Guthmann’s patent “inclined briers” prevents all clogging when the brushes are run close together. This is the
ONLY DOUBLE BRUSH.

Can’t break or scratch the grain. Removes all the dust. Very light running. Send for a circular and prices.

GARDEN CITY MIDDINGS

CATTLE CLOTH CLEANERS.

Our improved Purifier has every device requisite to make it perfect, and every one in use is giving the greatest satisfaction to the users. The Cloth Cleaners are guaranteed to clean the cloth better than any other, and to be superior in every respect. Send for our new circular.

We are agents for the

BODMER

Bolting Cloth.

Which has long been acknowledged as the best made, and which has lately been further improved, making it now beyond comparison. We make it up in the best style at short notice. Send for prices and samples.

Garden City Mill Furnishing Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

[Mark this paper when you will use it.]
The Daisy Roller Mills

BY R. F. SMITH.

The new press mill of the city of Milwaukee, one of the most distinguished of the so-called "American" mills, is just completed and put into operation. It is an American model mill, provided with all modern improvements. Its dimensions are 1,585 by 86 by 137 feet, the building being of brick, and is said to be the largest of its kind in the country.

The press mill, which is the largest interior part of the building, consists of three floors, each with a ceiling of 32 feet. The first floor contains the machinery, the second floor is the steam plant, and the third floor is the power plant.

The second floor contains the machinery, which is composed of three main sections: the grinding, the cleaning, and the rolling sections.

The grinding section contains four roller mills, each with a capacity of 800,000 bushels of wheat per year. The cleaning section contains two sets of cleaning machines, each with a capacity of 200,000 bushels of wheat per year. The rolling section contains six sets of roller mills, each with a capacity of 200,000 bushels of wheat per year.

The entire mill is equipped with modern steam heating and cooling systems, and is designed to produce high-quality flour.

The new mill is expected to increase the production of the city of Milwaukee by about 50 percent, and is expected to be a great asset to the local economy.
The Electric Poucher Company of New York and New Haven desire publicly to return thanks to Messrs. E. Randerson & Co., purveyors of the Poucher Mills of Milwaukee, and to the Messrs. Frey & Scheldt, millers in their mill, for the courtesies they have recently, especially in allowing them to show their Electric Poucher in operation in their mill. They state that the Poucher is a success, and that the electrification of their mill will result in considerable economy.

W. F. BLACK, President.

Electrical Equipment Co.,

100 East 42d Street, New York.

A Word.

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The London Exhibition

Through the courtesy of Mr. Dunham, publish-
er, of the "American Horticulturist," we are enabled to present to our readers the illustrations herein and the description following of W. H. Dell & Son's exhibit. The millers say in referring to this exhibit:

