

41.—Railway Revenue Freight Movement by Province 1954 and 1956—concluded

Province	Unloaded		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals Terminated ¹	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Newfoundland.....	1,119,769	1,369,667	176,120	149,221	1,295,889	1,518,888
Prince Edward Island.....	406,172	487,944	207	—	406,379	487,944
Nova Scotia.....	8,046,429	9,314,525	610,699	934,227	8,657,128	10,248,752
New Brunswick.....	3,631,369	3,935,975	1,552,937	2,183,152	5,184,306	6,119,127
Quebec.....	22,686,757	32,109,414	7,333,175	7,639,691	30,019,932	39,749,105
Ontario.....	43,035,094	48,167,803	23,132,823	25,690,836	66,167,917	73,858,639
Manitoba.....	7,272,141	7,818,045	898,966	1,019,095	8,171,107	8,837,140
Saskatchewan.....	4,858,764	4,563,168	1,056,931	1,309,675	5,915,695	5,872,843
Alberta.....	5,190,486	6,082,121	16,870	25,148	5,207,156	6,107,269
British Columbia.....	8,267,899	8,950,801	5,320,577	4,958,373	13,588,476	13,909,174
Totals.....	104,514,880	122,799,463	40,099,105	43,909,418	144,613,985	166,708,861

¹ Figures for freight originating and freight terminating do not agree because freight that originates within a certain year does not all terminate within the same year.

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

During the postwar 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 dual 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 in the 1941 Year Book, pp. 481-482. An article on the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board is commenced in the 1939 Year Book, pp. 569-580, and concludes in the 1947 edition.

Section 2.—Combinations in Restraint of Trade*

The purpose of Canadian anti-combines legislation is to assist in maintaining free and open competition as a prime stimulus to the achievement of maximum production, distribution and employment in a system of free enterprise. To this end, the legislation

* Revised by T. D. MacDonald, Q.C., Director of Investigation and Research, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Justice, Ottawa.