financial panic of the autumn which aided materially in rallying these markets. But like the previous announcements of the board and the Agricultural Department, urging that grain be held for higher prices, this loan policy has had the effect of bolstering domestic prices and of widening the already large difference of the domestic over the world price. Our surplus wheat remains unsold. Our record-breaking visible supply diminishes but slowly."

RYE PRODUCTS

Milwaukee.—Sales continue light and for single cars only, but are reported to show some improvement over the preceding week. Some small bakers have been buying from jobbers, but large bakers insist bookings are ample until March 1 and hesitate at extending purchases on declining market. Quotations, Feb. 1, basis Milwaukee, cotton 98's: pure white \$5.50@5.65 bbl, light \$3.25@5.40, medium \$5@5.15, dark \$4@4.15; meal, \$4.35@4.50.

Minneapolis.—Rye millers are rather concerned over the light demand. Sales are still averaging around 25 per cent of capacity, with buyers showing no disposition whatever to contract in advance. Apparently, they are satisfied to fill their week-to-week needs from warehouse stocks. Pure white rye flour is held at \$5.15@5.30 bbl, in 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Minneapolis, a decline of 40c for the week; pure medium, \$4.65@4.80; pure dark, \$3.90@4.05. Four northwestern mills last week made 7,267 bbls, compared with 12,588, made by five mills, in the previous week.

Chicago.—Lower prices resulted in much freer inquiry and increased interest, although actual business done was not great. There was one sale of 1,000 bbls, and a fair number of single car lot orders made during the week. Dealers are hopeful this new interest will grow into a healthy business. The local output totaled 2,952 bbls, against 3,824 the previous week. Mill asking prices, Feb. 1: patent white, \$5.30@5.50 bbl, jute; medium, \$4.70@4.95; dark, \$3.75@4.

Duluth.—The wide break in rye futures attracted mill inquiry for flour, and interest perked up a bit. Mill sales included a few full car lots, along with the parcels or part car business generally done. Changing market conditions close of the week seem to have checked buying, the reactive turn and consequent price advance holding back business. Quotations, Feb. 1, f.o.b., mill, in 98-lb cottons: pure white, \$5.45 bbl; No. 2 straight, \$4.95; No. 3 dark, \$3.95; No. 5 blend, \$5.20; No. 8 rye, \$4.50.

St. Louis.—Rye products were only in fair demand last week, in face of the rapidly breaking market for the grain. Prices are decidedly lower. Quotations, Feb. 1, basis cotton 98's, f.o.b., St. Louis: pure white patent flour \$5.70 bbl, medium \$5.20, pure dark \$4.45; rye meal, \$5.

Buffalo.—Continued active demand for all grades of rye flour, and mills reporting no decrease in output. Quotations, Feb. 1, 98-lb cottons: white \$6.15@6.25 bbl, dark \$4.70@5, medium \$5.90@6.

Indianapolis.—Demand light; market lower; outlook poor; stocks in warehouses small but ample. Feb. 1: pure white flour \$6@6.25 bbl, Indianapolis, basis 98-lb cottons; medium, \$5.75@6.05; dark, \$4.50@4.80.

Baltimore.—There was practically no market for rye flour, with the grain in a state of collapse, though some buyers are now thinking more favorably of the product. Nominal quotations, Feb. 1, in 98-lb cottons: top patent \$5.75@6, straight \$5.25@5.50 and dark \$4.25@4.50.

Pittsburgh.—Demand light; inquiry is moderate; trend weak. Feb. 1: pure white \$5.75@6.25 bbl, medium \$5.25@5.50 and dark \$4@4.25, cotton 98's, Pittsburgh.

Boston.—There has been some buying on the decline, but dealers cannot be stampeded into taking much beyond current needs. Quotations, car lots, 98-lb cottons: choice white patents, \$3.85@5.95 bbl; standard patents, \$5.60@5.70; medium dark straights, \$5.05@5.15; medium light straights, \$5.30@5.40; pure dark rye, \$4.60@4.70; rye meal, \$4.75@4.85.

Philadelphia.—Again weaker with trade quiet and offerings moderate but ample. Quotations, Feb. 1, in 98-lb cotton sacks: white, \$6.25@6.50 bbl, medium \$5.25@5.50, dark \$4.25@4.50.

FOOD INSTITUTE SAYS IMPORT NEEDS SMALL

Net Wheat Exports of 720,000,000 Bus Forecast by Stanford Agency—No Pronounced Price Changes

Leaving out of consideration any startling changes in new crop prospects, the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, declares that it anticipates neither a prolonged nor drastic departure of international cash wheat prices (British parcels) from the average level of September-December, some \$1.38 bu. In its survey of the wheat situation, August to November, the institute states that the international statistical position is too tight to permit a sustained and pronounced decline, especially because strong holders of wheat must be drawn upon freely for imports in the absence of a big crop in Argentina. On the other hand, the situation is not tight enough to permit a sustained and pronounced rise, at least prior to late April or May, for requirements are small and many importing countries, Germany and Italy excepted, seem already to have placed themselves in a position enabling them to avoid, at least for some months, the necessity for purchasing heavily from North America. By late spring, the report says, when stocks have been further reduced, the position may become tight enough to lead to a sharp rise in prices, if moderately unfavorable crop news appears.

Based on average figures for the percentage of August-November shipments in relation to the entire year, in conjunction with the volume of trade already transpired, it is estimated that international trade, as measured by net exports, will approximate only about 720,000,000 bus. Net exports totaled about 940,000,000 bus in 1928-29. The figure for 1929-30 is about the middle of a probable range, neither the possible maximum nor the possible minimum.

It should be noted here that total net exports always exceed Broomhall's shipments, which would correspond to a bureau figure of about 685,000,000 bus. On Nov. 27, Broomhall estimated world requirements at 696,000,000 bus. On Jan. 16, he slashed 24,000,000 from this figure, making it 672,000,000.

Such a low estimate rests upon an analysis of import requirements, which differs from many others in that it ascribes a greater importance to the inward carry-over in Europe and the ample supplies of feed grains and rye. Further, import requirements may be partly satisfied by the reduction of the stocks which were afloat in Europe at the opening of the crop year and of stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Atlantic seaboard ports of the United States. Both of these categories of stocks were recorded as exports of the 1928-29 season.

According to preliminary estimates of the disposition of wheat crops in the four leading export countries, Australia is in a position to export about 70,000,000 bus. Granting that the Argentine crop approximates 200,000,000 bus and is good enough for European millers, net exports from that country should reach 178,000,000 bus. It is estimated that about 330,000,000 bus may be exported net from the Danube basin, northern Africa, Australia and Argentina, leaving some 390,000,000 to come from North America.

This means that from December to July, about 255,000,000 bus must come from Canada and the United States, or about 66 per cent of the total estimated for the crop year. However, the average post-war movement during this period is about 59,000,000 bus from the United States and 100,000,000 from Canada.

The average seasonal movement of exports from North America must be modified in the last few months of the crop year, and a modification seems to imply a change in the August-December relationships of Chicago-Liverpool and/or Winnipeg-Liverpool futures prices. Such a change would probably occur at a level of international prices about like that of September-December or a little lower if new crop prospects prove favorable, but at a higher level if prospects are distinctly or even moderately unfavorable.

Since the Chicago-Liverpool price relationship is less extreme than the Winnipeg-Liverpool relationship, it is expected that the Chicago-Liverpool adjustment may come first, and that total exports from the United States will be about 180,000,000 and from Canada 210,000,000 bus. This would leave stocks of 214,000,000 in the former country and 79,000,000 in the latter.

WHEAT GROWERS MAY AID CHINA

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association will turn its surplus stocks toward relief work in China if plans at present under consideration are carried out. The wheat growers' association and members of the Oriental Relief Association met in Enid recently to work out plans for the relief work. Following the meeting, relief association members sent a letter to President Hoover urging the nationalization of the movement and the reduction of freight rates for the transportation of supplies to ports. It was suggested also that the United States Shipping Board make arrangements for shipping the supplies to China.

EUGENE BLACKFORD IS NEW BALTIMORE CHAMBER HEAD

BALTIMORE, Md. — Eugene Blackford, former president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce in 1914, was re-elected to that position Jan. 29 at the organization meeting of the newly elected board of directors.

Other officers who will serve with Mr. Blackford are J. Murdoch Dennis, vice president, and James B. Hessong, secretary-treasurer.

The new members of the board of directors, elected at the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the chamber, Jan. 27, are as follows: Eugene Blackford, Henry M. Warfield, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. A. Menger and Thomas G. Hope.

WARD BAKING CORPORATION PROFITS SLIGHTLY LOWER

Report of Ward Baking Corporation, New York, and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 28, 1929, shows net profit of \$3,124,413 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., the same as reported in the preliminary statement. This is equivalent after deduction of \$2,156,057 paid in dividends on 7 per cent preferred stock, to \$8.47 a share on 86,275 no par shares of class A common stock and 47c a share on 500,000 no par shares of class B common stock. Based on dividend requirements on the reduced number of 300,064 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding at close of year, the 1929 earnings are equal to \$8.57 a share on the class A and 57c on the class B common stocks. This compares with net profit of \$3,293,542 in year ended Dec. 29, 1928, equal to \$8.71 a share on the class A shares and 71c a share on the class B shares.

LAKE OF WOODS EMPLOYEES IN MEETING AT MONTREAL

WINNIPEG, MAN. — Co-operation among and with its employees has always been one of the aims of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal. Some years ago there was formed an employees club with the object of bringing together at intervals, employees of the company located in all parts of the Dominion so that they might better know each other and break down the dividing line between East and West. Montreal has usually been the scene of these gatherings and again this year on Jan. 11, the great metropolis was the meeting place for employees scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

W. W. Hutchison, the genial vice president and general manager of the company, whose sympathetic and co-operative views toward employees are outstanding, again welcomed the visitors. The happy gathering culminated with a banquet after the visitors had been taken round the offices, mills and warehouses of the company.

Those who made the journey from the West were: W. J. Winter, D. C. McIn-

tyre, W. G. Johnson and William Austin, Winnipeg; George Eastwood and George Davis, Keewatin, Ont.; Frank Roe and W. Burkett, Portage la Prairie, Man.; T. N. Ingram and W. Reid, Medicine Hat, Alta.; A. J. Leader, Swift Current, Sask.; A. D. Brown, Edmonton, Alta.; J. G. Denholm, Nelson, B. C., and H. Goldie, Vancouver, B. C.

DANIEL W. WHEATER DIES FOLLOWING SHOCK OF FALL

Daniel W. Wheeler, one of the best-loved and well-known flour salesmen in the state of Iowa, died Jan. 26 at Long Beach, Cal. Mr. Wheeler had not been in very good health the last year or two, and went to California in October in the hope that the change in climate would



The Late Daniel W. Wheeler

prove beneficial. However, a week prior to his death, he fell and broke his hip and failed to rally from the shock.

