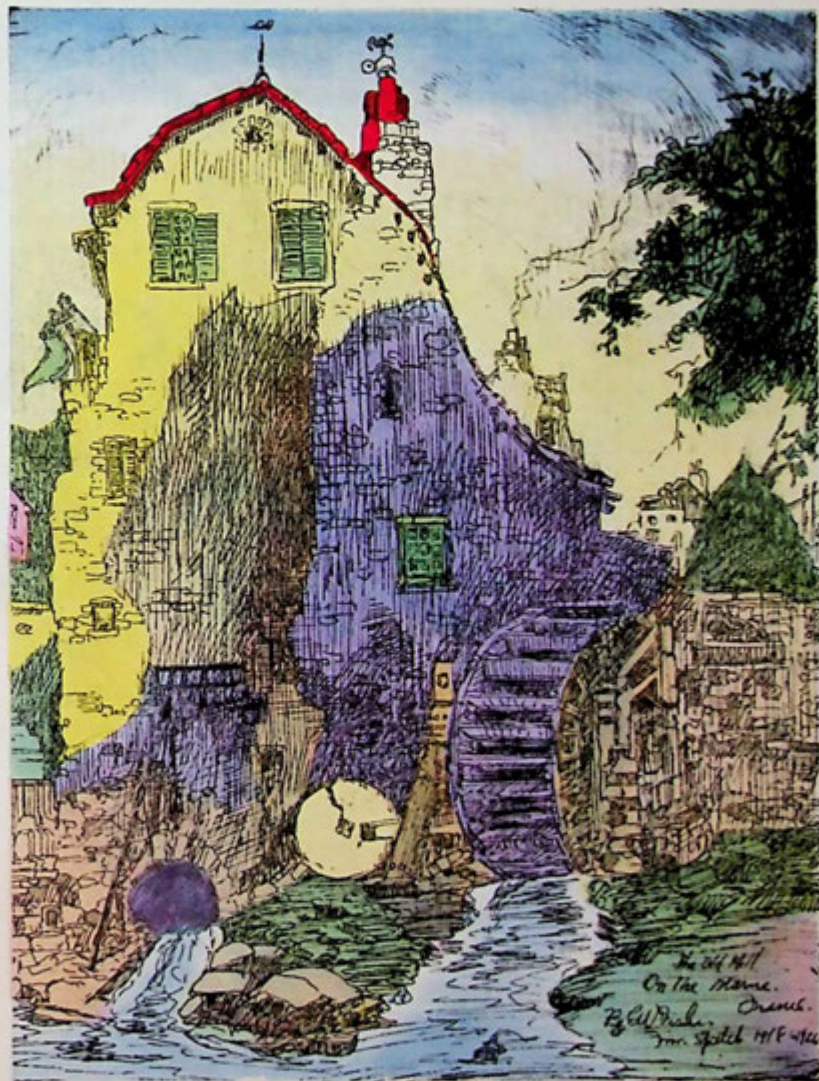


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FOUR HILLS

The Northwestern Miller

13 MAR 1931



OLD MILL ON THE MARNE

Etching by E. W. Fisher



MARCH 4, 1931



Recipe For Making Men

Ingredients

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

Method

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

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

INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY
 Minneapolis, Minnesota Buffalo, New York



SEAL OF MINNESOTA

FLOUR MILLED FROM TESTED WHEAT



*Kansas Grows the Best
Wheat in the World*

“Red Star”

*Always first. No broker
or jobber ever carries it as
a “second string” brand.*

*Total Capacity
4700 Barrels*

Elevator Capacity, 4,500,000 Bushels



WORLD'S FINEST
FLOUR MILL

RED STAR

The RED STAR MILLING CO. - WICHITA, KANSAS

R. S. HURD, President



Irregular Fermentation—

It costs you money at every point!

MANY times you don't know exactly how your flour will act. That means you have to try it out. In most cases one dough is young, another is old, and your third one about right.

That sort of thing costs money. In the first place, neither of your first two doughs will make the sort of bread you want. That displeases your customers. In the second place, the irregularity of your dough costs you money all the way

through your plant. Dough will be thrown back at the divider because the scaling adjustment can't be set properly. Nobody will know exactly how long to keep the dough in the proofer. The steam-box will be used as a repair station for dough. Some of the bread will kick in the oven, and some of it won't.

Irregular fermentation causes enough waste to wipe out a profit. That's the price a great many bakers pay for irregular flour.

They buy flour from the price lists, and think they're saving money. But when their books are closed they wonder where the extra profit went. Irregular flour ate it up—during fermentation, in the divider, in the proof box, everywhere.

A uniform, dependable, high quality flour like Pillsbury's may cost you a little more at the start. But before you're through with the day's work it has cost you less—a good deal less—than a flour that's irregular, undependable. Don't try to save money on the price of flour—buy flour that will save money for you—give you more finished loaves in less time from every mix—a better loaf at a bigger profit.

Pillsbury's Bakery Flours

... *Depend Upon* **BEMIS**
Special
Thread



for
Machine
Sewing

Closing bags by machine is quick work. It is quickest with Bemis Special Thread—the thread which runs smoothly and does not break.



Our method of splicing eliminates all bunch knots. Moreover, every cone is uniform in quality and strength. That's why every cone-length of Bemis Special Thread passes through the needle's eye without causing a break or stop. That's why machine closing is *doubly quick* with Bemis Special Thread.

Prove it to your own satisfaction with a trial cone.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., 601 SO. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

BOSTON
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 CLEVELAND
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E. PEPPERELL
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 INDIANAPOLIS
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 LOS ANGELES
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MINNEAPOLIS
 NEW ORLEANS
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 OMAHA
 PEORIA
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SALINA
 SALT LAKE CITY
 SAN FRANCISCO
 SEATTLE
 WARE SHOALS
 WICHITA
 WINNIPEG

Wherever Displayed
**NIBROC
 WYTEK
 SACKS**
 have strong appeal



SACKS made from Nibroc Wytek are rugged and will stand up under the roughest handling.

Nibroc Wytek paper is odorless and protects the product from contamination.

These are some of the reasons why a great many sack users are standardizing on Nibroc Wytek Flour Sack Paper.

Nibroc Wytek Makes Printer's Ink Talk

BROWN
 Company



FOUNDED 1852

Portland, Maine

SALESMEN WANTED—We have openings in our field sales organization for a number of men who can sell flour. We do not want men who merely can peddle cheap flour at the cheapest price in the market. Nor are we looking for men with the idea of asking them to try to get an arbitrarily high price for a brand name. Our policy is to make a thoroughly dependable flour out of strictly country-run wheat and price it competitively with fairness to the buyer and ourselves. That the policy is sound is proved by our having substantially increased our volume even in these sluggish times.

What we offer salesmen, either our own or those operating on a brokerage basis, is flour they do not have to apologize for, reasonable sales assistance from the mill and fair and honorable treatment of their trade. We are not open for every territory, but there are several for which we are anxious to secure suitable representation.

All replies to this advertisement will be treated in strictest confidence. Address Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas—Attention Fred F. Burns, Manager.

SALT
ONE DOLLAR A POUND!

IF salt did cost that much, there's no doubt that all millers would know everything about it and be most particular as to what kind they used. Its value to you is far beyond its price. One inferior barrel of salt costing a few cents less than the best—might impair the value of your flour hundreds of dollars—why not use the best—

WORCESTER SALT

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY
71-73 Murray Street, New York, N. Y.
REFINERIES
Silver Springs, N. Y. Piffard, N. Y. Eourse, Michigan
OFFICES
Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Columbus,
Charlotte, N. C., Buffalo, N. Y.



“Lustro” Paper Flour Bags
A No. 1 Rope Bag for FLOUR, Meal, Etc.

“Securpac” Coated Kraft Bags
A Composition Rope and Kraft Paper made in our own mill on a Cylinder machine, with natural or Blue Lining, meeting the R. R. Classification for FLOUR and all Grain Products.

“Celupac” White Kraft Bags
Made from “NIBROC WYTEK” White Kraft Paper and Carrying the R. R. Guarantee for FLOUR, Etc.

Three Outstanding Grades for the Milling Trade
Cylinder made Kraft Bags for Feed Meal, Etc., and Container Bags for small sizes.

HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
Write us for Samples and Prices. WELLSBURG, W. Va.

THE STANDARD OF STANDARDS



CERESOTA FLOUR

PURE—WHOLESOME—NOT BLEACHED

MADE BY

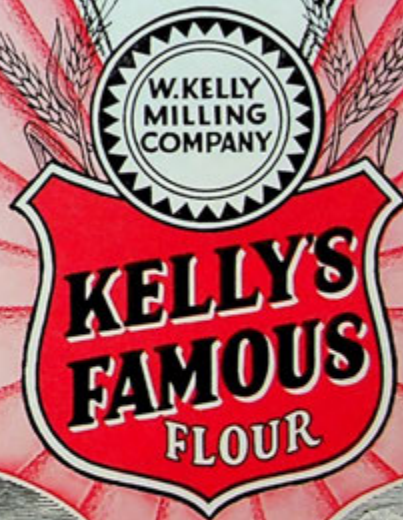
THE NORTHWESTERN CONSOLIDATED MILLING CO.

H. P. GALLAHER, PRESIDENT

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

INVARIABLE

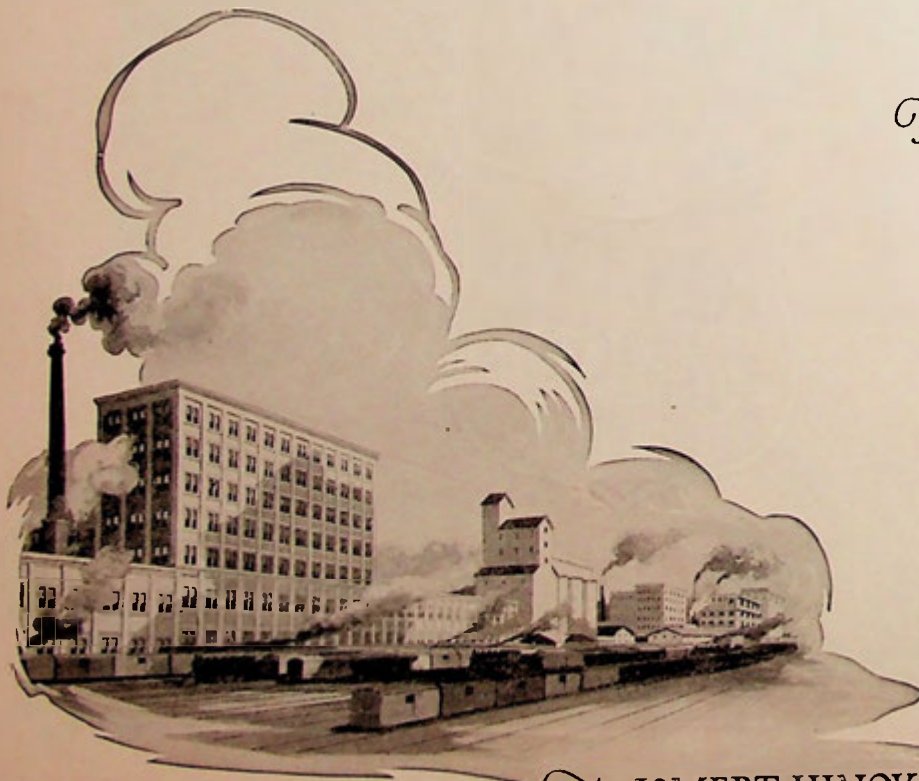
It would not be possible to make an occasional poor car of "*KELLY'S FAMOUS*" because our milling and testing methods so assure uniformity that if one car were poor all cars would be poor. And we are too old hands in the business to *try that.*



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



E would much rather sell you "I-H" or one of our other standard brands, because we believe that in the long run they are both best and cheapest. But, if your trade demands some other type of flour, bear in mind that we are in the milling business and prepared to supply the market on the basis of what it wants,—*always* at competitively fair but *never* at unprofitable prices.

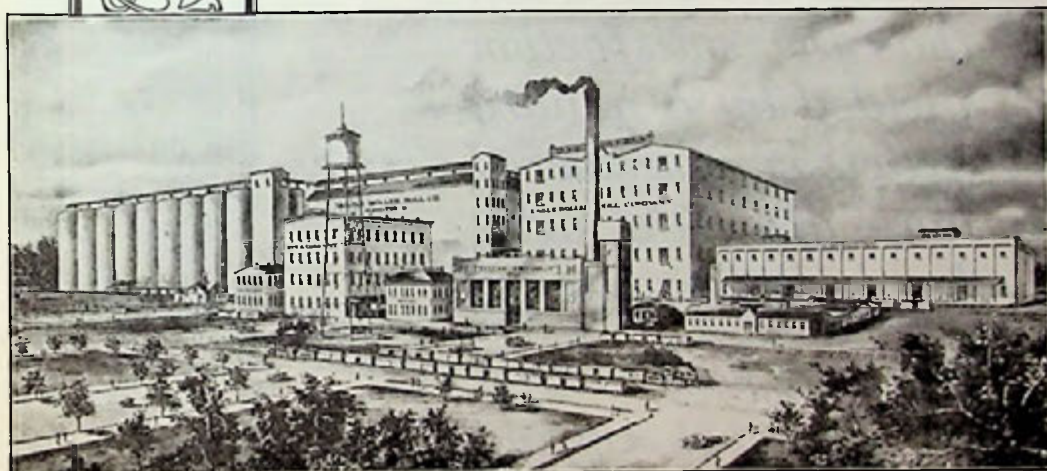


For Bakers
 ORACLE
A Short Patent
 THUNDERBOLT
A Reliable Flour

The ISMERT HINCKE MILLING CO.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Gold Coin
Whole Wheat
and Graham Flours

ANY DESIRED
GRANULATION



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

EAGLE ROLLER MILL CO.
NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

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

Elevator Capacity: 2,600,000 Bushels

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

Flour and Feed Grades, Types and Qualities: II

A Description of the Milling Process and the Products of Milling, Their Varieties, Uses, Blends, etc.

By Charles H. Briggs

Of the Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis, Minn.

A KNOWLEDGE of the qualities of the numerous flour streams derived from the wheat and the combination or blending of the streams into the various grades of finished flour constitute a subject worthy of every miller's closest study. Expert millers devote fully as much time to the consideration of this subject as to choosing wheats, cleaning and tempering them, and scrutinizing the workings of all milling machines.

When a so-called short or fancy patent is desired, the flour streams obtained by the reduction of all but the last of the middlings are run together to form a flour having the highest possible color, that is, the brightest and freest from branny particles and dullness, but slightly starchier and less glutinous than the lower grades. Such family flours are better adapted for, and are usually sold for, household use through the groceries. They require less kneading and less liquid than more glutinous ones. Under the microscope, or when the branny particles are segregated, these flours are seen to be the freest of all grades from minute particles of bran and dust specks. They do not need the amount of aging that long patents require for the best baking results, but they will stand for many months, or even years, in storage without deterioration to any extent where longer patents will begin to go backward.

The short or fancy patent, if made only from middlings reduction flour streams, amounts to from 65 to 75 per cent of the total flour recovered, or 50 per cent of the wheat. The remaining flour streams, with the exception of about 3 per cent of the very darkest colored ones, when combined form what is known as a clear flour. First clear makes up 18 to 32 per cent of the total flour streams. A synonymous term formerly used, which has almost wholly disappeared, is "Bakers' flour." "Bakers'" must be very definitely distinguished from bakers' patent, a flour to be referred to later.

A SOURCE OF CONFUSION

There has been much confusion in the minds of flour buyers, and even millers, regarding these two grades. By dividing the clear flour streams into better and poorer grades, fancy and second clear flours are obtained. The small proportion of the darkest grade of flour just referred to, amounting to about 3 or 4 per cent on the average, but ranging from 2 to 6 per cent or even more of the total flour, is known as low grade. This is perhaps too honest a name for a flour the color of which is only a little below that of graham flour. In some mills the separation of the lowest grade flour includes that spoken of as second clear, and the combination may be known under

the name of either second clear or low grade. There is a still lower commercial grade of flour, seldom sold as human food, but usually considered as animal feed. It is called red dog. As explained above, red dog is often run together with the middlings, or with the mixed middlings and bran. The products are then usually called, respectively, flour middlings or gray shorts, and mixed feed, mill run bran or mill run. Just as there is no line of division between second clears and low grades, so millers differ in their customs regarding naming low grades and red dogs. In some mills no second clear, as a separate product, is made, and in others no low grade, so-called, but these streams go into the red dog. Perhaps 75 per cent of the second clears manufactured in the United States are shipped abroad.

The following outline shows in tabular form the classifications which are commonly made of the final flour streams into grades:

TABLE II
Classification of Final Flour Streams Into Grades

1. Middlings reduction flours
All middlings reduction flours except last two or three to first patent.
Last one, two or three middlings reduction flours to low grade or second clear.
First sizings flour to first patent.
Second sizings flour to fancy clear.
2. Break flours
First, fourth and following break flours to fancy clear or second clear.
Second and third break flours to fancy clear or standard patent.
3. Bran and shorts duster flours
Bran duster flour to second clear.
Shorts duster flour to fancy clear.
4. Middlings reduction tailings flours
First tailings to fancy clear.
Second tailings to second clear.
5. Dust collector flours
Dust collector flours from break rolls to second clear.
Dust collector flours from reduction rolls to fancy clear.
Dust collector flours from purifiers to fancy clear.

The fact that mills have no uniformity in their practice in drawing the line between flours used for human food and cattle feeds, some not including low grades as food flour, others including them as such, and still others including some of the red dog streams as food flour, makes comparisons as to yields of flour between mills difficult and often not of much value. A number of writers have been led into serious error in this way. One of them informs his readers that Hungarian flour extractions are 12.9 to 7.9 per cent higher than American millers obtain, whereas, the real fact is that the lowest grade material included as flour in Hungary is really no more than a powdered bran darker than any American red dog. It is produced, no doubt, because of the nonuse of moisture in tempering Hungarian wheats, which allows more pulverization of bran into bran flour.

Yields in America are stated on the basis of the number of bushels and pounds of wheat used in making a barrel of flour (60 lbs of wheat are reckoned as a bushel and 196 lbs of flour as a bbl). The wheat may be either uncleaned, or cleaned and scoured. Thus a yield of 4:30 means using 270 lbs to make a barrel of straight flour or the same amount of the separate flours. This is a yield of 70.3 per cent and a fair average for hard wheat flour.

ALWAYS SOME UNCERTAINTY

But whether low grade is counted as a feed or as a flour there is always uncertainty, and the matter of referring to flour yield is still further complicated by the custom of some millers of including the screenings in the amount of wheat used per barrel or, in other words, basing yields on uncleaned wheat as received rather than on cleaned dry wheat before going to first break. Again a certain mathematical difficulty is added by the custom of some mills of giving yields in pounds of flour per bushel of 60 lbs wheat.

It seems to the writer that the only logical and justifiable way is to base percentages on the cleaned dry wheat. This is the continental European method, and will be referred to later. It will always remain a problem for the miller to know just where to make the cut between streams (made up of particles of flour size) that should go to flour and used as food, and those that should go to feed. The cut should lie between our color standards 9 and 10. If offals can be worked over so as to yield flours of color 9 or better, amounting to 1 or 2 per cent, as is often the case, it will be in the interest of economy of food materials, and should usually pay the mill so to do except at times when clears are selling for prices about the same as shorts and red dogs. While every mill and every wheat differs from every other in the character of the resulting flours, there is a general similarity in the granulation or particle size of the flours a given flour grade from a given type of wheat possesses. Very few mills now aim to make a coarse, granular flour such as is, or has been, considered superior in Europe, especially in Hungary. American higher grade flours from spring and hard winter wheats are mainly of medium granulation, with about 30 per cent of the flour passing No. 10 but not No. 17, and the balance passing No. 17. Clear flours from these wheats are generally of slightly larger particles, with about 37 per cent passing No. 10 but not No. 17, and the balance passing No. 17. Soft winter wheat flours are usually distinctly softer, that is have finer particles.

A class of flour specially intended for fine cakes, and sold in pasteboard boxes, is made by extra reduction and bolting

through No. 16 flour silk. It is pretty well established that, within reasonable limits, granulation does not have much effect upon baking quality, and that coarse flours are not, by reason of their particle size, stronger than fine flours.

A STANDARD NOMENCLATURE

The standardized nomenclature of American flour grades long ago adopted by the Howard Laboratory, with numerals employed and the Briggs Centesimal equivalents, are given in Table III, which includes also some average ash figures. These expressions refer to uniform color standards and, as will be seen, are subdivided into subgrades; for example, fancy clears are divided into extra fancy clears, extra fancy clears and fancy clears. The first patent of one mill may grade highest standard first patent, and that of another mill, using the same quality of wheat but not milling exactly in the same way, may not grade better than good standard first patent (color 1.5G). On the other hand, the straight flour of another mill may grade as high as "Up to standard patent," thus exhibiting the skill and experience of the miller, or the better quality of the wheat used, or the better facilities for cleaning up the wheat in the mill last referred to.

The method by which the streams are brought together to produce a first patent flour and some of the qualities of this grade of flour have already been outlined. Also the methods of making clear flour have been referred to. If both these flours are combined, the product is a full straight flour, which is sometimes referred to as a 100 per cent patent flour. In most mills about 3 per cent of the low grade flour is not included in the straight, and such a flour is properly referred to as a 97 per cent straight or sometimes as a 97 per cent patent. Such flour, made from hard spring wheat, is commonly about 70 per cent, by weight, of the cleaned wheat used or, as usually expressed, a yield of 4 bus and 40 lbs. A little better yield is usually obtained from hard winter wheat, about 72.6 per cent, or 4 bus and 30 lbs.

If, besides the low grade, from 2 to 16 per cent of the darker or second clear flours are excluded, and all the remaining flour is run together, the product is known as standard patent, and consists of about 90 per cent of the total flour streams produced. A standard patent (unbleached) has a slightly yellower and duller color than a first patent, but as it contains some of the strong break flour streams, it has more gluten and is a stronger flour. Its somewhat greater gluten content necessitates more mixing or kneading and fermentation than first patent, and hence it is better adapted to bakers' use.

By the vigorous action of the power-

(Continued on page 654.)



Why not Take the High Road?

You can put your cake business on the high road to bigger success by using

KISMET SUPER PATENT FLOUR

Don't be content with ordinary results when you can have the best cakes that baker ever baked.

Prove it? Just say the word.

NOBLESVILLE MILLING COMPANY
NOBLESVILLE, INDIANA

Elevator Capacity, 750,000 Bushels

Mill Capacity, 1,200 Barrels Daily

Strategic Location

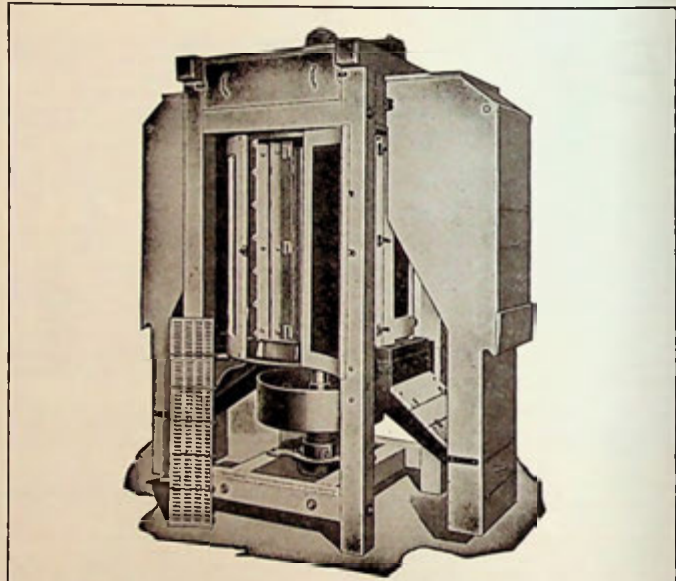
One of many reasons why your interest can be served better by us.

ACME-EVANS COMPANY, Indianapolis

100 Years
of
Progressive Milling

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

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



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, 80 Flour Exchange

You Can't Afford to Take a Chance!

Extraordinarily good flours are selling lower now than "price" flours have sold in recent years—a wonderful opportunity is offered to you now to build your business with better flours at extremely reasonable prices.

Let us quote you on better flours for your every need!

Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co.
Daily Capacity 2,500 barrels LAWRENCEBURG, IND. Elevator Capacity 750,000 bushels

J. ALLEN SMITH & COMPANY, Inc.
KNOXVILLE : TENN.
MILLERS OF
Soft Wheat Flour
Hard Wheat Flour (for Bakers)
White Corn Meal
Domestic and Export Ask for Prices

BLISH MILLING CO.
Fancy Soft
Wheat Flours
SEYMOUR, IND.

Garland Milling Co.
Pure Soft Winter Wheat
Flour
GREENSBURG, IND.

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.

Osota
Mainspring
Doughboy
Brands

The Mennel Milling Co. TOLEDO, OHIO

MELLOW CREAM CAKE FLOUR

Made from SELECTED PURE SOFT WHEATS
NORTHWESTERN ELEVATOR & MILL COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO

Ohio Soft Wheat Flour

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

THE
ALLEN & WHEELER CO.
Domestic and Export
TROY OHIO

Bakers—

When comparing Spring Wheat Flour use

“BULL DOG”

for your standard

Made by
The Fairechild Milling Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Your Own REGIMENT

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

These 5,000 men and women comprise your own regiment, and their battle cry is SERVICE.

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



The 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
1229 Virginia Avenue
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Hardesty Milling Co.

Quality Millers for
Over Half a Century

Domestic and Export DOVER, OHIO

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

The Buckeye Cereal Co.
MASSILLON, OHIO

Feed, Flour, Wheat ANALYSES

The Columbus Laboratories
31 North State St. Chicago

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MILLERS OF
High Grade Soft Winter Wheat Flour
LIGONTIER, IND.
WAUSEON, OHIO NORFOLK, VA.

THE WARWICK CO.


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

The Williams Bros. Co.

Merchant Millers KENT, OHIO, U. S. A.
Specialists Ohio Winter Wheat Flour
All our wheat is grown on "Western Reserve" and bought from the growers at elevators we own and operate.

WE ARE LARGE BUYERS
of PURIFIED MIDDINGS

It May Pay You to Correspond With Us
THE CREAM OF WHEAT CORPORATION
Minneapolis, Minnesota



Easy to obtain from seven conveniently located plants

Atlanta
Kansas City, Kan.

St. Louis

Dallas
Brooklyn

Minneapolis
New Orleans

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS



Mother Hubbard

FLOUR

*An Insurance of High Quality
Worth the Difference*

HUBBARD MILLING CO.
Mankato Minnesota

The Location of our Mill

permits us to select the best wheats available, of any type desired.
At the Wheat Cross-roads of the West.

Choice
Northern
Spring
Wheat
Flour



Strong
Turkey
Hard
Wheat
Flour

INLAND MILLING COMPANY
DES MOINES, IOWA

"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

International Control of Raw Materials

A Review By E. A. Stokdyk

Division of Agricultural Economics, University of California

A RECENT volume by B. B. Wallace and L. R. Edminster, published by the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institute, on "International Control of Raw Materials," is by all odds the best treatise that has appeared on this most interesting subject. As the authors point out, "hindrances to the free movement of raw materials in international trade have played a particularly important part in the post-war discussion of trade barriers; and the encouragement of such restrictions by governments has in turn held a prominent place in the discussion of the raw materials problem.

A list of 20 commodities now, or recently, subject to control, includes camphor (Japan), cinchona bark (Holland), citrate of lime (Italy), coffee (Brazil), cotton (Egypt), currants (Greece), kauri-gum (New Zealand), mercury (Spain, Italy), nitrate (Chile), pear shell (Austria), potash (Germany, France), pulpwood (Canada), quebracho (Argentina, Paraguay), rubber (British Malaya), sandalwood oil (British India), silk (Japan), sisal (Yucatan), sugar (Cuba), sulphur (United States, Italy), and tin (British Columbia).

The primary objects of the controls have been one of three, (1) "to obtain public revenue," (2) "to maintain or increase the profits of the producers of the raw materials," and (3) "to foster and extend domestic manufacturing industry."

The second objective, "to maintain or increase the profits of the producers of the raw material" is of particular interest. The Japanese government financed the holding of a portion of the available supplies of silk from the market to increase prices. The Brazilian government "valorized" coffee. The Egyptian government purchased cotton, Ecuador cocoa, and the British Malay States tin. Restriction of output was fostered by the German potash syndicate, and rubber was controlled through the Stevenson restriction act.

The authors analyze in detail and appraise the Chilean control of sodium nitrate, the Japanese camphor monopoly, the Franco-German potash combine, the Brazilian valorization and control of coffee, the British export restriction on rubber, and the Canadian embargoes on pulpwood.

The two controls of most interest to

American producers of raw materials are those of coffee and rubber.

The coffee control had two problems to face, (1) "that of adjusting supply to demand for a crop which comes into bearing only after six or seven years," and (2) "that of stabilizing prices for a crop which fluctuates markedly from year to year."

Three distinct controls were undertaken. "The first began in 1905, and lasted until 1918," the second lasted from 1917 to 1920, and the third from 1921 to 1923. Since then, controls have been operated under the "permanent defense" of coffee. "In this system of regulation, valorization is held in reserve as a measure to be applied only in 'emergencies.'" However, the authors point out that "the upshot of the earlier experiences with valorization is that control of supplies in one way or another was to become a continuous policy of the government."

The first valorization, 1905-18, was undertaken when production was increasing faster than consumption. The results of the first attempt are summarized by Messrs. Wallace and Edminster: "The first valorization and the restrictive measure which accompanied it prevented a severe fall in price in 1906-07, and enabled the committee conducting the operations to maintain an artificial price during the years 1910-1911 and 1912 higher than that which the 'statistical position' of coffee seemed to justify. This higher price resulted in a benefit to the merchants and bankers, to the government of Sao Paulo, and to the coffee planters, and in a corresponding burden on consumers."

The second coffee valorization, 1917-20, resulted in a profit of \$20,000,000 for the government. A short crop in 1919 and war conditions were responsible. At the same time the effect was to "moderate extreme price fluctuations."

The third control, 1921-23, according to the authors, "like the second, appears to have moderated price fluctuations and to have yielded handsome profits to its promoters."

The success of these controls led to the permanent defense of coffee. Considerable reliance was placed on the fact that "large crops seldom come in successive years." From 1925 to 1927 the operations were small, but "they were

(Continued on page 618.)

Choice
No. 2 Semolina
Fancy
Durum Clears

AMBER MILLING
COMPANY
Flour Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.



"CREMO"

Just the Cream of Hard Wheat
CROOKSTON MILLING CO.
CROOKSTON, 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.

After all,
"There is
No Substitute
for Quality"

After all,
"There is
No Substitute
for Quality"

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THERE IS NO "CHEAP" FLOUR.**

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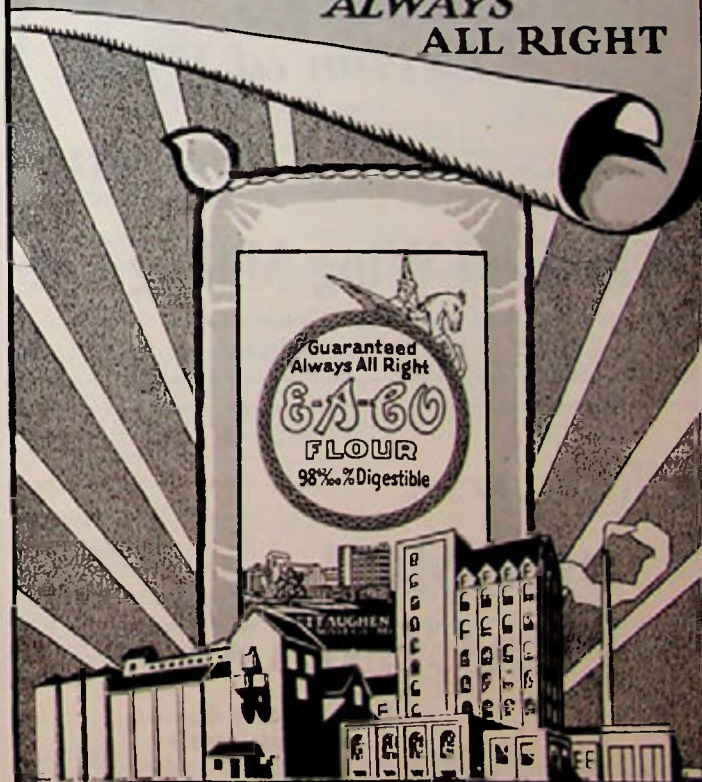
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Strong
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Of Uniform and Highest Quality Made From Wisconsin Grown Rye

White Heather Blue Ribbon Rye Meal

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In the heart of the Rye producing sections of Wisconsin

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Millers of Strictly Pure
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Especially used by blenders and mixers
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Samples and quotations sent on request

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Pure Rye Flour We make a high grade pure winter rye flour.

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Quick Eastern Shipment

Diamond Spring Patent Monogram Rye
Fancy Soft Winter Iron King Clear
Entire Wheat Flour Corn Meal

International Control of Raw Materials

(Continued from page 614.)

still sufficient to have a considerable effect on prices."

"Beginning with the crop of 1927-28, however, world production began greatly to exceed world consumption. On July 1, 1929, the visible world supply of coffee was 14,250,000 bags, of which approximately 10,500,000 were in Brazil, and it was estimated that on July 1, 1930, the visible supply would be between 21,000,000 and 22,000,000 bags, of which some 18,000,000 or 19,000,000 would be held in Brazil. Such a surplus would be only about 2,000,000 bags short of the annual world consumption. Meanwhile, the continual carrying of the stocks had exhausted the credit resources of the institute and of private banks, and a sharp decline in prices set in.

"The collapse in prices created a serious emergency. Private and state banks were forced to suspend credits. Previous loans had been exhausted, and assets generally were frozen. . . . Finally, in April, 1930, it was announced in the press that a loan of \$100,000,000 was about to be consummated between a group of British, continental and American bankers and the government of Sao Paulo, to be secured by 16,500,000 bags of coffee. The terms, it was stated, would call for the sale of this entire amount within 10 years, and would require the state to place future crops on the market currently. The government would agree not to accumulate any coffee during the life of the loan, except at the request of the bankers as further security for the loan."

The British export restrictions on rubber were begun on Nov. 1, 1922, and

ended Nov. 1, 1928. Each rubber estate was assigned a "standard production," which "always remained less than the full productive capacity of the plantations by amounts variously estimated at from 13 to 20 per cent." In addition, "during the three months beginning Nov. 1, 1922, no plantation was allowed to export at a rate which would exceed, in a full year, 60 per cent of its 'standard production.'"

If prices in London were not maintained at 1s (23c) per lb, under this restriction, exports were to be cut to 55 per cent of "standard production." On the other hand, if prices were 1s 3d (29c) in London, 65 per cent would be exported. This range in prices was considered a "fair return" on investment.

"But when, after a spectacular rise of prices in 1925, a sharp decline set in throughout 1926, the act was promptly modified in the interest of the producers. . . . The basic price was raised far above the 'fair' price provided in the original act. Under the old it had been from 23c to 29c; under the new it became from 43c to 49c. Yet the original price had been established ostensibly with reference to the cost of production.

"For nearly a year after the new restrictions came into effect the rubber market showed surprisingly little variation, notwithstanding that stocks were increasing. But from the summer of 1927 the decline was resumed, and in spite of further restrictions of exports, in November, 1927, it still persisted.

"Finally, on Feb. 8, 1928, the prime minister, Mr. Baldwin, publicly announced that the civil research committee was to consider and advise upon future policy. . . . On April 4 it was announced by the government that the restriction scheme would continue unchanged until Nov. 1, 1928, but would terminate on that date."

Summarizing the results of the rubber restrictions, the authors state: "The evidence is clear that the Stevenson restriction act was an important factor in the recovery of rubber prices in 1922-25. That prices would have tended to rise in any case is altogether probable, in view of the rapid increase that was taking place in the world demand for rubber; but there is no reason whatever to suppose that prices would have mounted to anything like the exorbitant levels that were eventually attained, had it not been for the restriction of output and the speculation that took place under the act. While they lasted, high prices tended, of course, to enhance the profits of producers of rubber both within and outside the jurisdiction of the act, and by the same token they imposed a great burden upon consumers.

"In the end the refusal of the Dutch to come into the scheme, and the rapid increase of production in outside areas, led to the collapse of prices and the abandonment of restriction."

Throughout the treatise the authors present a wealth of statistics. They have done an excellent service in this respect, as well as in presenting in a concise manner the effects of the controls.



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In 1785.

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GLUTEN FLOUR

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EVERY business enterprise that exists long enough acquires its various traditions. Whether or not they are worthy depends upon the management. Good management looks into the traditions of its organization, especially at budget-making time, and seeks to weed out those that are undesirable and thereby gain something in resources for perpetuating and strengthening those that are worth while.

The preparation and use of a well-ordered budget dictate that expenditures must be governed, not by precedent, but by necessity as indicated and explained by the aims and month to month operations of the business.

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Capacity, 1,000,000 bushels

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Selected from Current Offerings
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We Specialize in Milling Wheat

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A COMPLETE SERVICE IN
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Capital Deposited in U. S.....	200,000
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders.....	883,109

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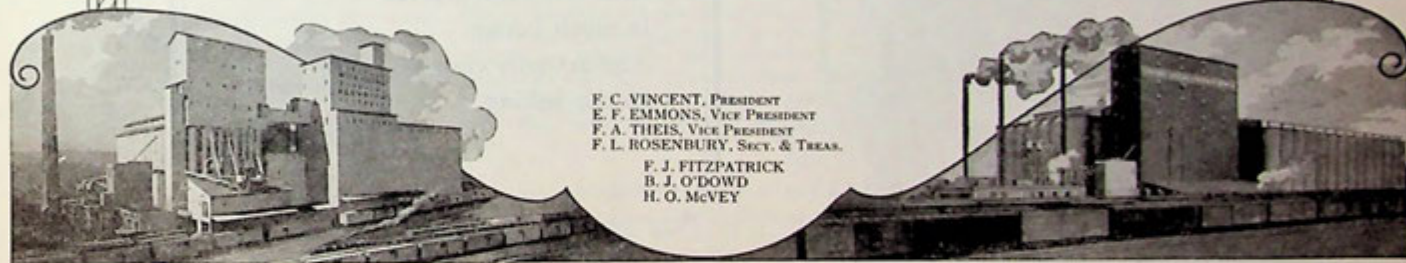
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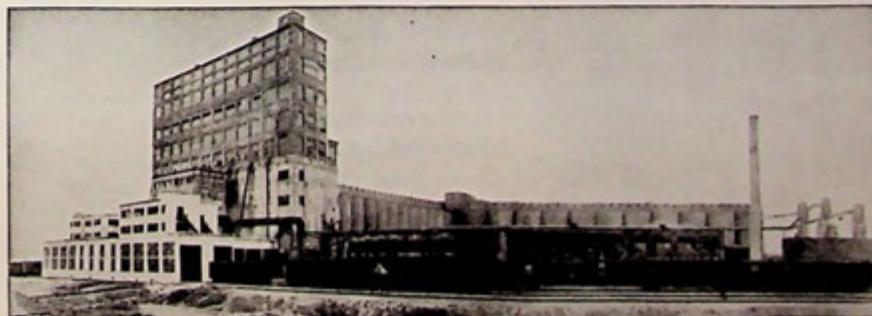
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MILLING WHEAT We can quote closely competitive prices exactly what you require,—now or later shipment. *Also FEEDING WHEAT*

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Our distributors tell us
That much of the
Increase in volume on
TOWN CRIER FLOUR
Comes from people
Who have played with
The present fad
For cheap flour
And don't like it.
They have found out,
Just as our dealers have found out,
That TOWN CRIER FLOUR
At a fair selling price
Is much better
And actually costs no more
In the baking.



