importers. The agreement also provides for a continuous review of the world wheat market situation through the Advisory Sub-committee on Market Conditions.

The Food Aid Convention under the new agreement is similar to that under the IGA 1967. Except for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom and Norway, membership in the convention is the same as under the previous pact. The nine member countries have pledged themselves to supply, as food aid to developing countries, a minimum of 4 million metric tons of grain or grain products suitable for human consumption, or cash equivalent, compared with a total obligation of 4.3 million tons in 1970-71.

11.7.1.4 Miscellaneous grain trade statistics

Lake shipments of grain. The 1971 navigation season opened at the Canadian Lakehead on April 10 and closed on December 29. Details of lake shipments for 1970 and 1971 are given in Table 11.38.

Licensed grain storage. Total grain storage capacity in Canada, licensed under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act by the Canadian Grain Commission, amounted to 699.5 million bu at December 1, 1970, compared with 700.1 million bu at the same date in 1969 (Table 11.39). On July 31, 1971, 62.1% of the licensed storage capacity was occupied as compared with 73.6% on the same date of 1970.

Production and exports of wheat flour. Production of wheat flour in the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 38.5 million cwt and wheat milled for flour totalled 87.5 million bu; both were below the corresponding totals for 1969-70. Of the wheat milled for flour, approximately 71.9 million bu were western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) and the remainder was made up of 8.6 million bu of Ontario winter wheat, 5.2 million bu of Durum wheat and 1.8 million bu of other types. Utilization of milling capacity, based on a daily operating potential of some 170,000 cwt, averaged 76.9% in 1970-71 compared with 77.7% in the previous year. Figures for the crop years ended July 31, 1969-71, including exports of wheat flour, are given in Table 11.40.

11.7.2 Livestock marketings

Marketings of cattle through public stockyards, shipped direct to packing plants and on export, and to country points in another province amounted to 3.4 million head in 1972, up 3.1% from 3.3 million in 1971. All western provinces had increases, the largest (13.6%) occurring in Saskatchewan. In the East, marketings were generally lower although there was a sharp increase in New Brunswick. The movement direct to public stockyards in Canada was down slightly in 1972 compared with the previous year, but the movement direct to packing plants at 1.9 million head was up 5.9%. Total marketings of calves in 1972 amounted to 1.2 million, practically unchanged from the 1971 total; marketings were up slightly in the West and Ontario, but generally well down in the other provinces. There was an increase in quality of cattle marketed with higher numbers grading choice, especially in the case of heifers. The weighted average price per 100 lb. of choice slaughter steers at Toronto in 1972 was $37.20 compared with $34.30 in 1971, and well above the five-year average (1965-69) of $30.98. Good feeder steers at Toronto had a weighted average price of $39.75 compared with $34.15 in 1971.

Pig marketings totalled 9.4 million, down 7% from 10.2 million in 1971; decreases occurred in all provinces. The average weight of pigs slaughtered in federally inspected plants in 1972 was 164.2 lb., practically unchanged from the previous year. The 1972 weighted average price for index 100 pigs at Toronto was $35.10 compared to $25.80 in 1971.

Sheep and lambs shipped to public stockyards, packing plants, direct on export, and from country points in one province to those in another totalled 270,948 in 1972, up 7% from 253,120 in 1971. This increase was due entirely to increased marketings in the West which more than offset a decrease in the East. Not only were marketings higher but the 1972 price for good lambs at Toronto was $31.50 per 100 lb. compared with $30.65 in 1971.

11.8 Government aid and controls

11.8.1 The role of government in the grains industry

Government's interest and involvement in the grains industry predates Confederation and is a record of policies relating to land use and settlement; transportation; grain elevators, storage, handling and forwarding; marketing methods and opportunities; income security; and the many ramifications of international competition and the search for international