Mr. Wheeler was born in Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., in 1862, but moved to Iowa when he was 18 years old. For several years he was in charge of a flour mill at Aplington, Iowa, but since 1903 had been the representative in that state of the Springfield (Minn.) Milling Co., until his resignation on account of ill health last fall.

Mrs. Wheeler became seriously ill, following the death of her husband, so funeral arrangements have not yet been completed. The body is being held in a mausoleum at Long Beach until Mrs. Wheeler has recovered sufficiently to make the trip back to Marshalltown, their old home. Meantime, their two sons, H. E. and L. E. Wheeler, of Marshalltown, have gone to Long Beach to accompany their mother and the body of their father home.

ROYAL MAIL CO. REORGANIZES

NEW YORK, N. Y. — On Feb. 1, reorganization of Sanderson & Son, agents in this country for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Lamport & Holt, the Pacific Navigation and other companies, will become effective. David Cook, after 30 years of service with the Royal Mail organization, will resign as vice president and general manager of the agency and John Allsop, assistant general manager in London, will become president of the firm, with A. H. Lloyd and W. H. Davies, as vice presidents.

NATIONAL BISCUIT PLANT OPENS

The plant of the National Biscuit Co., at Beacon, N. Y., has begun operation. Only part of the factory is in working order yet, but machinery is being installed as fast as possible, and it is expected that full operation will be begun about the middle of April, according to A. A. McCurry, manager. Work was begun about 18 months ago.

CEREAL CHEMISTS TO DISCUSS CAKE FLOUR

Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, to Be Site of Annual Convention May 5-9 — Interesting Program Planned

The American Association of Cereal Chemists will hold its 1930 convention at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, May 5-9. A very interesting program is being planned, according to R. K. Durham, chairman of the program committee, and considerable time will be devoted to a discussion of cake flour and problems relating to its manufacture and use.

Mrs. Mary Minton Brooke, of the Purity Bakeries Corporation, is chairman of the special committee on cake flour investigation. She has assigned a different phase of the cake flour study to each member of her committee, who will give a complete report of his activities during the past year. Ample opportunity will be given to those attending the convention for detailed discussion of each paper presented.

Compared to the vast amount of information which is now available on the subject of bread flour and its application, comparatively little is known about cake flour and its use in the commercial bakery. Consequently, this discussion will have an important place on the program at the coming convention.

Mrs. Brooke is chairman of the local arrangements committee. She already has plans well under way which should make the 1930 convention the finest in the history of the organization. Entertainment is being planned for the ladies who attend the convention, which will make their stay in Chicago a most enjoyable one.

P. E. Minton is in charge of transportation. It is hoped that all members attending the convention will secure a coupon when purchasing their ticket which, when properly countersigned at Chicago, will entitle them to a half fare on the return trip. Many of the sessions of the convention are open to the public, and it is hoped that members of the milling and baking industry and other allied trades will plan to attend.

E. W. WRIGHT, WELL KNOWN IN SHIPPING MILLING, DIES

PORTLAND, OREGON. — E. W. Wright, well known in milling and marine circles in the Pacific Northwest, died at his home in this city on Jan. 26. Mr. Wright was for many years owner of the Portland Merchants' Exchange, later taken over by a corporation of grain and shipping men, and was also identified with newspapers in Portland and Astoria, Oregon.

In 1915 he was appointed manager of the Port of Portland Commission, resigning during the war to engage in shipbuilding. He compiled a Marine History of the Northwest, published in this city in 1893. Mr. Wright was at one time Portland correspondent of The Northwestern Miller. He was born in Potosi, Wis., Sept. 3, 1863. He leaves a widow and one son.

EXCHANGE HARD SEED WHEAT FOR MIXED FOR UNIFORMITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. — To put Kay County of northern Oklahoma definitely in the hard wheat belt, the Blackwell (Okla.) Mill & Elevator Co., in co-operation with the local Chamber of Commerce, has proposed to the wheat farmers of the county that they exchange all mixed seed wheat for hard seed wheat, at an even exchange at the mill.

Owing to its adaptability to the culture of both hard and soft wheat, that section of the state has been producing a mixed wheat that cannot properly be classified as either soft or hard. This prevented farmers from securing premiums offered on hard wheat and made milling more expensive as 95 per cent of the flour mills are equipped for milling hard wheat, according to D. W. Moxon, manager of the Blackwell mill.

The seed to be furnished the farmers by the mill is pure hard wheat seed shipped from western Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas.

THE GRAIN MARKET

New Low Levels for Wheat

THE wheat market continues to drop, reaching new low levels for the season and breaking sharply through the level established by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation for its purchases.

The drop in wheat futures in the week ending Feb. 4 amounted to 11@13c. The market has been under continual pressure now for about six weeks, in which time prices have lost 19@23c.

Character of the selling was about the same as in recent weeks. The trade seems to be losing confidence in the ability of the farm board to hold prices around the fixed levels.

The decline in the futures market carried cash wheat prices below the farm board's "pegged" basis and the representatives of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation entered the market for more than 200 cars, most of which was purchased in Minneapolis.

The entrance of the farm board into the cash market resulted in an unsettled and irregular trade. As long as the basic price was only slightly away from what other buyers would pay, the farmers' representatives secured only the lower strength cars, but as futures weakened there was but little interest in the No. 1 and No. 2 offerings since private concerns were unwilling to meet the automatic advance in premiums brought about by the "pegged" basis.

Grain men say the farm board plan of purchasing wheat appears, thus far, to be chiefly a gesture. Restricting purchases to country-run wheat of No. 1 and No. 2 grades near the tail end of a crop movement makes it almost impossible to accumulate any heavy amounts.

The uncertainty over the grain buying policies of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has so unsettled trading operations on the leading cash wheat exchanges that abnormal spreads between grades of wheat have developed, and millers have cut their purchases to a minimum.

WHEAT

Chicago.—Receipts 98 cars, compared with 52 the week previous and 157 a year ago. Bulk of the run being applied on old contracts. Very good interior milling demand, with liberal sales from store; several round lots worked, with some No. 2 hard sold at March price.

Minneapolis.—Demand for cash wheat has not been at all active this last week, millers being interested only in offerings that tested better than 13 per cent protein.

Winnipeg.—Only car lots were dealt in last week, but offerings were light and

spreads firm. No. 1 northern was quoted, Feb. 1, at \$1.24 1/2 bu, basis in store Port William or Port Arthur.

Toledo.—Wheat prices are at about the low point of the crop here, but the basis of cash has been steadily working closer to the futures, and the bid, Jan. 31, for No. 2 red, 28 1/2c rate points to New York, was \$1.16 bu, which was 4 1/2c under Chicago May.

Duluth.—Futures running into stop loss orders broke into new low territory last week before oversold conditions, coupled with higher foreign markets toward the close, brought about an uplift and advanced the price position moderately.

Export business from this country appeared still lacking. Cash supplies are not coming forward in any material volume, so that the market displayed little or no activity. Mills want choice high protein spring wheat, with the farm board practically taking the bulk of the ordinary No. 1 and No. 2 grades at fixed prices.

Liverpool.—Demand for cash wheat has not been at all active this last week, millers being interested only in offerings that tested better than 13 per cent protein.

Kansas City.—Sharp changes in futures during the week, and the fact that prices for No. 1 and No. 2 hard reached

levels where actual purchases were made by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, created rather an irregular and unsettled car lot market. There was good demand as a whole, and a satisfactory clearance of supplies to mills and shippers.

St. Louis.—There was good general demand for soft wheat in evidence, and market was cleaned up closely; shippers and local elevators took the bulk of the offerings, with scattered cars going to mills.

Nashville.—Demand moderate; inquiry quiet; trend of market lower; little grain being offered at decline, and market is practically nominal.

Portland.—Export sales of wheat last week were limited to 1,000 tons of red to the United Kingdom. Local trading was light, and farmers were not inclined to sell at going prices.

Ogden.—Tumbling prices for cash wheat, which dropped 6c last week, had little effect on receipts at terminal elevators, the Ogden Grain Exchange reporting that they averaged about 10 cars daily.

Toronto.—Ontario winter wheat has been offering more freely, but as prices weakened in common with springs, the movement to market is lessening.

winter 84c@81, No. 2 dark hard 87@90c-milling in transit billing, freight paid to Ogden.

Indianapolis.—There is an active demand for good milling wheat, with light arrivals; weather conditions prohibit normal movement, and sales are made from elevator stocks.

Milwaukee.—Current arrivals have met with ready sale to Michigan millers and for Chicago interests, and all grades are wanted.

Buffalo.—Some limited buying of wheat in store, but most mills made their purchases early.

Baltimore.—Cash wheat 4c lower; was 6 1/2c down at one time. Export demand limited. Stocks decreased 182,589 bus. Prices, Feb. 1: spot No. 2 red winter, 81.20c bu; spot No. 2 red winter, garlicky, domestic, \$1.19 1/2; February, 81.19 1/2.

Philadelphia.—Lower early last week, but partially recovered and closed firm though quiet.

New York.—Prices fluctuated in a wide range in a weak market. Foreign news was bearish, although reports at milling centers indicated a better trade.

Account. A good deal of what they have

Grain Futures—Closing Prices

Closing prices of grain futures at leading option markets, in cents per bushel:

Table with multiple columns for different grains (Wheat, Corn, Rye, Flaxseed, Barley) and locations (Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Duluth, etc.), showing price changes for various months (Jan, Feb, May, July).

in store now belongs to the farmers' pool. A quite general price for milling grades of soft wheat in wagon lots at mill doors is \$1.15 bu; car lots on track, \$1.20@1.22, country points. Western spring has declined 6½¢ since a week ago. Quotations, Feb. 1: No. 1 northern \$1.29 bu, and No. 2 \$1.26½, c.i.f., Bay ports.

OATS

Oats futures were easier and prices lower with other grains last week. There was no important news, and trading was rather dull. Country movement continued light, and there was a fairly active demand for the moderate offerings. Receipts at primary markets were slightly larger than those of a week ago, but about 1,000,000 below a year ago. Shipments were practically the same as in the previous week and 300,000 bus below the level of a year ago. A drop of 740,000 bus in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade on Feb. 1, making the total visible 24,471,000 bus, compared with 13,611,000 a year ago.

Duluth.—Scanty receipts restrict trading, with feeders in for an occasional choice offering and elevators picking the rest—former covering present needs sparingly and latter storing supplies for future sale and shipment. Market easier, but cash basis unchanged. Spot No. 3 white closed, Feb. 1, at 41¼@42½¢ bu.

