

ports. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 29.5 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 16.3 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 43.5 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 45.3 million bushels, as compared with 45.4 million in the previous crop year; 2.0 million bushels were exported through New Westminster, 2.2 million from Prince Rupert, 925 thousand from Victoria, and 4.0 million from Churchill. The seed requirements were estimated at 30.8 million bushels, feed for livestock and poultry at 13.3 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 157.3 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 10.6 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 80.0 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 35.3 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 126.5 million bushels. The distribution included 45.9 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 27.9 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 8.3 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax, while 1.4 million bushels moved over the border into the United States for consumption. In addition, 38.7 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, Albany, Boston and Portland.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 15.0 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 100.7 million bushels, to other countries 28.6 million bushels; 95.2 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 34.0 million bushels *via* United States' ports, after deducting 4.6 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 144.3 million bushels.

Table 3 shows, for the licence years 1934 and 1935, 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 past few years have resulted in a total of 5,880 elevators with a capacity of 419,890,480 bushels in 1935.

Table 4 gives summary statistics of the inspections of grain for 1932-35, 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 1934 and 1935.

Tables 7 and 8 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at Eastern elevators, while Tables 9 and 10 show the average cost of delivering a bushel of wheat from the Canadian wheat producer to British ports, by both the Atlantic and Pacific routes.

* The latest report is for the crop year ended July 31, 1935, and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.