*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

EDITORIAL

A PRACTICAL WAY OUT

RECKONING from data now available and taking the Federal Farm Board at its word regarding the amount of wheat to be "dumped" for export, the board agency will hold at the end of the present stabilization period about two hundred million bushels of wheat. A large part of this indigestible surplus is in commercial storage, effectively blocking the path of the new wheat crop, the first movement of which is barely three months away. So far as known, except for the contemplated sale of the thirty-five million bushels of "out of position" wheat, the board has no plan beyond continuing to buy wheat and wishing the price would go up.

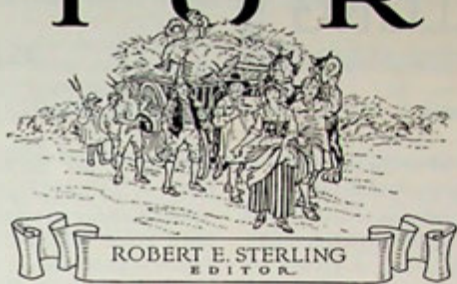
It is well known throughout the world grain trade that wheat buyers of importing countries long have awaited the day when the United States surplus would have to be liquidated. These astute gentlemen have had no need to hurry and have been at all times ready to take full advantage of the opportunity certain ultimately to be theirs. Knowing the necessities of the seller and the weakness of government functioning, they are in position to be unsparing. For every cent the board reduces its price they can reduce their bids two cents. No surplus of any commodity the world ever saw will be as hard to sell as this vast stock of wheat.

If, by some feat of legerdemain, the farm board could be turned, even for a brief interval, into a commercial enterprise, it would give up its fiddling efforts to get rid of small parts of its burden by such expedients as "the export flour plan" and "the out-of-position wheat plan" and sell its wheat back to the country's grain merchants who know how to handle it and who could by their knowledge and business ability help to salvage a maximum amount of the government's loss. The farm board, relieved of a job beyond its ability, then could turn its efforts back to co-operative marketing, in which field, if in any, it conceivably may accomplish something.

Nor does the sale of the whole stock of wheat offer any considerable difficulty. It is true that the board, in surrendering its cash wheat in a period of obstructed future trading, would have temporarily to supply the place of speculation and provide buying power to absorb the trade's hedges in December or May deliveries; but this would be a small task as compared with its present burden. With any sort of fortune and with the surplus actually moving out to market, distant futures at under seventy cents soon would appeal to speculative judgment and the board could unload its holdings upon the public. With its possessions in perfectly liquid futures, it would stand a much better chance of recouping than through its present blundering attempts to juggle scores of millions of bushels of actual wheat.

No one now makes any pretense that the board's operations are otherwise than speculative and governed less by concern for the grower, who for several months has been virtually out of the picture, than by hope of recouping some part of its lost millions. What once was altruism now is merely the gambler's despairing last plunge, taken with little knowledge of the hazards and with hope of winning based on nothing but a possible crop calamity somewhere in the world.

The grain trade, measured by assurances reaching this publication, willingly would co-operate with the board in a practical solution of its difficulties by giving up its present assured income from farm board storage and taking a chance on getting normal carrying charges in return for restoration of free markets. Given any kind of fair deal in an exchange of cash wheat for distant futures, it can and would find a market for the wheat at the maximum price permitted by world conditions. It is convinced, not for its own sake alone but in the interest of the price level, the grower and the good of the nation, that the first duty of every one concerned is to close out the valorization scheme before it creates even greater disaster. Only stupidity and obstinacy stand in the way of a practical solution.



NOT NEEDED FOR MILLING, DROUTH RELIEF OR FEEDING

DIFFERING in its open and above-board frankness from other recent changes in Federal Farm Board policies, last week's announcement of the board's decision to sell at "an equitable basis" a total of about thirty-five million bushels of wheat so located as to be unavailable "for milling, drouth relief or feeding," was nevertheless an amazing declaration of policy. "An equitable basis" necessarily means the competitive world price for wheat and to "deem advisable that such wheat be sold" means that wheat bought to support prices is to be dumped and the loss taken.

This is, of course, no more than was assured when all of the forces of the Federal Farm Board and of the United States Department of Agriculture were prophesying a rise in prices and millions of dollars of government funds were being spent to try to make the prophecy come true. While those things were happening, all who disputed the forecasts and pointed to the inevitable liquidation at a loss were condemned as either liars or short sellers. Today, with the "retirement according to plan" just beginning and a complete rout in prospect, the liars and short sellers are still of the same color and complexion, but, considered strictly on their merits as prophets, they have rather the better of both the police power and the treasury.

We now await what measure of success will attend the public auction and what price will be found "equitable." Quite incidentally we foresee the necessity of giving a new meaning to the word "equity" if it is to be used to describe an operation which includes supporting Chicago May wheat with one hand and offering milling wheat at a discount for export with the other.

MR. LEGGE'S SOUND PHILOSOPHY

"So long as we produce either recurring or accidental surpluses to be sold in world markets, we must share the world's fortunes in prices received." From a statement by the late Charles W. Lonsdale in declining appointment as directing head of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Dec. 2, 1929.

"So long as he (the American farmer) produces a surplus far in excess of the quantity that the domestic market will consume he must be content to accept the world price for his entire crop." From an address by Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, at Iowa State Fair, Aug. 25, 1930.

THE MARTIAL IMMORTALS

WE are indebted to the manager of a well-known milling establishment, now in its seventy-fourth year of profitable operation, for a message of courage and confidence in the future and for the opportunity to pass on to our readers the following extract from a letter addressed to him by a miller friend who is equally undiscouraged by present conditions:

"Our salesmen called us today and they have uniformly reported to us that they were discouraged. We promptly reported back to them that we were not discouraged; that we considered it a very great privilege to be permitted to live through a period of this kind, and that what we learned now should be of much benefit to us in future.

"We do not know whether it is a fact or not, but a man who was a participant in the Battle of Buena Vista told us that when General Taylor ordered his troops to attack the vastly superior forces of Santa

Anna that the spirits of Nelson, Napoleon, Alexander, and all of the martial immortals hovered over Taylor's soldiers and begged that they too be permitted to share the glory of the hazard and thus add a new burnish to their immortality."

We cannot know if the spirits of the founders of this nation's industry are aware of the low state to which their successors have permitted their courage to descend; nor, if aware, whether they would be proud and seek "to share the glory of the hazard." We fear we would be a disappointment to them, that they would find us less courageous, less resourceful and too ready to put upon "conditions" blame for faults within ourselves.

While we wait vaguely for some "Zach" Taylor to lead us in a glorious attack upon the forces of depression, many of us are not even good soldiers of the line and too few of us, because we have grown used to easy success, appreciate the privilege we have of living in a time when lessons are being learned which in years to come will carry this nation and its fortunate people to yet greater attainments of both material and spiritual well being.

And Money Is the Power.—"The tariff is the fulcrum and the Agricultural Marketing Act is the lever which is maintaining prices of American grain above the world market levels."—Secretary Hyde in a statement about the wheat market.

WANTED—A PATRIOT

THE air is filled with corner drug store rumors of President Hoover's probable selection of a new wheat member of the Federal Farm Board to succeed Governor McKelvie, oratory member, whose early resignation is forecast and, better yet, promised. Most of these stories are no more than gossip, but it is an open secret that Bert H. Lang, vice president of the First National Bank in St. Louis, and Jesse B. Smith, Salina, Kansas, president of the Shellbarger Mill & Elevator Co., and chairman of the Southwestern Millers' League, have been consulted by those close to the farm board organization and have declined to consider the appointment.

It is entirely, if regrettably, probable that almost any other man now connected with the industry in any responsible position and equipped by knowledge and experience to undertake the job, would give the same answer. The farm board, despite its well intentioned efforts, indisputably has failed of its every objective, particularly in its bungling attempts to valorize the price of wheat in face of a world surplus and declining values. Those who have served it up to the present have gained little but abuse, and those who serve it hereafter are likely to pay, in public opinion, not only for their own failures but for the failures of their predecessors.

Nevertheless, there is an urgent need for a man big enough, strong enough and, above all, intelligent enough, to untangle the snarl into which the board has brought the wheat market. This must be done, not only in the interest of the grain grower and the handling and converting industries, but for the well being of the country, which cannot possibly make any real headway toward recovery from the present depression so long as the impounded wheat surplus hangs as a constant threat over commodity prices.

When President Hoover faced the task of heading up the farm board he exercised the persuasive quality which served him so well in his work as Food Administrator and drafted Mr. Legge. The present need is that he employ the same strategy in drafting a man, qualified by practical knowledge of the grain trade and gifted with intelligence and understanding, to get the government out of the stabilization mess with the least possible money loss and the greatest possible amount of speed and good order. That is the first task to be accomplished, and it may well be that the man with the courage to tackle the job may find in success the straight road to place and power. In any event, he would win high esteem as a great patriot.

THE WEEK IN MILLING

Volume of Sales Strikes Routine

EVERYONE whose business is affected by wheat prices is reducing stocks to a minimum in anticipation of declining markets when, as and if Federal Farm Board agencies cease stabilization activities. Consequently, as flour buyers take delivery on old contracts they enter the market henceforth only as their requirements demand, taking one or two car lots for delivery within 30 days. Unfilled orders on mills' books have diminished to a record low point. A result of all this is that new flour business is settling into a routine, with all classes of trade entering the market often for small amounts, the total of sales each week averaging around 30 per cent of the capacity of mills. Millers are quoting low prices in many markets in an effort to stimulate business, although reports do not indicate that the policy is successful.

Export.—Southwestern mills increased their sales to Latin American markets substantially last week, and also sold scattered small lots to Europe. Other sections of the country failed to share in this improvement, and, on the whole, foreign demand remains exceedingly quiet. Canadian millers are doing only a moderate amount of business abroad.

Clears.—The complete absorption of clears, particularly by southern markets, continues to feature the flour trade. Even the spring wheat mills of the Northwest have been shipping their lower grades into southern centers in such volume that offerings are becoming scarce.

Prices.—Quotations are unchanged from a week ago, the stabilized wheat market effectively steadying costs of raw materials. Feed prices advanced, but the gain was hardly enough to warrant material reductions in flour prices.

Production.—A gradual curtailment in flour production is under way as old contracts are filled, and operations must depend more and more on current bookings. Output of United States mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller for the week ending Feb. 28 totaled 1,365,281 bbls, compared with 1,412,178 in the preceding week, 1,522,709 in the corresponding week of last year, and 1,537,111 two years ago. Southwestern mills reported 13,000 bbls of the loss registered

last week, northwestern mills 7,000 bbls, and the Pacific Coast 4,000 bbls. Buffalo production was unchanged, the central and southern group gained 4,000 bbls and Chicago 2,000 bbls.

European Markets by Cable

London, Eng., March 3.—(Special Cable)—The price decline is accentuating the dullness in flour in United Kingdom markets. Demand is very small. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents 20s 6d@21s 3d per 280 lbs (\$3.48@3.59 bbl), Canadian export patents 18s 9d@19s 3d (\$3.17@3.26 bbl), Kansas export patents 22s 9d (\$3.85 bbl), Buffalo patents 20s (\$3.40 bbl), Australian patents 16s (\$2.72 bbl), home milled straight run 20s, ex-mill (\$3.40 bbl), French flour 14s 9d (\$2.50 bbl).

Amsterdam.—Very little business is being done, owing to uncertainty regarding government mixing regulations. Today's quotations: Canadian export patents \$4.10 per 100 kilos (\$3.62 bbl), Kansas top patents \$4@4.35 (\$3.53@3.83 bbl), Kansas straights \$3.60 (\$3.17 bbl), home milled, delivered, \$3.50 (\$3.08 bbl).

Hamburg.—There is nothing doing in flour. There is a possibility of the blending regulations in Czechoslovakia being revoked in the near future, thus reopening the flour import trade. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents \$4.65 per 100 kilos (\$4.10 bbl), Canadian export patents \$4.40 (\$3.89 bbl), Kansas patents \$4.80 (\$4.25 bbl).

Copenhagen.—Flour business is slack, owing to the downward tendency of the market. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents \$4.30@4.50 per 100 kilos (\$3.80@3.98 bbl), Canadian export patents \$3.70@4.30 (\$3.26@3.80 bbl), southwestern patents \$4.10@4.60 (\$3.62@4.07 bbl), home milled, delivered, \$3@3.50 (\$2.63@3.08 bbl).

Wheat.—The market is quiet, owing to the decline and liberal offerings from all quarters.

Millfeed.—Prices are firm, with a continued good inquiry. Domestic bran is quoted at £4 7s 6d ton.

Flour Production and Percentage of Mill Activity

The first column of the table below shows actual flour production in barrels of mills at principal centers, together with production of a group of representative mills in each section, for the week indicated. In the second column actual production is interpreted in form of percentage of maximum production, based on full operating schedule of 24 hours daily six days per week:

NORTHWEST—				NORTHWEST—			
	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	1930	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	1930	1929
Minneapolis	170,311	206,728	209,678	185,277	40	47	52
Duluth-Superior	16,135	23,615	24,235	30,945	11	61	66
Outside mills*	183,532	183,061	182,767	231,968	42	41	53
Totals	369,978	406,404	416,677	448,191	41	45	48
SOUTHWEST—				SOUTHWEST—			
Kansas City	140,098	147,172	141,636	140,480	74	78	75
Atchison	26,832	29,712	32,086	36,163	85	91	102
Wichita	25,764	23,201	44,973	40,468	41	37	72
Salina	36,411	40,479	35,001	40,801	76	81	73
St. Joseph	5,526	5,505	24,768	27,816	83	88	59
Omaha	22,652	22,836	22,361	22,851	83	84	82
Outside mill†	184,327	185,332	186,732	211,179	57	57	67
Totals	441,610	454,238	487,542	509,761	60	62	67
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN—				CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN—			
St. Louis	35,000	35,700	37,000	42,800	50	51	61
Outsides†	31,000	30,600	46,800	46,900	49	47	51
Central States‡	92,711	86,689	92,768	76,423	68	72	62
Southeast	83,310	85,201	77,935	86,071	72	78	84
Totals	242,021	238,190	254,503	252,194	63	66	67
PACIFIC COAST—				PACIFIC COAST—			
Portland	24,107	24,312	24,018	29,666	65	65	66
Seattle	13,729	22,613	24,001	30,186	29	18	51
Tacoma	34,671	29,818	36,734	56,781	60	52	61
Totals	72,507	76,803	84,783	116,633	62	51	60
Buffalo	211,418	211,321	244,216	182,642	73	73	88
Chicago	27,747	25,222	34,988	27,690	69	63	87

*Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Montana mills outside of Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior. †Southwestern mills outside of centers named. ‡Mills outside of St. Louis but controlled in that city. §Mills of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, including Toledo.

Index of Millfeed Production

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

	WEEKLY PRODUCTION (IN TONS)			
	Southwest	Northwest	Buffalo	Combined
Feb. 22-28	20,260	14,357	7,928	42,545
Previous week	20,503	15,909	7,924	44,336
Two weeks ago	20,971	14,746	8,128	43,845
1929-30	22,288	16,359	8,168	47,755
1928-29	23,384	17,854	6,849	48,087
1927-28	20,668	20,013	7,262	47,943
1926-27	21,418	16,621	6,840	44,879
Five-year average	21,605	17,069	7,607	46,281

PRODUCTION JULY 1 TO DATE

1930-31	799,065	620,088	300,803	1,719,956
1929-30	802,102	629,072	264,737	1,705,911
1928-29	855,012	695,972	256,993	1,807,977
1927-28	791,131	710,693	268,516	1,770,340
1926-27	881,629	656,629	259,333	1,797,591
Five-year average	825,787	664,491	270,076	1,760,354

Note: The foregoing figures of total millfeed production are computed from operation reports made to The Northwestern Miller by more than three fourths of the flour milling capacity of the territories included.

SUMMARY OF FLOUR QUOTATIONS

Flour quotations reported to The Northwestern Miller as of Tuesday, March 3. (Pacific Coast prices as of previous day.) Unless otherwise noted, flour per bbl of 196 lbs, packed in 98-lb cottons or 140-lb tubes. All quotations on basis of carload lots, prompt delivery.

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Buffalo	New York	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	Columbus	Nashville
Spring first patent	\$4.30@4.60	\$5.10@5.25	\$4.00@4.40	\$4.40@4.75	\$5.75@5.85	\$4.75@5.25	\$4.90@5.15	\$1.90@5.15	\$4.75@5.25	\$4.85@5.20	\$5.25@5.50
Spring standard patent	4.05@4.45	4.60@4.80	4.00@4.40	4.20@4.30	4.75@4.85	4.40@4.65	4.40@4.65	4.40@4.75	4.40@4.60	4.60@4.80	5.00@5.25
Spring first clear	3.40@3.80	3.20@3.35	3.40@3.50	3.40@3.50	4.25@4.35	3.90@4.40	4.15@4.40	4.15@4.40	4.15@4.40	4.15@4.40	4.50@4.75
Hard winter short patent	4.00@4.40	4.50@5.00	4.50@5.00	4.00@4.50	4.40@4.75	4.75@5.00	4.60@4.75	4.60@4.75	4.60@4.75	4.40@4.65	4.50@4.75
Hard winter 95 per cent patent	3.80@4.15	4.10@4.60	4.10@4.60	3.70@3.90	4.50@4.60	4.15@4.50	4.25@4.50	4.25@4.50	4.25@4.50	4.10@4.35	4.25@4.50
Hard winter first clear	3.25@3.60	3.20@3.40	3.20@3.40	3.20@3.40	3.80@4.00	3.80@4.00	3.80@4.00	3.80@4.00	3.80@4.00	3.80@4.00	4.00@4.25
Soft winter short patent	4.15@4.50	4.40@4.80	4.40@4.80	4.40@4.80	4.60@4.80	4.60@4.80	4.60@4.80	4.60@4.80	4.60@4.80	4.60@4.80	4.60@4.80
Soft winter straight	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00	3.60@4.00
Soft winter first clear	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65
Rye flour, white	3.25@3.40	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30	3.20@3.30
Rye flour, dark	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00
Family patent	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20	\$4.70@5.20
Straight	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40	2.80@3.40
Cut-off	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10	2.60@3.10

*Includes near-by straights. †Nashville prices basis f.o.b. Ohio River points for soft winter wheat flour. **In jutes, Fort William basis. ‡98-lb jutes. †Second-hand jutes. †140-lb jutes. †Hard winter straights.

SNOW IN SOUTHWEST HELPS PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT CROP

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Snowfall over a wide territory extending from Colorado and western Nebraska well into Texas Feb. 28 and March 1 was generally beneficial to growing wheat. The heaviest fall was in southwestern Kansas and the panhandle sections of Oklahoma and Texas, with a maximum of several inches at Amarillo, in the Texas panhandle where the wheat acreage is large and in excellent condition.

While this precipitation is insufficient to start the spring growth of wheat in western Nebraska and Kansas, it comes at an opportune time to supply needed surface soil moisture. All reports from every part of the Southwest agree upon the exceptionally fine condition of fields and prospect of very small abandonment.

Winter wheat in Kansas is in as nearly ideal condition as it is possible to have it, according to the monthly crop report bulletin issued by the Santa Fe Railroad. Acreage in the western two thirds of the state is about what it was last year, making the total for the state approximately 12,230,000, compared to the five-year acreage average of 11,786,000. Apparently none is marked for abandonment, although this is not really determined until April.

It is expected that there will be heavy increases in the acreages of corn, grain sorghums and soy beans in the eastern third of the state, the acreage of winter wheat there having been decreased considerably last fall. Alfalfa and clover acreages remain close to the five-year average.

Farmers in Kansas are farther along with their spring work than any year since the World War. The open winter has permitted plowing every month. Oats have been planted in many southern counties and are up in many places. There is an increased acreage for this crop also.

CHILEAN AGREEMENT FIXES WHEAT AND FLOUR PRICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement entered into by the millers' associations of Chile, pledges their members to maintain prices for the purchase of wheat and for the sale of flour, such prices to be fixed by the agricultural export council of the government, the Department of Commerce is informed in a recent report from the American commercial attache in Santiago.

On Jan. 29, the council fixed the price for wheat at 36 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.18 bu) during the month of February, to progress by monthly increases of 50 centavos per kilo (about 1.6c bu) until October, when the maximum of 40 pesos (\$1.32 bu) is reached. These are minimum prices for wheat, base Providencia, of current type, clean, dry, sound and unstacked.

Minimum prices of wheat for mills located at points other than the city of Santiago are those that result after deducting from the base Providencia price railway freight from the shipping points of the wheat to Providencia.

Minimum specific weights are fixed as follows: Florence wheat, 80 kilograms

FEDERATION CONVENTION DATES ANNOUNCED

CHICAGO, ILL.

DATES for the annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation have been definitely fixed as May 13-15, according to announcement made at the federation offices. The convention will be held in Chicago, with headquarters at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

per hectoliter (62 lbs per bu); clear wheat, central region, 78 kilograms per hectoliter (60.6 lbs per bu); southern wheat, 75 kilograms per hectoliter (58 lbs per bu).

Wheat which has a specific weight below the minimum indicated will be sold at discounts ranging upward from 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent.

Maximum prices for the sale of wheat at milling points will be fixed monthly, based on the above scale of prices and adding thereto the cost of milling after deducting the value of by-products and calculating the amount of flour resulting from the wheat milled. To this price is added a profit to the millers of 2 pesos (about 12c) for each 46 kilos (101.5 lbs) of flour produced.

NEW WINNIPEG GRAIN FIRM OPENS

CHICAGO, ILL.—Jackson Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., a newly organized grain firm, opened headquarters at Winnipeg March 2. People largely identified with Jackson Bros. & Boesel, of Chicago, are back of the new concern, among them being

Arthur S. Jackson, president, and Edward Hymers. On the board of directors appears the name of Arthur W. Cullen, internationally known grain trader who recently bought a membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Jackson Bros. & Boesel will be Chicago correspondents of the firm.

OPERATIVE MILLERS TO MEET

St. Louis, Mo.—The next quarterly meeting of District No. 5, Association of Operative Millers, will be held on March 7 at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, at 6:30 p.m. Experiences of millers with the present crop of wheat will feature the general discussion, which will follow a dinner. B. A. Phillips, of Trenton, Ill., is secretary of this district.

Paul G. Ostrout, northwestern grain division manager for the Sperry Flour Co., and vice president of the Pacific Elevator Co., who has been away from his duties for several months because of illness, has returned to Portland from San Diego, Cal., completely recovered.

Food Stocks Falter

EXTENSIVE realizing and profit taking weakened stock prices during the past week, after a substantial upward movement, and the general level of prices is slightly lower than a week ago. Action in the latter part of the week consisted chiefly of moderate fluctuations. Movement of stock prices from this point is rather significant, since in no recent previous rally has the upward movement been greater than half of the previous decline. The market now has recovered about half way from the preceding decline, and a further advance would do much to establish confidence. Food stocks moved in line with the general list, and most issues were unchanged to slightly lower. Kroger Grocery & Baking showed particular strength. Eleven new highs were set during the upward movement early in the week.

The highest and lowest prices for food stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange registered in 1931 and the close on March 3, Feb. 21 and 17, 1931, are here shown (quotations by courtesy of Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Minneapolis):

1931		Dividend in dollars	Close	Feb. 17	Feb. 21	Feb. 25
High	Low					
54 1/2	4 1/2	.60	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
47	3 1/2	2.00	47	46	46	43 1/2
29 1/2	17 1/2	.....	27	27	27	27 1/2
3 1/2	.....	.....	3	3	3	3 1/2
77 1/2	67 1/2	8.00	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2
80 1/2	76 1/2	3.50	83	86	86	84 1/2
1 1/2	.....	.....	1/2	1/2	1/2	29 1/2
34 1/2	27 1/2	3.00	.....	.....	.....	29 1/2
54 1/2	47 1/2	3.00	52 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2
48 1/2	44	3.50	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2
99	96	5.00	.....	.....	.....	95
20 1/2	20 1/2	2.00	.....	.....	.....	20 1/2
39 1/2	31 1/2	2.50	37 1/2	39	39	37 1/2
31 1/2	18	1.00	29 1/2	27	27	26 1/2
16	13 1/2	2.00	.....	.....	.....	13 1/2
5 1/2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
54 1/2	43 1/2	2.00	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	52
126 1/2	118	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
83 1/2	76	2.50	80 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	80
23 1/2	15 1/2	2.00	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
9	5 1/2	3.00	7 1/2	9	9	8
31 1/2	26	2.00	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
70 1/2	63	2.00	70	70	70	69 1/2
53 1/2	38	1.00	48 1/2	48	48	46 1/2
170	165 1/2	1.00	163	163	163	162 1/2
63	38 1/2	5.00	57 1/2	58	58	58 1/2
20 1/2	16 1/2	1.50	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2
40 1/2	33 1/2	1.60	39	39 1/2	39 1/2	38
27	13 1/2	.....	23 1/2	24	24	22 1/2
7 1/2	3 1/2	.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
57	45	7.00	56 1/2	.....	.....	.....

*Includes extra cash dividend. **New York curb. †San Francisco Stock Exchange. ‡San Francisco curb. §Chicago Board of Trade. ¶Chicago Stock Exchange. ††And extras. †††Listed on both New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

SIZE OF CANADIAN WHEAT CROP ACREAGE DOUBTFUL

WINNIPEG, MAN.—There is more activity around farms in western Canada at this time than for many years back. A mild winter, with large sections of the west entirely free of snow, and frost so shallow that it is out of the ground already, has stirred many farmers to activity a month earlier than usual. Some have been optimistic enough to commence plowing or disking of land, and in at least one case, a farmer has sown his spring wheat.

Two successive dry years have made the moisture condition at this time more significant than usual. Fall and winter precipitation has been below normal, and studies have shown that above normal spring and summer rains are required to rectify such a situation. The seed bed at the moment is very dry in the areas where the largest wheat acreage is situated. Too much rain before seeding time would prevent land preparation and field work so that judicious distribution of moisture will be necessary in the spring to create a favorable condition.

Farmers' intentions with regard to wheat acreage cannot yet be determined. Quite serious problems confront many farmers, and until at least some of these are eliminated, it will be difficult for the farmer himself to construct his program for 1931. There is a lack of seed wheat in many districts, where crops were a failure or suffered severely from weather conditions, but happily this will be overcome by the distribution of free seed by the federal and provincial governments.

The inability of farmers to obtain credit will work a serious hardship, especially in those areas where mechanized farming is firmly established and where horse power is limited. Oil companies are already heavy creditors in the west and it is doubtful if many farmers will be able to procure sufficient gasoline credit to enable them to carry out their seeding work. In this event a serious curtailment of acreage might result and there is nothing in the government or other plans already formulated to take care of such a condition.

Some farmers have intimated that it is their intention to increase summer fallowed areas and to sow grain only on their best soil. Yield per acre, always an important factor in production costs, will be more important than ever at prevailing low prices. The normal seeding period will commence within six weeks.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO. TO GIVE UP LEASE ON MILL

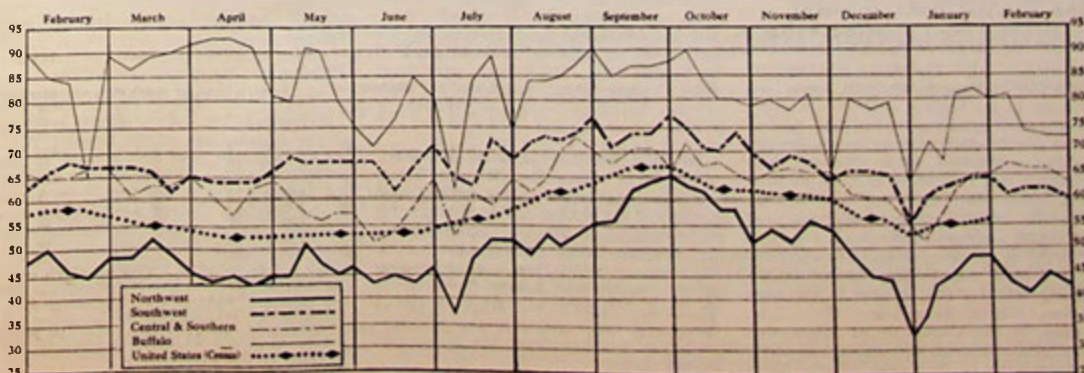
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—While no formal announcement has yet been made, it is known that the National Biscuit Co. will discontinue operation of the Goodlander Mills, Fort Scott, Kansas, and will not renew its lease which expires June 1. J. H. Bailey, Kansas City, in charge of the mill and of wheat buying in this market for the National company, will be transferred to the company's New York office.

Several years ago the National company planned to build a mill in Kansas City and purchased a site in North Kansas City as a preliminary step. Later it decided upon leasing the Fort Scott plant for a time pending completion of definite plans. No announcement has been made as to its future arrangements, but it is known that it has no present intention of building on its North Kansas City property.

A CORRECTION

A news story in a recent issue of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER said that the plant of the Highland Bakery, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., was nearing completion and would be operated by William Fisch, vice president of the American Bakeries Co. This was in error, as Mr. Fisch sold his interest in the American Bakeries Co. three years ago. He will be associated in the new enterprise with two brothers.

Percentage of Flour Milling Capacity in Operation



FUNERAL SERVICE HELD FOR JOHN B. McLEMORE

President of Model Mill Co., Inc., at Johnson City, Tenn., Was Prominent Figure in Milling Circles of Southeast

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Funeral services for John Briggs McLemore, president of the Model Mill Co., Inc., of Johnson City, Tenn., were held Feb. 26 at Columbia, Tenn., his native home, and the interment was at Rose Hill Cemetery there. The rites were attended by a large number of members of the milling industry from Nashville and other points, and many other friends.

With the death of Mr. McLemore passed one of the most prominent figures in the milling and grain industry in the Southeast during the past 25 years. For a number of years Mr. McLemore was secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association, and its chief executive officer. He also was secretary of the Soft Wheat Millers' Association, which did important work in behalf of the self-rising flour mills for some years. He was a member of the executive committee of the Millers' National Federation, representing the Southeast.

It was not generally known that Mr. McLemore was ill. He had been in the hospital at Johnson City, Tenn., for a minor operation. Complications caused him to sink rapidly and he was given a blood transfusion by his son, though without avail. The announcement of his death came as a great shock to hosts of friends.

Mr. McLemore was a member of a prominent family of Columbia, Tenn., and was educated at the University of Virginia, where he graduated. He later practiced law and engaged in the publication of a newspaper. He soon turned to commercial pursuits, and came to Nashville to engage in the grain and milling business. Later he became interested in the milling organizations, and in these he accomplished important work, bringing the associations of which he was secretary to positions of power and influence in the industry. He possessed remarkable executive ability, and an attractive and genial personality that drew to him the friendship of all with whom he came into contact.

About eight years ago he resigned his association positions to become president of the Model Mill Co. at Johnson City, and achieved much success in expanding the business of that company, which is one of the large milling concerns of the Southeast.

For several years Mr. McLemore was southeastern representative of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER, with headquarters at Nashville, doing valuable service in that capacity. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was esteemed as a man of high ideals. His survivors are his widow, a daughter, Ann McLemore, and his son, John Briggs McLemore, Jr.

FLOUR CLUB OF BUFFALO HEARS FARM RELIEF TALK

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"New York state, with a tenth of the nation's population, has to put up between \$12 and \$14 for every man, woman and child in the state, so that the federal government may turn over to the farm board \$500,000,000 with which to create an artificial price for wheat and other farm products," declared John D. Wells, a Buffalo grain dealer, in a speech before the weekly luncheon meeting of the Buffalo Flour Club. The speech was broadcast over the radio, and members of flour clubs in other cities also listened to the talk.

In addition to the fact that the taxpayers must provide the revolving fund, Mr. Wells pointed out that there is "an invisible but real charge that also comes out of their pockets, and that is the extra price paid for flour. Three weeks ago the price of flour in London, a world market, was \$3.14 bbl, while the price at Buffalo ranged from \$5.80 to \$6.06."

"The farmer has been living during the past decade in the hope that his political advisers would make good on their promises, and that the government would

magically raise the price of grain, so that his high-priced land would be worth what he paid for it. He has kept on raising more grain, expecting each year that the long deferred promises would be made good, and each year the surplus has been growing. In the meantime the rest of the world also has been increasing production, so that at the present time the surplus of wheat is about the largest ever known, while the world price of wheat is the lowest in 35 years, and within a few cents of the lowest in several centuries."

The speaker quoted Senator Tydings, of Maryland, as saying of the Agricultural Marketing Act, "I did not want to vote for it, but I did, and I will not plead excuse. I have seen enough of the actions of this board, however, to know

Stevens Baking Co., of Rockford, Ill., president of the American Society of Bakery Engineers; P. G. Pirrie, of Bakers Weekly, New York; Dr. Frey and Mr. Brooks, of Standard Brands, Inc.; M. A. Gray, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., at Minneapolis, and Dr. M. B. Graff, of Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati. Dr. Morison also states that these lectures later will be published in pamphlet form and distributed to the student body.

Mr. Nicolait spoke of the opportunities for achievement in the baking industry, the necessity for better quality bread, and dwelt on the fact that it requires a real love for the game for a man to make a success in this business. A baker must have his heart in his work, must pay attention to all and even small details



DR. RUSSELL H. ANDERSON, curator of agriculture and forestry of the Museum of Science and Industry, of Chicago, is here shown lifting the upper from the nether millstone of a hand quern from Palestine, thus displaying the grinding surfaces of this miniature mill. The museum has a growing collection of primitive and more modern milling devices. The quern in the picture is one of those in use today in Palestine, in exactly the same fashion as for centuries past, to crack lentils or grind grain.

that even Mr. Hoover's plan cannot change the law of economics, and that if we take agricultural produce and store it away, and thereby raise the price, we will have to put it back on the market some day and depress the price."

Mr. Wells touched upon the stifling of private initiative, which he said was a result of the working of the act, and deplored the fact that the country's grain marketing industry, which he declared to be an example of efficiency, was being disrupted by the farm board's program.

H. G. RANDALL A SPEAKER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harry G. Randall, president of the Washburn Crosby Co., of Kansas City, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Kansas City Bakers' Club Feb. 27 at the Kansas City Athletic Club. Mr. Randall spoke on problems of the flour miller. The meeting was well attended by both bakers and millers.

BAKING AUTHORITIES GIVE INSTITUTE LECTURE SERIES

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Institute School of Baking, in Chicago, has a new feature in its baking course. On every Wednesday afternoon there will be lectures for the student body by well-known baking authorities. The first of these speakers was G. Cullen Thomas, of General Mills, Inc., and last week E. B. Nicolait, of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of Brooklyn, addressed the school.

Dr. C. B. Morison, dean, has announced that several outstanding figures in the baking industry will appear in the near future, among these being Dr. C. H. Bailey, of the University of Minnesota; Dan McCarthy, of the Purity Bakeries Corporation; L. E. Caster, of the Keig-

which make for uniformity and quality. Bread making never will be so mechanical, he stated, that the human element will not play an important part. A baker should keep alert for new ideas, he needs courage to be different, so not to be satisfied to copy the work of others. Is not too much attention given to the appearance of bread, he asked, and not enough to flavor? Bakers should test bread for taste and flavor, he declared.

GOLD DUST CORPORATION REPORTS EARNINGS LOSS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Gold Dust Corporation, including the Standard Milling Co., New York, in its annual report for 1930, shows earnings of nearly \$3.51 per share on the number of voting trust certificates for common stock outstanding. This compares with earnings of \$4.04 a share earned during 1929. Consolidated net profits for the company amounted to \$6,688,816. The company showed a loss of \$156,306 on the liquidation of the Standard Milling Co. of Canada, Ltd., and also deducted from surplus, \$85,009 for premiums paid on the redemption of its funded debt. Total assets were listed on the balance sheet as \$10,654,761, while current liabilities totaled \$22,512,545.

MILLING FIRM TO ACT AS JOBBER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Stanard Tilton Milling Co. announces that it has been appointed distributor in this territory for the products of the Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn. The St. Louis milling company, which does a large business in both family and bakery flours in the St. Louis territory, will act as a jobber for the Winona company, and will specialize in the Bay State rye flours and spring clears.

NO FUNDS FOR WHEAT IMPROVEMENT WORK

Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association Will Discontinue Activities Due to Loss of Major Support

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, which for many years has rendered a most effective service in protecting and improving the quality of wheat grown in the Southwest, has been forced by lack of support to discontinue its activities. Following a conference of the executive committee last week, H. M. Bainer, director of the association since its organization, resigned. The office will be closed and its equipment sold. Funds in hand are sufficient to pay all obligations.

For several years the association has been compelled to operate on a steadily declining budget, the funds coming from a comparatively small number of flour milling concerns and from the Kansas City Board of Trade. Directors of that organization last week decided not to continue its annual subscription of \$2,500 per year, and, lacking that important sum, the impracticability of keeping the association alive and useful in the face of indifference of a majority of millers at once became apparent.

The work of the association under Mr. Bainer's direction has been most effective and the good it has accomplished entitled it to a better fate. In co-operation with agricultural colleges, farm agents, the principal railroads and the farm and rural press, it undoubtedly did much to improve seeding and harvesting methods and the quality of wheat throughout the Southwest, especially in Kansas. While its cost was small, the burden was unequally distributed on the basis of voluntary contributions, and those who have been keeping it alive for several years ultimately were forced to join the majority and decide to leave the future of the wheat quality to Providence.

U. S. EXPORT SURPLUS SET AT 227,000,000 BUS, FEB. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the wheat surplus for export and carry-over in the four principal exporting countries, as of Feb. 1, as follows: United States, 227,000,000 bus; Canada, 229,000,000; Argentina 156,000,000; Australia, 115,000,000. The total is 757,000,000 bus.

In its monthly summary of world wheat prospects, the bureau states that a continuation of a price relationship only moderately favorable to heavy feeding of wheat in the United States is probably tending to reduce the amount of wheat fed to live stock below intentions and to increase correspondingly the exportable surplus.

"Supplies in exporting countries," the bureau says, "still are large, and the European trade appears unwilling to buy much beyond current requirements. Supplies are sufficient to assure importers that their requirements can be more than filled, and the possibility of material shipments from Russia lends uncertainty to the situation. However, the relaxation of milling restrictions in Germany and declining stocks of domestic grain, generally, appear to be resulting in some increase in current requirements, and promise to maintain a more active buying interest in the next few months than was in evidence during January and February."

GENERAL BAKING OWNERS VOTE FOR READJUSTMENT

BALTIMORE, Md.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the General Baking Corporation over 86 per cent of the preferred stock and over 67 per cent of the common stock was voted in favor of the plan for capital readjustment announced some time ago. Accordingly the plan has been declared operative. A petition for dissolution of the General Baking Corporation, a holding company for the General Baking Co., has been filed. Judge S. K. Dennis signed an order giving until March 14 for the filing of objections to the dissolution.

Milwaukee Food Consumption Survey Shows:

*More Bakers' Bread
More Bakers' Cake
More Bakers' Pie
Less Rye Bread*

*More Home Baking
More Cake Flour
Fewer Bakery Cookies
More Macaroni*

Less Bran Breakfast Food

MILWAUKEE may not be the food barometer of the entire country, but it is safe to assume that consumption tendencies there are quite likely to be measurably typical of those in other communities. For a number of years the Milwaukee Journal has conducted annual consumer analyses. The 1930 survey has formed the basis for the general conclusions set forth in the above captions.

