

concerned, if the provincial legislation was enforced, they would be forbidden, which would obviate that loophole.

As long as the provincial legislation is not enforced, the loophole remains. There is no way that the dominion government can control that loophole.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: Could you suggest any reason, outside of the fact that there would be too many people affected, why the provincial authorities are reluctant in enforcing it?

Mr. ARGUE: Would it be possible for the wheat board to lay a complaint against an implement dealer for having contravened a provincial act, and take that dealer to court? I am no lawyer, obviously. Can you lay a complaint and take the party to court?

Mr. MONK: Any person could lay a complaint; but we believe that a dominion incorporated body, an agency of the dominion crown, should not enter into the enforcement of a provincial statute.

That has been the policy, I believe, of the government for some years, not only with respect to ourselves, but any crown corporation.

Mr. ARGUE: But you are not saying you do not have the legal right to do it?

Mr. MONK: I think we probably have the legal right to do it. I think it is governed by over-all policy.

Mr. ARGUE: You mean, if somebody steals something from the C.N.R., and it comes under dominion jurisdiction, they just say, "That's fine. We have lost it—too bad!"?

The answer to my question, however, is that the board could, but for other reasons has deemed it inadvisable to do it.

Mr. KINDT: I have a question on Mr. McNamara's point that quotas were for orderly marketing. There is another blade to that sword, and that is production.

Quotas are extremely important in controlling production. That point was not brought up. Would you like to make a statement on that?

Mr. McNAMARA: I feel quite strongly on this. I think I reported to the committee last year that I think the policy Canada has adopted, through the board, under the quota system, of having surplus grain that cannot be marketed remain on the farm, has been a very effective control of acreage—much different from the policy that has been employed below the line. I think this has been one of the reasons why the Canadian acreage has been held quite constant, and it has been a very effective policy of the government in this regard.

Mr. NASSERDEN: The policy of the board is to treat every buyer in the same way, is it not?

Mr. McNAMARA: That is right; we have one price for all buyers, regardless of the quantity they buy.

Mr. NASSERDEN: If you buy from a farm in Saskatchewan, it may be the same price as if I had a farm in Ontario, to buy a bushel of barley or oats?

Mr. McNAMARA: Yes, at the basic ports. We base our prices on Fort William. The man in Ontario would pay the Fort William price, less the freight assistance which he receives from the federal government—I will start over: my colleagues say I have got mixed up here. I meant to say that the man in the east pays the Fort William price, plus freight, less freight assistance from the government. The man in Saskatchewan pays the Fort William price, less the freight in Fort William. But the basic price is the same for all.

Mr. NASSERDEN: In other words, the problem is to bring these fellows that are working outside of that price into line, if it is possible?