Winnipeg.—Demand confined to small quantities of low grade for eastern Canada. No. 2 Canadian western were quoted, Feb. 1, at 55½¢ bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Toronto.—Business is confined to western grain, for which there is a very good demand. Ontario oats are scarce and dear. Prices are declining. Quotations, Feb. 1: No. 1 western feed oats, 55½¢ bu and No. 2 53½¢, track, Bay ports; Ontario oats, nominal, 53¢, point of shipment.

Chicago.—Receipts 161 cars, compared with 143 the week previous and 289 a year ago. Shipping demand affording good outlet for receipts. Quotations, Feb. 1: white, No. 2 45@45½¢ bu, No. 3 43@44½¢.

Buffalo.—Good demand, with sales made at prices in line with futures. Last reported sale was on Jan. 30, No. 2 white, at 75¢ bu.

Baltimore.—Firm and in good supply, with demand for spot offerings showing improvement. Closing prices, Feb. 1: spot No. 2 white, domestic, 54½¢ @55¢; spot No. 3 white, domestic, 53½¢ @54¢.

Evansville.—Movement is light and demand only moderate. Prices steady, Feb. 1, at 60¢ bu.

Pittsburgh.—Demand improved; inquiry fair; trend firm; better grades in demand; offerings heavy. Quotation, Feb. 1: No. 2 white, 53@53½¢ bu.

Boston.—A limited local demand was reported last week, commitments being usually for near-by requirements and not a bushel more. Quotations: all-rail, fancy

40@42-lb, 63@65¢ bu; regular 38@40-lb, 56@67¢; regular 36@38-lb, 55@56¢; regular 34@36-lb, 53@54¢.

Nashville.—Some improvement in demand, with increased shipments; inquiry fair; trend slightly irregular. No. 3 white, Feb. 1, 53½@54½¢ bu.

Philadelphia.—Firm with offerings light and demand moderate. Quotation, Feb. 1, No. 2 white, 9¢ over Chicago May.

San Francisco.—Prices steady; demand nominal. Quotations, 100 lbs, sacked, San Francisco: red feed, \$1.75@1.80; red seed, \$2.10@2.20.

Milwaukee.—Receipts have been about at average, with seed oats wanted and commanding substantial premiums. No. 3 white, Feb. 1, 1¢ under to May price.

Indianapolis.—Movement light and inquiry fair; trend irregular to steady. No. 2 white, Feb. 1, 3½@3¢ under Chicago May, Illinois basis.

CORN

Fractional declines were registered in corn futures this week, but there was a fairly stubborn tone to the market in the face of wheat losses. Evidence of a larger movement to primary markets was responsible for some of the weakness, but the increase was not large. Industries and feeders are fairly active buyers in the cash market, while offerings are small. Receipts at primary markets were about 2,000,000 bus larger than in the previous week, but about 2,500,000 below a year ago. Shipments were about the same as in the previous period and 1,000,000 below a year ago. An increase of 1,083,000 bus in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade on Feb. 1, making the total visible 15,215,000, compared with 26,042,000 a year ago. Argentine corn news continues bearish.

New Orleans.—Demand fair; inquiry good; trend steady. Feb. 1: No. 2 yellow \$1.02@1.08 bu, No. 3 \$1@1.06; No. 2 white \$1.02@1.08, No. 3 \$1@1.06.

Nashville.—Demand fair; inquiry is about normal; trend lower; weather being extremely cold last week, movement was curtailed; dry corn continues in demand, with stocks below normal. No. 2 white, Feb. 1, 99½¢@1.00½ bu; No. 2 yellow, 99¢@81.

Kansas City.—Market declining, but rather good demand persisted throughout the week. High moisture cars were in slow demand. Offerings fair. Quotations, Feb. 1: white, No. 2 82@83¢, No. 3 80@81¢, No. 4 78@79¢; yellow, No. 2 83@84¢, No. 3 81@82¢, No. 4 78@80¢; mixed, No. 2 79@80¢, No. 3 77@78¢, No. 4 75@76¢.

St. Louis.—Demand from industries declined somewhat last week, but elevators continued more or less active and, with light supplies, a good clearance was effected. The basis was firm to slightly higher. Cash prices, Feb. 1: No. 5 corn, 79¢ bu; No. 4 yellow 81@81½¢, No. 5 yellow 79@80¢, No. 6 yellow 77¢; No. 4 white, 81¢.

Evansville.—With the receding of flood waters and thawing of ice from the

roads, trade is returning to normal. Price is steady at 60¢ bu.

Minneapolis.—Dullness in all grains has affected inquiry for corn. Local demand only fair and little buying done for account of near-by feeders. No. 3 yellow, 12@10¢ bu under Chicago May; No. 4 yellow, 17@14¢ under; No. 5 yellow, 20@18¢ under; No. 6 yellow, 23@21¢ under.

Chicago.—Arrivals, 1,612 cars, compared with 1,215 the week previous and 1,527 a year ago. Shipping demand is moderate, and about the same as the previous week. Country offerings on a "to arrive" basis were light, and mainly held above the market. Quotations, Feb. 1: mixed, No. 4 80@81¢ bu, No. 5 77@79¢; yellow, No. 4 80@81½¢, No. 5 77½@80½¢, No. 6 77@78¢; white, No. 3 85¢, No. 4 83@83½¢, No. 5 80½@81¢, No. 6 75½@77½¢; sample grade, 66@76¢.

Buffalo.—Active demand for all rail arrivals, with prices firm and all offerings well cleaned up at the end of the week.

Baltimore.—Corn ruled steady, but closed firm at top figures of the week. Arrivals were 13,550 bus, including 550 southern and 1,063 for export. The only sale reported was a parcel lot of southern yellow at 81 bu on wharf. Closing prices, Feb. 1: domestic No. 2 yellow, track, 99¢@81; No. 3, 97@98¢. Cob corn was steady at \$4.65@4.75 bbl. Movement of corn to market small.

Toronto.—Sellers of feeding grains report a very good demand for American corn, and there is also some Argentine moving. The price of the former has declined 3½¢ since a week ago. Quotations, Feb. 1: No. 3 United States yellow corn 93½¢ bu, delivered, Toronto basis; Argentine, \$1.05, c.i.f., Bay ports, and \$1.03, Montreal freights.

Milwaukee.—Cash corn continues to sell at liberal discounts under the futures, due to large stocks here as well as elsewhere. Mills want grain with low moisture which has not been kiln-dried. Present arrivals are largely fresh shelled, and are grading better than previously. Farmers in tributary districts are holding, and movement is likely to continue light until they are satisfied with prices or forced to sell. White has been drawing a premium from local industries over yellow and mixed. No. 4 yellow, Feb. 1, 10½@8½¢ under Chicago May; No. 4 white, 86¢ under; No. 4 mixed, 126@10¢ under.

Boston.—The market sagged a bit last week, in sympathy with the trend of general grain prices, but there has been a fair degree of stability, in spite of this fact, at least by comparison with other grains. Quotations, all-rail: No. 2 yellow, \$1.03@1.04 bu; No. 3 yellow, \$1@1.01.

BARLEY

Barley futures recovered somewhat after declining early last week. There is a fairly good domestic demand, but export business is at a standstill. Reports concerning the feeding of barley in place of corn and millfeed continue to grow. A decline of 386,000 bus in the visible supply was reported by the Chicago

Board of Trade on Feb. 1, making the total visible 8,981,000 bus, compared with 8,855,000 a year ago. Barley from Russia and the Danubian countries continues to be offered on European markets at prices much below the level of American quotations, making business impossible.

Duluth.—Slow trading was the outstanding feature in cash barley last week. Local buyers dropped prices a full 3¢ all around, even in the face of meager receipts. Neither maltsters nor foreign trade indicated much interest at the concession. The few cars put out for sale daily were taken at buyers' leisure. Closing price range, Feb. 1, 45@56¢ bu.

Winnipeg.—A few small lots of feed barley were sold for domestic use last week, but export demand was flat. No. 3 Canadian western was quoted, Feb. 1, at 52¢ bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Chicago.—Receipts 98 cars, compared with 48 the previous week and 104 a year ago. Price levels sagged off with other grains. Quality of the run was fair. Feeding types in moderate request at the decline, and maltsters and pearlers were after the kind they could use. Quotation, Feb. 1, 57@67¢ bu, according to quality.

Toronto.—Western feeding barley is enjoying by far the largest share of the feed trade in Ontario. It is considered the best value on the market. Prices are lower. Quotations, Feb. 1: Ontario barley 70¢ bu, basis Toronto freights; western barley 82.75@26 ton, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Milwaukee.—All interests have been buying liberally, with maltsters accumulating stocks for spring, when consumption becomes greater, and outside interests and feed mixers taking lower grades. No. 2 special suitable for pearling, Feb. 1, 67@69¢; for malling, 62@66¢; feeding grades, 57@61¢.

Buffalo.—Limited arrivals, with some interest but no sales.

RYE

Influenced by declines in wheat, rye futures dropped nearly 6¢ from the close a week ago, suffering more severely than wheat in the liquidating break. Supplies are much in excess of requirements at home, and there is no prospect of any material improvement in export business. Current offerings are rather light. The visible supply gained 136,000 bus in the week ending Feb. 1, according to the report of the Chicago Board of Trade, making the total visible 14,257,000 bus, compared with 6,149,000 a year ago.

Chicago.—Receipts 2 cars, compared with 16 the previous week and 19 a year ago. Cash market followed the break in futures. On Feb. 1 No. 2 was quoted at ½¢ over May price.

Milwaukee.—Demand from close-by and outside millers has been strong for No. 2 Wisconsin or better grades, with some call for choice No. 3, but musty and damaged consignments have been discounted liberally. Offers of low priced German and Russian rye to Canadian interests have affected their inquiry in this market. No. 1, Feb. 1, 1¢ under to May price.

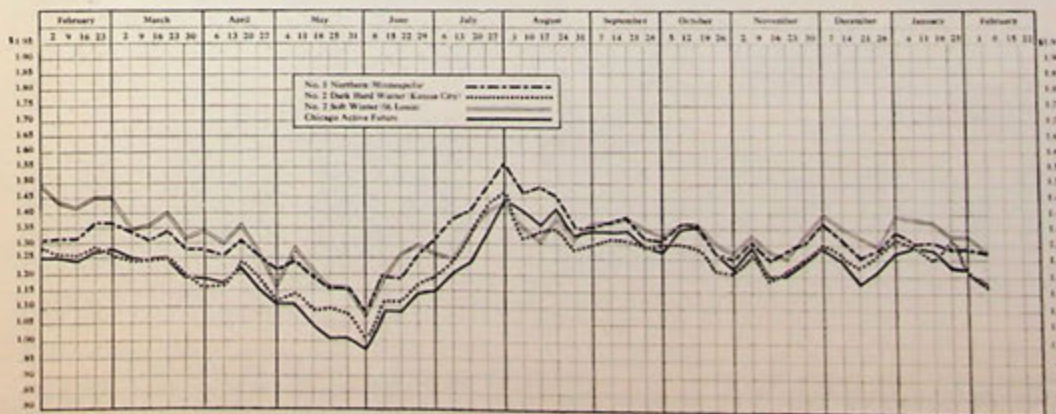
Duluth.—Liquidation headed prices downward most of last week, with a change in sentiment toward the close inducing better support and fair reaction in price position. May closed, Feb. 1, with net 4½¢ loss, at 82½¢ bu. Lightness of receipts limited offerings and sale of cash supplies. Buyers are not pressing purchases, but quietly accepting all offers at the going basis, according to quality. Mills interested off and on for choice.