First of all, it seems entirely proper to assume from the data developed by the survey that Milwaukee people ate more bread in 1930 than during the previous year. Bakers had fewer customers, but each family consumed so much more bread that total sales volume was up considerably. As for the decline in number of bakery customers, this is to be accounted for by another interesting fact, which seems to indicate a material increase in home baking. The number of brands of flour used in Milwaukee declined, but consumption by the average family for baking purposes increased greatly, and so did total consumption.

ON Jan. 15, 1931, 140,940 Greater Milwaukee families were using commercially baked wheat bread on their tables. This is 85 per cent of all families. The number is considerably less than the 145,703 families, or 90 per cent, which used this bakery product during the year ending Jan. 15, 1930.

However, increased family consumption offsets the decline in the number of families. Each family using wheat bread during the past year consumed an average of 241 loaves, compared with 195 loaves in 1929. The result is that Milwaukee bakers distributed 33,966,540 loaves of wheat bread last year, compared with 28,412,085 in the year previous, 32,210,120 in 1928, 30,196,530 in 1927 and 31,902,430 in 1926. Thirty-six brands are being used.

Despite the fact that Milwaukee has been one of the traditional homes of rye bread, consumption of that product was on the decrease during the past year, according to the Journal analysis. Fewer families ate the rye loaf than in 1929, and average family consumption was below the 1929 figure. Consumption over a five-year period, however, has been fairly constant. Over 65 per cent of all Milwaukee families used bakers' rye bread during 1930, against 67 per cent

in 1929. Families using rye bread consumed an average of 123 loaves per family, compared to 140 loaves during 1929.

The number of Greater Milwaukee families reporting their use of flour for baking purposes was 155,697, which comprised 93.9 per cent of all families. These figures compare with 151,693 families in 1929, or 93.7 per cent. Total consumption in 1930 is reported to be 39,858,432 lbs, or 256 lbs per family. The per family consumption in years immediately preceding was: 1929, 171; 1928, 177; 1927, 251; 1926, 328.

Increases in consumption of flour for general purposes were shared by prepared cake flour and macaroni products. More brands on sale and greater consumption per family are shown, with a substantial increase in volume of business resulting. A tendency on the part of grocers to limit the number of brands stocked is reported. Nineteen brands were found on sale Jan. 15, 1931, as compared with 13 in the previous January. An increasing number of grocers was found, however, stocking only one brand. None at all was to be found in 3.5 per cent of the grocery stores. Average family consumption was found to be 20.2 packages, the highest average yet recorded, the number a year ago being 13.9, against 18.4, 17.5 and 15 in the years immediately preceding.

There has been a very considerable increase in consumption of package spaghetti, noodles and macaroni, the tendency in this direction being persistently upward. Here, again, is an apparent inclination to stock a smaller number of brands, though there was a net increase in number on the market during 1930, these averaging about 60. Independent grocers stocking only one brand of package noodles comprised 26 per cent; two brands, 41 per cent. Increased consumption of all macaroni products has been apparent both in number of purchasing families and in the size of individual sales. Total packages of macaroni sold were 4,500,000, spaghetti 3,500,000, and noodles about the same.

Bakers' products other than bread also showed material increases in consumption, pie particularly. In 1926 only 375,022 went into the hands of consumers. The number had increased to 1,354,066

in 1929, and last year it went up to the grand total of 2,698,748, with further progress in sight. Evidently Milwaukee bakers are making better and better pies. Folks like 'em! The number of brands has been greatly reduced, and more families each year are buying more pies. The average family consumed 52 last year, as compared with only 41 in 1929. Apple, as always, was the favorite, with cherry second, lemon third, blueberry fourth, pineapple fifth and custard sixth in popularity.

Cake shows a less satisfactory picture for the baker. More people are buying it, but in 1930 they took fewer per family than in the previous year. This fact hooks up definitely with the increased use of cake flour in home baking. There were 79,921 families, or 28.2 per cent, using bakers' cake in 1930, compared with 65,566, or 40.5 per cent, in the previous year. The number of cakes bought was 5,194,865, against 6,491,034 in 1929 and 2,797,740 in 1928.

Neighborhood bakers continue to supply the bulk of the Milwaukee families with their cakes, as indicated by the fact that 38,122, or 47.7 per cent, obtained their number from this type of outlet. This number constitutes substantial increases over the 24,063 families, or 36.7 per cent, purchasing them at neighborhood shops during the previous year.

Bulk cookies and package soda crackers did not fare so well, each showing a marked reduction. Cookies fell from 9,974,447 lbs in 1929 to 5,703,471 last year, and crackers from 7,467,443 to 3,830,014 packages. These reductions took place in spite of the fact that there were increases in the numbers of consuming families. There were more brands of cookies but fewer brands of crackers.

DECLINE IN WHEAT CEREALS

There has been a steady advance, during recent years, in the popularity of corn, rice and quick cooking oat breakfast foods. Fewer brands are on the market. An increasing number of consuming families is recorded. Packages of corn products consumed in 1930 totaled 1,414,241, rice 1,661,223, and quick cooking oats 2,650,342, the average per family being 31.8, 25.3 and 21.6, respectively. Wheat breakfast foods have

shown a marked tendency toward decline, both in the number of families using them and in the total consumption, which was 1,387,719 packages in 1930, against 1,827,706 in 1929. This decline is shared to a slight extent by bran breakfast foods. Fewer families have used bran products, but they have gone in for them on a more determined basis. The number of brands on the market has been boiled down from 13 to 7.

The consumer analysis of the Greater Milwaukee market has been compiled annually by the Milwaukee Journal since 1922 "to provide a clear understanding of the current buying habits of families in this territory." Conclusions are based upon data obtained from consumers themselves and not upon information obtained from dealers as to "best selling" brands in the various lines covered. All consumption figures are obtained from information gathered through interviews with housewives, "representing a true cross section of all homes in Greater Milwaukee."

EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

"It is generally conceded," states the editor of the survey in his preword, "that the buying habits of a true cross section of families in any market are representative of the entire market. In compiling the consumer analysis, therefore, a sample was used comprising more than 3 per cent of the 165,812 families which have been computed from the 1930 census figures as living here. In other words, a total of 5,200 consumer interviews was made in obtaining figures for the 1931 consumer analysis."

It is notable that economic conditions existing during the year ending Jan. 15, 1931, have effected changes in consumption figures revealed by the 1931 consumer analysis. Certain luxury items are shown as being used by a smaller number of families. On the other hand, certain of such items may have a larger number of families using them, but the average number of packages consumed per year has been reduced.

"A tendency to curtail buying even among prosperous families was prominently evident in 1930, resulting in families buying those foods which offered the greatest bulk for their money. There are also indications in the 1931 analysis that more families are doing their own cooking in order to more economically prepare their meals. This apparently had something to do with the reduction in the average number of packages consumed per year of certain canned products, such as canned soup, for which could be substituted a home-made dish prepared from cheaper bulk ingredients. On the other hand, certain package items were found being consumed in increased quantities. It is not illogical to assume that under a curtailment of expenditures certain families would buy products of a lower grade, which would necessarily result in their having to use larger quantities."

Per Capita Flour Consumption Increasing Slightly

A SLIGHT but steady increase in the per capita flour consumption of the United States is shown in revised figures of flour disposition, compiled by Holbrook Working, economist of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California. From 1920, per capita flour consumption has increased .013 bbl in the succeeding nine years. However, the 1930 consumption figure of .910 bbl per capita still is .143 below the average of ten years ended with the crop year 1916-17, and substantially below the level of 1.147 bbl per person prevailing about 1900. Figures for per capita consumption during the last 10 crop years are as follows: 1920-21, .697; 1921-22, .698; 1922-23, .900; 1923-24, .901; 1924-25, .903; 1925-26, .905; 1926-27, .907; 1927-28, .908; 1928-29, .909; 1929-30, .910.

BREAD PRICES ARE TOO HIGH, SENATE COMMITTEE CHARGES IN ITS REPORT

Wholesale and Retail Prices Should Be Reduced 1c or More Per Pound, Capper Group Says — Suspicion That Combination Exists to Restrain Competition Is Voiced in Report — Flour Prices Not Attacked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bread prices to the consumers are too high and there is reason to suspect that bakery consolidations have been carried to where they are in restraint of trade and competition, according to the Senate committee that has been investigating food prices. Senator Arthur Capper, as chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which handled the investigation, presented the report to the Senate on March 2.

Among other recommendations made by the committee was a reduction of at least 1c lb on bread throughout the country. This was coupled with the suggestion that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice carefully scrutinize "the absorption of independent bakers and milk distributors by gigantic, nation-wide corporations, holding companies, mergers, and chain enterprises."

SITUATION CALLED ALARMING

"If existing laws are not sufficient to control these mergers and combinations in the public interest," the investigators suggest, "the agencies above named should recommend to the Congress such remedial legislation as they deem necessary."

Stating that its investigation reveals "an alarming tendency toward the monopolistic control of the food of the nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations," the Capper committee included in its report the following findings and recommendations:

"1. The information disclosed in this investigation proves conclusively that the retail price of bread has not declined proportionately with the price of wheat. The committee finds that responsibility for this condition rests primarily upon the large wholesale bakery companies, which have failed to pass on to the consumer the recent reductions in the costs of their ingredients.

CRITICIZES DISTRIBUTING COSTS

"The committee finds that throughout the country as a whole, there should be an immediate average reduction of at least 1c lb in the wholesale prices charged by the large baking corporations for their standard breads, and that a corresponding or greater reduction should be made in retail prices. The cost of selling and distributing bread is too high and should be reduced.

"We recognize that some dealers in most communities have made available breads selling at retail as low as 5c lb. The above recommendation for a further price reduction is not intended to apply to these special low-priced breads.

"We also recognize that in a very few communities reasonable decreases in the price of bread have already taken place. On the other hand, there are many communities in which bread prices have not declined as much as the average of the country and there are some in which bread prices have even increased. In such communities, a reduction of more than 1c lb in the wholesale and retail price of bread should be made.

"The committee calls attention to the fact that the costs of the large bakery companies submitted in justification of their present prices include not only the costs of baking and distributing the standard breads, but also include special costs for special breads and rolls. The committee believes that the standard breads, forming as they do a necessary and important item in the diet of the people, should be sold at a price determined only by the costs of their own specific manufacture and distribution.

SUSPICIOUS OF PRICE FIXING

"2. The committee finds some evidence of a combination in restraint of trade endeavoring to fix and maintain the retail price of bread. The sum total, however, of the information in regard to price fixing and restraint of trade that the committee has been able to secure is

too small and too inconclusive to warrant a definite finding. In this connection, the committee calls attention to the fact that the Attorney General has publicly stated that the Department of Justice is already conducting an inquiry into the bread situation. For this reason the committee offers no recommendations in this report.

MILLERS EXONERATED

"3. The committee finds that the wholesale and retail prices of white flour have generally reflected the decline in the price of wheat.

"4. The committee finds that whole wheat flour is lower in price than white flour on the wholesale market. It is, on the contrary, higher in price in the retail market and is not to be obtained at all of the retail stores, particularly in Washington and cities of the South. The reason for this, the committee finds, lies in the fact that whole wheat flour is in very small demand so that its turnover is extremely slow and it does not keep as well as does white flour. The committee does not find that such a condition is the result of a combination in restraint of trade.

"5. During the hearings it was shown that the retail price of whole wheat bread was higher than the retail price of white bread. It was admitted by the representatives of the baking companies that there was no justification for this differential and the representative of one of the large companies (the Continental Baking Corporation) promised to reduce his prices of whole wheat bread to conform with those of white bread. That has been done, and the committee is informed that some of the other bakeries have made like reductions. In the opinion of the committee all standard whole wheat bread should sell at a price at least as low as white bread."

A DECLINE GENERAL

In summarizing the evidence, the committee states that it has been shown that the average retail price of bread in the United States has declined from 8.9c in December, 1929, to 8.5c lb in December, 1930, a reduction of .4c lb.

"In the different cities of the United States during the same period the decline in the retail price of bread has been varied," according to the report.

"In two of the 51 cities from which the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics collects retail prices there was an increase of 0.1c, in three cities there was no change, in eight cities the decline was 0.1c, in 22 cities the decline was between 0.2c and 0.5c, in 11 cities it was between 0.6c and 1c, and in five cities it was over 1c, the maximum decline being 1.5c. This variation in the amount of the decline that has taken place would seem to indicate that local conditions interfered with basic economic laws. In other words, it indicates in some places an absence of real competition. On no other ground can be found an explanation for some of the apparent inconsistencies that exist. For instance, Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis are in the same geographical section and within 200 miles of each other. In Springfield the price of bread is high, averaging from 1924 to 1930 between 10 and 10½c lb, and yet the price in December, 1930, was the same as it was during the entire year 1929. In Indianapolis the price is relatively low, averaging during the same period from 7 to 8½c, and yet the reduction that was recently taken place amounted to 1.2c lb."

YEAST FOODS QUESTIONED

The committee comments on the general use of "yeast foods" in the baking processes and states: "It has never been authoritatively established that the use of any of these yeast foods is harmful, but it would seem that the public is entitled to know of their presence and the committee suggests that the Department

of Agriculture make an exhaustive test into the use of these substances and into their healthfulness. The committee also suggests that the Department of Justice be requested to ascertain whether any baker is violating the pure foods act in this connection."

Regarding wholesale prices of white flour, the committee finds that they have followed closely the prices of wheat. After discussing the price movement of flour, the committee in the report says: "As transportation, elevator and manufacturing costs have been in general fairly constant, it follows from the above table that there has been no undue increase in profits of milling flour on account of the decline in wheat prices, inasmuch as the total spread has been actually reduced from an average of \$9.23 bbl in 1928 to an average of \$2.82 in 1930. Attention is further called to the fact that the average spread in 1930 is the lowest of any on the seven years and it is also noteworthy that the spreads during November and December of 1930 were lower than during any other month of the year."

The committee finds, also, that "the reductions in the wholesale price of flour have been passed along by the retailer to the consumer, making reasonable allowances for temporary fluctuations."

Prices on sugar and meats, the commission finds, reflect the declines in the price of the raw commodities, but it insists that there is too wide a spread between prices paid for milk at the farm and prices charged the consumers buying at retail.

DEATH OF J. H. WELCOME

Advertising Manager of National Miller and American Miller Was 39 Years Old — Ill Three Weeks

Jack Harold Welcome, secretary and advertising manager of National Miller Publications, Inc., Chicago, died Feb. 23, at the Oak Park Hospital, Oak Park, Ill. He was taken ill when on a business trip to New York City three weeks previous.

Mr. Welcome, who was 39 years old, was well known to millers in all parts of the country, his acquaintanceship having been developed through 15 years of association.

Funeral services were held on Feb. 26, and burial was at Mount Carmel Cemetery. Pallbearers were his associates on the National Miller and American Miller.

MONTHLY GATHERING HELD BY BALTIMORE FLOUR CLUB

BALTIMORE, Md.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club, held Feb. 25 at the home of its vice president, Walter A. Frey, the following nominating committee to select new officers was appointed by President Stanley G. Erdman; Wilbur Behymer, chairman, William H. Hayward and J. Ross Myers. The resignation of Paul M. Sanborne, a member of the club, was accepted with regret. His retirement was due to the change of his residence to New York. Plans for the annual meeting in March were left in the hands of an enlarged committee, consisting of the officers of the club and its entertainment committee. The probabilities are that a dinner and dance will be given by the organization at one of the leading Baltimore hotels.

Edward Knighton, president of the National Federated Flour Clubs, is expected to be the guest of the evening and to give a talk on the activities of the federation during the past year.

COST COMPARISON REPORT READY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cost comparisons prepared by the Millers' National Federation for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1930, have already been printed and are now being mailed out to mills which furnish data for the report, according to Herman Steen, secretary of the federation. It is understood that this is the earliest the cost comparison report has been available, the record of previous years showing that it has not heretofore been published prior to April 29.

GRAIN RATE CHANGE IS AGAIN POSTPONED

I. C. C. Denies Petition of Western Carriers to Reopen Case, but Changes Effective Date to June 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Denying for the second time a petition of the carriers for reopening of the western grain rates case, the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 2 changed the effective date of its order in that case from April 1 to June 1.

Without comment the commission announced that it had denied the petition for a rehearing and reconsideration. It explained, however, that the postponement of the effective date, the third since the order was handed down, was to enable the railroads to complete the preparation of the tariffs carrying the rates prescribed.

Though rebuffed in their request that the case be reopened, western railroads are considered to have gained a concession in the postponement of the date when reduced rates on grain and grain products will become effective. Railroads serving all the agricultural states from Minnesota to Texas are affected by the reductions and their executives agree that the resultant loss of revenue will exceed \$15,000,000 a year and may reach \$30,000,000. Hearings were held in cities in the affected territory, with final arguments submitted at Washington. The carriers opposed reductions as sweeping as those proposed by the government.

Drastic declines in revenue that they have suffered in recent years, resulting from the development of motor trucks and busses, inland waterway barges, pipe lines and other new forms of competition, were cited as reasons why the new rates were too low to permit a fair return.

SHARP CONTRACTION SHOWN IN WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS

Flour exports from the United States during January amounted only to 945,000 bbls, which was a slight improvement over the December total of 892,000, but considerably below the 1,240,000 bbls exported a year ago. For the seven months ended January, exports totaled 7,907,000 bbls, compared with 8,152,000 a year ago.

Wheat exports in January amounted to 1,289,000 bus, compared with 2,713,000 in December and 8,245,000 in January a year ago. For the first seven months of the crop year, wheat exports were 56,875,000 bus, compared with 70,308,000 a year ago.

Export movement of all other grains shows a substantial shrinkage. Rye is the worst of all, exports for the first seven months being only 103,000 bus, compared with 2,397,000 a year ago.

UNITED BISCUIT PROFITS SHOW DROP OF 10 PER CENT

The United Biscuit Co. of America, Chicago, and subsidiaries, report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net profit of \$2,005,061, after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to \$1.01 a share on 470,766 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with net profit in 1929 of \$2,254,097, including earnings of properties acquired during that year for the full year, equal to \$1.39 a share on 484,438 common shares then outstanding.

LIBERAL TENDERS MADE ON MARCH WHEAT CONTRACTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The generally expected liberal tenders on March wheat contracts materialized promptly March 2, with a total well in excess of 4,000,000 bus. The open interest at Chicago at the close of business on Feb. 28 was 10,018,000 bus, and if heavy deliveries are any criterion the open interest will be wiped out early in the month.

BOARD SALES CAUSE EUROPEAN UNEASINESS

Alexander Legge Denies Similarity Between Export Intentions and Russian Dumping—Outlook Confused

Fears that the recently announced intention of selling 35,000,000 bus of farm board wheat abroad will be the first step in a general liquidation of farm board holdings caused considerable consternation in European countries last week, and charges were made that the United States was following the lead of Russia in dumping its surplus and further depressing world prices, which recently have been lower than the average for 300 years.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, issued a statement emphasizing that none of the farm board wheat would sell below prevailing world levels. Not more than 20,000,000 bus, he estimated, would be for export to Europe, the balance going to the Orient. He declared there was no similarity between the intended farm board sales abroad and the Soviet dumping.

The farm board announcement of its intention to sell wheat was issued, Feb. 26, by George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, following rumors for more than a week previous that farm board wheat had been offered abroad. Mr. Milnor said that the board had about 35,000,000 bus of wheat in store at ports, which, due to its position, could not be moved into domestic markets advantageously, and in order that such stocks might be disposed of in ample time for taking care of the 1931 crop, it was deemed advisable to sell the wheat abroad during the next four months. Under the plan, the board will offer wheat at a basis comparable with prices in the world market, grade and quality considered, or 15@20c under domestic prices.

Thus far, importers seem to have assumed an attitude of indifference, and so far as is known, very few sales of farm board wheat have been made. The grain trades doubt the ability of the board to dispose of the amount intended, especially since present offerings are only about 10c under Chicago May, basis Gulf ports, which is regarded as too high to be tempting to European buyers.

The board has been offering its wheat through private exporters, according to reports, following the practice of the Canadian wheat pool, which also finds itself with heavy stocks. John I. McFarland, general manager of the pool, said last week that the farm board's announcement would "clear the atmosphere of such apprehension . . . regarding the quantity of wheat the United States might suddenly decide to throw on the world markets."

Naturally, the trade is wondering whether or not the farm board can sustain its position in pegging old crop wheat prices. Officials of the Grain Stabilization Corporation have repeatedly stated that the domestic price will be maintained. Some fear has been expressed, however, that the storage and crop situation may force the agency to depart from its program. As the storage system becomes more acute, it can be expected that discounts on cash wheat will increase, which may serve to keep wheat back in the country, although with July prices about 17c under May, few holders will want to carry over much wheat.

The board might interine in temporary storage the bulk of its unsold wheat, now held in terminal markets. Building of temporary storage space, to make room for new crops, it has been suggested, would prevent clogging of existing market facilities. Farm board wheat has been shipped from Kansas City back to country mills for storage, while in the Northwest the government agencies have a plan for payment of storage charges to farmers who keep wheat on their farms after June 1.

It is rumored that farm board agents are selling wheat wherever possible throughout the East, at a discount under the market. A cable received within the last few days from the Rotterdam agent of a Minneapolis grain firm claimed that

approximately 100,000 bus of farm board wheat had been sold there at about 4c below Canadian offers.

It is reported that interests, representing the farm board, have chartered every available vessel at the head of the Great Lakes, to unload grain from Duluth-Superior elevators, just as soon as ice permits moving the vessels. Just where the grain will be shipped is not yet known. It is imperative that the grain be moved out, to make room for surplus holdings in the interior. At Minneapolis, elevators are also filled to overflowing.

CANADIAN FLOUR EXPORTS SHRINK DURING JANUARY

TORONTO, ONT.—Exports of flour from Canada in January were not so good. There was a great falling off compared with previous months and years. This was disappointing to every one. The crop year had so far shown a good increase, month by month. Most people in the trade believe the shrinkage was due to competition of flour from Russian wheat dumped in Europe. Analyzed by principal countries figuring in this Canadian trade the order of shipments in terms of quantities was as follows:

JANUARY, 1931	
	Bbls
United Kingdom	137,731
British West Indies	73,432
Hongkong	31,259
Denmark	18,314
Norway	16,369
Irish Free State	16,236
Holland	10,616
Germany	8,777
British Guiana	9,515
China	6,701
Finland	6,597
French West Indies	5,465
Venezuela	5,448
Newfoundland	5,343
New Zealand	4,920
British South Africa	3,877
Philippines	3,749
Japan	2,700
Italy	2,252
Bermuda	2,112
Other countries	20,312
Total, January	392,256
December, 1930	601,891
January, 1930	595,553

An interesting variation of this order is obtained by finding the first 10 countries in volume of shipments during the six months ending with January. A table showing these follows:

SIX MONTHS TO JANUARY	
	Bbls
United Kingdom	1,442,150
Germany	506,647
British West Indies	421,159
Finland	159,515
Newfoundland	178,675
Hongkong	168,510
Norway	114,352
Denmark	134,149
Irish Free State	126,515
China	125,059
Other countries	521,203
	3,961,494

These figures indicate that Baltic markets are still figuring favorably in the markets for Canadian flour, as well as Hongkong and China, although the latter is far below some previous years.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE OPENS TRADING IN BONDED WHEAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange formally opened the new market in bonded grain for future delivery at noon, March 3. In view of the havoc wrought with the grain trade of this country by the activities of the Federal Farm Board, it has become difficult for futures markets to function properly, and the conviction that Canadian wheat is the basic trading medium for a sound, responsive and uncontrolled wheat futures market, has led to the establishment of the new market. The grades which may be delivered are the standard milling grades of Canadian wheat, and the place of delivery is Buffalo, N. Y., with the wheat deliverable in bond. The location of Buffalo, as a center for western grain in its journey toward the eastern consuming markets and open for export shipments throughout the year, is advantageous, as is its storage capacity of over 40,000,000 bus.

It is felt that the efficient manner in which the new futures market fulfills the requirements of its cash trade will appeal to the speculators. The New York

Produce Exchange has the largest trading floor of any exchange in the city, and the grain pit is so located that the trader can observe the fluctuations of all other markets. Although flour, cottonseed oil, provisions and other raw materials, as well as securities, are traded in daily, the grain trade occupies the leading position and it is estimated that aside from sales of the Canadian pool, about 80 per cent of the North American export business is done by the New York Produce Exchange houses.

Ceremonies accompanying the inauguration were appropriate and impressive, and witnessed by a large crowd, not only of members, but other business executives. President Herbert Bodman's opening remarks stressed the advantages of the exchange for such trading and pointed out that this was no experiment, but a crystallization of merchandising procedure employed by its members for many years. He was emphatic in reminding members not to expect too much in the beginning, but to work for steady growth. Alexander B. Noyes financial editor of the New York Times, the next speaker, said that in spite of the Russian situation and perplexing conditions resulting from government interference, he expected the success of the market.

Charles Kerrigan substituted for Mayor Walker in welcoming the new feature of the exchange in behalf of the city of New York, and expressed the pleasure of its citizens in the opening of the new market, wishing it success. President Bodman declared the market open, and immediately trading began, first offer being 5,000 bus by W. E. Pritchard & Co. at 61½c. Many other brokers indicated their interest in the new market by active and immediate participation in the bidding.

IMPORTERS TO HAVE VOICE IN DUTCH FARM AID PLAN

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—The recently passed Dutch wheat bill, requiring among other things, the mixing of all imported flour with an unspecified amount of domestic flour, will be put into force only after consultation with all parties interested, the Dutch minister of agriculture has announced.

A wheat import committee will be appointed, which will supervise the importation of grain, and which will be instructed to effect business as much as possible through the grain trade, under the direction of a central body in contact with the consumers, namely, the Dutch mills. Delivery of flour will be controlled, but through existing organizations. In arriving at the methods to be followed, the recommendations of flour importers will be considered, several of them having been placed on the advisory committee.

As the minister of agriculture knows the Dutch wheat crop of 1930 is not suitable for bread baking, the law probably will not be effective on this season's crop, although to comply with the law, measures will be taken to help farmers with the 1930 crop. The government will leave the importation of wheat and the grain trade entirely free, but those who wish to destine their wheat for bread production will have to submit to certain restrictions, as far as will be necessary to guarantee the origin of the wheat.

TEXAS BAKER KILLED

DALLAS, TEXAS.—Roy Gerlach, proprietor of the Honey Grove (Texas) Bakery, was instantly killed when his car crashed into a bus near Dallas a few days ago. Mr. Gerlach was en route to Dallas to have dinner with his mother when the accident occurred. He had been in the baking business a number of years.

RUSSIAN WHEAT FOR MEXICO

THE Norwegian steamship, Steinstad, is reported to have arrived, March 2, at Tampico, Mexico, with a cargo of 125,000 bus of Russian wheat. This is said to be the first shipment of its kind to Mexico. About 10,000 tons more are claimed to have been contracted for by Mexico.

PORTLAND FIRMS MAY EXPORT BOARD WHEAT

Grain Concerns Assigned Territory in United Kingdom and Continent—Millers Get Orient—Trade Believes in Plan

PRICES QUOTED DAILY

Seattle, Wash.—The Grain Stabilization Corporation is now making daily quotations to millers on farm board wheat for the purpose of encouraging flour exports. The government agency is said to be quoting practically the world price. Millers are cabling offers freely.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—The wheat held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation in the Pacific Northwest, estimated at about 20,000,000 bus, is to be exported through private grain firms here, according to reports in the trade, which have not been denied by farm board officials.

This wheat, which cost the government 67½c, has been offered to the exporters at 58c. According to the arrangement three Portland firms have been assigned the United Kingdom as selling territory. Two continental firms with offices in this city will have the Continent, and a San Francisco firm the South American trade. The flour millers have already been assigned the Orient as their sales field.

The price of 58c for white wheat, proposed by the government, is, however, several cents out of line, and further negotiations between the government and the exporters will be necessary before European business can be worked. The local trade believes the plan eventually will succeed and much of the large unsold surplus in this section be moved at one price or another before the new crop comes in.

BUFFALO BAKERS REDUCE PRICES

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bread prices in Buffalo declined 16/2c loaf on March 2. The Hall Baking Co. reduced their prices on rye, whole wheat, Vienna and French bread to 10c. The O'Rourke Baking Co. announced a similar reduction in prices for whole wheat and rye, while the General Baking Co. also put a new price list into effect.

MILL OPERATIONS LITTLE SMALLER DURING JANUARY

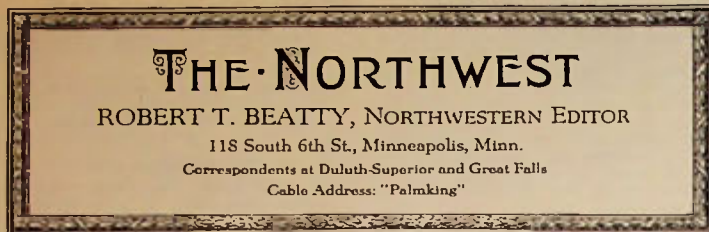
WASHINGTON, D. C.—January production of flour by mills reporting to the Department of Commerce totaled 9,239,000 bbls, compared with 8,973,045 in December and 9,509,874 a year ago. The rate of operation was 55.5 per cent, compared with 55.9 per cent in January, 1930. For the first seven months of the crop year, flour production totaled 68,606,218 bbls, compared with 69,688,839 during the corresponding period of the previous year. Fewer mills reported this season, however, and the rate of operation for the seven months was 59.4 per cent, compared with 58.8 per cent a year ago.

Approximately 42,536,529 bus of wheat were ground during January and 316,942,339 in the first seven months of the crop year. These figures compare with 43,814,974 and 320,434,643, respectively, a year ago. Millfeed production was 762,201,519 lbs during January and 5,677,364,696 in the first seven months, compared with 772,725,508 and 5,624,712,994, respectively, a year ago.

For January, 1931, 863 concerns reported 1,015 mills, of which 91 were idle. Of these 863 concerns, 843, included in the biennial census of manufacturers for 1927, accounted for 92.7 per cent of the total flour output.

TEXAS MILL INCREASES CAPITAL

DALLAS, TEXAS.—The H. Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., of New Braunfels, Texas, has amended its charter to increase its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$300,000. This company recently acquired the milling equipment of a defunct flour and feed mill at San Antonio, through a purchase from Dallas parties who had taken the San Antonio plant over.



Spring Wheat Millers Sell One Third Capacity

SPRING wheat millers, during the week ending Feb. 28, again sold upwards of 30 per cent of their capacity. With the average purchase abnormally small, this shows how widespread the buying is. No one wants to buy beyond 30-day shipment, and then only for actual needs.

Some of the larger chain store organizations that ordinarily would buy 10,000 to 20,000 bbls of family flour at a time are limiting their purchases to 1,000 bbls. And jobbers that formerly took 1,000 bbls or more at a time are buying car lots. Of course, this means that they are in the market more frequently.

A Reduction of Stocks.—This hand-to-mouth character of buying indicates that no one wants to be caught with excess stocks on hand should there be a drastic change in price after the farm board fades from the picture, as it is expected to do. Millers are following the same policy, liquidating stocks as fast as possible, expecting by June to be carrying only enough wheat to insure the quality of their milling mix.

Volume Considered Fair.—Current sales, while averaging small, are probably aggregating as much as usual at this time of the year. Unfilled orders, of course, are lighter. The chief drawback right now is price. Sales are reported weekly from the East that millers claim do not show cost of raw material. Apparently, there are always some who are willing to sacrifice profits.

The situation on clears, so far as northwestern mills are concerned, is very satisfactory. There are no accumulations anywhere. The South has been a free buyer of clears recently. This grade is evidently wanted for mixing, and it is thought that not a little of it has been going into drought stricken areas.

Shipping directions have fallen off a little in the last week, but are still fair, everything considered.

Few Export Sales.—Export business is almost at a standstill. A little patent is being sold to Cuba. Mills have been disappointed in the response from Europe, based on offers made on farm board wheat for replacement later. What were considered extremely low prices were named, but neither Great Britain nor the Continent seemed interested.

Quotations, March 3, hard spring wheat flour, basis cotton 98's, or in jute 140's, Minneapolis: short patent, \$5.10@5.25; standard patent, \$4.60@4.80; second patent, \$4.30@4.50; fancy clear, \$4.10@4.50; first clear, \$3.20@3.35; second clear, \$1.85@2.85; whole wheat, \$4.35@4.60; graham, standard, \$4.35@4.45.

Mills in Operation.—Of the 26 Minneapolis mills, the following 14½ were in operation, March 3: Atkinson, Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., King Midas, Minneapolis, Northwestern Consolidated A, Pillsbury A (one half), A South, Anchor, Palisade and Phoenix, Washburn Crosby A, C, F, rye and Gold Medal feed.

SEMOLINAS

The time is approaching, millers believe, when macaroni manufacturers again will have to buy semolinas. Shipping directions, while not heavy, are steadily reducing orders on mill books, until latter are now comparatively small. Prices remain at low point for the year. No. 2 semolina, 2½c lb, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and No. 3, 2@2½c. In the week ended Feb. 28, seven Minneapolis and interior mills made 51,690 bbls durum products, compared with 65,262, made by eight mills, in the previous week.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT
Output of Minneapolis mills, with com-

parisons, as reported to The Northwestern

Miller:	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-28	425,100	170,311	40
Previous week	425,100	570,735	47
Year ago	407,100	209,675	52
Two years ago	460,800	155,277	10
Three years ago	460,800	275,233	59
Four years ago	460,800	200,506	44
Five years ago	529,200	270,344	51

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 bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity	
Feb. 22-28	437,250	183,532	42
Previous week	437,250	182,061	41
Year ago	439,950	182,767	41
Two years ago	436,950	231,969	53
Three years ago	428,700	218,226	51
Four years ago	444,900	201,640	45
Five years ago	424,890	229,911	54

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, 1930, to Feb. 28, 1931, with comparisons, in barrels (000's omitted).

	Output—bbls		Exports—bbls	
	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30
Minneapolis	5,468	5,344	6	18
St. Paul	210	174	1	7
Duluth-Sup.	603	578	—	—
Outside	5,347	5,633	279	140

Duluth Mills Report Light Sales

DULUTH, MINN.—There is a little business in flour with domestic buyers, over a scattered territory, but the export market is dead. Buying last week was of a dilatory character, operations continuing on a hand-to-mouth basis, limited to part or car lots, with some orders providing prompt shipment, and others held for later delivery. Buyers dicker over prices, playing one mill against the other for competitive offers. Stocks in buyers' hands are generally supposed to be low, and unfilled orders are gradually being reduced, which should provide some buying. Some demand exists for both first and second clears but the mills appear sold ahead and with their present light operation and output have little or none

to offer buyers. Shipping directions as a rule are fair.

Semolina holders of mill contracts seem more interested in taking delivery of these purchases than making of new ones at this time. New buying was reported spotted and limited to car lots.

Quotations, Feb. 28, Duluth-Superior, f.o.b., mills, car lots, in 98-lb cottons: first patent, \$5.20@5.35 bbl; second patent, \$4.90@5.15; first clear, \$4.40@4.65; second clear, \$3@3.25.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-28	16,135	44
Previous week	23,615	64
Year ago	24,235	66
Two years ago	30,945	85

Montana Millers Sell Small Volume

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Another week has gone into history with but a slight increase in sales. In face of farm board and Grain Stabilization Corporation news and the opening of navigation about April 1, buyers in the eastern states show but little interest in purchases for immediate delivery. Quotations, f.o.b., mill, car lots, Feb. 28: short patent \$4.50@4.70 bbl, standard patent \$4.30@4.50, first clear \$4.05@4.30.

NORTHWEST CEREAL CHEMISTS MEET

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The mineral components in wheat and their relationship to quality were discussed by Miss Betty Sullivan, chief chemist for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Northwest Section of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, Feb. 27. The chairman, Leslie R. Olsen, called attention to the part the cereal chemists will play in the forthcoming convention of the bakery engineers in Chicago, on March 16-18. A tribute was paid to the memory of the late Frank W. Emmons, of Minneapolis, who died, Feb. 18, following an automobile accident.

DEATH OF HENRY J. NICOLIN

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Henry J. Nicolin, of St. Paul, associated with the Fraser-Smith Co., and a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died March 1, after an illness of several weeks. His father, the late Henry J. Nicolin, also was associated with the Fraser-Smith Co. Mr. Nicolin was only 38 years of age.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS FILLED

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Terminal elevators at Minneapolis and the Head of the Lakes are full of grain. Movement from the interior keeps up, however, shippers being desirous of taking advantage of

the present pegged price on wheat. As a result, fears are entertained of a serious congestion, unless farm board agencies take some steps to move out some of their surplus stocks. A special meeting of the joint grain transportation committee of the Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board has been called, to be held in Minneapolis, March 5, to discuss the situation.

ELEVATORS TO BE REIMBURSED

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Word was received from Washington last week that the Senate had passed the bill to reimburse country elevator companies that lost money when the United States Grain Corporation ceased business, following the World War. Several hundred northwestern companies are interested. These companies bought grain at a specified price for account of the grain corporation, but when the latter closed its books, their claims were still pending. The country elevators could not ship the grain, because of car shortage. Proof of claims could not be furnished in many instances, because requests for cars were made by telephone. The bill just passed waives this requisite, and claims will now be paid.

GENERAL MILLS DIVIDEND

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The executive committee of the board of directors of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, March 2, declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the company's cumulative preferred stock.

TENDERS ASKED FOR FLOUR FOR SHIPMENT TO PANAMA

The Panama Rail Road Co. invites tenders for 2,000 bbls flour, to be submitted by March 11. Bids are requested covering delivery free of all charges at Cristobal. The flour must be of 95 per cent hard wheat, and should be packed in new Osnaburg sacks of 196 lbs. Delivery of 1,000 sacks must be made at the Isthmus of Panama between April 1 and April 10; delivery of the remaining 1,250 between April 20 and April 30. Bids are also invited on 900 sacks of spring wheat flour in two equal lots between the dates above stated. Bidders should name the brand for which they are quoting, and the successful bidder will be required to mark the name of the brand on each package. The right is reserved to accept any bid in part, or to increase by 10 per cent or decrease by 20 per cent the quantities awarded. Tenders will be received at the office of the commissary purchasing agent of the Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

SALINA MILLER PURCHASES MEMBERSHIP IN EXCHANGE

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Harry L. Robinson, vice president of the Robinson Milling Co., Salina, Kansas, is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. He purchased the certificate of C. L. Fontaine of the General Commission Co., here. The price was \$5,625, including the transfer fee of \$500. A week ago a membership changed hands for \$6,750 net. The decline was explained on the ground that the Fontaine certificate was sold under special conditions.

A. C. GARDNER RESIGNS

A. C. Gardner, well-known bakery engineer, has resigned as sales manager for the Champion Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill., and plans to enter the baking field. The resignation was effective March 1.

Bonded Grain in United States

Bonded grain in the United States reported this week, compared with last week and a year ago, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley
Baltimore	524	—	—	—
Boston	269	—	—	—
Buffalo	3,324	—	311	198
Afloat	8,131	—	—	1,009
Duluth	26	—	—	51
Philadelphia	349	—	—	—
New York	1,067	3	—	9
Toledo—Afloat	582	—	—	—
Totals	14,262	3	311	1,267
Last week	16,218	60	189	1,274
Last year	29,211	614	372	2,927

NEWS CRIST in BRIEF

H. L. Flood, of the Cargill Grain Co., Duluth, has returned from a vacation trip to Florida.

C. G. Harrel, chief chemist for the Commander-Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis, is visiting in Cuba.

Livingston A. Dickey, of the Globe Elevator Co., Duluth, left last week for a month's trip to California.

