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CANADIAN MILLING STATISTICS

August, 1934.

Ottawa, Canada, October 5, 1934.- The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes, herewith, preliminary statistics of grains ground and products for August, 1934, with comparisons for the previous year, inventory for the month and wheat flour exports.

The daily capacity reporting for August, 1934 amounted to 94,184 barrels.

SUMMARY

During the month of August, 1934, 5,749,909 bushels of wheat were ground in Canadian mills compared with 6,401,501 bushels for the corresponding month of the previous year. Oats, buckwheat and mixed grain were lower than for August, 1933 with corn and barley slightly higher.

Grains ground for the month of August, 1934 are shown in bushels with comparative figures for the same month of the previous year in brackets: Wheat 5,749,909 (6,401,501); Oats 783,208 (854,309); Corn 235,382 (200,995); Barley 51,325 (40,304); Buckwheat 3,393 (4,560); and Mixed Grain 713,438 (753,304).

Mill stocks of wheat on August 31, 1934 amounted to 8,641,421 bushels, while for the same month in 1933 the amount was 9,244,117 bushels.

Flour production in August, 1934 amounted to 1,282,214 barrels compared with 1,443,692 barrels for the same month last year. Exports of flour in August, 1934 amounted to 412,089 barrels compared with 480,288 barrels in August, 1933.

MILL GRINDINGS

The following table shows the amount of wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat and mixed grain milled for the month of August, 1934, by merchant and custom mills in Canada according to divisions, with comparative totals for the same month last year and stocks on hand at August 31, 1934 (in bushels):-

Grain	Quantities Ground				Stocks on hand, August 31, 1934		
	Merchant Mills	Custom Mills	Total August, 1934	Total August, 1933	Merchant Mills	Custom Mills	Total August 31, 1934
<u>EASTERN DIVISION</u>							
Wheat	2,638,876	111,573	2,750,449	2,990,200	2,182,980	83,263	2,266,243
Oats	166,533	63,774	230,407	390,501	735,143	38,116	773,259
Corn	80,862	152,195	233,057	191,216	140,750	23,870	164,620
Barley	8,893	18,919	27,812	18,629	60,643	12,938	73,581
Buckwheat	-	3,393	3,393	4,560	-	1,162	1,162
Mixed Grain	13,783	654,214	677,997	726,171	4,687	7,797	12,484
<u>WESTERN DIVISION</u>							
Wheat	2,896,176	103,284	2,999,460	3,411,301	6,285,071	90,107	6,375,178
Oats	531,421	21,380	552,801	463,808	1,095,020	3,789	1,098,809
Corn	1,884	441	2,325	9,779	15,838	803	16,641
Barley	10,680	12,833	23,513	21,675	57,003	1,356	58,359
Buckwheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed Grain	-	35,441	35,441	27,133	-	674	674
<u>DOMINION OF CANADA</u>							
Wheat	5,535,052	214,857	5,749,909	6,401,501	8,468,051	173,370	8,641,421
Oats	698,054	85,154	783,208	854,309	1,830,163	41,905	1,872,068
Corn	82,746	152,636	235,382	200,995	156,588	24,673	181,261
Barley	19,573	31,752	51,325	40,304	117,646	14,294	131,940
Buckwheat	-	3,393	3,393	4,560	-	1,162	1,162
Mixed Grain	13,783	699,655	713,438	753,304	4,687	8,471	13,158

MILLINGS

The following table shows the production from wheat and coarse grains ground in merchant and custom mills in Canada for the month of August, 1934, according to divisions, with comparative totals for the same month last year and stocks on hand at August 31, 1934:-

Products	Unit of Measure	Production from Grindings				Stocks on hand August 31
		Eastern Division	Western Division	Total August, 1934	Total August, 1933	
<u>Wheat Flour</u>						
Manitoba Sp. P. No. 1	Barrels	250,702	168,112	418,814	426,719	289,873
Manitoba Sp. P. No. 2	"	195,152	188,978	384,130	457,958	161,879
Ontario Winter Straight	"	49,500	-	49,500	63,902	10,934
All Other	"	100,915	276,203	377,119	428,051	424,975
Total Flour	"	596,270	633,293	1,229,563	1,376,630	887,661
<u>Sundry Cereals</u>						
Low Grade or Feed Flour	Barrels	24,718	27,933	52,651	67,062	23,072
Bran	Tons	8,862	10,222	19,084	21,567	8,287
Shorts	"	9,796	10,473	20,269	23,009	6,080
Middlings	"	3,150	2,775	5,925	4,979	3,866
All Other Offal	"	3,012	3,693	6,705	6,238	2,434
Oatmeal	Pounds	213,640	202,743	416,383	648,373	625,938
Rolled Oats	"	2,404,800	8,240,125	10,644,925	11,258,685	6,803,477
Corn Flour and Meal	"	2,215,458	-	2,215,458	1,514,590	693,660
Barley, Pot and Pearl	"	73,794	76,587	150,381	119,920	122,922
Buckwheat Flour	"	55,372	-	55,372	73,456	-
<u>Ground Feed</u>						
Ground Oats	Pounds	2,773,351	1,645,390	4,418,741	5,381,407	1,288,030
Cracked Corn	"	6,754,103	130,220	6,884,323	6,073,534	547,876
Ground Barley	"	1,220,122	964,995	2,185,117	1,650,660	175,350
Mixed Grain	"	30,198,625	1,640,932	31,839,557	33,672,004	168,875

