

million bushels. Other acquisitions, including a carry-over from the previous crop year of 17.9 million bushels, brought the stock of the western division to a total for the year of 402.2 million bushels. As for distribution, out of the 335.3 million bushels which were commercially disposed of, the shipments to the eastern division of 128.2 million bushels and the direct export to Great Britain of 151.5 million bushels were the chief items. The direct exports to the United States were 10.1 million bushels and to other countries 27.9 million bushels. The total shipments from the western division were thus 317.6 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 10.7 million bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 249.1 million bushels, 116.6 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 132.3 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian ports represent an increase of over 43 p.c. and to American ports an increase of 80 p.c. from 1924-25. The principal Canadian lake ports were Goderich, with receipts of 12.1 million bushels by water, Port McNicoll, with receipts of 23.2 million bushels by water, and Port Colborne, with total receipts of 53.3 million bushels, an increase of 7.5 million bushels from 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 122.7 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 53.0 million bushels, as compared with 24.0 million in the previous crop year.

The seed requirements were estimated at 38.4 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 22.3 million bushels.

The eastern division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 27.3 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 128.2 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 7.6 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the eastern division of 163.2 million bushels. The distribution included 12.5 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 58.2 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 11.0 million bushels shipped through the winter port of Saint John. In addition, 16.1 million bushels were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and 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 75.4 million bushels, Philadelphia, with 16.9 million, and Baltimore with 12.5 million.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 10.5 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 198.4 million bushels, to other countries 66.7 million bushels; 142.5 million bushels were shipped *via* Canadian ports and 122.6 million bushels were shipped *via* United States ports. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 275.6 million bushels.

Table 3 shows for the license years 1925 to 1927 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 4 and 5 give statistics of the inspection of grain for the crop year 1926 and for 1922-26, and Tables 6 and 7 of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1925 and 1926.

Tables 8 and 9 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at public elevators in the east.