

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1935-43—concluded

Item	Pounds Per Head Per Annum					Percentages of Pre-War				
	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943 ¹	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943 ¹
Grain Products—										
Pot and pearl barley.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	100	100	100	133	167
Corn meal and flour.....	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	100	64	21	29	36
Corn starch.....	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	100	68	86	82	91
Buckwheat flour.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	50	50	50	50
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	7.3	5.7	7.5	6.3	7.6	100	78	103	86	104
Rice (milled).....	4.3	3.6	4.0	2.8	4.0	100	84	93	65	93
Rye (flour).....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	100	67	67	133	133
Wheat cereals (including other).....	7.4	4.9	6.4	5.9	5.8	100	66	86	80	78
White flour.....	183.2	157.5	159.5	177.2	194.5	100	86	87	97	106
Tapioca, sago and arrowroot.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.03	100	100	100	33	10
Totals, Grain Products.....	206.9	175.0	180.5	195.4	215.4	100	85	87	94	104
Beverages—										
Tea.....	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.1	100	103	91	77	60
Coffee (green beans).....	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.0	100	100	119	108	111
Cocoa (green beans).....	3.7	4.7	5.3	3.9	4.4	100	127	143	105	119
Totals, Beverages.....	10.8	11.9	12.8	10.5	10.5	100	110	118	97	97

¹ Subject to revision.² Not available.³ Estimate by Department of Mines and Resources.⁴ Assuming no change in fish from 1942.

Section 3.—The Grain Trade

Subsection 1.—Governmental Agencies Regulating or Co-operating with the Grain Trade

The agencies exercising control of the grain trade in Canada are: the Board of Grain Commissioners, which administers the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930; and the Canadian Wheat Board, which operates under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935. An article on the Canadian Wheat Board and its operations down to February, 1939, was specially prepared for the 1939 Year Book by T. W. Grindley, Ph.D., Secretary of the Board, and appears at pp. 569-580 of that edition. An account of the organization and functions of the Board of Grain Commissioners, prepared by J. Rayner, Secretary of the Board, appears at pp. 481-482 of the 1941 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Distribution, Storage and Inspection of Principal Field Crops

A feature of the disposition of Canadian wheat during the two years ended July 31, 1943, was the heavy utilization of this grain for animal feeding. A large surplus existed in the Prairie Provinces and because of the heavy demands on other feed supplies brought about by the substantial increase in the production of live stock and live-stock products, producers turned to wheat as a source of feed. The Dominion Government introduced a Freight Assistance Policy in October, 1941, which enabled farmers in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia to secure western wheat and other grains for feeding purposes. The Federal Government absorbed the freight cost in moving such grains from Fort William-Port Arthur eastward and from points in western Canada to the Pacific Coast province. Export shipments were well maintained despite the fact that many pre-war markets were closed to Canadian wheat, so that the total disposition of supplies was relatively high. Details of the distribution during the past six crop years are given in Table 3.