Charles C. Bovey, chairman of the board of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., Minneapolis, is sojourning in Arizona.

H. A. Starkey, president of the Consolidated Elevator Co., Duluth, has returned from a six weeks' trip to Florida.

M. L. Luther, Jr., vice president of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis, left late last week for the East.

M. P. Dougherty, office manager at St. Louis for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., is spending the week in Minneapolis.

W. H. Sutherland, secretary of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., has gone to

California for a month's vacation, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

W. F. Keane, of Akron, Iowa, who has been representing the Mystic Mills, of Sioux City, was in Minneapolis last week endeavoring to form a new connection.

A. P. Lehman, of Chicago, traveling freight agent for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, was in Minneapolis last week, calling on flour and feed shippers.

H. C. Garvin, vice president of the Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn., accompanied by Mrs. Garvin, plans to sail, March 6, for a vacation trip to Italy.

Noble M. Coe, sales manager for the Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn., visited Kansas City last week and made arrangements with Fred H. Desendorf to handle the mill's rye flour account in that market.

Karl E. Humphrey, of Oklahoma City, arrived in Minneapolis, March 2, to take over his new duties as treasurer of General Mills, Inc. Mrs. Humphrey and the children will join him at the close of the school year.

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: "Palmking"

Southwestern Sales on Increase

ONE of the peculiar characteristics of the current flour market in the Southwest is the demand for inferior grades of flour. This situation is so marked that one miller said if he had any red dog in packages he would have little difficulty in moving it on the jobbing trade. Chain stores of course are responsible for this condition in that they are constantly looking for cheaper and cheaper flours to meet price competition. They are willing to take anything that slightly resembles flour if the price is cheap enough. Clears and low grade have been in such demand from this class of trade that some Kansas City mills have none to offer even their established customers. Clears have been in steady demand from the southern part of the country, particularly Arkansas and Texas, where the drouth had its greatest effect. Cut straights have also been popular, but the patents are in no call except from the bakery trade.

Sales Improve in Southwest.—Nearly a 10 per cent gain in sales was marked up for the Southwest last week, but buying showed little snap and orders were principally for small lots, with directions attached. Bakery business was of less proportions than jobbing orders. No large bakery buyers were in the market last week for any sizable amounts, although some of the larger concerns were anticipating their requirements for as much as a month or two ahead.

Prices the Bone of Contention.—It is apparent that if millers could get better prices for their flour there would be much less grumbling. There is not much difference in the total volume of flour being sold at this time this year compared with a year ago, millers say, but prices are certainly "not what they used to be."

Fair Shipping Directions.—Output of Kansas City mills fell off 4 per cent from the previous week, but there was not much change in shipping directions. The scarcity of new business leaves no alternative but to work on old contracts, and as a result most mills report them in fair shape.

Export Doubled.—Total export sales were approximately double those of the preceding week. Scattered continental business did not add much to the total volume, but there was a great increase in Latin American business in spite of credit conditions in those countries. Mills are very hesitant about doing business with any except established customers in those countries, so it is apparent that this must have been the class of trade tendering the orders. Little clear is available for export because of the extraordinary domestic demand, and as a result export straights make up most of the shipments.

Little Change in Prices.—Prices moved within a narrow range and closed the week unchanged from the previous week. Quotations, Feb. 27, f.o.b., Kansas City, basis dark hard winter wheat, in cotton 98's or jute 140's; short patent, \$4.50@5.50; 95 per cent, \$4.10@4.50; straight, \$3.90@4.20; first clear, \$2.95; second clear, \$2.80; low grade, \$2.70.

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.

FLOUR PRODUCTION

The first table below shows the flour production and rate of activity of 62 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:

	Weekly capacity	Flour output	Per. of ac-
	bbls	bbls	tivity
Feb. 22-28	325,650	184,327	57
Previous week	325,650	185,332	57
Year ago	327,450	186,732	57
Two years ago	316,860	211,179	67
Five-year average			56
Ten-year average			55
KANSAS CITY			
Feb. 22-28	188,700	110,098	58
Previous week	188,700	117,173	74
Year ago	188,700	141,636	75
Two years ago	197,700	140,490	71
Five-year average			70
Ten-year average			77
WICHITA			
Feb. 22-28	62,400	25,761	41
Previous week	62,400	23,201	37
Year ago	62,400	44,973	72
Two years ago	62,400	40,458	65
SALINA			
Feb. 22-28	48,000	36,111	76
Previous week	48,000	40,479	84
Year ago	48,000	35,001	73
Two years ago	46,800	40,801	87

King Aitken, western sales manager for the Omaha Flour Mills Co., was in town on business last week.

George H. Davis, president of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Kansas City, has returned from a vacation in Florida.

Charles L. Roos, who has been spending several weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., returned last week to his home in Los Angeles.

E. B. Hackney, president of the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, accompanied by Mrs. Hackney, was a Kansas City visitor this week.

Paul Ross, general manager of the Whitewater (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., is making an extended trip through the southern territory.

J. M. Blair, manager of the Lyons (Kansas) Flour Milling Co., returned through Kansas City from a trip to Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Edward P. Peck, vice president and manager of the Omaha Elevator Co., has returned from Long Beach, Cal., where he spent several weeks.

Joseph R. Brown, vice president of the Stanard Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, has recently returned from a business visit to St. Louis and Chicago.

Harry L. Gabel, president of the Keystone Milling Co., Larned, Kansas, spent several days recently in Kansas City and Lawrence, Kansas, on business.

F. M. Givan, recently appointed southern sales manager for the Moundridge (Kansas) Milling Co., is moving his family to Moundridge from Illinois.

William P. McAleer, pioneer Kansas miller, died Feb. 17 at his home in Parsons, Kansas, at the age of 64. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Noble M. Coe, general sales manager for the Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn., spent a part of last week visiting the trade in Kansas City and left later for Denver.

ST. JOSEPH			
Feb. 22-28	47,400	5,526	12
Previous week	47,400	5,505	11
Year ago	47,400	24,768	52
Two years ago	47,400	27,316	59

ATCHISON			
Feb. 22-28	31,500	26,332	85
Previous week	31,500	29,712	94
Year ago	31,500	32,086	102
Two years ago	30,900	26,163	84

OMAHA			
Feb. 22-28	27,300	22,652	83
Previous week	27,300	22,336	84
Year ago	27,300	22,361	82
Two years ago	27,300	22,854	84

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY SOLD

Reports of about 70 mills to THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER showed sales represented per cent of capacity as follows: Feb. 22-28, 32; previous week, 39; year ago, 77.

Of the mills reporting, 4 reported domestic business fair, 11 quiet, 8 slow and 23 dull.

Direct export shipments of all reporting mills outside of Kansas City were 4,328 bbls last week, 8,694 in the previous week, 16,374 a year ago, and 10,459 two years ago.

Texas Sales Improving

DALLAS, TEXAS.—Texas mills enjoyed a slight increase in business and total flour production for February exceeded that of January by a small margin. Family patent sales were moderate, and split car business showed an increase. Buying was for current needs almost altogether. Patents have been in better demand than usual of late, and quality is again becoming a consideration, especially since prices have declined to the recent new low levels. Wholesalers were

good buyers of straight cars of the leading advertised brands for shipment early in March.

Buying of bakers' flour was mostly for small round lots for February and March delivery. Individual orders were small. Some interest was manifested in new crop prices, but little or no business has as yet resulted, due to uncertainty as to true values.

The export field yielded an extremely light business, although inquiries were numerous from the West Indies. Texas mills' prices were generally 15@25c bbl out of line with quotations from northern mills.

Flour prices, basis delivered consuming territory of Texas and western Louisiana: hard winter, short patent, in 48-lb cottons, \$4.35@4.80; standard patent, \$4.15@4.25.

Wichita Sales Are Small

WICHITA, KANSAS.—Flour trading is light, with the mills operating at about 60 per cent of capacity. Shipping directions continue fair to slow. Export trade is dull. Jobbers' stocks are admittedly low but most of the orders being placed are comparatively small in volume. There is no change in quotations with prices on best hard wheat short patent, f.o.b. Kansas City, basis car lots, \$4.90@5.10 bbl.

Oklahoma Mills Selling Half Capacity

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—No particular change has been noted in flour sales except a slight improvement in exports, which in the past week amounted to probably 15 per cent of the total sales. Family trade predominated in the domestic class. Sales were reported variously from 45@65 per cent of capacity. Operation averaged 65@70 per cent of full time. Shipping instructions were fair. Prices remained firm. Quotations: hard wheat, short patent, \$4.70 bbl; soft wheat, short patent, \$4.90; standard patent, \$4.30.

Bookings in Decline

ATCHISON, KANSAS.—Flour sales show a substantial decline. Bookings, in most instances, barely equal 40 per cent of capacity. Shipping directions are slightly better, and mills are making further inroads on their contracts. Were it not for this fact, mill production would have been sharply curtailed. Export business is still dull.

Small Bookings in Central Kansas

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.—Scattered bookings induced by actual need summed up the business of central Kansas mills last week. A few fair sized lots went to large users who are nearing the end of their supplies, but general buying was lacking. Directions continued drabby, indicating slow business for both bakers and jobbers. Export inquiry was lacking. Quotations, basis cotton 98's, Kansas City: short patent, \$4.95 bbl; straight, \$4.45; first clear, \$3.15.

Omaha Sales Unseasonably Light

OMAHA, NEB.—Mills in the Omaha territory reported sales of flour unseasonably light for the week ending Feb. 28. Most of the bookings made were for small lots for prompt shipment. Export business was impossible. Shipping directions came in somewhat better in some cases and most of the mills were able to run on good time.

MILLERS IN AUTO ACCIDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Charles N. Allen, chief engineer of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, suffered a fracture of the collar bone last week when he overturned in a motor car near Wellington, Kansas. Mr. Allen, in company with R. W. Goodell, executive vice president of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, Matt C. Belan, general superintendent of the Commander-Larabee firm, and Glenn F. Hills, manager of the wheat buying department of the company, was driving to Wellington to investigate a dust explosion at the company's mill there. Mr. Goodell was scratched and shaken, but other members of the party escaped injury.

FOREIGN TRADE MEETING PLANNED

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—A southern foreign trade conference will be held Sept. 28-29 in New Orleans. A large number of delegates from Central and South America are expected to attend.

NEWS and PERSONAL

Fred Beeman, sales representative for the Barton County Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, Kansas, returned from a visit with the trade in Colorado.

Kenneth B. Jeffris, secretary and treasurer of Frank H. Blodgett, Inc., Janesville, Wis., millers of rye and buckwheat flour, has been visiting the trade in Kansas City.

J. H. Moore and G. M. Lowry, president and secretary, respectively, of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas, spent a day last week at the Acme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Mabel Miller, widow of Lewis M. Miller, a pioneer miller of Kansas City and, until his death 25 years ago, president of the Zenith Milling Co., died Feb. 26, at her home in Kansas City.

Paul Bimmerman, manager of the Bob White Flour Mills, Kingfisher, Okla., called on the trade in Kansas City one day last week on his way home from a trip to New Orleans, Memphis and other southern cities.

B. W. Unge, formerly export sales manager for the Topeka Flour Mills Corporation, stopped off in Kansas City a day on his return from a short visit to Omaha. Mr. Unge is making his headquarters in Topeka.

C. C. Reynolds, sales manager for the Acme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City, made a brief visit to eastern Texas last week. J. L. Yergler, general manager of the company, spent the week-end in Wichita, Kansas, after a trip to Elk City.

O. C. Browne, of Graham & Browne, Kansas City flour brokers, on his return from a week's trip calling on mill connections in Kansas, said the crop gave every indication of being in fine shape and there will probably be little abandonment.

E. R. McDonald, formerly connected with mills in the Southwest and in the Northwest, but for several years past engaged in the flour business at Nashville, is visiting in Kansas City. Mr. McDonald is impressed by the relative prosperity of this part of the country as compared with the Southeast, with its burden of both drouth and bank failures.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES

WILLIAM H. WIGGIN, MANAGER

543-545 Board of Trade Building, Toledo, Ohio

Correspondents at Atlanta, Evansville, Indianapolis, Nashville
and Norfolk

Cable Address: "Palmking"

Liquidation Casting Its Shadow Before

EVENTUAL liquidation of the wheat situation began to cast its shadow in advance of its coming in more impressive form last week. Announcement was made that the Grain Stabilization Corporation would sell, at the market, approximately 35,000,000 bus now held at Atlantic and Gulf Coast positions where it is out of line for milling purposes. Kansas City banks were reported to have advanced the margin required on wheat loans to 20c bu.

Both moves are regarded as sound and proper procedure. They were construed as bearish and a recognition of the inevitably lower price that will obtain on the new crop if all present indications are fulfilled. It is estimated that this wheat is being sold at about one half the average cost of the holdings. It remains to be seen just how much can be disposed of, but even if all of it moves out, the situation will not be materially changed, because there will still remain a burdensome surplus.

Everybody Selling.—The spread between the "pegged" May and the new crop has induced selling by farmers and holders with the result that storage room is filling up to the point where provision for the new crop could no longer be ignored. So there is now belated liquidation by governmental agencies following in the wake of similar liquidation which has been going on for some time by private interests.

S. R. McKelvie, the wheat member of the Federal Farm Board, in speaking before the Ohio Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association at Toledo last week, seemed very much on the defensive. He said that there would be a Federal Farm Board long after those now living were dead, as if in resentment of recent suggestions of its early demise, although he did not claim that it would continue to be engaged in stabilization operations maintained by speculation in the market, which he was inclined to justify both as a matter of policy, in a so-called emergency, and by actual results obtained.

The Real Objection.—Mr. McKelvie seems utterly to fail to realize that the argument against the Agricultural Marketing Act and the activities of the federal agencies does not arise from opposition to co-operative marketing, as such and per se, but the manner in which it is being brought about by participation of the government and the use of taxpayers' money in an insidious and destructive plan to put one class of its citizens and taxpayers out of business for the benefit of another. This is what constitutes the enormity of the offense.

If the farmers had gone ahead of their own initiative, and on their own resources, to accomplish the same result, there would have been no such hue and cry about it, nor if it had been promoted by private capitalists for a similar alleged benefit of the farmers, but then, to be consistent, the government would have squelched the whole project as in violation of the law, if not the constitution. But the government apparently recognizes no law against its own political purposes, and is the only one who can violate its laws with impunity. First, of course, by making the farmers exempt from the operation of the anti-trust laws and constitutional limitations.

A Guilty Government?—It should be clear to everybody, and beyond the need of argument, that anybody who subverts the fundamental principles of this government, from the highest to the lowest, is guilty of disloyalty and treason to that government and those principles. There are no extenuating circumstances, political or otherwise. If the Agricultural

Marketing Act be such a subversion, as many citizens believe, then those responsible for it, in and out of Congress, or connected with its administration, or contributing to its success, from any motive whatever, have been guilty of such subversion. They are "particeps criminis."

It is rather interesting, however tragic and unfortunate for the country, to watch this experiment approach its crisis. Of course it is not exactly stimulating to business and to recovery, and everybody connected with the grain, milling and flour trades is just settling back and waiting for the end, making no further commitments of any character which might cause them embarrassment and loss. The wake of this experiment is already strewn with sufficient business and industrial upheavals and losses without going out of one's way to invite them. Hand-to-mouth buying and consumption is inevitable.

July wheat is too high, according to present standards of measurements, if there is an average crop of wheat on this continent and an average world's acreage. It is considerably above Liverpool, considering the freight, and that is the level it will seek after next June. There seems a much better prospect of July wheat going to 50c at Chicago than to 70c when the crop arrives. It would not be too high if the world's basis came up to its level, but it now looks as if it would go down to that level. In other words, the world's level governs.

Flour Prices.—Soft winter wheat standard patent flour was quoted, Feb. 27, at \$4.25@4.40 bbl, local springs \$4.35 and local hard winters \$4.35, 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 bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-28	136,050	92,711	68
Previous week	119,550	86,689	72
Year ago	113,850	92,768	82
Two years ago	125,550	76,423	60
Three years ago	163,750	104,813	64

Indianapolis Business Quiet

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The indifferent attitude of flour buyers continues, and business in general is very quiet. Some

NOTES on the TRADE

Edgar H. Evans, president of the Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, left for the South for a short vacation.

W. A. Swain, southeastern representative of the International Milling Co., Minneapolis, recently moved to Atlanta from Charlotte, N. C.

The Ernsberger Milling Co., Ada, Ohio has installed a Miracle sweet feed mixer and has been giving demonstrations of it by grinding 500 lbs free for its customers.

J. C. Fite, sales manager for the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., visited Atlanta last week, calling on jobbers and bakers. Mr. Fite was optimistic about the business outlook in the Atlanta field.

E. M. Stults, of the Buckeye Cereal Co., Massillon, Ohio, and George R. Forrester, of the Hanley Milling Co., Mansfield, Ohio, were in Toledo last week

solid cars are being booked, but most of the orders are for split cars. Mills and jobbers are pressing specifications on old contracts, which have fallen off considerably. Foreign demand is dull, with bids well below a working basis.

Quotations, Feb. 28, f.o.b., Indianapolis, basis car lots, 98-lb cottons: soft winter special short patent \$5.30@5.70 bbl, 95 per cent patent \$4.90@5.30, straight patent \$4.50@4.90, first clear \$4@4.05; hard winter short patent \$5.15@5.65, 95 per cent patent \$4.75@5.15, standard patent \$4.35@4.75, first clear \$4@4.10; spring wheat short patent \$5.30@5.75, standard patent \$5.30@5.40, first clear \$4.25@4.30.

Slow Improvement in Atlanta

ATLANTA, GA.—Though flour business is slowly improving in Atlanta, most of the demand is still for the cheaper grades. Hand-to-mouth buying by both jobbers and bakers continues, based on an anticipation of lower prices when the new wheat crop is harvested.

Sales of low protein flours are good, especially among suburban grocers catering to the family trade. Both jobbers and brokers are finding it quite difficult to market pure soft wheat flours. According to salesmen visiting the Atlanta flour trade, there is a struggle to keep established brands moving in virtually every city in the Southeast.

Quotations, Feb. 27, carload lots, f.o.b., Atlanta, 98-lb cottons: spring wheat first patent, \$5@5.20 bbl; hard winter wheat standard patent, \$4.40@4.50; short patent, \$4.60@4.80; straight patents, \$4.20@4.30; soft winter wheat short patents, \$5.25@5.50; standard patents, \$4.75; low protein straights in 98-lb cottons, \$4.40.

Volume Holds Up Well

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Volume of flour business continued to hold up well in the Southeast last week, though current sales reported by the mills were about 15 per cent smaller than for the preceding week. Shipments held up on contracts, and were slightly larger in the aggregate than for the previous week. There was some decrease in running time at the mills, though the average was better than for corresponding time in previous years, and the output was practically absorbed by the demand.

Buyers continue to make moderate purchases for prompt and 60-day shipments, most of the current bookings being for a few hundred barrels and less at soft wheat mills. The demand continues active for the low grades of flour. Stocks are generally low, and indications are that business will continue on about a normal scale, with conservatism as the keynote. The general trend has been to improvement in trade during the latter part of February. Business for the month compares favorably in volume with former years.

What has been generally steady, and movement has been brisk, as supplies at mills are not large, and movement has been for current operations. Flour prices have remained steady. Quotations, Feb.

28, car lots, best soft winter wheat short patent, 98-lb cottons, f.o.b. Ohio river stations, \$5.75@6.25 bbl, first clears \$3.75@4.25.

Rehandlers of Minnesota and western flours have been enjoying better demand on current sales. Blending business has been satisfactory, with increases reported over last year in sales. Stocks are moderate. Quotations, Feb. 28: spring wheat first patent, 98-lb cottons, delivered at Nashville, \$5.25@5.50, standard patent \$5@5.25; hard winter wheat short patent \$4.50@5, straights \$4.25@4.50.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-28	116,320	83,310	71
Previous week	109,620	85,201	78
Year ago	116,620	77,935	64
Two years ago	133,020	86,071	65
Three years ago	140,520	94,212	67

Fair Volume of Sales

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Domestic trade continues steady and of fair volume. Shipping instructions on old contracts are good. Buying is generally cautious. Quotations, Feb. 28, in 98-lb sacks, car lots, f.o.b., Evansville: soft winter wheat best patent \$5.50@6 bbl, 95 per cent \$5; Kansas hard winter short patent \$6, first clear \$4.50@4.75, second clear \$4.25@4.50.

Sales Limited to Small Lots

NORFOLK, VA.—The flour trade is dull, with the market steady, and only occasional small lot sales reported. Quotations, Feb. 27: top spring patents, \$5.30@5.95 bbl, second patents \$5.10@5.40; top winters \$4.90@5.30, second patents \$4.60@4.75; Kansas top patents \$4.95@5.25, second patents \$4.50@4.60; Virginia and Maryland straights, \$4.35@4.50.

PUBLIC SERVICE PATENT OBTAINED FOR FUMIGANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How a well-known German dye company all but succeeded in obtaining a patent in the United States on ethylene oxide is disclosed in the announcement that the Patent Office has recognized the prior claim of Dr. Ruric C. Roark and Dr. Richard T. Cotton. Dr. Roark is a chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and Dr. Cotton is an entomologist in the Bureau of Entomology, of the Department of Agriculture.

In obtaining a public service patent, the benefits of this effective fumigant for certain foodstuffs, including grains, have been given to the government and the people of the United States.

The value of ethylene oxide as a fumigant was first proved by the two doctors in laboratories of the Department of Agriculture in April, 1927. The following year it was first tried successfully on a commercial scale when it was used to destroy the weevils in a carload of grain in Baltimore. Ethylene oxide can be used almost anywhere without excessive danger of fire or explosion, and without undue danger to human health.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH OPENS OFFICE

ATLANTA, GA.—Ben C. Williams has been appointed southeastern manager for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., with headquarters in Atlanta. Mr. Williams has recently opened a division sales office here for his company and will handle the Anheuser-Busch line of bakers' yeast and malt. The division office is located at 927 West Peachtree Street. This office will have charge of the territory embracing Georgia, the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

OPENS LOS ANGELES OFFICE

TOLEDO, OHIO.—Cohen E. Williams & Son, brokers, operating offices at Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., announce the opening of an office in Los Angeles, Cal., March 1, and are looking for suitable mill connections to represent in that territory. They have in mind more particularly mills in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

The Omaha Grain Exchange has let a contract for the building of a new home for its radio station, WAAW, several miles northwest of the city.

Cohen E. Williams, of the flour brokerage firm of Cohen E. Williams & Son, of Nashville, has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., to open a branch office for his firm in that city. The firm now has a branch office in Atlanta, and plans to make western connections.

Among visitors to the Nashville market recently were: Earl Shafer, of the Maney Milling Co., of Omaha; Carl W. Sims, of the Sims Milling Co., Frankfort, Ind.; H. S. Cowgill, of the Cowgill Flour Mills, Carthage, Mo., and W. H. Burt, of the Sprague Roller Mills, of Seattle, Wash.

Stocks at Nashville, and comparisons with the week before, as shown in parentheses, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, Feb. 28: flour, 35,500 bbls (38,000), wheat, 995,000 bus (1,120,000); corn, 64,000 bus (62,000); oats, 217,000 bus (232,000). Total grain receipts for week, 124 cars.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

ARTHUR F. G. RAIKES, MANAGER

517 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents at Memphis and New Orleans

Cable Address: "Polmking"

Business Continues to Be Slow

FLOUR business continues on the same slow scale that has existed for some time in the St. Louis market, buyers ordering only what they absolutely must have if they are not already booked up with more flour than it appears they will be able to use before the end of the crop. As has been said before, until it becomes almost monotonous, there is little likelihood of any change in this situation until flour can be bought on an un-stabilized market. At present there is no inquiry to speak of for new crop flour, and if there were it is doubtful if a miller could offer it at much under present prices, owing to the fact that in the scramble to get business at the moment prices have been cut to a minimum and most millers would want more profit in their new crop offerings. They would also have to figure on a lower feed market and there is no knowing what premiums will be at in July. It is not likely that they will be non-existent, as is the case at present.

Apart from the miller's point of view, any buyer who would want to take on new crop flour at the present time would be a dangerous customer because his business judgment could hardly be termed sound. With every indication that wheat must break sharply on the withdrawal of government support how can the buyer be expected to consider new crop purchases at the moment.

HEARD GOING AHEAD

It looks as though April, May and June, with emphasis on the last month, are likely to be three of the hardest months for millers in the history of milling. Production in June, if the cash wheat is supported until the crop starts to move, is likely to be the lightest on record because it is natural that no buyer wants to carry over any flour this year. Usually June is a very fair month for production, as buyers are cleaning up old contracts and like to have some old crop flour on hand, but this year it looks as though a different story will be told.

Export is still quiet, although South American and West Indian business accounted for a few hundred barrels last week.

Shipping directions are reported as slow by most millers, although there are one or two who say that they are coming in satisfactorily. Production last week was on about the same scale as in the week before. Mills are operating at less than normal capacity for this season of the year but how long this will last is problematical. As mentioned above, the outlook is that operations will get lighter before they get heavier so that it seems certain that the amount of flour produced by St. Louis mills in the crop year of 1930-31 will not be up to the grind of the previous crop year.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-23	35,000	50
Previous week	35,700	51
Year ago	37,000	53
Two years ago	42,800	61

Output of outside mills, with a weekly capacity of 64,800 bbls, the product of which is sold from St. Louis:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-23	31,000	49
Previous week	30,600	47
Year ago	46,800	74
Two years ago	46,900	74

Prices.—Quotations, Feb. 28, are unchanged from previous week, basis jute 140's, St. Louis: soft winter short patent \$4.40@4.90 bbl, straight \$4@4.20, first clear \$3.40@3.60; hard winter short patent \$4@4.50, 95 per cent \$3.70@3.90, first

clear \$3.20@3.40; spring wheat top patent \$4.40@4.75, standard \$4.20@4.30, first clear \$3.40@3.50.

New Orleans Business Little Changed

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Trade continues along the same lines it has shown for the past few weeks. Prices are virtually the same, and according to local dealers there will be little change while the farm board continues to operate in wheat.

Country business is quiet. Buyers are entering the market only when forced to. Some dealers are even advising their dependable customers to hold off a while until they are sure whether or not the board will withdraw from the wheat market.

Flour prices, Feb. 27, basis cotton 98's: spring wheat short patent \$5.10 bbl, 95 per cent \$4.80, 100 per cent \$4.65, cut \$4.45; hard winter short patent \$4.45, 95 per cent \$4.15, 100 per cent \$3.95, cut \$3.70, first clear \$3.40, second clear \$3; soft winter short patent \$5, 95 per cent \$4.60, 100 per cent \$4.45, cut \$4.20, first clear \$3.90, second clear \$3.50.

The foreign demand for flour is falling off, especially from European buyers. Virtually all shipments of flour throughout the week were consigned to Latin American purchasers, and these shipments were made up of small quantities. The call from foreign ports has been declining gradually for the past few weeks and is quieter now than it has been for some time. Foreign buyers evidently have the same opinions as those in this vicinity, and have little confidence in the market.

During the seven days ended Feb. 27, a total of 15,671 200-lb bags of flour was shipped through this port for Latin America. There was also a total of 3,089 bags of corn flour, 1,785 of which went to Osaka and 1,304 to London.

Macaroni manufacturers are showing only a slight interest in semolinis, despite the fact that prices continue to hold at their unusually low level, the lowest of the new crop. Production is far below normal at present, but supplies are not difficult to obtain, according to local brokers. No. 2 semolina was quoted on Feb. 27 at 2½¢ lb, bulk.

Fair Volume of Business Continues

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Business in flour continues of fair volume, but without change in prices. General conditions in this section are on the mend, but the pace is slow and nothing indicates getting away from the policy of buying everything only as needed.

Prices are holding their recent gains, but are still very cheap. Dealers report a little more interest in the better grades of flour. Stocks in all hands are very light and actual consumption is near normal, so the outlook for business is regarded as fairly favorable.

Quotations, Feb. 28, basis cotton 98's, car lots, f.o.b. Memphis: spring short patent \$5.85@6 bbl, standard patent \$5 @5.40; hard winter short patent \$4.75@5.30, standard patent \$4.25@4.60; soft winter short patent \$5.30@6, standard patent \$4.50@4.85; western soft patent \$4.50@4.60, low proteins \$4.10@4.40; blended 95 per cent patent \$4.35@4.40.

MISSOURI MILL LOSES POWER PLANT

St. Louis, Mo.—The Oran, Mo., plant of the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., lost its power plant as the result of a fire on the night of Feb. 24. The damage was estimated at about \$20,000. The power house, which contained a steam engine, was separated from the mill by only a short distance, but the spread of the fire to the main plant, a brick building, was prevented by the use

of steel sheeting in the windows of the mill. The elevator attached to the mill recommenced operations almost immediately as it was run by electric power. Officials of the mill state that electric power will be substituted for the steam power formerly used and that about 10 days must elapse before the new motor is available.

BOOKLET ON FLOUR WELCOMED

St. Louis, Mo.—J. I. Grigg, secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, reports that the booklet being sponsored by his association, pointing out the poor economy of cheap flour owing to the large amount of more expensive ingredients that have to be used in baking with it, is receiving a very gratifying welcome. He estimates that about 100,000 copies will be put into circulation.

JANUARY BRAN IMPORTS SHOW SHARP DECLINE

Low Prices for Feeds Reflected in Smaller Volume of Foreign Offer Received in United States

A sharp decline in the volume of bran imported into the United States was registered in January, figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce reveal. Total imports for the month were 16,215 long tons, compared with 26,773 in the preceding month. The January imports were the smallest since May, 1930.

Milled withdrawn from bond during January totaled 14,012 long tons, compared with 15,678 in the preceding month.

Bran imports during January came principally from Argentina, that country shipping 11,073 tons to the United States in the month. New York and Baltimore received most of this, although smaller quantities went to Los Angeles, Boston, New Orleans, Florida, Virginia, Philadelphia and San Francisco. New York also received 300 tons of bran from Brazil.

Canada was the second largest source of imported bran, supplying 4,638 tons. Virtually all of this entered the Vermont and Buffalo districts.

LOOSE-WILES NET INCOME TOTALS \$2,394,045 IN 1930

Net income of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., New York, including subsidiaries from the dates of acquisition, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to \$2,394,045, after all charges including taxes, equal after preferred dividends to \$3.87 a share on the 518,303 shares of common stock outstanding. In 1929, the company reported a net income of \$2,714,865, equal to \$4.88 a share on the common stock then outstanding.

The financial position at the end of the year represented no great change from that reported at the close of 1929. The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1930, discloses assets of \$9,265,888 and current liabilities of \$2,206,630 in comparison with \$9,059,017 and \$2,815,289, respectively, a year earlier. The cash account at the end of 1930 amounted to \$2,114,888, against \$1,151,316 as of Dec. 31, 1929.

Good will during the year was reduced by \$633,968 by a charge against capital surplus, entirely eliminating the latter account, the entire surplus shown in the balance sheet now representing undistributed earnings. Notes payable were reduced to \$1,040,000 from \$1,450,000.

J. L. Bauman, vice president and sales manager for the Valier & Spies Milling Corporation, of St. Louis, has returned from a southern trip, and E. W. Kidder, sales director for the mill for the southern territory, left upon Mr. Bauman's return for a fortnight's visit to southern markets.

Alden Stannard, of the Cereal Mills, Inc., of Omaha, Neb., was a New Orleans visitor last week, calling on P. L. Thomson, of P. L. Thomson & Co.

FARM GRAIN DEALERS HEAR McKELVIE TALK

Farm Board Member is Featured Speaker at Annual Convention of Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Ohio

TOLEDO, OHIO.—The Federal Farm Board does not need defending, S. R. McKelvie, member of the board, told grain men attending the sixteenth annual convention of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Ohio, held Feb. 24-25 at Toledo. Mr. McKelvie, appearing on the first day of the meeting, was the featured speaker.

The farm board member conceded that errors of judgment had been made, but said that no one could challenge its integrity or its motives. He intimated that members of the board were as far from a solution of the farm problem as ever, although a material reduction in wheat acreage would aid more than all other methods.

"If a farmer can do nothing but raise wheat, then that farmer is just out of luck," he remarked.

The speaker praised Chairman Legge as a man of rare judgment and a friend of agriculture. He reminded critics of the board that its members are merely instruments to carry out a law voted by Congress.

Defending the work of the stabilization corporation in keeping up the price of wheat, Mr. McKelvie said that its buying of surplus production had placed thousands of dollars in farmers' pockets that would not otherwise have been there. He said there was no guaranty of the continuance of this organization and made no prediction for 1931.

NO SYMPATHY FOR GRAIN TRADE

"We cannot grow wheat in competition with the world, plus Russia," he declared, and further predicted that one of the most successful features of Russia's five-year plan would be the wheat raising program which has the advantage of thousands of acres of virgin soil. He also stated that changing conditions often necessitate the elimination of certain systems, and "if the regular grain trade had to go it must be prepared to take its medicine just as others have done in the past." He cited as an example the advent of the radio, which caused the practical elimination of the talking machine.

Labor costs must decline to the same extent farm products have, Mr. McKelvie asserted.

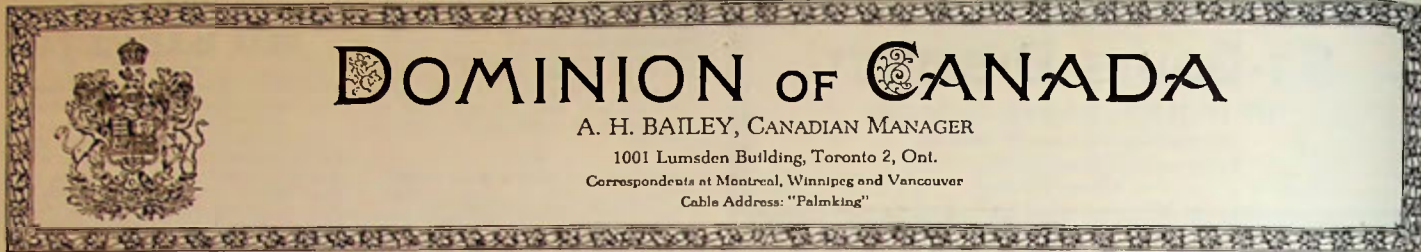
The convention was opened by Harold Anderson, president of the Toledo Board of Trade. Other speakers at the opening session were E. G. McCollum, secretary of the association, L. E. Osmer, Lansing, Mich., and B. B. Bromley, McComb, Ohio. F. Lovejoy, general sales manager for the Vacuum Oil Co., New York City, reviewed marketing systems of several corporations and their methods in building up good will.

It was announced that the farm board has granted a loan of \$200,000 to the Ohio Farmers' Grain & Supply Co., for financing a grain and live stock plant in Fostoria, Ohio. The deal when consummated will include the purchase of a 700,000-bu elevator and a corn drying plant with capacity of 20,000 bus daily. This is a modern plant, an option on which was secured from the Fostoria, Ohio, Transfer Elevator & Storage Co.

The banquet on the evening of Feb. 24 was held in the spacious banquet room of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce and was attended by more than 500 grain dealers, their wives and representatives of various concerns that deal with the farmers' elevators.

Daniel Kressler, general manager of the Chase Bag Co., Toledo, Ohio, acted as toastmaster. Dr. George Laughton, a pastor of one of Toledo's largest churches, delivered the address of the evening.

Resolutions were passed in support of the farm board and its policies, co-operative marketing and the program of the national organization. Mention was made concerning certain state laws which are now in effect and that are not in harmony with the operations of farmers' elevators, including the trucking law.



DOMINION OF CANADA

A. H. BAILEY, CANADIAN MANAGER

1001 Lumsden Building, Toronto 2, Ont.

Correspondents at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

Cable Address: "Palming"

Export Sales Lacking at Toronto

IN the domestic market there is not much to complain of, as the volume of business in the Toronto district is normal, though the competition for orders is so keen that none of the mills remember a time when it was so hard to get bookings on a sound basis as to prices and terms. All sorts of special considerations are entering into much of the business as it is now reaching mill offices from travelers and over the telephone. The reason for all this feverish rivalry in the domestic field is an utter absence of exporting business. Prices in this territory declined 10c bbl, Feb. 27. Quotations, Feb. 28: top patent, \$5.20; patent, \$4.95; second, \$4.60; export patent, \$4.30; first clear, \$3.60; graham and whole wheat flour, \$4.—all per bbl, in 98-lb jute, freight paid, mixed cars, less 10c bb' discount for spot cash, plus cartage if delivered.

Ontario Winters.—Production of Ontario winter wheat flour is down to a very low ebb. Most mills have no wheat to grind and car lots are hard to get. Farmers' deliveries at country points are helping out some of the smaller plants. There has been no change in price for winter wheat flour since a week ago. Quotations, Feb. 28: fancy patent winters, in mixed cars to the trade, \$5.30 bbl, jute; 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, basis seaboard freights, \$3.10@3.15; in second-hand jute bags, car lots, Montreal or Toronto rate points, \$3.30.

Exporting.—It is almost useless to discuss exporting trade in spring wheat flour. Very little is being done by anybody. Mills keep up regular cable communication with export markets and on odd days get inquiries, but always for modest quantities. Most of the business being done is with smaller markets, notably the British West Indies and Newfoundland. Since a week ago, prices have declined 6d@1s. Quotations, Feb. 28: mills are asking 20s 6d for export patents, per 280 lbs, jute, c.i.f., London or Liverpool, with offers, when there are any, two or three shillings below that figure.

Winter wheat flour is not selling for export. The quotation is purely nominal at 21s 6d@22s per 280 lbs, jute, c.i.f., London.

Vancouver Competition Keen

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Export flour business showed no improvement last week, principally due to a continuation of the silver slump in China. Local millers' hopes of making sales in China were abruptly killed with the announcement of the United States farm board that a considerable amount of wheat, partly on the Pacific Coast, would be offered in world markets. American quotations were 10c under the best Canadian offers for wheat and around 40c bbl lower for flour. Added to this was the fact that Australia still is offering at very low levels, its prices being at least twice as far below Canadian prices as farm board bids. Canadian mills are also meeting considerable difficulty in disposing of established brands for European consumption in Hongkong.

With only a very small amount of business being transacted in domestic hard wheat flour, local mills turning out pastry flour received one of the worst setbacks of the season when Australian offerings ranged as low as \$1.50 under local quotations. Pastry flour has been steady here for some time at \$6 bbl, but the Australian offers, with fair supplies on hand and more due within a few days, have been in the neighborhood of \$4.50. American distributors are also working hard to get some business, offering at

\$5.70 here, the same price as now obtains in Seattle, the shippers absorbing the freight and duty.

General competition here is on edge with some private brands being sold at heavy discounts. These offerings are of a fair quality, with sales not very large but sufficient to upset general business. Prices are unchanged with first patents at \$5.45, cash, car lots, in 98-lb jutes; second patents, \$3.15; straights, \$4.85; export patents, \$4.45.

Winnipeg Demand Slow

WINNIPEG, MAN.—A little flour business trickled in during the week, but demand generally showed no appreciable improvement in either the domestic or export markets. The disturbed state of the wheat market was a factor and resulted in the withdrawal of prospective buyers. Prices remained unchanged. For delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary, top patent springs were quoted, Feb. 28, at \$5.15 bbl, jute, and seconds at \$4.55; cottons 15c more; Pacific Coast points 50c more. Second patents to bakers were quoted at \$4.55, car lots, basis jute 98's.

SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN CROP REPORT DATES IS ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA, ONT.—Telegraphic crop reports for the Dominion of Canada will be issued during 1931-32 on the following dates: June 9, 16, 30; July 9, 14; Aug. 5, 18; Sept. 2. Similar telegraphic reports for the Prairie provinces will be issued June 2, 9, 23; July 7, 21, 28; Aug. 11, 25.