"The first of these is that of Messrs. Dell & Son, the structure of which was fully des-
cribed in our last notice. A.A. (fig. 1) is the main driving shaft, and is a vertical shaft, extending to the extreme top of the framework and driven by a belt from shaft A. A, C are two horizontal shafts, driven by bevel gears on shafts. The former carries all the elevators and drives the two American, rolling mill, and the rolls and purifiers are driven from the latter. The wheel cleaning machines are driven by pulleys on upright shafts, C. (fig. 1) are purifiers for coarse, and D, purifiers for fine millings, all being the same. T. Smith machines, a pair, are shown before shown here, being a combination of air and sieve purifier of the type manufactured by the Smith Company. A and B are the early breaks of roller mills. B (fig. 1) is the win-
ner, consists of four feet, the Smith, and has been seen over by the Smith Company from the mills at Albion, Mich. These are the same stones that were used in the Norfolk Moline Company's mill at the Cincinnati Exhibition last June. K is an Allis four-roll mill for cleaning bran; P (fig. 2) is an Allis four-roll porcelain mill. The two sets of rolls in this mill, being separated by a partition, different kinds of material will be sent to each set. Beyond these is a smooth mill, driven by a two-roll mill for coarse earner millings. E, F, G, H, I are the mill, with F and G as the midd-
lings milling machines, driven by a pair of smooth iron rolls, H is for feeding meal to one pair of the porcelain rolls, and E is for the mill. J, K, L, M are the roller mills which will take the bran from rollers K instead of the cornmeal, shown in the drawing by N, M, Y, X, P, Q, R, S, T are elevators, by which the differ-
ent varieties of material are delivered to the several parts of the machinery. The entire exhibit shows a complete and well-organized automatic mill, remarkable for the attention to the details, and for the care in arranging the material at every stage in its reduc-
tion from the moment of its entering the wheel to the final cleaning of the finished product in sacks. In operation the wheel is driven by the motor on the left, and the millers, having completed their work, turn the main drive black (fig. 1) over onto stones B and C (fig. 1). After granulation the meal is ele-
vened to stone C, where the coarse millings are separated, dusted, and sent to purifier G, and the bran taken off over the top of the reel, aspirated, and conveyed to the roller mill K. The meal, less the two portions above mentioned, now passes to reel E, from which the "pep" or very fine "first flour" is drawn off into sacks. What remains is eleved to reel K, and the bedding of the mill is a hair finished, the fine millings coming over the top of the reel being sent to puri-
fer F. The coarse millings, after purit-
lying over purifiers C and D, are elevated to a stock hopper over stones B, on which they are afterwards ground, and the meal elevated to reel F. The fine millings pass over purifiers C and D, and are like in manner stored in a hopper over stones B. The meal from the stones is elevated to reel F. Coarse general millings coming over reel C are washed through a second hopper to stones B, on which they are afterwards ground, and the meal elevated to reel K. The millings of E (fig. 2) and of purifiers C and C, are elevated to an-
other purifier not shown in the drawings, and the purified millings from it sent to one side of the porcelain mill roller, from where they are sent to the miller, the comfort of the early settlers, who relied on home industries for shelter, food and cloth-
ing, to have been greatly increased by this provision, that has been made to secure a clean, smooth, well-pressed, and beautiful product, consisting of less than three, and the most valuable parts being treated to five reductions. The bedding is filled by the Moline, Dell and Son, and are of the same type as those used in the United States. The exhibit will do deathly as presented with great interest.

Americans Water Powers.

ST. JAMES H. FISCHER, C. E.

Water power in many of the States is abun-
c tant, and contributes largely to their prosper-
ity. The power develops itself for the use of the civil engineer, and, as it is a branch of the profession with which I am least familiar, I propose to offer a few remarks on the subject. The earliest applications were to grind and saw mills, carding and fulling mills soon followed. There were essential to

American Woolen Co., the third on the third day Harvest, on the fourth, a mixture of Bombay and Calcutta, and on the fifth, the morning red bunting, and in the afternoon inferior red soft English worst.

WASHINGTON EXHIBITION.

By W. H. DELL & SON'S EXHIBITION MILL.

The systematic very soon after that at Low-
eville, and could furnish about 14,000 horse pow-
ner during the usual working hours, but the works are so arranged that part of the power is not available at present. At Manchester, 7,500 horse powers are being used; this is an esti-
ation over the large water-powers, and the smaller water-power, is what is known as the "Indianapolis" of Maine. A survey of the water-power has re-
cently been made, the result, as stated in the "Indianapolis" mill, are about 70,000 horse powers, and the "millions of horse-powers," part of which will probably not be available. There is an ele-
vation of 200 ft. the fall of water being the largest part of the water, and being near the cotton fields, with a fine climate, free from mala-
ria, its only needs are railways, capital and population to become a great manufacturing section. The design and construction of the water wheels are water-
power, together with the necessary arrange-
ments for utilizing it and providing for its sale, is attended to by it, according to their respective rights. At-
cheeked and the "Auburn" mill, there is a small one, and a view of the vast amount of it yet un-
developed, but which, with the increase of population and the extension of railroads, the demand for mechanical power as a substit-
ute for hand labor must come into use, the water wheels on hand, with a current of water down a vertical shaft to the depth giving the power of about 10 foot. The Connecticut river at this point, where there is a fall of about 60 feet, at a minimum of about 10,000 horse-power during the usual working hours. At Lewiston, Me., the fall in the Androscoggin river is about 30 feet, its sys-