Winnipeg.—Weakness in rye was a feature of the grain markets last week. No export interest was evident, and values declined sharply. No. 2 Canadian western was quoted, Feb. 1, at 76½¢ bu, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Buffalo.—Only a car or two at this market, with little interest shown except by mixers.

New York.—Business on rye flour was quiet with no particular feature. Quotations on white patent flour in jutes, \$5.70 @5.95 bbl.

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 Jan. 25, 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: Wheat, Corn, Oats. Rows: United States, United Kingdom, American and United Kingdom supply. Includes weekly ending and changes from previous week.

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

Table showing United States totals for 1929 and 1930 for Wheat, Corn, and Oats, broken down by week ending.

Total American, Canadian and British visible supply for week ending:

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UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

Visible supply of grain in the United States, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, in bushels (000's omitted), of date Feb. 1, and corresponding date of a year ago:

Large table showing visible supply of grain in the United States by city and type (Wheat, Corn, Oats) for 1929 and 1930.

MILFEED FUTURES

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

Table showing millfeed futures prices for Standard Bran and Gray Wheat Shorts.

Table showing millfeed futures prices for Standard Middlings (Brown Shorts).

Table showing millfeed futures prices for Standard Middlings (Brown Shorts).

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 showing weekly grain and flour exports from the United States to various countries.

Table showing weekly grain and flour exports from the United States to various countries.

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Table showing weekly grain and flour exports from the United States to various countries.

Flour and Grain—Receipts and Shipments

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at the principal distributing centers for the week ending Feb. 1, as compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, flour given in barrels, grain in bushels (000's omitted throughout):

Table showing flour and grain receipts and shipments for various cities.

SHIPMENTS

Primary

Table showing primary shipments of flour and grain.

Some allowance should be made for duplications. Includes 250,000 bus bonded.

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 showing Russell's flour production and movement statistics.

Russell's Wheat Stocks and Movement

Russell's Commercial News estimates United States wheat stocks and movement as follows, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table showing Russell's wheat stocks and movement statistics.

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 showing bonded grain in the United States.

Imports of Canadian Wheat

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

Table showing imports of Canadian wheat.

Flaxseed—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of flaxseed at principal primary ports for the week ending Feb. 1, in thousand bushels, with comparisons:

Table showing flaxseed receipts, shipments and stocks.

Yellow corn is a better feed than white corn, because the former contains the growth vitamin, A.

Present Day Knowledge of Foods

(Continued from page 464.)

free, furnish a highly acid ash. The potato, which is a never failing article of diet, is especially valuable for its alkaline ash and for its starch and vitamins. It will be readily seen that this list of white flour, sugar, meats and potatoes makes up a very large part of our total food supply. Yet when tested on animals this list of foods fails to support satisfactory growth or to promote longevity, no matter in what proportions they may be combined. The reason is that they are all too poor in calcium and in the fat soluble vitamins A, D and E, and when they are cooked, vitamin C.

Importance of the Protective Foods

IT is for this reason that we emphasize the importance of the protective foods, milk and the leafy type of vegetables. They are in a class by themselves in respect to their supplementing power for grains and grain products, lean meats, fruits, tubers and roots. Throughout Europe and America, wherever possible, people have employed milk rather than leafy vegetables as their most important protective food. In some of the oriental countries the opposite is true, and has been true for many centuries. After milk and leaf vegetables, eggs are the most nearly complete food. In fact they are of exceptional value in every respect except that they are poor in calcium. The incubating chick absorbs much lime from the shell of the egg, which we discard.

The most important sources of vitamin A are butter, eggs, cream, whole milk, the yellow pigmented vegetables such as carrots, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, the thin leaf vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, turnip tops, beet tops, etc. The glandular organs, such as liver, kidney and sweet breads, are likewise excellent sources of this vitamin. It is lacking in vegetable fats. The cow secures her supply of vitamin A largely from the green leaves which she eats. Properly cured hay is a good source of it.

Vitamin B is most abundant in yeast, the germ of seeds, leaf vegetables, tubers, roots, fruits, eggs and glandular organs of animals. It is deficient or lacking in most manufactured foods, such as white flour, degenerated corn meal, polished rice, macaroni, spaghetti, starch, sugar and glucose. All fats are devoid of it.

Vitamin C is found in abundance only in fresh, uncooked fruits and vegetables. Tomatoes, turnips, lemons, oranges, lettuce, celery and in lesser degree apples, peaches, grapes and berries, are our principal sources of it. It requires about forty days' complete deprivation of this vitamin to induce in human beings the incipient symptoms of scurvy. It is not essential to eat some raw food every day, but it is probably wise to do so. All dry food products and all cooked foods are either free from vitamin C or at best are but uncertain sources of it. It has been found, however, that when fruits or vegetables are immersed in salted water for a few hours before heating in the canning process they can be processed so as to sterilize them without destruction of appreciable amounts of vitamin C. This is due to the using up of the oxygen dissolved in the plant juices before heating is begun.

It is now accepted by all authorities that milk supplies should be pasteurized, notwithstanding the destruction of the antiscorbutic value of the milk. Milk

is rendered safe by this treatment, and the antiscorbutic vitamin can be and should be restored to the diet through the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Vitamin D is of particular interest, owing to the discovery of the chemical nature of its mother substance, ergosterol. Vitamin D is essential for the growth of the skeleton, and in its absence rickets develops. Ergosterol, its mother substance, is abundant in fungi, such as the ergot of rye and yeast. It can be extracted from yeast by means of fat solvents, such as ether, acetone, etc. It is white, crystalline and insoluble in water, and has no beneficial effect on rachitic babies or animals until after it has been exposed for a short time to light containing the short ultra-violet rays. When it is so exposed it becomes activated, and is converted into vitamin D. Ergosterol is now prepared in large amounts from yeast, and is sold in the activated condition, dissolved in vegetable oils, as a substitute for cod liver oil. The Council on Chemistry and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association has adopted the name *Vitosterol* as official for all preparations containing activated ergosterol.

The Prevention of Rickets

THE discovery of the relation of activated ergosterol to the prevention and cure of rickets explains certain facts which were formerly very puzzling. Rickets, which was very common in the north temperate zone, was rare in either the arctic or tropical regions. It is now known that people in the Far North get an abundance of vitamin D in the fish oils and other oils from marine animals which form so important a source of food for them. The tropical dweller, on the other hand, eats sufficient unactivated ergosterol in his vegetable foods, especially those which are fermented (manioc), and this is absorbed and distributed throughout the body, including the skin. In warm countries they wear a minimum of clothing and expose much of the skin to the rays rich in ultra-violet light. This activates the ergosterol in the skin, and the latter is taken up by the superficial capillaries and distributed throughout the body. This explains how sunlight, together with a diet which supplies the mother substance of vitamin D, is actually the equivalent of taking cod liver oil. It also explains how the Eskimos are able to remain in health for long periods during winter when they do not get any sunlight.

Vitamin E is apparently in general not an important problem in human sterility, although it has been fully demonstrated in animals that it has an effect in promoting fertility and that a deficiency of it causes sterility in both sexes. Vitamin E is found widely distributed in cereal grains and in vegetables of all kinds. There is little prospect that any one who takes a diet fairly satisfactory in other respects will run short of this nutrient principle.

Vitamin G, the antipellagra substance, is most abundant in yeast, and is supplied also by lean meat, eggs and milk. It is generally believed that restricting the diet too largely to refined cereals, molasses and fat meat is the cause of pellagra. It seems to be demonstrated that the inclusion of the vitamin G rich foods in the diet serves to prevent the development of pellagra.

It is now possible to understand the reason for the adequacy of several types of diets differing markedly as to source and character, which mankind has found successful in several parts of the world. The diet of the coldest regions is composed largely of fish and other marine animals, eggs of wild birds, and their flesh, together with a small addition of the flesh of land animals. All parts of the animals are eaten. The glandular organs furnish the vitamins, and bone eating supplies sufficient calcium, although the diet is not ideal in this respect.

The "Milk and —" Diet

IN the driest regions (which are among the hottest at certain seasons) people subsist largely on milk, but supplement this with the few agricultural products which they can produce. Chief among these are barley and dates. Meat also is eaten, but not freely. The quality of such a diet is attested by results of modern researches on foods to be excellent, although simple and monotonous. Experience has shown that people may remain in excellent health and enjoy long life on either of the above dietaries.

In the wettest regions, represented by parts of India and other parts of southern Asia and the East India Islands, people subsist largely on vegetarian dietaries. Rice is the most important cereal, but vegetables of a number of kinds are regularly eaten, and among these are leafy ones in greater proportion to the total than is common among Americans. The leafy vegetable is their chief protective food, and experience abundantly proves that certain groups as the Buddhist monks, who are strictly vegetarian in their food habits, live long and enjoy good health. Their diet consists largely of rice and soy bean curd, but is supplemented by other vegetable food of different kinds.

For some years I have been advising that the diet be planned around the consumption of approximately a quart of milk a day. This will furnish about eight hundred calories, or about twenty-seven per cent of the total food intake for a person who takes three thousand calories daily. If to this we add two salads a day to provide the essential raw food, and one serving of green leafy vegetables (cooked), we may plan the remainder of the food supply with a view to catering to the appetite. Since we are now eating as much food as we should, we shall have to reduce on the consumption of something. First of all in this respect stands sugar, of which we are now taking excessive amounts. The rest of the reduction will fall upon a number of foods, including the bread grains.

As stated in the introduction to this discussion, we are in such a favored position agriculturally that there is great competition in the promotion of all the staple foods and a number of luxury foods. This results in advertising statements which overrate articles offered for sale, and otherwise befog the minds of readers as to the wisest course to pursue in the purchase of foods. The account of the dietary essentials and of the properties of individual foods here given is that accepted by the most experienced investigators in the field of nutrition today. Its application to the planning of the daily diet would be an important influence in the promotion of the public health.