On May 12, there will be issued a report on intentions to plant field crops, winter killing and spring condition of fall wheat and fall rye, throughout the Dominion.

A preliminary estimate of the yield of fall wheat and fall rye, hay and clover, and condition of field crops will be issued Aug. 12, as of July 31.

Stocks of grain in Canada July 31 and distribution of the 1930 wheat crop will be reported Aug. 13.

A preliminary estimate of yield of grain crops and condition of root and fodder crops will be reported Sept. 9, while a report of yield of root and fodder crops will be made Oct. 8. Provisional figures on yield for these crops will be issued on Nov. 12 and 17, respectively. The final estimate of area, yield and value of field crops in Canada will be reported Jan. 21, 1932.

The final report of those announced will be made on April 12, 1932, covering stocks of grain on hand and mer-

chantable quality and distribution of the 1931 wheat crop in Canada, as of March 31.

All reports up to and including the one for Sept. 9 will be sent out at 4 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. Reports after Sept. 9 will be published at 4 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

TO FORM CLEARING ASSOCIATION

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Local grain exporters are planning to form a grain clearing association, similar to the organization operating at the head of the Great

Lakes. If the federal government at Ottawa will approve the construction of additional elevator space, and if the announcement of that approval is made public within the next few months, exporters will organize their association so that it may be put into operation at the beginning of the 1931-32 crop year. The permit system of shipping grain to this port must remain in effect until such an association is formed, dealers declare. Six years ago attempts were made to organize a clearing house, but they failed because of the inadequacy of storage facilities.

Thirty-seven Years in the Milling Business

WINNIPEG, MAN.

ENTERING the flour milling business at the early age of 16 years, George Carter, sales manager of the Moose Jaw and Saskatoon plants of the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., in charge of western sales, has retired from active business after 37 years of service which

financial worries, are two reasons for Mr. Carter's retirement at the comparatively early age of 53 years. He will devote his remaining years to public and philanthropic work, and give time to studies and hobbies which he has been desirous of cultivating all his life.

His scholastic career at the University of London, England, being suddenly cut short because of pecuniary difficulties, Mr. Carter entered the employ of S. K. Keyes, of the Daren Flour Mills, Dartford, Kent, England, in 1894. Fourteen years later, as a man of 30, he was offered the secretaryship of a new limited liability company formed by Mr. Keyes, but having the "call of the west" in his blood, he decided to come to Canada where he was aware of the milling possibilities.

Arriving in Moose Jaw, Sask., he had an interview with F. A. Bean, Sr., who had just purchased the Moose Jaw mill. He had previously connected himself with what was then the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co., Ltd., but in 1909 he came from Vancouver to Moose Jaw to accept a territory in southern Alberta and British Columbia, where Robin Hood flour needed introducing. In 1911 he became assistant sales manager at Moose Jaw, just before the disastrous mill fire, and the same year was made sales manager, when the mill was rebuilt and the name of the company changed to "Robin Hood Mills, Ltd."

During the 20 years since the fire, the business of the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., has grown enormously, from a small mill of less than 1,000 bbls per day at Moose Jaw to a 4,000-bbl flour mill and 1,200-bbl rolled oats mill at Moose Jaw; a capacity of about 3,000 bbls daily at Saskatoon and 2,000 bbls at Calgary. To this steady growth of business Mr. Carter undoubtedly contributed much. His retirement took effect at the end of January, but as yet his successor has not been named.



George Carter

began in the south of England and ended in the heart of the prairie provinces of Canada. His health in recent years, due mostly to altitude and extremes of temperature of the Middle West, which necessitates permanent residence at sea level in an equable climate, and lack of

BREVITIES in the NEWS

Reduced production of durum wheat in North Africa is causing a demand for Canadian durum.

The Italian government has released an estimate of its additional requirements of wheat as 37,000,000 bus.

The quantity of screenings in store in Ontario and Quebec elevators, Feb. 20, was 7,896 tons, and of oat scalplings 317,989 bus.

Mills east of the lakes in Canada are now mostly dependent on all-rail wheat from the West. Stocks in winter storage on this side are low, and the opening of navigation on the upper lakes is two months away.

In volume of exports the Canadian milling industry is now back to where it was in 1921. Two years later it was beating all previous records. Will history repeat itself?

A new record for deep sea wheat loading was set at Vancouver last week when the Melmay, owned by A. M. Dollar, loaded and trimmed 8,718 tons of wheat in just under nine hours.

The price of Ontario winter wheat is unchanged. Mills are paying 65c bu for good milling grades at their doors, while car lots are quoted at 70c bu, shipping points. Supplies are scarce. Farmers who have wheat to sell are understood to be holding it till after seeding.

NORTHERN GRIST MILLS BUSY

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Flour is being ground this winter for settlers in the Fort Vermilion district at 80c bu. The Catholic Mission mill at Fort Vermilion is the northernmost flour mill in Alberta, and is proving a very useful and busy institution. For weeks farmers have been hauling wheat to the mill, and the local of the United Farmers of Alberta has put in a tender for the flour supply required for the use of the Indian tribes in that part of the Peace River district. At St. Paul, a French-Canadian settlement 125 miles northeast of Edmonton, a 100-bbl mill will be built in the spring. Equipment has been purchased, and a new building will be erected for the purpose. The plant will serve local requirements, grinding the grain brought in by farmers in the district. It is reported from many country points that local flour mills have had a particularly busy season.

If Eventually, Why Not Now?

By A. H. Bailey

THese are trying days with the Canadian milling industry. An accumulation of adverse circumstances has brought about one of the lowest periods of earning power in its history. Never have so many unfavorable conditions been present at one time to defeat the best efforts to maintain a reasonable state of prosperity. World-wide business depression, decreased purchasing power at home and abroad, multiplying tariff barriers around foreign markets and growing competition for home and foreign trade are some of the factors that have brought these mills to their present pass. The consequences are that production and earnings have declined to a point where directors and shareholders are becoming seriously concerned.

Naturally, those in charge of Canadian mills are not accepting such a situation in any spirit of fatalism. Every possible means of improving matters is being considered and discussions between all the interests concerned have taken place. The directors of the Canadian National Millers' Association have been particularly active in this regard and its permanent president, C. H. G. Short, has devoted almost every moment of his time since returning from the Imperial Conference to remedial measures. Despite his exceptional knowledge of the trade and his oft-proven resourcefulness in dealing with difficult problems, Mr. Short appears to be unable at present to produce a cure for this case, nor could he be expected to do so. The trouble lies too deep for that.

It is probable that, as time goes on, it will become possible to see more clearly in what direction the Canadian milling industry will find its future prosperity. That prosperity will come again is not to be doubted, but the intervening period will make heavy demands on the patience and fortitude of all. The expedients of other years for tiding over periods of depression are not effective now. Agreements as to trading terms, uniform costs and other co-operative efforts all prove inadequate. On the other hand, wide open and unrestrained competition must be avoided at any price since the ultimate effect would be to impoverish and destroy many who under better conditions will live and prosper.

SOME CHANGE NEEDED

Turning away, as one must, from the contemplation of negative ideas, the mind naturally becomes attracted by the thought of some sort of financial partnership of a co-operative nature among the larger Canadian companies within the circle of which they could preserve their separate identities and individual characteristics, subject only to the condition that each would come under a form of control that would eliminate the senseless selling practices of today. A holding company might accomplish this purpose without disturbing too much the individuality of the separate concerns. Such an organization could through common stock ownership have power to shut down unprofitable plants, eliminate waste and bring the companies participating into helpful relationships with each other.

Nor need such a change from the present too extremely individualistic and competitive system be detrimental to the public interest. It should not increase the cost of bread or in any other way do injury to the consuming public. On the contrary, it would eliminate a very great amount of waste in production and distribution, the benefit of which would find its way to the public in lower prices for bread. There is really no doubt about this latter statement. Such an arrangement in the milling industry would have just that effect on the cost of living. Consumers are generally suspicious of

anything that tends to concentrate production of foodstuffs, but in this case there could be the fullest assurance on this point. The Canadian public are always ready to allow capital as well as labor a fair wage if the means by which the return is earned is clearly understood and approved. Capital, as such, has no enemies in Canada though irresponsible agitators who have no real influence do sometimes give vent to anti-capitalistic opinions.

By way of illustrating the bearing of this idea on the Canadian milling industry as it stands today it is worth noting that the country is heavily overburdened with surplus milling capacity. In the far-off and simpler days that preceded the war, the country's mills were scattered and largely local in their interests. Competition was not then as keen as is now the case, and there were healthy margins of profit, even under the worst conditions. The war changed all that. Now competition, as it is carried on, is highly destructive and actually contrary to the public interests. A reasonable estimate of the possible production of the active plants of today is 40,000,000 bbls of flour per annum, whereas domestic requirements are not over 10,000,000 bbls. Such a disparity can mean only one of two things. Either export markets must be found for the surplus or the capacity to produce it must be eliminated. Under present conditions there is little chance that the required volume of export business will be found in time to save the situation. Accordingly, the domestic market must carry the load. In this case the less efficient units are bound to go down and out.

A PIONEER ENTERPRISE

The Canadian milling industry deserves better than this of the country it serves. The making of flour was the very first venture in manufacturing that its earliest settlers undertook. It is now more than 300 years since the first Canadian flour mill was established down on the Atlantic coast and the country has never been without a sufficiency of mills

since. The number and capacity of these grew with the spread of settlement until there were mills in every province and in every farming community from coast to coast. Milling has always been closely allied with farming. It smacks of the soil and more than any other has been the instrument through which the excellence of western Canadian hard spring wheat was made famous throughout the world. Without the impetus that flour from Canadian mills supplied in world markets the wheat itself would never have reached its present state of pre-eminence. Moreover, what has been true in this respect in the past will be even more true in the future. Therefore, Canada can never allow this invaluable native industry to languish and become purely domestic in its activities. Canadian flour should be kept in the very forefront of the country's exporting trade. Even a system of subsidy, if necessary, for this purpose would be abundantly justified.

Considerations such as these bring one back to the original theme which is that the industry itself should explore the possibilities of unified control. With the right sort of organization and selling policies the discouragements and hesitations of today could be converted into vigorous and militant action that would carry Canadian flour into every market in the world.

It is easy to understand the reluctance of men who have spent their lives in bringing individual milling companies to their present state of development to surrender this personal supremacy even to a limited extent, but present circumstances suggest that an imperative need for drastic measures has arisen. The particular idea herein suggested may not be the only one worthy of consideration. The main thing is that somewhere within the orbit of this idea there may be a workable solution of the problem. The industry needs and is in a mood to follow wise and strong leadership even to the extent of surrendering some of the things that have served it well in the past. If "eventually, why not now?"

Canadian Government Investigates Bread Prices

THE government of Canada has been investigating the price of bread throughout the Dominion, together with its relationship to the prices of wheat and of flour. These inquiries were made at the request of a number of cities, where a belief has grown up recently that there has been some interference on the part of bakers and millers with the natural course of prices. The severe decline in wheat last year led the public to expect a similarly rapid decline in bread, and when this did not take place, complaints arose. It was charged by some that the ownership of large groups of bakeries in various parts of Canada by milling companies was preventing competition in the baking industry from having its normal effect on bread prices.

The resulting official inquiries were made with fullest co-operation from the baking and milling companies, and, indeed, were heartily welcomed in both these industries as the quickest and most effective means of removing serious public misunderstanding on this subject. The investigation was made by F. A. McGregor, registrar under the Combines Investigation Act. A summary of Mr. McGregor's findings follows:

It is shown that in the early months of 1930 bread prices did not adequately reflect the declining prices of wheat, and that the lag in both flour and bread prices warranted both complaint and investigation. By the end of the year, however, prices of bread had come to bear the same relationship to wheat prices as they did early in 1929 when prices of both commodities were more or less sta-

ble. They should have come down, however, much sooner.

Four big flour milling companies in Canada have acquired control over 96 bakeries operating from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. These 96 bakeries now produce over a third of the bread sold in the Dominion and over 90 per cent of the bread sold in the localities in which they operate. The four milling companies which control these bakeries are: Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.; Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., and Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Of these, according to the report, the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., was the first to enter the bakery business on a large scale.

In most instances these bakeries were going concerns. Many of them had been engaged, even before they were acquired, in highly expensive sales campaigns. These campaigns have not been introduced, therefore, as a result of the new control, but on the other hand, it is not apparent that the new control has thus far been followed by reduced selling costs. Nor have the flour costs of these mill-controlled bakeries been reduced as a result of the new relationship. One would expect that a chain bakery using several thousand barrels a month would buy flour from its parent milling company at prices far below those of small competitors using less than a carload a month. The returns received from both types of bakers, however, show that in many instances the small bakery has been out-buying its large-scale competitor.

There are factors in the present situa-

tion which are operating to prevent undue advantage being taken of the public in the matter of bread prices. One of these is chain store competition; another the competition of small, low-cost bakeries all over the country. These have made themselves felt. There are also the smaller flour mills "and the possibility of bread being baked at home in the event of bakers' prices going beyond what are considered reasonable limits."

In a discussion of the content of the Canadian loaf, the report publishes a typical formula for bread obtained by an analysis of returns made by 158 bakeries. This analysis, as compared with the British loaf, indicates percentages of the different ingredients in 100 lbs of dough as follows:

	Bakeries—	
	Canadian	British
Flour	59.3	65.4
Salt	1.1	0.8
Sugar	1.1	0.0
Shortening	1.1	0.0
Milk or milk powder	1.3	0.0
Malt	0.5	0.2
Yeast	0.8	0.5
Yeast food	0.2	0.0
Water	34.6	32.9
	100	100

Price competition would be effective in keeping costs down, but the competition in quality, in service and in sales promotion which has been substituted has had just the opposite effect of tending to increase costs and therefore to enhance prices and keep them up.

There is no gainsaying that the consumer himself should accept a certain share of the responsibility for present-day high prices of bread as of many other commodities. He is getting more and he is paying more for it. The acceptance of, or the demand for, extra service, extra quality and wider variety, particularly in periods of prosperity, sometimes without apparent realization that they must eventually be paid for, plays an important part in the maintenance of prices at high levels.

Within the bread baking industry examples of both kinds of competition are clearly seen: competition in quality, service and salesmanship more plainly in recent years; competition in price very markedly in recent months. The latter type seems to have come in part as a reaction from the other.

What the present inquiry has disclosed is that higher prices have been due not so much to combination as to this costly form of competition in quality, service and salesmanship. The additional costs have quickly become absorbed into normal costs, ultimately appearing to be as necessary as any other items of expense. Such increased costs are all but certain to lead to higher prices, and the baker's explanation of these higher prices is that they do little more than reimburse him for his actual outlays.

REJECT RUSSIAN OFFER

TORONTO, ONT.—Soviet Russia has made overtures to Canada for a resumption of trading relations, but after consideration, the Canadian government rejected the proposal. The Russian government offered to buy \$10,000,000 worth of Canadian agricultural implements and kindred equipment, for which one third of the purchase price was to be paid in Russian coal and two thirds in gold.

SPILLERS OFFERS TO BUY MILL

WINNIPEG, MAN.—A notice of motion filed at Calgary by counsel of the Royal Trust Co., acting for Spillers, Ltd., England, in the dispute with shareholders of the Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Calgary, intimates that the English firm will offer to purchase the east Calgary plant of Spillers Canadian Milling Co. at a price of \$1,250,000. The case will come up in the Alberta court soon.

EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT

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U. S. FLOUR EXPORT PLAN STIGMATIZED AS DUMPING

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—Dutch millers left no stone unturned to provide the government with reasons why the passing of the compulsory mixing law was necessary. The law was passed recently. As an instance of this, the export plan announced by the United States Grain Stabilization Corporation, which permitted millers to borrow wheat from the corporation to mill for export and to be paid back with new crop wheat before Sept. 15, was used as an argument for the prompt passage of the bill. It is claimed that the scheme is nothing less than dumping, in view of the fact that the United States is prepared to export flour at cheaper prices than it can be sold in the United States.

Dutch millers further claim that the scheme is unfair to them, as the stabilization corporation does not include wheat in its plan. This means, so the Dutch millers argue, that they have to contend with what they term dumped flour, while they are not able to buy wheat shipped under the same conditions.

There is no doubt that these arguments made an impression on the members of the upper house of the Dutch parliament, although the flour importers' association presented a statement which explained the situation, stressing the point that the ruling prices of July and September options in the United States are still considerably higher than in any other market.

CHEAP SOVIET WHEAT PUTS DUTCH MILLERS IN CLOVER

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—There are large stocks of Russian wheat in Rotterdam, and during the months of September, October, November and December, out of the total imports of wheat used by Holland millers as much as 25, 47, 54 and 54 per cent, respectively, was of Russian origin. A considerable portion of the supplies of Russian wheat in store in Holland is reshipped to United Kingdom ports, to which freight charges must be added. Therefore, Holland millers are in a position to buy Russian wheat at even cheaper rates than those ruling in Liverpool and London. With a cheap wheat mixture and fairly good prices for offals, Dutch millers are able to sell their flour on a basis of about \$3.75, ex-mill, and it is generally understood that if the millers wish to do so they could sell their flour at considerably below this figure. Since there is so little competition from imported flour at present, they are wisely securing large profits.

CHEAP CREDITS AID EXPORTS OF POLISH GRAIN PRODUCTS

WARSAW, POLAND.—Due to cheap credits, exports of wheat and of rye flour from Poland have increased considerably since last September, but as the date for the repayment of the loans to the state banks nears, these exports probably will fall off. The funds of millers and exporters are so limited that without the help of the government, they must practically cease operations. Taxes to be paid by mills are exceedingly high, and many small mills have been obliged to shut down, owing to their inability to pay the high taxes.

About 65 per cent of the population of Poland is engaged in agriculture and about 48 per cent of the total territory is arable land. The chief cereal and the most important food is rye. Among the

rye growers of the world Poland occupies the third place.

During recent years, average yields per acre show a slow increase, and a further development may be expected, because only the farming methods adopted in those provinces which before the war belonged to Germany are up-to-date. The government is encouraging farmers to use fertilizers on a larger scale. Such artificial manures are manufactured in an establishment founded by the government in Tarnow, and in the nitrogen factory at Chorow. Polish agriculture badly needs the energetic help of the state, because the low level of prices does not cover costs of production.

Since the crop year 1925-26, when the exports were 132,594 tons of wheat, Poland has practically ceased to be a wheat exporter, the outward movement of the past crop year having been offset by imports from Germany.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS FROM HUNGARY FALL LOWER

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.—According to the statement of the central statistical office, wheat and flour exports from Hungary in 1930 show a sharp decrease. Wheat exports totaled 1,276,000 bus, compared with 1,781,000 in 1929, while flour exports fell from 2,682,000 sacks of 220 lbs in 1929 to 2,371,000 in 1930. The drop is due partly to the smaller crop, and partly to the tariff policies of neighboring countries.

Germany and Czechoslovakia have raised import duties considerably in the past year, while Austria now is contemplating a similar increase, based on a sliding scale arrangement.

A further cause of the reduced movement is the dumping of Russian wheat in central European markets. Recently, Russian Azima wheat reappeared in Vienna after a lapse of several years, being shipped from Russia to Hamburg and thence by rail to Vienna. Despite this long haul, the grain was marketed at prices below the best grades of Hungarian wheat. The amount already shipped from Russia is much larger than expected, and it is reported that further

charterings for 150,000 tons have been made. A recent analysis of Russian wheat shows that it contains 37 per cent of wet gluten, and has a water absorption of 62 per cent. It is regarded here as being the equal of Manitoba wheat, and is offered at considerably lower prices.

SOVIET BIDS FOR ENTIRE ITALIAN SEMOLINA TRADE

LONDON, ENG.—The Russian commercial agency at Rome has closed an agreement with Italian flour importers for the sale of Russian wheat flour destined for a number of Italian macaroni factories. Efforts are being made by Russian flour mills to contract for the whole of the Italian requirements of raw material for the macaroni industry, the Russians having offered special price reductions.

CHEAP BREAD IN IRELAND

BELFAST, IRELAND.—The bread trade in the south of Ireland is at present in a very unsettled condition. Price cutting is the order of the day, and bread can be bought in some of the country districts at under 4d per 2-lb loaf (4c lb). In the north of Ireland there are some firms selling the best 2-lb loaves as high as 5d (5c lb), while others are taking under 4d (4c lb), and some of the smaller firms are down as low as 3d (3c lb).

FLOUR IMPORTS INTO IRELAND

BELFAST, IRELAND.—The value of the total flour imports into the Irish Free State in the first 11 months of last year was £52,561,268, against £56,931,305 in the corresponding period in 1929. Exports were valued at £42,242,496, against £43,701,515.

London Flour Arrivals

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

From—	Feb 6	Jan. 30	Feb. 7
United States—	1931	1931	1930
Atlantic	2,250	5,295	1,250
Canada—Atlantic	9,710	5,415	4,556
Pacific		4,200	
Australia	700	2,800	1,600
Argentina			1,250
Continent	5,024	4,815	5,572
Coastwise	3,168	800	3,960

Bakerizing a Modern Craze



From the National Association Review, London, Eng.

DUTCH MILLERS SUSPEND HIGH-PRICED CONTRACTS

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—At the recent annual meeting of the Amsterdam bakers' association three members proposed that the association invite Dutch millers temporarily to suspend long-term contracts. In Holland it is customary in the home flour trade to sell for a long time ahead—six months and even longer,—the delivery, as a rule, being spread equally over the period. As a result of the great fall in prices, newly established bakers who have no contracts running are in position to create very strong competition against those who have had to accept flour on old contracts at prices much higher than current ones. At the meeting the opinion was held that flour dealers are not prepared to suspend contracts, but the Dutch millers on their own initiative have proposed to sell to those bakers who have unfilled contracts with them, an additional quantity equal to the amount of the contracts, at the current price, and to invoice the total quantity at the average of the contract price and the current price.

One of the largest co-operative bakeries in Amsterdam recently reduced the price of bread by two Dutch cents per loaf of 800 grams (1c per 2.2 lbs). This bakery is buying flour from the central purchasing office of the Dutch co-operative societies. One of the bakers at the association meeting said that this purchasing organization had enabled the co-operative bakery to reduce the price of its bread by suspending unfilled flour contracts. The meeting protested against this action, because the co-operative purchasing office enjoys a government subsidy, to which bakers have to contribute through their taxes, while they are subjected to competition from the co-operative bakery. The committee of the bakers' association was instructed to investigate the matter. In the meantime, the proposal regarding the suspension of long-term contracts was held over.

GERMAN CORN DEALERS ASK INDEMNITY FOR TRADE LOSS

HAMBURG, GERMANY.—The Grain Trade League at Hamburg has lodged a complaint against the German food ministry, claiming that the corn monopoly means destruction of their existence. They are of the opinion that the treasury should reimburse them for the damage they have sustained, as the law does not admit expropriation without indemnification. The amount of their claim has provisionally been fixed at 6,100 marks (\$1,453) as a test case, in order to obtain a judgment on the principle of the matter. The actual damage by loss of trade is, of course, much heavier.

FLOUR BLENDING IN GERMANY

HAMBURG, GERMANY.—There are rumors current that the German government wishes to change the present milling regulations, which consist of a ratio of home-grown and foreign wheat, into blending regulations. A member of the flour importing trade in giving his opinion on the proposed change, said that he doubted the wisdom of it, and hoped it would be avoided.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT OPTIONS

LONDON, ENG.—A Liverpool correspondent writes as follows in regard to the Liverpool wheat option market: "We would like to point out that even in spite of the recent advance in the Liverpool

market, option wheat there is still by far the cheapest in the world, and we would not be surprised if purchases made judiciously on declines did not turn out to be a profitable operation. Of course, patience would need to be exercised and the wheat might be required to be financed to some extent but, ultimately, we hold the view that, carried over for a period, the option would undoubtedly pay for attention."

IRISH FLOUR MILLING

DUBLIN, IRELAND.—According to official figures, flour produced by the 31 mills in the Irish Free State, from which census of production returns were made for 1929, was 4,024,004 cwt. of 112 lbs., compared with 3,789,701 produced by 34 mills in 1926, an increase of 6 per cent. Flour imports in 1929 were 3,112,567 cwt., as against 3,196,263 in 1926, a decrease of 3,696. The returns are confined to mills with a gross output valued at £5,000 or over. The net selling value of the flour produced was £3,014,642, compared with £3,655,523 in 1926, a decrease of £640,881.

J. MEURS CONVALESCENT

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—J. Meurs, of the flour importing firm of Luchsinger, Meurs & Co.'s Handelmaatschappij N.V., Amsterdam, who has been seriously ill with peritonitis, following an appendicitis, is now convalescent. He has left the hospital and returned to his own home at Alkmaar. For several days Mr. Meurs was in a very critical condition. Undoubtedly his strong constitution enabled him to pull through. Although he is making satisfactory progress, it will be several weeks before he will be well enough to return to his office.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SALES

LIVERPOOL, ENG.—Extensive demand for Australian wheat, both in the Orient and in Europe, continues. Large sales continue to be made daily, but prices are low, 20s 7½d per qr having been accepted for New South Wales wheat in bulk. The oriental demand is an unusual feature, and is likely to continue, seeing that wheat is now below the price of rice. From private advices, it appears that the sales of wheat to China are much larger than is generally known. Recent shipments of wheat from Russia have shown an unexpected increase.

JOHN BRYCE, PIONEER IN CANADIAN BAKING, DEAD

WINNIPEG, MAN.—By the sudden death of John Bryce, Manitoba has lost one of her pioneer citizens and founder of what is now known as the Bryce Bakeries, Ltd., one of the largest baking companies in Winnipeg with branches in several other cities in the west. Mr. Bryce had gone with his wife to Vancouver to spend a short holiday and died suddenly in his hotel room in that city. He was 67 years of age, and leaves three sons, all of whom are well known in the baking trade in this province, and connected with the firm bearing their father's name.

Born in Alliston, Ont., Mr. Bryce came west 39 years ago and settled in what is now the city of Dauphin, one of Manitoba's leading northern cities. He founded a bakery there, and following a steady growth of business over a period of 25 years, he moved to Winnipeg, and with the assistance of his sons, erected and operated a new plant in this city. Rapid expansion resulted and plants were erected in Yorkton, Sask., Brandon, Man., Kenora and Dryden, Ont.

The Winnipeg plant was very successful and when the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, entered the baking field a year ago, they succeeded in attaching part of the Bryce bakeries to their organization. A modern plant was erected and put into operation in Winnipeg last May, with R. H. Bryce, eldest of the three sons, in charge. The elder Mr. Bryce did not become a part of the new organization set up by the milling company and continued to operate his Dauphin and Yorkton bakeries.

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

Buying Continues Below Normal

FLOUR buying continues below normal for this time of year. No one seems to believe there is any chance for a stronger market. Rather, they feel that prices are likely to go down. For that reason they are merely taking supplies as needed, and their requirements seem to be less than in previous years. Reports as to directions are at variance. Some agents say old orders are being reduced, while others report a slowing up in directions.

Spring Wheat Flour.—Current business consists of scattered one and two car lot sales and the usual steady small lot orders. No one is contracting ahead, due to present market conditions, and buyers are expected to continue this policy unless some drastic change takes place in the market, which is not anticipated. Shipping directions with some brokers are good, while others say they are falling off.

Hard Winter Flour.—A few more orders of single cars are reported, but demand continues inactive. No large bookings are being made, and most buyers are marking time. Mills are becoming more anxious for business, and some are accepting offers that under normal conditions would not be entertained. The granting of concessions, however, is not increasing business any.

Soft Winter Flour.—There is a fair inquiry from the trade, but brokers and dealers are finding it extremely difficult to make sales of more than small amounts. A fair number of these are being made, but total volume of business continues disappointing.

Flour Prices.—Nominal quotations, basis Chicago, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes, Feb. 28: spring top patent \$4.30@4.60 hbl, standard patent \$4.05@4.45, first clear \$3.40@3.80, second clear \$2.10@2.50; hard winter short patent \$4@4.40, 95 per cent patent \$3.80@4.15, straight \$3.65@4, first clear \$3.25@3.50; soft winter short patent \$4.15@4.50, standard patent \$3.75@4.20, straight \$3.60@4, first clear \$3.35@3.55.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-28	27,747	69
Previous week	25,222	63
Year ago	24,988	67
Two years ago	27,690	69

Durum.—There is nothing new to report on semolinas. Buying is negligible and directions are fair. Quotations, Feb. 28: No. 2 semolina, 2½c lb, bulk; stan-

dard semolina, 2¾c; No. 3 semolina, 2½c; durum patent, 2½c; special grade, 2¼c.

Business Limited in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Activities in the Milwaukee flour market are at a standstill, with local flour houses reporting a very limited number of hand-to-mouth orders for immediate shipment, coming from all classes of buyers. Shipping directions on old bookings, some of which are a year or more old, are also coming in in fair numbers, but in most cases, only after much "persuasion."

Quotations, Feb. 28, basis Milwaukee, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes: spring top patents \$4.25@5.10 hbl, standard patents \$4@4.70, first clear \$3.40@3.95, second clear \$2.10@3.35; fancy pastry flour in 100-lb packages \$4.15@4.80; soft winter wheat 95 per cent standard patent \$4.20.

A few new hand-to-mouth orders for southwestern offerings are about the only things breaking the monotony in this field. Shipping directions on these orders are all for immediate shipment. Old bookings are also being taken out after much work on the part of the flour man. Large bookings, the usual sort for this time of the year, are entirely lacking. Prices and general market conditions have changed only slightly, and the current range between the northwestern and southwestern offerings has become 20@60c compared with 5@60c a week ago, due to a change in price by one local flour man. Quotations, Feb. 28, basis Milwaukee, patents in cotton 98's: short patents \$4.45@4.50 hbl, standard patents \$4.25@4.30, first clear \$3.60@4, second clear \$3.20@3.35.

COURTESY CLUB TO CONTINUE

CHICAGO, ILL.—An important meeting of the Bakers' Courtesy Club was held Feb. 27, when it was definitely decided to continue the organization in its present form, to render service and extend courtesies at conventions or major meetings of the baking industry.

A committee had been appointed, consisting of Dr. L. A. Rumsey, A. R. Fleischmann and P. E. Minton, to consider the advisability of enlarging the scope of the club. The committee felt that this organization was formed for a specific purpose, and as it has created an important place for itself in the baking industry, the original plan should be continued. The report was unanimously adopted. It was decided to limit

the membership to 40 active members to be allied men, and a notice will be mailed to all whose names are on the present roster to apply again for membership. The Courtesy Club will continue to be one of active members, where all are to take part in the affairs and services of the organization.

The officers were re-elected, as follows: president, A. W. Fosdyke, of the Champion Machinery Co.; vice president, C. S. Jacobsen, of the Malt-Diastase Co.; secretary-treasurer, S. O. Werner, of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER.

Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, and the "Daddy" of the Courtesy Club, was elected a life member.

John M. Hartley, secretary of the Associated Bakers of America, was present and thanked the club for its activities during the recent "Retailers' Week," saying the officers and directors appreciated it very much.

V. E. Marx, secretary of the American Society of Bakery Engineers, spoke briefly of their convention to be held the week of March 16. The club will again function at this gathering. F. J. Bergenthal, of the Red Star Yeast & Products Co., was put in charge of the committee of ushers; P. E. Minton of the Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Sales Co., was appointed to head the reception committee, and president Fosdyke the registration committee.

SECURITIES DEPARTMENT MOVED

CHICAGO, ILL.—The work of moving the securities department of the Chicago Board of Trade from its present quarters to the big exchange room fronting on Jackson boulevard is progressing rapidly. The cotton pit has been moved from its previous location so as to accommodate the placing of various trading posts and provision is being made for the locating of the automatic electric quotation boards on the east wall of the exchange hall. With the moving of the stockroom, the "lounge" now on the third floor will be installed in the quarters vacated.

MILL & ELEVATOR FIELD MEN MEET

CHICAGO, ILL.—The annual convention of the Mill & Elevator Field Men's Association is being held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, in Chicago, this week, the opening session being on March 3. Among the speakers are Carl Warkentin, chairman of the board, and Herman Steen, secretary of the Millers' National Federation. H. C. Lee, of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, is secretary of the association.

BOARD OF TRADE WEATHER PROPHET WINS WAGER

JOHN F. BARRETT, veteran of the wheat pit for the past half century, whose opinions relative to the weather and its effect on growing crops have commanded considerable respect at all times, carried an extra broad grin recently as he walked about the exchange floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, collecting wagers said to be in excess of \$1,000.

Late last December, Mr. Barrett said his observations led him to believe that the official temperature at Chicago would not touch the zero mark at any time previous to March first. He was willing to back his statement with money and made wagers with a number of fellow-members, among the latter being Fred Uhlmann, J. J. Bittel, George Kohl and E. J. Carneau.

Mr. Barrett does not claim to be a "long distance" weather forecaster, saying that he can predict in advance not to exceed some three months. He based his prediction as to the weather during January and February on the three "ember" days, certain religious holidays. He went on to say as follows: "When the December 'ember' days came, the wind was mostly from the East. As the eastern part of the continent was then having unseasonably warm weather, I knew that we were in for a comparatively warm winter."

NEWS CRIST in BRIEF

H. E. Burgess, of the Gold Medal Flour Co., has returned to Chicago from a few weeks' vacation spent in Florida.

Herman Steen, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, Chicago, spent a few days in Minneapolis last week on federation business.

J. A. Rieck, of the Springfield (Minn.) Milling Co., stopped in Chicago last week for a short visit on his return from an eastern business trip.

C. F. Dietz, executive vice president of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, of Minneapolis, stopped in Chicago Feb. 27, en route east on a business trip.

L. J. Walsh, manager of the feed department of Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City, and C. Van Horsen, commercial feed department of Washburn Crosby

Co., Inc., Minneapolis, were visitors in Chicago last week.

John A. Sim, of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., of New York City, stopped in Chicago for a day on his way home after a month's vacation in California.

C. B. Barutio, secretary of the Pneumatic Process Corporation, and the Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., of St. Louis, was a visitor in Chicago and Milwaukee during the past week.

Stocks of flour in public warehouses and freight yards in Chicago are considerably less than a year ago this time, and have also been decreasing in recent months. According to Frank C. Sickinger, flour inspector, stocks on March 1 were 20,500 bbls which compares with 21,000 Feb. 1, and 29,500 on March 1, 1930.

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: "Palming"

New York Market Monotonously Slow

THE New York flour market jogged along last week at a steady, even pace. No unexpected business relieved the monotony, and the whole affair was as dull as a six-day bike race without any spurts or side bets. Brokers feel that this settled aspect will persist for some time, and therefore are not disappointed over buyers' disinclination to purchase. In fact, backed by their mills, they do not even suggest, in most instances, anything beyond May shipment and nearly all business has therefore been for close-by delivery, in many cases with shipping instructions accompanying the order.

Volume Limited.—Total sales reached very moderate figures. With each flour man reporting day-to-day buying of a car or so, and only an occasional operator doing anything larger, the results were naturally limited to rather discouraging amounts, and the local trade is not as cheerful over current sales as it generally is at this time of year. February business figures usually run to bigger amounts than they have this year, and with no more effort on the part of mill representatives. Each transaction that has been completed during the past few months has been blocked by the fixed price ideas of both buyers and sellers, which it has taken an enormous number of telegrams and long distance calls to fuse into a comparatively mutually agreeable figure, and the final purchase price frequently was so cheap that in a normal season it would attract many thousand-barrel lots instead of a few hundred.

Watch Farm Board.—In these troubled times, bakers, jobbers, and mill representatives are all greatly concerned over the future policies of the farm board and this uncertainty tinged their entire outlook so that to the natural reluctance to buy that is an outstanding characteristic of the flour trade at all times, is the added fear of the government's future policy, resulting in a greatly depressed wheat market. Whatever the future of this grain, the local trade is getting all of its business in good order so that a sudden break will not leave a lot of flour contracted for, to be either taken up by a small jobber who can ill afford it, or to be dumped back into the market on a technicality.

Conditions Steady.—The tenor of business was unchanged. A light inquiry marked southwestern flours, with their prices generally slightly lower, though without reason other than millers' desire to sell. Spring wheat flours held around the \$4.50 figure, with some quotations 10c below that and some 10c above, and with buyers' ideas around \$4.30@4.35. Clears were not as pressing as they were about three weeks ago, when most of the larger mills seemed to have an accumulation to dispose of. However, the range was still wider than on standard patents, with little interest in the higher priced brands.

Cake flours followed the others in commanding a small interest for immediate shipment. With the larger buyers supplied for some time ahead, brokers of these flours did not attempt to press sales too heavily.

Flour Prices.—There was little change in quotations over previous weeks. Feb. 28, in jutes: spring fancy patents \$4.75@5.25, standard patents \$4.40@4.65, clears \$4@4.40; hard winter short patents \$4.40@4.75, 95's \$4.15@4.50; soft winter straights, \$3.85@4.10.

Philadelphia Trade Small

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Trade in flour last week was slow with local jobbers and bakers taking only small lots to satisfy current needs. Prices generally favored

buyers, and concessions from quotations were in some instances allowed in order to effect business. Semolina flours were dull, with macaroni manufacturers generally holding off. What business was accomplished was mostly at 2 3/4c lb, in jute bags. There was little doing for export. Quotations, Feb. 28: spring wheat short patent \$4.90@5.15 bbl, standard patent \$4.40@4.75, first clear \$4.15@4.40; hard winter short patent \$4.60@4.75, 95 per cent \$4.25@4.40; soft winter straight \$3.75@4.40.

Boston Business Little Better

BOSTON, Mass.—A little more business appeared last week. In general nothing better than a hand-to-mouth business is being done. Trade still is governed by the price equation, and it is evident that the manufacturing margin is exceedingly narrow. There are rumors of some very low prices being accepted in the local trade, and there is evidently a feeling of nervousness and uncertainty over the outlook on account of the farm board wheat holdings.

For spring short patents, as high as \$5.25 has been secured, but this is the extreme price. More often, good short patent is sold in the vicinity of \$5 and some times as low as \$4.75. Special pat-

ents will hardly command over \$5.50. Standard patents are quoted around \$4.60, with some business 15c above and below this price.

For hard winter standard patents, reports are current that business has been done around \$4, bulk. This story lacks confirmation, but there is little doubt that some low priced sales have been made. While \$4.60 is a price at which business can be done readily with mills, there has been business 10@15c lower, sacked, and some business for especially choice flour somewhat higher. For short patents, the usual price is \$4.75, although some business has been done 15c above and below this level.

Soft winter patents have been selling in the range of \$4.50@4.75 for good to choice lots; superior lots are bringing around \$5 or a little more. Good soft winter straights have been sold as low as \$3.60, bulk. Sales in sacks are usually being made in the range of \$3.80@4.30; some clears are being sold around \$3.90@4.20.

No Improvement at Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There are no bright spots in the flour market, and business is dull. With wheat prices depending on the actions of the Federal Farm Board, there is no desire on the part of buyers to take care of any more than their minimum requirements of flour. Mill operations fell off again last week, due to slower shipping directions and every effort is being made to move out flour on old contracts. Sales of soft wheat flour to the better class of buyers have been fair, while family flour has been moving in better volume than bakers. The semolina market is dull, with durum mills curtailing production as a result of the slow sales.

Quotations, Feb. 28, 98-lb cottons: spring fancy patent \$3.75@3.85 bbl, standard patent \$4.75@4.85; first clear \$4.25@4.35, second clear \$3.70@3.75;

NOTES on the TRADE

A. Braunwald, Boston flour broker, made a brief business trip to New York last week.

C. J. Ireys, treasurer of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, was in Buffalo recently.

E. P. Mitchell, of the New York office of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., was in Buffalo recently.