The Merrimac river, commencing in 1845, and mak-
ing a fall of 28 feet, and a minimum power, during the usual working hours, of about 10,000 horse-power. At Halyock, Mass., the Falls Falls, Connecticut Company have developed the water power of the Housatonic river by a dam giving 20 feet

THE UNITED STATES MILLER.

55
The transfer of power by electricity is one of the most important among the many other significant electrical advantages. It is, however, a small thing in a way. Sir William Thomson stated in an address to the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, two years ago, that he looked “forward to the day when Niagara would be used to generate an immense quantity of electric power for mechanical purposes on a large area of North America,” and that copper wire, 1 inch in diameter, would be able to carry the current from Niagara to Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia. His statements appear to have been correct, and there is no longer any doubt as to the possibles of this method. In this manner; its practicability for industrial purposes must be determined by trial. Dr. Page's suggestion that the material of the Niagara power, or the design and construction of Fourneyron turbines, in which he introduced various improvements and a general perfection of form and workmanship which enabled a larger percentage of the force to be utilized, than had been previously obtained. The great results obtained by Bogen with water wheels in the Middle West, and by others in some instances, almost regardless of cost, undoubtedly stimulated others to attempt to apply the principle, and there are now many forms of wheels at low cost, that have been found practical for the use of the same consumption of water that was obtained from most of the other forms of wheels of the same size.

A frequent inconvenience in the use of water-power in cold climates is that peculiar form of floating ice, made of hard water, which adheres to stones, gravel, wood and other substances forming the beds of streams, the sides of lakes, and bed of rivers which water is drawn; sometimes raising the level of the water in the streams for many years in a position to observe its effects and the conditions under which it is formed. It appears to be due to the fact that the temperature of the water is at its freezing point, and that of the air below that point; the water on the surface of the lake or river is contained in the air and there must be a current in the water both in the depth and on the surface, which would remain there and form a sheet if the water was not too much agitated. The cause is the fact that water sufficient to maintain it is a constant state of intermixture. Even when flowing in a regular stream, the current is continually changing the position of the different parts of a stream; the reduction of the bed causes variations in the velocity of water flowing on it and eddies and a general instability in the immediate vicinity of the bed. It is this, as I believe, the section, the result being that the water at the bottom soon finds its way to the surface and is not agitated, I found by experiments on straight canals, in earth and maturation, that colored water discharge, at the bottom of a canal, colored water discharge, at the bottom of a canal, colored water with a range of from 10 to 3 to 12 points in the depth. In natural waters, in which the beds, on which the colour is deposited, are not so agitated, the disturbance would be much greater. The result of this, when a current of water in a regular stream does not remain there, and when it leaves the surface it carries with it the necessity of replacing the water at the bottom, which is little but different from that of the water, which, combined with their small size, allows them to be guided by the arrangement of the sections. The consequence, the effect takes place in muddy streams. The mud is apparently held in suspension by the weight of the water, held by the constant intermixture of the different parts of the stream. As the mud sinks, it rests against the mud of the bed; the muddy particles composing it, being heavier than the water, settle to the bottom. It is to be remembered that the muddy particles are inversely proportional to their size and specific gravity. This, I think, is a satisfactory explanation of the great number of cases, which have been observed when the water is agitated, which form the mud sinks to the bottom; the earthy particles composing it, being heavier than the water, settle to the bottom. 

