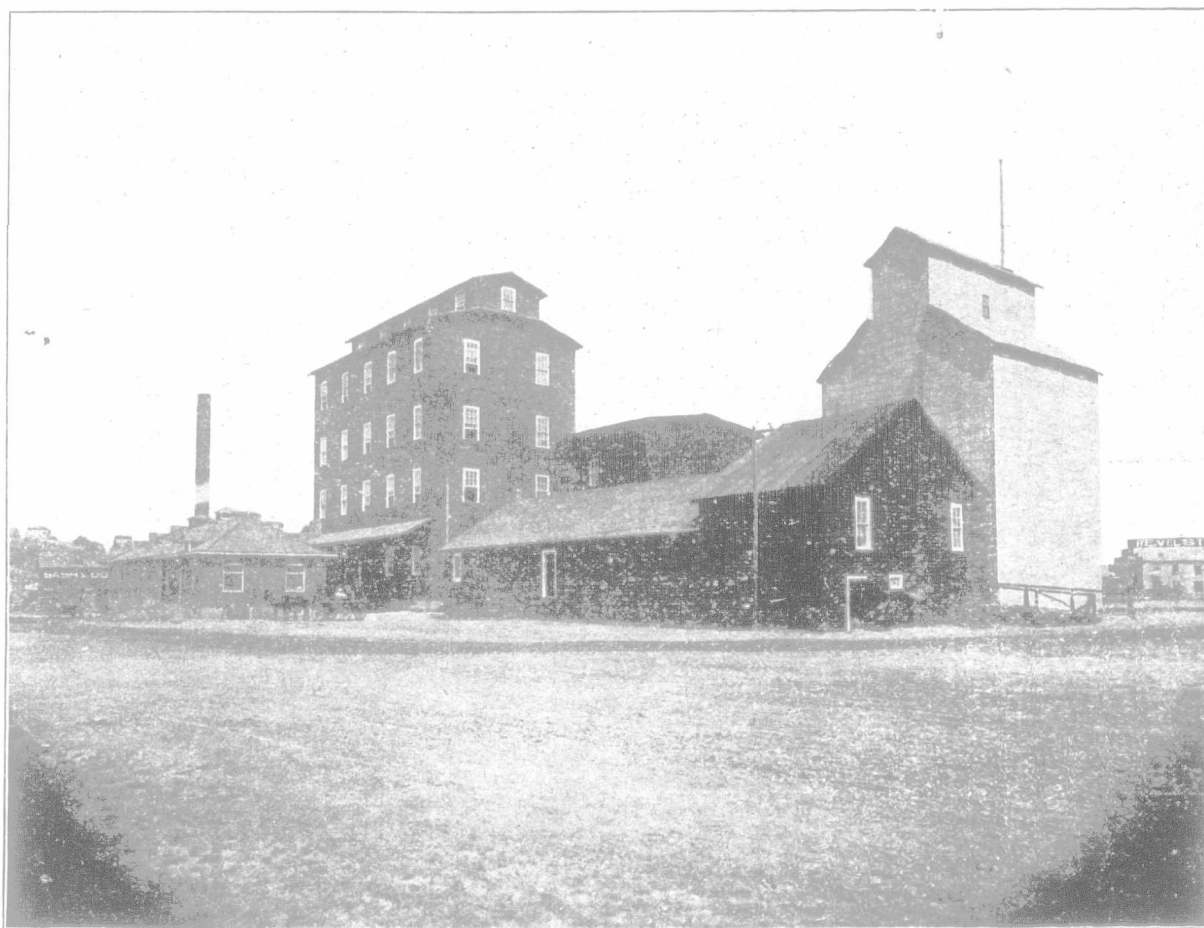


	1909	1912
Biscuits.....	\$ 24,163	\$ 21,853
Cereal foods in packages.....	1,380,509	2,311,688
Barley.....	1,804,185	1,324,300
Buckwheat.....	398,198	62,306
Indian Corn.....	253,503	5,732,001
Oats.....	2,199,448	4,065,578
Peas.....	695,941	446,430
Peas, split.....	272,093	147,477
Rye.....	234,817	7,685
Wheat.....	57,891,304	64,690,325
Malt.....	7,342	18,915
Bran, millfeed, etc.....	888,900	1,500,571
Corn Meal.....	4,818	4,740
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	535,963	897,739
Wheat Flour.....	7,991,517	16,037,992
Other Meal.....	58,104	20,750

and other European countries. In recent years, however, its own population has made further and further inroads into the supply of wheat and consumption of flour, and this fact accounts for a very serious dwindling in the foreign flour trade of the United States. Incidentally, this fact is of very great import to the flour trade of Canada. British and foreign importers look for a large source of their supplies to America. Until recent years this source was largely in the United States, but failing that they look for Canada to supply the deficiency. Apart, however, from any desire to fill a deficiency from another country, the high grade of Canadian wheat and flour has become well known throughout the world, so that even on a basis of ordinary competition, these importers abroad are glad to take the Canadian article.

In addition to this may be mentioned the natural preference which British importers and consumers feel



Medicine Hat Milling Co. at Medicine Hat. Capacity 1000 bbls. daily

The importance of Great Britain as a market for Canadian produce is shown in the figures. In 1909, the exports of breadstuffs from Canada to the Mother Country were valued at \$60,946,834; in 1912, they totaled \$78,258,736.

For the purposes of this article, the most important item in the above table is wheat flour, showing that the Canadian exportation of this commodity had more than doubled in the past three years. As this increase was in the face of keen competition not only from other countries, but from home mills in Great Britain, which are gaining in efficiency every year, the result is something which we may well be proud of. It may be stated here that the probability is that Canada is now taking the place as a flour producer and exporter which was held for so long by the United States. The latter country years ago held an enviable record in this respect, and her flour was shipped in large quantities to Great Britain

for a product grown and manufactured within the confines of the Empire. This, however, is not a preference which can be traded on at the sacrifice of quality. In fact, it has to be confessed that carelessness in this matter has been in the past somewhat of a handicap on the development of the Canadian flour trade. Some shippers, unscrupulous or perhaps merely negligent, have been too prone to imagine, because there was a demand in Britain for flour from the Dominion, that, therefore, they could neglect all ordinary business procedures and take no account of the rules which bind the export trade the world over.

From this source have sprung numerous complaints as regards bills of lading and ante-dating the same, which a year or so ago reached such a pitch that commercial bodies in the Old Country were forced to make serious representation to the authorities in this country. In Great Britain, they have had so many generations of