

Questions

Mr. McLARTY:

1. The provisions of P.C. 3998 of December 15, 1939, making it an offence to charge prices that are higher than are reasonable and just for any necessary of life were extended to cover the rentals of all housing accommodation in Canada by P.C. 4616 of September 11, 1940. Orders of the war-time prices and trade board have been issued fixing maximum rents for housing accommodation in the following municipalities:

Nova Scotia: Halifax, Armdale, Buckingham Station, Dutch Settlement, Fairview Station, Falkland, Jollimore, Melville; Dartmouth and Woodside; New Glasgow, Trenton, Stellarton and Westville; Sydney.

Quebec: Brownsburg; Thetford Mines; Valleyfield, Bellerive, Nouveau-Salaberry, Ste. Cecile, St. Timothée and the parishes of Grande Ile, Ste. Cecile and St. Timothée.

Ontario: Allandale and Barrie; Kingston and Portsmouth; Ottawa, Eastview, New Edinburgh, Overbrook, Rockcliffe, Westboro and Woodroffe; Pary Sound, Nobel, and the townships of McDougall and Foley; Trenton, Windsor; Pembroke and the townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice and Petawawa.

Manitoba: Brandon.

Saskatchewan: Swift Current.

Alberta: Calgary.

British Columbia: Vancouver and North Vancouver; Victoria, Esquimalt, Saanich, Oak Bay and View Roya; Nanaimo, Nanaimo District, Mountain District and Wellington District; Prince Rupert; New Westminster.

Under the authority of the board, the rentals administrator has fixed maximum rentals in individual cases elsewhere.

2. The decision to fix maximum rentals in a particular community is based upon a consideration of such factors as the following: representations by the municipal council and by other representative local organizations; the volume and nature of complaints received by the rentals administrator; information

secured by the board relating to present and impending movements of population related to the expansion of war industries and the location of military establishments; statistical information received from both federal and municipal sources relating to the supply of housing accommodation, the trend in vacancies, etc.; the opinion of the rentals administrator resulting from personal visits to the area under consideration and consultation with representative bodies and organizations.

CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORAGE IN UNITED STATES

Mr. NICHOLSON:

1. How many bushels of Canadian wheat are in storage in the United States?

2. How much was paid for storage on grain in the United States during the year 1940?

3. How much was paid in freight on grain shipped over American railways during the year 1940?

Mr. MacKINNON (Edmonton West):

1. The total number of bushels of Canadian wheat in storage and in-transit in the United States at March 28, 1941: 44,040,711 bushels, as reported by the board of grain commissioners for Canada.

2. The amount paid for storage on grain in the United States during the year 1940 would have to be obtained from all exporters and shippers of grain in Canada, and assembled, and therefore is not available.

3. Freight paid on grain shipped over American railways during the year 1940 would have to be obtained from all exporters and shippers of grain in Canada, and assembled, and therefore is not available.

RAW SUGAR—SHIPMENTS FROM REFINERIES

Mr. HOMUTH:

What amount of sugar was shipped from refineries for the months of November and December, 1940, January, February and March, 1941?

Mr. MacKINNON (Edmonton West):

Sugar Shipped from Refineries for the Months of November and December 1940 and January, February and March 1 to 22, 1941

(pounds)

	November 1940	December 1940	January 1941	February 1941	Mar. 1 to 22 1941
Granulated. . . . .	78,753,595	61,181,043	61,222,493	82,387,458	67,028,337
Yellow and brown. . . . .	14,260,178	9,491,821	8,593,229	10,183,803	8,610,693
Totals. . . . .	93,013,773	70,672,864	69,815,722	92,571,261	75,639,030

[Mr. Bence.]