A CALIFORNIAN BAG FACTORY.—It corresponds to the San Rafael. Journal gives the latest information on the subject. It says that there are 300 of these bags in use west of the United States, 149 ft. wide, of brick, one story high with concrete floor, to hold machinery consisting of 250 motors, 100 grinders, 44 other machines, 50 sifting frames, dressers, wiper dryers, spouters, dampers, vacuum, a cork cutter, 150 boxes, of which 1,000 tons are already placed, and on the basis of 300 tons per month. It has an insufficiency of the raw material, it has a capacity of 250 million per month. The business is mainly with the Southern California, and of which 200 tons are already placed. So are the materials of the San Francisco, the city of which has been manufactured in England, is due to the recent investigations, and moreover, is there no doubt that the last part of September, the factory will be in full operation. The nine months and giving steady work to 200 prisoners.

RUMMORS FOR THE U. S. MILLER.

The Cincinnati Engine Tool.—AN OPEN LETTER TO FRED. REYNOLDS, STIP. RUSSIAN WORKS, MILWAUKEE, TO JEROME K. WOODCOCK, WITCO, MASON; JEROME W. WOODCOCK, Eng., Worceter, Mana.

DEAR SIR,—Your printed letter to Hon. Gen. J. W. Butler, on June 11th, 1890, was heard of, by me, while the Cincinnati Engine may not have been cut at the pillow block, I think you will find it is swell the way you treat the subject. If the statement is not the truth, the general result of the same to one-half a circle, or in other words, an absolute circle and from there hence sloped, allowing the stone to turn, I will give this suspension point of the stone without having any lateral play whatever.

The result of a spinning of what material should it be made?—

Most makers prefer a spinning of the best kind, as the water doesn't have much on the bearing, so that the bolt of the spindle will retain the same temperature as nearly as possible while in use. The length depends upon the size of stone. For a forty-two inch stone, the average length preferred, and which gives the best results, is 6 to 9 feet.

What material is best to use in the construction of curves; which is best, beat or brick?—

Good builders make them of pine staves, particularly in building with steel mandrel and cutter heads standing at radial lines, which are adjustable at the bottom; of cord with stone, with staves to be grooved by this device, and in putting them together use red clay between them, which makes the curve well pointed with any good kind of stone. When the curve is made of pine, double thickness, grooved, and said grooves filled with tenon, having the end of the curve of the stone of that of the wood as near as possible. The curves finished with Walnut heads, which have iron to iron harden. The next is 3, or the stone and the block, as the dress of the iron, and to make it as general as the reader. Should there be parallel sides or taper, of the same depth from eye to skirt, or different form?—

One long-established firm and make the curves, which are made of parallel sides or edges, and somewhat deeper at the eye than the skirt. This facilitates the dressing of the stone, and makes it fit the proper shape; the diamond machines being used, in which the block has a width on inclined side of the curve from the feather or cutting edge. In order to do good work with the purifier, should the silk be flat or loose upon the screen frame?—

What methods have been proposed to help the millings purifier?—

One method is by purification of the wheat meal as it comes from the crop. What would be likely to help the millings purifier?—

Giving the wheat meal a purification when it comes from the mill?—

What will be the average cost for turbine frames, etc., for 6 to 8 feet head? About $500 per pound. Any more? What would be the cost with 15 feet head? About $850 per horse-power. How do you measure the water-power of a stream or water?—

About 2650 pounds per second for horse-power. With one foot full, how many cubic feet of water would pass in one minute?—About 770. With an efficiency of 0.7, and 1 foot, the horse-power of the mill would be about 560. If a cubic foot of water per second, or 7.5 per minute, would give 60 horse-power. How should lead be put in for weighting millstones in balancing?—

Always by melting and running it into the lead in cold lead.
Graphite as a Lubricant.

(Written for the Chicago Tribune.)

Graphite is widely scattered all over the world. It is found associated with the oldest igneous rocks, but is, on account of its igneous origin, such as quartz, granite, dolerite, and serpentine. There are two or three distinct varieties of graphite, which are described as flake, crystal, and amorphous. These varieties are all alike in their general characteristics, but differ in the size, shape, and regularity of the flakes or crystals. The flakes of graphite are usually very thin and tend to break or fold along their planes of cleavage, making them extremely useful as a lubricant.

