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# CANADIAN MILLER

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

NEW SERIES "MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS"

OLD SERIES, VOL. X. NUMBER 8.  
NEW SERIES, VOL. II.

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST, 1892

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Yours truly, H. G. TORREY.

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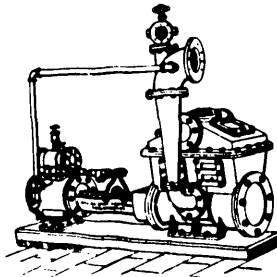


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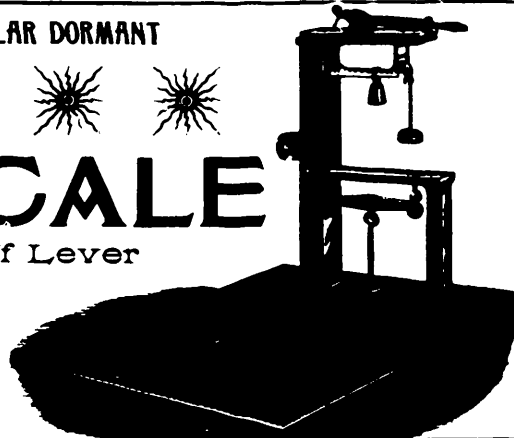
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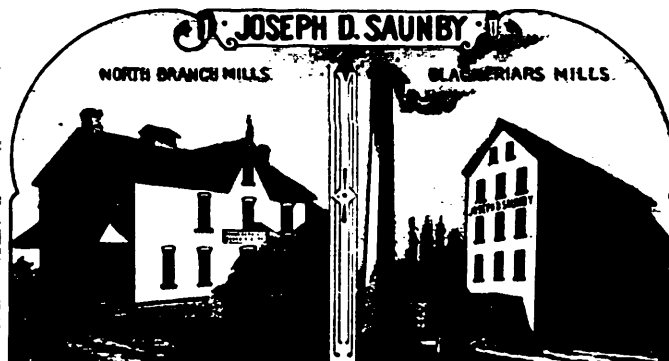
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# THE CANADIAN MILLER

OLD SERIES, Vol. X. | NUMBER 4  
NEW SERIES, Vol. II

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST, 1892

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR  
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## CHARACTER SKETCH.

MR. M. McLAUGHLIN.

PRESIDENT DOMINION MILLERS' ASSOCIATION

"I shall be glad to learn of noble men."

Shakespeare

THOUGH everyone may not admit it, all are, unconsciously, if not knowingly, influenced by personal appearances and the manner of those with whom they come in contact in life. It was the late premier of the Dominion, Sir John A. Macdonald, who was wont to refer jocosely at times to his "winning ways" as the passport to much of his success as a politician and a man.

No one who knows Mr. M. McLaughlin, the new president of the newly incorporated Dominion Millers' Association, would for a moment suppose that he ties his faith to the Chesterfield doctrine, that "manners make the man." Yet who has not been attracted by the quiet, unostentatious, but hearty bonhomie of this representative miller, who couples with a pleasant manner a physical presence that marks him at once as a leader in any body of men.

It can without simulation be said that President McLaughlin is every inch a man a manly man. How thoroughly this opinion is held by those who know him best is indicated in the action of the Millers' Association at its recent meeting in determinedly, and with united spontaneity, making him president of the Dominion Millers' Association, despite his own protests against assuming the position.

What does Mr. McLaughlin know of milling that he should be made the executive head of an organization composed of the most efficient and progressive millers one will find in any country? He is the son of one of the oldest living Canadian millers, who, sixty-five years ago, owned one of the first mills in Cardwell county, near Mono Mills, in our own favored province, and where, in 1847, the subject of this sketch was born. From his boyhood up Mr. McLaughlin has been engaged in milling. He knows its early history and the difficulties that beset the miller in those pioneer days. He has watched its progress since and few men have a better knowledge of the best conditions under which milling can be carried on to-day than Mr. McLaughlin.

In 1877, in company with Mr. Moore, the Royal Dominion Mills, Toronto, were purchased. It is an article of Mr. McLaughlin's business creed that to be successful in milling the miller must keep up with the march of milling improvements. He has put his belief into practice by making the Royal Dominion Mills one of the best equipped and most perfectly furnished mills in the Dominion. It may be remembered that in the CANADIAN MILLER of July, 1891, a history of the inception and growth of the Royal Dominion Mills, with illustrations, was published.

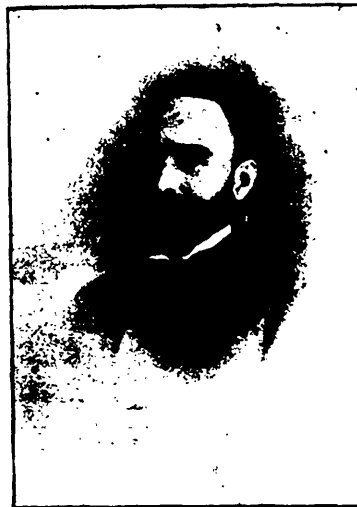
Whatever can be done to advance the interests of milling has always had Mr. McLaughlin's support. He starts at home by giving the closest attention to his own business affairs, and making that business an unquestioned success. But he does not stop here. It may be necessary to the existence of the species human that there be variety of kind. The "house on the brae," whose characters are so delightfully portrayed by J. M. Barrie in his "Window in Thrums," may provide outlook broad enough for some people, and Tammas, Hendry, Christy, and even Jess or Tibbie, are not unbeautiful characters. But these are not a people who have built up a great country like Scotland.

Perhaps the miller variety would not be perfect, even in the close of the nineteenth century, without ye ancient dusty, who still clings to his millstones of yore and who is seldom to be seen a dozen yards from his own

milldam. We respect our venerable friend, but a broader mental view is needed to secure the changes in milling that have been an evolution of recent years. Not would there be a Dominion Millers' Association with its splendid record of reforms accomplished, which has made life better worth living for every miller, were its members dependent upon the labors of ye ancient dusty.

Mr. McLaughlin takes a broad view of milling, and has never spared himself in any effort having for its object the up-building of the milling industry. He has traveled much in America and Europe and drunk of the liberalizing influences that come of meeting with others and learning what others know of life in general, and milling in particular. This information he has ever been ready to impart to others, and not, selfish-like, tie it in a napkin and' closet it away.

In 1881-82 Mr. McLaughlin was honored with the presidency of the Toronto Corn Exchange. He was the first treasurer of the revived Dominion Millers' Association in 1889. When a strong directing hand was needed to fight the duty error Mr. McLaughlin was chosen chairman of the millers' delegation that kept up,



MR. M. McLAUGHLIN.

during the parliamentary session of 1889, a fusillade on this subject that ultimately resulted, to the boon of the miller, in a satisfactory adjustment of the duties on wheat and flour.

We can understand with what enthusiasm a man of this character takes hold of the new work now laid on his shoulders as president of the Millers' Association. Let us quote one brief sentence of an interview when asked his opinion of this association: "I look upon the Dominion Millers' Association, with its 230 members, as such a power for good to the trade that no miller, small or large, can afford to stay out."

For a considerable time, in the early years of the CANADIAN MILLER, Mr. McLaughlin was a regular contributor to these columns. Increased business and public duties have for some time compelled him to lay his pen aside; but we voice the wish of MILLER readers that at an early day these pages will again be favored with contributions from his pen.

A native Canadian, Mr. McLaughlin has always been one of its most loyal and enterprising sons. He is full of faith in the future of Canada and a firm believer in protection to home industries.

## MUMMY WHEAT.

IN regard to the propagation of wheat said to have been found in the graves of mummies, recent investigations at the British Museum have established the fact that the seeds are all in the same condition that the mummy itself is in. A writer in Notes and Queries says that as it would be impossible to stretch out the arm of a mummy, because the whole of the muscle was entirely burned up by the slow action of the oxygen, and it was completely rigid, so also it was with the whole of those grains of wheat and flax and various other seeds that were preserved they were in the same condition. They had been subject to the slow burning action of the oxygen, and the whole of their vitality had disappeared. The little embryo was killed and the whole of life was gone. With regard to what was grown as mummy wheat, it was only a form of corn that was still extensively cultivated on the southern shores of the Mediterranean and was easily obtained from Arabs and others who were always ready to impose upon travelers who brought it home as true mummy wheat.

## WHEEL PIT OF A NORWEGIAN MILL.

NORWAY is still the land of primitive habits and primitive things, and travel there is refreshing to one who is overdosed with modern progress. Some time ago a traveler described in The Miller, of London, Eng., a primitive little mill which he ran across near the shore of the land end of the Nordfjord, near Faleide. "About one mile from Vossevengen," he says, "is a mill with three run of stones, and of course three turbines. They were grinding oats and barley, mixed, into fine meal, and sacking up in goatskin bags, which seemed to keep the meal crisp and sharp. The two millers were delighted with my surprise when, on climbing down a hole into the 'cog pit,' as we should call it, and receiving a shower bath of spray from the spinning motors, I discovered them for the first time. The miller soon found out our communion of interest, though unable to communicate in speech, and seemed greatly pleased to show me the place; in parting they declined the offered silver, preferring only the hand-shaking of friendship.

Now, as to description. The water is conveyed down a chute, usually a hollowed out tree, and sent with great force on the blades of the motor, turning it like a whiptop. On the wooden or stone spindle and water wheel shaft combined is hung the stone on the 'one-horn' system. The damsel is formed by three willow sticks fixed in a beam overhead: they receive the motion by dragging on the runner stone, and communicate the jog to the stone by a cross-piece. A trough and no 'hoops' completes the plant. The speed is regulated by the amount of water let on, and as the sizes of the stone vary in different mills, the miller regulates accordingly. Three feet in diameter is the common size, the dress in the stones ten threes in most cases. The mill is started and stopped by a sluice in the trough lifted up and down by means of a hand-pole reaching into the back of the mill. Here is glorious simplicity. No elevators to block, no dressing tackle, no bolting cloths or silks to burst, no ropes or straps to come off, no rollers to get hot or strip, or purifiers to attend, no smut tackle to waste the grist."

The writer states that the blades of the motor are fixed at an angle of 22½°.

## A SURE WAY

THE best test a miller can give his flour is the bread-making test. "Boning flour down," "doughing" it, and "dipping" it is all right for certain purposes, but the plan is not regular in its results, and hence is not altogether reliable, but if flour breads and bakes in a desirable manner to the customers who purchase it, the whole business is settled at one blow.

DOMINION MILLERS' ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held in the Board of Trade Building August 2 and 3. The attendance of millers from all sections of the country was unusually large and marked interest was taken in the proceedings from commencement to close. Prominent among those present were M. McLaughlin, John Reed, Citizens Milling Co., J. L. Spink, William Galbraith and C. B. Watts, Toronto; Ed. Peplow, H. A. Mulhern, W. H. Meldrum, Peterboro; J. E. Pearen, Brampton, G. S. Baldwin, Aurora; E. S. Edmonson, Oshawa; D. S. Clemens, Winterbourne; James Stark, Paisley; R. B. Clement, Walkerton; George Shepherd, Primrose; J. D. Flavell, Lindsay; Adam E. Ratz, Lavistock; N. Wenger, Avon; F. L. Green, Greenwood; R. Kayburn, Deseronto; A. Dobson, Beaverton; Hedley Shaw, Bramford; E. D. Tilson, George W. Tilson and George Geddes, Lissonburg; Thomas Elliott, Hampton; Fred Heimbeker, Hanover; John Brown, Dunville; W. B. Robson, Hamilton; Thomas M. Syer, Thamesville; P. G. McCarghill, Mount Forest; E. W. Hay, Listowel; J. Knox, Stayner; J. G. Bechtel, Burford; Fred Rollins, Madoc; Robert Noble, Norval; A. Wolverson, Wolverson; H. Barrett, Port Hope; P. Kelly, Gith; A. Moser, Listowel; H. E. Macfarlane, Sherbrooke; James Hamilton, Glen Huron; A. H. Baird, Paris; W. H. Fennimore, Burlington; J. K. Dufoe, Napanee; James Calvert, Shedford; S. R. Shina, Caledonia; E. McKenzie, Kirkfield; J. A. Cox, Almonte; John K. Ford, Markdale; D. R. O'Neal, Paris; J. A. McDonald, Valleyfield, Que.; J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville; James Hodd, Stratford; J. H. Drecass, Streetsville; Charles Smith, Campbellford; John Hull, Lakefield; H. B. Schmidt, Newtonbrook; W. J. Taylor, Chatham; A. Plewes, Markdale; David Elder, Elders Mills; Robert H. Vick, Onitla; James Goldie, Guelph; W. B. Robson, Beaverton; John Galbraith, Allandale; S. Plewes, Creemore; T. O. Kemp, Seaford; E. Murphy, Mount Forest; H. J. Gould, Unbridge; E. J. Breen, Unbridge; Hutton & Carr, Wingham.

## BILL OF INCORPORATION

The act of incorporation under which the Dominion Millers' Association is now organized provides as follows:

The association may acquire and hold, under any title whatsoever, property real and personal, may alienate, sell and convey, lease or otherwise dispose thereof or any part thereof from time to time as occasion requires, and may acquire other property, real or personal, instead thereof. Provided always, that the clear annual value of the real estate held by the association at one time shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

The objects of the association are to promote, extend and improve the manufacture of flour and meal, the business of flour milling generally in Canada and the shipping and sale to foreign markets, as well as to the markets of this country, of grain, flour and meal, and to assist the members of the association with regard to the matters aforesaid, as provided by by-law, and to arbitrate, adjust, settle and determine controversy and misunderstandings between persons engaged in the said trades, or such as are submitted for arbitration as hereinafter provided; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as constituting the association a trading company, or empowering them to engage as a trading association in the business of buying and selling grain, flour or other merchandise; nor shall the association, by rule, regulation, by-law, or otherwise, fix or determine, or endeavor to fix or determine, in any way whatever, the price that the members or any of them shall pay, or offer for grains in Canada.

