

37.—Railway Revenue Freight Movement, by Provinces, 1950 and 1951—concluded

Province	Unloaded		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals Terminated ¹	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Newfoundland.....	796,955	998,757	201,380	175,449	998,335	1,174,206
Prince Edward Island.....	413,722	421,741	5,573	1,976	419,295	423,717
Nova Scotia.....	8,319,547	8,399,702	460,259	574,930	8,779,806	8,974,632
New Brunswick.....	3,164,849	3,600,243	1,823,232	2,345,147	4,988,081	5,945,390
Quebec.....	19,866,250	23,763,836	7,165,920	9,770,607	27,032,170	33,534,443
Ontario.....	46,546,363	52,156,726	23,696,458	26,763,532	70,242,821	78,920,258
Manitoba.....	7,483,403	7,329,550	626,360	808,884	8,109,763	8,138,434
Saskatchewan.....	5,749,749	4,437,152	949,451	924,834	6,699,200	5,361,986
Alberta.....	5,114,248	5,086,241	27,204	21,780	5,141,542	5,108,021
British Columbia.....	7,699,375	8,209,047	3,553,300	4,622,387	11,252,675	12,831,434
Totals.....	105,154,461	114,402,995	38,509,227	46,009,526	143,663,688	160,412,521

¹ Figures for freight originating and freight terminating do not agree because freight which originates within a certain year does not all terminate within the same year; some that terminated in 1951, 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 made necessary was gradually relaxed (*see* the 1948-49 Year Book, pp. 837-841) until, by the beginning of 1949, only those measures to protect domestic requirements and prevent the forcing upward of prices in the Canadian market remained; 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 of grain prices. The Canadian Wheat Board, which began to function in the autumn of 1935, was a natural outgrowth of government stabilization measures that were taken during the depression years of the 1930's in regard to the marketing of grain crops. During this period the Government acquired a considerable quantity 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 the marketing of 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 concluded in the 1947 edition.