George J. Johnson, of the semolina department of the Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., Minneapolis, was in Buffalo last week.

George J. Conly, of the Parkway Baking Co., Philadelphia, has returned from Florida, where he spent the last two months.

E. J. Thomas, of the Capital Flour Mills, Inc., St. Paul, recently made his headquarters in New York with L. A. Viviano.

Clearances of wheat and flour from the port of New York, for the week ended Feb. 21, amounted to 1,169,000 bus and 35,736 bbls.

A. W. Jones, New York flour broker, visited Henry C. Veatch, of Buffalo, eastern sales manager for the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita.

L. G. Spindler, flour jobber, accompanied by Mrs. Spindler, returned to New York, Feb. 25, after a pleasant Florida vacation.

C. R. McClave, of Lewistown, Mont., president of the Montana Flour Mills Co., left New York, Feb. 25, after spending a few days there.

Among the visitors on the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange last week were A. P. Ripper, of Pekin, Ill., representing the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., St. Louis.

A. H. Recksteiner, sales manager and

general field representative for the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo, spent nearly a week in New York recently.

Donald P. Sands, sales manager for Sands, Taylor & Wood Co., Somerville, Mass., spent a couple of days at the New York office of the company before leaving for Florida.

Paul J. Wedge, credit manager for the Stokes Milling Co., Watertown, S. D., arrived in New York, Feb. 26, to spend about a week, and was a visitor at the office of the J. J. McMahon Co.

D. L. Winland, for many years engaged in the milling trade at Morrison's Cove, near Altoona, Pa., died Feb. 18, at the age of 81 years. He was engaged in flour milling practically all his life.

James W. Knowles, of the flour firm of James H. Knowles & Sons, Boston, married Gertrude Wilder Newton, of Exeter, N. H., Feb. 27. They left immediately for a month's trip to Florida.

Clark H. Sparks, New York flour broker, was called to Akron, Ohio, last week by the sudden illness of his brother, who had a severe attack of pneumonia, from which, however, he is recovering satisfactorily.

The Flour Club of Philadelphia will hold its monthly luncheon meeting, March 13, at the old Downtown Club. The committees in charge of making arrangements for the annual convention of the National Federated Flour Clubs, to be held in May or June, will be announced.

Matthew H. Carey, of Schenectady, N. Y., who covers central New York state for Samuel Knighton & Sons, Inc., spent Feb. 27 at the home office in New York. Mr. Carey is calling on the trade formerly reached by William R. Winter, who was killed in an automobile accident a short time ago.

hard winter standard patent \$4.50@4.60; soft winter family patent \$3.15; standard patent \$4.80@4.90. Semolina, 2 3/4c lb, lake-and-rail shipment, New York.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 22-28	231,000	211,418	73
Previous week	231,000	211,321	73
Year ago	276,000	244,216	88
Two years ago	255,500	182,642	72
Three years ago	238,000	193,660	70

Pittsburgh Market Still Unsettled

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—No appreciable change in the unsettled condition of the flour market in the Pittsburgh district was noted last week. There was little buying of any substantial character, and the general trend of the market was wholly unsatisfactory.

Prices were practically unchanged. Even some rather attractive prices for spot, wired by mills in response to overtures by local representatives, did not have the desired effect. Buyers are in a quandary, feeling that the present price level is not stable. Flour prices have not been so low in many years, but even this fact does not increase bookings to any extent.

Shipping directions were fair. The average sized retail baker still adheres to his policy of hand-to-mouth buying. Jobbers also have kept their stocks low, taking on additional flour as needed. The larger bakers were a negligible factor in buying last week, and their present stocks are rather liberal. The bulk of sales went to mills of the Northwest. There was little demand for hard winters. Soft winters also were sluggish, while there was some improvement noted in the demand for clears of the better grades.

Semolina was quoted at 2 1/2c lb, f.o.b., Chicago. Sales continued light.

Quotations, Feb. 28, basis Pittsburgh: spring wheat short patent \$4.75@5.25 bbl, standard patent \$4.25@4.75; hard winter short patent \$4.50@5.25, standard patent \$3.75@4.25, low protein standard patent \$3.75@4.25, clears \$3.75@4.25; soft winters, \$3.50@3.75, bulk.

ASKS BREAD PRICE INQUIRY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Representative Hoopes, of Reading, introduced a resolution in the Pennsylvania legislature to investigate bread prices in the state. His resolution declares that wheat prices are as low as in 1913, when bread sold for 5c a loaf. "With wheat at the same price, bread now "ranges as high as 12c a loaf," his resolution continues. The resolution was sent to the committee on appropriations and will in all probability remain there.

NOVADEL-AGENE REPORTS INCREASED 1930 PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Novadel-Agene Corporation, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, reported net profit of \$1,101,690 after provision for amortization of patents, taxes and contingencies, equivalent after dividend on 7 per cent preferred stock to \$6.33 a share on the 156,818 no par shares of common stock. This compares with \$933,306, or \$5.02 a share on 159,506 shares in 1929.

A. W. MEARS LEAVES HOSPITAL

BALTIMORE, Md.—A. W. Mears, president of White & Co., flour brokers, Baltimore, after undergoing treatment at the Maryland General Hospital, has improved sufficiently to warrant his return home. He will remain under the doctor's care for a few days longer.

HUTCHINSON STORAGE SPACE SCARCE

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.—Heavy movement of wheat continued in the Hutchinson cash wheat market last week, with receipts again reaching 600 cars. Farmers are getting their bins cleaned as time for the annual assessment arrives. Terminal and excess mill elevator space in Hutchinson is gone and the farm board is casting about for storage for grain purchased in the Hutchinson market.

PACIFIC COAST

WALTER C. TIFFANY, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

P. O. Box 726, Seattle, Wash.

Correspondents at Los Angeles, Ogden, Portland and San Francisco

Cable Address: "Palmking"

"Nothing New" in Pacific Coast Trade

THERE is nothing new in the flour trade with domestic markets. Small sales for prompt or near-by shipment continue the order of the day. With the prospect of the farm board ceasing to maintain wheat prices after May and the prospect of lower flour prices, buyers do not want to be caught with unexhausted contracts made on the current price level. Flour stocks in buyers' hands are generally light, as are unfilled flour contracts. Consequently, as soon as the uncertainty of the future course of the farm board ends, it is believed that buying will substantially increase. Until then the trade seems to be determined to continue as nearly as possible on a spot basis.

Flour Prices.—Washington flour quotations, car lots, coast, Feb. 27: bluestem family short patent \$4.70@5.90 bbl, 49's; standard patent \$3.70@4.25, 98's; pastry flour \$3.30@3.80, 98's; blends, made from spring and Pacific hard wheats \$4.75, 98's; Montana first patent, arrival draft terms, \$4.60@5.60.

Export Trade.—The cost of American flour is much too far out of line to make business possible with China, on account of the artificial prices of American wheat. A moderate business has been done with the United Kingdom in established brands of soft wheat flour and small sales have been worked to western South American markets.

Prices Unstable; Buyers Go Shopping
PORTLAND, OREGON.—Hand-to-mouth buying continues in the local flour market and there is no indication when contracting will open up. Prices are unstable and as a result buyers are disposed to shop around. Millers' lists, however, show no change and the best family patents are still quoted at \$5.10 bbl, hard wheat patents at \$4.65 and bluestem patents at \$4.40, in straight cars.

While the export flour market has a better appearance, there has been no marked increase yet in the volume of business transacted.

The mills, with cheaper government wheat, are able to meet foreign competition better than heretofore, but they are still confronted by the unfavorable exchange situation in the Orient, as well as the relatively large stocks of flour on hand there. With indications of improvement before long in the silver market, millers here are hopeful that flour buying in volume by China will revive by the time spring opens.

FLOUR OUTPUT

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

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Feb. 15-21	24,312	65
Previous week	24,137	62
Year ago	25,651	69
Two years ago	29,201	79
Three years ago	28,303	45
Four years ago	25,288	40
Five years ago	27,385	44

Business Improves at Ogden

OGDEN, UTAH.—Slightly improved business developed during the past week for Ogden mills, both in California and southeastern states. Increased shipping reduced warehouse stocks materially. The larger mills of Ogden operated at 75 per cent of capacity, though one large mill only operated three full days. Smaller mills of Utah and southern Idaho continued their operations at less than 50 per cent of capacity. Reports were received by millers that stocks are low in California following the custom of withholding purchases just before tax assessment time.

One Ogden mill reduced prices to southeastern dealers 10c bbl, others hold-

ing prices unchanged. California quotations were reduced 10c bbl.

Quotations: to southeastern dealers, fancy patents \$4.90@5.30 bbl, straights \$4.40@4.80 and second grade \$4.40, car lots, f.o.b., Memphis and other lower Mississippi River common points; to California dealers, fancy patents \$4.60@5, second patents \$4.20@4.60, straights \$3.80@4.30 and second grades \$3.60@4, car lots, f.o.b., San Francisco and other California common points; to Utah and Idaho dealers, fancy patents \$4.80@5.40, second patents \$4.50@4.80, straights \$4@4.60 and stuffed straights \$3.20@3.60, car lots, f.o.b., Ogden.

Prices Make Slight Decline

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Prices have declined slightly. Business is uniformly restricted to small lots on new sales, and continued effort to effect regular deliveries on old contracts. Competition remains very keen, with local mills operating on a normal production basis, first family patents and stuffed straights for the Mexican trade being the basis. Quotations, car lots, Los Angeles, draft terms: Idaho family patents, \$4.80@5.20 bbl; Montana spring wheat patents \$4.90@5.10, straights \$4.70@4.90; Utah-Idaho blended patents, \$4.70@4.90; Oregon-Washington bluestem patents \$4.20@4.60, straight grade \$3.80@4.20; California pastry grades \$3.80@4, bluestem patents \$4.20@4.60, whole wheat and graham flours \$4.20@4.60.

Market Tone Is Firmer

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—With higher prices indicated last week by local mills, some interest in contracting was noted, but sales were for small amounts. Northern and intermountain mills have made no advance, and consequently quotations to the trade have shown virtually no change in spite of the firmer feeling. Deliveries continue fair, but below normal. Quotations, car lots, San Francisco, draft terms: Idaho family patents, \$4.80@5 bbl; Montana standard patents \$4.60@4.80; Idaho hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.40; Oregon-Washington bluestem blends, \$4.20@4.40; northern straight grades, \$3.75@4; Dakota standard patents, \$5.40@5.80; California pastry \$3.75@4, bluestem patents \$4.30@4.50.

ELEVATOR FIRE THOUGHT SET

OGDEN, UTAH.—Destruction by fire of the Sperry Flour Co.'s grain elevator, and damage to the elevator of the Inter-

mountain Grain Growers, Inc., at Grace, Idaho, is believed by officials of the two companies to have been of incendiary origin, although no reason for such action is known. The Sperry loss was \$20,000 and the Intermountain was \$2,000. A burned newspaper and oil soaked waste were found in the Intermountain elevator, but total destruction of the Sperry plant removed any possibility of finding how the fire started. P. M. Thompson, district manager for the Sperry company, and W. H. Berrett, manager of the Intermountain Grain Growers, Inc., have returned to Ogden after making an investigation.

MILL INSURANCE OFFICES ENLARGED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—General offices of the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kansas City, were expanded last week to occupy twice the space formerly used on the fifth floor of the Board of Trade building. The company now occupies about 4,000 square feet of floor space. The company was organized in 1883 to write fire insurance on mill and elevator properties here. About seven years ago its activities were extended to include other buildings.

CHINESE TRADE IN FLOUR STILL SMALL IN VOLUME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both the local and import business in wheat flour at Tientsin were slow during January, due principally to the seasonal inactivity which usually precedes the Chinese new year and to the prospect that the value of silver will decline further. The latter condition would increase the prices of imported flour in local currency and thereby tend to cause an increase in the consumption of native cereals as substitutes for higher priced wheat flour.

The production of wheat flour at Tientsin mills remained at a high level during January, although it was slightly under the level of the preceding two months. January production was 167,250 bbls against 185,000 during December and 115,500 bbls during January, 1930. Stocks of native wheat are sufficient for mill requirements until about March 15, when inland waterways will reopen and additional supplies will become available.

Arrivals of wheat flour at Tientsin declined to 157,250 bbls during January compared with 271,000 in December and 365,000 in November. The arrivals during January included 26,000 bbls from the United States, 15,500 from Canada, 27,500 from Japan and 88,250 from Shanghai. Orders for only 40,000 to 50,000 bbls of wheat flour were placed in the United States by Tientsin importers during January.

The average wholesale price of wheat flour, ex-warehouse at Tientsin, in terms of United States currency per barrel, at the end of January were: American \$2.76, Canadian and Japanese \$2.50, Shanghai milled \$2.64, and Tientsin milled \$3.11. These prices compare with \$3.30, \$3.02, \$3.03, \$3.10 and \$3.60 per bbl, respectively, at the end of December.

BREVITIES in the NEWS

B. L. Slack, secretary of the Ogden Grain Exchange, is critically ill at the Dee Memorial Hospital in Ogden.

P. I. Welk, of the Western Milling Co., of Pendleton, Oregon, has returned home from a hurried business trip to central California.

William Val Byrne, president of the Monarch Flour Co., of San Francisco, has just returned from a vacation trip to southern California.

O. H. Morgan, president of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., recently visited the Globe mills in Ogden when en route from New York City to the executive offices in Los Angeles.

A traffic committee, consisting of F. S. Clay, chairman, S. R. Sorensen and L. E. Meyer, has been appointed by the directors of the Portland Grain Exchange

to handle traffic matters now coming before the board.

Claude E. Farr, sales manager for the Sperry Flour Co., delivered an address Feb. 26 at the Ogden Lions Club meeting, speaking on the flour industry in Ogden and on the Pacific Coast.

Henry Collins, Pacific Coast manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, will move his headquarters from Pendleton, Oregon, to Portland. The corporation has branches at Portland, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The feed mill at Longview, Wash., contemplated by the Lower Columbia River Dairy Association, will not be built in the immediate future as planned, according to announcement made by C. W. McLaughlin, the manager, to the Longview Chamber of Commerce.

IMPROVED DRY GOODS TRADE HELPS COTTON

Prices React After Hitting New High for Year—Market Absorbs Liquidation Fairly Well—Burlap Lower

Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s cotton goods index, a composite figure reflecting wholesale prices of principal cotton clothes used in bag making, expressed in cents per yard of cloth, is 4.17, as compared with 5.15 a year ago. The Bemis composite figure reflecting duty paid early shipment prices of heavy and light weight Calcutta burlap, expressed in cents per pound of cloth, is 8.85, as compared with 10.36 a year ago.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Encouraging reports from dry goods quarters, strength in the stock market, and better prices abroad contributed to send the cotton market to new high levels for the year during the early part of last week. Toward the close, however, lower quotations for both American and Egyptian cotton in Liverpool caused a slight break in the local exchange, despite the sustaining influence of the stock market.

Undoubtedly the most bullish factor just now is the greatly improved condition of the dry goods industry, which reported a larger volume of business last week than for several years. It is understood that many mills are in a stronger position in respect to stocks and orders than they have been since early in 1927. The New York Cotton Exchange Service states that some mills have contracts running well into the summer.

The spread between New York and Liverpool has been gradually widened of late. At one time last week it reached 85 points, compared with approximately 25 points two months ago. This difference, however, dropped back a few points toward last week's close.

Unusually heavy liquidation has been carried on during the last few days, particularly by the agency acting for cooperative organizations. The market was able to absorb this fairly well.

Much interest is now centered on seeding reports. It is understood that weather has been suitable for early plowing and that preparations are more advanced than usual at this season of the year. Estimates of possible reduction in acreage vary widely, with an average apparently at about 10 per cent.

Following a slight advance at the outset of the week, prices for burlap eased off. It is felt, however, that the market is in a bullish position as far as the long pull is concerned. A fair volume of business is expected for March and second quarter merchandise. Another favorable factor is the belief that Calcutta mills now have the curtailment program better in hand than ever before.

TRADES ALLIED TO BAKING ORGANIZE NEW LOCAL BODY

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—A group of representatives of firms selling to bakers in the San Francisco territory has formed a local association of the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry.

The association has been formed for the express purpose of promoting the best development of the baking industry by: (a) increasing the use of commercial bakery products; (b) securing wider application of standard methods and advanced baking practice; (c) encouraging technical education and scientific research; (d) encouraging proper and discouraging improper legislation, and (e) securing the fullest recognition of high standards in every phase of the industry.

The officers of the association are: president, H. W. Sterling, of the American Bakery Equipment Co.; first vice president, W. D. Doyle, of the Coast Dakota Flour Co.; second vice president, Joseph Mitchell, of the Peerless Yeast Co.; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Sporer, of the Sperry Flour Co.; members of the board of directors: John Allison, of the Portland Cotton Oil Sales Co.; D. B. Gray, of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd.; L. W. Sichel, of the Sichel Bakery Equipment Co.; M. S. Carr, of the Morton Salt Co.; W. Malberg, of Standard Brands, Inc., of California.

CURRENT FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN STATISTICS

Bradstreet's Weekly Visible Grain Supply

Following are Bradstreet's returns of stocks of wheat held on Feb. 21, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, and the supply on passage for Europe; also the stocks of corn and of oats held in the United States and Canada, with comparisons, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table with columns: Wheat, United States, United Kingdom, American and United Kingdom. Rows show week ending and totals.

Table with columns: Corn, United States, United Kingdom, American and United Kingdom. Rows show week ending and totals.

Table with columns: Oats, United States, United Kingdom, American and United Kingdom. Rows show week ending and totals.

Table with columns: East of Rocky Mountains, West of Rocky Mountains, Combined aggregate. Rows show 1930 and 1931 data.

Table with columns: United States, Canada, both coasts, U. S. and Canada. Rows show 1930 and 1931 data.

Table with columns: United States, Canada, both coasts, U. S. and Canada. Rows show 1930 and 1931 data.

Table with columns: United States, Canada, both coasts, U. S. and Canada. Rows show 1930 and 1931 data.

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Table with columns: United States, Canada, both coasts, U. S. and Canada. Rows show 1930 and 1931 data.

Grain Futures—Closing Prices

Closing prices of grain futures at leading option markets, in cents per bushel:

Large table of grain futures closing prices for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, and FLAXSEED across various markets like Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, etc.

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. 28, and corresponding date of a year ago:

Table showing visible grain supply for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley in 1931 and 1930 across various regions.

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 for United States grains, Canadian grains, and other countries.

Flour and Grain—Receipts and Shipments

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at the principal distributing centers for the week ending Feb. 28, as compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, flour given in barrels, grain in bushels (000's omitted throughout):

Table showing receipts and shipments for Flour, Wheat, and Corn at various locations like Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

Table showing grand totals for receipts and shipments of flour and grain.

Table showing grand totals for shipments of flour and grain.

Table showing shipments of flour and grain by primary and secondary points.

Table showing grand totals for shipments of flour and grain.

*Some allowance should be made for duplication. †Includes 1,065,000 bus bonded.

Western Canada—Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain in the western inspection division, Feb. 27, 1931, and receipts and shipments during the past week, in bushels (000's omitted):

Table showing visible grain supply and receipts/shipments for Western Canada.

Table showing receipts during the week for Western Canada.

Table showing shipments during the week for Western Canada.

Table showing total receipts for Western Canada.

Table showing total shipments for Western Canada.

Table showing receipts, shipments, and stocks of flaxseed.

Table showing receipts, shipments, and stocks of flaxseed at principal primary points.

Burden of Heavy Supplies Features Wheat Situation

AN average annual world wheat production over the past eight years of 4,400,000,000 bus (including the Russian and Chinese output), or about 600,000,000 bus above the total yearly consumptive requirements, has resulted in the piling up of huge surpluses in exporting countries, says the Wall Street Journal in a review of the wheat situation. This situation finds reflection at Liverpool, where wheat futures are verging on the season low marks. These, in turn, are the bottom prices for wheat in England since 1654.

The price of wheat in England has declined for four successive years. While in 1926 average price was the equivalent of \$1.61 bu, contract wheat currently is bringing around 60c. A survey of the prices of wheat in England since the year 1259 shows that price has declined for a period of five successive years only four times, and has never shown decline lasting for longer than this time. Nevertheless, should the plethora of wheat continue through the next two crop years, as appears likely in view of the increased Soviet production under the five-year plan, this 671-year-old precedent may be broken.

The four cases are indicated in the following tabulation, with the top yearly price before the decline, the yearly low, and the subsequent recovery. Prices have been converted into American currency and bushels.

Year	Top	Year	Low	Year	Recovery
1321	\$.35	1326	\$.11	1331	\$.24
1400	.. .34	1405	.. .11	1409	.. .27
1649	.. 1.38	*1651	.. .60	1859	.. 1.59
1817	.. 2.95	1822	.. 1.36	1825	.. 2.08

*While the average in this year was 60c, the low was 5c 7d per quarter of 480 lbs, or about 25c bu.

Owing to a small world crop in 1924-25, wheat prices averaged around \$1.50 from 1924 to 1927. Envisioning even higher prices, farmers in the four great exporting countries of the world—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—greatly increased their acreage between 1924 and 1929. Meanwhile, Russia, a negligible factor in the wheat export market since the opening of the World War, was quietly putting into effect its five-year plan, with its mechanized and collective method of farming.

RUSSIA TO SHIP MORE ABROAD

Europe harvested a large crop in 1929-30 and therefore required only 599,122,000 bus to supplement its home supply, as compared with 996,850,000 in the preceding crop year. Exporting countries were forced to retain a portion of their surplus as carry-over, and the world market changed definitely from a sellers' to a buyers' market.

This year Russia is advanced to a stage in its five-year plan where considerable exports could be made after filling home requirements. Early estimates placed the shipments from the Soviet at 85,000,000 bus for the entire crop season ending Aug. 1, with the possibility that Russia would be forced to supplement the meager supplies in its depleted granaries in the spring with imports through the North Sea.

The Soviet already has shipped 74,088,000 bus during the present season. Moreover, as soon as the floating ice that obstructs the movement of ships in Black Sea ports clears, the Soviets probably will continue to export large quantities of wheat for the duration of the season. State grain collections to date are around 703,000,000 bus. There is, out of this, a 222,000,000-bu margin over and above needs of the urban population and army, of which approximately two thirds is wheat.

If the Soviet government decides to increase the volume of exports, which is considered probable as the drastic price revision has seriously cut the full amount of income foreseen from this source, wheat shipments for the season may run as high as 132,000,000 bus. Furthermore, Russia hopes to export 200,000,000 bus in 1931-32, barring a crop failure. All of this wheat will be sold at an advantage over that coming from the United States, Canada, Australia or the Argentin-

line, as its production costs are 30c@40c bu less.

World wheat supply statistics, in millions of bushels, follow:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
U. S.	851	899	916	807	797
Canada	398	300	567	407	497
*Europe	1,280	1,361	1,311	1,158	1,274
†Asia	425	358	330	383	383
Africa	101	122	101	99	92
Argentina	271	137	307	218	147
Australia	205	126	160	137	90
Russia	1,157	703	795	671	757
Visible					
Aug. 1	412	370	228	163	126

Total 5,101 4,286 4,717 4,046 3,756
*Twelve countries. †Three countries.

The probable export surpluses of the major countries this crop year, with allowance made for normal home requirements for consumption, seed, feed and carry-over, compared with actual exports in previous years, follow, in thousands of bushels:

	Export surplus	Exports
U. S.	240,000	153,316
Canada	353,000	193,380
Dan.	18,000	18,640
Russia	132,000	5,672
India	5,000	4,567
Arg.	188,503	161,265
Australia	165,000	61,892
Total	1,101,503	599,122

To supplement this figure, smaller countries have already cleared 26,406,000 bus this season and probably will ship out another 15,000,000 before the conclusion of the season.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS MODIFIED

Germany recently has let down its import bars sharply against foreign wheat because of short wheat and rye crops this year. Indications point to more modified import restrictions against wheat in Italy and France, both of which are large consumers. India, hitherto a moderate exporter, has suffered from a drought this year and has purchased wheat from Australia in amounts almost as large as the country's exports this season. China recently has taken wheat from both Australia and Canada, as has Japan.

Broomhall, taking into consideration the increased oriental needs, has revised upward his earlier estimate of non-European countries' import requirements by 32,000,000 bus to 160,000,000. However, this additional consumption will be taken care of by Australia and the Argentine, the foreign crop statistician believes, and will not materially aid Canada or the

United States in disposing of their large exportable surpluses. The former country still has 207,095,000 bus left out of the exportable surplus of 353,000,000, while the United States has 149,311,000 remaining out of 240,000,000.

Broomhall's revised estimates now appear as follows, in thousands of bushels:

	Import needs	Shipped to Remain- ing needs
Europe	608,000	278,000
Non-Europe	160,000	65,600
Totals	768,000	443,600

*For 12 months ended July 31, 1931.

The threat of the disposal of the farm board holdings—a supply believed to be in excess of 130,000,000 bus—still overhangs the market. Washington advices indicate that the board will dispose of its wheat holdings and cease all stabilization operations unless farmers reduce their acreage within a reasonable length of time. The "reasonable length of time" is believed to be the period when spring wheat plantings are reported.

Officially, Alexander Legge, who heads the farm board, has expressed the general attitude of its members in a recent address when he stated that "it is not the present intention to get into the new crop. However, we made that statement last year and then conditions forced us to take a hand."

OATMEAL

Toronto.—Business in rolled oats and oatmeal is slow. Domestic sales have not been at normal volume at any time on this crop and exporting demand lasted only for a week or two. Altogether, cereal mills are having a dull time. Prices are unchanged. Quotations, Montreal: rolled oats \$4.70 per bbl of 180 lbs in 90-lb jute bags, \$5.20 in mixed cars, with discount of 10c bbl for cash; oatmeal, in 98-lb jutes, 10 per cent over.

Winnipeg.—Fair domestic sales of rolled oats and oatmeal are reported, but export remains dormant. Canadian prices being out of line. Western mills have been fairly active for some weeks, and have made quite substantial purchases of oats futures as far ahead as October. Quotations, basis car lots: rolled oats in 80-lb bags, \$2.65 in all three prairie provinces; oatmeal, in 98-lb bags, 25 per cent over rolled oats.

Minneapolis.—Rolled oats were quoted on March 3 at \$1.66 per 90 lbs.

Philadelphia.—Steady under light offerings, but trading quiet. Quotation, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Philadelphia, in jute, \$2.38½.

CENSUS REPORT ON FLOUR AND FEED OUTPUT

The Department of Commerce announces statistics on wheat ground and wheat milling products by months. The figures for December are revised to include reports received since the preliminary bulletin for that month was issued. These returns include only mills which are now manufacturing at the rate of 5,000 or more barrels of flour annually. The 1,915 mills reporting in January (91 of which were idle) produced 92.7 per cent of the total wheat flour reported at the biennial census of manufacturers, 1925. The 1,922 mills reporting in December produced 92.7 per cent of the flour reported in 1925.

The wheat ground averaged 276.2 lbs per barrel of flour in January, 1931, 276.2 in December, 277.2 in November, 276.9 in October, 277.6 in September, 277.2 in August, 277.1 in July, 277.2 in June, 276.1 in May, 276.8 in April, 276.6 in March, and 276.7 in February, 1930. The total reported amounted to 82.5 lbs per barrel of flour in January, 1931, 82.1 in December, 83 in November, 83.2 in October, 83.2 in September, 82.5 in August, 81.8 in July, 82.1 in June, 81.5 in May, 81.9 in April, 81.7 in March, and 81.7 in February, 1930.

1931—	Mills reporting	Wheat ground, bus	Production		Daily wheat flour capacity, bbls operated	Per cent of wheat flour capacity operated
			Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat flour, bushels		
January	1,015	42,536,529	9,239,257	762,261,519	640,491	55.5
1930—						
December	1,022	41,307,258	8,970,045	739,242,703	641,465	53.8
November	1,022	42,428,116	9,184,270	782,107,884	641,422	59.7
October	1,026	49,913,755	10,816,341	899,580,079	642,343	62.4
September	1,028	49,381,933	10,673,905	888,575,982	642,371	60.8
August	1,030	47,653,518	10,212,589	851,194,126	645,051	61.5
July	1,030	48,721,200	9,166,217	774,252,407	644,291	50.5
June	1,035	48,336,507	8,836,567	808,636,518	643,313	52.9
May	1,037	41,329,164	8,880,991	732,152,865	647,328	54.1
April	1,042	41,853,744	9,070,975	712,542,375	656,959	56.1
March	1,045	43,982,758	9,248,948	743,273,203	658,060	51.6
February	1,045	40,506,109	8,783,253	717,926,378	656,207	58.2
January	1,041	43,811,971	9,509,871	772,738,518	653,890	55.9

STATEMENT FOR 355 MILLS WHICH REPORTED EACH MONTH*

1931—	Wheat ground, bus	Production		Average lbs of flour per bbl	Average lbs of flour per bushel	Daily wheat flour capacity, bbls operated	Per cent capacity operated
		Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat flour, bushels				
January	41,285,283	8,969,353	740,150,222	276.2	82.5	606,497	59.3
1930—							
December	40,045,009	8,702,207	716,971,973	276.3	82.4	607,627	55.1
November	40,029,029	8,588,238	710,482,803	276.6	81.8	624,142	55.7
October	48,488,502	10,509,100	874,117,011	276.8	83.2	608,230	61.0
September	47,933,917	10,362,595	803,156,917	277.2	83.3	608,208	62.2
August	46,167,205	9,993,997	825,337,035	277.5	82.6	610,776	60.9
July	42,550,428	9,214,739	753,584,381	277.2	81.8	619,891	61.8
June	38,953,620	8,132,486	691,856,151	277.2	82.0	611,001	59.2
May	40,252,273	8,753,586	711,192,750	277.8	81.5	613,056	54.9
April	40,748,200	8,832,227	723,089,655	276.5	81.5	622,901	54.5
March	41,915,012	9,095,335	741,693,773	276.5	81.6	622,892	56.2
February	39,398,680	8,544,904	698,258,542	276.6	81.7	621,959	59.7
January	42,731,362	9,276,111	753,954,328	276.4	81.3	619,297	57.9

*These mills produced approximately 93.3 per cent of the total wheat flour reported at the biennial census of manufacturers in 1925 and 91.8 of the flour produced in 1927.

CORN PRODUCTS

Evansville.—Meal in fair demand, but there is a falling off in inquiry for hominy, supplies ample; trend steady. Quotations, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Evansville: cream meal, \$1.80; flake hominy, \$2.00; pearl, cracked and grits, \$1.95.

Indianapolis.—Demand is moderate; small lots constitute the bulk of the business; trend weak to slightly lower. Quotations, per 100 lbs, car lots, f.o.b., Indianapolis: cream meal, \$2.15@2.25.

Pittsburgh.—Demand fair; supplies plentiful; trend steady. Quotations, per 100-lb sack, basis car lots, Pittsburgh: yellow or white meal, fancy, \$2.05@2.10.

Minneapolis.—On March 3, yellow and white corn meals were quoted at \$3.40@3.50 per 200 lbs.

Toronto.—White flour is selling regularly, but in small quantities. Prices are unchanged. Quotations, mixed cars, f.o.b., Toronto, \$6@7.40 bbl.

St. Louis.—Cream meal, basis car lots, St. Louis, per 100 lbs, \$1.55; standard, \$1.45.

Nashville.—Demand moderate; trend easy and narrow. Quotations, basis car lots, Nashville: degenerated cream meal, 96-lb bags, \$1.85@1.90; hominy feed, \$2.5.

Memphis.—Only light demand for meal, as most distributors have booked enough for present needs. Stocks small, but interior demand slow. Quotation, per bbl, basis car lots, Memphis, in 24's: cream meal, \$3.15@3.35.

Philadelphia.—Demand slow, but market steady, with offerings light. Quotations, per 100-lb sack, basis car lots, f.o.b., Philadelphia: fancy kiln-dried meal, yellow \$2.07, white \$2.17½; pearl hominy and grits, \$2.17½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Pittsburgh.—Demand moderate; supplies ample; trend steady. Quotation, per 100 lbs, basis car lots, f.o.b., Pittsburgh, \$3.50@4.

COTTONSEED MEAL

Memphis.—Cash demand slow, but mills offering little and less reselling. Stocks in strong hands, as only few mills operating. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Memphis: 41 per cent protein, \$25.25; 43 per cent, \$26.25; hulls, loose, in large lots, \$9.

Ocean Rates

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

To—	From—	
	New York	Canadian ports
Abordeen	21.00	25.00
Amsterdam	18.00	18.00
Antwerp	18.00	23.00
Avonmouth	20.00	17.00
Belfast	17.00	17.00
Bergen	30.00	30.00
Bordeaux	40.00	30.00
Bremen	18.00	23.00
Bristol	17.00	17.00
Cardiff	20.00	17.00
Copenhagen	30.00	30.00
Cork	20.00	27.00
Danzig	28.00	31.00
Dublin	17.00	17.00
Edinburgh	19.00	19.00
Genoa	42.00	45.00
Gibraltar	35.00	35.00
Glasgow	17.00	17.00
Gothenburg	30.00	25.00
Hamburg	18.00	18.00
Havre	40.00	23.00
Helsingfors	20.00	31.00
Hull	18.00	20.00
Leith	18.00	27.00
Liverpool	15.00	15.00
London	15.00	15.00
Londonderry	23.00	27.00
Malina	33.00	38.00
Manchester	17.00	17.00
Marseilles	40.00	30.00
Newcastle	18.00	18.00
Oslo	30.00	30.00
Piraeus	30.00	35.00
Rotterdam	18.00	18.00
Southampton	23.00	20.00
Stavanger	30.00	30.00
Stettin	25.00	35.00
Stockholm	33.00	33.00

*Rates apply through February, 1931.
†Rates also apply from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Hampton Roads.
‡Conference rates, applying also to Mobile, Georgetown and other Gulf ports.
§Rates extend through April, 1931.



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

Poor Demand Drives Feed Prices Lower

WEAKENING factors continue to dominate feed markets, and prices for most of the principal feedstuffs have declined to new lows for the season to date. Quotations average lower than at any time since pre-war days. Continued mild weather with resulting good pasturage has materially reduced feed requirements and this, together with the low grain, dairy and poultry products prices, accounts largely for the slow consumer demand.

Exports of feedstuffs continue unusually light, which leaves relatively greater amounts for domestic utilization. Exports of hay increased somewhat in January, totaling 1,387 short tons, compared with 753 tons in January a year ago. Exports of oyster shells were nearly double those for January last year and were about equal to those for December, 1930. Exports of fish meal totaled 320 tons and of alfalfa meal, 129 tons.

WHEAT MILLFEED

The continuation of springlike weather caused further curtailment in demand for bran and middlings. Offerings are in excess of market requirements, although production is considerably below normal, due to lack of flour business. Prices are 50c@51 ton lower than a week ago. Weakness in grains is exerting a bearish influence on millfeeds. Most current sales are in small lots, with mixed feed manufacturers taking virtually nothing,—some of them, in fact, are reselling supplies contracted for earlier. There has been some tendency recently, also, to sell storage stocks of feed. In view of the present situation, such offerings have affected the market more adversely than would normally be the case.

LENSOED MEAL

Prices declined on the average about 50c ton. Northern markets were relatively stronger than such central western and southern markets as Kansas City, Omaha and Atlanta. Western markets were unchanged. The situation was weak at Buffalo with heavy offerings, some selling pressure by several mills in need of shipping instructions and only a scattered demand. Mills were running at about 70 per cent of capacity. The Minneapolis market also was weak, although local production was limited.

COTTONSEED MEAL

Prices were independently strong as compared with other feeds. Prices were advanced about 25c ton at most northern markets, were about \$1 ton lower at Kansas City and Omaha, fairly steady in the Southeast, but decidedly weak on the West Coast. Demand at southeastern and southwestern markets was generally slow for the liberal mill supplies. Hulls continued in good request. Seed movement is largely over until after cotton planting. Demand for cottonseed meal by fertilizer interests has not equaled the anticipation of fertilizer manufacturers. The sluggish movement of this commodity, unusually slow demand for all concentrates and the liberal offerings of sesame meal forced cottonseed meal down \$6 ton at Los Angeles. Demand showed little improvement at the new prices. Cottonseed meal also was dull and weak at San Francisco with California mills meeting Texas competition. The price decline at that market was \$1.50 ton compared with a week ago.

Wheat Sentiment Bearish

THE announcement that the Grain Stabilization Corporation will offer for sale in foreign markets, at world prices, 35,000,000 bus of wheat in seaboard position, followed by a substantial array of bearish news, carried new crop wheat options to the lowest point since January and brought old crop months back to a point where farm board support was again necessary to maintain the pegged prices. Beneficial rain and snow over the western part of the wheat belt, a further increase in the visible supply, moderate European demand, and private estimates that farm reserves of wheat, March 1, were larger than a year ago, were the chief depressing factors.

Foreign wheat markets also responded to the farm board announcement. Winnipeg lost about 4c, Liverpool 2½@3c and Buenos Aires 2c, compared with a week ago. While the grain trade generally is in sympathy with the farm board's idea of disposing of some of the burdensome surplus through export channels, it is doubted if the board will be able to sell as much as planned. Thus far, European response has been disappointing, and it is said that offers are too high to be tempting to buyers. Canadian sales to importing countries recently have been small, and only 4,818,000 bus were shipped from North America last week. Australia and Argentina shipped 9,022,000 bus.

The average of private estimates on farm reserves of wheat was 143,000,000 bus, compared with the government estimate of 130,000,000 a year ago. Using this estimate and an average of 85,000,000 bus for stocks in country mills and elevators, the total stock of wheat, including the visible supply, is 425,000,000 bus, compared with last year's record figure of 382,000,000 bus. In addition to this, there is more wheat in stored positions, not included in the visible supply, but stocks in the hands of millers and bakers' flour holdings probably are much less than a year ago. This farm reserve figure indicates a much smaller feeding of wheat than forecast by the farm board and the Department of Agriculture.

The visible supply of wheat increased 932,000 bus, making the total 196,615,000, compared with 155,550,000 a year ago. Primary receipts continued large. The Canadian visible also increased and is now 87,138,000, compared with 98,365,000 a year ago.

Weather conditions over the winter wheat belt were favorable, and statisticians

generally commented on the present average, or better, conditions and the prospects for a below average abandonment of acreage. Nat Murray, after making allowances for abandoned acreage, estimated a winter wheat crop of 650,000,000 bus, compared with 604,000,000 harvested last year.

Except for buying by farm board agencies, purchases of cash wheat in principal markets are limited. Millers generally do not care to add to their holdings, and elevators are nearly filled. Farm board support kept prices in the same relation to futures as a week ago, but at Minneapolis, millers showed less desire to pay premiums for heavy weight wheat, and consequently the spread widened.

CORN

Despite the fact that prices are near the low point of the season, corn futures show little strength, declining slowly from day to day. The lack of storage space in terminal markets is resulting in a restriction in the already moderate demand for cash corn. Movement to market fell off sharply last week, while private estimates of corn on farms were bullish, yet there was no buying response. The average of private estimates of farm reserves was 742,000,000 bus, compared with the official estimate of 987,000,000 a year ago. Nat Murray stated that in proportion to the size of supplies, consumption of corn up to March 1 was relatively more rapid than average. The visible supply increased 731,000 bus, making the total 18,961,000, compared with 22,667,000 a year ago.

