

Division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William for grindings, was 734 thousand bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 144.3 million bushels, 68.9 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 75.4 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian and American ports represented, respectively, decreases of 49.4 p.c. and 51.8 p.c. from 1928-29. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 23.2 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 33.4 million bushels. Among the United States lake ports Buffalo was of chief importance in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 70.9 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 48.9 million bushels, as compared with 95 million in the previous crop year, and 272,533 bushels were exported through Prince Rupert. The seed requirements were estimated at 42 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 85 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 21.4 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 69.5 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 25.2 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 116.8 million bushels. The distribution included 26.1 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 25.4 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 29.7 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax. In addition, 54.8 million bushels were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and other countries *via* the United States Atlantic ports. The chief ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both Divisions were New York, with shipments of 46.3 million bushels, Baltimore with 4 million, and Philadelphia with 2.7 million.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 7.3 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 105 million bushels, to other countries 43.4 million bushels; 93.1 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 55.2 million bushels *via* United States ports, after deducting 14.2 million bushels transhipped from Buffalo to Montreal and adding the same to the Canadian movement. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 155.7 million bushels.

Table 3 shows for the licence years 1930 and 1931 the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for each class of elevator, with a summary showing the total of all elevators for each province. The growth of Canadian elevators in number and capacity has accompanied the expansion of grain acreage in the present century. Canadian elevators in 1901 numbered 426 with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels; in 1911 these had increased to 1,909 elevators and 105,462,700 bushels; and totals of 3,855 elevators and 231,213,620 bushels were reached in 1921. Further increases in the last few years have resulted in a total of 5,872 elevators with a capacity of 414,660,260 bushels in 1931.

Table 4 gives summary statistics of the inspections of grain for 1925-30, detailed statistics given in previous Year Books being omitted to save space. The latter may be found in the Reports on the Grain Trade of Canada. Tables 5 and 6 show the shipments of grain by vessel and rail for 1929 and 1930.

Tables 7 and 8 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at Eastern elevators.