NOWADAYS, with drive-in markets multiplying in numerous sections of the country and with more bakeries finding it worth while to have shops in such markets, it is interesting to know that many such bakeshops find that, when the drive-in market is designed along unusual architectural lines, the establishment is particularly successful in getting attention and in increasing business. A very interesting example of a market designed along unusual lines is the Mandarin, in Hollywood—the famous film colony. Notice, in the accompanying photograph, the Chinese architecture. The bakery unit is at the extreme right.

The Farm Board and Its Relation to Milling

By Herman Steen

Secretary Millers' National Federation

From an Address Before the Michigan State Millers' Association at Lansing, Jan. 29

NO discussion of the activities of the Federal Farm Board, and of the policies upon which these activities are based, is apt to be worth while and profitable to our industry unless the subject is approached with an open mind and viewed without prejudice. I think this is important, because at least nine tenths of what I have heard and read in the last month on this subject has been said or written in an atmosphere more or less charged with heat, prejudice and a good deal of old-fashioned ignorance. This is true both of the critics of the farm board program and of the many supporters. The result of this is that a good many hasty statements are being made, many of which are opinions rather than fact, opinions of the moment which are as like as not to be displaced with some other notion tomorrow. It is extremely unfortunate that there is so much discussion of this hue, for the subject is one that is tremendously important to agriculture, to the industries which deal in, process and distribute the food products of the nation, and to an extent not generally realized to the public generally.

The Federal Farm Board was established as the result of a long-continued demand on the part of the agricultural industry for action by the federal government looking toward improvement of marketing systems for farm products, and for the development of agencies which would centralize the selling activities of the many thousands of individual producers of farm products. The measures which agriculture itself suggested for this purpose were rejected, and in their place the present national administration devised the measure which was enacted early last summer by Congress under the name of the Agricultural Marketing Act. The form of the measure and of the program to be followed under it were presaged a year before by the Kansas City platform and by the various pre-election statements of Mr. Hoover, and by his April message to Congress.

MCCARY-HAUGEN LANGUAGE

While most of the language of the bill was lifted bodily from the old McNary-Haugen bill, which agricultural organizations had devised and supported, the new law was not primarily devised by the farm interests. It was determined by the wishes of the President, almost wholly, and I think it is a fair statement that the law contains nothing which he disapproved seriously of and that nothing was omitted from it which he seriously desired to have included in its provisions.

The new law was received with a good bit of lukewarmness by farmers generally, especially at first. The appointment of several outstanding competent and experienced executives of leading co-operative associations to the board increased the standing of the measure in rural sections, and this was greatly improved in recent weeks by the attacks of various trade organizations upon the policies which the board is following.

Farmers, as well as other people, often judge a new proposition by the enemies it has made, and when certain organizations in the grain trade, the creamery business, and the live stock industry, began a drumfire attack upon the farm board the principal result was a strong rally of rural sentiment behind the board. It was never as strong in the country as it is right now, and that feeling is likely to be increased as these trade attacks grow stronger.

On the other hand, the majority of the trades which had offered violent opposition to the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill did not make much show of op-

position to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. Some of these same groups are now loudly bewailing the marketing law, and saying they never dreamed that it would take its present apparent course. This is really a very foolish statement, for the Agricultural Marketing Act is a very faithful legislative fulfillment of the Kansas City platform of 1928 and of the President's own views as expressed at various times during and after the campaign.

LAW'S TERMS EXPLICIT

The law is quite explicit in directing the farm board to encourage and develop co-operative marketing associations, in fact the board has a mandate to build a national marketing policy upon co-operative associations, these to be classified and organized along commodity lines. The complaint that is frequently voiced that the trades are being overlooked in the administration of the law is thus clearly out of order, for that complaint ought to have been registered a year ago with Congress and with the President, for they are the ones who wrote and approved the provisions of the law which gave the board little or no option on that particular point. The board, acting under the law, has named 11 major agricultural commodities, such as grain, cotton, rice, potatoes, wool, etc., and has proceeded according to the law to survey the situation in these various commodities with respect to the number and importance of the various co-operatives handling these commodities.

In grain, the board found a large number of farmers' elevators, more or less co-operative in character. These elevators do not differ essentially from their privately-owned neighbors, except that their stock ownership is distributed more or less widely and that some of them pay dividends, if there be any, upon a patronage rather than upon a stock

basis. Another class of grain co-operatives is the wheat pooling associations, which have been operating with varying degrees of success for six or eight years, all modeled more or less after the great Canadian Wheat Pool which has become the outstanding factor in the grain trade of the Dominion. The third group of grain co-operatives is the farmer-owned commission house, there being a dozen or more of these institutions at terminal points.

In developing its program for co-operative marketing of each of the principal farm commodities, as prescribed by law, the farm board has sought to correlate the existing co-operatives and to build them into the respective national co-operative agencies which were deemed necessary in developing the national co-operative marketing program. In cotton and wool, for example, this was relatively simple, for in each of these commodities there was a group of co-operatives of common characteristics already articulated to some extent, and there were no important organization obstacles. In grain, however, the case was radically different, for none of the grain co-operatives was outstanding in strength, and there was rather strong rivalry among them. There were strong differences of opinion as to the kind of organization to be set up, and in recent weeks the board has been served with ultimatums that the identity of certain grain co-operatives must be preserved in all their pristine qualities or forsooth these organizations will decline to work with the central organization in any way. Despite this racketeering on the part of certain leaders, who are doubtless more concerned about their jobs than they are in anything else, I look for the farm board to secure gradually the support and active co-operation of most, if not all, of the various grain co-operatives, and for these grain co-operatives to be molded gradually in-

to the movement which is being headed by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN

If that be the case, then what form will that organization and its affiliated state and local units take? At this point we pass from the realm of known facts, and we are obliged to speculate to some extent upon what may happen. However, there are enough guide posts already in existence so that we can determine much of the future with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation is apparently to be the principal sales agency of the various local and regional grain co-operatives. It will doubtless have offices and branches in all the principal grain markets, and will handle, buy and sell, store and otherwise deal in grain much as any large grain merchant does. Generally speaking, this institution should not operate much differently from any large grain company doing a comparable amount of business.

The business of assembling grain and forwarding it into the channels of trade will be handled, under this program, by local and state co-operative associations—farmers' elevators, pools, etc. They will be members of, and therefore at least theoretically control, the national agency referred to above. In turn, these local and state organizations will be controlled by their farmer members and stockholders, so that if the program ultimately develops the whole machinery of handling grain will be owned and controlled by the man on the farm who produced it.

The logical moves for these local or state co-operatives would seem to be the acquisition or control of elevators at country points. This is not a guess or a theory, but this part of the program is under way to a considerable extent. In several states local farmers' elevators are being consolidated into single companies. Elsewhere they are being federated for sales purposes. The pooling associations are going rapidly into the country elevator business; in Oklahoma, for example, they operated 60 or more elevators last year, and are reliably reported to have secured control of as many more since harvest. It may, therefore, be quite reasonable to expect rather rapid developments of this sort throughout the grain belt, and it would not be surprising if a great many private elevators passed into the hands of the co-operatives. And while I have no official information on this point, I would not be surprised to see a policy inaugurated whereby the co-operatives make a drive to secure control of all the elevators at a local point, in order to eliminate competition and thus to decrease operating costs by increasing volume through the elevators which they operate.

MAY ACQUIRE TERMINALS

In addition, it is reasonable to assume that the co-operatives which are a part of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation will also embark in the terminal elevator business, in grain storage on a large scale, and generally to engage in all the various activities in connection with handling and merchandising grain. This doubtless will be somewhat slower in coming to pass than the acquisition of country elevators, but I know that some fairly definite plans are under way in this field also.

Now assume, if you will, that a considerable proportion of the grain growers affiliate with these co-operatives. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this will come to pass, for the co-operative movement has been gaining in strength throughout this generation until now the volume of farm products handled in this

Flour at \$2 Under Market Proves to Be No Flour at All

A NEW bunco game that worked in at least one instance is reported by a Minneapolis mill. The mill's attention had been called to a very low price being named on its flour by one of its customers in Virginia, and instructed its field representative to call and investigate.

According to the customer, a man, driving a small coupe bearing the name of the mill, and carrying a bunch of the mill's advertising matter, had recently called on him on behalf of the Insurance Salvage Co. His story was that the mill had shipped a car of flour to another town in Virginia which, for some reason or other, had been refused. The Insurance Salvage Co., having insured delivery, was seeking an outlet for the flour. The "salesman" guaranteed the flour to be in perfect condition and put up such a plausible story that the customer fell for it, especially since the price named was about \$2 bbl under the market.

A copy of the invoice given to the customer follows: "Insurance Salvage Co., New York-Chicago. 190 bbls family, in 98's cloth, 49 cloth and 24½ paper. Guaranteed perfect, and fresh paper or no sale. This flour we price at \$5.12 per bbl, plus ½ of 28c freight—\$972.80. (Signed) E. G. Wourgh, agent. Billed from New York office."

The "salesman" then explained that it would be necessary for the buyer to advance the freight from the point where the carload of flour was to the buyer's destination, and that this could be adjusted when the bill of lading and draft arrived. The buyer gave his check for the \$100 asked for, and thanked his new-found friend for calling. Since then he has heard no more from the "salesman," neither has the carload of flour arrived, and his letters addressed to the Insurance Salvage Co., New York, have been returned by the post office, with the notation, "No such party known."

There were two or three weak spots in the "salesman's" story, but the buyer was not aware of them. In the first place, the mill does not carry delivery insurance, had no knowledge of such a company as the Insurance Salvage Co., and does not ship flour into that particular territory in 49's and 24½-lb packages.

The mill has since been advised that the same "salesman" called on another customer in Virginia. It may be that still further attempts to get easy money will be attempted by this man in other territories, so the mill is telling the story in order to prevent other buyers from being victimized.

way amounts to a respectable total. Besides, this present program has the support and prestige of the United States government, has funds available supplied by the government, and has the cordial good wishes of a large part of the general public. So, while anything may happen and while the chances are somewhat against it, it need not surprise any one if after a period of time such an organization gained control of even a majority of the grain produced in the United States. This would at once make it the principal factor in the grain trade of this country. In such an event the grain controlled by the organization would probably be sold through the one sales organization.

It may be, and probably will be, deemed necessary to create a "stabilization corporation," in accordance with the law, to handle surpluses or large crops. It may be necessary to work out a policy of co-ordinating either the stabilization corporation or the grain corporation, or both of them, with the Canadian and Australian wheat pools. It may be found necessary to take definite steps toward restriction of acreage, especially if all this activity results in increased production. I merely suggest these as possibilities which the future may bring forth in definite fashion. But whether we reach them or not, the co-ordinated grain co-operatives will in all likelihood be very prominent factors in the trade—buying, storing, selling grain, and thus millers have a new force with which to deal.