OATS

Reflection of the weakness in other grains appeared in oats futures, and prices declined, with the March option showing the most weakness. Cash demand is fair, while movement to market is very light. The visible supply declined 662,000 bus, making the total 21,229,000, compared with 21,673,000 a year ago. The average of private estimates of oats on farms was 488,000,000 bus, compared with 396,000,000 a year ago.

RYE

Better weather conditions in the northwestern rye area, and weakness in other grains, caused a decline in rye futures, prices lowering relatively more than any other grain. Offerings are not large, but demand is only moderate. However, industrial takings, together with milling needs, are resulting in substantial and regular reductions in terminal stocks. The visible supply lost 355,000 bus, making the total 13,503,000, compared with 14,161,000 a year ago.

BARLEY

Sympathizing with other grains, barley declined considerably since a week ago, in spite of a comparatively steady tone at Winnipeg. That market has narrowed its discount slowly of late. Cash demand is good for malting quality, but slow for other types. Movement to market is moderate, and the visible supply declined 325,000 bus last week, making the total 9,492,000, compared with 8,488,000 a year ago.

FLAXSEED

Buying by crushers kept flaxseed futures strong since a week ago, prices showing moderate gains in the face of weakness in other markets. Future offerings are moderate and scattered. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior were 94,000 bus, compared with 114,000 in the previous week and 43,000 a year ago. Shipments were 23,000 bus, compared with 69,000 in the preceding week and 63,000 a year ago. Stocks at the two markets increased 9,000 bus, making the total 1,293,000, compared with 745,000 a year ago.

Millfeed Markets in Detail

CENTRAL WEST

Chicago.—Demand fair; trend easier. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Chicago, in 100-lb jutes: spring bran \$16@16.50; hard winter \$16.50@17; standard middlings \$15.50@16, flour \$17@18; red dog, \$18.50@19.

Milwaukee.—There is enough demand to take care, at steady prices, of what feed is coming out. Standard middlings are in a little better demand than other feed, and are getting a little closer to bran. Prices in the East are practically in line for shipment from the West, due to Buffalo mills asking the same prices as northwestern. Brewers' dried grains are in sharp decline, due to pressure of resale offerings. Flour middlings and red dog still drag. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Milwaukee: standard bran \$16@16.50, pure \$16.50@17; standard fine middlings \$15@15.50, flour \$16.75@18; red dog, \$17.50@19; rye middlings, \$12@12.50.

St. Louis.—Demand very light; mixed car business, which has been the backstay of flour millers, seems to be falling off; straight car trade with mixers is negligible. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, St. Louis, in 100-lb jutes: bran \$16.50@16.75; gray shorts, \$16.50@17; flour middlings \$18.50@19, standard \$16@16.50.

THE NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—There was a little flurry in buying early last week, but demand fell off again when prices on bran were advanced 50c ton. For two or three days the market was quiet, but eastern buyers again appeared, March 2, and took everything offered. With several important country mills idle for a day or two, offerings were limited. City mills report good mixed and single car lot buying—enough to absorb surplus over contracts. In fact, some are behind on deliveries. Buyers usually are unable to get delivery as fast as needed. Supplies, temporarily, are inadequate, and the market, while not active, is very firm. Jobbers are asking \$1 ton more than mills, in some instances. Mills are maintaining old quotations, apparently to encourage mixed-car trade. Bran, \$14@15 ton; standard middlings, \$13@14;

flour middlings, \$15.50; red dog, \$16@16.50; wheat mixed feed, \$15.50@16.50 and rye middlings, \$11.50@12, in 100-lb sacks, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Duluth.—Demand slow; supplies light; trend steady. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Duluth, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$15; standard middlings \$16, flour \$18; red dog, \$19.50.

Des Moines.—Demand very slack; supplies adequate; bran down \$2, flour middlings \$1.50, standard middlings and gray shorts \$1. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Des Moines, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$15.50@21; flour middlings \$19.50@30, standard \$16.50; gray shorts, \$18.50@26; red dog, \$20@30.

THE SOUTHWEST

Kansas City.—There is little change in the situation. Fine weather continues the principal influencing factor. Demand is almost at a standstill for all positions, although offerings are liberal. A slight upturn in demand for commercial feeds has not manifested itself in any improvement in the call for ingredients. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Kansas City: bran \$14@14.50; gray shorts, \$17, brown \$16.

Atchison.—Values are fluctuating at a narrow range; after a sharp decline, buyers find mill offerings limited, and are forced to elevate their views sharply. Mills and buyers are only slightly interested in deferred deliveries. Buyers are content to fill their requirements pretty close in, while millers are inclined to limit future bookings. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Atchison: shorts \$16@16.50; mill run bran \$15@15.50; bran, \$14@14.50.

Oklahoma City.—Prices a little weaker, and curtailed production prevents much being offered in straight car lot shipments. Production is ample for mixed car trade, and no feed is being brought in from other states at present. Quotations, basis car lots, Oklahoma City, in 100-lb bags: bran, 80c; mill run, 90c; shorts, \$1.

Omaha.—Demand slow; supplies light; trend downward. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Omaha, in 100-lb jutes: standard bran \$14, pure \$14.50; bran

shorts \$16, gray \$16.75; flour middlings, \$18.50@19; red dog, \$20.

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

Wichita.—Demand slow; supplies ample; trend lower. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Wichita, in 100-lb jutes: bran \$15; mill run, \$17; shorts, \$19.

Hutchinson.—Demand in excess of supplies; most interior mills are barely able to meet the needs of regular mixed car buyers, and the tendency is to hold any surplus for them. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Hutchinson, in 100-lb jutes: bran \$15, mill run \$16.50, gray shorts \$19.

Salina.—Mills have had an unusually heavy demand for all classes, principally from the mixed car trade; all surpluses in first hands have been sold, and some mills, to fill contracts, have to go into the open market for supplies; prices are down \$1@1.50; inquiry for deferred positions good, but mills not anxious to book in any volume. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Salina, in 100-lb jutes: bran \$13@13.75, shorts \$16@16.50.

Fort Worth.—Demand fair; supplies moderate; trend steady. Quotations, basis car lots, in jutes: wheat bran 95@98c per 100 lbs, gray shorts 1.07@1.10, white \$1.20@1.25, delivered. Texas common points; wheat bran 88@90c, delivered, Fort Worth proper.

Dallas.—Demand fair; supplies ample; trend steady. Quotations, basis car lots, delivered, Texas common points, 100-lb jutes: bran, 96@98c; gray shorts \$1.08@1.12, white \$1.30@1.35.

THE EAST

Buffalo.—Demand fair; supplies ample; trend weak. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Buffalo, in 100-lb jutes: standard bran, \$19; standard middlings \$18.50, flour \$21; second clear flour, \$23; red dog, \$22.

New York.—Demand dull and without feature; trend steady. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, New York, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$23@23.60; standard middlings, \$21.50@22.10; red dog, \$25.75@26.10.

Boston.—Demand moderate; supplies fair; trend easy. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Boston, in 100-lb jutes: spring bran \$23.50@24; winter \$24; middlings, \$22.50@23; wheat mixed feeds (light), \$24@24.50; red dog, \$25@25.50.

Baltimore.—Demand is disappointing; supplies plentiful; trend easier; offerings liberal. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Baltimore, in 100-lb jutes: spring wheat bran \$23, winter \$23.50; standard middlings \$22, flour \$24; red dog, \$24.50.

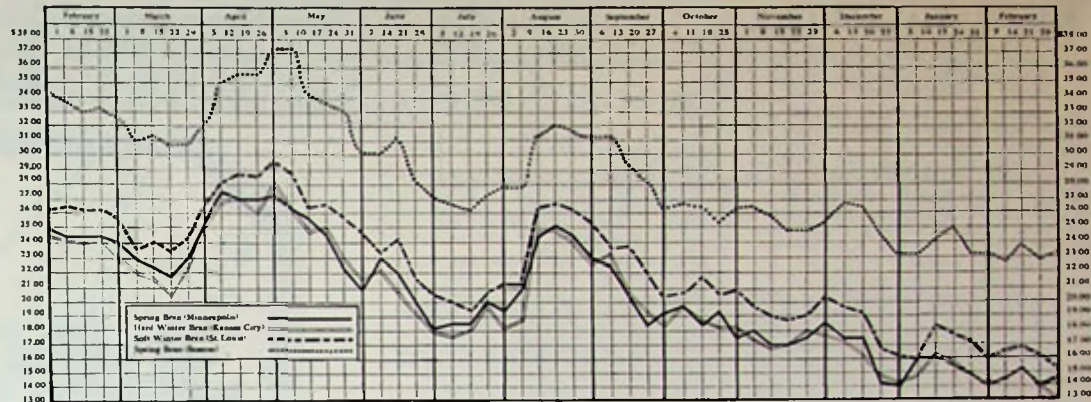
Philadelphia.—Demand light; supplies adequate; trend downward. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Philadelphia, in 100-lb jutes: spring bran \$23@23.50, pure hard winter \$23.50@24, soft winter \$24.50@25; standard middlings \$21@22, flour \$23.50@25; red dog, \$24@25.

Pittsburgh.—Demand light; supplies ample; trend unsettled. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Pittsburgh, in 100-lb jutes: spring wheat bran, \$19.50@20; standard middlings \$19@19.50, flour \$21@21.50; red dog, \$22@23.

CENTRAL STATES

Toledo.—Millfeed has a better tone, demand and stronger ground under it. Prices have been advanced, and are firmer. Quotations, ton, car lots, Toledo: soft winter wheat bran \$18@19; mixed

Range of Bran Prices



feed \$17@18; flour middlings \$17@17.50, standard \$15.50.

Cleveland.—Demand very light; supplies ample; trend downward. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Cleveland, in 100-lb jutes: hard winter wheat bran \$21, soft winter \$20.50@21, spring \$19.40@20.40; standard middlings \$17.55@18.80, flour \$19@21.55; red dog, sacked, \$23.

Cincinnati.—Demand is dull; supplies limited; trend weak. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Cincinnati, in 100-lb jutes: bran, soft winter wheat \$19.50@20, hard winter \$19@19.50; middlings, standard spring wheat \$18@18.50, soft winter \$20.50@21; gray shorts, \$20@20.50; red dog, \$22@22.50; wheat mixed feed, \$20.50@21.

Columbus.—Demand is slow; supplies fair; trend higher. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Columbus, in 100-lb jutes: spring bran \$21@21.50, hard winter bran \$22@22.50, soft winter bran \$23@23.50; standard middlings \$20@20.50, flour middlings \$22.50@23, red dog \$23.50@24.

Indianapolis.—Demand limited; offerings large; trend lower. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Indianapolis, in 100-lb jutes: soft winter wheat bran \$19@19.50, mixed feed \$20@20.50, flour middlings \$20.50@21; spring wheat bran, \$18.50@19, standard middlings \$18@18.25, mixed feed \$19.50@20, flour middlings \$21@21.50, red dog \$22@22.25.

Louisville.—Demand is fair; supplies ample; trend firm. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Louisville, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$19; mixed wheat feeds, \$20; brown shorts \$22, gray \$25.50; red dog, \$25.

PACIFIC COAST

Seattle.—Demand light; supplies ample; trend weak. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Seattle, in 100-lb jutes: Washington standard mill run, \$14@14.50; Montana mixed feed, \$14.50@15.

Portland.—Demand quiet; trend weak; mild weather still a factor in holding down consumption in country. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Portland, in 100-lb jutes: standard mill run, \$15; middlings, \$21.

San Francisco.—Market very weak; offerings have eased off a little, particularly from the north coast, and mills have raised prices slightly. The trade remains very bearish, however, and anticipates \$12 feed here. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, draft terms, San Francisco: Kansas bran, \$24.50@25; Ogden white mill run \$18@18.50, blended \$16.50@17, red \$16.50@17; northern white bran and mill run \$17@17.50, red and standard \$14@15, middlings \$22@23, shorts \$19@20; Montana bran and mill run \$18@20, low grade flour \$24@25.

Ogden.—Weakening of markets along the Pacific Coast has affected smaller mills of Utah and Idaho, with reductions of \$1. Larger mills of Ogden are disposing of their millfeed to poultry feed manufacturers. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots: to California, red bran and mill run \$19, blended \$20, white \$21@22, middlings \$30, f.o.b., San Francisco and other California common points; to Utah and Idaho, red bran and mill run \$17, blended \$18, white \$20, middlings \$28, f.o.b., Ogden.

Los Angeles.—Demand slow; supplies adequate; trend steady. Prices have de-

clined slightly; buyers showing little interest in futures; principal offers are being received from the Pacific Northwest. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Los Angeles, in 80-lb burlaps: local red \$19@20, blended \$19.50@20.50, white \$20@22; Kansas bran, \$24@25; northern standard mill run \$17@18, dock, Wilmington; Utah-Idaho mill run, red \$18.50@19.50, blended \$19@20, white \$20@22.

THE SOUTH

New Orleans.—Demand quiet; supplies ample; trend steady. Quotations, basis car lots, New Orleans, in jutes: Texas wheat bran \$1 per 100 lbs; gray shorts \$1.10; Kansas wheat bran \$1.05, gray shorts \$1.15; red dog, \$1.25.

Atlanta.—Demand fair; supplies ample; trend steady. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Atlanta, in 100-lb jutes: wheat bran, \$23.50@24; standard fine middlings, \$24.50; gray shorts, \$27; red dog, \$27.

Memphis.—With prices at the season's lowest points, little buying is being done. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Memphis: wheat bran, \$17; gray shorts, \$19.50.

Norfolk.—Demand is very light; supplies abundant; trend unsettled. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Norfolk, in 100-lb jutes: red dog, \$24@25; winter bran \$23@25, middlings \$22.50@25; standard middlings \$21.50@22.50, bran \$21.50@22.50.

Birmingham.—Demand weak; supplies heavy; trend up for bran, steady for shorts. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Birmingham, in 100-lb jutes: bran, standard grade \$22@22.50, pure wheat \$22.25@22.75; gray shorts, in burlap bags, \$24@25.

Nashville.—Demand moderate for current needs; supplies fairly liberal; trend shade easier. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, f.o.b., Ohio River stations: soft wheat bran, \$16@20; standard middlings, \$19@23; at Nashville, wheat bran \$21, middlings \$23@25.

CANADA

Toronto.—Production is light, and mills have only an occasional car lot to offer. The mixed car trade is taking the bulk of what feed is being produced east of the lakes. Prices are unchanged. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, delivered, Ontario points: bran \$21, shorts \$21, middlings \$27, bags included.

Montreal.—Demand is good; trend steady. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Montreal, in 100-lb jutes: bran \$21.25, shorts \$21.25, middlings \$27.25, less 25c for cash.

Winnipeg.—Demand moderate; supplies ample; trend steady; farmers continue to feed oats and barley as a substitute. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Winnipeg, in 100-lb jutes: Manitoba and Saskatchewan, bran \$17, shorts \$18, middlings \$25; Alberta, bran \$18, shorts \$19, middlings \$26.

Vancouver.—Demand good; supplies light; trend upward; stocks are just sufficient to keep pace with buying. An advance of \$1@3 is expected next week. Quotations, per ton, basis car lots, Vancouver, in 100-lb jutes: bran, \$18; shorts, \$19; middlings, \$26.

SUMMARY OF MILLFEED QUOTATIONS

Millfeed quotations reported by wire Tuesday, March 3, based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, packed in 100-lb sacks:

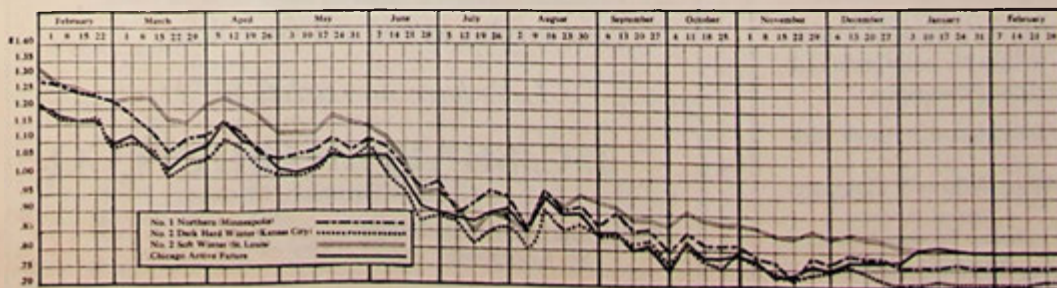
	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Baltimore
Spring bran	\$16.00@16.50	\$11.00@15.00	\$14.00@14.50	\$16.50@16.75	\$21.00@21.50
Hard winter bran	16.50@17.00	11.00@15.00	14.00@14.50	16.50@16.75	21.00@21.50
Soft winter bran	15.50@16.00	13.00@14.00	16.00	16.50@17.00	22.00
Standard middlings*	17.00@18.00	15.50	17.00	18.50@19.00	24.00
Flour middlings†	15.50@19.00	16.00@16.50			24.50
Red dog					24.50

	Buffalo	Philadelphia	Boston	Columbus	Nashville
Spring bran	\$19.00	\$23.00@23.50	\$23.50@24.00	\$21.00@21.50	\$21.00
Hard winter bran		23.50@24.00	23.50@24.00	22.00@22.50	
Soft winter bran		21.50@22.00	22.50@23.00	23.00@23.50	21.00
Standard middlings*	18.50	21.00@22.00	22.50@23.00	20.00@20.50	23.00@23.50
Flour middlings†	21.00	23.50@25.00	22.50@23.00	22.50@23.00	
Red dog	22.00	24.00@25.00		23.50@24.00	

	Toronto	Winnipeg	Shorts	Middlings
Toronto	\$21.00	\$17.00	\$18.00	\$27.00
Winnipeg				

*Brown shorts. †Gray shorts. *Fort William base.

Movement of Wheat Prices



MILLFEED FUTURES IN SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE

Restricted Offerings and Fair Demand Send Bran \$1.50 Ton Higher on St. Louis Board

St. Louis, Mo.—Millfeed futures are sharply higher with a good volume of trade being reported daily. A very fair demand with rather restricted offerings has lifted the market \$1.50 ton since a week ago, with standard middlings showing even greater advances. Futures are borrowing much of their strength from the cash market. Present light production of millfeed probably is the most important factor. Although some of the trading volume has been switching from March into April, several new commitments have been made.

Closing prices of millfeed futures on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in dollars per ton, Tuesday, March 3:

	Bran	Shorts	Middlings
March	15.35*	17.50*	16.25*
April	16.10*	17.25*	15.75*
May	15.06*	17.30*	15.60*
June	15.00*	17.15*	15.15*
July	14.00*	16.50*	14.50*
August	13.65*	16.25*	14.25*

RYE PRODUCTS

Duluth.—The trade continues to buy only in small assortments; demand for flour fails to show improvement. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, f.o.b. mill, in 98-lb cottons: pure white \$3.35; No. 2 straight \$3.15; No. 3 dark \$2.95; No. 5 blend \$3.50; No. 8 rye \$2.80.

Minneapolis.—Rye flour buyers are not any more anxious to load up than are wheat flour distributors or consumers. Where possible, they are supplying their weekly needs from warehouse stocks, or ordering a few barrels at a time in a mixed car. Even single car lot orders are a novelty nowadays, according to local millers. Pure white rye, \$3.20@3.30 bbl, in 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Minneapolis; pure medium, \$3@3.10; pure dark, \$2.80@2.90. Four northwestern mills last week made 10,812 bbls, compared with 10,683 in the previous week.

Philadelphia.—Demand for flour is in small lots to satisfy immediate requirements, and prices favor buyers. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, in 98-lb cotton sacks, f.o.b., Philadelphia: white, \$3.75@4.10; medium \$3.50@3.65; dark \$3.25@3.40.

New York.—White patent flour business is quiet; for medium grades a moderate demand. The price range is wide on western grades, white patent, basis car lots, New York, in jutes, being quoted at \$3.65@4.

St. Louis.—Flour is in very slow demand, buyers being out of the market except for absolute necessities. Quotations, basis car lots, St. Louis, in cotton 98's, f.o.b.: pure white \$3.75; medium \$3.55; pure dark \$3.35; rye meal \$3.30.

Milwaukee.—Flour business dull; inquiries limited. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, Milwaukee, patents in cotton 98's: pure white flour \$3.50@3.65; light \$3.30@3.45; medium \$3.10@3.25; meal \$2.95.

Chicago.—There is no special activity in the rye flour market. Sales are being made right along, but no large bookings are reported. Single cars make up current business and these are gradually increasing in number. Directions are flat. The local output totaled 4,909 bbls, against 4,303 the previous week. Mill asking prices, Feb. 28: patent white, \$3.25@3.40 bbl, jute; medium, \$2.95@3.25; dark, \$2.50@3.

Pittsburgh.—Flour demand light; supplies ample; trend easier. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, Pittsburgh, in 98-lb cottons: pure white \$3.50@3.75; medium \$3.25@3.50; dark \$3@3.25.

Indianapolis.—Flour demand limited; prices steady. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, Indianapolis: pure white \$3.90@4.05; medium \$3.75@3.90; dark \$3.45@3.55.

Boston.—Flour demand is moderate; sales are from hand to mouth; prices rather favor the buyer. Quotations, per bbl, basis car lots, Boston, 98-lb cot-

tons: choice: white patents, \$4@4.10; standard patents \$3.90@4; medium light straights \$3.80@3.90, dark \$3.70@3.80; pure dark rye \$3.50@3.60; rye meal \$3.40@3.50.

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, 60 cents. "Display" advertisements will not be inserted at these rates, but will be charged for at \$4 per column inch.

Advertisements under this heading are transient and the advertiser's responsibility is not necessarily vouched for by The Northwestern Miller.

Only advertisements entitled to Special Notice classification will be accepted for publication herein.

Forms for advertisements in this department are open until Tuesday for the issue of the following day.

Cash should accompany all orders.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED BY CEREAL CHEMIST, eight years' experience, university and baking education. J. C. Zvanovec, New Prague, Minn.

SALESMAN WITH LARGE BAKERY AND wholesale following in Northwest desires connection; well acquainted with Twin City bakery trade; available at once. Address 2437, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

WANTED—POSITION AS HEAD MILLER or superintendent in mill of any size; can assure satisfactory results in wheat, rye, durum, or commercial feeds; first class references as to ability, etc. Address 2438, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

YOUNG MAN WITH 10 YEARS' MILLING experience in buying, selling, traffic and general executive work desires connection with reputable mill; capable, energetic and trustworthy; best references. Address 2432, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

CAPABLE MILL MANAGER AND SALES executive open for position with responsible mill; wide trade acquaintance covering central and eastern territory; excellent references available from past connections; record and reputation absolutely clean. Address 2436, care Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE

FINAL CLEAN-UP—45 10x36 ALLIS-Chalmers style A roller mills, metal housings; two 22-in bucket elevators, 100-ftx 50-ft centers; attrition mills, 18-inch to 36-inch, belt and motor. Address Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 20 Park Row, New York City.

ZELNICKER IN ST. LOUIS

Specializes in Oil Engines, Power Plant Machinery, Track Scales, Motors, Generators, Tanks, New & Used, etc. No use paying top prices for new Machinery, etc., when you can save perhaps ½ or more on perfectly good used Bargains, located at various points in America.

FOR SALE—UNION SPECIAL, TYPE L, motor-driven bag-closing machine; one Nordyke & Marmon self-balancing sifter, 4-27; 3 Great Western self-balancing sifters, 34 sieves deep; 7 Frazer ball-bearing centrifugal rolls, 32x8; 58 new Gauntt feeders, size 12-5, type 43. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DRAFT BONDS

provide protection against losses on Draft collections caused by bank failures.

This form has already been written for many grain and milling companies.

If interested, write or wire

Wirt Wilson & Company

General Insurance
Builders Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Earliest Train to Chicago
Finest Train to Chicago
Latest Train to Chicago

Leaving Times: "Just Right"
Arriving Times: "Just Right"



NORTH WESTERN LIMITED

"Finest Train in the World"

New FASTER Schedule

Lv. Minneapolis - - 9:00 PM
Lv. St. Paul - - 9:35 PM
Ar. Milwaukee - - 5:05 AM
(Milwaukee sleeper may be occupied until 8:00 AM)
Ar. Chicago - - 7:45 AM

Save 1 hour, 50 Minutes!

NORTH WESTERN FAST MAIL—Earliest Train to Chicago—Lv. Minneapolis 7:05 PM, St. Paul 7:45 PM

THE VICTORY—Latest Night Train to Chicago—Lv. Minneapolis 11:00 PM, St. Paul 11:45 PM

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN LINE



DRAFT BONDS CREDIT RISKS



Insurance & Bonds
62 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Riverside Code *Five Letter Revision*

Issued in 1923 Per Copy, \$12.50
Discount for Quantities

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

Loss through declines in feed is a toll which it is no longer necessary to pay. Hedging establishes milling profits definitely, permits the distribution of millfeed economically, safely.

Don't lose this year. Protect your open position in millfeed through the St. Louis Millfeed Futures Market. Hedge your surplus as you sell your flour.

Let's have no regrets in '31.

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.

C. H. Williamson, Manager

405-406 Merchants Exchange
St. Louis, Mo.

EQUIPMENT NOTES

THE CARTER PULVERATOR—A CORRECTION

In this department, issue of Feb. 25, appeared an illustrated account of the Carter pulverator, a new machine recently placed on the market by the Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis. In describing the machine, it was stated:

"When corrugated rolls are used ahead of the pulverator, many of the bran particles are cut up to such an extent that they subsequently are reduced to powder and thus find their way into the high grade flour. Smooth rolls flatten the stock to a greater degree, and these flattened particles of endosperm or flour flakes are all reduced to flour by means of the ball action of the pulverator; but as previously stated, the bran particles are left practically intact and bolted directly to flour rather than scalping off to the tail of the mill, so the net result is a larger percentage of flour extraction with a lower resulting ash in the flour."

This paragraph contained an erroneous statement, inasmuch as it should have stated that the bran particles are left practically intact, and are bolted directly to the tail of the mill.

The following sales of Carter disc separators are announced:

Rosenberg Bros., San Francisco; Rice Growers' Association of California, Sacramento (three machines); Vitimine Mill-

ing Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mutual Warehouse Co., Inc., Welch, La.; Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis; Wabasha (Minn.) Roller Mill Co.; Minneapolis (Minn.) Seed Co.; Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.; Cargill Grain Co., Minneapolis (four machines); Joseph Harris Co., Inc., Coldwater, N. Y.; Andrews Grain Co., Dunseith, N. D.; Farmers' Elevator Co., Oberon, N. D.; Nekoma (N. D.) Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.; Woodworth Elevator Co., Makoti, N. D.; Farmers' Elevator Co., Rolette, N. D.; National Elevator Co., Sables, N. D.

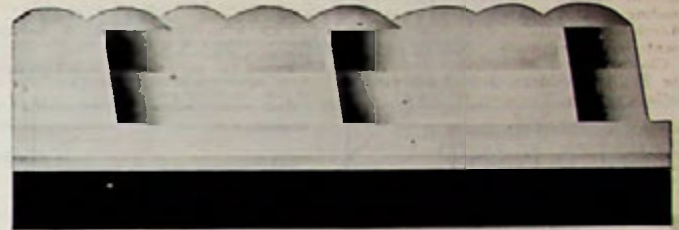
Fast Freight....

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

58 years' experience



Our 58 years' experience in handling cargoes for American shippers is at your service. Our liners ply between principal Atlantic and Gulf ports and the ports of north Europe and the British Isles; also coast to coast via the Panama Canal. Prompt cargo forwarding and transshipment—expeditious handling of freight—prompt deliveries—insurance rates determined by the high rating of our ships—these characteristics commend I. M. M. service to you regardless of what you have to ship.

Special facilities for the expeditious handling of flour.

PASSENGER SERVICE

For travel to Europe, we offer you a fleet of transatlantic liners which includes the *Majestic*, world's largest ship, *Olympic*, *Homer*, etc. Three big NEW steamers—the largest ever built under the American flag—operate in fortnightly service between New York and California. Also special winter cruises, including World Cruise of the *Belgenland*, de luxe Mediterranean Cruises and short holiday trips to the West Indies and Mexico.

PRINCIPAL FREIGHT OFFICES

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

For information regarding passenger accommodations, etc., apply to

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

WHITE STAR LINE RED STAR LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE LEYLAND LINE
WHITE STAR-CANADIAN SERVICE
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE

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

MUNSON LINES

NEW ORLEANS *Direct* to HAVANA

EVERY SATURDAY

NEW ORLEANS TO CUBAN OUTPORTS

REGULAR DIRECT SAILINGS

BI-WEEKLY

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES

67 Wall Street, NEW YORK

418 Olive St., ST. LOUIS
Pier 8, M. & O. Docks, MOBILE

111 Washington St., CHICAGO
Pere Marquette Bldg., NEW ORLEANS

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

REGULAR DIRECT SAILINGS FROM

New York to Oslo, Copenhagen, and Baltic Ports

For freight and passenger apply:
At New York, to Funch, Fiske & Co., Inc.
At Philadelphia, to S. L. Burgess & Co., 928 Lafayette Building.
At Baltimore, to Ramsay, Scarlett & Co., Inc., Keyser Building.
At Boston, to A. O. Lombard's Sons.
At Galveston and Houston, Wilkens & Biehl.
At Chicago, Messrs. Johnson-Phelps, Inc., 30 No. Michigan Ave.
At New Orleans, to American Baltic Chartering & Shipping Co., 240 American Bank Bldg.

Also from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston to Copenhagen and Baltic Ports

Special attention given to prompt forwarding of flour to all Scandinavian ports

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,
405 Myers Building,
Springfield, Ill.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

For Rates and other information apply to:
New York: Holland-America Line, 21 State Street.
Chicago: Holland-America Line, 21 North Dearborn Street.
San Francisco: Holland-America Line, 123 Market Street.
Regular Service from NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London, Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg.

Regular sailings from NEW YORK with fast passenger steamers also Regular Freight Service from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk and Houston, Galveston, New Orleans to Rotterdam, Amsterdam.

Superflour

Here is what to do when you feel there's something the matter with the flour. Try SUPERFLOUR, made of the very finest and strongest wheat, made to do what most flours simply cannot do.

The Willis Norton Company
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

Daily Capacity, 1,200 Barrels Quality Millers Since 1879

FOR
FAMILY TRADE

MOTHER'S BEST FLOUR

A MELLOW GLUTEN FLOUR
DESIGNED for HOUSEWIFE

Made Right...
...Priced Right

Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.
Catering to FAMILY TRADE
1521 No. 16th St. OMAHA, NEBRASKA



THIS CAN'T GO ON

Henry: "Which is the most important—a man's wife or his trousers?"
George: "Well, there are lots of places a man can go without his wife."

"Say, Pop, can you write your name with your eyes closed?"
"Yes, my son, I can."
"Well, shut your eyes and sign your name to my report card."

"SUNKIST" FLOUR

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

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

The Maney Milling Co.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

"Heart of America" FLOUR

The Rodney Milling Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Eastern Representatives
Seaboard Flour Corporation
BOSTON, MASS.

"CHERRY BELL" FLOUR

Made exclusively from Central Kansas Turkey Wheat

N. SAUER MILLING CO.
CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

"OLD HOMESTEAD" FLOUR

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

Plain and Self Rising Flours
THE DODGE CITY FLOUR MILLS
Dodge City, Kansas

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Millers of Hard and Soft Wheat Flour

DAILY CAPACITY 2,100 BARRELS

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

"KANSAS SEAL" FLOUR

A Fine Short Patent Flour from Central and Western Kansas Strong Wheat

Barton County Flour Mills Co.
GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Majestic Milling Co.
AURORA, MO.
Millers of Soft and Hard WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Live connections wanted in all markets.
Capacity, 1,000 Barrels

Established 1878

Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co.
Exporters

Always open for new foreign connections ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lee Flour

"Worthy of its Famous Name"

Blackburn's Best—Elko—Golden Glory

Three flours of pre-dominating quality. High Class connections solicited.

BLACKBURN MILLING CO.
Mills at Elkhorn, Neb. Omaha, Neb.

"MERIDIAN" FLOUR

More and Better Loaves per Barrel

Newton Milling and Elevator Co.
NEWTON, KANSAS

"Sasnak Flour"

For Discriminating Eastern Buyers

ENNS MILLING CO., INMAN, Kan.

"DRINKWATER" FLOUR

Texas High Protein Flour from High Land Western Wheat

MORTEN MILLING CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS

Blairs FOR JOBBERS FOR BAKERS

The Blair Milling Co. Atchison, Kansas

Certified FLOUR

"GOLD BOND" FLOUR

Central Kansas Milling Co.
LYONS, KANSAS

KEYSTONE MILLING COMPANY
Capacity, 750 Barrels

LARNED - KANSAS

Strong Flours From TEXAS
2,000 bbls daily

Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.
Ft. Worth, Texas

"Kansas Sunshine" "Red Belt" FLOUR

A short patent for family trade Milled especially for the baker Milled from hard Turkey wheat

The Attica Mills, Attica, Kansas

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

"Old Squire" FLOUR

The "Old Squire" knows that his flour is as good and believes it probably is better than the flour you now are buying.

Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Missouri
Manufacturers of Hard and Soft Winter Wheat Flour

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

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR THE LITTLE WOMAN!

How callous, how cynical, some of the daily papers are! One of them, telling about a taxi driver who found a pearl valued at \$10,000 in his cab, adds that: "thinking it was of no value, he gave it to his wife."

"Why on earth is Johnny standing in front of the mirror with his eyes shut?"
"He just wants to see how he looks when he's asleep."

LIKE A TALKIE ACTRESS

The new stenographer looked like a million dollars. "Class" written all over her. The office force in accord acclaimed her "Some dame." Then she opened her velvet lips and said to the office boy: "Say, Bozo, ain't there no carbon paper around this dump?"

Music Teacher: "What is your idea of harmony?"
Smart Student: "A freckle-faced girl with a polka-dot dress leading a giraffe."

ORAL HYGIENE

Gilda: "Did you read about the girl who was afraid to kiss her boy friend on account of germs?"
Hilda: "My boy friend kisses so hard he kills them."
Sadie: "He's got nothing on my boy friend. He makes his kisses so hot they're sterilized."

WHO WAS A BUM?

The young spendthrift at school was broke. He was going to write to his father for money. This time he decided to be original so as to make a strong impression on the "old man." So he wrote like this: "Who needs money? Who needs money? Who needs money?" all the way down the sheet and signed it—"Your son."

Two days later the angry father seized a sheet of paper and with trembling hand he wrote back to his son: "Who is a bum? Who is a bum?" until he got to the bottom of the sheet, and then he signed it—"Your father."

A young lady, finding herself stranded in a small town, asked an old man at the station where she might spend the night.

"There ain't no hotel here," he replied, "but you can sleep with the station agent."
"Sir!" she exclaimed, "I'll have you know I'm a lady."
"That's all right," drawled the old man. "So is the station agent."

FAMILIAR REACTIONS

As soon as the day begins to dawn
The meadow-lark starts singing.
As soon as evening comes, a star—
The angel's lamp—starts swinging.
As soon as I am in the tub
The telephone starts ringing!
—California Pelican

Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co.
Rosedale Station Kansas City, Kansas

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.



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

KANSAS MAID—

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

Hays City Flour Mills Hays City Kansas

"JUBILEE"

FLOUR

One of the very best from Kansas

The Aurora Flour Mills Co.

Successors to Tyler & Company
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

"Wichita's Imperial"

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

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

"Whitewater Flour"

Ground Where the Best Wheat is Grown

WHITEWATER FLOUR MILLS CO.
Whitewater, Kansas

"Betsy's Best"

Milled to Make the Bread Better

ROSS MILLING COMPANY
Ottawa, Kansas

Washington Flour Mill

Millers of Missouri Soft Wheat Flour
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Domestic and Export

WASHINGTON, MISSOURI

Saxony Mills

Established 1849

Hard and Soft Winter Wheat Flours

Correspondence ST. LOUIS, MO.
Solicited Daily Capacity, 1,100 Bbls.

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

A genuine short patent, not just in name but in the liberal amount of clear taken out in milling. Better than most, equal to any.



THOMAS PAGE MILL COMPANY

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

Mills: 1200 Barrels Capacity at Topeka and Manhattan

"Gooch's Best"

Superior quality
—to make all
baked things
better.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Self-Rising Flour—Milled from choicest wheat bought direct from farmers. Packed under our attractive brand—"OLD TRAIL"

QUALITY The Wilson Flour Mills
ECONOMY Wilson, Kansas
READY SALES

"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.
Main Office: INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

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.

Frank M. Cole, Gen'l Mgr.
FLOUR **STORAGE**
and FEED

Costs little more than in your own warehouse
RADIAL WAREHOUSE CO.
Refer to any banker KANSAS CITY, MO.
or miller in Kansas City

Hinrichs Laboratories

Standardized Protein Tests

4110-12 Sherandoah Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Sweetheart"

SHORT PATENT FLOUR

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

From finest Turkey wheat

REA-PATTERSON MILLING CO.

"SPARTAN" Export Brands "ARISTOCRAT"
2400 bbls capacity
COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS



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



Many of our best customers are merchants who wasted a lot of time looking about to find a flour either better or less costly than "Lassen's Perfection."

The Kansas Milling Company
WICHITA, KANSAS



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



"OKOMA"

(Special Bakers' Patent)

Gives perfect satisfaction in stability, performance, volume; will aid any baker in increasing his volume and earnings.

Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

GINGHAM GIRL



The World's Finest Flour

Made by Millers of
WHITE STAR
The Baker's Flour Dependable Since 1840
Plant Flour Mills Company
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Better Flour for Baker, Jobber and Grocer
"HAVASAK"
Security Flour Mills Co.
Operating SECURITY and MID-WEST mills
W. A. CHAIN, Mgr. ABILENE, KANSAS

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

Chickasha Milling Co.
Capacity 600 bbls. CHICKASHA Cable Address "Washita" OKLA.
Manufacturers of High-Grade Hard Wheat Flour
Foreign and Domestic Trade Solicited
Member Millers' National Federation

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

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

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

"Kansas Diamond"
Kansas Mill & Elevator Co.
Arkansas City, Kansas

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

HUMRENO *bakers bank on it!*

HUMRENO makes you proud of your good judgment as a flour buyer.

EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
EL RENO, OKLA.



"Polar Bear" FLOUR IS KING

"POLAR BEAR" is a great brand name for flour. Yet it would be worth nothing had not the flour under the brand been of the very highest quality for the more than thirty years since it first invited the trade's favor.

The NEW ERA MILLING CO.
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Founded by
ANDREW J. HUNT
1899

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

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



WOLF'S PREMIUM FLOUR

As fine a flour as you will find, milled from the finest Turkey wheat in the heart of Kansas in

An Independent Mill

WOLF MILLING CO.
ELLINWOOD, KANSAS

HOGAN'S
"BEST YET"

As fine a family flour as you'll get from Kansas.

THE HOGAN MILLING CO.
Junction City, Kansas

Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co.

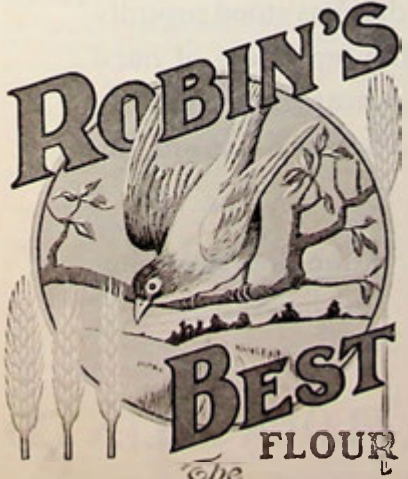
57 Years' Experience in Milling Quality Flours

ASK FOR SAMPLES OF EITHER
SOFT OR HARD WHEAT FLOUR

Cotton Belt Building ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pure Soft Wheat Flour
FOR
CRACKER BAKERS

EISENMAYER MILLING CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MO.



