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CANADIAN MILLER

AN ILLUSTRATED TRADE REVIEW

NEW SERIES "MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS"

Old Series, Vol. XI. } Number 1
New Series, Vol. IV. }

TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY, 1894

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SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

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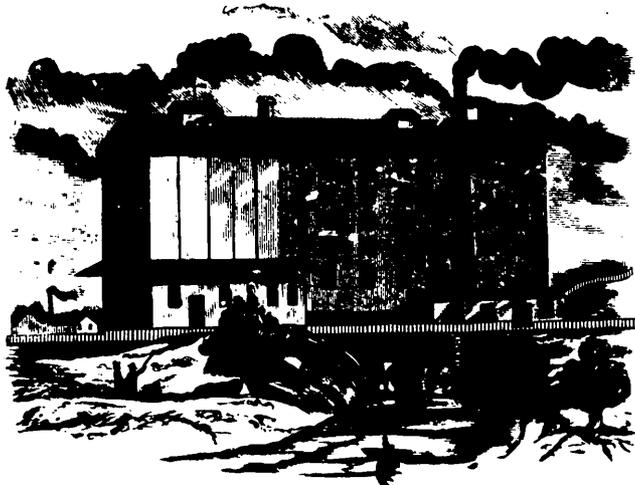
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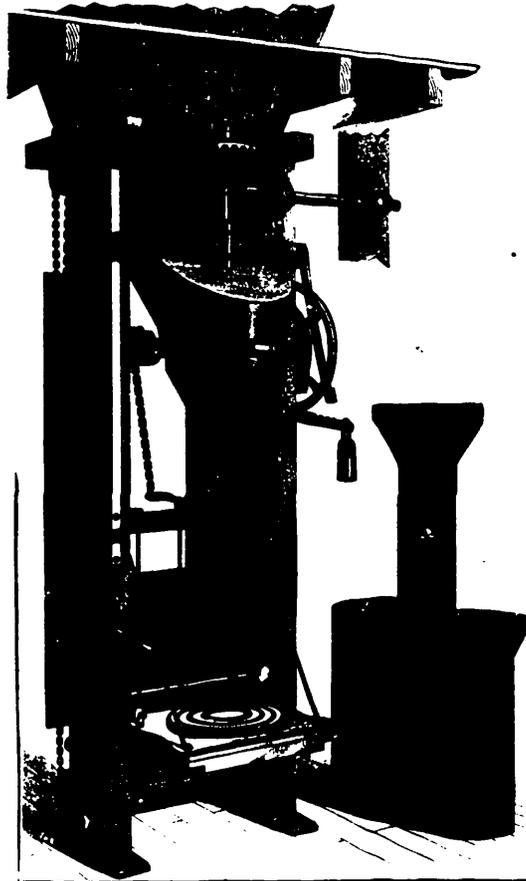
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THE CANADIAN MILLER

OLD SERIES, VOL. XI. } NUMBER 1.
NEW SERIES, VOL. IV. }

TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY, 1894

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR
(SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS)

WHEAT CLEANING.

IN the December issue of the CANADIAN MILLER we published an article on wheat cleaning from the Roller Mill. The subject has much of practical interest in it to all millers, and this is reason enough for reproducing here an article from the same source, on the same subject, but from another writer. The starting point of the article is found in the question: "Does the cleaning of wheat receive as much care and attention from the miller as the operations of reducing, separating, and purifying? Hardly. And yet, anything that the cleaners ought to take out and don't is sure to show up in the flour.

We have a good line of cleaning machines, such as, for instance, a receiving and milling separator, a cockle machine, smutters, scourers, and a magnetic separator. The separators may do their work well. The cockle machine that does not remove small wheat along with the cockle has not appeared. Now for scouring and polishing.

The smutters have finished their part with too much work done on the sides and not enough on the ends, especially the small end. If wheat but grew round like a pea, our present methods and machines would suffice for polishing it up to the queen's taste. We are in the wilderness, grinding unclean wheat. Who shall lead us out? Who will produce a machine that will polish the ends of wheat as well as the sides and still not break the grain?

It must be said, however, that much of the present bad work is due to bad use of machines.

We run machines above their true capacity, which conscientious manufacturers disapprove of.

The practice of running both spring and winter wheat through the same line of machines is a wrong one; the perforations in the sieves do not suit both kinds of grain.

Changing the wheat every two hours, or twelve times a day, necessitates a slight change of the valves in order to get the proper suction for the different varieties of wheat; but this is rarely done.

The machines are often allowed to run empty, which results in more or less broken wheat.

Not enough millers realize that it is very important to keep the feed on cleaning machines as regular as possible.

Had we a small line of screenings cleaning machinery to take out the best of them for grinding into low-grade, we should have cleaner wheat and be better able to detect any loss of good grains. Moreover, this practice would improve all the flours—patent, baker's, and low-grade—and, last but not least, as the merest novice can see, the yield."

NO MORE BELTING.

A NEW Belgian factory, according to a correspondent in that country, uses electricity to transmit its power instead of belting, and a brief description of his advice may prove of interest. The dynamo is 5.0-horse-power and forms the fly-wheel of the compound Corliss engine. The shop is supplied with 16 motors, and among them are ten 16-horse-power, one 21-horse-power and one 37-horse-power motors. Their average efficiency is 87.2 per cent. On some of these motors the load is very variable, and several are exposed to dust and dirt, so that with 90 per cent. efficiency of the dynamos, 98 per cent. of the conductors 87 per cent. of the motors, the net result is 76.6 per cent. power delivered. As the lost work in belt-driving is practically a constant quantity for all loads, or at least is usually considered to be, the power required to turn the shafting and pulleys, when no work is being done on the machines, it follows that taking 79.4 per cent. as the final output in two cases, one of electrical

and the other of mechanical transmission, we find that at a load of 20 per cent. the electrical system would still give 47.2 per cent. useful effect, and the mechanical nothing at all. From careful experiments which have been made in actual practice it has been clearly proved that to drive all the idle machines requires more power than to drive the shops in ordinary course of work; whereas, 11 electrical horse-power is required when driving all the idle tools, only about seven electrical horse-power is needed in ordinary work, of which four electrical horse-power is used to drive the shaft and belts, alone; this shows how small a part of the power produced by the engine is actually used in useful work by the tools. Such satisfactory results of the application of electricity to factory driving must attract attention and will lead to great changes in transmission. Whether in the case of large machine tools it would not be better to discard shafting and belts altogether, and supply a special motor to each tool, is a question which must be settled for each individual case which may arise; the current would be switched on or off just as easily as the belt is now thrown from the loose to the fast pulley, and vice versa.

AN ECHO FROM THE BAKEHOUSE.

"I SAY, gov'nor, I can't do nothing with that last load of—'s flour; see how it squats in the oven." Such is what we have heard. The miller must be, methinks a most enduring creature, since that it is always he who, has to put up with the inability of the nineteenth century journeymen to cope with the varying conditions or varying materials, writes a correspondent of the British Baker. The cause of a loaf "squating" (that is rising and then falling in the oven) must obviously be that the tissue of the loaf or flour lacks strength enough to retain the gases or steam. But when Black Bess fell dead, did Dick Turpin chide his splendid animal for its weakness, or did he realize the excess of work he had given it? If this error of overwork or over-fermentation be pointed out, one is immediately told that the process is the same as usual, and has given good results with So-and-so's flour.

Many of us do not sufficiently understand the differences in grades of flour. This was the reason, and is still the reason in some country places, that roller flour was so opposed when first introduced—it was not understood. The fine dressing, i.e., passing the flour through fine silks—of the rollers millers, in conjunction with other alterations, not only altered the very character of the flour, but also obviously removed the coarser particles of flour, to which the baker had become accustomed—which coarser particles contained much of the life and strength of the flour at the expense of its purity and color. When the yeast of fermentation is such as to require extra life and strength in the flour, although greatly improved, happens to slightly vary in its character, and be worked without a change of process, then arrives the collapse. In the case which has now come under notice a proportion of liquid brewers' yeast is used. This cannot be calculated to at any rate lighten the irregularities of using on one day a stone-milled country flour, largely blended by the miller with some low-grade American, and using on the next day a delicately dressed, roller-milled flour, unadmired with the coarse American article, and not having the advantage of the age of the latter.

PRESERVING BOILERS FROM GENERAL CORROSION.

SOME additional evidence is reported in the foreign journals of the success of the method announced a while ago for preserving steam boilers against pitting and corrosion. This is accomplished by fixing electrodes in the boilers and sending periodically currents of electricity through them, under definite conditions, adjusted

and controlled by automatic action. When the current is passing from the anodes suspended in the boiler, to the shell, hydrogen is liberated on the shell and tubes, and oxygen on the anodes; then, by means of the depolarizing apparatus the action is changed, most of this hydrogen and oxygen recombining, with the result that, during the first period, the hydrogen performs two distinct functions: first, it disintegrates mechanically, by its volume, the scale formed on the shell and tubes, and, second, some of the hydrogen combining chemically with the oxygen of the oxide of iron on the shell and tubes reduces this oxide to metallic iron, thus doing away with the oxidation of the boiler without wearing away the metal. The secondary action, in a word, is to facilitate the disintegration of the scale, hasten the mechanical action of the hydrogen in bursting it off, and prevent polarization of the shell and tubes. Oxidation, it is well known, not being able to take place in the presence of hydrogen gas.

