

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William for grindings, was 2,360.7 thousand bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 83.6 million bushels, 71.0 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 12.5 million to United States ports. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 18.4 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 15.0 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 11.1 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was only 9.6 million bushels, as compared with 31.7 million in the previous crop year; 911 thousand bushels were exported through Prince Rupert, 467 thousand through New Westminster, and 604 thousand from Churchill. The seed requirements were estimated at 31.6 million bushels, feed for live stock and poultry at 10.4 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 16.2 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 21.6 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 73.5 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 7.7 million bushels, making, with an importation of 4.5, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 107.3 million bushels. The distribution included 7.3 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 42.3 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 8.9 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax, while 916 thousand bushels moved over the Border into the United States for consumption. In addition, 11.9 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 1.8 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 55.4 million bushels, to other countries 19.4 million bushels; 63.5 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 11.3 million bushels *via* United States ports, after deducting 614 thousand bushels transhipped from Buffalo to Montreal and adding the same to the Canadian movement. Total exports during the crop year amounted to 76.7 million bushels.

Table 2 shows the apparent home consumption of wheat in relation to population from 1868 to 1937, inclusive, and indicates imports and exports in relation to production over the period.

Table 3 gives a summary of the distribution of Canadian grain for the crop year ended July, 1938.

Table 4 shows, for the licence years 1937 and 1938, 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, 1,909 elevators and 105,462,700 bushels; and in 1921, 3,855 elevators and 231,213,620 bushels. There were in 1938, a total of 5,845 elevators with a capacity of 423,063,420 bushels.

Table 5 gives a summary of the inspections of grain, 1935-38. Detailed statistics may be found in the Reports on the Grain Trade of Canada,* Tables 6 and 7 show the shipments of grain by vessel and rail for 1937 and 1938 and Tables 8 and 9 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at Eastern elevators.

* The latest report is for the crop year ended July 31, 1937, and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.