

Mr. ARGUE: Or, especially in Manitoba.

Mr. PASCOE: I said Saskatchewan.

Mr. ARGUE: Be a little more subtle.

Mr. MONK: I think I can say that it was passed about the time the Canadian wheat board took over oats and barley.

Mr. PASCOE: But it has never been enforced.

Mr. MONK: The acts were to enforce, or reinforce, the control of the movement of oats and barley. The scheme of control of the Canadian Wheat Board Act is based upon the fact that a surplus is produced in each of the prairie provinces, which must move out of that province to market; and by preventing the movement out of a province by anyone except the Canadian wheat board, that surplus is forced into the hands of the board. That is true in relation to wheat. At the time it was doubted if that scheme would work as well in relation to oats and barley, as there was a smaller surplus and it did not move as freely between provinces to market. The three provinces roughly follow the statute in a similar way to prohibit producers from selling oats and barley—and in Saskatchewan, it is barley and wheat—to anybody except the Canadian wheat board and, I think, a feeder. The act was passed in 1948.

Mr. ARGUE: These acts were considered necessary at the time by the federal government in order to—

Mr. MONK: I do not know what the federal government felt.

Mr. ARGUE: —to make it possible to have oats and barley under the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

Mr. MONK: It was part of an over-all scheme.

Mr. ARGUE: And it was felt that the provincial statutes were necessary to the operation of the federal statute.

Mr. FORGIE: Can feed mills supply grain from sources other than the wheat board, and ship the finished product, or the feed grain itself, to an eastern consumer?

Mr. McNAMARA: No; Mr. Monk says only if they are agents of the board. I thought you were referring to those who were not agents of the board.

Mr. BRUNSDEN: Supposing that I run a feed mill, and buy again; are you telling me that I cannot ship my concentrated feed manufactured from that grain outside of the province?

Mr. MONK: That is right, unless you are an agent of the board. That is covered in section 32 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

Mr. JORGENSON: How does that affect people who are off the railway lines? How is it possible for them to make deliveries outside of the provinces—even if they become agents of the board?

Mr. McNAMARA: Possibly they could truck it.

Mr. FORGIE: Have there been any complaints regarding the situation where a feed mill which is buying grain outside of the board, has applied to you for the privilege of selling outside the province?

Mr. McNAMARA: Not to my knowledge. I do not know of any case. I do not recall a case where a feed mill, which was buying grain outside of the board, has applied to us for the privilege of selling outside the province.

Mr. FORGIE: If they applied, would you grant them that privilege?

Mr. ARGUE: Would you please tell us the general policy of the Canadian wheat board, in so far as price is concerned. Is it a policy of the Canadian wheat board to sell the grain, for which they accept delivery, at the best possible price for the grain producers?