THE EFFECT OF MILLING

How will all these developments, if they come to pass as I have outlined, affect the milling business, both as an industry and as individual operating units? On the one hand it is suggested by our friends in the grain trade that we will be ruined along with them. On the other, our friends the producers of wheat, assure us that we will share the benefits which they expect for themselves. Our assistance is earnestly sought by certain groups which are said to be planning an assault upon the farm board and the law which created it. Likewise, our mills are advised they will have much to gain from the program which the farmers have begun.

This question was discussed at great length at the November meeting of the Millers' National Federation, and at that time it was voted unanimously that the milling industry is an industry by itself and not a part of any other trade or industry, and that the industry should be constructive and co-operative in its attitude toward the farm board and the grain corporation. Time has amply vindicated that position. We have now reached the point where we have established, through the federation's conference committee, satisfactory contacts with the board, and where we are being consulted on matters which may affect our industry. The board and the grain corporation feel very friendly toward the millers, and there is no disposition to do anything which will disorganize the industry. It is recognized that millers ultimately buy 80 per cent or so of the wheat grown in the United States, and there is the very evident desire to work as closely with the millers as possible.

In turn we have endeavored to impress the farm board and the co-operative leaders with these points in which the milling industry is vitally interested: first, the desirability of preserving free competition among mills in the purchase of wheat and merchandising of its products; second, avoiding any action which may restrict, limit, or prevent the purchase of the quality of wheat as and when required by any mill; third, developing a storage program which will best serve the interests of agriculture without prejudice to the milling industry; and, in general, pursuing those policies which will facilitate the purchase of wheat for this industry which consumes more than three fourths of the American wheat crop.

GRAIN TRADE'S POSITION

It is perfectly clear that our position is wholly different from that of the grain trade. Deny it as much as both sides may, it is clear that the grain trade and the farm board are in conflict, and the further co-operative marketing is pushed

the more they must be in conflict. If the farm board program succeeds measurably, the grain trade must be injured; if it succeeds to the point where it dominates the trade, then the grain trade must partly or largely be made over, doubtless to the serious detriment of the individuals engaged therein. No serious exception can therefore be taken by any one to that trade fighting for its existence.

On the other hand, no evidence has been produced that the mills cannot secure their supplies about as satisfactorily, in general, from the co-operatives as from the existing trade. While a good many of us are quite skeptical over the success of the effort to stabilize prices at a fair level, nevertheless should it succeed it cannot be questioned that it will be of substantial benefit to all millers. It is also desirable for millers to secure their supplies as nearly as they can from the original producer. Theoretically, the price level of wheat is a minor consideration to the miller, who operates upon a manufacturer's margin; in fact, millers prefer to pay a good level of prices because that means a prosperous agriculture and better business generally.

Of course, the development of this whole co-operative marketing program

suggestion to the milling industry not to be alarmed at phantoms in the dark, but to go ahead milling and selling flour and take appropriate action to meet difficulties only when and if difficulties arise.

DEPARTMENT EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW GRAIN FUMIGANT

Richard T. Cotton, senior entomologist in active charge of the stored product insect investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, has supplied further information to the Millers' National Federation relative to ethylene oxide, a fumigant discovered in 1928 during an investigation conducted by his division in co-operation with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

"It is a colorless gas at ordinary temperatures," states Mr. Cotton, "but at low temperatures it is a mobile, colorless liquid, boiling at 10.5 degrees centigrade. It is put up for sale in liquid form in cylinders. The concentrated vapors are inflammable, but concentrations up to 3½ lbs per 1,000 cubic feet of space are not inflammable or explosive. At the rate of 2 lbs per 1,000 cubic feet of space, it has been found to be an excellent fumigant for many types of work. It has been used successfully to fumigate grocery



ABOUT 150 years old, this mill near Morristown, N. J., served as a supply base for Washington's troops when they were in winter quarters at Morristown during the Revolutionary War. The structure, known as the Leddell Mill, will play an important part in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Morristown. It has stood idle for so long that it is fast approaching a state of ruin, as shown in the International Newsreel photo.

means more or less profound changes in the grain business. It means the centralization of wheat sales. It may mean a new system of handling export sales. It probably will result in great changes in conducting the elevator and storage business. There is some uncertainty as to how they will work out so far as millers are concerned, nevertheless none of these seem to be as far-reaching as the development, for example, of the great baking combines. In fact, I think it is likely that the ultimate effect upon the mills of the new program will be less important than the centralization of purchasing power in the great bakeries. This caused certain readjustments, and the new program will doubtless cause additional readjustments, but there are always readjustments taking place within the industry.

To summarize, the milling industry is now in the most favorable position of any industry handling or processing farm products, so far as the farm board is concerned. The development of the farm board program does not seem to offer any fundamental concern to the industry, even though if successful it will seriously affect related industries. It will doubtless cause gradual changes to take place within the milling industry, but so far as can be foreseen from a critical view at this time these are not such as to cause any concern to any miller who views readjustments in a constructive light. In view of all this the Millers' National Federation renews its

stores, apartment houses, storage rooms and large elevator bins of grain. Additional experiments reveal the fact that a mixture of one part by weight of ethylene oxide to seven parts of carbon dioxide is much more efficient as a fumigant than when ethylene oxide is used alone. In addition to this, the presence of the carbon dioxide in these proportions makes the fumigant absolutely noninflammable and nonexplosive. We are, therefore, recommending that carbon dioxide be used with ethylene oxide at all times. Such a mixture is now obtainable put up in cylinders.

"Fumigation of grain with this material is still in the experimental state. We are endeavoring to determine the best methods of applying the fumigant. Two methods have been used to date with very good results. The first is by pumping the mixture of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide in at the bottom of the bin of grain. We are endeavoring to devise an inexpensive method of applying the fumigant in this manner. The second method consists of applying the mixture by pouring it into the stream of grain as the bin is being filled. For this purpose the ethylene oxide is mixed with dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). The cost of the fumigant for these two methods amounts to a little more than a quarter of a cent per bushel. For both methods ethylene oxide is used at the rate of 2 lbs per 1,000 cubic feet of space and the carbon dioxide in proportion. Ethylene oxide may be purchased for about 75c lb.

GRIST OF GRINS



Speed along in an expensive car and the cops will mistake you for a bootlegger in a hurry and stop traffic to let you through.—*Exchange*.

MUSICAL GOULASH

Harrell, the musician, assisted in the Sunday evening service at the First Baptist Church, by selections of sacred music on the saxophone, gilets and Swiss bells. *Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times*.

TIP FOR BACHELOR TOURIST

It is proposed to use this donation to purchase new benches for our parks, as the present ones are in a very dilapidated condition.—*Carrollton Chronicle*, quoted by the *Florida Times-Union*.

BUDDING CELEBRITY

Little laddie, do not weep
When you're asked to go to sleep.
Like a soldier, run along
To your bed to grow up strong.
Little laddie, don't be rude
When you're asked to eat your food.
You must munch your oatmeal so
Ever stronger you will grow.
If you'll do what you are told
You will grow up brave and bold,
And when you reach Man's Estate,
Hale and husky, strong and straight,
College deans will surely slip
You a football scholarship.—*Judge*.

HOW MONEY TALKS

Mrs. McCormick is the first woman in Illinois who has aspired to a seat in the United States Senate. She long has been active in politics and was elected congresswoman-at-large by a plurality of more than \$60,000,000.—*Walla Walla (Wash.) paper*.

We're in favor of any railroad merger if they'll take the Pullman blankets of the two roads and sew them together.—*Life*.

LOWEST BID GETS THE JOB

"Yes," said the specialist, as he stood at the bedside of the sick purchasing agent. "I can cure you."

"What will it cost?" asked the sick man, faintly.

"\$100."

"You'll have to shade your price," replied the purchasing agent; "I had a better bid from the undertaker."

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 \$1 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

AN EXPERIENCED FLOUR AND MEAL salesman with favorable acquaintance in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana would like position; reference or bond. Address 532, care Northwestern Miller, 614 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued on following page.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—(CONTINUED)

A CAPABLE BRANCH MANAGER AND field executive is available Feb. 1; have had 15 years' experience in selling flour and organizing sales forces of both brokers and salesmen and directing their work in the field; have been successful in selling baking trade as well as establishing jobbing connections; personal acquaintance with all classes of trade in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia; references. Address: 2159, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, SEED and coal business, northwestern Wisconsin; 18,000-bu elevator and warehouse, capacity 26 cars flour and feed; basement under warehouse for handling potatoes; private railroad track in coal yard. For further particulars address 2159, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—UNION SPECIAL, TYPE 1, motor driven, bag closing machine; 1 Nordyke & Marmon self-balancing sifter 4-17 and one 4-17; all kinds milling equipment. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

55 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., 1207 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS WANTED

WANTED — HAMMER MILLS, 8x30-IN. and larger roller mills, automatic scales, feed and flour mixers, grinders, attrition mills, 8x32-in reels, feeders, blenders. Give price and full description. Address 2914, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

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

LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES

Stronger Than Ever

Each of the MILL MUTUALS enters the new year with larger assets and surplus and with larger volume of insurance in force than at the beginning of the previous year.

This is concrete evidence of conservative and strong investments as well as aggressive development.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FIDELITY BONDS

PHELPS AND COMPANY

24th Floor, Foshay Tower

MINNEAPOLIS

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY INSURANCE

FOR SALE

200,000 BREAD TRAYS FOR 1-LB. SLICED LOAF.

WILL TAKE LOSS TO DISPOSE OF AT ONCE.

ADDRESS 4246, Care THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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

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

of LIVERPOOL

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

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

CHUBB & SON

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

COTTON BAGS BURLAP

Specially Manufactured for
MIXED FEED MANUFACTURERS
and FLOUR MILLERS

CENTRAL BAG & BURLAP CO.

Importers and Manufacturers

Office and Factory: 4513-4525 South Western Avenue Blvd.
CHICAGO

Established 25 Years

Comprehensive Service to Exporting Millers

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

A Complete Service for Every
Miller Who Exports Flour

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

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

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

LEADING EASTERN MILLS

Established 1774

UNIFORMITY Mills—Elliott 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.

Giving Satisfaction Where Others Fail

NORTHEAST FLOUR

A Spring Wheat Patent for Discriminating Bakers
and Housewives

BLAINE-MACKAY-LEE CO.
NORTH EAST PENNSYLVANIA

Founded 1795



We ship our famous
Buckwheat Flour
from Maine to
California

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

Niagara Falls Milling Company
Flour Millers
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The Walter Milling Co., Inc.
High Quality Flour
Dependable Service
BUFFALO, N. Y.



FEDERAL MILL, INC.
FLOUR MILLERS
Lockport, N.Y.

