

Port Arthur were 146.3 million bushels, 95.1 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 51.2 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian and American ports represented, respectively, an increase of 38.0 p.c. and a decrease of 32.1 p.c. from 1930-31. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 22.2 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 24.9 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 50.1 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 74.0 million bushels, as compared with 72.3 million in the previous crop year; 320,000 bushels were exported through Prince Rupert, 518,000 from Victoria, and 545,000 from Churchill. The seed requirements were estimated at 35.8 million bushels, feed for livestock and poultry at 16.9 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 109.0 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 18.5 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 95.2 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 19.6 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 133.4 million bushels. The distribution included 22.8 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 51.8 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 2.2 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax. In addition, 33.4 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 32.5 million bushels, Baltimore with 656,000 bushels, and Portland with 248,000.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 4.4 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 101.5 million bushels, to other countries 76.7 million bushels; 148.6 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 71.8 million bushels *via* United States ports, after deducting 15.8 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 182.8 million bushels.

Table 3 shows for the licence years 1932 and 1933 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 5,895 elevators with a capacity of 418,520,460 bushels in 1933.

Table 4 gives summary statistics of the inspections of grain for 1927-32, 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.<sup>1</sup> Tables 5 and 6 show the shipments of grain by vessel and rail for 1931 and 1932.

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

<sup>1</sup>The latest report is for the crop year ended July 31, 1931, and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.