

and the government ownership of elevators which the Grain Growers' Association were agitating for and are going to get.

Mr. Knowles touched briefly on the Grain Growers' Grain Co. starting under adverse circumstances, and today handling more grain than any other company in Winnipeg. This concluded the address. The meeting then being open to questions and discussions, only one question was asked, which Mr. Knowles answered to everyone's satisfaction. A large number of members were added to the North Battleford Grain Growers' Association, also subscribers to the Grain Growers' Guide, the official paper of the Grain Growers' Association.

A motion was then made by Mr. K. Finlayson and seconded by G. Boerma, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Knowles. Carried unanimously.

GRAIN TRADE NEWS

WHERE THE BRITISH ISLES GET THEIR WHEAT

During the last five years Great Britain imported, in the aggregate, from :

	Bushels.
United States	245,216,000
Argentina	219,480,000
India	153,336,000
Russia	147,016,000
Canada	112,824,000
Australia	80,384,000
Other countries	95,632,000

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

An American trade journal, respecting the admission of Canadian wheat into the States free of duty, remarks: "The time is coming when it will be absolutely essential." All that millers want to know at the present moment is "How can it be accomplished?"

MORE WHEAT LAND IN SIGHT.

An Australian exchange remarks that it is now estimated that there are 60 million acres of land in that



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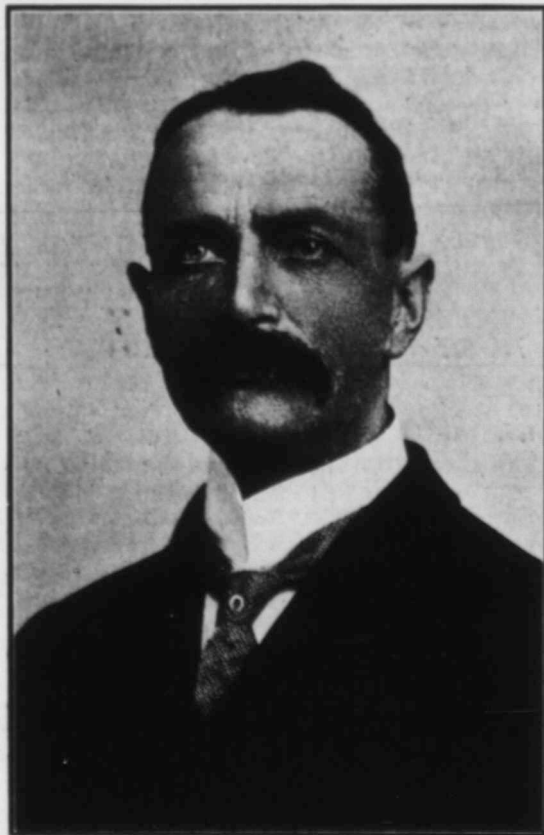
country suitable for growing wheat, although it was formerly thought practically useless for anything, and as this is a larger wheat area than was cultivated in the United States last year, Sir William Crookes' famine period must be put back for several years.

STRENGTH OF UNITED STATES SPRING WHEAT DETERIORATING.

The London Miller remarks: "Quite recently the question of the strength of spring wheat has been discussed in certain parts of the United States, and the general verdict seems to be that for years it has been deteriorating in that particular constituent. A special commissioner says that farmers in most parts have been looking at yield only and neglecting every other consideration. To a large extent we are of the same opinion."

RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADE—HOW ADULTERATION HAS GROWN.

Russian grain merchants are again said to be taking active measures to remedy the condition of affairs at Nikolaieff and other Russian ports, that has given rise to such justifiable complaints. A well known Nikolaieff exporter has drawn up some statistics, and submitted them to the merchants' and agriculturalists' Congress, showing to what lengths the system of grain adulteration has grown. In 1893 it appears that 65 per cent. of the wheat exported from his port contained from 1 to 3 per cent. of impurities, and it was quite exceptional to find a higher percentage than the last named. In 1907 the figures showed a remarkable change; the quantity of wheat containing 1 to 3 per cent. of impurities only amounted to 5 per cent. of the total, that containing 3 to 6 per cent. remained practically the same, but no less than 62 per cent. of the total was adulterated to the extent of more than 6 per cent. Other cereals proceeded on similar lines. The Russian Government have, as is known, made efforts to put an end to these practices,



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