

is in a position to get for himself at least the initial price, and to that extent it strengthens the position of the board and the position of the grain producer. But if there should be a removal of these restrictions, no matter whether most of it goes to the advantage of the feed mills or their customers, the result of it is a reduction in the total income to grain producers. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that that income is already too low, and that we should be looking at this problem, not from the standpoint of weakening the regulations that exist now, but from the standpoint of strengthening them.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): Mr. Chairman, my question has to do with something that was tabled today. I am referring to page 3 of the wheat board regulations, relating to feed mills. It reads as follows:

Every three months producers may deliver to any feed mill within the province in which their land is located, to be exchanged for prepared feeds at such feed mill, quantities of wheat or oats or barley not exceeding in combination thereof 25,000 pounds.

On another page they cite the same regulation, and say 20,000 pounds. I know it is a small point, but I wondered which was right.

Mr. McNAMARA: Mr. Horner has raised a point to which I referred in my opening statement. That is the action the board has taken to endeavour to cope with this problem, and to meet the change in feeding methods that are developing in western Canada. I would like to ask Mr. Riddel if he will deal with our instruction No. 7, which I think outlines the special arrangements we put into effect in this regard.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): When were they put into effect?

Mr. RIDDEL: This instruction was first put into effect on May 23, 1957, after several meetings with the various feed plant representatives. At that time we made provision whereby the board would be prepared to consider applications from producers requiring feed—pardon me, that is not the one.

Producers may deliver to any feed mill, at such feed plant, within the province in which his land is located, to be ground or otherwise processed and returned to him, or to be exchanged for prepared feeds, quantities of wheat or oats or barley not exceeding in combination thereof, 20,000 lbs. in total weight for all grain so delivered.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): 20,000 lbs.?

Mr. RIDDEL: That is the first provision that was made. At the same time provision was made that a producer requiring feed in excess of 20,000 lbs. could make special application to the board, in which case he would be given a special permit to allow him to take more to the feed plant.

For the intervening period the same regulation was passed in each of the years, except that it was changed to 25,000 lbs. on November 4, 1958. The 20,000 lbs. was changed to 25,000 lbs; and the 25,000 lbs. was allowed in any quarterly period.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): Then, in effect, one could receive permission to deliver up to 100,000 lbs. in a year?

Mr. RIDDEL: Within a year, without permission; and if more was required by any individual feeder he could still make application to the board stating his circumstances, in which case he could be given a special permit for the larger quantity.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): The producer had to take this grain back again as ground feed, or was this a sale?

Mr. RIDDEL: This was an exchange. He could take the grain in and have it ground and, if he wished to, have supplements added; or he could take the grain into the feed mill and have it exchanged for prepared feeds, feeds already made up.