

On Sept. 15, 1947, price ceilings on bread and flour were suspended by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. On the same day the Canadian Wheat Board discontinued the payment of the drawback on flour and wheat products, milled or processed from wheat of Western Canada grain. During the crop year 1947-48 the Wheat Board made payments on participation certificates issued to farmers in the 1944 crop year. The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that producers would receive a total of \$66,000,000 as additional payment which would amount to 18.677 cents per bu. on the higher grades of wheat.

On Mar. 25, 1948, an increase was announced of 20 cents per bu., effective Apr. 1, in the initial payment made to farmers by the Canadian Wheat Board, this to be retroactive on all wheat delivered by farmers to the Board since Aug. 1, 1945. The increase brought the initial payment up to the level at which Canada was selling wheat to Britain in the second year of the four-year United Kingdom-Canada wheat contract. That price, fixed at \$1.55 per bushel, was advanced to \$2.00 plus carrying charges, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, in the third year of the agreement commencing Aug. 1, 1948.

Coarse Grains.—Price ceilings on feed grains were removed on Oct. 22, 1947. The Government announced, however, that the feed grain freight assistance policy would remain in effect. The subsidies on grains for live-stock feeding were also discontinued on Oct. 22. These subsidies amounted to 25 cents per bu. on wheat and barley and 10 cents per bu. on oats. Due to the shortage of feed grains in Canada in the crop year 1947-48, the Canadian Wheat Board on Sept. 13 advised the trade that, with minor exceptions, the issuance of export permits to cover exports of oats and barley, whole or otherwise processed, would not be approved during the remainder of the 1947-48 crop year. The exceptions were: registered and certified oats and barley, oats and prepared feed for certain destinations under Government established quotas, rolled oats, oatmeal and oat groats, barley malt and pot and pearl barley. The Board continued to collect equalization fees for exports of these products. Towards the end of the crop year it was possible to ease the restriction on exports and on Apr. 1, 1948, the Board advised that authorization would be given to export limited quantities of oats and barley to any destination. Offers, however, had to be made for human consumption within International Emergency Food Committee allocations. On May 13 a further modification was made which authorized the export of limited quantities of oats prior to Aug. 1, 1948, and limited quantities of barley prior to Sept. 1, 1948, to any destination without regard to I.E.F.C. regulations.

Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity.—At Dec. 1, 1947, total licensed grain elevator capacity in Canada stood at 482,425,000 bu., compared with 495,242,000 bu. in 1946. Western country elevators with their annexes made up over one-half of this total with 264,668,000 bu. capacity. Capacity for storing grain at the Lakehead was 76,267,000 bu., and West Coast, St. Lawrence and Maritime ports had facilities for holding 47,387,000 bu. ready for overseas movement. The detailed table giving grain elevator capacities formerly introduced here will be found in Section 3, Subsection 1, of this Chapter, at p. 803.