

35.—Canadian Grain Handled in Public Elevators in the East, by classes of ports, during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1922.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax-seed.	Rye.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Georgian Bay Ports—						
On Hand.....	367,839	2,662,429	121,771	53,049	-	3,205,088
Receipts—Water.....	44,712,264	18,977,746	4,731,725	582,186	632,485	69,636,406
Total.....	45,080,103	21,640,175	4,853,496	635,235	632,485	72,841,494
Shipments—Rail.....	44,576,009	21,524,341	4,853,492	635,230	632,485	72,221,557
Water.....	43,980	-	-	-	-	43,980
In Store.....	460,083	115,814	-	-	-	575,897
Lower Lake Ports—						
On Hand.....	89,191	53,764	9,690	-	-	152,645
Receipts—Rail.....	12,676	49,049	-	-	-	61,725
Water.....	29,551,380	7,758,316	3,029,542	-	188,502	40,527,740
Total.....	29,653,247	8,861,129	3,039,232	-	188,502	40,742,110
Shipments—Rail.....	8,667,969	1,874,137	133,760	-	-	10,675,866
Water.....	20,814,036	5,600,601	2,905,472	-	188,502	29,508,611
In Store.....	171,225	386,383	-	-	-	557,608
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On Hand.....	686,612	1,749,086	282,696	9,828	23,379	2,751,601
Receipts—Rail.....	17,999,188	9,580,893	3,972,236	37,533	1,043,666	32,633,516
Water.....	20,911,530	7,142,042	3,306,631	488,039	313,376	32,161,618
Total.....	39,597,330	18,472,021	7,561,563	535,400	1,350,421	67,546,735
Shipments—Rail.....	6,350,497	5,991,121	298,299	512,949	36,862	13,189,728
Water.....	32,195,529	11,893,892	7,170,927	7,966	1,335,402	52,603,716
In Store.....	1,051,291	586,992	92,339	14,484	8,160	753,266
Seaboard Ports—						
On Hand.....	5,373	-	-	-	-	5,373
Receipts—Rail.....	6,534,205	2,214,142	911,638	-	69,556	9,729,541
Total.....	6,539,578	2,214,142	911,638	-	69,556	9,734,914
Shipments—Water.....	6,538,478	2,212,201	911,636	-	69,556	9,731,871
Rail.....	-	1,941	-	-	-	1,941
In Store.....	1,101	-	-	-	-	1,101

3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Animal Products.

The products of animal husbandry in Canada were valued in 1921 at about \$485 million or somewhat less than half of the output of field husbandry. In gross value of product the slaughtering and meat packing industry, which is dependent chiefly on animal husbandry for its materials, was the most important single manufacturing industry in Canada during 1920 and second in 1921.

Historical Note.—*The French Régime.*—Cattle were introduced into Canada at the founding of the earliest permanent settlements. Champlain cut hay for the cattle in 1610, and a map published in 1613 showed a place where hay had been grown. The French King in his despatches of 1699 to the Governor of New France desired the Governor to foster the raising of cattle, as he hoped to draw supplies of beef from the colony for his troops in Europe. Early census figures indicate that the number of horned cattle in New France increased from 3,107 to 33,179 and of sheep from 85 to 19,815 between 1667 and 1734. The enumeration in 1734 showed 23,646 swine in the colony.

Early British Rule.—The number of cattle in Canada in 1765 was shown as 12,533 oxen, 14,732 young cattle, 22,748 cows, 28,022 sheep and 28,562 swine. Governor Carleton in his report on manufactures mentions the wool industry as one of the most important. Through the coming of Loyalists and the founding of new settlements in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and in Upper Canada, cattle were introduced into these sections of the country. The government distributed cows among the new settlers, together with implements and other necessary articles, in order to assist in establishing them in their new homes. The founding of the Red River settlement brought cattle west of the Great Lakes. In 1823 a herd