SAFEGUARDS FOR WORKING ELECTRICIANS.

THE announcements that a means has been invented of rendering any wire charged with electricity instantly dead opens up the question recently discussed in an English electrical journal of the better protection against accidents from heavy currents of workmen in electric light and power stations. It is suggested, among other improvements, that the insulation resistance of the rubber gloves and boots worn by men engaged in high pressure works should be periodically tested. Rubber gloves and boots are subject to wear and tear, and however good the insulation may be when new, it rapidly deteriorates. It is stated that gutta-percha molded boots, with no irons in them, are more reliable than rubber boots, as they retain their insulating properties much longer. It is suggested that all high pressure bars, switches and fuses shall be boxed in, so that the opening of the box would cut off the current and render it impossible for it to be turned on while the box was open. Again, manufacturers are compelled to securely fence in all belts, wheels and other machinery, and high pressure terminals, bars or switches should be placed under similar restrictions. What is wanted is a simple signal to indicate to the most ignorant workman when a bar, or terminal or switch is charged, and so warn him off. Such a device would excellently well supplement the use of the newly-invented electric "cut-off" in increasing the safety of workmen in electric light stations.

THE MILLS OF OLD TIMES.

ANTIQUARIAN NUTTALL says: "The first form of mills was probably very little different from the pestle and mortar." This is certainly the case now in Matabeleland. "Afterwards, continued Nuttall, they were enlarged by the addition of a cross handle to the pestle, by which it was turned. They were worked by bondsmen, but in process of time shafts were added, and they were driven by cattle. The Romans built mills on the aqueducts, and boats containing mills were moored in the Tiber and worked by the tide. Wind-mills were in use on the continent in the 12th century. Mills are frequently mentioned in England, in the Domesday Book, and among the many rights of feudal lords was that of ban mills, that is, of mills at which the vassals were obliged to grind their corn, and for which they paid in toll or kind. This was not wholly due to oppression, the building of mills being then considered a great undertaking.

GEORGE W. DAWSON'S grist mill, at Plevna, Ont., was burned down a few days ago. Fortunately there was not much grain in the mill, but there is nothing left of the building and machinery.



PUBLISHED ON THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH

BY
ARTHUR G. MORTIMER

OFFICE:

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.

THE CANADIAN MILLER AND GRAIN TRADE REVIEW caters to the needs of all its associations, and to the Grain Dealer with all his allied interests.

The only paper of the kind in Canada, containing full and reliable information on all topics touching our patrons, and unconnected with an organ with any manufacturing company, we will always be found honestly and earnestly endeavoring to promote the interests of our subscribers.

Correspondence is invited to all millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

A WORD WITH SUBSCRIBERS.

THE January CANADIAN MILLER goes to a large number of subscribers with bill enclosed for subscriptions that fall due at the new year. The amount in most cases is not more than one dollar, and, even where arrears are owing, the indebtedness to the individual is only trifling. But 1,000 such accounts mean anything from \$2,000 to \$25,000 to the publisher, and money is much needed by him at the present time. It costs a heavy outlay each month to produce a journal of the completeness and character of the MILLER. Subscribers, we have reason to believe, appreciate these efforts to give them a first-class trade journal. Our desire is to make further improvements during 1894. Saying this much, we rely upon subscribers responding favorably to the present request to remit promptly the amounts now due.

HOW RECIPROcity IN FLOUR WILL WORK.

THE opinion prevails with a considerable and influential section of Canadian millers that reciprocity in flour with the United States would work serious injury to the trade here. Some of the reasons advanced by those who hold to this view were given in the last issue of the CANADIAN MILLER. It has been pointed out, also, as another instance, of the altered conditions of milling in Canada, contrasted with the days of a reciprocity treaty, that certain grades of wheat of desirable milling qualities, in which Ontario had practically a monopoly then, and that gave the flour of our millers an advantage over United States flour, have to-day their counterpart across the border, and renders less necessary there these better qualities of Canadian flour.

Whilst Canadian millers, however, are viewing with a measure of fear the possible passage of legislation making flour free between these two countries, we find milling journals of the United States caling upon the trade in that country to secure the preservation of the reciprocity clause in the McKinley tariff, "for it has been a good clause for the millers of the United States." The Milling World, of Buffalo, says "With reciprocity wiped out, our millers can count on selling from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 barrels of flour less each year in the markets to the South of us. With the door opened for cheap Canadian flour on the North, and the door closed to our exports on the South, our markets for both grain and flour will, under the Wilson tariff, undergo such a glutting as was never even dreamed before." Nor would the competition, in which it is claimed our millers would get the best of the bargain, be confined to flour, for the same journal tells us that a reduced tariff would prove a serious thing for millers and grain growers alike, "for it means the influx of both wheat and flour from Canada. Whatever available surplus of grain Canada may have, the Canadians will find it more profitable to load off on to our markets than to ship it to England. That will burden our market and break values."

It is another instance of the widely differing views that may be taken by different individuals on the same question.

CHATTLE MORTGAGES ON WHEAT.

THE chattle mortgage is, perhaps, without any exception, the meanest form of lien that can be placed upon

any property. Where in one case it may, after a tough struggle, prove a source of relief from financial embarrassments, in the other nine cases it leads to financial wreckage. It is when employed as a source of financing to commercial wares, that the investment becomes the most troublesome. The history of numerous failures in all lines of business furnishes ample proof in this direction. Invariably there is a tangled thread somewhere in connection with the execution of the mortgage, and the mortgagee is usually the only creditor who finds any satisfaction in the possession of this document of protection, and not unfrequently he gets left.

Retiring President Atkinson, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in his address before that body a fortnight ago, touched in terse terms on the system in vogue in that province of farmers placing chattle mortgages on the growing crop. The practice has given rise to a deal of trouble and annoyance in handling grain at shipping points. Dealers and elevator owners at these points this past autumn, in many cases were served with notices from agricultural implement firms, warning them that they had chattle mortgages on the crops of farmers named in accompanying lists, and further, that in case the dealer purchased any of this wheat, the payments therefor were to be made to the firms serving notice. "It is quite apparent," says Mr. Atkinson, "that it is an impossibility for the street or elevator buyer to recognize the identity of mortgaged wheat from the free article; the whole grain arriving in wagon or sleigh loads without any distinguishing mark; buyers have no means of knowing who is the owner of the wheat presented to him for sale, beyond the fact that the load is to be paid for in cash to the deliverer thereof. The evil of this system of holding the purchasers of grain, offered in the open market, responsible to the mortgagee, is so great that unless the legislature provides some relief, the trade will be so hampered and the difficulty of purchasing grain so increased, that precautions will have to be taken by purchasers which will increase the cost of handling, and thereby lower prices to producers. It is admitted that the finding of a remedy is not easy, but now that the evils of the system have become so apparent it is to be hoped that the legislature will find means of meeting the difficulty."

A NEW WHEAT ERA.

C. WOOD DAVIS, and other statisticians of the United States, have written voluminously on the future of wheat in the United States, placing the date as close as five years in some instances and not more than ten or fifteen years at the longest, when the Republic will of necessity become an importer, and no longer remain an exporter of wheat. The argument finds its support in the rapid increase of population and the further fact that new farming lands in the United States are now nearly exhausted. The Montreal Trade Bulletin, under the heading of "A Future Wheat Era," has given us an article confirmatory of this view. The journal does not place the date of America's annihilation as a wheat exporting country quite as near as some other writers, but by the time the world will probably have swung round its annual circuit of vastness thirty or forty times, it thinks, this new era may have set in. The argument followed out with some degree of completeness is in these words: "At the present ratio of increase in the population of the United States, that country will have stopped exporting wheat within the next thirty or forty years, owing to its augmented food requirements, and the wants of the United Kingdom will likewise have shown a tremendous increase as well as those of Germany and probably France within the same period. It would not be at all surprising if a great future war arose out of rivalry between the great wheat consuming nations, in their anxiety to secure the great outside wheat resources of Asia, Africa and South America, and in view of the great food question of the future, England would be the veriest madcap to dream of ever relinquishing her hold on Egypt, as that country is her only safe road to India, which is destined to become the greatest wheat-producing country in the world. Hindostan as a grower of wheat in the future will be worth more to England than "all the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind" has been to her in the past. Regarding the wheat supply on this continent, as soon as consumption outstrips production

in the United States, then will come Manitoba's grand opportunity, as she will have two suitors for her cereal hand - John Bull and Uncle Sam. Manitoba has therefore, a brilliant future, as she is bound to become the great purveyor of wheat for Europe and America and it might be to this period that Mr. Van Horne, the president of the Canadian Pacific railway, had reference when he advised the farmers to hold for higher prices about four months ago. This is not intended for a "bull" article on the wheat situation of to-day, although it is safe to say that it will not be long before the extreme force of the present depression will have passed, if it has not already done so, especially if supplies in sight continue to diminish. But in the future period above spoken of, 75c. to 66c. May wheat will be referred to as a dwarf monstrosity. Events all point to Manitoba and Northwest Territories as offering exceptional advantages for land and other investments, as the coming food emergencies of Great Britain and the United States must become Manitoba's crowning opportunity."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HAIL, 1894! A prosperous year may it be to the many readers of the CANADIAN MILLER.