There are three principal sources from which graphite is obtained for commercial purposes: the flake form, the crystal form, and the amorphous form. The flake form is the most common and is obtained from the rocks in which it is found. The crystal form is obtained from the veins in which it occurs. The amorphous form is obtained from the weathered rocks in which it is found.

The use of graphite as a lubricant is limited by its melting point, which is about 3500 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature, graphite begins to decompose and lose its lubricating properties. Therefore, graphite is usually used as a lubricant only at temperatures below its melting point.

The United States Miller.
We take this method of recommending to the American miller our PATENT ROLLER MILLS with chilled iron rollers, for crushing and grinding wheat, which have met with such eminent success in Europe. The mill-owners of Berlin, Paris, as well as the prominent millers of America, have bought to their mills the celebrated GANZ ROLLER MILLS, which are about to supply entirely grinding in millstones, their work being more perfect, producing more white flour, requiring less power than the best millstones, and wanting no repairs excepting occasionally replacing a bearing. We have introduced into the art of making these Roller Mills with chilled and iron rollers, and from April to January, 1879, we have delivered in the different European countries. After the United States of America about 2,110 mills, and all work satisfactorily. Our crushing mills may now be regarded as absolutely necessary for every well-furnished modern mill, and this is proven by the numerous testimonials at hand. Our grinding mills are remarkable for their flour dressed in the finest manner, without losing the necessary starch of the grain, and for their durable construction. They are under a very high pressure, and hence assure the proper performance of a great deal of work, avoiding all waste of power caused in other machines by friction in the bearings.

Out of numerous testimonials at hand we select the following:

BRUNN, March 28, 1875—To Messrs. GANZ & Co., Foundry and Manufacturing Association, Buda-Pesth, Hungary, or Ratibor, Germany.

We have now had both smooth and flat Roller Mills for the last two years, and have found them absolutely necessary in our flour mill. With reference to the bearing we have been equally satisfied. The floor produced is fine and white, and not a trace of weed is to be observed. Our new Roller Mills work admirably, and have confirmed the testimonials we received from your previous Roller Mills.


BRUNN, March 28, 1875.—To Messrs. GANZ & Co., Foundry and Manufacturing Association, Buda-Pesth, Hungary, or Ratibor, Germany.

We have now had the very handsome Roller Mills for about two years, and can say with propriety, these Roller Mills have worked admirably. We have a large floor producing fine white flour.


Our Special Price: $900 per Set of Three 4-Feet Rolls, or $300 each. Excluding all Charges of Shipment.

The GEO. T. SMITH MIDDINGS PURIFIER Was awarded the HIGHEST PRIZE ever offered for the competition of milling machinery—the LOCKWOOD MEDAL—at the recent Exposition. Competition and comparison with every other known Purifier only established it more firmly in the esteem and approval of millers and mill-owners. It was UNANIMOUSLY awarded the FIRST PREMIUM in its class by a jury of five of the ablest, most successful and experienced mill-owners in the United States, men who represented the milling of every variety of wheat and the use of the latest and most approved methods of new processes and gradual reduction milling.

Our sales during the Exposition aggregated OVER ONE HUNDRED MACHINES, for every part of the country and for work on all kinds of stocks. We invite particular attention to our SPECIAL machines, combining in one all the features of both air and sieve Purifiers, perfectly adapted to handle and purify the breaks of roller mills. Write for descriptive circular and price list to the

GEO. T. SMITH MIDDINGS PURIFIER CO. Jackson, Mich.
speculation and gambling: the essential difference between them—an important decision.

Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court of the State of California, in the case of the People vs. The Millwane County Court, and upon the following facts, delivered the opinion of the court:

In the case of Kilgore vs. Lee, Co., members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, the transactions were the same. The parties were engaged in cotton, and their goods were all destroyed by the agents in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Millwane County Court, and upon the following facts, delivered the opinion of the court:

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A Milling Reminiscence.

