

Great Britain of 117 million bushels were the chief items. The direct exports to the United States were 12·7 million bushels and to other countries 11·1 million bushels. The total shipments from the western pool were thus 271·2 million bushels. The all-rail movement eastward from the western division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William, for grindings, were 20·4 million bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 229·2 million bushels, 109·2 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 120·0 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian ports represent an increase of 48·4 p.c. and to American ports an increase of 17·6 p.c. over 1921-22. The principal Canadian lake ports were Port McNicol, with receipts of 22·1 million bushels by water, Goderich, with receipts of 14·4 million bushels by water, and Port Colborne, with total receipts of 42·6 million bushels, an increase of 13·1 million bushels over the receipts during the previous crop year. Buffalo was of chief importance among the United States lake ports in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 96·5 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver, including a small shipment to the United States, was 17·8 million bushels, as compared with 7·8 million in the previous crop year.

The wheat used by the milling companies of the western division for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 24 million bushels, of which 20·1 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The seed requirements were estimated at 38 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 5·4 million bushels.

The eastern pool received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 23·5 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 130·4 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 3·2 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the eastern pool of 157·4 million bushels. The distribution included 3·5 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 57 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 12 million bushels shipped through the winter port of St. John. In addition, 19·8 million bushels were cleared for export to other countries *via* the United States Atlantic ports. The chief of these ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both divisions were New York, with shipments of 47·8 million bushels, Philadelphia, with 26·1 million and Portland, with 18·4 million.¹

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 12·9 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 174 million bushels, to other countries 42·8 million bushels; 86·7 million bushels were shipped *via* Canadian ports and 129·9 million bushels were shipped *via* United States ports. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 229·7 million bushels.

Table 29 shows for the license years 1919 to 1924 the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and warehouses and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for the country elevators of the West, and by description of elevators for the rest of the country. Tables 30 and 31 give statistics of the inspection of grain for the fiscal years 1922, 1923 and 1924 and for 1920-24, and Tables 32 and 33 of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1922 and 1923.

Tables 34 and 35 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at public elevators in the East.

¹For further information see the Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, issued by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.