The place of meeting of the association shall be in the city of Toronto, or such other place as is appointed by by-law; and such place of meeting shall be held to be the legal domicile of the association.

For the management of the affairs and business of the association there shall be an executive committee consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, and of such other number of members as is from time to time provided by by-law, all of whom shall be members of the association and shall be elected annually at such time and place, in such manner and under such regulations as are from time to time determined by the by-laws of the association; and in case of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by the by-laws of the association; a majority or such number as is fixed by the by-laws of the association shall constitute a quorum of such executive committee for the transaction of business.

Such persons as are owners of a mill for the manufacture of flour or meal, or lessees of such a mill, actually

carrying on the business therein, and such other persons as is by law hereafter provided, shall be eligible as members of the association.

An annual meeting of the members of the association shall be held for the election of the president and other officers of the association, and members of the executive committee, and for such other business as is brought before such meeting, at such time and place, and under such regulations and notices as are provided by the by-laws of the association.

The association, or the majority of the members present, such number being not less than twenty, at any annual or general meeting, may make and enact such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the association, providing for the admission, expulsion or retirement of members, the subscriptions and fees to be paid by members, for the calling of meetings, for the election and guidance of the president, vice president and other members of the executive committee and committees, including a board of arbitration, and such other officers as are deemed necessary, and defining their duties and powers, and all other by-laws in accordance with the requirements of this Act or the laws of Canada, and for the carrying on of the affairs of the association generally, as seems expedient; and such by-laws shall be binding on the association, its officers and servants, and all other persons lawfully under its control, but every such by-law, and every repeal, amendment, or re-enactment thereof passed at any meeting, except an annual meeting, unless in the meantime confirmed at a general meeting of the association duly called for that purpose by giving ten days notice thereof, shall have force only until the next annual meeting of the association, and in default of confirmation thereat shall, at and from that time only, cease to have force.

The association may provide by by-law for the election, or appointment by nomination, of seven arbitrators, members of the association, three of whom may decide such controversies, disputes or misunderstandings relating to any commercial or other matters connected with the objects of the association which arise between the members of the association, or any persons claiming by, through or under them, as are voluntarily submitted for arbitration by the parties to the dispute, and may provide by by-law any form of agreement, or submission to arbitration, between its members, not contrary to law; and nothing shall prevent the parties in any case from naming members of the association, other than members of the board of arbitrators, as the arbitrators to whom the matter shall be submitted.

The three members appointed to hear any case submitted for arbitration as aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have full power to examine under oath, which oath any one of such three members is hereby empowered to administer, any party or witness appearing before them to be examined, and shall give an award thereupon in writing; and their award, or that of any two of them, given in such case, shall bind the parties according to the terms of submission and the provisions of this act.

All subscriptions of members, all penalties incurred under any by-law, and all other sums of money due by any member of the association, may, in default of payment, be recovered in any action brought in the name of the association; and it shall only be necessary to allege in any such action that the defendant is, or has been, a member of the association, and that he is indebted to the association in the amount claimed in respect of subscription, penalty, or otherwise; and a certificate, under the seal of the association, and signed by the president or vice-president and secretary, to the effect that the defendant is, or has been such member, and that he is so indebted as alleged, shall be received in all courts as prima facie evidence of such indebtedness.

The association may provide for the formation, in accordance with such rules and regulations as are adopted for the purpose, of branch associations in any city, town, county, or territorial division as to the association appears expedient, and may alter the organization or dissolve such branches; but no such branch shall be deemed to be a separate association.

The association may suspend any member and debar him from the privileges of and incidental to membership, for such cause and in such manner as are provided from time to time by the by-laws of the association, and may also expel any member for such cause and in such manner as are provided from time to time by the by-laws of the association.

There can be little doubt that the interest taken in the proceedings of this year's meeting was greatly enhanced by the fact that incorporation had been secured and as a result enlarged and more efficient powers granted the association.

## FIRST DAYS WORK.

The meeting was called to order on Tuesday at two o'clock by Mr. Edward Peplow, of Peterboro, president. After reading and confirming of minutes of previous general meeting the reports of officers and special committees were submitted.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the secretary, Chas. B. Watts, is as fol-

lows, and covers very fully the work of the office during the time of Mr. Watts' occupancy.

Having only been secretary during the past six months I am not able to give you as full a report as your late secretary would have been able to do, but I think that I am safe in saying that the work which has been accomplished during the past twelve months will be found as beneficial in its results to the milling industry as during any previous year.

During the past year four meetings of the association were held, that is, our annual meeting, August 4 and 5, a general meeting on December 8, and an emergency meeting on December 9, called by the president in reference to the Newfoundland duty on Canadian flour, and a general meeting on March 30, at which the proposed Act of Incorporation was passed.

The Executive held four meetings, September 15, February 25, March 8 and June 15, while sub-committees of the Executive having special charge of the incorporation met on October 15 and November 3. Also a deputation consisting of members of the Executive and the various Boards of Trade visited Ottawa on March 9 to confer with the Premier regarding the Newfoundland duty question.

During 1891 there were 186 millers who paid their fees, and this year our membership numbers 212 in good standing, being an increase of 26 members.

The treasurer, Mr. Galbraith, will lay before you his financial statement, and I am happy to say that the small deficiency which existed last year has been turned into a surplus this year, our assets being about \$150 over our liabilities on the 1st of July, that is, not including the cost of securing our Act of Incorporation, which was \$270, besides the lawyer's bill, the amount of which is not yet definitely known.

The act of incorporation, as approved at the meeting, March 8, was passed by the House of Commons with some slight changes and additions, which will be found in no way, I think, to curtail the usefulness of this association. Your secretary, as instructed by the president, appeared before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House to meet and explain some objections which were made to the bill.

The duty of \$1.05 per barrel which the Government of Newfoundland placed on Canadian flour, as against thirty cents on American flour, was reduced to thirty cents the last of May, thus placing our millers on equal terms with our American competitors, which result was no doubt owing very largely to the representations and labors of this association.

We also succeeded in getting the error in the standard of straight roller flour rectified, and the Government have made such changes in the Inspection Act that will no doubt result in this association having representatives on the boards for selecting both flour and grain standards, which, with other changes made, will no doubt prevent similar errors occurring in the future.

The inspection of Manitoba grain has received much attention during the past year, as being a matter of the utmost importance to our members. On March 9 the deputation to Ottawa discussed the subject very fully with Mr. Miall, the Deputy Minister of Internal Revenue, and on May 17 your secretary again interviewed him twice, laying before him in writing the causes of the dissatisfaction existing and making various suggestions for the removal of the difficulties, many of which are already incorporated in the American laws dealing with the inspection of grain.

Last December a syndicate was formed consisting entirely of members of the association, and your late secretary, Mr. D. Plewes, was sent to Great Britain as their representative, which action no doubt will have good effect in bringing Canadian millers more fully before the flour importers of Great Britain, and thus have a beneficial result on our industry at large.

A year ago your secretary estimated the crop of Ontario wheat at 29,000,000 bushels. The Government returns have since reported that 32,500,000 bushels was the correct amount.

He also made the crops of Manitoba and other provinces 26,000,000 bushels, making a grand total of 55,000,000 bushels. His estimate of consumption in flour and bread based on 5,500,000 inhabitants for the Dominion was 33,000,000, leaving 22,000,000 bushels for export. In spite of this information being generally spread amongst our millers the price of wheat for a large portion of the past year, has been above an export basis. Although from the information I have received I do not look for as large a yield as there was last year, yet the production will be so much beyond our requirements that with the large surplus still in farmers' and grain dealers' hands, carried over from last year, as against almost absolutely no stocks in hand on July 1, 1891, I think I am safe in estimating that the surplus for export during the current crop year will be larger than the estimate of 22,000,000 a year ago.

The following members have suffered the loss of their mills by fire: John Plewes, Salmonville; Messrs. McKay & Guest, Kenfew; George Easterbrooke, Two Islands; Hay Bros., Listowel; Wheeler Bros., Cataquet; but I understand that all existing two are rebuilding.

Our late president, Thomas Goldie, Esq., of Guelph, died suddenly on the 3rd of February last, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

I have to report that the following names have been on the roll and received the Bulletin, etc., during the past year, but have not paid their fees: Messrs. Barely & Mathewson, Canington; John Cherry, Galt; Essery & Pakenham, Orangeville; J. H. Henning, Innesden; A. Farr, Omecece; Fleshtown Milling Co., Fleshtown; Peter Gault, Mount Vernon; Hutton & Argo, Flora.

The report was referred to a special committee, of which Mr. N. Wenger was chairman, who reported at a later stage of the meeting, commending the report and recommending that it be adopted. The motion was carried unanimously.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of treasurer Wm. Galbraith was brief, but quite satisfactory to the members. Hitherto the treas-

urer has been obliged to report a deficit, less or more, at the close of each year. For the past year conditions were changed thus:

Receipts for year	\$1,466 18
Expenditure	1,371 21
Balance on hand	\$ 94 97

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Secretary Watts presented the following report of the Executive Committee, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee met on June 15th, and we devoted considerable time to a discussion of the inspection of Manitoba wheat, and we instructed the secretary to issue the circular which the members have since received advising all millers to buy Manitoba wheat only on the sample instead of on the inspection certificate. The secretary having gathered considerable information regarding the American laws for the inspection of wheat and the working of the same, we instructed him to lay the matter fully before the Premier, Mr. Abbott, and forward him copies of the suggestions made. This was done and he promised that the matter would receive immediate attention, and, as certain changes have been made in the inspection law, we trust that there will be very little trouble in this respect in the future.

Messrs. David Plewes and A. K. Bunnell, of Brantford, were appointed as representatives of this association to the Congress of the Chamber of Commerce held in London, England, the last three days in June. Mr. Plewes spoke on Sir Charles Tupper's resolution favoring a five per cent. provincial duty in favor of the colonies and contended that this would not raise the price of breadstuffs to the English consumer to any appreciable extent. He also spoke at considerable length in favor of a bill of lading by which the interests of the shippers would be fully protected, and raised considerable enthusiasm among the delegates present. The results of this congress cannot but be beneficial to the Dominion of Canada and our own special industry. We present to you herewith the Act of Incorporation as assented to by the Governor-General.

In this connection we must place on record that we are deeply indebted to Mr. Stevenson, the member for West Peterboro, for his kindness in taking charge of our bill and getting it passed successfully in both Houses.

We also present to you herewith the proposed by-laws of the association under the Act of Incorporation and hope that they will meet with your approval.

The question of our association preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 was brought before the association by Mr. Larke, one of the agents of the Dominion Government to the World's Fair, and is a matter worthy of your consideration.

CENTRAL WHEAT BUYER'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. Charles B. Watts, central wheat buyer, is as follows:

It is now sixteen months since this office was opened, so I make my report up to July 1, that being the end of the financial year of the association. During this time 163 millers have patronized the office, three or four of whom are not members of the association, and paid double commission. Of these twenty-six millers made purchases for the first time through the office during the past seven months. The office has led to a steady increase of the membership of the association, as no less than twenty-five members have joined directly through this office since it commenced operations, they finding it cheaper to join than pay the double fees charged to non-members. These millers evidently found it profitable to make use of the office, having in many instances made purchases before becoming members.

I am glad to state that a number of our millers have reported purchases not made through this office, requesting that the commission be charged them, prominent among whom I may again mention Messrs. Wenger & Bros., Aylton; also Messrs. Sailer, Dundas A. Flavell, of Lindsay, and S. R. Stuart, Mitchell, have made the largest returns, several others reporting smaller amounts.

The following are the purchases made since I last reported: December, purchased 59 cars of Ontario wheat, 82 cars and 10,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, 8 cars of barley, and 1 of peas. Extra on wheat \$2, and extra on barley \$4.50. Total \$472.50. January, 59 cars of Manitoba, 37 cars of Ontario, 1 of oats and 1 of bran; extra commission on Manitoba wheat, \$21.47; total \$301.72. February, 92 cars and 13 bushels of Manitoba, 52 cars of Ontario, 2 cars of barley and 2 cars of peas; extra on Manitoba wheat, \$3; total \$483. March, 74 cars of Manitoba, 48 cars of Ontario, 4 cars of peas and 1 car of beans; extra commission on peas and beans, \$5; total \$359.50. April, 80 cars of Ontario, 55 cars of Manitoba, making \$305. May, 38 cars of Manitoba, 69 cars of Ontario, 4 cars of oats, 1 car of shorts; extra commission on oats and shorts \$10.50; total, \$309.50. June, 74 cars of Ontario, 30 cars of Manitoba; extra commission on wheat, \$10; total \$285. This makes the purchases for the seven months 419 cars of Ontario wheat, 466 cars of Manitoba wheat and 26 cars sundries, or 910 cars in all. These added to the 7,296 cars purchased during the first nine months makes a total of 2,206 cars purchased since the office was first opened. The record again shows that a large portion of the wheat was bought at considerable less than the prices at which the orders were given, it being my steady endeavor to purchase the wheat at the lowest possible prices for the patrons of the office. This has sometimes led to extra expense and considerable additional work, but I think the benefits accruing to the millers have fully justified the outlay.

I will now lay before you the financial results of the past sixteen months, which I trust will be found satisfactory, and I think will prove gratifying to those who advocated and had faith in what was considered by many a doubtful experiment.

