

(page 270) as the result of calculations extending over the ten years 1881 to 1890.¹

By adding to the item for food in Table II. the figures for loss in cleaning (29,405,400 bushels), for non-merchantable grain (82,807,600 bushels) and for the surplus (5,714,500 bushels) the total amount retained in

¹In 1909, as the result of inquiries into the production and consumption of grain in the Northwest provinces (see Census and Statistics Monthly for June, 1909, Vol. 2, No. 12, pp. 108-112), the per capita consumption of wheat in the Northwest was estimated at 5.8 bushels, an average probably too low for present application to the whole of Canada.

Canada, in addition to seed, is raised to an average of 9.4 bushels per head. This rate agrees closely with the calculations of the International Institute of Agriculture, as given in the new international year book of agricultural statistics, 1911 and 1912. On page 472 of this work the average annual consumption per capita of wheat in Canada for the quinquennium 1903-1912 is recorded as 253.8 kg., which is equivalent to 9.3 bushels. The institute's figure is arrived at by dividing the estimated population into the year's total yield, less seed requirements and net exportation (excess of exports over imports). This result includes the grain lost in cleaning and the grain fed to live stock.

Table I.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crop, 1911-15.

Distribution.	1910-11. Bushels.	1911-12. Bushels.	1912-13. Bushels.	1913-14. Bushels.	1914-15. Bushels.
Yield	132,049,000	230,924,000	224,159,000	231,717,000	161,280,000
Imports of wheat and flour	394,000	338,000	887,000	386,000	2,128,000
Total	132,443,000	231,262,000	225,046,000	232,103,000	163,408,000
Loss in cleaning, 3 per cent. of yield ..	3,962,000	6,928,000	6,725,000	6,952,000	4,838,400
Balance	128,481,000	224,334,000	218,321,000	225,151,000	158,569,600
Grain not of merchantable quality	7,923,000	29,442,000	17,933,000	16,220,000	11,289,600
Balance	120,558,000	194,892,000	200,388,000	208,931,000	147,280,000
Exports of wheat and flour	59,777,000	81,603,000	113,690,000	142,574,000	86,180,000
Balance	60,781,000	113,289,000	86,698,000	66,357,000	61,100,000
Seed at 1.75 bushels per acre	19,426,000	19,244,000	19,276,000	19,659,000	21,515,500
Balance	41,355,000	94,045,000	67,422,000	46,698,000	39,584,500
Food at 6.25 bushels per head	43,231,000	45,042,000	46,669,000	48,448,000	50,000,000
Deficit (—) or surplus (+)	—1,876,000	+49,003,000	+20,753,000	—1,750,000	—10,415,500

NOTE.—The deduction for grain not of merchantable quality represents percentages of the yield—viz., in 1910-11 of 6 p.c., in 1911-12 of 12.75 p.c., in 1912-13 of 8 p.c. and in 1913-14 and 1914-15 of 7 p.c. The population is taken for 1910-11 at 6,917,000, for 1911-12 at 7,206,643 (Census), for 1912-13 at 7,467,000, for 1913-14 at 7,758,000 and for 1914-15 at 8,000,000.

Table II.—Aggregate Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crop, 1911-15.

Distribution.	Five years ended March 31, 1915. Bushels.	Distribution.	Five years ended March 31, 1915. Bushels.
Yield	980,129,000	Exports of wheat and flour	483,824,000
Imports of wheat and flour	4,133,000	Balance	388,225,000
Total	984,262,000	Seed at 1.75 bushels per acre	99,120,500
Loss in cleaning, 3 per cent. of yield	29,405,400	Balance	289,104,500
Balance	954,856,600	Food at 6.25 bushels per head	233,390,000
Grain not of merchantable quality	82,807,600	Surplus	55,714,500
Balance	872,049,000		

¹Estimated.

TO STIMULATE FLAX PRODUCTION

The Canadian Flax Association was formed recently at London, Ont., following a conference of dealers and growers from various districts where the crop has been more or less extensively grown in the past. The officers elected were:—President, Mr. George H. Campbell, of Toronto; vice-president, Mr. G. H. Fraleigh, of Forest; secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. L. McCredie, president of the Ontario Flax Company, of Toronto. The executive committee consists of these officers and Messrs. William Forester, of Mitchell; Owen Greiger, of Hensall; Amos Tipling, of Wingham; T. A. G. Gordon, of Sarnia; A. M. Kerr, manager of the Doon Twine Company.

As is well known the industry has seriously declined in Canada in late years, until only seven or eight mills have been operating. At this inaugural meeting it was resolved to petition the government at Ottawa to establish a bureau or branch of the department of agriculture to help the industry in Canada.

MAY BUILD OIL REFINERY IN MONTREAL

The Asphalt and Supply Company, Limited, state that they have awarded contracts for the erection of three large tanks at Montreal. Two of these tanks are each of 37,500 barrels capacity, while the third is a smaller barreling tank, and all three are intended for the storage of fluxes, asphaltic road oils, etc.

These oils will be brought to Montreal by tank steamer from the Mexican Eagle Oil Company's refineries in Mexico. From the tank steamers they will be pumped to the storage tanks, which will be located on a site that has been leased from the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

It is thought that the building of these storage facilities by the Asphalt and Supply Company is the first step toward a refinery at Montreal, as it is known that Lord Cowdray, the head of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, has been contemplating for some time the possibilities of a Canadian refinery.