

available supplies among importing countries, and in order to make the most effective use of inland transportation and ocean shipping, import demand was allocated to exporting countries through the Cereals Committee of the Combined Food Board functioning at Washington, D.C. Owing to her proximity to the United Kingdom and the United States, the two largest importing markets in 1943-44, Canada was called upon to supply grain to the limit of transportation available. As allocations of Canadian grain were made well in advance of the date of shipment, it was possible to effectively co-ordinate transportation and all other services with the object of securing the largest possible movement of Canadian grain, and its most effective distribution among importing countries. The co-ordination of transportation services and market demand for Canadian grain was supervised by the Emergency Grain Transportation Committee, established in October, 1943.

The 1943-44 Grain Program

Wheat.—The crop year 1943-44 commenced with a fixed initial price of 90 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver, as provided by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

On Sept. 27, 1943, the Federal Government announced an important change in wheat policy. The new policy involved the following actions:

- (1) The discontinuance of trading in wheat futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
- (2) The acquisition by the Board, on behalf of the Dominion Government, of all stocks of unsold cash wheat in Canada on the basis of the closing prices on Sept. 27, 1943.
- (3) The raising of the fixed initial price from 90 cents per bushel to \$1.25 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver.
- (4) The closing out of the 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43 Wheat Board Crop Accounts on the basis of closing market prices on Sept. 27, 1943.
- (5) The use of Government-owned wheat (Items 2 and 4 above) to meet requirements under Mutual Aid and to provide wheat for subsidized domestic purchasers.

This program was made effective until July 31, 1945. The new wheat policy was set forth in detail, under Order in Council P.C. 7942, dated Oct. 12, 1943. As in immediately preceding years, the Federal Government reserved the right to limit wheat marketings in the West; these were placed at 14 bushels per authorized acre. This limitation was extended to 18 bushels in February, 1944, and the limitation was removed late in the crop year as a result of the increased demand for Canadian wheat.

Oats and Barley.—Under Order in Council P.C. 4450, dated June 1, 1943, the Board continued to guarantee minimum prices for oats and barley and these grains were subject to the same maximum prices. (See p. 788.)

Oats and Barley Equalization Funds.—The Oats and Barley Equalization Funds were continued in 1943-44, but in view of the large domestic demand for these grains, the Federal Government guaranteed the Oats Equalization Fund to the extent of 10 cents per bushel, and the Barley Equalization Fund to the extent of 15 cents per bushel, with these guaranteed amounts payable to producers at the time of delivery. The guaranteeing of the two Equalization Funds was part of the Federal Government's program as announced on Sept. 27, 1943, and applied to all deliveries of oats and barley from Aug. 1, 1943.

Flaxseed.—The fixed price of flaxseed to producers for 1943-44 was increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel basis 1 C.W. in store Fort William or Vancouver and No. 1 Canadian Eastern in store Montreal. During the crop year the Board