ONTARIO PRIDE VICTOR CIRCLE
Pastry Flour Short
King Victor Winter
Short Spring Patent Patent
Victor Flour Mills, Inc., Pittsford, N. Y.

LIBERTY FLOUR
GEORGE URBAN MILLING CO., Buffalo, 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.

DUNLOP MILLS
RICHMOND, VA.

Winter Wheat Flour—Domestic and Export
Correspondence Solicited

MOSELEY & MOTLEY MILLING CO.
FLOUR MILLERS
ROCHESTER NEW YORK

Wm. Hamilton & Son
MILLERS
Spring, Winter and Bye
Mixed Cars
Quick Delivery CALLEDONIA, N. Y.

BUFFALO FLOUR MILLS CORPORATION BUFFALO, N. Y.
1,000 Barrels Capacity


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

CLARENCE M. STICKELL
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

We Specialize in Cake and Pastry Flours....Also Matzoth, Cracker,
Self Rising, Spring, Kansas in straight or mixed cars
EXPORT—DOMESTIC

Mills at HAMPSTEAD, MD. Cable Address: STICKELL, HAGERSTOWN

DR. LOEBEL'S
INSECTICIDE
Positive, Safe, Insect Control
HUNTINGTON LABORATORIES INC.
HUNTINGTON, INDIANA



DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

THE BARNETT & RECORD CO.

PIONEERS IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF

*FIRE PROOF MILL BUILDINGS
and GRAIN ELEVATORS*

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

OCIDENT TERMINAL
GRAIN ELEVATOR LOCATED AT DULUTH MINN.

LEADING MILLS OF MINNESOTA

FOR 30 YEARS MILLERS OF QUALITY FLOURS



BAY STATE MILLING CO.

**HARD SPRING WHEAT
& RYE FLOURS
WINONA, MINNESOTA**

DAILY CAPACITY
FIVE THOUSAND BARRELS

ATKINSON MILLING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA

ROBINHOOD and MYSTIC FLOUR

| | |
|---|---|
| CORN PRODUCTS DEGERMINATED AND KILN DRIED (MEAL, FLOUR AND GRITS) | MYSTIC MILLS INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY SIOUX CITY, IOWA |
|---|---|

New Ulm Roller Mill Company

| | | |
|---------|--|-----------|
| NEW ULM | RED JACKET PATENT COMPASS WHITE RYE | MINNESOTA |
|---------|--|-----------|

**Choice
No. 2 Semolina
Fancy
Durum Clears**

AMBER MILLING
COMPANY
Flour Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

Corner Stone



occupies a permanent place in the high estimate in which
Minnesota flours are held.

We are proud that patrons say, "Always Dependable."

*Our other brands have patrons
who appreciate their qualities
for their particular product.*

LA GRANGE MILLS
RED WING
MINNESOTA

RED WING SPECIAL FLOUR

RED WING MILLING CO.



Mother Hubbard

It's
Better
Flour



Worth
the
Difference

MADE FOR

Supreme Satisfaction in Bread

HUBBARD MILLING CO.
Mankato Minnesota

CAPITAL FLOUR MILLS

INCORPORATED



HIGH GRADE
DURUM WHEAT
SEMOLINA

MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL
MINNESOTA

The Point of Consumer Contact

BBETTER bread flavor means profit insurance. Finer flavor always draws trade despite cut-price competition. Flavor is remembered after price has been forgotten.

One baker writes: "We even went so far in our insistence on quality that we printed on our bread wrappers and included in the copy for our advertising, 'We guarantee _____ Bread to be made from E-A-CO Flour and all other ingredients of like high quality.'" This baker has used many thousands of barrels of E-A-CO and his business has grown steadily over a period of years.

E-A-CO Flour insures the finest flavor for your bread. The use of E-A-CO means assurance at the most vital point in your bakery—the point of consumer contact.

Ask a baker who uses E-A-CO.

EVERETT, AUGHENBAUGH & CO.

General Offices,
Minneapolis, Minn.

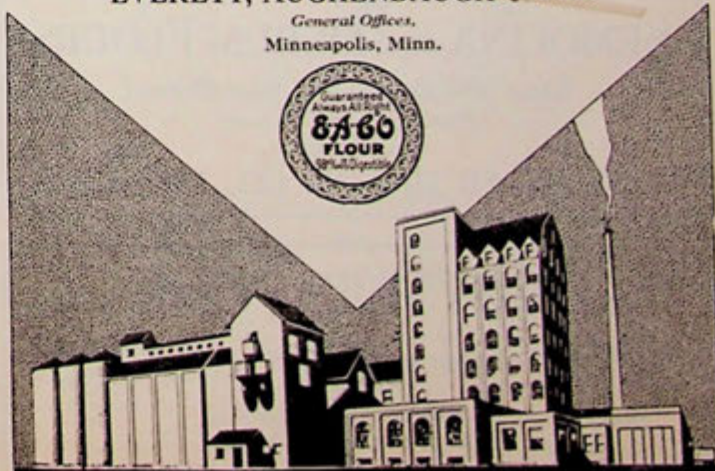


Repeaters...

**"KOMO" and
"PACEMAKER"**

*Each a peer in its class....
so why look further?*

SAINT PAUL MILLING COMPANY
SAINT PAUL MINNESOTA



THREE SPECIAL FLOURS



"So Big"





Bakers, dealers, consumers have shown their preference for our flours and are enthusiastic about their choice—we appreciate this and our response goes back in the quality of better flour for their individual needs.

THE CHRISTIAN MILLS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FLOUR EXCHANGE

"Flours of Quality Only"

GOLD MINE
FAIRY BOW
KING'S GOLD
KING'S BEST HIGH GLUTEN

Our Contribution to Better Baking

H. H. KING FLOUR MILLS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CANNON VALLEY

is manufacturing one of the outstanding flours made in Minnesota. A perfect flour, laboratory controlled. Many of our old customers and some of our new connections have written us voluntarily that they have never had so many favorable comments. We can please the most exacting.

CANNON VALLEY MILLING CO.
567 Chamber of Commerce
Minneapolis

Leading Patents

**VANITY FAIR
TELEPHONE
MARITIME** } Laboratory Controlled

"PRIDE of MINNESOTA"
Fancy Short Patent
NORTHWESTERN MILLING CO.
General Offices: 814 Chamber of Commerce
Mills at MINNEAPOLIS,
Little Falls, Minn. MINN.

"Madelia's Superlative" "Northland"

Quality Flours

*Milled to please the most exacting Bakery Trade.
Wire us for prices.*

Mill at
Madelia, Minn.
Daily Capacity
1,200 Barrels

NORTHLAND MILLING CO.
New Chamber of Commerce MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FOUR Good Bread Makers

From Selected Spring Wheat



DULUTH UNIVERSAL
PRIDE OF DULUTH
DULUTH RELIABLE
APEX
Extra Fancy Clear

Duluth Universal Milling Co.
DULUTH, MINN.

Use

GOLDRIM

Superlative Quality
Spring Wheat Patent

WESTERN FLOUR MILLS

Davenport, Iowa

"Ethan Allen"

The Ideal Flour
Fancy Minnesota
Patent
Strong
Uniform
Reliable

Wells Flour Mills
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SEMOLINA and DURUM FLOURS

*That Will Satisfy the Most Critical
Domestic and Export*

Ask for Samples

COMMANDER MILLING CO., MINNEAPOLIS

Established 1881

W. G. McLAUGHLIN, Manager

"Flour Quality Our Pride"

Globe Flour Mills Co.

PERHAM, MINNESOTA

BRANDS: "HEADLIGHT"....."GLOBE'S BEST"....."HERCULES"

Red River Milling Company

"CERES"
Highest Quality
Hard
Spring Wheat
Flour

Montana and North Dakota Wheat
used exclusively

Daily Capacity 1,000 Barrels

FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA

"No. 1"
Highest Quality
Hard
Spring Wheat
Flour

C. A. WEAVER

NORTHWESTERN REPRESENTATIVE FOR
Bodmer's Silks Tyler Wire
Webster and
Weller line
422 Flour Exchange
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HIGHEST GRADES OF HARD
WHEAT FLOURS—BRANDS

"New Gold" "Silver Leaf"

Correspondence Solicited
MORRIS CITY MILLS, INC.
MORRIS, MINN.

"Cremo" Just the cream
of hard wheat.

Crookston Milling Company
CROOKSTON, MINN.



FOR MORE *and Better Bread*

EMPIRE MILLING COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Established 1886

The standard
that others
strive to reach

White Swan Flour

SPRINGFIELD MILLING Co.
SPRINGFIELD MINNESOTA

QUALITY LOAF
SPRING PATENT
Strong—Uniform—Economical
BALDWIN FLOUR MILLS CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Crown Milling Co.
Chamber of Commerce
MINNEAPOLIS
Brokerage Connections Wanted

Always Ace High



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

Tennant & Hoyt Co.
LAKE CITY, MINN.

Minnesota Flours

have a reputation
for quality—

“BIG JO”

has made them
famous.



Wabasha Roller Mill Co.
Wabasha, Minn., U. S. A.

W. B. WEBB, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

MILLERS OF
CHICKASAW
Whole Wheat and Rye Flours
The Brown-Fallicker Co., Inc.
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

Northfield Milling Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
"Peter Pan" and "Northota"
Quality Patents
J. LUIS CENNEROS, Havana, Cuban Agent

ANALYSES
The Columbus Laboratories
31 North State Street - CHICAGO

FARGO MILL COMPANY
Millers of Hard Spring Wheat
Flour made from the famous
Red River Valley Wheat.
FARGO, N. D.

LEADING MILLS OF THE DAKOTAS

SPECIAL PATENT
WATERTOWN MILLS
PURE WHEAT
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

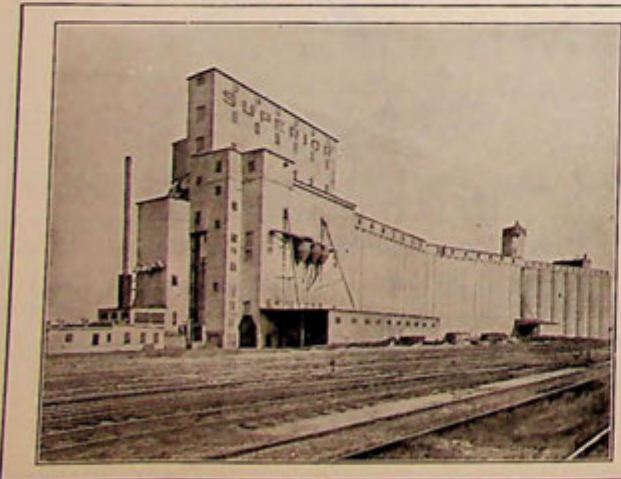
SUNSHINE
MILLED FROM SELECTED
HARD WHEAT
SUNSHINE FLOUR
QUALITY STANDARD PATENT

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



ENGINEERS AND DESIGNERS OF
Fireproof Milling and Elevator Plants

SUPERIOR ELEVATOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.
3,500,000-BUSHEL
1914-1920-1925

A. E. BAXTER ENGINEERING CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

LEADING MILLS OF MICHIGAN

Watson-Higgins Milling Co.
 Fancy Soft Wheat Flour
 "NEW PERFECTION" Flour "FIRST PRIZE" Self-Rising Flour
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Quality Michigan Flour
 Plain and Self-Rising
 Made exclusively from Michigan wheat—we grind nothing else. Open for Connections
 CHELSEA MILLING CO. - CHELSEA, MICH.