† Including Coarse Grain Offal.

The new crop year opened with the usual improvement in flour production over the month of July, 1934. Figures for August, 1934 amounted to 1,282,214 barrels, an increase over the previous month when 1,072,747 barrels were manufactured. The corresponding amount for August of last year was 1,443,692 barrels.

Bran, shorts and middlings totalled lower than for last year, with bran 19,084 (21,567) tons, shorts 20,269 (23,009) tons and middlings 5,925 (4,979) tons.

Cereal production for August, 1934 was as follows with the figures for the same month last year in brackets and the quantities in pounds: Oatmeal, 416,383 (648,373); Rolled Oats, 10,644,925 (11,258,685); Corn Flour and Meal, 2,215,458 (1,514,590); Pot and Pearl Barley, 150,381 (119,920); and Buckwheat Flour, 55,372 (73,456).

Animal feed products were as follows: Ground Oats, 4,418,741 (5,381,407) pounds; Cracked Corn, 6,884,323 (6,073,534) pounds; Ground Barley, 2,185,117 (1,650,660) pounds; and Mixed Grain, 31,839,557 (33,672,004) pounds.

Total flour stocks for the month of August, 1934 amounted to 910,733 barrels compared with 1,004,944 barrels for the same month last year and 904,698 barrels for the previous month.

SUMMARY OF MILL GRINDINGS

The following table summarizes the mill grind of wheat, oats, corn, barley and mixed grain for the first month of the crop year 1934-35, with comparative figures for 1933-34:-

Month	Wheat	Oats	Corn	Barley	Mixed Grain
			(Bushels)		
August, 1934	5,749,909	783,208	235,382	51,325	713,438
August, 1933	6,401,501	854,309	200,995	40,304	753,304

SUMMARY OF MILL PRODUCTION

The following table summarizes the production of wheat flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and corn flour and meal for the first month of the crop year 1934-35, including percentage of operation and wheat flour exports, with comparative figures for 1933-34:-

Month	Wheat Flour		Oatmeal Pounds	Rolled Oats Pounds	Corn Flour and Meal Pounds	Wheat Flour Exported Barrels
	Percentage of operation	Quantity Barrels				
August, 1934	53.3	1,282,214	416,383	10,644,925	2,215,458	412,089
August, 1933	50.6	1,443,692	648,373	11,258,685	1,514,590	480,288

Preliminary statement of wheat ground, wheat flour produced and wheat flour exported, by months and divisions, crop year 1933-34:-

Crop Year 1933-34	Wheat Ground			Wheat Flour Produced			Wheat Flour Exported
	Eastern Division	Western Division	Total Canada	Eastern Division	Western Division	Total Canada	Total Canada
		Bushels			Barrels		Barrels
August, 1933	2,990,200	3,411,301	6,401,501	677,161	766,531	1,443,692	480,288
September	2,894,633	3,284,993	6,179,626	657,662	735,021	1,392,683	552,556
October	3,111,624	4,234,168	7,345,792	707,273	943,284	1,650,557	514,368
November	3,427,947	4,730,499	8,158,446	774,534	1,052,806	1,827,340	547,502
December	2,310,213	2,017,311	4,327,524	522,019	445,255	967,284	418,183
January, 1934	2,505,640	2,170,834	4,676,474	565,503	477,002	1,042,505	418,498
February	2,688,612	2,198,490	4,887,102	611,506	490,537	1,102,043	328,376
March	2,552,984	2,187,860	4,740,844	575,798	487,530	1,064,428	493,327
April	2,472,057	2,394,480	4,866,537	559,682	529,103	1,088,785	340,621
May	2,703,662	2,555,045	5,258,707	610,498	564,935	1,175,433	481,725
June	2,368,206	2,698,416	5,066,622	530,196	597,281	1,127,477	444,064
July	2,412,118	2,403,674	4,815,792	541,129	531,618	1,072,747	408,028
Total, 1933-34	32,437,896	34,287,071	66,724,967	7,333,961	7,621,013	14,954,974	5,454,636