THE first report of this season's wheat crop in Punjab has been issued and is encouraging of India's wheat crop. The area planted shows an increase of 6 per cent. over that of preceding crops.

"BRITISH capital invested in foreign flour mills did not give great returns in 1893. The British syndicate operating in Minneapolis made next to nothing. The British syndicate operating in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, found their year's business badly dished by the chronic revolution in that turbulent republic. On the whole, milling in distant lands will not pay the London investors." This is the way a milling cotemporary across the line puts this matter of washed-out dividends. But wherein was the capital at fault? Would United States silver dollars, any more than English sovereigns, have created the much-desired profits? We must seek elsewhere for the trouble, and it may be that it has arisen from conditions existent within the walls of the great republic itself.

"IMPURITIES" in wheat take all sorts of forms in some countries. Liverpool, England, Milling, tells of one member of a milling class in that city, who, in a recent meeting, showed "a rather fine collection of foreign coins from various countries, India, Chinese, Turkish, Russian and Roumanian," all of which had been found in the oriental wheats imported into England. Several years ago some English millers found some diamond rings and metal ornaments, along with different varieties of gravel, bits of wood of many varieties, wool, hair, feathers, dried and pulverized camels' dung, clay, sand, leather and outside matter in eastern wheat. These circumstances have produced the facetious comment of a critic: "We were not aware that the orientals were so flush with diamonds, money and jewelry as to be either able or willing to drop them into wheats they sell to the western barbarians."

A FEW months ago we published a letter from Mr. W. R. Mallet, of Exeter, Eng., a prominent miller of that section of country, asking for certain information regarding wheat growing in Canada. Mr. Mallet has been studying, evidently, with a good deal of care the evolutions that have marked the growing of wheat in Great Britain and other parts of the world, and has within the past month delivered a very able address, entitled "The Future of English Wheat Growing" before the Exeter Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce. The conclusions reached by this gentleman are founded on enquiry made by circular and through the trade press at home and abroad, as to the conditions that have influenced wheat growing in these various communities. The address is to be commended for the mass of information it contains bearing upon the important problem of the future of wheat. We hope to publish portions of it in another issue of the MILLER.

MILLERS' VIEWS OF WHEAT.

A LARGE DECREASE IN ONTARIO STOCKS.

WH^{EAT} has taken so many unexpected turns during the past twelve months that it has been no easy matter for farmer or miller to answer the question, as it is sometimes put, Where am I at? Prices have continued to sag, despite an occasional bullish twist given the market now and again; at the same time there has been no small ground for the contention of some that actual stocks on hand do not warrant these repeated slumps, but rather give hope for better prices in the future. With the object of ascertaining with some degree of accuracy the stocks of wheat on hand in Ontario, and conditions in the Province may possibly reflect conditions elsewhere, the Globe a week ago instituted an enquiry on this point.

Those who entertain the opinion that stocks in the Province are smaller than generally supposed, give as one reason that the amount of wheat fed by farmers to cattle this season is a great deal larger than the amount fed last season. Other arguments for higher prices are that the acreage in some sections has been decreased, and also that stocks of wheat in farmers' hands at present are much smaller than they were a year ago. The present ruinous prices have induced many farmers to feed their wheat in preference to sending it to market, and doubtless few would sell it in the present state of the market, unless compelled to do so. It is claimed they can get more profit by feeding wheat. One Western Ontario farmer is authority for the statement that he has this season secured a return of ninety (90) cents per bushel for a portion of his wheat by feeding it, and calculations as to the profit of disposing of wheat in this way in the Western States go to confirm the experience of the Ontario farmer. All the wheat so fed to cattle in Ontario is an important factor in our markets. Usually no allowance is made for the decrease in stocks brought about in this manner, and the visible supply does not show it. But the decrease goes on, and finally when it begins to be appreciated it must result in a higher market.

The method instituted by the Globe to get at the real facts, as far as possible, was the sending out of enquiries to the most reliable millers throughout the Province as to the amount of wheat chopped for feeding, and their estimate of the amount of wheat now held by farmers. In Manitoba, according to recent reports, farmers' deliveries in some sections are now over, and it is said that before the next crop begins to come forward wheat will have to be imported for consumption in that province. In one section of Ontario, more wheat has been fed to cattle this season than has been used for human food. In another section wheat will have to be imported from other parts of the Province, and altogether the amount of wheat fed to cattle so far greatly exceeds that used for human food. In another section wheat will have to be imported from other parts of the province, and altogether the amount of wheat fed to cattle so far greatly exceeds that used for the same purpose last season, while the amount of wheat held by the farmers, as indicated by these reports, is much smaller than held by them a year ago. The reports already received show that the amount of wheat chopped for feeding so far this season amounts to 34,320 bushels, while for the whole of last season the same mills chopped less than 10,000 bushels. It is also shown by these reports that the farmers in the districts covered by them hold 590,000 bushels, against 857,000 bushels a year ago.

The questions asked the millers were these:—

- (1) How much wheat have you chopped for farmers this season for feeding purposes?
- (2) How much did you chop last year for the same purpose?
- (3) What is your estimate of the amount of wheat in farmers' hands in your district at present?
- (4) What is your estimate of the amount held by farmers in your district this time last year?

The replies follow:—

Bowmanville—Two thousand bushels of wheat chopped this year, and over 60,000 bushels of barley chopped; little or no wheat chopped last year; 70,000 bushels of barley chopped last year. There is very little wheat in farmers' hands in this district at present; there

was not more than 5,000 in farmers' hands this time last year.

Another reply from **Bowmanville** said: About 200 bushels chopped this season, but expect to chop more toward spring; wheat pretty well sold out by farmers; they held about 10,000 bushels this time last year.

Dundas County—Chopped about 2,000 bushels this season, and 750 last season; farmers hold 4,000 to 5,000 bushels now, against 20,000 to 30,000 a year ago.

Dundas County—Have chopped one car of wheat this season; chopped none last season; very little wheat held by farmers this season or this time last year.

Grenville County—Chopped 2,700 bushels this season, and 3,150 bushels last season; 5,000 bushels now in farmers' hands, against 3,000 bushels a year ago.

Grey County—Have chopped about 300 bushels this season; none last year; amount of wheat in farmers' hands, 2,000 bushels; 20,000 bushels this time last year.

Another miller in the same county writes:—Have chopped considerable this season; cannot give number of bushels; I chopped none last season; amount of wheat now held by farmers very near the same as the amount they held a year ago.

Hastings County—Chopped about 130 bushels this season; chopped 20 bushels last season; farmers in my district hold about 3,000 bushels; held about same a year ago.

North York—Chopped about 300 bushels this season; comparatively nothing last season; farmers hold about 20 per cent. of crop yet; held about the same this time last year.

West York—Have chopped 500 or 600 bushels this season; chopped less than 100 bushels last season; amount of wheat in farmers' hands now, 25,000 bushels; this time last year 20,000 bushels.

Huron County—About 500 bushels chopped and sold whole for feed this season; chopped very little last season; farmers hold now, say, about 30 per cent. of past season's crop; a year ago they held about 40 per cent. of a smaller crop, or about equal to present stock in total.

Linark County—Have chopped none of 1893 crop; chopped not over 200 bushels of production of 1892; the amount of wheat now in hands of farmers certainly not half quantity they held a year ago.

Lambton County—Have chopped about 12,000 bushels since September 1st., 1893; chopped not over 2,000 for year previous to that date; farmers hold not above 40 per cent. of last crop; year ago they held about 60 per cent. of crop.

London—I think there has been more wheat fed to cattle and hogs this season than has been used for human food in this county during the present season; farmers now hold about half as much as they had a year ago; most of the farmers have lost heart in higher prices, they have been disappointed so often during the last two seasons, and have sold.

Leeds County—Chopped none this or last season; wheat now in farmers' hands, 4,000 bushels; not enough for local requirements; amount of wheat in farmers' hands a year ago, 12,000 bushels.

Another mill in **Leeds County** writes:—Chopped more this season than ever before—perhaps 30 tons; this is not a wheat section; butter and cheese are the exports of this county; about half of crop of 1893 still in farmers' hands; we import wheat every year; amount of wheat in farmers' hands this time last year about same as now.

Lincoln County—No wheat raised; none for sale, consequently, none to speak of chopped; not half enough for our own consumption.

Norfolk County—Have chopped, probably, about 500 bushels this season; chopped about 100 bushels last season; farmers now hold about one-third of crop, or about same as they held a year ago; some farmers are holding two or three crops, while tenant farmers are forced to pay rent.

