

Questions

MARGARINE AND BUTTER—COMPARATIVE
FOOD VALUE**Mr. Poulin:**

1. In taking as a basis of comparison butter and margarine sold by dealers in Canada, is the nutrition division of the Department of National Health and Welfare in a position to state which of these two products has the greater food value?

2. If so, which product?

Mr. Robertson:

1. No, because sufficient analyses of butter and margarine as sold in Canada are not available in the files of the nutrition division.

2. See answer to No. 1 above.

LA MARTONA, LION AND MONARCH SPREADS

Mr. Boisvert:

1. Are the products, labelled La Martona, Lion spread and Monarch spread, foods under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act?

2. If so, what are the components of such products and the proportion of each?

3. Where are the producers of these foods located?

Mr. Robertson:

1. Yes.

2. The product La Martona is labelled to show the ingredients as shortening, butter, emulsified cream cheese, with condiments and salt. Laboratory analysis of this product has shown a moisture content of 15.84 per cent and a fat content of 77.18 per cent.

The product Lion spread is labelled to show the ingredients as animal fat, salt, milk powder, flavouring and colour. No analytical report is available at the present time.

3. The product La Martona is made by Les Fromages Davidson Cheese Products Ltee, Ste. Thecle, P.Q., and the product Lion spread is made by the Lion Spread Products Ltd., Grand'Mere, P.Q.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD—MIXING OF
WHEAT GRADES**Mr. McCullough (Moose Mountain):**

1. Is it the policy of the Canadian wheat board to mix different grades of wheat prior to sale?

2. If so, what method is followed and for what reason is this done?

3. What grade of wheat is used to make first grade flour?

4. What was the net price per bushel for grade 3 northern wheat delivered by farmers to elevators at Carlyle, Saskatchewan, for each year 1939 to 1953 inclusive?

5. For the years 1939 to 1953 inclusive, what percentage of Canadian wheat graded No. 1 northern; No. 2 northern and No. 3 northern?

Mr. Dickey:

1. The Canadian wheat board, not operating elevator facilities, does not mix grades of grain. Operators of elevators may mix grain in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act and regulations thereunder.

2. See answer to No. 1 above.

3. The Canadian wheat board cannot answer this question because it is not engaged in the milling of wheat. Generally speaking, grades from No. 1 northern to No. 4 northern inclusive are considered as milling grades although at times lower grades can be used. Much depends upon the milling characteristics of each grade from year to year.

4. The Canadian wheat board can only answer this question in so far as board initial payments, interim and final payments are concerned. The following table shows net proceeds to producers for No. 3 northern wheat delivered to the board at Carlyle (18 cents per cwt.) Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy deducted.

Crop years	Initial payments	Interim payments	Final payment	Net proceeds to producer at elevator
	cents	cents	cents	cents
1939.....	46.530	.....	.....	46.530
1940.....	47.025	.....	8.146	55.171
1941.....	48.510	.....	15.897	64.407
1942.....	68.805	.....	11.612	80.417
1943.....	104.940	.....	12.146	117.086
1944.....	104.940	.....	18.677	123.617
1945.....	104.940	49.500	8.341	162.781
1946.....	114.840	39.600	8.341	162.781
1947.....	114.345	39.600	8.341	162.286
1948.....	133.155	19.800	8.341	161.296
1949.....	152.955	.....	8.341	161.296
1950.....	113.355	19.800	29.343	162.498
1951.....	117.315	19.800	25.333	162.448
1952.....	117.315	19.800	22.341	159.456
1953.....	117.315	.....	.....	.....

From August 1, 1939 to September 27, 1943 producers may have marketed wheat outside of the Canadian wheat board.

[Mr. Benidickson.]