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World Flour Markets

Wheat flour is one of the basic commodities entering into international trade. An examination of world import statistics reveals the fact that most countries are interested in either exporting or importing flour. There are, however, several different types of markets for this product. There are many countries whose geographical position and physical characteristics are such that wheat cannot be produced and breadstuffs must be imported. Most countries import flour to supplement domestic production and to improve the quantity of their breadstuffs. Different markets demand different types of flour and varying standards of quality. Some importing markets prefer lower grades of flour while others demand a high grade product milled from hard wheats such as are produced in Canada.

The Food Research Institute of Stanford University has published the following statistics showing net imports of wheat flour into a selected group of importing countries:-

Year Aug.-July	Egypt	United Kingdom	Irish Free State	Netherlands	Denmark	Norway
(thousand barrels)						
1923-24	1,798	2,950	2,126	1,286	476	635
1924-25	1,906	1,445	1,907	698	201	560
1925-26	2,436	2,468	1,749	1,269	495	775
1926-27	1,891	4,046	1,855	1,751	690	611
1927-28	1,490	3,163	1,907	2,008	828	754
1928-29	2,586	2,129	1,677	1,639	782	961
1929-30	2,411	3,952	1,838	1,305	716	701
1930-31	1,817	4,189	1,863	1,903	790	711
1931-32	1,240	2,853	2,053	333	651	689
1932-33	104	2,706	916	464	396	577
Average 1927-32 ...	1,909	3,259	1,868	1,438	753	763

Year Aug.-July	Sweden	Austria	Czechoslovakia	Finland	Greece	Brazil
(thousand barrels)						
1923-24	264	2,607	3,584	1,098	1,301	1,507
1924-25	146	1,580	3,094	973	1,324	2,087
1925-26	(17)	1,279	3,252	1,115	1,506	2,129
1926-27	76	1,763	1,691	1,098	1,194	2,444
1927-28	135	1,821	2,106	1,293	617	2,345
1928-29	150	1,385	1,978	1,481	376	2,049
1929-30	147	1,917	1,994	1,259	252	1,707
1930-31	35	1,574	1,235	1,097	84	1,306
1931-32	19	640	599	814	34	258
1932-33	4	294	220	632	11	146
Average 1927-32 ...	97	1,468	1,522	1,191	273	1,533

The above table shows net imports of flour into a few of the leading markets in the world. These figures show clearly a trend towards smaller imports of flour in recent years. This falling-off in imports of flour is largely due to the development of domestic flour milling industries in various countries since the war and to efforts of various countries to maintain prices of domestic wheat by tariffs or other restrictions against the importation of wheat and wheat flour. These developments have been particularly noticeable in the European markets. The decline in flour imports is reflected in the export statistics of the leading flour exporting countries. World exports of flour had been following a downward trend during the past ten years ranging from 46,352,000 barrels in 1923-24 to 26,473,000 barrels in 1932-33.

The United Kingdom is one of the largest markets for flour in spite of the fact that the British milling industry is highly developed and can select wheat requirements from any of all of the wheat exporting countries. However, the peculiar characteristics of flour milled from high grade wheats are such that there is a regular demand for Canadian and other flour in the United Kingdom. The Irish Free State is an important importer of flour and during the past decade imports averaged slightly under two million barrels per year. Netherlands, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden are small but steady importers of flour. During the past two years domestic milling regulations have tended to limit imports of flour into these countries.

Austria and Czechoslovakia are the two large importing countries in central Europe. These countries do not produce enough wheat for their own requirements and annually fill part of the deficit by importing flour. Imports of these two countries have been gradually declining during the past ten years and reached a very low point in 1932-33. Import duties and domestic milling quotas, have been a factor in reducing imports during the last few years. During the past ten years there has been a considerable development in the milling industry in Czechoslovakia which has gradually had the effect of reducing imports of flour. The market for imported flour in Greece has declined sharply during the past ten years due to efforts to utilize domestic wheat production and reduce imports. Egypt and Brazil are typical flour markets outside of the European zone and provide in normal years an outlet for a substantial amount of flour.

In addition to the foregoing countries, a large number of other countries import flour in relatively small volume but when considered collectively the annual purchases are fairly large. In the main these markets consist of Japan and China and the numerous countries which are located in tropical or semi-tropical areas.