Northumberland County—Only a few are grinding wheat for feed—probably 500 bushels would cover all; I chopped very little last year, unless very light; farmers hold 5,000 bushels now—about same as a year ago.

Another miller in the same county says: Chopped 200 bushels this season; chopped 200 bushels last

season; farmers hold 1,000 bushels now, against 2,000 bushels a year ago.

Simcoe County Chopped about 200 bushels this season; none last; amount of wheat in farmers' hands now, 25,000 bushels; about the same this time last year.

Perth County Chopped 2,000 bushels this season; chopped about 500 bushels last season. Farmers now hold about half an average crop; they held about three-quarters of an average crop a year ago.

Peterborough County Have chopped 500 bushels this season; chopped 300 last season. There is not more than 50,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' hands in this district, against 150,000 bushels, if not more, this time last year.

Port Hope No wheat chopped here this year or last; about half the crop of wheat still in farmers' hands; this time last year farmers held about two thirds of the crop.

Simcoe County Chopped no wheat this season nor last. I think farmers hold one half of this season's crop, and a year ago they held about half of the season's crop.

Simcoe County Have chopped 1,500 bushels this season; none last season; 5,000 bushels now in farmers' hands in this district; 10,000 bushels this time last year.

Victoria County Chopped none of any account this season or last season. Amount of wheat now held by farmers 15,000 bushels, against 40,000 bushels a year ago.

Waterloo County I have chopped about 2,000 bushels of wheat this season; chopped none last. Stocks in farmers' hands now, 35,000 bushels; a year ago, 50,000 bushels.

Wellington County Have chopped about 1,000 bushels this season; chopped very little last season. Farmers hold now about 150,000 bushels, probably the same as they held a year ago.

Waterloo County Chopped 500 or 1,000 bushels this season; chopped about same last season. Farmers in this district hold 30,000 to 40,000 bushels; held about the same a year ago.

Another miller in the same county says: Chopped about 400 bushels this season. Farmers hold about 15,000 bushels against about 12,000 a year ago.

Wellington County Chopped about 2,000 bushels this season, and 500 bushels last. Farmers now have not more than half as much wheat as they held a year ago. There is some old wheat held over from last year, but the new crop is not so good and the price being very low they are consequently feeding it. The acreage has also been decreased. This last fall there was much less wheat sown than in former years.

Since the reports above were placed in type, additional reports have been received from **Durham, Bruce, Renfrew, Dundas, Victoria, Elgin, Simcoe, Huron, Middlesex, Haldimand, Essex, Dufferin, Grey and Oxford** counties, which go to confirm what the earlier reports showed (a) that more wheat is being chopped this year than last, (b) that the wheat held in farmers' hands at the present time is considerably less than for a corresponding period last year. For example, **Haldimand** estimates 30,000 bushels in farmers' hands, against 60,000 a year ago; **Victoria**, 4,000, against about 10,000 last year; **Renfrew**, 30,000 bushels now, against 70,000 bushels this time last year. **Darlington Township** in **Durham county**, 5,000 bushels in farmers' hands where there were about 20,000 bushels in the same township a year ago.

SEEK THE ADVICE.

WHEN the average miller goes to buy a boiler, if the kind of fuel to be used has been considered, also the distance the boiler must be transported, the conveyance available, also the space in which the boiler must lie when "set up," then he knows pretty near what kind of a boiler he wants and what kind he doesn't want. The advice of a careful, conscientious and practical engineer of experience in such a case is worth more than the boiler, and if sought and heeded, would in many cases, save the miller more than the price of the boiler.



Office of the CANADIAN MILLER,
January 20, 1894.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

THE one story of continued and intensified depression exists in wheat. Accord- as the question is viewed such is the explanation given for these conditions. The result is that little trading is being done and there is not much hope of an early revival. And yet the bears are not having it all their own way. Ever and anon some theory is advanced that prices will be better soon, and hope once more takes possession of investors. A lengthy article on another page pointing to a very certain decrease in wheat stocks in farmers' hands in Ontario will be read with interest, and will help to strengthen expectations of the future.

Of the local situation in Manitoba the Winnipeg Commercial says: "The local situation has not improved as to the amount of business doing, but rather the contrary. Deliveries of wheat in Manitoba country markets has probably averaged under 20,000 bus. per day. Stocks in store at our lake ports—Fort William and Port Arthur, for the week ended January 6th are placed at 1,598,643 bushels, and a year ago were 2,395,374 bushels. Receipts at lake ports were 46,252 bushels, and no shipments. At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange this week the following estimate was made of the 1893 crop of Manitoba and adjacent wheat region to the west, in Assiniboia territory

Shipped East, as wheat and flour	7,000,000
In store, West	2,000,000
In farmers' hands for sale	45,000,000
Required for seed and feed	2,000,000

Total Crop, 54,000,000

This estimate, it will be seen, leaves only 2,500,000 bushels in farmers' hands, above home requirements. Stocks now at lake ports are included in the quantity shipped east. Inspection returns at Winnipeg for six months ended December 31st last, show that 33 per cent. of the crop graded No. 1 hard, over 30 per cent. graded No. 2 hard or other grades equal to No. 2 hard and 16 per cent. No. 3 hard and under. This shows the fine average quality of the crop.

CURRENT PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS.

WHEAT Toronto White, 57c.; spring, 58c.; red winter, 57c.; goose, 54c.; spring, Midland, 59c.; No. 1 hard, 75c.; No. 2 hard, 73c. The Grain Trade Bulletin of the Dominion Millers' Association reports: "Ontario wheat—Ontario fall wheat, hardly anything offering. Holders asking 59c. straight for fall, and 60 to 61c. for spring Manitoba. Have been buying No. 1 hard 73½c. west, and 75½c. east, but no No. 2 hard, prices too high. Holders are generally asking one cent higher. Offering more freely all rail. Holders asking 77c. for 1 hard, and 75c. for 2 hard, via North Bay. Also buying grinding in transit, 1 hard 79c.; 2 hard, 77c. Montreal. The movement is small. No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 71 to 73c.; No. 2 do., 70 to 71c. Chicago January, 59½c.; May, 64½c.; July, 65½c. Toledo, 59½c. for January; 64½c. for May; 60c. for July. St. Louis, 56½c. for January; 57½c. for February; 61½ to 61½c. for May; 62½c. for July. Duluth—No. 1 hard, 60½c. for January; 62½c. for May; No. 1 northern, 59c. for January; 63½c. bid for May.

BARLEY Toronto Maltng grades very dull. No. 1 is quoted nominally at 42 to 44c. outside. Feed is in fair demand for shipment to Montreal and Quebec at 37c. west and 38 to 38½c. east. Of the American markets a despatch says: At Buffalo—The market rules weak, except for the fancy grades, which are not in large supply and are firmly held. Prices are not quotably changed, but buyers of round lots could get a fair shading off present figures, which are about as follows: Good to choice western, 63 to 67c.; fair to good, 55 to 62c.; inferior grades, 46 to 55c.; state, 6-rowed, 68 to 73c.; fairly choice lots are quotable at 70c. At Milwaukee—

Market quiet; No. 2 spot and January 49c.; February 50c.

OATS Toronto Mixed and white quoted at 35c. A round lot of Manitoba oats was bought North Bay, at 37½c. Buffalo: No. 2 white sold at 33½c.

PEAS Toronto North and west, 52 to 55½c. is being offered.

RYE Toronto Offerings light and prices steady. 45c. offered for car lots east.

BUCKWHEAT Toronto A fair demand, 46 to 47c. is being bid. At these prices purchases, it is said, can be made for export to Germany.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

IT cannot be said that flour is to any measurable extent brightening up. Trade is slow. Some little is going forward for export, but only a little. The word is that the supply of flour from this side of the Atlantic is in excess of the demand, and the report of the Northwestern Miller is that further large consignments from America are going forward, shippers having, in some cases, dropped 25. per sack in the last fortnight, without attracting business, for spot values are still much the cheaper. Of Minneapolis trade the Northwestern says: "The sales of flour are not in accordance with either the capacity of our mills or with the production. Nobody would have thought that the Christmas holidays would not clear the stocks and the present over supply is unexpected and highly discouraging. Our hope, that fine sorts would meet an increased inquiry failed. Now we would be satisfied even with a regular demand, but consumption is under the normal level. Export business? This expression has become quite unusual here. It is a hard blow to our patriotic sentiments to be obliged to say again that not a single cargo was shipped. It is true, little parcels are going abroad, more consignments than sales, but these are no exporting trade, but merely trials, only good for teaching our millers that the American competition excludes the possibility of a fair result. Feedstuffs were easier, probably owing to the unseasonable temperature."

PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEALS.