		EARNINGS.	
Dec. 1, 1891.	To date as reported	\$3617 30	
Jan. 31, 1892.	Commission for month.	472 50	
Feb. 28, "	"	301 72	
Mar. 31, "	"	483 00	
Apr. 30, "	"	359 50	
May 31, "	"	309 50	
June 30, "	"	285 00	

Less cars not supplied or refused	\$6193 52
	90 88
	\$6102 64

EXPENDITURE.	
Preliminary expenses (not included under other heads)	\$ 58 94
General expenses	133 84
Furniture	283 35
Stationery and Printing	75 93
Stamps	371 23
Telegraph	656 18
Telephone	132 76
Rent	330 00
Wages	3040 85
	\$5089 08

	\$1013 50
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ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand	\$ 7 64	Telegraphing, etc.	\$ 22 77
Cash in bank	303 33	Open accounts	99 25
Dom. Millers Ass'n.	234 30	Balance	1201 03
Open accounts	554 43		
Furniture, etc.	283 35		
	\$1383 05		\$1383 05

The above report shows that if the millers continue to purchase as freely through this office in the future as during the past sixteen months we have been charging fifty cents per car more than is necessary to pay the expenses of the office.

If the millers would only patronize the office to the extent of 2,000 cars a year, instead of 1,600 as in the past, a further reduction could be made of twenty-five cents per car, that is, it would only cost about \$1.75 for Ontario wheat and \$2.25 for Manitoba wheat per car. However, I regret to say that the month of July has proved a most disappointing one, the total purchases this month only amounting to 86 cars as against an average of 135 cars for the period reported above, thus showing a deficit for the first time since the office has been opened, excepting during the first month, when only 86 cars were purchased.

DISPOSITION OF CENTRAL BUYER'S REPORT.

Mr. T. O. Kemp, on behalf of the special committee to which was referred the report of the central wheat buyer, reported in these words:

The report shows an accumulation in sixteen months of a surplus of \$1,261.03. Taking into consideration that all the preliminary expenses had to be met during this time, we feel that we can safely recommend a reduction in the charges for buying of fifty cents per car to members only, making the charge \$2 for Ontario and \$2.50 for Manitoba wheat per car. But this reduction applies to members only, the charge to non-members to remain as before. This reduction your committee anticipate will assist in increasing the business of the central wheat buyer's office to an extent that will warrant a reduction to one-quarter cent per bushel at an early date.

The report was unanimously adopted.

FREIGHT RATES.

A special committee consisting of E. Peplow, M. McLaughlin, J. Hodd, A. H. Baird, J. Brown, W. H. Meldrum, Geo. H. Harper and Secretary Watts, has for some time been giving careful thought to the question of freight rates. For reasons best known to themselves an invidious distinction has been drawn by the railways between the rates on flour and the rates on wheat. Some of the more glaring of these differences are pointed out in the following report submitted by the chairman, Mr. M. McLaughlin:

The committee first considered the freight rates of the export trade in flour from Manitoba wheat compared with the rate charged on wheat with the following results:—

Port Arthur to Liverpool wheat 13 cents per bushel, equals 2 1/2 cents per hundred.

Port Arthur to London, Ont., 8 cents per bushel, equals 1 3/4 cents per hundred.

London to Montreal, regular tariff 19 cents per hundred.

For export no tariff (17th July new tariff issued) 16 cents for export.

London to Liverpool 23 cents (railroad portion, say 13 cents, steamship portion 10 cents.)

Port Arthur to Liverpool via London 13 1/2 cents and 13 cents and 10 cents equals 36 1/2 cents against 2 1/2 cents on wheat, being 14 1/2 cents freight per hundred pounds against the miller.

Some wheat is taken to London for 8 cents; Montreal for export 6 cents.

The same wheat is taken to London at 8 cents; to Montreal 9 cents.

The committee ask that flour be put on the same basis as wheat plus the plus-overcharge of 2 cents per hundred pounds whether by lake and rail or all rail. In order to compete with the mills at Montreal both for the export and Quebec flour trade, if they are entitled to what is virtually grinding in transit on Manitoba wheat, why are not the mills at interior points, especially when the railroads get all the traffic from our mills, both inward and outward, and in the case of the Montreal mills and others similarly situated, they receive only part of the inward and none of the outward when it goes for export.

During the past month the export rate on grain from London to Montreal has been 13 cents, while the only rate given on flour is the local rate of 10 cents.

Millers should be placed on the same basis as exporters of grain as far as railway freights are concerned; that is, they should be given the same rates plus the terminals and they should receive the same public notice of those rates as the grain merchant.

Millers should be placed at no disadvantage in regard to freight rates, as compared with grain shippers, because in many instances they bring in the larger portion of their Ontario wheat on cars, thus giving the railways a two freights.

Further, because the railroads generally receive local freight on offal. Because millers shipping steadily all the year round the railroads can handle the freight with greater profit to themselves than being forced to handle large quantities of freight at certain seasons of the year only. Because millers are large employers of labor and have large capital invested both of which are beneficial to the railroads.

This report gave rise to no small amount of comment, led off by an address from Mr. W. H. Meldrum, of Peterboro, emphasizing the complaints made in the report and adding fresh facts out of his own experience. The following resolution touching the matter was unanimously carried. Moved by W. H. Meldrum, seconded by J. C. Vanstone: That the executive committee be empowered to take up the question of discrimination of rates on wheat versus flour with the different railways and if necessary call the association together with a view of applying to the government for redress, and also take action to secure better marine insurance for members of this association.

CODE OF BY-LAWS.

The officers reports having been carefully considered the remainder of the afternoon session was given up to the disposition of the by-laws rendered necessary under the act of incorporation, and which had been carefully framed by the executive committee. With a few amendments these were passed as originally drafted.

EVENING SESSION.

Promptly at 8.15 the evening session was called to order by President Peplow.

PRESIDENT PELOW'S Valedictory.

The retiring president, Mr. Edward Peplow, delivered his annual address after the preliminaries of opening the meeting had been concluded. He was warmly applauded at intervals during delivery and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him for the careful thought and study indicated in the preparation of the address and the amount of information and suggestion it contained. Mr. Peplow said:

This may be considered an epoch in our history as an association, and if you will allow me to give a short review of its doings down to this time it may not be amiss and may be an encouragement for the future.

It is now three years since the Dominion Millers' Association was resuscitated in 1889, the immediate cause for this being the agitation for increased duties on flour. You all remember the efforts put forth to accomplish this and the success that crowned those efforts, and notwithstanding the great opposition to this measure from the east, flour is no dearer to-day in the eastern provinces in proportion to the price of wheat than before the duty was put on; nor can it be so long as the capacity of our mills is so much greater than the consumption of flour, and the surplus has to find an outlet in the great markets of the world. The only advantage Ontario millers gained was the supplying of our own markets with flour, thus keeping our mills better employed.

Our next effort was the buying of wheat by standard. The prejudices not only of farmers but of a large number of millers had to be overcome before this became an accomplished fact, the justice of which is shown to-day by the willingness, and even demands, of farmers to have their wheat tested, and I am glad to know that millers have in most cases stood loyally by the tester, even when it appeared to be against their interests to do so, and when they had many excuses for not using it, if they had been looking for such excuses.

It was said by many parties outside the association that when we appointed a central grain buyer our object was to corner the grain market and depress prices, and some of our members suffered considerably by local jealousies on this account. They were held up to our farmer friends as persons to be avoided when selling their grain, but time, the great arbitrator, has proved the falsity of these objections. The central buyer has enabled millers to get wheat to better advantage, because being a large medium offerer of wheat are being constantly made to him and he enables the miller (especially the smaller mills) to get supplies readily, and often secures an order for flour they would otherwise lose if he had not the wheat in sight. He also effects a great saving in freights, telegraph and commission. These are the direct advantages. The indirect advantages consist in being able to advise as to markets, stocks, etc.

I think I cannot be accused of egotism in stating that the Dominion Millers' Association was the means of organising the great deputation of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce that waited upon the Dominion Government urging them to a *modus vivendi* with the Newfoundland Government, and succeeded in getting the differential duties against Canadian produce removed.

The wheat inspection was taken up and representation made to the Dominion Government, which I feel satisfied will bear fruit and be a lasting benefit, not only to the milling fraternity, but to the whole grain trade of the Dominion. No greater damage could be done to this country than that our inspection of grain should be discredited at home or abroad, especially to the Manitoba farmer.

After two years of anxious thought, consultations and meetings of the association, we have succeeded in getting a special act of incorporation for our association, thus placing it on a permanent footing. It is now armed with such powers as I believe will enable it in the future to do even better than it has done in the past, and let me say here that the association is indebted to James Stevenson Esq., M.P. for West Peterboro, for the assistance he rendered your committee in securing the passage of the act.

There are many other things I could refer to as the result of unity of action, but time will not permit.

Having reviewed the past, the question arises, What about the future? Some of our members seem fearful for the success of the association for want of something to do, as though all the work was done, and we had attained to that high and exalted position where we can stand with calm indifference and view the struggles and difficulties of those below us, but as for us, we had climbed the hill, and henceforth our course was one of uninterrupted bliss. If any here have attained to that eminence I will be glad if he will stand up.

The future is so great that one cannot hope to foretell the possibilities, but there are some things that I may be pardoned if I point out, and if I succeed in awakening interest in one or two I shall consider myself well repaid.

It is well known that the wheat crop of this Dominion leaves a large surplus for export. At the present time we have sufficient mills to grind it all if they are kept constantly at work, but they are not. You all know the cost of making a barrel of flour. If this wheat was ground in the country see the advantage it would be. Not only the amount spent in milling it, but also to mill furnishers, coopers, bag makers, etc., etc., and in addition in having the mill-fuel for our dairies, thus facilitating the manufacture of butter, cheese, etc., all of which bring in good returns to our country. Our Government puts on large protective duties, our towns and cities give large bonuses to help manufacturers, but here is a raw material allowed to leave the country which, if properly handled, would be the means of building up the country more than any other manufacturing. Then why is it allowed to go out as raw material?

In looking around for causes take a glance at the Transit Committee's report. See what it says. It costs more to take 100 pounds of flour from our Ontario mills to Liverpool than to send the same quantity of wheat from Port Arthur to Liverpool. Can any miller compete against such odds? Our Government built these roads and should have sufficient control over them to prevent such discrimination. Is it right, while our Government is protecting and our towns bonusing manufacturers, that railways built at the country's expense should be allowed to discriminate against us in this manner and to the great injury of the country? Our only chance for getting this trade is systematic organization to fight the evil at every turn. We don't ask them to lose any money. We are willing to pay the railways what they now get for carrying the wheat and we think it would be to their advantage. The mills would act as a reservoir and prevent the periodical blockade caused by the great rush of wheat at one season of the year to one point and keep a steady stream the year through, and I claim the railways and steamships could carry it at less cost in this way than in the manner they are now doing it. Another great loss would be avoided if the mills were placed on a proper freight basis. All the poorer classes of wheat, such as is causing the present trouble in Montreal, could be ground in the country and the most made of it instead of allowing it to remain in the elevators at Montreal at a very great risk of total loss and the reputation of the country as a wheat supply. Again, if freight rates were put on a proper basis mill property will advance in value, capitalists will have confidence and milling would get such an impetus as would place it in a sound position.

I have not time to treat of the tracing bureau and marine insurance, both of which will give work to a good live committee, fire insurance, municipal taxation and other things affecting our business, which will give ample work for the association for some time to come. Inquiries could be made into our system of milling, or whether we have a system or not. Perhaps the Government could be induced to build an experimental mill as supplementing the experimental farm and travelling dairies, both of which I consider excellent institutions, and I verily believe that an experimental mill would prove equally beneficial to the country whether built by Government or by private enterprise.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Some considerable time was taken up at this session in the election of officers and standing committees. The result was as follows:

President M. McLaughlin, Toronto.  
First vice president A. H. Baird, Paris.  
Second vice president E. S. Edmonson, Oshawa.  
Treasurer W. Galbraith, Toronto.  
Secretary Chas. B. Watts, Toronto.  
Executive Committee J. L. Spink, Toronto; James Goldie, Guelph; J. D. Saunby, London; J. D. Flavelle, Lindsay; I. Warkup, Oakville; W. S. Snder, Waterloo; and H. A. Mulhern, Peterboro.

Board of Arbitration W. H. Meldrum, Peterboro; D. Goldie, Agr. E. O. Kemp, Seaforth; R. Noble, Norval; N. Wenger, Ayton; James Stark, Paisley; J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville.

## MILLING QUALITIES OF WHEAT.

Mr. F. O. Kemp, manager of the Ogilvie mills at Seaforth, read the following carefully prepared paper dealing with the question: "How to arrive at the milling qualities of wheat and how to encourage the production of the best varieties and preserve their best qualities."

The importance of this subject not only to the milling industry, but to all interested in the production or handling of wheat, and in fact to the country at large, is at once very apparent. The necessity of our country for its prosperity in all lines of industry is that we produce the best possible article at the lowest possible cost. This is, and rightly so, the governing ambition of all prosperous industries. The leading necessity in connection with the milling industry is a good article to work on, one that contains the qualities in the largest degree possible necessary for the production of a first-class article. No miller is able to introduce any article in the manufacture of flour calculated to improve its quality other than is found in wheat in its natural condition. Hence the necessity of being able to detect and distinguish these important qualities. It is not our object at this time to discuss the qualities in wheat necessary to the production of a good article. Our present duty is to discuss our facilities for, and ability to determine and distinguish the milling qualities of different varieties of wheat, and the best means to improve our condition in this respect. Regarding this matter, it is a well-known fact, and one that has already existed far too long, that millers as a rule depend to a large extent, in fact, almost entirely, to experience obtained from the manufacture of flour, and the result of its introduction into the trade to determine the relative commercial value of the product of any new variety of wheat. Were it in order I should be restrained through fellow sympathy from displaying our ignorance in this respect by asking a show of hands for the exceptions to this rule. Where is the miller today possessing either facility for, or ability to arrive at, the quality of wheat for milling purposes by other means. We have either to work out this experience for ourselves or rely upon information from others who have already obtained it in this manner. While it will ever be useful as conclusive proof of other means in finally determining this question, it fails to meet the wants of our industry to-day and offers very serious objections. The time, labor and expense in introducing and cultivating a new variety of wheat in sufficient quantity to arrive at this information in this manner at once condemns it in every respect as a means worthy of our regard except as a means of the past, while information gained through others in this manner is far too often quite unreliable. The interests and importance of the milling as well as the farming industry to-day demand better facilities, and more prompt and positive means for determining at once the milling qualities of grain. And I would suggest that a memorial from this association be presented to our Government asking that the experimental farms and agricultural colleges be furnished with the facilities and means necessary to arrive at the desired information.