THE A. H. RANDALL MILL CO.
 Millers of Michigan Quality
 SOFT WHEAT FLOUR
 New up-to-date mill just completed.
 Open for a few additional connections.
 TEKONSHA, MICH.

MILLED entirely from Michigan
 Soft Wheats—the finest on
 the market.

Henkel's
 EXTRA FANCY
 CAKE FLOURS
 "MADE GOOD" since 1855



COMMERCIAL MILLING CO. DETROIT CLEVELAND
 PITTSBURGH

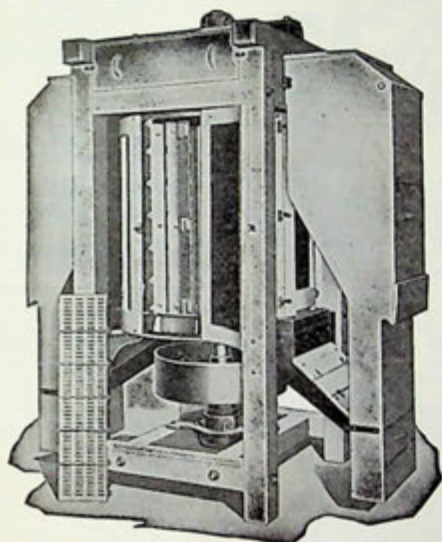
VOIGT MILLING COMPANY
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hard Wheat Flours
 MARK TWAIN
 COLUMBIAN
 PEP

Soft Wheat Flours
 CRESCENT
 ROYAL PATENT
 GILT EDGE SELF RISING

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.



Niagara Upright Scourer
 —FAMED FOR ITS EFFICIENCY

Has more scouring surface per bushel rated capacity than any horizontal scourer.

Scours the grain without breakage, yet harsh enough to produce the desired results.

Superior ventilation.

Requires less horsepower per bushel of grain than any scourer ever built.

40—Forty of these machines in the mills of Buffalo and immediate vicinity.

Investigate it. Also

THE  LINE

SEPARATORS DUST COLLECTORS BRAN DUSTERS
 DISK-ASPIRATORS WHEAT WASHERS
 GRAIN DRIERS, ETC.

RICHMOND MFG. CO.
 LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Minneapolis Office, 20 Flour Exchange

8,377 Miles
 IN 6 STATES

THE distribution and transmission lines of the Northern States Power Company extend for more than eight thousand miles to the 588 cities and towns served by this company.

These miles of wire—the many mighty generators—the thousands of huge transformers—all are but parts of the great system which brings GOOD ELECTRIC SERVICE to you.

These 8,377 miles of wire will grow. But only as you and your community grow.

The Northern States Power Company is building today for that growth which comes tomorrow, so that GOOD ELECTRIC SERVICE will not be a thing of the past when Tomorrow becomes Today.



LEADING MILLS OF CANADA

Seven Mills
with Total Daily
Capacity
22,500 Barrels



Cable
Address—
"Shawley."
Toronto,
Canada



TORONTO MILLS



Maple Leaf Milling Co. Limited.

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

JAMES STEWART
President

A. R. MACDONALD
General Manager

C. W. BAND
Vice-President

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

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

Export Flour
INSURANCE

"All Risks"

Special Service to Flour Mills on
Export and Domestic
Ocean and Lake Insurance
and Transportation

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in
Export Flour Handling

Western Assurance
Company

1001 Royal Bank Building, TORONTO

F. C. THOMPSON CO., LTD.
Canadian Agents
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Canada
R. W. LIGHTBURNE, JR.
American Agents
Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



If you close bags by machine and have never tried Bemis SPECIAL Thread let us send you a few trial cones. This thread will completely satisfy because maximum output is possible, due to its uniform strength and quality.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
JUTE, BURLAP, COTTON
and PAPER BAGS, TWINE
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Canadian Hard Spring
Wheat

340 Elevators in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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

COPELAND AND ELLIOTT

Flour, Feed and Grain
C. P. R. Building TORONTO, CANADA
Correspondence Invited
Cable Address: "COELL," Toronto

VANNATTER & CO., LTD.

TORONTO, CANADA
GRAIN... FLOUR... FEED
Domestic and Export
Cable Address: "VANCO"

CABLE ADDRESS

WOODS BAG

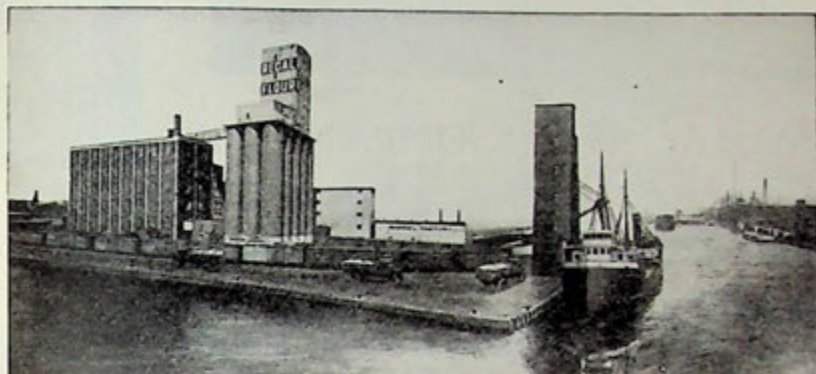
JUTE AND COTTON BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
WOODS MANFG. CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • OTTAWA • WELLAND

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Limited

MONTREAL

CAPITAL, \$1,800,000

CAPACITY, 3,000 BARRELS DAILY



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

TO IMPORTERS

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

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

Direct from Producer
to Miller

**WHEAT
OATS
BARLEY
RYE
FLAX**

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



**CANADIAN
WHEAT POOL**
CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED

Head Office:
**WINNIPEG
Canada**

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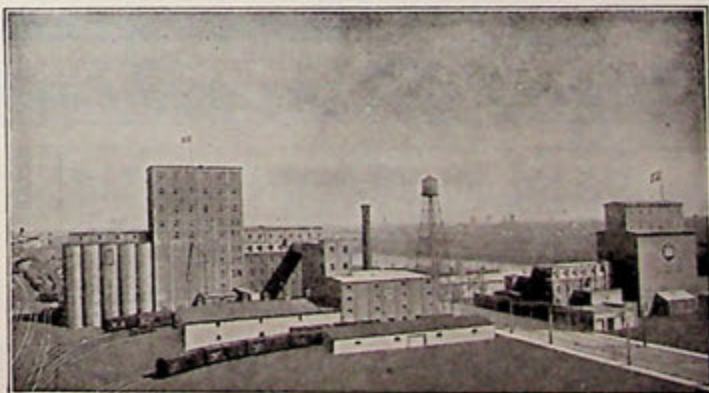
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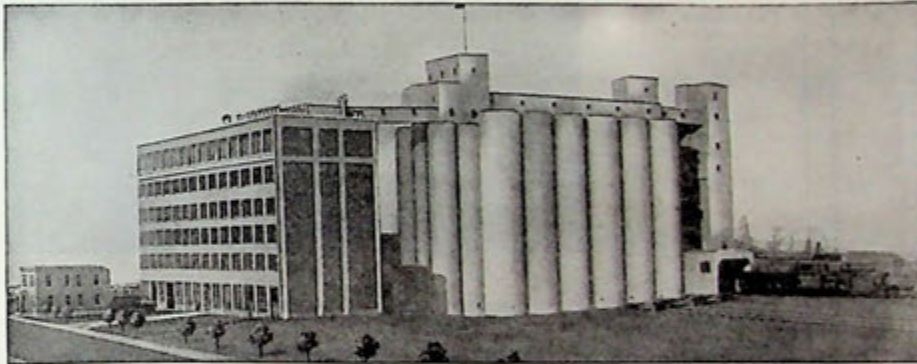
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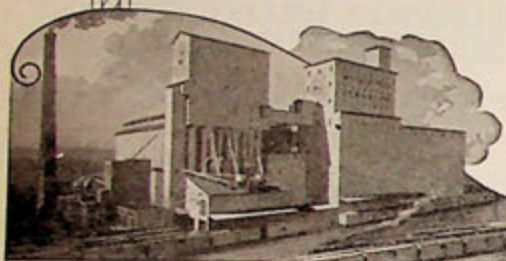
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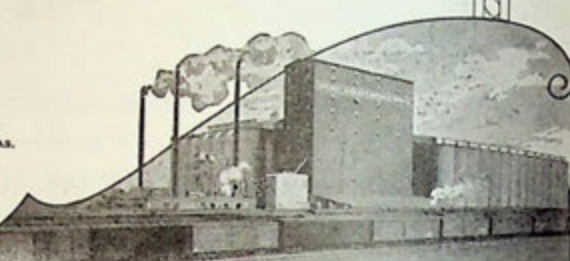
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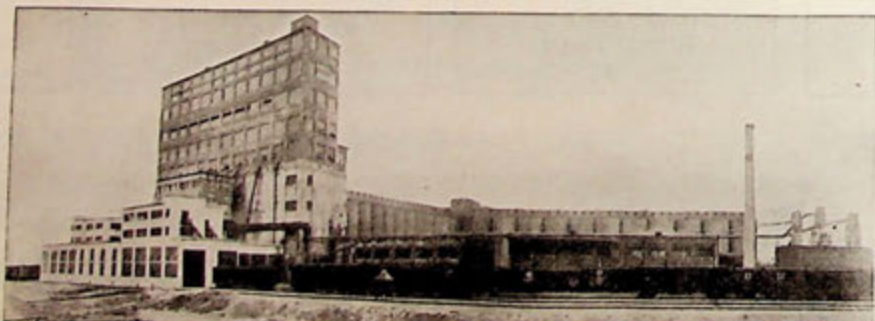
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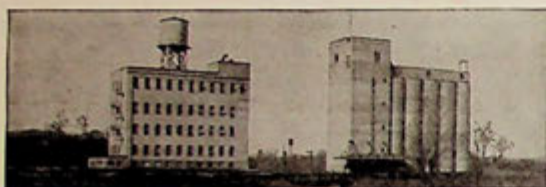
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