TORONTO.—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights):—Manitoba patents, \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.50; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to \$3.20; straight roller, \$2.70 to \$2.75; extra, \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 95c. to \$1. Bran—\$15.50. Shorts—\$16.50. The Flour and Trade Bulletin of the Dominion Millers' Association says: "Sales: Straight grades, \$2.70 to \$2.75, and 90 per cent. patents at \$2.70 to \$2.85, \$2.90 and \$2.95, f.o.b. for Lower Provinces. Bran, \$12.25 to \$13.00. Shorts, \$15.50 and \$16.00. Bran sold \$17.25, Montreal freights. Export sales reported of straight grades at \$1.23 per 100 lbs."

MONTREAL.—Flour is moving very slowly, and prices are in favor of buyers. Winter wheat, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Manitoba patents, best brands, \$3.60 to \$3.70; straight rollers, \$3 to \$3.10; extra, \$2.90 to \$3; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.60; do., best brands, \$3.50 to \$3.55. Oatmeal is moving slowly at unchanged prices, demand being of a purely local character. Standard, bags, \$1.95 to \$2.05; do., bbls., \$4.20 to \$4.30; rolled oats, bags \$2; do. bbls., \$4.20 to \$4.25.

SP LICING WOVEN BELTS.

MACHINERY, an English journal, furnishes the following: "Everyone who has had any experience in the splicing of that class of woven belts which are now in such extensive use, is fully aware of the great difficulty which exists when it is necessary to piece them. The most common practice is to join the two ends by malleable iron fasteners, which are fitted with screwed shanks on which nuts can be placed. In what, is, perhaps, the most successful of these arrangements, the ends are turned up and belted together in this way. But it is obvious that, whatever may be the merits of such an arrangement, it is calculated to throw the belt out of balance while it is running, owing to the addition of weight at one point. This has not been objected to hitherto because of the general effectiveness of the fastening, but it is quite clear that a method which, while equally effective, is free from the fault named, will

be of considerable value. Such a method has been introduced by an enterprising firm, who proceed by splitting the ends of the belts by suitable means. In lieu of this the belt may be woven in layers at the point where it is desired to join it, but this, of course, implies a fore-knowledge of the length of belt to be required. Having obtained the necessary division, however, by any means, two of the four plys of tongues formed are cut away, and the two ends are then fitted into each other. Thus the finished joint is of practically the same thickness and weight as the rest of the belt. By means of suitable cement and glue, a perfect union is obtained, but it may be made more secure by the employment of laces, wire threads, or rivets. It is claimed that the belt, pieced is not only as strong as the joining as any belt pieced in the ordinary method, but that, being of an even thickness throughout, it is in a truer balance, which in high speed machinery is a matter of some importance. The perfect interlocking of the two ends enables a secure fastening to take place, which renders the belt equal in strength at this point to any other portion of it.

MILLING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE year 1893 was not a cheery one for the flour-millers of Great Britain thinks the Miller, of London, Eng. "Taken as a whole," says the Miller, "it has been a year of persistently drooping prices, both in wheat and flour. It is not probable that all the great merchant mills of the United Kingdom have in the past year recouped entirely the losses of 1892; no doubt the lines of the smaller mills have been cast in pleasanter places. A miller of moderate capacity is to a certain extent free from the risks that are bound up with every large granary. He may safely live from hand to mouth, replenishing his wheat store with a strict eye to the latest quotations. Millers of this type no doubt enjoyed many months of comparative prosperity, on account of the high price of bran and pollard, products that reached exceptionally high prices. On the other hand, our scanty harvest had the natural effect of raising the value of native wheat, and without English wheat at a moderate price many country millers are in a quandary. As regards foreign flour, the importation has continued very much on the lines of 1892. It is noteworthy that the inflow of United States flour for the months from July 1st to October 31st, surpassed that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, amounting to 6,412,904 barrels, against 5,820,000 barrels. The former item is, we believe, the heaviest total of American flour imported in any four months of any year."

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY.

WHEN Mr. John A. Reinhardt, the manager for Washington Territory of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., was spending his holidays a few weeks ago with friends in Strathroy, he took a policy on his brother with the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., on the twenty payment life, twenty year survivorship distribution plan. On the receipt of the policy he wrote to the company's agent as follows:

"DEAR SIR,—Your favor enclosing my brother's policy was received this morning; accept thanks. I have read it over carefully and am entirely satisfied with the contract. It is just as you represented it, and strikes me as extremely liberal—but not too much so.

"For a young man I think it is the best policy written, and I believe your company writes the best contract on that plan offered to the insuring public to-day.—I am, yours respectfully,
J. A. REINHARDT."

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 7th, 1893.

THE WAY IT LOOKS.

A WRITER on the care of engines says it looks like pure laziness for a man to plant certain pieces of bright work on an engine because a little extra work is required to keep them bright. It does look that way. Moreover, a man who will shirk work in that way will probably shirk in every other way he can get a chance.

THE poet who speaks of "the fluffy hair of the miller's daughter" may be treading on dangerous ground. The suggestion seems to be that the miller employs his daughter in the mill, and that she's too lazy to comb her hair.

BY THE WAY.

IT is a matter of regret to the publisher, that an unlooked-for accident has delayed work in the mechanical department of the office making it desirable that the size of the MILLER this month should be reduced to ensure the prompt publication of the February issue in regular, and we hope, improved form.

x x x x

The exports of Manitoba wheat, according to the president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, are not distinctly shown in the trade and navigation returns of Canada. The exports in the main, it is claimed, are accumulated at Fort William, in this Province, and Ontario really gets credit in the government returns for exporting the grain grown in Manitoba and the Territories. As an instance of how this works out, it is stated that for the year ending the 30th June, 1893, the wheat exports of Manitoba are given as 401,000 bushels, though probably 6,000,000 actually went to Europe. The Manitoba customs officials are powerless in the matter.

x x x x

No one knows better than American maltsters the marks of really first class barley. They are judges. Referring to the relative value of American and Canadian barley the Commercial, of Buffalo, says: "The barley raised in a small district in the Province of Ontario is distinctly better than any other, and the reason may be found in the peculiar soil found in that region, probably in the underlying limestone. The proof of the superiority of the barley may be found in the testimony of the maltsters and brewers of this State, and also in the decisive fact that Canadian barley fetches in the American market to 15 cents a bushel more than its American rival. Facts are facts, and there is no sense in blinking them."

x x x x

Opinions differ. On another page we publish the opinions of a number of millers in various parts of the Province regarding the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands. The consensus of opinion there expressed points to a smaller quantity of wheat on hand at the present time than at same time a year ago. This, however, is not the view held by Mr. H. Stevens, of Aylmer, who says there is lots of wheat in the country. One farmer he knew was holding 1,800 bushels, and there has not been as much fed as some think. Besides, mill owners and grain men were holding large stocks. As an illustration, he said that in their mills in Chatham they were carrying 200,000 bushels. He thought the amount held by the farmers was fully as much as that held by them at this time last year.

x x x x

Mr. John B. Riley, Consul General of the United States at Ottawa, has forwarded to the State Department of Washington his reply to the circular recently received by him asking for information as to the consumption of wheat and flour in Canada. He states that the standard of living in Canada is practically the same as in the United States, and that the same quality of flour is used. Canada is essentially a wheat producing country, and the importation of American wheat and flour are only nominal. For the year ending June 30th, 1892, Canada imported 66,113 bushels of wheat, 66,105 of which came from the United States, and 36,557 barrels of wheat flour, of which 34,338 came from the United States, and during the same year Canada exported 8,714,154 bushels of domestic wheat, of which 1,489,881 bushels were sent to the United States and 380,996 barrels of domestic wheat flour, of which 3,998 for the United States. Taken together, these figures show that the United States affords a market for Canadian wheat and wheat flour rather than the converse. Marshall P. Thatcher, United States Consul at Windsor, Ont., answers the question, what are the prospects of extending the trade in wheat flour in Canada by saying: "I can answer this more intelligibly when Congress disposes of the Wilson tariff bill."

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, of the Qu'Appelle Valley mill, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., have recently put in a new steam plant and made other improvements.

STEAM PUMPS



Duplex AND SINGLE Steam AND POWER Pumps



If you require a pump for any duty, of the latest and most improved pattern, and at close prices,

WRITE US



NORTHHEY M'FG CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO - ONT.

T. R. WADSWORTH ESTATE TENDERS

FOR

Leasing Weston Mills

WESTON, ONTARIO

AND

FARM PROPERTIES

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY, Administrators with Will annexed of the Estate of the late Tom Rodney Wadsworth, will receive Tenders up to THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894, for the leasing of five years the well known and valuable Flour Mills with complete roller system, known as

Weston Mills, Weston, Ontario,

with the land and premises attached thereto, excepting the Residence and Grounds and Cottage opposite, formerly occupied by the late Mr. T. R. Wadsworth.

The Mills are situate on the Humber River, at Weston, and are worked by never failing water power. In connection with the Mills there are a Brick Office, two Dwelling Houses, a number of Sheds and other Outbuildings.

An extensive and lucrative business has been carried on for the past 65 years, and a good connection has been formed.