This is a far more difficult question involving as it does interests outside of our own and conditions of vital importance to the farming industry. These two industries though closely connected in some respects by relative interest in the production of wheat deeply affecting both, do not go hand in hand in other respects, and the variety of grain of most interest to the miller, may under certain conditions not prove the most profitable to the farmer. I need not cite instances of this. But the fact I wish to bring out here is that while our interests and those of the farmer are so closely allied in some respects we should join hands in our efforts to promote these common interests, for so long as the farmer raises wheat for flour purposes, and the miller grinds it, the one cannot disregard the interests of the other without injury to his own. The farmer cannot produce a variety of wheat injurious to the milling interests without reflecting on his own. Nor can the miller in respect for his own interest demand of the farmer the production of such varieties as do not serve the farmers' interests. It therefore becomes the interest of the miller to be in a

position conjointly with the farmer to determine not only the milling qualities of wheat, but also which wheats are most profitable to miller and farmer alike, and how to preserve the desired qualities in such wheat, and the wheat in the proper condition to serve the best interest of both.

This introduces a question which has occupied my attention considerably, viz., the stage of ripeness at which wheat should be cut. I find considerable indifference to this question on the part of millers and want of care on the part of farmers; with the farmer, resulting I think, from millers not giving the matter sufficient thought, the other from a want of knowledge on the part of the farmer and his being partially misled by the popular opinion that there is no harm in cutting the wheat green, or as it is generally expressed, "on the green side." That there must be a proper stage of ripeness to cut wheat may certainly go without saying. Such being the case, it is wonderful the diversity of opinion that exists regarding it. That the proper stage of ripeness permits of neither too early or too late cutting is also quite reasonable and presents the necessity of greater care regarding it than is displayed in the present day. That evil must result from too early cutting, both as regards the milling and productive properties of wheat, is claimed by the best authorities. If millers and farmers can agree as to the proper stage of ripeness at which wheat should be cut to best answer the purpose of both industries much I think will be done towards preserving the good milling and productive qualities in wheat, and thereby encourage its cultivation, for in looking into this matter, and from information obtained, I am satisfied our wheats deteriorate in both respects as a result of this evil practice, and I am satisfied if the memorial as suggested above meets with the favor it should at the hands of the Government, such means may be provided as will assist greatly in determining what the proper stage of ripeness for cutting wheat is as well as other conditions necessary to its successful production.

At 10.30 the meeting adjourned, the discussion on Mr. Kemp's paper to be the first order of business of the morning session.

## SECOND DAY.

The convention opened promptly at 9 a.m. Wednesday with the president, Mr. M. McLaughlin, in the chair. The attendance of members was fully up to the first day.

The question of milling qualities of wheat introduced in the paper read at last night's session by Mr. T. O. Kemp, of Seaforth, was made the first subject of discussion, taking formative shape in the following resolution.

## TESTING WHEATS IN SAMPLE LOTS.

Moved by T. O. Kemp, seconded by H. Barrett: That this association memorialize the Dominion and Ontario Governments at an early day drawing their attention to the advantages to farmers and millers that would result from some system of testing wheats in sample lots as to their milling and productive qualities, which tests the governments may be able to carry out in connection with the agricultural colleges and experimental farms.

This resolution provoked one of the most important discussions of the convention and especially on the one point of the best time for cutting wheat so that its milling qualities will be fully retained.

James Stark, Paisley, said that this was a question affecting not alone the millers and farmers, but the whole country. It was important that wheat be cut at the right time. But what might seem the right time for the miller would be viewed in a different light by the farmer, and the farmer was apt to look out for himself. He did not think it was necessary for the Ontario Government to be asked, as in the terms of the resolution, to touch this matter. They were doing now all that was in their power to further the interests of the miller, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to co-operate with them. Nothing more was required.

R. Noble, Norval, would like to see a plan adopted that would secure to the millers a prompt testing of wheat sown the first year without having to experiment for some time as now. Quite a difference of opinion prevails in regard to time for cutting wheat. It is held that wheat after being cut green matures from the stroke. It would help to a solution of the problem if the agricultural colleges of the country would take this question up.

J. G. Bechtel, Burford, spoke as a member of the special committee of the association that had visited the Ontario agricultural farm to examine various varieties of seed wheat. They had selected what they believed were the best varieties, though experience since had



shown that some of these varieties were not the most desirable. It had to be remembered that poor grades of wheat were scattered throughout the country, and were being sown by the farmers. How was this to be remedied? The farmer selects that grade of wheat that will give him the best yield without regard particularly to its milling qualities. The grain men sell this wheat, and if it is not bought by the miller in the locality where it is grown millers elsewhere buy it.

H. Barrett, Port Hope, said the millers must get the farmers themselves interested in this question. It must be shown to them that grain that had not matured properly was not fit for milling.

Thomas M. Yers, Thamesville, contended that the millers would experience a good deal of difficulty in telling the farmers how to manage their business. Most farmers have more wheat than they can cut in a few days. The speaker had himself been a farmer, and found that unless cutting was started early then the latter part of the crop would be bleached out too ripe. Farmers are sometimes undecided what is best to do under all the circumstances. He believed that wheat matured satisfactorily after it had been cut on the green side. If we ask farmers not to cut wheat until after it is ripe they will have to cut it in most cases in one day.

J. Knox, Stayner, considered it a mistake to buy wheat cut on the green side. We should educate farmers to let their wheat ripen before cutting.

James Hamilton, Glen Huron, said his experience was that wheat which is not fully ripe is going to deteriorate. Wheat that is green is unfit for grinding.

T. O. Kemp, Seaforth, was pleased with the turn the discussion had taken. It was just what he expected when he introduced the question. Of course there was difference of opinion. Some favored wheat cut green, others when the berry was ripe. What is meant by green cut wheat, what by cutting when ripe? We certainly want a wheat that has matured properly; but I am prepared to let nature do her part. Wheat cut green is the heaviest weighing wheat we have. Why heavier than ripe cut wheat? Green wheat dries up into a hard crystallized seed. Wheat properly matured goes into a more mealy condition and is looser in its nature. Which is the best to cut? Is not better flour obtained from wheat properly matured? Farmers are heeding what millers are saying on this question... and more wheat is being cut to-day with a regard to maintaining its milling properties than ever before.

COST OF A BARREL OF FLOUR.

J. L. Spink delivered an address, "How to save losses in milling," or, as it might fittingly be termed, "The cost of a barrel of flour." Many millers, he said, claim to be able to make a barrel of flour for twenty cents, others say twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, and some even higher, "I am talking now," said Mr. Spink, "of the average output of a mill, and one that is run steadily, not only at intervals. I have made it a practice to keep a detailed account of all the expenses of my mill, so that I may arrive at a correct and intelligent account of the cost of my output." And here Mr. Spink took the association into his confidence and gave the members a detailed statement of the actual items of expenditure in running his Pickering mill, including insurance, fuel, oil, commissions, interest, printing, wages, office expenses, dam account, not omitting the most trifling incidental. His mill turned out about 35,000 barrels of flour a year, sometimes 40,000. He could not figure down the cost to less than thirty-six cents a barrel, exclusive of cost of barrel or packages. He did not believe that millers generally went as carefully into these details as they ought to do. In his early milling days he neglected these things, but in no other way could a miller know what his flour was costing. Another point on which millers he thought were sometimes in a maze was the quantity of wheat used in making a barrel of flour. His reference was to straight roller flour that would stand Government inspection. His experience taught him that it required four bushels and forty pounds to make a barrel of straight roller flour. "A weakness of milling was the fact that our day consisted of twenty-four hours. We are making flour far beyond our consumption. Limit the capacity to seventy-two hours a week in place of 144 and the millers will make more clear dollars in a year than they are doing under present arrangements.

I would like to see our millers enter into a bond to carry out just such an arrangement. Other manufacturers run their mills ten and twelve hours and we run ours twenty-four hours a day."

The address was closed with the following resolution. Moved by J. L. Spink, seconded by E. Peplow, that in the opinion of this meeting the cost of manufacturing a barrel of flour and the quantity of wheat required to make a barrel of flour has been generally under-estimated by millers.

A second resolution as follows was introduced, moved by W. H. Meldrum, seconded by E. McKenzie.

That in the opinion of this association it takes four bushels and forty pounds of wheat to make a barrel of straight roller flour and that the minimum cost of manufacturing a barrel of flour is not less than thirty-five cents, exclusive of cost of barrel or package.

Both resolutions were adopted by the association.

COST IN LOSSES.

E. S. Edmonson, Oshawa, said that there was an element of cost in making flour that Mr. Spink had not taken into account in his calculations, and that was the losses sustained in shipping to dishonest dealers. He had some of this kind of experience in a car of flour shipped to Quebec. It was during a time of declining markets. Flour at this particular time had dropped twenty-five cents a bag. After his shipment had reached its destination he received word that it had been made from musty wheat. The facts were it had been put into new jute bags. His customer wanted him to take \$70 less than the invoice. This he refused to do; but was obliged to compromise at a loss of \$50, or have the flour thrown on his hands. His was not the only case of the kind that had occurred in Quebec. He urged that this association take some means to protect its members from losses of this character. An agent might be appointed to deal with these matters, so that the basis of settlement be removed from the hands of the broker.

J. L. Spink said it would be a mistake to have it go out from this meeting that it was unsafe to ship flour to Quebec dealers. He had done business in that province for many years, having an agent located there. A large part of the output of his mill was sold in Quebec, and he had never had a case where a customer had given him trouble. He had heard of cases such as instanced by Mr. Edmonson. Probably there were dishonest dealers in the lower province, as likely elsewhere. It would seem from what was said that this were so; but it would be unjust to honest men to make the charge general.

CANADIAN FLOUR FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Moved by H. Barrett, seconded by J. C. Vanstone. That it will be advisable for the Dominion Millers' Association to make an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago of Canadian grains and their products and that the executive committee be and are hereby requested to take the matter in charge.

The advantage to Canada of making this exhibit was eloquently advocated by P. Kelly, of Blyth, and R. Noble, of Norval. Mr. J. S. Larke, Government representative, argued with much force that it would be a great mistake to give the opportunity to anyone to say that the millers of Canada were so lacking in enterprise as to refuse to make an exhibit. It was the kind of thing that would be made use of by the enemies of the country. The motion carried.

ANOTHER BIG CROP.

Informal reports received from members in different sections of the province and also from Quebec point to another large grain yield this season. In the Peterboro section it is claimed the crop will be ahead of last year. It is ripening more fully, and will go sixty pounds to the bushel. In Ontario some wheat will weigh sixty-three pounds; the yield will be equal to last year. Brant delegates reported the outlook very hopeful in that county. In Carleton and Dundas districts an exceptionally large area is under wheat and the crop looks very fine. In Quebec the story was one of a large yield; oats would be a remarkable crop. Reports from Guelph indicated that not more than an average crop might be expected in that locality.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Interest in the discussion on smut in wheat, which was introduced by Mr. Bechtel, was accentuated by the

presence in the meeting of President Hugh Baird, of the Toronto Board of Trade, who has not spared any effort to have this evil remedied. He spoke vigorously on the question urging the millers to use every endeavor in their several localities to have farmers sow only clean wheat. The reputation of the whole country was in peril, and unless a remedy was secured our wheat would be discredited both at home and abroad. It is true that there is only a comparatively small quantity of our wheat of this character, but there is just enough that when mixed with clean samples would militate against the character of the whole.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Moved by W. H. Meldrum, seconded by E. McKenzie, that the thanks of this association are due and are hereby tendered to the retiring president and executive council and that the treasurer be instructed to pay railway fees of the several members attending meetings of the executive during the past year.

A resolution was also passed thanking Mr. William Stevenson, M.P., of West Peterboro, for the efforts he had exerted at Ottawa to secure the successful adoption of the bill incorporating the Dominion Millers' Association.

FAREWELL WORDS OF PRESIDENT McLAUGHLIN.

Before the meeting finally adjourned President McLaughlin took occasion to thank the members for unanimously placing him in the present position. It would be his effort, with the assistance of the executive, to further increase the usefulness of the Dominion Millers' Association during the new year upon which they had entered. He had been exceedingly well pleased with the character and tone of the meeting now brought to a close. It had been his pleasure to visit the meeting of the British millers a year ago, and whilst they took more time there to do their work than we do in Canada, he did not think they got through as much actual business. The truth is we have done a tremendous amount of work during the past day and a half. Perhaps we were too anxious to push through our work and get home. The English millers interwove more of the social element into their work. They took time to get acquainted with one another and exchange personal views, rub shoulder to shoulder. A banquet was a feature of the British meeting, and Mr. McLaughlin hinted that another year the Dominion millers need not be surprised if an innovation along these lines was introduced. But let no one suppose business will be neglected. Mr. McLaughlin assured the members that the various questions that were suggested by the proceedings of the past two days would be gone carefully into by the executive, and he invited members to correspond with himself or the secretary making any suggestion that occurred to them of service to the association.

At 12.30 noon a memorable meeting in the history of Canadian milling was brought to a close.

CONVENTION ECHOES.

That screeching elevator.

With one voice, "McLaughlin for president," and he is president.

The suggestion to establish schools of milling in Canada is worthy the consideration of the new executive.

J. L. Spink: Yes, I keep a dam account; and sometimes it is a dam account, as when two years ago it cost me \$2,000 for repairs.