ROBIN'S BEST FLOUR

The ROBINSON MILLING COMPANY
SALINA, KANSAS

ROBIN'S BEST

has to be the very best product we can make because we never try to sell it to any but the most particular people.

ROBINSON MILLING CO.
SALINA, KANSAS



White Crest

The Perfect Flour

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

J. C. LYSLE MILLING COMPANY
 LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS



We call
"THORO-BREAD"
 The Perfect Flour

because it is country milled from fine wheat just as it comes from the farms, because it stands up under all tests, because it is honestly priced to the distributor, because there are no "come-backs" from the final user.

THE ARNOLD MILLING CO.
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"KRAMER'S KREAM"
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WICHITA FLOUR MILLS CO.
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2,500 bbls daily

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

"Failure of Government's Attempts to Help the Farmer"

THE outstanding feature of the agricultural situation in the United States is the failure of governmental attempts to help the farmer. This fact now has become so conclusively established that the country is faced with the problem of revising its entire agricultural policy. To allow the present useless and harmful drift toward paternalism to continue is unthinkable. The conservative, efficient, self-reliant men on American farms, the owners of farm lands everywhere, and the business interests of the country will have to take an active, concerted part in solving this problem and in checking this trend. Otherwise, political and minority organization leadership will continue, and may complete the wreckage already begun.

Governmental interference with and control of the marketing of farm products stalked upon the stage with paralyzing results when the Agricultural Marketing Act became law, and the Federal Farm Board was formed. The tragic failure of that unfortunate piece of legislation is written in the daily market reports, and in the dispatches telling of the quarrels between the farm board and some of the most efficient and deserving co-operative associations that were in existence before the law was passed. It is but natural that co-operative associations financed by the board should support and defend it. It is equally natural for established co-operative associations to oppose a policy which spells their ruin. The farm board lends no money to associations that it cannot control. The marketing agencies that has set up or recognized are not free. They are the agents of the board, and therefore of the government. The government is in business up to its ears. It is driving legitimate and needed support from every market it invades.

The Agricultural Marketing Act was not passed at the request of any representative body of farmers. It did not have the approval of any accredited school or group of economists. The business interests of the country were asleep at the switch when it went by. It is the abortive issue of a legislative stalemate which had kept Congress and the administration milling around for ten years, meanwhile supplying opportunities for professional "friends of the farmer" to keep their pots boiling.—*W. I. Drummond, chairman board of governors, American Farm Congress.*

Artificial Waterways Called Uneconomical

EVERY pound of freight that moves in the barges of the Inland Waterways Corporation is moving under a direct subsidy from the people of the United States. This subsidy is measured as a minimum by the amount that the Inland Waterways Corporation falls short of the sum required to meet interest on the corporation's investment in equipment and terminals, and the share of channel maintenance properly chargeable to that corporation's activities—to say nothing at all of interest on the sums spent by the people for navigation purposes on the channels which the corporation's tugs and barges use. On the Mississippi section alone these sums amount to at least \$135,000,000.

And what is true of the traffic that moves in the barges of the Inland Waterways Corporation is true—practically—of every pound of freight that moves on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Erie barge canal, and on every other artificial waterway in the country upon which the people's money has been spent for navigation purposes. This leaves out of consideration the money spent upon waterways for other purposes such as flood control. Not a pound of freight thus moving is paying its way from the point of view of the nation as a whole,

nor does there seem to be a reasonable likelihood that it ever will do so. In a word, transportation by artificial waterway—that is by waterway on which large sums had to be spent originally for its development, and large sums have to be spent annually for maintenance—is not now and does not appear likely ever to be an economical form of transportation in the United States.

The common belief that it is economical is—in the light of the visible facts—simply a superstition. It is interesting to note that something of the same kind of superstition is prevalent with respect to water-generated electric power, wherever such power is potentially available. People overlook the fact that the original capital cost of water power development is relatively high as compared with the capital cost of steam plants and that the cost of generation is only a small part of the delivered cost. It would be a good thing if the report of the Marketing Board of Governor Roosevelt's St. Lawrence Power Commission could be made "required reading" for all legislators—particularly Congressmen and Senators—for its discussion of these matters is highly illuminating. But superstitions die hard—even under the club!—*Thomas F. Woodlock, formerly member Interstate Commerce Commission, in Wall Street Journal.*

Proposed Public Acquisition of Public Lands

STATES should take the leading part in acquiring lands unsuited to private utilization; in fact, several are progressing in that direction. In most states, however, lack of funds or other difficulties prevent such action. The federal government might well co-operate with the states through a system of federal aid to acquire lands suited to forestation, and it might co-operate with state and local governments in consolidating tax-delinquent and similar lands into administrative units.

The public acquisition of idle lands, though in contrast with our historic land policy, seems justified by present conditions and by changing national objectives. Land not immediately needed for crops or pasture often suffers under private ownership or control. Private interests seldom do much to protect stream flow, to prevent erosion, or to conserve game and fish. Often, under the pressure of heavy carrying charges, they try to push idle land into agricultural uses whether that is economically sound or not. This is easy in times of temporary agricultural prosperity, but the practice leads to distress. Public ownership of lands that cannot be profitably farmed would, in many areas, mean a better economic use of the lands in question, and also do something to relieve the pressure of unneeded production upon the markets.

Our land utilization policy should also tend to prevent unnecessary and ill-advised farm expansion. Most of our potential crop land is in private ownership, and to prevent mistakes in employing it for farming when the owners wish to promote that use is difficult. It should be possible, however, to discourage ill-advised expansion. Farmers may easily be misled about the character of lands that they do not know. An information service to tell them about the economic possibilities of different areas would be a restraining influence. It is true that no agency can make infallible judgments about agricultural possibilities. Much better information could be made available, however, than that on which intending settlers commonly rely. Heretofore little has been done by public agencies to direct agricultural expansion. The opportunity to do so in the future should not be neglected. In this field the Department of Agriculture and state agencies should work in close co-operation.—*From the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde.*



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MEDPHERSON, KANSAS

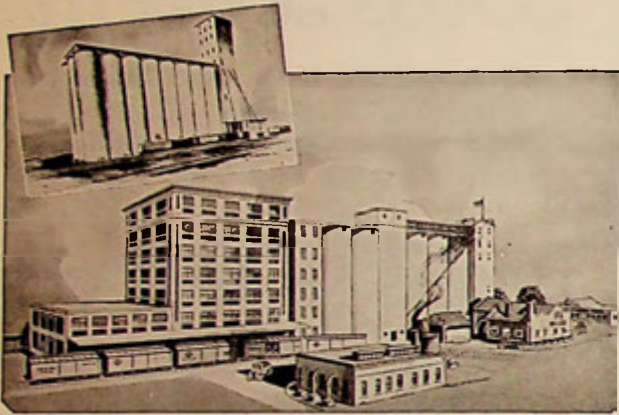


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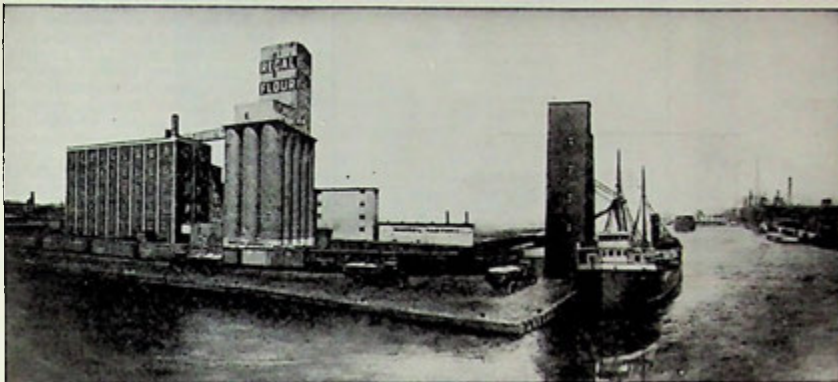
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340 Elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

High Test United Grain Growers, Ltd.
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Flour and Feed Grades, Types and Qualities

(Continued from page 654.)

faculty of reducing the branny portion of the grain to sufficient fineness on ordinary rolls, many mixtures of mill products having properties resembling Graham flour have been sold, but at the present time such imitation or "shovel" grammes are not so common as formerly, and when sold must be labeled as "imitation Graham flour." If properly labeled and made from clean, sound wheat, such flours cannot be seriously objected to, when Graham flour is required. For many purposes the so-called low grade flour can well be used more generally. Its color is not notably different from Graham, and yet it is often run into red dog or white shorts and sold separately for use as a feed flour.

HIGH EXTRACTION FLOURS

Owing to the necessity of economy in the use of cereals in the warring nations of Europe, or before the war, and the supposed desirability of making use of a larger proportion of the grain than that recovered in the ordinary system of milling, so-called "standard flours," "war" flours or high-extraction flours have been made. Before the war a British "standard" flour was one containing 80 per cent of the content of the wheat berry. Such a flour would be produced by adding to the straight flour all the red dog flour and the germ.

Various percentage standards were adopted during the war for different grades of wheat. At first the British standard for North American spring wheats was from 73 to 76 per cent, depending on the grade, and from 73 to 78 per cent on other foreign and homegrown wheats. Later the British standard was increased to 81 per cent, and eventually to 90 and 92, while France required 77 per cent, Switzerland 80 and Italy 85. The United States and Canadian war flours were, during most of the war, full straight flours of 74.3 per cent extraction, with 20 per cent substitution of the wheat flour by other cereal products required in making bread. A lower percentage of extraction on wheats of low test weight per bushel was permitted.

The United States requirements, reduced to percentages, were: for wheat weighing 58 lbs, 74.2 per cent extraction; for 57-lb wheat, 73.2 per cent; for 56-lb wheat, 72.1; for 55-lb wheat, 71.0; for 54-lb wheat, 69.8; for 53-lb wheat, 68.5; for 52-lb wheat, 67.1; for 51-lb wheat, 65.8 per cent. Canada later raised the extraction required to 76 per cent.

In spite of the stringent regulations, the range of quality in flours made from the same type of wheat in different mills was nearly as wide as prevailed before the war. As previously suggested, the continental European system of designating the grades and yields of the products of wheat has much to recommend it, at least in the method of showing the yields of each material by percentages. Its obvious advantages should lead to its general adoption in America. The method is to state simply the percentage of the product based on the cleaned wheat used. Under this system a 70 per cent patent flour made from a wheat yielding 70 per cent of total flour is termed a 49 per cent extraction flour. It may be set down as a general principle that if such flour were milled in a certain mill from a car of wheat, and another car of the same quality of wheat were milled in a second mill and yielded 75 per cent of total flour, of which 65 per cent was pure middlings patent, the middlings patents of these two mills would be more like each other in quality and value than like a 75 per cent patent of a third mill running on the same wheat and yielding 75 per cent total flour, that is, a patent extraction of 56 per cent.

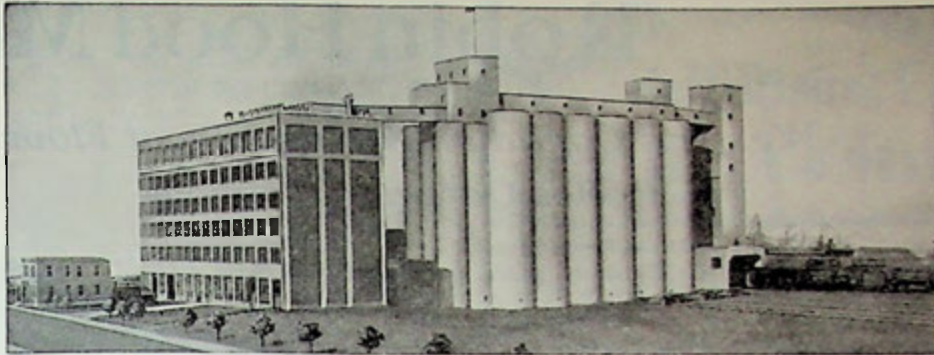
EUROPEAN METHODS DIVERSE

There is not, in Europe, unanimity between the methods of naming the flour grades. In Switzerland, six numbers are used. In France, only straight flour is made, constituting, however, only 70 to 72 per cent of the plump soft wheat grown there. In Germany, Hungary and Austria from 8 to 14 numerals are used,

(Continued on page 661.)

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CANADIAN
HARD SPRING
WHEAT
AND
PERFECT
MILLING
FACILITIES
HAVE
PLACED
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PRODUCTS
IN THE
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BRANDS
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Blossom"
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MILLS
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By Wallace F. Janssen

Fortunately for the dignity of things prohibition was taken out of Andy Mellon's department before Amos Woodcock was appointed to run it.

CHRISTMAS MEMORY

It's been quite some time since Christmas. In fact, almost all the bills are paid and the banks are about through "enrolling" folks in their 1931 "Christmas Clubs." As for the Christmas cards which jammed the mails—could there be anything more out of date than a Christmas card—after Valentine's Day?

There is nothing out of date, however, in the idea expressed in a unique Christmas card treasured by Robert T. Beatty, northwestern editor of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER. The card, sent to Mr. Beatty by Guy A. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, is a beautifully engraved 500 rouble note of the Czarist government of Russia, dated 1912. The "sentiment" which accompanied this holiday remembrance is a model for the expression of a fine thought in a few words. We quote:

"Odd Christmas card, isn't it?
"Still Saint Nicholas, the original Santa Claus, was the patron saint of Russia. Now the celebration of Saint Nicholas is banned. Religion in all its phases is ridiculed and prohibited.

"This Russian note is symbolic of a financial collapse, calamity and human suffering, which should make us realize that the financial depression from which we are rapidly recovering is as nothing compared with the trials, troubles and tribulations of other countries. Surely we are living in God's country."

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A

Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 612
Acme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City,
Okla. 648
Alhacomag, Hamburg, Germany 665
Allen, James & Co., Belfast, Ireland 645
Allen & Wheeler Co., Troy, Ohio 613
Alth-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Mil-
waukee, Wis. 648
Amber Milling Co., Minneapolis 614
American Bakers Mach. Co., St. Louis,
Mo. 603
American Bakery Materials Co., Menom-
onie, Wis. 662
American Flour Corporation, New York 663
American Machine & Foundry Co., New
York, N. Y. 647
Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, Mo. 647
Annan-Burg Grain & Mfg. Co., St. Louis 647
Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio 613
Arens Co., New York, N. Y. 603
Arnold Milling Co., Sterling, Kansas 650
Associated Flour Mills Co., Baltimore,
Md. 662
Atkinson Milling Co., Minneapolis 616
Atlantic Seaboard Flour Mills Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa. 610
Attica Mills, Attica, Kansas 646
Aurora Flour Mills Co., Junction City,
Kansas 647
Austin, Coward & Co., Minneapolis 619

B

Bakery Art School, Chicago, Ill. 612
Ballantine, P. & Sons, Newark, N. J. 612
Baltic Co., Copenhagen, Denmark 665
Bang, Flemming, Copenhagen, Denmark 665
Barnett & Record Co., Minneapolis 653
Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, Ill. 620
Barton County Flour Mills Co., Great
Bend, Kansas 646
Baur Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo. 618
Baxter, A. E. Eng. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 618
Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn. 615
Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Minneapolis, St.
Louis, etc. 603
Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Winnepig, Man. 660
Bemmel's Flour Mills, Minneapolis 660
Bernet, Craft & Kaufman Milling Co.,
St. Louis, Mo. 643
Beygh Engraving Co., Minneapolis 663
Björnsatad, Asbjörn P., Oslo, Norway 605
Black Bros. Flour Mills, Beatrice, Neb. 646
Blackburn Milling Co., Omaha, Neb. 646
Blaine-Mackay-Lee Co., North East, Pa. 610
Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kansas 640
Bliss Milling Co., Seymour, Ind. 612
Blodgett, Frank H., Inc., Jeneville,
Wis. 618
Bogert & Greenbank, New York, N. Y. 600
Boonville Mills Co., Boonville, Mo. 646
Borden Sales Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. 609
Bour, J. M., & Co., Toledo, Ohio 604
Bouwsman, E. & W., Rotterdam, Holland
Bowen Flour Mills Co., Independence,
Kansas 647
Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Law-
rence, Kansas 650
Bray, John L., New York, N. Y. 603
Brey & Sharpless, Philadelphia, Pa. 663
Brenniman Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. 663
Brown, A. H. & Bros., Boston, Mass. 604
Brown Co., Portland, Maine 604
Brownold, M. S., Co., New York, N. Y. 664
Bruce & Wilson, Glasgow, Scotland 664
Brunn, Jorgen, Aarhus, Denmark 613
Buckeye Cereal Co., Massillon, Ohio 613
Buhler (Kansas) Mill & Elevator Co. 646
Bulsing & Heisenfeld, Amsterdam 665
Bureau of Engraving, Inc., Minneapolis 652
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Fort Worth,
Texas 646
Bushnell-Dahlquist Press, Minneapolis 652
Buttiffant, A. G., London, England 664
Byrne, Mahony & Co., Dublin, Ireland 664

C

Cain Bros. Milling Co., Leavenworth,
Kansas 648
Cameron, John F., & Co., Aberdeen,
Scotland 664
Canadian Bag Co., Ltd., Montreal, Tor-
onto, Winnipeg 650
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers,
Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada 650
Canadian Flour Export Co., Toronto,
Can. 668
Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno,
Okla. 648
Cannon Valley Milling Co., Minneapolis 648
Cape County Milling Co., Jackson, Mo. 648

INDEX of ADVERTISERS

Capital Flour Mills, Inc., St. Paul, Minn. 617
Cardozo & Beekman's Handelsmaat-
schappij, Amsterdam, Holland 605
Cargill Commission Co., Minneapolis 620
Carver, L. F., Co., Minneapolis 602
Carson, Robert, & Co., Ltd., Glasgow 664
Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co., Minneapolis 620
Cascade (Mont.) Milling & Elevator Co. 652
Centennial Mill Co., Seattle, Wash. 601
Central Bag & Burlap Co., Chicago, Ill. 652
Central Kansas Milling Co., Lyons, Kan-
sas 646
Challenger, Edgar Co., New York, N. Y. 602
Chambers-Mackay Co., Minneapolis 602
Chase Bag Co., New York, Chicago, St.
Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo, Cleveland,
Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Memphis 610
Chastfield & Woods Sack Co., Cincinnati,
Ohio 620
Chickerboard Elevator Co., St. Louis 653
Chelsea Milling Co., Chelsea, Mich. 645
Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Co.,
Springfield, Ill. 645
Chicago and North Western Line 644
Chicago, South Shore & South Bend
Railroad, Chicago, Ill. 645
Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla. 648
Chinaki Trading Corporation, New York
Christian Mills, Minneapolis 616
Chubb & Son, New York, N. Y. 620
Claro Milling Co., Minneapolis 614
Cochrane & Black, Glasgow, Scotland 664
Colborne Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 603
Coleman, David, Inc., New York 663
Collins Flour Mills, Pendleton, Oregon 661
Collis Co., Clinton, Iowa 645
Columbus Laboratories, Chicago, Ill. 613
Commander-Larabee Corporation, Min-
neapolis, Minn. 616
Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich. 653
Concrete Elevator Co., Minneapolis 620
Consoleda, J. C., Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 662
Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita,
Kansas 605
Copeland & Elliott, Toronto, Can. 658
Copeland Flour Mills, Ltd., Midland, Ont. 660
Corn Products Refining Co., New York
Coventry, Sheppard & Co., London 664
Cowan, Wm., & Co., Chicago, Ill. 662
Cowling & Roberts, New York, N. Y. 663
Coykendall, S. A., & Co., New York,
N. Y. 644
Craig, R. Hunter, & Co., Ltd., Glasgow 604
Crawford & Law, Glasgow, Scotland 604
Cream of Wheat Corp., Minneapolis 613
Crescent Flour Mills, Denver, Colo. 647
Crock's Terminal Warehouses, Chicago 600
Crocketon Milling Co., Crockett, Minn. 614
Crown Milling Co., Minneapolis 617
Cullen, James & Sons, Ltd., Woodstock,
Ont., Canada 658

D

Davey, Edwin, & Sons, Pyrmont, Syd-
ney, N. S. W., Australia 658
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Kansas
City, Mo. 621
Dawson-Davis Co., Boston, Mass. 655
Decatur Milling Co., Decatur, Ill. 655
Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.,
Lamar, Colo., St. Louis, Mo. 662
Deutsch & Sickert Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 662
Devoto, V. & A., Dublin, Ireland 662
Diamond Crystal Salt Company (Inc.),
St. Clair, Mich. 662
Dilworth, C. W., Chicago, Ill. 662
Dodge City (Kansas) Flour Mills 646
Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd., Montreal 659
Donahue-Stratton Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 662
Dönzelmann & Co., Rotterdam, Holland
Doughnut Machine Corp., New York 662
Douglas Chemical & Supply Co., Kansas
City, Mo. 661
Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, Mo. 662
Dührkop Oven Co., New York, N. Y. 662
Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth,
Duluth (Minn.) Universal Milling Co. 614
Dunbar, L. & Co., Hongkong, China 664
Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va. 664
Dunlop, Thomas & Sons, Glasgow 664

E

Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn. 609
Ebeling, John H., Milling Co., Green
Bay, Wis. 618
Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co., St. Louis, Mo. 646
Eckhart, B. A., Milling Co., Chicago, Ill. 655
Eckhart, John W., & Co., Chicago, Ill. 662

Edwards, S. T., & Co., Inc., Chicago 603
Edwardsen & Co., New York, N. Y. 663
Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo. 610
Electric Power Maintenance Co., Min-
neapolis 610
El Reno (Okla.) Mill & Elevator Co. 648
Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kansas 640
Ernst & Ernst, Minneapolis 616
Essmuller Mill Furn. Co., St. Louis 662
Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 615
Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., Minneap-
olis 615
Excelsior Milling Co., Minneapolis 616

F

Fairchild Milling Co., Cleveland, Ohio 613
Fargo Mill Co., Fargo, N. D. 616
Farquhar Bros., Glasgow, Scotland 614
Farwell & Rhines Co., Watertown, N. Y. 610
Faulds, T. A. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass. 664
Feast, C. E., & Co., London, England 664
Federal Mill, Inc., Lockport, N. Y. 610
Fisher & Fallgatter, Waupaca, Wis. 618
Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash. 661
Fleischmann's Diamond, New York, N. Y. 616
Fleischmann's Yeast, New York, N. Y. 616
Florellus & Ustnes, Oslo, Norway 616
Fode, Troels, Copenhagen, Denmark 664
Fort Garry Fl. M. Co., Ltd., Montreal 658
French, J. Randolph, New York, N. Y. 663
Friedler, R. L., New York, N. Y. 663
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta,
Dallas, New York, New Orleans, St.
Louis, Minneapolis 613

G

Gallatin Valley Milling Co., Belgrade,
Mont. 612
Garland Milling Co., Greensburg, Ind. 612
Garham, A., & Co., London, England 664
Gelber's Handelsmaatschappij (N. V.),
Rotterdam, Holland 664
General Baking Co., New York, N. Y. 663
General Flour Co., Baltimore, Md. 662
General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis 664
Gilchrist, Wm., & Co., Glasgow, Scotland
Gillster Milling Co., Chester, Ill. 655
Gjerten, H. H., Oslo, Norway 665
Glab & Co., Amsterdam, Holland 665
Globe Flour Mills Co., Perth, Minn. 617
Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis. 618
Globe Mills, Los Angeles, Cal. 661
Godfrey, J. V. & A. W., Boston, Mass. 662
Goetz Flour Mills Co., Newton, Kansas 649
Goeh Milling & Elevator Co., Lincoln,
Neb. 647
Goodhue Mill Co., Minneapolis 617
Graham & Brown, Kansas City, Mo. 662
Great Western Elev. Co., Kansas City 620
Green & Gowitz, London, England 664
Gruppeling & Verkyk, Amsterdam 665
Gulf & Atlantic Trading Co., Mobile,
Ala. 662

H

Habel, Armbruster & Larsen Co., Chi-
cago 602
Hafenberg, James, New York 663
Hafstad, Henrik, Bergen, Norway 665
Hall Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo. 664
Hall & Carey Co., Minneapolis 620
Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., New-
ton, Kansas 660
Ham, Frank B., & Co., Ltd., Toronto 660
Hamilton, Archibald, & Sons, Glasgow 664
Hamilton, Wm., & Co., Glasgow 664
Hamm, J. M. & C. M., London, England 664
Hammond Bag & Paper Co., Wellsburg,
W. Va. 605
Hanover Star Mill Co., Germantown, Ill. 665
Hansa Importagentur A/S, Oslo, Norway 613
Hardesty Milling Co., Dover, Ohio 665
Harding, W. T., Inc., New York, N. Y. 663
Harper, Harry, & Associates, Minne-
apolis 610
Harris Bros. & Co., London, England 664
Hatenboer & Verhooff, Rotterdam 665
Hays City (Kansas) Flour Mills 647
Hayward & Co., Baltimore, Md. 665
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mfg. Co., New York
Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill. 654
Hilunen, W. J., Helsingfors, Finland 664
Hilrichs Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo. 647

Hogan Mfg. Co., Junction City, Kansas 649
Höbüll, Torben, Copenhagen, Denmark 665
Holland-America Line, New York, Chi-
cago and San Francisco 645
Holland Engraving Co., Kansas City 648
Horan, Hubert J., Philadelphia, Pa. 603
Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Lab-
oratory, Minneapolis 663
Hoyland Fl. Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo. 618
Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn. 614
Hubbard Portable Oven Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kansas 651
Huntington (Ind.) Laboratories, Inc. 661

I

Igleheart Bros., Inc., Evansville, Ind. 646
Imbs, J. F., Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo. 646
Imperial Fl. Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas 647
Ingman Laboratories, Minneapolis 611
Inland Milling Co., Des Moines, Iowa 611
International Mercantile Marine Lines,
New York, N. Y. 645
International Milling Co., Minneapolis 611
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City 608

J

Jaeger, Frank, Milling Co., Danville (P.
O. Astice), Wis. 664
Janssen & Willemse's Handelsmaat-
schappij N.V., Amsterdam, Holland 665
Jewell, L. R., Kansas City, Mo. 662
Jochems & Luchinger, Amsterdam 665
Johnsen, Anth., & Co., Oslo, Norway 665
Johnson, W. S., & Co., Chicago, Ill. 662
Jones-Hettelater Construction Co., Kan-
sas City, Mo. 668
Joseph, I. S., Co., Inc., Minneapolis 662
Justeson, Brodr., Copenhagen, Denmark 665

K

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Veg. Parchment Co.,
Kansas Mill & Elevator Co., Arkansas
City, Kansas 648
Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas 645
Kelly Flour Co., Chicago, Ill. 662
Kelly, Wm., Mfg. Co., Hutchinson, Kan. 607
Kennedy, John, Toronto, Canada 660
Keystone Milling Co., Larned, Kansas 646
Keystone Warehouse Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 610
Kilthau, Raymond F., New York, N. Y. 603
King, H. H., Flour Mills Co., Minneap-
olis 614
King Midas Mill Co., Minneapolis 610
Kipp-Kelly, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada 658
Knighton, Samuel, & Sons, Inc., New
York, N. Y. 663
Koerner, John E., & Co., New Orleans 663
Kohman, H. A., Pittsburgh, Pa. 664
Kosmack, M., & Co., Glasgow, Scotland 664
Krieg, John F., Nashville, Tenn. 664
Kruuse, Hans, Copenhagen, Denmark 605

L

La Grange Mills, Red Wing, Minn. 617
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.,
Montreal, Que. 656
Lakeside Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can. 660
Lambony Label & Wrapper Co., Kala-
mazoo, Mich. 664
Lane, J. V., & Co., Inc., New York 664
Larrows Milling Co., Detroit, Mich. 664
Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Co. 612
Lee, H. D., Flour Mills Co., Salina, Kan. 646
Le Que & Bolle, Rotterdam, Holland 605
Leipman, J., St. Louis, Mo. 664
Leo, Ansel S., New York, N. Y. 663
Leonhard & Johansson, O. Y., Helsing-
fors, Finland 664
Lewis, Chas. E., & Co., Minneapolis 664
Lexington (Neb.) Mill & Elevator Co. 664
Lightburne, R. W., Jr., Kansas City, Mo. 648
Lindberg (Kansas) Milling & Elev. Co. 648
Lisken & Co., A/S, Oslo, Norway 665
Long, W. E., Co., Chicago, Ill. 664
Lovebury, Fred J., Co., Columbus, Ohio 662
Luchsinger, Meurs & Co., Amsterdam 665
Ludwigson & Schjelderups Eft., Oslo,
Norway 665
Lukens Milling Co., Atchison, Kansas 651
Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Ligonier, Ind. 613



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Lyons Flour Milling Co., Lyons, Kansas. 647
Lysle, J. C., Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kansas. 650

M

McCormick & Reid, Ltd., Glasgow. 604
McCormick Steamship Co., San Francisco, Cal. 650
McKinnon & McDonald, Ltd., Glasgow. 664
McLeod Milling Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont. 658
McMahon, J. J., Co., New York, N. Y. 603
Maanproducten Maatschappij, Amsterdam. 605
MacRoh Sales & Mfg. Co., Davenport, Ia. 646
Madsen, Otto, Copenhagen, Denmark. 655
Madsen, Rud., Copenhagen, Denmark. 640
Majestic Milling Co., Aurora, Mo. 640
Malt-Diatase Co., New York, N. Y. 646
Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb. 646
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto. 659
Mardorf, Peach & Co., London, England. 604
Marsh & McLennan, Inc., New York. 653
Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D. C. 610
Mayflower Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind. 612
Medill, T. S., & Sons, Ltd., London. 604
Mennel Milling Co., Toledo, Ohio. 613
Mercator, A/S, Oslo, Norway. 605
Merchant & Kilgore, Minneapolis. 653
Mears Pz., P., Amsterdam, Holland. 646
Meyer Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo. 646
Middleby-Marshall Oven Co., Chicago. 612
Midland Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Dubuque, Iowa. 610
Midland Flour Mfg. Co., Kansas City. 622
Mid-West Lab. Co., Columbus, Ohio. 613
Miller Publishing Co., Minneapolis. 610
Miner-Hillard M. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 610
Minnesota Engraving & Colorplate Co., Minneapolis. 663
Minnesota Specialty Co., Minneapolis. 610
Minot Flour Mill Co., Minot, N. D. 616
Miranda, A. de, Amsterdam, Holland. 646
Monarch Elevator Co., Minneapolis. 646
Monarch Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. 646
Montana F. Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont. 652
Moore-Lowry Fl. Mills Co., Kansas City. 640
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., Kansas City. 620
Morrison, Wm., & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. 664
Morrissay, John F., & Co., St. Louis. 662
Mortlen Milling Co., Dallas, Texas. 646
Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y. 610
Moundridge (Kansas) Milling Co. 646
Muirhead, B. H., Toronto, Canada. 640
Munson Steamship Lines, New York. 645
Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago. 620
Myatic Mills, Stour City, Iowa. 617

N

Naun, William E., New York, N. Y. 663
Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha 646
Neill, Robert, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland. 664
New Century Co., Chicago, Ill. 649
New Era Mfg. Co., Arkansas City, Kan. 649
New Jersey Flour Mills, Clifton, N. J. 649
New Richmond Roller Mills Co., New Richmond, Wis. 618
Newsome Millfeed Co., Kansas City, Mo. 662
Newton (Kansas) Milling & Elevator Co. 646
New Ulm (Minn.) Roller Mill Co. 617
Nobleville Milling Co., Nobleville, Ind. 612
Norenberg & Belshelm, Oslo, Norway. 613
Northern States Power Co., Minneapolis. 613
Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis. 606
Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo, Ohio. 613
Northwestern Milling Co., Little Falls, Minn. 616
Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis. 646
Norton, Willis, Co., Topeka, Kansas. 647
Nott, W. S., Co., Minneapolis. 647
Novadel - Agene Corporation, Newark, N. J. 650

O

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal. 650
Oklahoma City (Okla.) Mill & El. Co. 648
Oldach, William H., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 662
Orth, Ph., Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 662
Osbeck & Co., Amsterdam, Holland. 605

P

Page, Thomas, Mill Co., North Topeka, Kansas. 647
Pagel Milling Co., Stevens Point, Wis. 618
Parrish & Helmbecker, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada. 600
Paul, Paul & Moore, Minneapolis. 619
Peacock Mill Co., Freewater, Oregon. 601
Pearlstone, H. S., New York, N. Y. 663
Peek Bros., Little Rock, Ark. 602
Petersen Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill. 602
Petersen, Georg, Oslo, Norway. 655
Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill. 620
Phelps & Co., Minneapolis. 620
Philadelphia Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 604
Pillman & Phillips, London, England. 602
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis. 661
Plant Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo. 618
Pneumatic Process Corporation, Lawrenceburg, Ind. 655
Postel, Ph. H., Mfg. Co., Mascoutah, Ill. 655
Pratt, R. C., Toronto, Ont. 620
Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., Watsburg, Wash. 661
Prina, Frank R., Corp., New York. 619
Prinz & Rau Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 663
Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio. 663
Provident Chemical Works, St. Louis. 663

Q

Quaker City Fl. Mills Co., Philadelphia. 610
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill. 655

R

Rabl, Alfred, Prague, Czechoslovakia. 617
Radial Warehouse Co., Kansas City, Mo. 647
Randall, A. H., Mill Co., Tekonsha, Mich. 653
Rea-Patterson Mfg. Co., Coffeyville, Kan. 647
Red River Mfg. Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 617
Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas. 601
Red Star Yeast and Products Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 616
Red Wing (Minn.) Milling Co. 616
Reliance Feed Co., Minneapolis. 662
Richardson, James, & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 658
Richmond Mfg. Co., Lockport, N. Y. 612
Riegel Paper Corporation, New York and Chicago. 655
Riverside Code. 661
Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 660
Robinson Milling Co., Salina, Kansas. 649
Robyns, G. C., & Co., Antwerp, Belgium. 646
Rodgers, James J., Philadelphia. 646
Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. 646
Rogers, William, New York, N. Y. 620
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago, Ill. 620
Ross Milling Co., Ottawa, Kansas. 647
Ruoff, A., & Co., Rotterdam, Holland. 665
Russell, D. T., & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow. 664
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis. 616

S

St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. 657
St. Paul Milling Co., St. Paul, Minn. 616

Sands, Taylor & Wood Co., New York, N. Y. and Boston, Mass. 646
Sauer, N., Mfg. Co., Cherryvale, Kan. 646
Saxony Mills, St. Louis, Mo. 647
Scandinavian-American Line, New York. 645
Schmidt, H. P., Milling Co., Inc., Oshkosh, Wis. 618
Schuiss Adv. Service, Chicago, Ill. 646
Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo. 646
Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan. 616
Serfaty, Viuda De E., Gibraltar. 644
Shaffer, J. C., Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo. 644
Shaw, Pollock & Co., Ltd., Belfast, Ireland. 604
Shollabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kansas. 652
Sheridan (Wyo.) Flouring Mills, Inc. 603
Shevelove, J. J., Newark, N. J. 619
Short, J. R., Milling Co., Chicago, Ill. 602
Siebel Inst. of Tech., Chicago, Ill. 602
Siggerud, Thor, Oslo, Norway. 619
Silbert, David F., & Co., Inc., Boston. 621
Simons-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo. 621
Sizomora, W. H., Food Corp., Chicago. 612
Skandinavis Mol-Import, Copenhagen. 612
Smith, J. Allen, & Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn. 612
Smith, Philatus, New York, N. Y. 603
Smith, Sidney, London, England. 612
Smyth, Ross T., & Co., Ltd., London. 612
Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo. 612
Sparks, Clark H., New York, N. Y. 654
Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill. 654
Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 660
Spillers, Limited, The No. 1 Milling Group Export Co., Branch, London. 661
Spindler, L. G., New York, N. Y. 663
Spokane Flour Mills, Spokane, Wash. 661
Springfield Milling Co., Springfield, Minn. 652
Stannard, Collins & Co., London, Eng. 664
State Mill & Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D. 616
Stevens Brokerage Co., Detroit, Mich. 662
Stickel, Clarence M., Hagerstown, Md. 663
Stokes Milling Co., Watertown, S. D. 616
Stolp & Co., Ltd., Trading Co., Amsterdam, Hamburg. 665
Stort, David, Flour Mills, Detroit, Mich. 618
Strisak, S. E., Co., New York. 663
Stuhr-Seldl Co., Minneapolis. 662
Swift & Co., Chicago. 660

Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

Union Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill. 604
Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

Union Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill. 604
Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

Union Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill. 604
Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

Union Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill. 604
Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

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United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
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United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
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Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

Union Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill. 604
Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

Union Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill. 604
Union Steel Products, Albion, Mich. 658
United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg. 658
Urban, George, Milling Co., Buffalo. 619

V

Valtameri Osakeyhtio, Helsingfors. 604
Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. 660
Van Den Bergh, Gebroeders, Rotterdam. 665
Van Dusen Harrington Co., Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn. 620
Van Evera, Reynier, Co., Kansas City. 662
Vannatter & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. 658
Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. 618
Vis, P. C., & Co., Amsterdam, Holland. 645
Voigt Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 653
Vos, M. J., Haarlem, Holland. 605
Vreeswijk, Gebroeders, Utrecht, Holland

W

Wabasha (Minn.) Roller Mill Co. 615
Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc., Newark, N. J. 612
Wall-Rogalaky Milling Co., McPherson, Kansas. 651
Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kansas. 647
Walter Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. 619
Warwick Co., Massillon, Ohio. 613
Wasco Warehouse Milling Co., The Dalles, Oregon. 661
Washington Flour Mill, Washington, Mo. 647
Watson & Phillip, Ltd., Leith, Scotland. 664
Watson-Higgins Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 653
Wells Flour Mills, Minneapolis. 617
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Ont. 658
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 657
Western Flour Mills, Davenport, Iowa. 616
Western Milling Co., Pendleton, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, Utah. 661
Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kansas. 649
Western Terminal Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kansas. 620
Weston Engraving Co., Minneapolis. 660
Weyauwega Milling Co., Weyauwega, Wis. 618
White, Harry E., Co., New York, N. Y. 612
Whitewater Flour Mills Co., Whitewater, Kansas. 647
Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas. 650
Wiles, Joseph, & Son, Ltd., London, England. 604
Williams Bros. Co., Kent, Ohio. 613
Williams, Cohen E., & Son, Nashville, Tenn. 662
Wilson & Dunlop, Leith, Scotland. 664
Wilson Flour Mills, Wilson, Kansas. 647
Wilson, James, & Sons, Fergus, Ont. 644
Wilson, Wirt, & Co., Minneapolis. 644
Wisconsin Milling Co., Monomonee, Wis. 662
Wise, F. W., & Co., Boston, Mass. 662
Witsenburg, M., Jr., Amsterdam. 665
Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa. 654
Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kansas. 649
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., Kansas City. 620
Wolverton Flour Mills Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont. 658
Wood, W. P., & Co., London, England. 657
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. 657
Woodworth, E. S., & Co., Minneapolis. 620
Worcester Salt Co., New York, N. Y. 605

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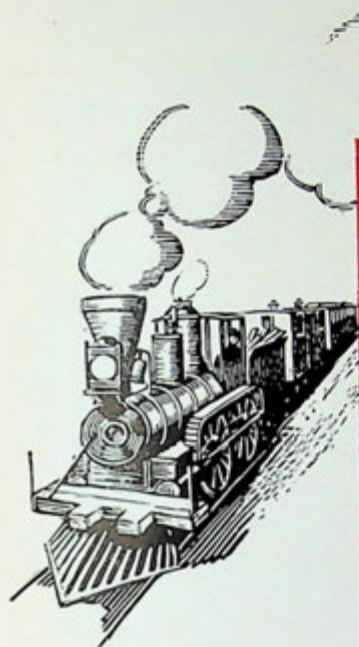


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