SCHEDULE 8.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PER-CENT. EXTRACTION OR THE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF FLOUR FROM 60 LB. OF WHEAT AND THE NUMBER OF 4 LB. LOAVES OF BREAD.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Flour- extraction.	Flour.	Dough.	41b. Loaves.	1s. less per Bushel of Wheat equals so-much less per 4 lb. Loaf.	Flour- extraction.	Flour.	Dough.	4 lb. Loaves.	1s. less per Bushel of Wheat equals so-much less per 4 lb. Loaf.
Per Cent.	lb.	lb.	Number.	Farthings.	Per Cent.	lb.	lb.	Number.	Farthings.
66	39.6	60.5	14.4	3.33 $^{\circ}$	74	44.4	67.9	16.2	2.96
67	40.2	61.5	14.7	3.26	75	45.0	68.8	16.4	2.92
68	40.8	62.4	14.9	$3 \cdot 22$	76	45.6	69.7	16.6	2.89
69	41.4	63.3	15.1	3.17	77	46.2	70.6	16.8	2.85
70	42.0	64.2	15.3	3.13	78	46.8	71.6	17.1	2.80
71	42.6	65.1	15.5	3.09	79	47.4	72.5	17.3	2.77
72	43.2	66.0	15.8	3.03	80	48.0	73.4	17.5	2.74
73	43.8	67.0	16.0	3.00					

EXPLANATION.

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Column 1 gives the various percentage extractions of flour from clean wheat, or, in other words, the pounds of flour obtainable from 100 lb. of wheat. This percentage varies with the type of wheat, the moisture-content of that wheat, the mechanical efficiency of the mill, and the personal milling knowledge of the miller. I would say that 72 per cent. is an average.

Column 2 is arrived at by multiplying 60 lb. of wheat by the percentages in column 1—that is, 39·6 lb. of flour equals 66 per cent. of 60 lb. of wheat, or, in other words, at a 66-per-cent. flour-extraction one gets 39·6 lb. of flour (note). Some mills calculate this percentage extraction on clean wheat—that is, wheat that has been cleaned and scoured—while others calculate it on their dirty wheat. Since wheat may contain from 0·5 to a high percentage of weeds, tares, chaff, &c., the man who calculated on a clean wheat basis will show a high extraction.

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