Ex-President Peplow's intimation that Lloyd's English insurance covers all possible losses in shipping was a good pointer for export millers.

Patrick Kelly: When you want anything from the Government go to the head every time. You'll never get anything out of the middle or tail.

Ex-Lieut. Governor Sir Wm. P. Howland, one of the pioneers of milling in this country, was an attentive listener at part of the sessions of the association.

Secretary Watts: "I estimate the surplus wheat for export this year will be larger than the estimate of 22,000,000 last year." And Charles B. Watts is usually pretty level-headed in his predictions.

One of the intelligently active men of the convention and himself one of the oldest and most successful millers of the country was James Goldie, of Guelph, father of the late lamented president, Thomas Goldie.





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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR

THE CANADIAN MILLER AND GRAIN TRADE REVIEW caters to the Miller and all his 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 as an organ with any manufacturing company, we will always be found honestly and earnestly endeavoring to protect the interests of our subscribers.

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

THE MILLERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

No apology is needed for the amount of space given up in this month's CANADIAN MILLER to the Dominion Millers' Association, who held its annual meeting on the 2nd and 3rd of this month. Other interesting and valuable matter has been excluded and leading departments compressed into small space or omitted altogether, but we know of no matter left out that at this particular time is of greater import than the reports, papers and discussions that formed the programme of this gathering of Canadian millers.

We shall have from time to time occasion to deal with one and another of the subjects that were made questions of consideration at this meeting. Whether we take the able valedictory address of retiring president Peplow, full of suggestion and wholesome thought, or the vigorous, hopeful and inspiring words of the newly-elected president, Mr. M. McLaughlin, or any one of the reports or papers presented before or after the official declarations: of all it can be said they were words fitly spoken, practical, apt and direct to the point.

The large attendance of millers from all sections of the country carries its own story of the interest and enthusiasm felt by the members of this industry in the future of the newly-incorporated millers' association.

The experimental period when millers asked the question, What good can a millers' association do the milling business of this country? has found its answer in the most forceful of all answers—accomplished deeds.

THE ST. JOHN'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

We publish below a complete list, up to the hour of going to press, of contributions in kind received on account of the CANADIAN MILLERS' Newfoundland Relief. The total is 250 bbls. and 251 sacks, or a net contribution of 375 1/2 barrels of flour. The names and quantities in detail are as follows:

McLaughlin and Moore, Toronto	10 bbls.
J. L. Spink, Toronto	10 "
Citizens Milling Co., Toronto	10 "
N. Wenger and Sons, Ayrton, Ont.	25 "
J. D. Saunby, London, Ont.	15 "
James Goidie, Guelph, Ont.	25 "
J. Knox and Co., Staver, Ont.	5 "
P. R. Hoover and Sons, Green River, Ont.	1 "
John Hull, Laford, Ont.	5 "
D. Goldie, Ayr, Ont.	25 "
H. A. Mulhern, Peterboro, Ont.	20 "
R. C. Scott, Highgate, Ont.	2 "
Citizens of Highgate	3 "
T. Hayne and Son, Bridgen, Ont.	5 "
H. Hollingshead, Dutton, Ont.	11 "
D. B. Ross, Embro (oatmeal)	5 "
Village of Embro (oatmeal)	5 "
Village of Embro (flour)	5 "
Jno. Campbell, St. Thomas, Ont.	25 "
F. L. Green, Greenwood, Ont.	2 "

R. A. Thompson, Lyndon, Ont.	5 bbls.
Wolverton Milling Co., Wolverton, Ont.	5 "
Robert Noble, Norval, Ont.	10 "
H. C. Lovering and Co., Coldwater, Ont.	5 "
Isaac Warkup, Oakville, Ont.	10 "
J. Lee and Son, W. Berton, Ont.	1 "

Dick, Ridout and Co., Toronto, Ont.	250 bbls.
Charles Smith, Campbellford, Ont.	12 sacks
J. H. Sills (citizen), Campbellford, Ont.	10 "
C. L. Owen (citizen), Campbellford, Ont.	10 "
R. Cockburn, (citizen), Campbellford, Ont.	6 "
Other citizens of Campbellford, Ont.	6 "
H. Brown and Sons, Carleton Place, Ont.	43 "
Wm. McDiarmid (citizen), Carleton Place, Ont.	40 "
R. B. Clement and others, Walkerton	46 "
Dobson and Campbell, Beaverton	10 "
J. R. Dafoe, Napanee, Ont.	20 "
Elliott and Hawkins, Holland Centre	8 "
	251 sacks

The following letter from the Todd Milling Co., of Galt, dated July 16, speaks for itself: "We have your circular of 11th. We are to-day shipping direct to St. John's fifty barrels of flour donated by the town of Galt, and are including in this lot our own contributions." Mr. H. A. Mulhern, of Peterboro, who contributed on his own account twenty barrels of flour, as credited above, and who is a member of the Peterboro town council, reported that the municipality had contributed 100 barrels of flour. Meldrum, Davidson & Co., of Peterboro, write that they had flour in store at St. John's when the fire broke out, and which fortunately was not destroyed. They at once telegraphed their representative in that city to apply it on account of the wants of the sufferers. These contributions are exclusive of the 375 1/2 bbls. detailed above.

The following telegram received from Newfoundland indicates the grateful and appreciative spirit in which the contributions have been accepted on behalf of the sufferers:

St. John's, Nfld., July 26, 1892.

To A. G. Mortimer,  
Pub. CANADIAN MILLER, Toronto, Can.

Committee unite in tendering most cordial thanks for marked generous offering of flour and oatmeal from some of the millers of your province towards the relief of the afflicted fire sufferers of this city, also again express deep sense of gratitude to the good people of Galt.

JAMES B. SCUYLER,  
Secy. Relief Com.

THE DAMP WHEAT PROBLEM.

A DIFFICULTY of serious moment has arisen in connection with Manitoba wheat in store at Montreal on which is likely to result considerable loss. Much of it, according to the Montreal Trade Bulletin, is in such a heated and bad condition that it will not realize freight charges. Rather more than a week ago lot of No. 2 regular wheat was put up at public auction and only brought twenty-four cents. The buyer, however, so the Bulletin says, could not get delivery of the wheat until he paid thirty-five cents a bushel to the C.P.R. for freight and other charges amounting to thirty-five cents per bushel on wheat that is worth only twenty-four cents per bushel and less. It is said that the railway company will expect the owners of the grain to make good the freight charges, etc.

The conditions here narrated are suggestive of several conundrums that may give concern to grain merchants, bankers and others in the not distant future. No question there is a large quantity of depreciated wheat in the country on which advances have been made by the banks largely in excess of the price that can be realized to-day. A few weeks ago we were shown by a prominent grain man in the city samples of a wheat of which 10,000 bushels were held by one bank, and which was being offered at twenty cents a bushel. Someone is going to come short. Who?

Who is responsible for these conditions? We put this question to the grain merchant who showed us the twenty-cent sample of wheat. He answered promptly that he considered the banks had acted ill-advisedly in many of the advances that had been made the early part of the past season. They had helped to perpetuate the impression widely entertained at the time, but since

knocked end-ways by later conditions, that an unusually high price was going to be realized for wheat. Nor had the banks exercised that care and judgment touching the quality of wheat on which advances were made that was to be expected from that one institution of all others that is supposed to work on conservative lines. They will most certainly have to pay the piper now.

Who shipped the wheat? The complaint is that it was shipped in a damp condition. The shipper shipped the wheat, we suppose. There is good reason to believe that with the immense crop of the Northwest of the past year and the difficulties experienced in harvesting and threshing, that the real condition of the berry was none too closely scrutinized. How far the character of the inspection adopted ought to be held accountable for the conditions now developed is another element that likely enters into the question.

Trouble will probably occur among consignors, consignee, banks and railways in a final settlement of the particular cases that are now, or may yet, come to the front. Those concerned, with the aid of the courts, may be left to arrange these matters among themselves. A repetition of similar troubles should not occur another season, if the experience of the past possesses any value.

CAN THE ETHIOPIAN, ETC.?

THE Buffalo Milling World would appear to be published for the especial purpose of abusing and vilifying its neighbors, not unfrequently its own immediate relatives in its own land; more particularly Canada and Canadians, as perhaps not quite so closely related. It is not long since that a milling contemporary in its own country found it desirable, for decency's sake and the credit of the milling business in the United States, to call down this journalistic Ishmaelite. But the admonition was useless. Lepoard-like, the Milling World cannot change its spots, and so its trades continue, seldom heeded by anyone, except when a statement is made so diametrically away from the truth that for the benefit of those who may not know the source from which it has emanated a contradiction is necessary. Here is such a statement recently made by this Buffalo journal. "The Canadian millers thought New York flour-mills were making too much money in West India flours, and not long ago they sent a lot of their high-colored, but weak, amber wheat flours into those markets, where they have got sour, and the Canadian millers have consequently soured on the West Indian trade."

No more complete answer need be given to this false charge against Canadian flour than a reference to the test made by Commissioner Adam Brown when he was in Jamaica, and published at the time in these columns. Flour, on that occasion, and not "high-colored, weak, amber wheat flour," but flour made from Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat, was purposely held for four months and then baked into bread that was the delight of the people of these Islands. Nor was the news slow in spreading, until, as Mr. Brown says, when communicated with touching this charge, "every steamer that has gone out to the several West India Islands since my return from Jamaica has carried flour." The statement of Messrs. Pickard & Black, of Halifax, owners of a shipping line doing business with these Islands, is that during the past three months they have carried over 12,000 barrels of Canadian flour to the West Indies. This hardly tells of a soured trade on the part of either consignor or consignee. Geo. Musson & Co., of this city, in a letter to the Monetary Times on the question, say "We have been shipping flour to the West Indies since January, 1891, at the rate of hundreds of barrels per month. We have always chosen hard wheat flours for shipment, often getting a special brand made, in which was a large proportion of Manitoba wheat. We have yet to learn of one instance in which any of this flour has soured, and we have never had any complaints of its quality. On the contrary numerous certificates have come to us of the satisfaction felt by people in Barbadoes, Trinidad, St. Kitts, Antigua, etc., with the strength and character of our Canadian flour."

The truth is that the people of the West Indies have only words of praise for Canadian flour, and so long as our millers maintain the present high standards there will be no complaints of soured Canadian flour except such as come via the Buffalo milling sewer.



The particular purpose of this department is to create an increased market for Canadian mill products—flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, rolled oats, pot barley, horse meal, split peas, etc.—at home and abroad. The interests of the miller who grinds the grain will have thoughtful consideration. Any matter that is likely to lead to an improvement of conditions in the local market of any of the various provinces of the Dominion will be carefully considered in this department. A close study will be made of the foreign markets with the aim of further developing the Canadian export trade. The MILLER will not only cover very effectively the field of flour handlers and buyers of mill products, not only within the borders of the Canadian confederation, but in New-England, the West Indies, Great Britain and other European centres. This department will be made valuable to them in discussions of the conditions of the market in this country, reliable market data, the manufacture of mill products, methods of transportation and shipping, and the relations of millers, shippers and buyers on any matter of their respective interests.

#### THE QUEBEC FLOUR TRADE.

IN the following letter Mr. Carrier, commission merchant of Quebec city, protests vigorously against an intimation in the July CANADIAN MILLER that the flour trade in Quebec are in the habit of dealing fraudulently with Ontario millers in their shipments of flour to that province.

Quebec, Que., July 22, 1892.

EDITOR CANADIAN MILLER:

SIR, I have read carefully a paragraph in the July CANADIAN MILLER which relates to Quebec. This has been written to the disadvantage of us—the Quebec merchants—and I defy any of these millers to prove that their flour has been refused in Quebec without good reason, as not equal to sample or respects one grade lower than what it is bought for. I will give \$50 towards charity to the one who will prove the contrary. For instance, we buy one to five cars of straight roller, and the flour comes to Quebec and it inspects only extra. Well, do you suppose we will accept the flour? Well, not at all; and this kind of business happens five times out of ten; and a miller sends us one sample of flour and we will buy two or three cars of flour on his sample, and when the flour arrives in Quebec we examine the flour and we find it is not equal to the sample. Well, do you suppose we must accept it? No, sir, we can't. The price are cut so low here and the competition is so keen that we want the quality of flour we have bought; but when the flour is equal to what we have bought even if we were losing one dollar per barrel, we take delivery of the flour and this I may prove. (I excuse my liberty, but I thought you might wish to have the two sides of the story.)

LEON M. CARRIER.

We are glad to have this letter from Mr. Carrier. The statements made in these columns last month were based on information from reliable members of the Ontario trade, who then averred, and still aver, that it is a practice in Quebec, with some dealers, to refuse shipments of flour forwarded according to sample unless the Ontario miller, rather than have the flour thrown back on his hands, is prepared to accept a less price than that agreed upon when the sale was closed. In the remarks of Mr. Edmonson, of Oshawa, at the Dominion Millers' Association, and reported in this number of the MILLER, a specific case is cited.

We have only one end to serve in any comments that may be made in this journal touching this and kindred questions, and that is the success both of the miller and his customer, and we would rather believe with Mr. Spink, who spoke on this question at the millers' convention, that the charge of Mr. Edmonson and others is the exception and not the rule.

In the interests of some one of our many charitable institutions we would like to have the neat sum of \$50 fall to their treasurer, but far rather would we have the \$50 continue in Mr. Carrier's possession and the good name of Quebec flour dealers remain untarnished and perfect confidence and amity between the Ontario and Quebec trade maintained.

#### MINNEAPOLIS MILLING IN PERIL.

Canadian flour producers have, if nothing more, an historical interest in the milling operations of Minneapolis, Minn., inasmuch that this is the largest, unless Budapest is to dispute the claim, flour-producing centre in the world. A change of these conditions from Minneapolis to Duluth, or any other city of the American union, would not likely affect flour production in Canada, yet we cannot but feel an interest in any circumstances that might lead to such a change.

