

The WITNESS: Once they get it over there they can mix it but it is their own standard.

Mr. MILNER: Your question whether 14.5 could be shipped for straight grades—I think it could not be because they would not get a certificate final with it.

Mr. QUELCH: Is that an insistence on their part?

Mr. MILNER: It is an insistence on our part to maintain the quality of our wheat.

Mr. VALLANCE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have only one little thing to say about the raising of it to 15. I think it is common knowledge in this committee—I was a member of this House for many years and in the records of this committee on Agriculture and Colonization there was at one time and it is in the report that it is stressed, a belief from a certain portion of Canada on that point you have suggested, Mr. Fair, about it being brought about that we increase the moisture content to 15 per cent.

Mr. FAIR: I did not say a word about that.

Mr. VALLANCE: Whoever it was anyway. Anyhow, it was said but it is right in the record of this committee and there was a previous investigation into it and we just found that it was not possible for several reasons and I think from a sales standpoint your importer does not want to buy that type of wheat.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we go on to storage of foreign grain for reshipment to Canada? Is that agreed?

Agreed.

The WITNESS:

#### STORAGE OF FOREIGN GRAIN FOR RE-SHIPMENT FROM CANADA

Under authority of Section 15 (cc) of The Canada Grain Act, the Board during 1951 restricted the entry of foreign grain into Canada for export to give priority to the storage of Canadian grain. With the exception of permits issued for the Pacific Coast to one of the terminal elevators without country feeders, the flow of foreign grain into Canada was shut off early in the season before the Fall movement of the Canadian grain crop got under way.

During the 1951 calendar year, 20,567,313 bushels of foreign grain entered Canada for re-export under permits granted by the Board. By the close of the year, only 261,940 bushels of foreign grain remained in Canadian elevator storage—217,289 bushels on the Pacific Coast, and 44,651 bushels in Eastern position.

I think that the page itself is self-explanatory. Under the authority given to us under section 15 (cc) of the Canada Grain Act we refuse to issue permits for the storage of foreign grain or United States grain mostly in Canada in order to make sure that the storage facilities in this country would be available for the storage of Canadian grain.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. Would the foreign grain chiefly be American grain?—A. Mostly American grain.

The CHAIRMAN: Any questions on this section?

Carried.