(Written for the United States Miller by John W. Whiting.)

May 19—The last day of 1846, the first of the year in the new building, there came to a halt the writing department of the United States Miller. This was the first issue of the new building. The move was a successful one, and the paper was in a position to continue publication with a larger circulation and a better financial outlook.

The new building was located at 555 Madison Avenue, New York City. It was a four-story structure with a basement. The basement housed the printing presses, and the first three floors were occupied by the editorial department. The building was designed by the architect H.H. Richardson, and it was considered a notable example of the Romanesque Revival style.

The move to the new building was a significant milestone in the history of the United States Miller. It marked the beginning of a new era for the magazine, and it set the stage for continued growth and success.
If the water is insufficient for the mill own-er's purposes, but can be made available by ade-quate detention, available for power, the courts will generally hold that the water right has enough to use profitably. The mill-own-er will most likely do the best they can build, of course, entitled to the water for the use of the water when it gets to them in regular course, and as to protecting themselves from damage by freshet or overflow, he can erect such pro-tection as may be necessary in the way of em-bankments, earthworks, etc., through whose course the water may be made to flow out into the adjoin-ing land.

Of course, no mill-owner would be justified in mali-cious-detention or waste of water, or in the unreasonnable release of water so as to de-stroy neighboring property. He has, of course, the right to use water and implement the use of the water and of protecting himself from the ravages, let others do as they will.

In this connection, there is a certain limit in the line of the foregoing is an interesting de-cision rendered in the Supreme Court of New York.

The defendant had on his land a spring run-scarred by an embankment. The plaintiff had a well which was dependent upon the de-fendant's spring for supply. The defendant cut through the embankment, thereby lower-ing the water in the well of the plaintiff. The court held that the plaintiff had no cause for action, for the water was not moti-vated. The courts and laws throughout the world to decide that the elements and water must be used cooperatively for the common being, of those brought into natural contact through the land.

From Page 20 of this week's issue of Jour-nals.

The large export trade in American flour which has set in within the past few weeks is worthy of consideration, since it is an excellent indication of the changing conditions of our foreign trade. In 1905 the United States exported 5,704,443 bushels of flour, principally to Cal-ifornia. The imports of each month reached their highest point this year, and have been increasing in volume, owing to the increased consumption of flour in the Orient, and the consequent diminution of the entire market of Asia. In 1905 the imports of California flour alone exceeded 1,000,000 bushels a few years ago. Having thus gained the position of the greatest part of the domestic mar-kets, the producers of American flour are now tuning their attention to securing a foreign market. They are disposed for their product, and have not to date, 1,000,000 bushels of seed for shipment to Europe within the past few years.

Because so much of this is intended to be used at the point of death.

STEVENS ROLLER MILLS.

There is an increasing number of mills producing good regular white as those offered by the Independent White Mill. These mills are equipped with a variety of roller mills, which, however, are exclusive property in the water itself, but the simple use of it as it is passed. He is thus not entitled to it, nor may he nor divert it permanently from its natural channel without the consent of the adjoining proprie-tors. If he does not divert it on his own premises, he must return it to its ordi-nary channel, if possible.

These are the broad principles upon which the general and State laws are based. Of course, the minor details of the law are subject to local State enactments, forms and restrictions, otherwise streams of running water could merely be property applied to agricul-tural or manufacturing purposes. In all instances it may be taken for granted that nothing but positive surrender of rights or contract to the contrary, can deprive the rip-arian proprietor of the use of the stream pass-ing along his land without his consent, or the right to receive in aliquot parts its return.
**Electric Purifier Co.,**

Everett, Conn.

**New Haven, Conn.**

Factory, New Haven.

New York Office, 17 Moore Street.

The Company was organized in New Haven on the 6th of March, 1885, with a capital of $300,000, and the manufacturer and stock held.

