

**Flaxseed.**—Under Order in Council P.C. 2550, the Board continued to be the sole agency to receive commercial flaxseed from producers in Canada, the buying and selling prices remaining the same as in 1944-45 (see p. 798). Under this Order, the Board was required to fill domestic requirements before offering flaxseed for export.

**Oilseeds.**—Under Order in Council P.C. 859, dated Feb. 9, 1945, the Board continued to guarantee minimum prices for sunflower seed and rapeseed on the same basis as in 1944-45 (see p. 798).

#### **Special Measures in Regard to Wheat, 1945-46**

**The British Priority.**—Early in 1945-46 the demand situation was such that Canada could dispose of wheat in a volume which, later in the crop year, would reduce the quantities available to the United Kingdom below her minimum requirements. Since Canada had provided practically all imported wheat for the United Kingdom since the outbreak of War in 1939, it was evident that some special arrangements would have to be made if Canada were to continue this position in 1945-46. As a result, cables and letters were exchanged between the Board and the United Kingdom authorities relative to the United Kingdom's wheat requirements for 1945-46 and Canada's ability to meet these requirements in the face of exceptional demand from other countries. The Imported Cereals Division of the Ministry of Food made available to the Board all relevant facts in regard to the United Kingdom's wheat position for 1945-46, including monthly requirements and bulk stocks required to permit continuous operation of United Kingdom mills. As a result of this exchange of information and views, the Board in November, 1945, agreed to supply the United Kingdom with her minimum home requirements for the period from Dec. 1, 1945, to Apr. 30, 1946. This commitment was in addition to the supplies of wheat made available to the United Kingdom during the August-November period, which not only met United Kingdom requirements during these months, but resulted in a satisfactory stock position in the United Kingdom as at Dec. 1, 1945. This decision on the part of the Board was concurred in by the Federal Government and became an important feature of Canadian wheat policy during the critical winter of 1945-46.

**Limitation of Wheat Export Price.**—On Sept. 19, 1945, the Federal Government announced that for the time being Canadian wheat was to be offered for export at a price not exceeding \$1.55 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. At the same time the Federal Government announced that "as a further means of stabilizing wheat prices during the post-war period, it is the intention that steps shall be taken to ensure that producers will not at any time up to July 31, 1950, receive less than \$1.00 per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver, on the authorized deliveries for each crop year" The reasons for these two decisions on the part of the Federal Government and the specific instructions to the Canadian Wheat Board in respect to export prices for Canadian wheat were set forth in Order in Council P.C. 6122, dated Sept. 19, 1945.

**Cessation of Mutual Aid.**—At midnight Sept. 1, 1945, sales of wheat under Mutual Aid ceased in Canada. Mutual Aid funds first became available in 1943 and large quantities of wheat and flour went abroad as a direct charge against these funds. After Sept. 1, 1945, the sale of Canadian wheat and flour became subject to cash settlement or a charge against credit arrangements negotiated by various