

Mr. McNAMARA: On a number of occasions when a producer was moving from one province to another and wanted to take along his seed grain or his carry over of grain, the board authorized that movement, from the farmer's own province to his new farm in another province; that is, with respect to grain he had in store, his own grain. I remember instances where farmers moved from Alberta to British Columbia and applied for the right to transfer some of their own grain to their new farms in British Columbia, and the board authorized it.

Mr. McINTOSH: But once it was in British Columbia it would no longer come under the control of the wheat board, because it would have been moved out of your jurisdiction.

Mr. McNAMARA: No. The authorization which we gave was with the assurance that he was moving it to British Columbia for his own use and not for resale. However, it was outside our jurisdiction once it was moved into a non-designated area.

Mr. KINDT: Is there any way of following that up? I ask this because it particularly applies to the constituency I represent, in southwestern Alberta, where a good many farmers are unable to market all their wheat. Nevertheless in times past they have allotted a few sacks of wheat—that is, they have gone to Creston to buy apples. Now, the apple farmer raises chickens and he likes to have this feed for the purposes of his chickens. In other words, the apple farmer likes eggs and chickens to eat, whereas the wheat farmer likes to eat apples.

These regulations would prohibit any of that traffic across provincial lines; and my question is this: is there any regulation or special dispensation which these farmers could obtain from the wheat board to enable them to be within the law and within the regulations in bringing about this exchange, or barter, or whatever you wish to call it, of fruit for wheat?

Mr. McNAMARA: This raises the whole question of trading and domestic business within Canada. I appreciate the problem in Alberta near Creston. The board understands the approach by the producers in Canada who would like to ship their grain to Ontario, which is one of our largest domestic outlets.

Producers who live near the interprovincial boundary have thought it possible to market their grain within the United States, and they would like to market it outside of the control of the board.

Producers within Alberta that have a feed market in British Columbia would like to sell grain outside the board and without regard to our quota controls.

Again, it is just a case of to what extent you should open up those controls. We regard as a special problem this marketing outside the board, and we regard it as the basis of competitive operation, because it is putting grain into competition with board grain that we are endeavoring to sell.

I have the information on prices, and I will give you a few of the basic grades on barley. No. 1 barley, basis Fort William, the initial payment price is 87 cents a bushel; and our selling price for No. 1 feed barley on April 29, on Friday, was 96½ cents a bushel.

For No. 2 feed barley, our initial payment price is 83 cents per bushel, while our selling price was 95¾ cents per bushel.

On oats, taking again the two basic feed grades, the initial payment price for No. 1 feed oats, basis Fort William, is 55 cents per bushel, while our selling price last Friday was 76¼ cents per bushel.

No. 2 feed oats, initial payment price is 50 cents, and the board's asking price was 73¼ cents.

No. 6 wheat is another grade of feed. The initial payment price is \$1.02, and our asking price for No. 6, basis Fort William, was \$1.47¾.