TENDERS

Will also be received up to THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1894, for the lease for five years of the whole or portions of the following farm Properties, regard being had to the buildings situate thereon: South half Lot 24, Lot 23, East half Lot 22, and the East 20 acres of lot 21, Concession B, Township of Etobicoke; also those parts of Lots 22 and 23 lying eastwards of the Concession Road between Concessions B. and C. of the said Township, and extending to the roads known as Scarlett's Road and Wadsworth's Lane, excluding thereout and therefrom the said Scarlett's Road and Wadsworth's Lane, the Lands comprised in St. Phillip's Church and Parsonage grounds, the right of way of the Grand Trunk Railway and all other public roads: the whole containing about 228 acres more or less.

Possession of the Mill Property may be had on the 1st day of March, and the Farm Properties on the 1st of April next.

Parties tendering for the Mill Property may also tender for the whole or any portions of the Farm Properties, regard, however, being had to the buildings thereon.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For viewing the premises, apply to MR. CHARLES WADSWORTH, at the Mill's Office, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., and for Plans of the Property and further particulars apply to him, or to

The Toronto General Trusts Co.

ADMINISTRATORS,
Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts.,
Toronto.

January 16th, 1894.

THE NEWS.

CANADA.

1,539,107 bushels of wheat are in store at Fort William.

The new grist mill at Marquette, Man., is now running.

The Baldur Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd., incorporation granted.

Ball & Knox, flour and feed, Brandon, Man., sold out to Parish & Lindsay.

The first grain shipment from St. John, N. B., will be carried by the steamship "City of Lincoln."

A loss of \$1,000 was sustained by fire at Campbell's flour mill at West Toronto Junction a week ago.

Thos. Scott, a miller in the employ of the McKay Milling Company, Ottawa, dropped dead on Christmas evening. He was 65 years of age.

A lot of wheat damaged by water at Amherstburg, Ont., recently, was sold to the Bramford Starch Works at 22½ cents per bushel.

Preston & McKay, millers, of Bovevay, Man., are to dissolve partnership in May next, and the mill property is to be offered for sale in February.

Owing to the death of C. J. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Brigham, millers, Moosomin, Assa., the mill has been closed, pending an adjustment of the estate.

The mill property at Arden, Man., has been sold to Mrs. L. Moore, wife of one of the late partners. Mr. D. Moore will manage the mills, assisted by an experienced miller.

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange held on 11th inst., S. A. McGaw, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, was elected president, D. G. McLean, vice president, and C. N. Bell, secretary.

Mr. Joseph Gauthier, of Armagh, Que., met a fearful death a day or two ago in a mill to which he had gone to have some grain ground. Having gone too near the machinery he was caught and drawn into it until his body was chopped into mince meat, which clogged the mill and stopped the machinery.

Our old Ontario citizen and ex-president of the Dominion Millers' Association, Mr. Ed. Peplow, in renewing his subscription to the CANADIAN MILLER, which he says, "I cannot get along without," adds, "We have got our mill going again after a thorough rebuilding and it is very much improved." Mr. Peplow is manager for George McCulloch & Co., who carry on large flour and wooden mills at Rapid City, Man.

Taking the Winnipeg inspection as the basis for testing the quality of the 1894 crop, the result is eminently satisfactory. The percentages for the six months ending 31st December, were: No. 1 hard, 53; No. 2 hard including 1 Northern, and 1 White Eye, which are of about equal commercial value) 30½; No. 3 hard including No. 2 Northern, No. 2 White Eye and No. 1 Spring, of about equal value) 6½; leaving but 10% for lower grades of wheat.

GENERAL.

Five mills which have been turning out Superior's heaviest flour product the past season have been forced to shut down because high all rail rates to the east were inaugurated January 1st.

"The situation in Russia," says the London (Eng.) Miller, "continues to be discussed, and there are general divergencies of opinion to be dealt with. The light weight of the wheat crop of 1893 is now conceded, and a mean weight of 55 pounds to the bushel, where 60 pounds had been assumed, amounts to a diminution of one twelfth on the whole. This

would be, roughly speaking, equivalent to 4,000 quarters."

A late despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says: Between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat have been destroyed in the wheat districts of Eastern Washington, by continued rains. In 1892 the yield from that district was 12,000,000 bushels. In 1893 the acreage was increased and it was expected the yield would reach 15,000,000 bushels. A party of large wheat land owners have returned from the wheat belt and report that the farmers would have been better off if they had not planted any wheat last year. Many thousands of bushels rotted in the field, but the rains have continued up to date and have flooded the granaries and destroyed most of what was harvested and rendered the roads impassable.

A GRATEFUL MILLER.

ANY man capable of writing a letter so thoroughly execrable and vile as the letter which here follows, written by a member of the firm of Band & McDonald, millers, Baldur, Man., deserves to have his name made known the country over in order that decent men may shun him as they would a pestilence. It can be easily understood that the lawyer did not get after such a man any too soon. We give the letter verbatim et literatim, that the man may be seen in all his villainess, and may see himself, too, and, possibly, believe it is time to seek conversion.

Baldur Jany 1894. Mr A. G. Mortimer Publisher Canadian Miller & grain trade Review. Enclosed you will find your lawyers letter Demanding Past Due subscription. there was a firm of millars at Pilot mound By that name i as one of the Partners never was aware of us subscribing to your Paper it came occasional Have not seen it now for about a year but enclosed you will amount asked for and i want you in future to stop sending out a paper to us as its not worth Half what you ask for it we are running a mill at this place but Dont want you to Dirty our mill with your Damn Dirty Paper. In the first place we never wrote for it never changed the address ask you to stop it 2 years two years ago so stop god Damn Paper this time god Damn you and your filthy paper.

It is fair to say that after completing the letter the writer either forgot, or was ashamed, to affix his signature. We are for this reason unable to say which partner is the author of the epistle.

MIX THE MOVEMENTS.

DOUBTLESS many of our readers, who are not experienced engineers, may have noticed that frequently the oscillations of the main belt in a mill come in unison with the beat of the engine, and a perceptible slapping about of the belt is noticeable. The beat of an engine will often come in sympathy with the sway of the building, and so increase it as to be very perceptible. If this were continually going on in exact time it would become so great in time as to be dangerous, but one or the other gets ahead and mixes the movement, so that it gradually ceases until they are again unison. If the speed of the engine is changed in either case the swaying will be kept mixed all the time instead of occasionally. On long lines of shafting this will appear also, the pull on the belt at the commencement of the stroke being in unison with the spring of the shaft, thus causing a marked oscillation. The same remedy is applied here--to mix the two movements purposely--and the trouble is partly, if not entirely, removed. Machinery.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MILL PROPERTY.

We call attention to the advertisement which will be found in another column, of the Toronto General Trusts Company, the administrators of the late T. R. Wadsworth's estate, offering for lease the well-known and long-established mills known as the Weston Mills, together with the farms adjacent.

PERSONALS.

Mr. John Goldie, of the firm of Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, with Mrs. Goldie and family, have left on a pleasure trip to Alexandria, Egypt, and will probably spend the next four or five months sight seeing in Egypt and Palestine.

The name of David Goldie, the big miller, of Ayr, Ont., is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Local Legislature. It is men of Mr. Goldie's sterling character, who are to-day needed to occupy a place in our legislative halls. Capable and shrewd as a business man, of undoubted integrity, clear and level-headed in judgment, and withal a man of unblemished character, noble and pure in all his aspirations and motives, the constituency might well pray that Mr. Goldie will see his way clear to become a candidate.

On the morning of 8th inst. there died a very old resident of the Township of King, at his residence, lot No. 26, in the fifth concession, in the person of John Spink. He came to Canada from Yorkshire, England, in the year 1826, and settled in the township of King about 68 years ago. Some six years afterwards he located on lot No. 26, then a bush farm, where he has resided ever since. He was one of the early pioneers who went out into the wilderness and helped to make the country what it is now. He was possessed of a vigorous constitution, and scarcely knew what an ache or a pain meant during his whole lifetime. He was a Reformer in politics and a member of the Christian church, and to the last was possessed of all his mental faculties, and died respected by all who knew him, leaving one daughter and three sons, William Spink, and J. L. Spink, the well-known grain merchants, Toronto, and Samuel Spink, Winnipeg, surviving him.

PUBLICATIONS.

The American Miller, of Chicago, entered its twenty-second year with January, which was one of the best numbers issued in its long career, and augurs liberal things for the future.

If not too late we would like to complement our contemporary The Northwestern Miller, on the beautiful special holiday number that it has sent forth to its readers. From the point of view of the artist, printer and journalist, it is a number to command rich admiration. The illuminated cover is a capital introduction to the whole interior, giving a fine representation of Robert Burn's "Dusty Miller." The Northwestern is nothing if not enterprising.

WHEAT SPECULATION.

Speculation in its true sense, it has been said, is not a lottery. All business is a speculation. Chances are taken by every merchant in the country in every bill of goods bought. They may make or they may lose. Is not wheat merchandise? How can one speculate in wheat, and speculate, it is believed, without legitimate lines, is told in an announcement of S. H. Wood Produce Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., in another page. This firm takes certain chances on May and July wheat, and having carefully studied all conditions, say to customers, we are prepared to guarantee you against loss to a moderate extent if you buy at present low prices. The custom is not a new one with this house, and the record says that they have in the past been very successful, making money for their clients, as well as themselves. Their "Latent Letter" is deserving a careful perusal.

