

Crimean and American Civil wars, all of which led to high prices for Canadian farm products.

**The Modern Phase.**—The next important change in the milling industry was the introduction into Canada of the gradual reduction Hungarian process or roller milling. Large scale production in Canadian milling began with competition between the two processes, stones and rollers. Many of the small mills were unable to compete with the larger mills in the production of flour, and either disappeared or were transformed into chopping mills. By the eighties the roller process had secured a virtual monopoly of the flour milling industry in Canada. The farmers lost their market at the local mill, where previously the grain had been bought and milled to be shipped away as flour. Elevators sprang up at railway points and the grain was ground at the large milling centres.

The opening of the West provided the vast supply of wheat needed by the new milling industry. With the extension of transportation facilities more and more new land became available for agriculture. The high quality of Canadian wheat was now recognized throughout the world, and Canada's large export trade in wheat and its products developed. With the increase in the available supply of wheat and the extension of the markets, the milling industry has grown apace, so that to-day it has attained a capacity far beyond the needs of domestic markets. The rapid increase in the export trade is shown by a reference to the number of barrels shipped to other countries, which stood at 1·1 million in the fiscal year ended 1901, 3·0 million in 1911, 6·0 million in 1921, 7·4 million in 1922 and 10·2 million in 1923.

**Present Milling Capacity.**—The total number of mills operating in Canada during 1923 was 1,333, with a total daily capacity of 128,225 barrels of flour. Over 110,000 barrels per day are represented by 163 large merchant mills. Easy access to the Atlantic seaboard has been a determining factor in deciding the location of the mills. In early times Montreal became the centre of the industry and has held its predominant position to the present time. The more important milling centres in Canada with their capacities include: Montreal, 19,400 brls. daily; Keewatin, Kenora, Ontario, 14,800 brls.; Port Colborne, Ontario, 14,000 brls.; Winnipeg-St. Boniface, Manitoba, 8,625 brls.; Medicine Hat, Alberta, 4,800 brls. and Peterborough, Ontario, 4,500 brls.

**Value of Materials and Products.**—The total cost of grains used in the flour and grist mills of the Dominion in 1921 was \$146·1 million, and an additional \$11·1 million represented the cost of the grain used in the chopping mills. The total cost of materials, including containers, was \$164·6 million. The total value of products amounted to \$194·8 million, of which \$179·6 million represented the product of the flour and grist mills and \$15·1 million the chopping mills. The value added by manufacture in the industry was \$30·2 million.

Out of a production of 15·3 million brls. during 1921 about 7·3 million brls. were exported, leaving 8·0 million brls. available for domestic consumption, the imports being too small to affect the result materially. Based on a population of 8,800,000, the per capita consumption of wheat flour in Canada was ·92 brls., valued at \$8.69.

The essential statistics of production and exportation of wheat flour by months, for the crop year ended August 31, 1923, are given in Table 17. The production was 18·8 million brls. and the export trade amounted to 11·1 million brls., as compared with an output of 15·5 million brls. and an export of 7·9 million brls. during the crop year ended August 31, 1922.