According to so important an authority as Charles A.

Pillsbury, the greatest of Minneapolis great millers, the whole business of milling in Minneapolis is in grave peril and is likely to be ruined by the competition of Duluth. This is the burden of a statement made by Mr. Pillsbury before the Inter-state Railway Commission. It may be that Mr. Pillsbury had a purpose to serve and put the case somewhat strongly, but, if so, he supported his position with some very substantial facts and hard logic.

The gravamen of the position is in the advantage in rates possessed by Duluth over Minneapolis. The Northwest Magazine, of St. Paul, describes the situation thus: "The controlling factor in making wheat rates from the harvest fields of the Northwest is the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has a line to Duluth from important points in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota of the same length of its line to Minneapolis. Consequently it charges the same rate to the two points. The Duluth miller pays exactly the same rate for his wheat that the Minneapolis miller pays, but when the former gets it into flour he loads the flour directly upon the lake steamers at his own dock, whereas the Minneapolis miller must ship the flour 150 miles by rail and then transfer it to the vessel. The chief competitor of the Northern Pacific is the Great Northern. Its line to Duluth is considerably longer than its line to Minneapolis, but it must make the same rate as its rival or it would get no grain to haul from competitive points in the two hard wheat states. The policy of these two roads is followed by the Soo, the Milwaukee, the Northwestern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which penetrate much good wheat country in western Minnesota and the two Dakotas. They will all haul to the lake as cheaply as to Minneapolis." These conditions operate, it is said, to the advantage of Duluth to the extent of fifteen cents a barrel, which the Minneapolis millers testified is more than they are making.

Mr. Pillsbury in his testimony said, "In four years, yes, in three years, with a continuance of the present regime, Duluth will have a milling capacity greater than Minneapolis has to-day. The mills of Minneapolis have made the wheat market here. This market will go to the dogs, too, and every elevator in the city as well."

In this connection Mr. Pillsbury went into quite an extended review of the milling affairs of his city, and the growth and development of this industry. Twenty-three years ago, when he came to Minneapolis, the milling property in Minneapolis could be bought for thirty cents on the dollar of the original cost. The annual output of the mills was 2,000,000 barrels in 1868, 5,250,000 barrels in 1885, 7,000,000 barrels in 1890, 8,000,000 in 1891, "and," added Mr. Pillsbury, "I think we will crowd 9,000,000 barrels in 1892." Fully eighty per cent of this flour output seeks an outlet through the Great Lakes. Forty per cent of it is exported. Of last year's output 3,365,000 barrels went to market by way of Duluth. About \$7,000,000 are invested in the milling business in Minneapolis. The terminal elevators of this city, holding 15,000,000 bushels, are worth \$4,000,000, and cost \$4,000,000 a year to operate them.

As everyone knows, flour milling is the backbone industry of Minneapolis and if conditions are such as Mr. Pillsbury describes then the situation is indeed serious.

#### A SCOTCH OATMEAL MILL.

Where better can we go than to the land of cakes to learn all that is to be learned of the production of the Scotchman's diet—oatmeal? The following account of one of the most important oatmeal mills in Scotland, taken from the North British Agriculturist, will, we believe, prove of value to the readers of the CANADIAN MILLER interested in the production of oatmeal:

"Craigmills are situated on the Dightly Water, some two miles from the city of Marmade and Jute. Mr. Grant is "rivetted to the soil," to use Lord Salisbury's phrase, for he is the owner of the small estate of Craigmills, which extends to some sixty acres of excellent land, most of which has a fine southern exposure. Craigmills are undoubtedly the best-equipped mills of the kind in the country, and they are fitted up with various improvements, devised by Mr. Grant himself, some of which are patented and are found in no other mill in the country. The kilns do not differ much from other kilns of the kind in appearance to the unskilled eye;

but Mr. Grant, being a practical miller himself of nearly forty year's experience, and having made the manufacture of oatmeal a special study all his life, has introduced some useful improvements in dampers to regulate the heat, and also indicators beside the fires by which the operator can know, at a glance if the fires are at their proper heat without going to the dry chambers.

The floors are unusually high above the fires, thus giving the heat ample space to spread, which makes an equal dry all over, and also less risk of singeing, which is very objectionable, and entirely spoils the flavor of finest Scotch oatmeal. The roof is very steep, and unusually high above the floor, thus giving the moisture sweated out of the grain ample means of escaping into the air, as the color and flavor of the meal is apt to be seriously affected if ample means be not provided for the moisture escaping. After coming off the kilns the grain is passed over a series of dressing riddles, which removes from the good grain all the puny, undersized grains, as well as all foreign seeds, such as those of skellock, popple, etc. The refuse extract by this dressing is passed over another series of riddles, which removes all the seeds of "alien blood," to use a Clydesdale phrase, and the small grains are ground up in various ways for stock feeding purposes.

The good grain is then passed through the shelling stones, and through all the usual cleaning appliances, after which it is subjected to the action of one of the notable inventions designed by Mr. Grant. This appliance he has designated "Grant's Patent Groat and Grain Scourer," and is protected by Royal Letters Patent. The object of this machine is to remove the last trace of husk and dust which may adhere to the groats. To effect this most desirable end the groats in this machine are passed through a series of iron discs with roughly perforated holes from alternate sides, one-half of which are stationary, while the other half revolve at a high rate of speed, and that process scours off the last trace of husk and dust, which is afterwards extracted by an exhaust fan, and leaves the groats absolutely pure.

The purified groats are then passed through the millstones, which grind them into meal, after which the meal is subjected to the operation of another purifier, designed by Mr. Grant. In this machine the meal passes through a current of air which exhausts out of it all the light, fibrous substance which the meal contains, and which in unpurified meal is seen clinging to the sides of the machinery by which it is made, or the gurnels in which the meal is stored. Although the amount of fibrous substance extracted in this way is not of much bulk, yet the improvement in the quality of the meal affected in this way is in inverse ratio to the amount of fibrous matter extracted. As a consequence of this double purification, first from the last trace of husk, and afterwards from the light fibrous and less digestible substance, the resulting product is the ne plus ultra of a remarkable palatable and highly nutritious food.

#### MARKET CONDITIONS

Enquiry for flour both for home and foreign consumption shows some improvement. Prices for export continue lower than dealers care to accept, at the same time considerable shipments are being made. A good business is doing with the West Indies, and trade with Newfoundland, despite disorganized conditions, consequent on the fire, is coming around again to Canadian millers. The oatmeal trade is quiet, especially in export.

#### PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEALS

Quotations at leading market centres at time of closing this report are as follows:

Toronto. Car prices Toronto freights Manitoba patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; straight roller, \$3.65 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran, \$11.50 to \$12. Shorts, \$13 to \$14.

Montreal. Prices as follows Patent, spring, \$4.50 to \$4.65; patent, winter, \$4.10 to \$4.45; straight roller, \$3.90 to \$4.15; extra, \$3.25 to \$3.35; superfine \$3 to \$3.15; fine, \$2.70 to \$2.80; city strong bakers, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Manitoba bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.30; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.50 to \$1.60; straight rollers, \$1.95 to \$2; super fine, \$1.35 to \$1.50; fine, \$1.15 to \$1.20.



Office of the CANADIAN MILLER,  
August 15, 1892.

### THE GENERAL SURVEY.

ALL concerned are figuring these days on the probable harvest. Each month removes uncertainties in calculation that had existed a month before, making it more nearly possible to arrive at a fairly safe prediction of what the harvest actually will be. The latest estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture has placed the maximum yield at 550,000,000 bushels of wheat. Anything in weather conditions that has transpired within the few weeks since these figures were made strengthens rather than weakens this estimate. True, we have had news within the past week that hot weather in the upper Northwest was damaging to wheat and that in the south heavy rains were similarly affecting the situation. A consensus of level-headed opinion, however, favors the conclusion that the Republic is safe for another big crop and one that is not likely to come any long way behind the 612,000,000 bushels of 1891.

In Canada the secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association is authority for the statement that the surplus for export during the current crop year will be larger than the estimate of 22,000,000 a year ago. The reports that are being received from the various provinces all go to confirm this prediction. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories there is little doubt but what the crops will be excellent and the yield large. The large crop in these provinces a year ago was not, however, an unmixed good, and The Commercial, of Winnipeg, in a leading article of a recent issue warns the farmers of that country against the "evils of a big crop." It is pointed out that the extra expense in handling the immense crop of last year, even had it been nearly all preserved, added largely, beyond the average, to the cost of production. Unfortunately the crop, despite the extra exertion, was not saved, and as one large farmer is reported to have said "had he burnt one-half his crop on the ground and given his entire attention to saving the balance, instead of trying to save it all, he would have come out better in the end, and would still have had sufficient grain to have made up a fairly good yield for his total acreage." This much is sure, in any case, Manitoba will help again this year to swell the yield of Canada to large proportions, and the more safely and perfectly this yield can be saved the more pleased, of course, everyone will be.

There is good reason to suppose that the crops in Europe are uniformly abundant and desirable in quality. Harvesting in England has commenced, and, according to the Mark Lane Express, the conditions indicate that it will be, on the whole, less costly and the crop more rapidly gathered in than usual. We must perhaps except India in a statement that Europe is likely to be favored with good crops. The final official reports have now been received from most of the Indian wheat-growing districts, and the figures are as follows:

	1891 Quarters	1892 Quarters
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	7,410,000	8,200,000
Punjab	6,396,000	9,166,000
Central Provinces	3,242,000	4,460,000
Bombay	2,236,000	3,300,000
Bengal	1,196,000	1,806,000
Other districts estimated	4,280,000	5,340,000
Total	24,050,000	33,032,000

According to the above there is the very great deficiency of 8,082,000 quarters compared with last year, and it is argued as the exports, stimulated by comparatively high prices during the early part of this year, have been almost as large since the 1st of April as they were during the same time last year, viz., 2,043,000 quarters, against 2,241,000 quarters, it is only to be expected that they will show a very considerable falling off during the rest of the season. In a very succinct, yet clearly stated, review of the market situation in the current issue of our

American contemporary, Milling, this remark is made concerning the situation in India: "India's statistics are so entirely untrustworthy as to be useless beyond the results shown by actual export, that since the beginning of her crop, on April 1, have continued in nearly the same ratio with last year for the same period, or, more exactly, from April 1 to July 1 they were 17,760,000 against 19,320,000, or at a ratio for the year of over 70,000,000 bushels. Of course this ratio cannot be maintained, and the demand is certain to be so limited that last year's figures of 50,000,000 will not be needed this year. The India condition is one of potential menace to the products of this country, when the latter are so heavily in excess of our domestic requirements."

So there can be small doubt but what the world's supplies of breadstuffs from this season's crop will, with little exception, be very plenteous. Additional to this is a visible reserve that Bradstreet's places at this date at fully 70,000,000 bushels. These are statements that may seem to be possessed of a strong bearish coating, but are they not in keeping with the facts?

Another consideration, as touching the size of the crop on this side of the ocean, is our ability to export as wheat the anticipated surplus that will be possessed for export. It is estimated that there will be an excess for export of probably 250,000,000 bushels. Bradstreet's has shown in figures, given in detail in a previous review in these columns, counting in the unprecedented shipment of the past twelve months, that the average yearly exportation of wheat is equal to nearly 125,000,000 bushels. If the crop in Europe is as large as it gives promise now the question arises: Where is the outlet to be found for a surplus of the surplus? It has been suggested that in this case the millers will have their innings and our export will be as wheat in flour.

### WHEAT.

Prices for wheat have ruled low throughout the month. A few days since they took a spurt consequent upon unfavorable weather conditions noted in our general review, but these conditions need not be expected to prevail for any length of time. A letter from Mr. Joseph Harris, of Winnipeg, Man., former grain inspector in Toronto, and read on 'Change a day or two ago, possesses some interest. In it, referring to the grain outlook, it said: "We are having splendid weather for the maturing of our crop. We hear of barley now being cut in Southern Manitoba, and they expect wheat to be ready next week. Two more such weeks will see us in the midst of the harvest. I don't look for the heavy yield of last season, but quality will compensate for the lighter yield per acre."

Prices current are as follows: American: Chicago: August and September, 79 1/2c.; December, 82 1/2 c. Milwaukee: 76 1/4 c. for cash and September. Duluth: No. 1 northern, 79 1/2c. for August. St. Louis: 75c. for cash; 75 1/4 c. for August; 76 1/4 to 76 1/2 c. for September; 80 1/4 c. for December.

Beerbohm says, London, August 8: Floating cargoes—Wheat, firm; corn, firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, firm, but not active; corn, strong. Mark Lane—Wheat, quiet and steady; corn, turn dearer; flour, steady; corn, American, 23s. 6d. was 23s.; straight Minneapolis flour, 22s. 9d. was 22s. 3d.; good cargoes No. 1 California wheat off coast, 34s. 9d. was 34s. 6d. London

Good shipping No. 1 California wheat, prompt sail, 34s. 9d. was 34s. 6d.; nearly due, 34s. 9d. was 34s. 6d. French country markets—Quiet. Liverpool—Spot wheat firm, held higher; corn, very firm; red winter, 6s. 7 1/2d.; India, 6s. 7d.; spring, 6s. 7 1/2d.; flour, 29s. 4d.; corn, 5s. 3d., all unchanged; peas, 6s. 9 1/2d., 1d. dearer. Canada, Toronto: Firm at 77c. straight for red and white north and west with buyers at 76c. Spring offered at 72c. north and west, and 75c. Midland. Goose sold, to arrive on track here, at 68c. and west at 66 1/2c. Manitoba wheats less active. No. 2 Northern sold east at 83c. No. 1 hard nominal at 96 to 97c., lake and rail. No. 2 hard offered at 89c. east. No. 3 held at 75 and 76c., lake and rail. No. 1 regular enquired for at 64c. North Bay, with sellers, to arrive at 65c. Montreal: No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 85 to 86c.; No. 3 hard Manitoba wheat, 76 to 77c.

