

34.—Railway Revenue Freight Movement, by Provinces, 1948 and 1949—concluded

Province	Unloaded		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals Terminated ¹	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island.....	541,752	471,456	1,756	6,238	543,508	477,694
Nova Scotia.....	8,713,885	8,231,203	871,224	769,627	9,585,109	9,000,830
New Brunswick.....	3,746,170	3,024,129	2,885,063	2,296,890	6,631,233	5,321,019
Quebec.....	23,524,583	19,605,369	9,942,864	6,940,313	33,467,447	26,545,682
Ontario.....	49,540,852	47,243,935	24,820,039	21,193,137	74,360,891	68,437,072
Manitoba.....	7,508,256	7,315,111	1,529,251	601,144	9,037,507	7,916,255
Saskatchewan.....	5,623,154	5,434,474	469,164	686,714	6,092,318	6,121,188
Alberta.....	4,885,396	4,952,789	21,916	15,206	4,907,312	4,967,995
British Columbia.....	7,659,730	8,168,918	3,499,933	4,081,893	11,159,663	12,250,811
Totals.....	111,743,778	104,447,384	44,041,210	36,591,162	155,784,988	141,038,546

Figures for freight originating and freight terminating do not agree because that freight which originates within a certain year does not all terminate within the same year. On the other hand, some that terminated in 1949, for instance, originated within the previous year.

PART II.—GOVERNMENT AIDS TO AND CONTROL OF DOMESTIC TRADE

During the post-war period, the elaborate system of government control of trade that the war effort had made necessary was gradually relaxed (see the 1948-49 Year Book, pp. 837-841) until only those measures retained to protect domestic requirements and prevent the forcing up of prices in the Canadian market remained by the beginning of 1949. Since then even these have practically disappeared.

Section 1.—Controls Affecting the Handling and Marketing of Grain

The agencies exercising control of the grain trade in Canada include the Board of Grain Commissioners, which since 1912 has administered the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, and the Canadian Wheat Board, which operates under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935. The former is a quasi-judicial and administrative body which, through the powers vested in it in matters of interprovincial transportation and patents and copyrights, gives the Federal Government complete power to control the handling of grain; it has no power or duties in respect to grain prices. The Canadian Wheat Board, which began to function in the autumn of 1935, was a natural outgrowth of government stabilization measures that had been taken during the depression years of the 1930's in regard to the marketing of grain crops. During this period the Government had acquired a considerable volume of wheat and, in the 1935 session of Parliament, legislation was passed to serve the double purpose of disposing of the holdings so acquired and at the same time arranging for marketing the new crops.

An account of the organization and functions of the Board of Grain Commissioners appears at pp. 481-482 of the 1941 Year Book. An article on the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board is included in the 1939 Year Book, pp. 569-580, and is brought up to date in the 1947 edition.