

Division were thus 184·7 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 16·1 million bushels, of which 12·5 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 1,160·8 thousand bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 141·4 million bushels, 92·4 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 48·3 million to United States ports. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 25·0 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 27·1 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 35·3 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 31·7 million bushels, as compared with 52·8 million in the previous crop year; 2·0 million bushels were exported through New Westminster, and 4·2 million from Churchill. The seed requirements were estimated at 32·4 million bushels, feed for live stock and poultry at 9·3 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 25·2 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 15·7 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 93·8 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 25·8 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 135·4 million bushels. The distribution included 7·5 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 71·9 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 10·5 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax, while 1·7 million bushels moved over the border into the United States for consumption. In addition, 39·2 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 14·8 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 124·3 million bushels, to other countries 35·6 million bushels; 123·9 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 136·0 million bushels *via* United States ports, after deducting 3·1 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 174·8 million bushels.

Table 3 shows, for the licence years 1936 and 1937, 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 5,856 elevators with a capacity of 421,855,620 bushels in 1937.

Table 4 gives a summary of the inspections of grain, 1934-37. Detailed statistics 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 1936 and 1937 and Tables 7 and 8 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at Eastern elevators.

*The latest report is for the crop year ended July 31, 1936, and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.