THE question no longer seems to be: "Can the small mills stay on earth?" It is now somewhat like this: "Can the big mills stay on earth at a profit of less than five cents a barrel on their flour?" The small miller seems to be in a better condition than his gigantic neighbors nowadays.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type. Advertisements must be received not later than the 17th of each month to insure insertion in the following issue.

ONE FIFTY H.P. CONDENSING ENGINES
 Centrifugal Reel (Galt make) One Centrifugal Reel (Stratford make) One Upright Iron Duster (Galt make) Two Purifiers. All as good as new for work, at very low prices. Further details from:
 W. B. BRAGG, Rockwood, Ont.

MILLER WANTED

WANTED, A GOOD MILLER TO MANAGE
 a 75 barrel mill. Must be competent man and single. Address:

A LAPOINTE,
 St. Justine de Newton, Que.

SITUATION WANTED

BY MILLER, 4½ YEARS EXPERIENCE.
 Young, single, industrious and strictly temperate. Uses no tobacco in any way. Best of references. State wages when writing. Good mill Address:
 J. S. D. FORD, Jr., Markdale, Ont.

WATER WHEELS WANTED

WANTED, A WHEEL TURBINE WHEEL
 from 20 to 36 inches in size, to run against the run, if possible; also a square gear, about 7 in. face (30 in. to 40 in.) and a joint to catch, four or five pairs 12 in. to 24 in. in size.
 E. POITRAS,
 Belle Riviere, Que.

FOR SALE.

A LIMITED QUANTITY OF HICKORY
 half-round hoops, suitable for barrels for the West India trade. Inquire of
 JOHN CAMPBELL,
 Erie Mills,
 St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE

BURK WHEAT FLOUR MACHINERY, ONLY
 run two years, reason for selling, want of room. Machinery can be seen running. Will take back wheat flour in payment.
 Apply to
 JOHN MACKAY,
 Caledonian Mills,
 Bowmanville.

FOR SALE

I OFFER A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL ROLLER
 mill, very best modern machinery, engine and boiler complete, in best hard wheat region in the United States. Railroad point, near Manitoba bound ary, and largely settled with Canadians. Excellent chance. I own by accident, and sell because not a miller. Terms easy.
 C. M. HERTIG,
 Box 372, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE

ONE DOUBLE SET, 9 x 18 in. ROLLS. (Green
 make).
 One Double Set, 9 x 18 in. Rolls, (Galt & McCulloch make).
 Two Inter-Elevator Flour Rolls, 8 feet by 11 inch cylinder.
 Two Round Scrapers, 3 feet by 20 in. h x 13 in. h.
 One Purifier, No. 1 (Harter make).
 One Eureka Sift Machine, No. 1.
 One Out Separator, No. 1.
 One 36 inch Water Wheel (Leffel), and a quantity of Shafts, Pulleys and Gears.
 The above machinery is as good as new, and will be sold cheap, for cash. Apply
 DOBSON & CAMPBELL,
 Beaverton, Ont.

TO MILLERS

FOR SALE

"NATIONAL ROLLER MILLS," BRUSSELS,
 Ont.; capacity two barrels per day. Cheap, easy terms of payment. Address
 "R.C.," P.O. Box 966, Toronto.

ROOFING

MEANS TO PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT

BUCKETS

SALES AND MANUFACTURE OF STEEL
 BOLTS CORRUGATED AND FLAT

CONVEYORS

LINK BELT AND GALLOWAY

LINK BELTING

LARGEST STOCK, PROMPT SUPPLY
 BERTY, GLEBE FRIDGE.

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

NORTH : AMERICAN : MILL : BUILDING : COMPANY : LIMITED

STRATFORD, ONT.

Line of Machinery WE MANUFACTURE

ALLEN ROLLER MILLS
 FEED ROLLER MILLS
 PERFORATED STEEL SCALPERS
 ROUND REEF SCALPERS
 HEXAGON SCALPERS
 SILVE SCALPERS
 INTER ELEVATOR FLOUR DRESSERS
 CENTRIFUGAL REELS
 BRAN DUSTERS
 SHORT DUSTERS
 AIR PURIFIERS
 SILVE PURIFIERS
 COMBINED DUSTERS PURIFIERS
 GERM ASPIRATORS
 MILLING SEPARATORS
 CLOSE SCOURERS
 BRUSH MACHINES
 COCKLE MACHINES
 DUST CATCHERS
 FLOUR PACKERS
 BRAN PACKERS

THE BROWN AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINES

The Best, most Economical and Durable in the market

Read what Archibald Campbell, M.P., has to say regarding his mill:

TORONTO JUNCTION, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1893.

NORTH AMERICAN MILL BUILDING CO.,
STRATFORD, ONT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in informing you that the contract you entered into with me in December last year, to complete a six hundred barrel mill for me here, has been completed to my entire satisfaction.

The mill has now been running nearly four months, night and day, and we have had scarcely a moment's delay on account of anything going wrong with your machinery, while the quality of the flour is giving such good satisfaction that I have been able to dispose of the whole output as fast as made.

The plan adopted of building the mill in two parts, one side for hard Manitoba wheat and the other for soft winter wheat, has been eminently successful, as I am thus enabled to make more even and better granulated flour than could possibly be obtained under the old system of mixing the wheat before grinding.

The capacity of the mill is also greater than we agreed upon, we having turned out nearly seven hundred barrels in the twenty-four hours, while the clean up of the offals and the general run of the flour is the best I ever saw.

I have been in the milling business for a great many years, and have had to do with many different kinds of mill machinery, but I am better pleased with your work than with any other that I have had to do with.

If you complete all your contracts as you have mine, I am sure you will be very successful in mill building.

Yours very truly,

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

WE MAKE Mill Building

A SPECIALTY

NOT A SIDE LINE

Full line of most modern and improved Machinery furnished for Mills of large or small capacity from basement to attic.

Prices as low as any in the market consistent with first-class Material, Workmanship Style and finish.

We guarantee results superior to any that can be obtained from any other line of machinery in Canada.

Estimates, Plans and Specifications cheerfully furnished upon application.

All kinds of Rolls corrugated with promptness and despatch

Dufour Bolting Cloth and Mill Supplies

ALWAYS IN STOCK

North American Mill Building Co., Ltd.

STRATFORD, ONT.

OUR LATEST LETTER

— And a Good One Too. —

Our regular customers are taking hold of May and July wheat in earnest. Will you join in a purchase too?

On August 3rd we made an offer guaranteeing our customers against loss on a purchase of December Wheat. The market has advanced as we predicted, and our customers made money. Now we predict an advance of THIRTY CENTS A BUSHEL IN CHICAGO JULY WHEAT, and IF YOU BUY THROUGH US we will guarantee you against loss on a Moderate Quantity of wheat, if you buy at the present low prices.

To Our Correspondents :

The past two years have been very hard ones for those who have bought wheat, but the market cannot always go one way. We have had two large crops and we under-estimated them. This alone has caused heavy markets, but added to this was the recent financial panic. NOW ALL IS CHANGED. The panic is over, and the world's crop of 1893 is as much over-estimated as was the previous two years under-estimated. Our Mr. Wood, in a short trip to Dakota this week, found fields which promised well, but which the threshing machine give only three bushels per acre.

With all these conditions no one need be afraid to buy wheat, and we shall have such a steady foreign demand all winter, that NEXT SPRING JULY WHEAT WILL SELL IN CHICAGO AT \$1.00 PER BUSHEL. This week it is 66 cents.

THERE IS A PROFIT OF 30 CENTS PER BUSHEL TO BE MADE IN BUYING JULY WHEAT AT PRESENT PRICES, and if you buy through us we will guarantee you against loss.

Our offer to guarantee customers against loss is a new thing in speculative trading, but it is a good thing in many ways, and has proven so for many of our customers.

We commenced making these guarantees in June last, and for two reasons. (1st) The price of wheat was so low that there was no chance of a buyer losing if he holds on. (2nd) We find it the hardest thing in the world to get customers to buy when the market is down. It always looks weakest when it is lowest, and customers are correspondingly afraid to buy until the market advances two or three cents.

BY OUR GUARANTEE SYSTEM OUR CUSTOMERS ARE PERFECTLY SAFE, THEY BUY CHEAPER, THEY MAKE MONEY, AND WE MAKE MORE MONEY.

Our success is bringing us a large trade, and we are working to secure orders for 10,000,000 bushels of July wheat; to that end we are

sending 10,000 of these Market Letters to all the grain buyers, millers and merchants in the Northwest, besides our own regular correspondents. We are receiving orders every day, and are picking up this low priced wheat, which is still selling at panic prices.

Have you money to invest?

Do you want to make money?

Have you ever lost money in the speculative market?

