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In a very large measure, the failure of Major Stephens to be elected and of the Citizens' Committee to return their Slate, is due to the opposition carried on by the papers controlled by Sir Hugh Graham. Where he did not openly oppose, he damned with faint praise. His opposition to the Citizens' Slate was inexcusable, as this body of men did the best they could under the circumstances, and were actuated by a whole-hearted desire to secure the best men possible for the Board of Control.

Montreal is a difficult city to govern. The combination of races, the differences in religious beliefs, the large foreign population, the fact that the big business of the city is carried on by the English-speaking people, while the French working people are in the majority, all tend to complicate matters. We trust that out of the somewhat heterogeneous conglomeration comprising our new Council, Board of Control and Mayoralty, better things will result than would appear on the surface.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

John Bull's Ulster is getting uncomfortably warm.

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There is something in a name! Quite a large number of the successful candidates at the recent election bore the magic name of Napoleon.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. G. F. Johnston, president of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation, in an interview on his return from London, blamed Canada's failure to vote \$35,000,000 for a navy and the National Trans-continental exposures, as the reason for the poor reception given our securities by British investors. Perhaps these helped Mr. Johnston, but reckless financing carried on by such men as yourself has also helped give us a black eye. You should have added the British Canadian Lumber Corporation to your list of causes.

\* \* \* \*

Last week Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said that conditions were improving, and before the end of the year business would be normal. Now the Hon. W. T. White says the present is a time for "Confidence and courage, and that the prevailing depression is but temporary." Both ought to know.

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The chart illustrating immigration into Canada used in our issue of March 28th was taken from the Canada Year Book. Credit, through an oversight, was not given the publishers.

Statistics of the 1913 exports of iron and steel show that Germany heads the list, with exports of 6,497,000 metric tons in 1913, against 6,042,000 tons in 1912. Great Britain comes second, with 5,050,919 gross tons, against 4,933,112 tons in 1912. The United States exported 2,760,133 gross tons, against 2,947,597 tons in 1912.

#### CANADIAN MILLING CAPACITY.

The Northwestern Miller, having completed its annual census of the milling capacity of Canada, supplies the very latest figures showing number and capacity of flour and oatmeal mills in all provinces of the Dominion. The figures given below show the state of the milling industry on January 1, 1914. Assembled in tabular form the results of this census by provinces follow:—

##### Flour Mills.

	1914.	
	Number	Barrels
	mills.	daily.
Nova Scotia .....	31	800
New Brunswick .....	47	1,600
Prince Edward Island .....	20	600
Quebec .....	36	14,500
Ontario .....	347	62,500
Manitoba .....	52	16,500
Saskatchewan .....	39	7,500
Alberta .....	31	7,000
British Columbia .....	6	1,000
Totals .....	609	112,000
1912 .....	634	111,200

##### Oatmeal Mills.

	Number	Barrels
	mills.	daily.
1914 .....	15	6,675
1913 .....	14	6,715

Of the flour milling capacity shown, 62,000 barrels per day lies east of the Great Lakes, and 50,000 barrels west of that natural division.

In arriving at these figures, a number of small mills that usually appear in the directories as flour mills, but are really only shopping plants, have been left out of the calculations and a few western mills that have been shut down so long as to be practically useless have also been eliminated. In some cases mills that are not running have been counted, as they are capable of making flour on short notice should occasion arise. It will be seen that Canada is undergoing much the same experience as the United States with respect to its flour-milling industry. The number of mills is being rapidly reduced, while the grinding capacity is increasing. This simply means that the large commercial mills are driving the small and old-fashioned ones out of business. This process is economically sound and must continue.

Of the total capacity shown, fifteen companies own 64,000 barrels and several of these are almost too small to be classed as of major importance. The remainder are all single plant concerns of less than 500 barrels daily capacity. Many have less than 100 barrels daily capacity and operate only a part of each year. The total output of flour per annum from Canadian mills is about 15,000,000 barrels, of which 30 per cent. is exported, besides a considerable quantity of the by-products.

At present it is difficult to say where the big Canadian mills of the future will be located, but circumstances seem to favour the great lakes and the western prairie provinces.

Geological survey reports that in 1912, 143 cities of the United States having population of 35,000 or more spent \$919,809,054 in building operations. New York city led with \$163,519,362; Chicago second, \$83,175,900; Brooklyn third, \$40,537,784.