

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1916, 1917, and for the calendar years 1918, 1919 and 1920—concluded.

Exports by Countries.	June 30.		December 31.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Vegetables—concluded.					
Beans and dried peas—concluded.					
United Kingdom..... bush.	55,849	331,850	69,277	1,573,241	40,803
\$	185,270	1,509,394	422,317	8,454,529	319,733
Canada..... bush.	292,565	531,972	57,859	68,719	99,438
\$	914,679	2,326,035	349,910	336,762	409,785
Cuba..... bush.	625,628	450,603	534,521	541,758	915,949
\$	2,342,520	2,186,218	3,035,365	2,414,582	4,398,648
Germany..... bush.	-	-	-	23,305	298,010
\$	-	-	-	88,296	1,201,664
Poland and Danzig..... bush.	-	-	-	-	400,627
\$	-	-	-	-	1,378,476
Other countries..... bush.	461,302	176,295	169,316	305,913	191,122
\$	1,453,139	839,662	934,027	1,518,281	905,274
<b>Total..... bush.</b>	<b>1,760,383</b>	<b>2,164,943</b>	<b>2,721,306</b>	<b>4,271,526</b>	<b>2,060,414</b>
<b>                                  \$</b>	<b>5,914,198</b>	<b>10,427,742</b>	<b>15,915,734</b>	<b>22,630,248</b>	<b>9,087,769</b>

## GRAIN STATISTICS.

Tables 28 to 32 give the principal statistics relating to the storage, inspection, grading and shipment of Canadian grain, the trade in which is regulated by the Dominion Government under The Canada Grain Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 27)<sup>1</sup>. Probably no country in the world possesses a system for the sale and shipment of its grain products so complete and elaborate as is that of Canada. In this system the grain elevator plays an important part. Few grain growers, especially the prairie provinces, have anything like adequate storage facilities, and the grain, as produced, is moved through a series of public elevators and warehouses, as well as over loading platforms, until finally placed in the holds of ocean-going vessels. For the calendar year ending December 1922, the total storage capacity of the 3,924 grain elevators and warehouses in Canada was 231,633,420 bushels, these figures being comparable with a total of 523 elevators and warehouses having a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels in 1901. For the purposes of grain shipment the country is divided into the eastern and western inspection divisions, the former including Quebec and the Maritime provinces and the portion of Ontario lying east of Port Arthur; the latter comprises the Northwest provinces and territories, British Columbia and that portion of Ontario lying west of and including the city of Port Arthur.

**Shipment of Canadian Grain.**—When grain was first shipped from western Canada it was hauled by the farmer, either loose or in sacks, to flat warehouses or simple wooden storehouses, built by grain dealers along the railway line. Elevators were introduced shortly after the year 1880. They were designed to take advantage of the flowing property of grain in bulk, and their equipment enabled the grain to be handled much more easily than was possible with the primitive warehouse. They have grown rapidly in number, whilst the old flat warehouse has practically disappeared. Dissatisfaction

<sup>1</sup>. See Canada Year Book, 1912, p. 450.