YOU CAN MAKE IT ALL BACK AND MAKE A BIG PROFIT BESIDES, if you will send us an order now for 1,000 to 25,000 bushels of July wheat. Read

Our Special Insurance Offer

To customers who buy wheat at the present prices, we will make the following offer of protection against loss, viz. To customers buying Chicago July wheat at present prices on a 5 cents per bushel margin, we will furnish any and all additional margins that may be required, and guarantee the customer against loss on July 1st, for \$1.50 per each 1,000 bushels, and 10 per cent. of the profits. This is a very liberal offer, and we do not care to guarantee a larger amount than 500,000 bushels. We would like to give each customer an opportunity to take advantage of this, and only orders of 10,000 bushels or less will be received on this basis from each customer. Everything warrants an advance, and there is nothing to cause a serious break.

Now is the Time to buy

\$ 31.50 buys 1,000 bushels on 5 cent margin.
 103.00 buys 2,000 bushels on 5 cent margin.
 257.50 buys 5,000 bushels on 5 cent margin.
 515.00 buys 10,000 bushels on 5 cent margin.
 1,030.00 buys 20,000 bushels on 5 cent margin.

Remember our pointers have been good for months, and we predict a big advance in July Wheat.

Soliciting your orders, we are, very truly yours,

S. H. WOOD PRODUCE COMPANY GRAIN MERCHANTS

New York Office:
No. 6 WALL STREET

913 and 915 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

OUR REPUTATION

READ THE CLIPPING BELOW FROM THE OMAHA DROVERS' JOURNAL

We note to-day an Unparalleled Offer, in which the S. H. WOOD PRODUCE CO., of MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., offers to guarantee customers against loss on a moderate quality of wheat, if they buy at the present low price. Those who have been close readers of the Journal and noted the predictions of this firm on prices, know that they have been very successful in predicting future prices of grain, and their unusually keen foresight and excellent judgment warrants them in making their special insurance offer. Speaking of their recent prediction the Daily Financial News says: "Our readers will remember that the S. H. Wood Produce Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., recommended the sale of Chicago corn, claiming that price was not warranted with the large stock held by farmers undisposed of; corn has since gone down 10 cents per bushel."

PUT A LITTLE MONEY IN THIS VENTURE. IT WILL PAY YOU.

—=====EVERY=====—
PROGRESSIVE MILLER
WILL READ THIS

OFFICE OF
PENN YAN ROLLER MILLS.

PENN YAN,
Nov. 16th, 1893.

PLANSIFTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.,
STRATFORD, ONT.

GENTLEMEN,

Answering your esteemed favor of the 15th inst., would say that we have the Plansifters working in our mills both on wheat and buckwheat. We like the operations of them very much. We think they are at least equal, if not superior, to the most modern round reels. They possess many advantages which the reels do not. They run with very much less power, and the same capacity can be produced in a much smaller space.

The yield and quality of the product we are now getting is much superior to that which we formerly had under the reel system.

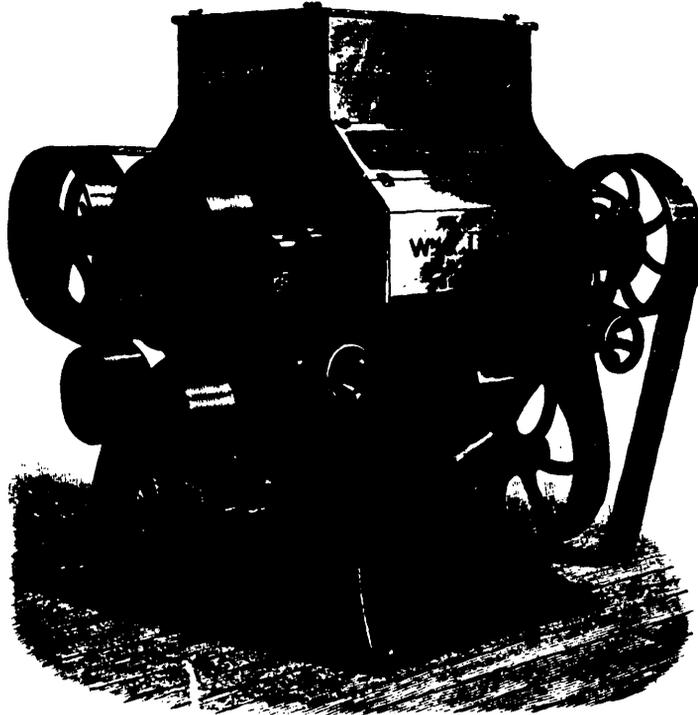
We have given them a very thorough trial, and do not believe there is anything equal to them in the way of a bolting device.

Yours very truly, RUSSELL & BIRKETT.

— FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS —

THE PLANSIFTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, STRATFORD, ONT.
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF CARL HAGGENMACHER'S PLANSIFTERS : THOUSANDS IN USE

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST



GREEY ROLLS ARE HARD AND TOUGH

ARE ALWAYS IN GOOD WORKING CONDITION

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ANY FLAW

GREBY ROLLS ARE THE BEST

ROLLS RE-GROUND AND CORRUGATED

With the utmost precision. Warranted perfectly true and returned promptly

OUR ROLL GRINDING AND CORRUGATING PLANT

Is the LARGEST, BEST EQUIPPED, and MOST ACCURATE in the country; our stock of

... Corrugating Tools the MOST VARIED ...

NEW CORRUGATING TOOLS OF ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER WITH THE GREATEST NICETY

WM. & J. G. GREEY 2 CHURCH ST. TORONTO

DICK, RIDOUT & CO.

JUTE AND COTTON

BAGS AND SACKS

OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE REQUIRED.

Strict attention given to prompt shipment.

Original Designs for Brands Prepared Free . . . Printing in beautiful Bright Colors at Lowest Prices

SEND FOR SAMPLES
AND PRICE LIST

DICK, RIDOUT & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

**DO
YOU
WANT**

A Life Policy
An Endowment Policy
An Investment Policy
Or an Annuity Policy

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE
INSURES THEM ALL

One 20-year Survivorship Distribution Policy embraces all the newest features, and is the best form of Protection and Investment money can buy. It has no equal. Guaranteed values, attractive options and liberal conditions.

A WISE AND GENEROUS PLAN.

Our Annuity Endowment Policy ensures a certain annual income to yourself during 20 years after maturity of the Policy or to your family at earlier death, and the Annuity Life Policy guarantee a sure income to your family during 20 years after your death; first payment immediate. The rates are lower than on ordinary plans.

F. E. DIXON & GO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Star Rivet Leather Belting

WRITE FOR
DISCOUNTS

70 King St. East, Toronto

COOPERAGE STOCK If you want
STAVES, HOOPS, HEADING OR LINERS

FOR

Flour Barrels, Meal Barrels, Apple Barrels,
Salt Barrels, Bean Barrels or any other kind of Barrels

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TO

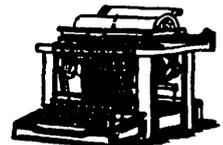
SUTHERLAND, INNES & CO.,

CHATHAM, ONT.

... THEY MAKE THE BEST STOCK ...

1892 MODEL

Remington Typewriter



Unapproached for Excellence of Design and Construction, Quality of Work, Simplicity and Durability.

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OPERATORS SUPPLIED SEND FOR CIRCULAR

GEORGE BINGOUGH
- 48 -
Adelaide St. East
Tel. 1207. TORONTO

SPICKAM & CO.
164 St. James Street
Tel. 119 MONTREAL

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BAG PRINTING IN COLORS

A SPECIALTY

... DESIGNS FURNISHED FREE ...

and the Best Work guaranteed

PRINTING CAPACITY 15,000 BAGS DAILY

Every Size and Quality in stock
The Largest and Best Equipped Bag Factory in Canada

HESSIANS or BURLAPS We carry the Largest and Best Assorted
Stock in the Dominion.

THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY LIMITED

15, 17, 19 AND 21 ST. MARTIN STREET. MONTREAL

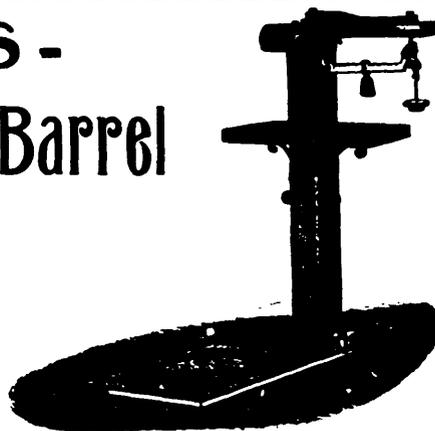
Toronto Agent: FRANK T. BARR, 48 Wellington Street East, Toronto

- GURNEY'S -

Flour Bag and Barrel

SCALE

With Improved Drop Lever



This Scale replaces the old style of "Flour-Packing Scale," and is superior to it in many respects

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GURNEY SCALE COMPANY

HAMILTON, ONT.

Capacity, 600 lbs. Platform, 20x28 ins.

NOTE.—We manufacture all kinds of Scales. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.