### BARLEY.

Some interest in barley is being gathered from a letter received by a local grain firm from a large firm of Eng-

lish malsters, and which is being widely circulated through the country press of the province. In this objection is taken to Canadian two-rowed barley, on the ground that farmers are entirely too anxious to secure an extra bright article, and in order to obtain this they harvest it whilst too green. "This makes the grain flinty, and will not produce the yield to the brewer which it would if allowed to ripen properly. This firm say: "We would much prefer a little color and have the grain mellow and full of starch than obtain a flinty white berry. Also, it is most important that the grain should be allowed to sweat well in the stook, and you must give your farmers positive instructions as to the threshing of the grain. Heretofore there have been so many broken grains in your barleys (which will not sprout while on the floor, and are perfectly ruinous to the malting of the grain) that all the other good qualities have been neutralized, and only a second or third-class article produced. Now this state of things could be easily averted by your threshers opening their machines and threshing more slowly. You can see the advantage of this when we tell you that it will enhance the value of the grain at least five to ten cents per bushel. And lastly, you must be most careful that there is no admixture of six-rowed barley, as this is very damaging indeed to the trade." An Owen Sound malster is urging Manitoba farmers to grow two-rowed barley for the English market, and at same time cautions Ontario farmers against discontinuing growing six-rowed barley, anticipating that more favorable trade relations with the United States will be secured in the near future. What the future of barley will be, and it is of that we are chiefly concerned at this time of the year, will be dependent on what sort of barley we shall raise for English export, so long as present trade conditions exist, and, on the other hand, in the event of a change of parties in the United States, on the possible opening of that market to Canada again. It might be that our barley trade should be made to compass both England and the United States.

As far as immediate trade is concerned the market is inactive and prices decidedly nominal. Locally, No. 3 extra has been offering at 41c.; and No. 2, 42c.; both on a 14c. export rate to Montreal.

### OATS.

Some increased life is shown in oats. A fair export trade is doing and local demands are fair. Prices are firm at 31 and 32c.

### PEAS.

The movement in peas is slow. Current quotations about 61 to 62c.

### RYE.

A nominal market only.

### TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE dates of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, an event looked for by the people of city and country, have been fixed for September 5 to 17. The management have spent a busy year in perfecting plans for the enlargement of the fair in all important departments and by adding many new departments. In the manufacturing and agricultural features it will be especially complete, increased space being secured for this purpose. With a secretary as full of resources as Mr. Hill we need hardly say that the general and special features will be brighter and more attractive than ever.

### PILING GOODS UNDER SPRINKLERS.

ONE of the most aggravating and frequent defects found in a sprinkler equipped risk is the piling of merchandise to such a height and in such a way as to render effective distribution almost an impossibility. Where the goods are piled to the ceiling and packed closely, if a fire breaks out at the bottom or in the middle of the pile where the water from the sprinkler cannot penetrate, it is likely to assume such proportions before the sprinklers are brought into effective play as to get beyond their ability to cope with the blaze. The careful disposal of stock has much to do with the successful operation of a sprinkler, and in all cases it is recommended that in piling a liberal space should be left under the ceiling, giving the sprinklers an opportunity to deflect over the goods without interruption; and also that small aisles should be left in stock so piled, say half-way between the lines of piling, in order that the side deflection from each row of sprinklers may check the flames which have started in the middle of the pile before spreading far.

# More to the Millers of Canada

## And Especially the Small Millers

### SMALL ROLLER MILL PLANTS

We know some of you are still operating old-fashioned stone plants and that you have an idea that roller machinery is beyond your reach. To such we would say we have fitted out scores of small mills running about one barrel per hour, or say grinding four to five bushels of wheat per hour, enabling owners of such mills to regain and increase their old trade. We want you to write us for prices, etc. We can equip your mills with a complete roller outfit that will enable you to more than hold your own with other roller mills.

We use for our smallest mills a very unique, complete and light-running equipment. With such a plant we give you as good results up to their capacity as can be produced in any mill. This complete outfit does not cost more than can be made in most of small mills in at most from one to two years. It is a complete little mill, no make-shift about it, but a complete and perfect system of reductions. If you will write us we can give you the names of scores who have already profited by improving their mills in this way. If desired, on such a system as the foregoing, gristing can be done the same as in an ordinary stone mill, giving each farmer his own flour, bran and shorts.

Do not be humbugged into purchasing wonderful machines which are guaranteed to do the work of a whole line of rolls in one operation. If it could be done the millers who have the money would never use the elaborate plants they do at the present time.

Now about grain-cleaning machinery. We are building a full line of both upright and horizontal wheat close scouring, brushing and polishing machines. We have recently perfected our patterns and can guarantee machines for any purpose equal, if not better, than can be imported.

We also make and fit to old scourers and brush machines the celebrated "Gockerell" scouring cases. In many instances your old scourers, by the use of one of these cases, can be made to do better work than they ever did.

We also build horizontal as well as upright bran dusters in all sizes with recent improvements greatly increasing their efficiency, and as for flour mill supplies, we keep most everything in stock that can be asked for or wanted in a flour or oatmeal mill. If there is anything you want and cannot find drop us a line. You can get it from us.

**WM. & J. G. GREY** 2 CHURCH STREET  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Where can you get  
**ROLLS GROUND AND CORRUGATED**

As Accurately, as Promptly  
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 in the Dominion

All Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled .... Satisfaction Guaranteed

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



CANADA.

**WIGLE & BRO.**, flour mill, Amherstburg, Ont.; Colin Wigle is dead.

**THOS. BANTING** is building an elevator three miles east of Methven, Man.

**WILLIAM & BAIRD**, Paris, Ont., are having their large flour mill re-shingled.

**BAND & McDONALD**, millers, St. Leon, Man., advertise dissolution of partnership.

A **THIRTY FIVE** thousand bushel elevator is being built by Paul Kane at Rathuel, Man.

A **VOLE** to bonus a grist mill at Wawasee, Man., was defeated by a majority of two.

The mill of **Rock Bros.**, New Road, Norwich, Ont., has been enlarged to seventy five barrels.

The **Ogilvie Mills**, with a daily output of 7,000 lbs., will consume this year over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The re-modeled flouring mills of **McKay & Co.**, at the Chaudiere, will have a capacity of 750 barrels a day.

**HARRIS & CO.**, Rockwood, Ont., are putting in a 15-h.p. engine in their mill, finding the water power insufficient.

**MR. J. DODD** is building a large grain elevator at Milverton, Man. It will have a capacity of nearly 40,000 bushels.

The abilities of **Thos. Nixon**, miller, of Bluevale, Ont., who recently assigned, are placed at \$5,000 and assets \$7,000.

**KENNETH CAMPBELL**, of Brandon, and **T. D. Macfarland**, of Oak Point, Man., will build an elevator at the latter place.

The mills of the **Ogilvie Milling Co.**, at Winnipeg, Man., and twenty elevators in the country, are to be repainted this season.

The largest amount of stock in the new elevator to be built at Kingston, Ont., will be held by the Montreal Transportation company.

The grain exported from Canada this year amounts to over 8,000,000 bushels, against 4,250,000 bushels for the same period last year.

**WM. ERASMUS**, a Prince Albert miller, reared as a boy near Winnipeg, Man., has fallen heir, through decrease of English relations, to \$750,000.

**ERASTUS WIMAN** has telegraphed Secretary McGinnis, of Grand Forks, his acceptance of the invitation to attend and address the reciprocity convention.

**W. J. SOUTH**, formerly of Springfield-on-the-Credit, has purchased a flour mill at Brampton, Ont. His successor at Springfield is Mr. Frank Harris, late of Thorold, Ont.

**HILLIARD & PETERSON**, Peterboro, Ont., have dissolved partnership, the latter retiring. The property is now offered for sale an outcome of the death of Mr. Hilliard, Senr.

The mills of **McDonald & Robb**, Valleyfield, Que., have recently been re-modeled, and placed in good running shape. An elevator is being built alongside the mill with storage capacity for 15,000 bushels of grain and 2,000 bags of flour.

In **Ottawa** gives the **Ottawa and Parry Sound** railway \$100,000 the shops and elevators will be erected there. If Ottawa helps the company to the above amount that city will be made the distributing point for the great grain traffic which is soon to come over the road from the west.

The new flour mill of the **Lake of the Woods Milling Company**, at Portage la Prairie, Man., is nearly completed. Its capacity will be 1,600 barrels a day. The Keewatin mill is being run to its full capacity on Canadian orders. This company will extend their elevator system in Manitoba and Northwest.

An amusing canard has gone the rounds of the western press, that steps are being taken to cut a tunnel from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario by which the former would be lowered sixty feet, and so leave a number of American cities "high and dry." The effect on the Canadian shore seems to have been overlooked.

The farmers of Northern Dakota, south of Crystal City, Man., and adjacent stations are endeavoring to make arrangements with the officials of the treasury department at Washington in regard to hauling grain to the C.P.R. Southwestern branch, and thence shipping it in bond to Duluth or Minneapolis. The farmers are hopeful that the details will soon be completed and that everything will soon be in shape for the shipment of the new crop. It will be a great saving in time and money to the farmers of the section.

**PROF. SAUNDERS** reports by wire that he has examined crops in Indian Head and Regina districts and finds them fairly well advanced, good, healthy growth, but shorter straw than last year. Harvest promises to be as early as last season, and on well prepared land good returns may be expected.

The **Grey Nuns**, of Ottawa, have purchased 200 acres of farm land on the Montreal Road, near St. Joseph's Village, Que., and on the south side of the road opposite the house there has just been completed a small, but complete stone grist mill, where the wheat from the farm will be conveyed into flour. It is fitted up with the most improved machinery and will be run by steam.

**MEMBERS** of the Winnipeg Board of Trade are invited to be present at the conference of delegates to be held at Grand Forks on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 1st and 2nd. The subjects to be considered will be the extension of trade relations between Canada and the United States, navigation on the great lakes and a deep water channel from the head of Lake Superior to the seaboard. It is estimated that 10,000 delegates will be present.

**WORK** has commenced on the new flour mill of Joseph Woodruff, at Killarney, Man. The capacity will be seventy-five barrels a day. Mr. Woodruff came from the village of Sydenham, county of Frontenac, Ont. His property there consists of a flour mill, sawmill, shingle and planing mill, beside 800 acres of land consisting of timber and minerals, principally mica, phosphate and iron, which is very valuable. Mr. Woodruff has been reeve of Lot 1 rough for several years and warden of the county of Frontenac.

**NOTHING** was done in Kingston charters, says the Duluth correspondent of the Northwestern Miller, except the loading of the four Canadian boats, Tilley, Benson, Neelon and Merritt, at 3c. These vessels arrived Friday evening, about fourteen hours later than had been expected. There was some tall hustling done in giving them cargoes on Saturday, so they could clear and get through the Soo before President Harrison signed the retaliation measure charging Canadian vessels heavy tolls at the Soo canal. This item was written the end of July. It is now well into the middle of August, and President Harrison has not yet signed that retaliation bill.

The new steel propeller **Aralian**, lately built for Capt. Fairgrieve, of the Hamilton Bridge Company, was launched at Hamilton recently. Mr. Hugh Fairgrieve, who designed the vessel, received many congratulations on the success of his work. The vessel is steel throughout, no iron having been used in the work of construction. The woodwork was done by Mr. Melancthon Simpson, of Toronto, and is of the finest quality. The dimensions of the Aralian are 180 feet over all, 31 feet beam, 14 feet 8 inches hold. Her capacity is 4,400 bushels of grain, and her tonnage 1,200 tons. She will have a crew of twenty men, and will be used as a freight boat exclusively. Capt. Henry Chesnut, of St. Catharines, has been appointed master.

**FLOUR** is being sold locally by retail dealers at a very small margin, says a Winnipeg exchange. The amount of ten cents on a sack of flour is rather a small sum to cover ordinary cost of carrying on business, but even this small margin is sometimes cut in two. In fact, it is said that retail grocers sometimes sell a sack of flour even at an advance of five cents on the miller's price. This is getting the thing down fine, without doubt. Fancy paying rent, taxes, fire and light, wages and other necessary expenses on a margin of five cents on a sack of flour. And then the article is delivered at some distant back street residence perhaps, to boot. Flour and feed dealers, who buy in large quantities at close prices, are enabled in this way to compete with the retail grocers, and make a better profit, otherwise there would not be much for them in the flour trade.

At a **big farmers' picnic** at Grimsby a few weeks ago Principia Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College gave the somewhat startling advice that Ontario farmers should grow no more wheat. A yield of sixteen or twenty bushels an acre could not pay for the labor involved in sowing and harvesting it. Farmers must grow oats, peas, barley, corn and roots and go in for cheese making in summer and butter making in winter. Peas, oats and ensilage must be used for summer feeding in July and August. Farmers must keep better cows. It would pay many a farmer to knock half of his milk cows in the head. A cow which did not give more than 3,000 pounds of milk a year is simply boarding at the expense of her owner. No cow should be kept, which did not give from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk a year. Hog, sheep and fruit raising would also be found profitable in Ontario, and farmer boys must be educated so that they could farm on scientific principles.

