

2.—Grain Trade Statistics.

The Canada Year Book 1922-23 contained on pages 581 to 583 a historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act. (See "Dominion Legislation, 1925," for outline of new Grain Act.)

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1923-1924.—A *résumé* of the Canadian wheat movement naturally begins with a description of the pool fed chiefly by the crop of the western inspection division. The wheat crop of 1923 marketed in the western division during the crop year from Sept. 1, 1923, to Aug. 31, 1924, amounted to 453·3 million bushels. Other acquisitions, including a carry-over from the previous crop year of 5·6 million bushels, brought the stock of the western pool to a total for the year of 458·9 million bushels. As for distribution, out of the 363·0 million bushels which were commercially disposed of, the shipments to the eastern division of 140·7 million bushels and the direct export to Great Britain of 153·1 million bushels were the chief items. The direct exports to the United States were 21·2 million bushels and to other countries 30·2 million bushels. The total shipments from the western pool were thus 345·2 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 17·7 million bushels, of which 11·9 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The all-rail movement eastward from the western division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William, for grindings, was 7·0 million bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 283·6 million bushels, 132·8 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 150·6 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian ports represent an increase of 21·7 p.c. and to American ports an increase of 25·4 p.c. over 1922-23. The principal Canadian lake ports were Port McNicoll, with receipts of 19·7 million bushels by water, Goderich, with receipts of 14·0 million bushels by water, and Port Colborne, with total receipts of 62·1 million bushels, an increase of 6·9 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 126·5 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver, including a small shipment to the United States, was 53·8 million bushels, as compared with 17·8 million in the previous crop year.

The seed requirements were estimated at 37 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 16·3 million bushels.

The eastern pool received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 20·8 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 140·7 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 3·5 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the eastern pool of 165·3 million bushels. The distribution included 9·8 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 63·5 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 9·4 million bushels shipped through the winter port of St. John. In addition, 11·5 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 63·0 million bushels, Philadelphia, with 23·2 million, and Portland, with 7·7 million.¹

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