**Electric Middlings Purifiers.**

Having purchased the "Smith-Ordin" Patent granted by the

UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRIA, and CANADA,

**THE COMPANY IS NOW READY TO EXECUTE ORDERS.**

The first machine manufactured was set up soon after the United States patent was granted, in the city of Brooklyn, and has been in almost constant practice since, whenever the market has been in demand, in the following advantages:

It Purifies Middlings Absolutely Without Waste.

It Purifies Middlings with Greatly Reduced Power.

It Purifies Middlings with Greatly Reduced Space.

It Purifies Middlings with Greatly Increased Rapidly.

It Purifies Middlings from Spring and Winter Wheat Equally Well.

It Purifies Middlings with the Best Results.

It Dispenses with the Use of Air Blasts.

It Dispenses with the Use of all Dust Houses.

It Dispenses with the Use of all Dust Collectors.

It Dispenses with the Use of all Sieve Brushes and Cleaners.

It Dispenses with the Dangers of Explosion and Fire.

It PURIFIES DUST HOUSE MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

It PURIFIES THE FINEST MIDDINGS OF ALL KINDS.

It is Remarkably Adapted to Custom Milling.

It is Excellently Adapted to Custom Milling.

**SOMETHING NEW!**

A Combination Electric Purifier—A Complete System of Three Purifiers in One.

To meet the frequently expressed wants for small and custom-suited milling and masticating capacity and work, we have just finished, got under construction and applied for a patent, a Combination Electric Purifier, by which Middlings can be completely finished on a small machine and by such operation as thoroughly as by a system of three purifiers.

A full description of this new combination purifier with the prices of different sizes is inserted in the new issue of our descriptive circular, which will be sent out from the New York office on application.

Samples of work will be sent upon application, by mail, and all inquiries received from the New York office.

Parties contemplating building new mills, or reconverting old ones, should see the superior working of the ELECTRIC MILL, before making contracts for Purifiers elsewhere.

**JOHN RICE,**

General Manager.

CUNN, CROSS & CO., Minneapolis, Minnesota, Manufacturers and Agents for the Northwest.

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**EVERY MILLER IS INVITED**

To write to some other miller using the Case Purifier. There is no doubt about its being the Purifier of the Times.

It is about one half cheaper, as measured, considered, than any Purifier in the market.

We would rather have it that than two Purifiers of any other make. W. H. HAMBAUGH & Co., Charleroi, Penna.

We believe it to be the best machine on the market.

**RICHMOND & BROTHERS**, Ottawa, Kansas.

**CASE MFG. CO., Columbus, O.**

Please mention this when you write.

**Wheat Meal Purifier.**

Satisfaction Guaranteed or No Sale.

**THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.**

Send for circular and full particulars to

Wheat Meal Purifier Co.,

Academy of Music, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**E. ST. JOHN,**

Executive Agent, Poole's Hotel, Chicago.

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**THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE**

Calls your attention to the following REASONS why it is better to make a Journey to the GREAT WEST, than any other Route. The Great Rock Island Route is the only route that a through ticket will do. Your ticket will be honored at any destination you may choose on the route, and at any time you may choose to change your route of travel. You will have the privilege of traveling exactly as you choose, whether by car or by boat, at any time you choose to change your route of travel. You will have the privilege of traveling exactly as you choose, whether by car or by boat, at any time you choose to change your route of travel. You will have the privilege of traveling exactly as you choose, whether by car or by boat, at any time you choose to change your route of travel.

**MILLERS, ATTENTION!**

You can successfully purify the chaff from either Stone or Rolls with the Wheat Meal Purifier.

**JOHN C. HIGGINS,**

Manufacturers and Designers of

**Mill Picks,**

No. 160 W. Kinzie Street,

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**Mill Property For Sale.**

A Mill, near Caledonia, Wis., with 1200 acres of land, with a large house, sheds, smokehouse, and other improvements.

**Mill to be sold or rented.**

**Northwestern Mill Bucket Manuactory,**

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**FLAX FLOUR, WHEAT FLOUR, PUMICE.*""