**THE** trouble between Mr. J. F. McLaughlin and Mr. J. L. Spink over the report furnished the press of a sale of straight roller flour made by Mr. Spink about July 7th, has been settled by a committee of the board. It will be remembered that Mr. Spink gave the quotation as \$3.75, and it was held that this

was preposterously high for that brand of flour. A quarrel ensued, and as the outcome of it a motion was introduced by Mr. McLaughlin on "Change to pass a by-law compelling dealers to furnish correct reports to the press." Mr. Spink asked for a committee of the board to investigate his books, telegrams and vouchers and report as to the truth or falsity of the statement made by him. A committee consisting of Messrs. William Christie, W. D. Matthews and John Donagh was appointed, and they reported to Mr. Wills as follows: "Dear Sir, At the request of the president of the Toronto Board of Trade we have inquired into the matter of the sale of a round lot of straight roller flour at equal to \$3.75 Toronto freight, made by J. L. Spink about the 7th of July, 1892, and a report of which was given by him to the newspapers. We find from evidence submitted by production of telegrams, sales agents' advices, and copies of invoices, that such sales were actually made. Further, that evidence was submitted that the grade of flour supplied was the average quality of straight roller flour as regularly manufactured by Mr. J. L. Spink."

GENERAL.

**LANGE'S** granaries at Hamburg, Germany, damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000.

A **CAR** of Nebraska wheat was recently received at Kansas City which weighed sixty six pounds per bushel.

ONE of the largest flour mills in France, with a capacity of 5,000 sacks per week, owned by a Mr. Schotsmans, was burned recently.

**MINNESOTA** and the Dakotas will raise, it is estimated, 150,000,000 bushels of wheat this year if the weather continues favorable.

**C. A. PILLSBURY**, of Minneapolis, cables from London that the English wheat crop will be only about sixty five per cent of an average one.

**WHILE** the hay crop generally will be one of the largest ever gathered, Cape Breton, owing to drought, will have one-tenth under the average.

The receipts of grain and flour at the port of Buffalo for July of this year are the largest in the history of the port for that month, viz.: 20,070,000 bushels.

**AUSTRALIA** and New Zealand exported during the twenty two weeks ending June 4, 401,000 quarters in wheat and flour combined, against 1,103,000 quarters for the same period of 1891.

A **MILLS** firm of Evansville, Ind., Iglehart Bros., has shared its profits of the year with its employes, the amount received by each being a five per cent. dividend upon his wages for the year.

**ARTICLES** incorporating all the large flour milling companies in New York city into one corporation have been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. The capital of the proposed corporation is \$7,000,000.

**WHEAT** exports from the Argentine Republic in 1891 were 11,530,000 bushels, against 12,240,000 bushels in 1890; of flour, 7,105 tons, against 12,018 tons in 1890; of corn, 2,180,000 bushels, against 26,400,000 in 1890.

The largest grain elevator in the world was built at Minneapolis Junction in 1886. The main building is 130 feet long, 92 feet wide and 175 feet high. Its storing capacity is 2,000,000 bushels of grain, says the Philadelphia Press. During its construction the carpenters and joiners used 12,500,000 feet of lumber of all kinds, besides thirty-two carloads of nails. These nails filled 10,000 common nail kegs, and best calculators say that there were but little short of 50,000,000 of them driven into the immense structure.

**CALIFORNIA** wheat has a greater farm value than the wheat of any of the other states in the Union in which wheat growing is a leading industry. Last year the average price of California wheat on the farm exceeded that of Kansas wheat by more than thirty per cent. The reason why California wheat is worth so much more is because it costs so much less to get it to the foreign market. The state enjoys the advantage of deep water freight, but it should not be overlooked that a large portion of our grain crop is hauled distances of more than 300 miles from San Francisco.

**SENATOR Washburn** has objected to the insertion of wheat products in his Anti-opium Bill on the ground that flour was not sold for future delivery, and was also sold only in the millers' brands. To refute his statement the leading flour dealers here, says the Toledo Market Report, and those opposed to the bill have forwarded a statement to Washington showing that seventy five per cent. of the flour handled here is sold for future delivery, and that the brands are set on by the buyers and not by the millers. It is claimed that the buyers are not disposed to let the millers have their trade by selling the millers' brands, but have their own private brands. In the export trade about all the flour sold is for future delivery.

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 12 point type. Advertisements must be received not later than the 12th of each month to insure insertion in the following issue.

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLER AND MANAGER, to manage joint stock company mill (two barrels capacity); also to take two or three hundred shares (shares \$24 ten cent. of shares called up. Must be competent man.

For further particulars apply to J. J. SADDLER, Chairman, Gainsboro Milling Co., Gainsboro.

WANTED TO RENT

A FULL ROLLER FLOUR MILL, WATER power preferred. Address MILLER, Box 50, Castledore, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED

BY A STONE MILLER OF THREE YEARS' experience, in a roller mill of from fifty to two hundred barrels, where he could learn the business, with the chance of a steady position if both parties were suited. Best of references given as to ability and habits. Will go one month on trial. Address

WM. J. SHARPE, Columbus, Ont.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

THE COOKSTOWN FLOUR AND GRIST Mill for sale at a bargain. Established ten years. Reasons for selling, all health. First-class trade being done. Write at once to

J. SPINDLOE, Cookstown, Ont.

ROLLER MILL FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED BARREL ROLLER MILL for sale, or partner wanted with a few thousand dollars capital, in an extended section of Manitoba.

Address X, c/o CANADIAN MILLER.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

MILLS, STORES, RESIDENCES and Farm Property

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GREY AND IN THE VILLAGE OF BRUSSELS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the American Hotel in the village of Brussels, on

Thursday, the 8th day of September next,

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, those valuable properties in the township of Grey and in the village of Brussels, known as the "National Mills," owned by the late William Vanstone and consisting of a Farm, Grist Mill and Saw Mill, Mill Dam, Water Power and the privileges used in connection with the same, together with a right to back water on the lands adjoining the Mainland river.

These mills are fitted up with the latest description of machinery for making patent process flour, having a capacity of 75 barrels per day.

In addition to the water power there is a 22 h.p. engine and a 120 h.p. steel boiler. The saw mill adjoins the grist mill, and is supplied from the same power.

There will also be offered at the same time for sale the farm property adjoining thereto, consisting of about 40 acres, and also the property situated in the village of Brussels, consisting of the residences of the late William Vanstone, stores, village lots, &c.

Further particulars obtainable on the day of sale, or on application to the undersigned.

KEER, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATTERSON, Auctioneers & Solicitors, 117 Toronto St., Toronto.

ANDREW COOPER, Esq., Brussels, Ont.

FLOUR MILL ON WELAND CANAL. FULL roller process, water power; capacity 100 barrels daily; good locality for custom or merchant's business.

D. DE. POTTER, Real Estate Agent, St. Catharines.

INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE. MILLS, manufactories and merchandise a specialty. Telephone at my expense.

R. CUNNINGHAM, Guelph.



ESTABLISHED 1885

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THIS Company was organized expressly for the purpose of insuring only Manufacturing Industries, Warehouses and contents.

The primary object being to give protection against loss by fire at a minimum cost consistent with absolute security.

The system adopted has been to inspect all risks before acceptance, and fix the rate to be exacted equitably in accordance with the hazard assumed.

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The President in moving the adoption of the report, February, 1891, said—

"I have, however, much pleasure in drawing your attention to the fact that the commission income alone, as you will see by referring to the Revenue Account, exceeded the total claims for fire losses; a result, believe, they would not in the history of any other fire insurance company either here or in the mother country."

The amount with this Company, since it was established in 1885, have already saved on the current excess rates, upwards of thirty-five thousand dollars. As no Government tax is levied, dealing directly with the assured, those desiring to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this Company will please address:

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Advertisement for COPPERLINE featuring a large gear and text: USE STEELERS, MONKSBRIE, COPPERLINE, BEST MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND, QUALITY TO BE HAD IN ALL PORTS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR ALL KINDS OF STEELERS, MILLERS, AND MANUFACTURERS, THIS IS THE ONLY COPPERLINE TO BE HAD IN CANADA.

MILL DWELLING-HOUSE, LAND, ETC. FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS POT AND PEARL HARLEY Mills, Buckwheat Flour, Chopping, etc.; kiln for split peas; good water power. There is good business done for years. A portion of purchase money can be left on mortgage for a term of years.

Reasons for selling, want to retire from business. Apply to A. G. MORTIMER, CANADIAN MILLER.

ONLY \$2,000 FOR A Steam Grist Mill (TWO RUN STONE)

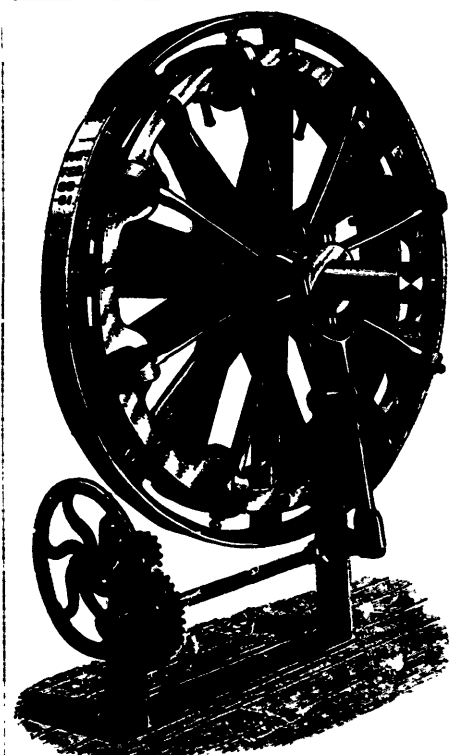
Which is less than price of boiler and engine. All in good running order. The nearest opposition being Petrolen, seven miles. Owner is not a miller and has other business. The mill will be sold for above price; also a loan of one thousand dollars or more can be got from the farmers, to be paid back in grinding, at a reduced rate, on condition that a roller mill is made of it. Only a small amount down required. Apply

R. WEATHERILL, General Merchant, Oil City, Ont.

BRAN WANTED

Although during the last few months we have received very large consignments from Ontario of bran, have to say that we are still in need of this article, and that we can handle it in any considerable quantity. It is doubtless of advantage to millers to know that they can always, at any time of year, find an outlet for bran. We are willing to receive consignments on commission, but prefer to make outright purchases; and we think this is the better way for both parties. If you have not already done so, kindly send us samples of your bran, and we will be glad to make you a firm offer.

CHAS. M. COX & Co., Boston, Mass.



Send for estimate of cost to attach Grips to gears driving Chop Stone or for Grip Coupling to enable shafts to lie idle that now run 24 hours while only needed 8 or 10, saving wear and tear, oil, time, and possible firing of your mill by neglected journals.

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ACME WHEAT STEAMER AND FEATHER OVER 1,000 IN USE Simple, Durable, Easy Control Best Perfect Work Price \$15 SEND FOR CIRCULAR ACME STEAMER CO. JERSEY CITY, N.J.

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GREENFIELD MILLS + AYR. ONT.

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Daily Capacity 500 Barrels

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Winter Wheat Patents  
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# The O'Neal Roller Mills

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Choice Brands Hungarian Process Flour :::

Wheat Germ Meal, Cornmeal

+++ Roller, Standard and Granulated Oatmeal

POT BARLEY, SPLIT PEAS, etc., etc.

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SEABOARD MILLS - Capacity 400 BLS

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**DAILY CAPACITY 7100 BLS**

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HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

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When any mill can be shown completely equipped with any device yet known to the trade, whether imported from Europe or made in America, which can show better results than the mills above mentioned, we shall find a way to keep to the front. Until such a mill can be shown, we shall hold fast to what we know to be good, and rest our claims on what is now accomplished, rather than on what may be accomplished.

We stand ready to contract for flour mills of any capacity on the Allis system, using Gray's unequalled Flour Dressers, Centrifugal Reels and Dustless Purifiers, under a broad guarantee to produce better results than can be produced by any other system whatever, using any machine or combination of machines, new or old. Our past work stands in evidence of our ability to fill this guarantee. On winter wheat as well as spring wheat Allis mills are producing results heretofore unequalled.

The Allis system is not an experiment. Better investigate it prettly carefully if you intend to build.

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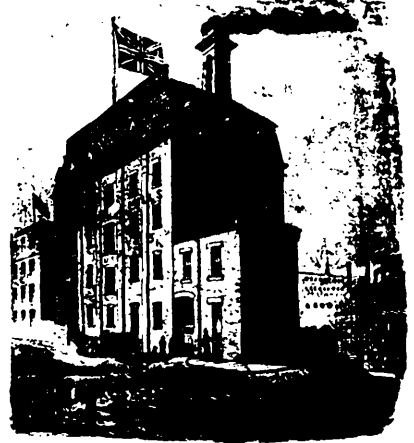


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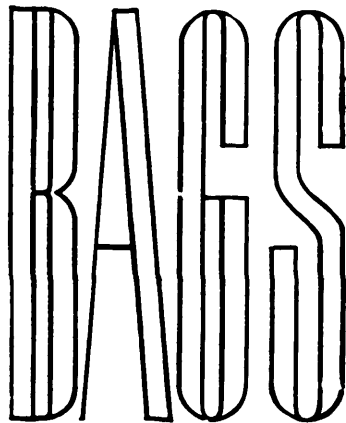
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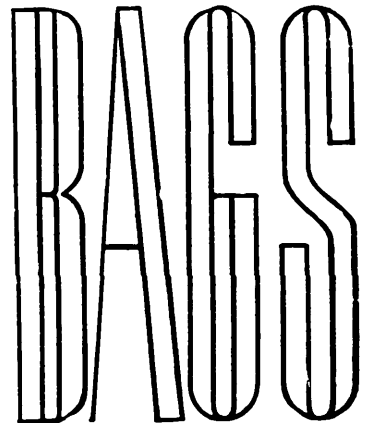
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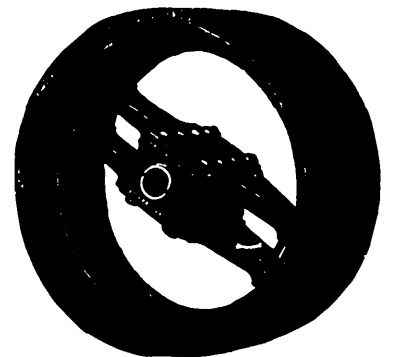
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